

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

SEPTEMBER 5, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 728

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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OFFICES: 14 AND 16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN. BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALTA. EASTERN OFFICE: LONDON, ONT. LONDON, (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P. O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

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Address all communications to FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH.

NOTICE

ATTENTION is directed to the following changes in the Regulations re Mange, made by order of Council dated July 23rd, 1906:—

(1) During the present season there will be no compulsory dipping of cattle, other than those found to be affected with Mange, or to have been in contact with affected animals, as provided in the general order in Council of date June 27th, 1904.

(2) No cattle other than those consigned to Winnipeg or points in Canada east of Winnipeg, shall be removed or be allowed to move out of a tract which may be described as bounded on the south by the International Boundary line, on the west by the Rocky Mountains, on the north by the Red Deer and Saskatchewan Rivers to the line between ranges 7 and 8 west of the 3rd Principal Meridian, and on the east by the said line between ranges 7 and 8 west of the 3rd Principal Meridian south to the International Boundary line unless they are accompanied by the certificate of an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture stating that they have been examined by him and found free from contagion of mange. Any such cattle, however, shall, if deemed advisable by the Inspector, be detained, dipped, sprayed or otherwise treated in such manner as the Veterinary Director General may, from time to time, prescribe.

(3) No railway company shall accept or load at any point within the said tract any shipment of cattle destined for any point west of Winnipeg or for export to the United States or elsewhere via any point on the International boundary, west of Winnipeg, except for immediate slaughter as hereinafter provided unless such shipment is accompanied by the certificate of an Inspector.

(4) Cattle originating west of Winnipeg, whether within the above described tract or not, consigned to Winnipeg, or points east thereof, shall be inspected at Winnipeg, and no railway company shall release such cattle at Winnipeg or load such cattle for reshipment therefrom until they have been submitted by daylight to an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture and certified by him to be free from Mange and other contagious or infectious diseases.

(5) Cattle found on inspection to be affected with Mange or other contagious or infectious disease shall be dealt with as may be ordered by the Inspector.

Owners and persons in charge of cattle are strongly urged to dip or otherwise treat them in a thorough and systematic manner whether indications of Mange are present or not.

The disease, while under control, is not entirely stamped out and carelessness or neglect may render it necessary for the Department to revert in the near future to the policy of compulsory dipping.

The provisions of the Order in Council of 27th June, 1904, remain in force. The provisions of the Order in Council of 10th July, 1905, with the exception of that requiring compulsory dipping, are continued by the Order in Council of 23rd July, 1906. See posters.

J. G. RUTHERFORD, Veterinary Director General.

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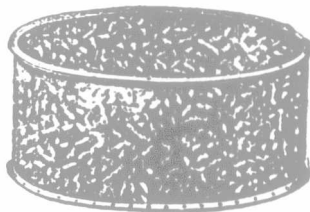


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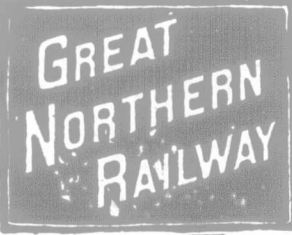
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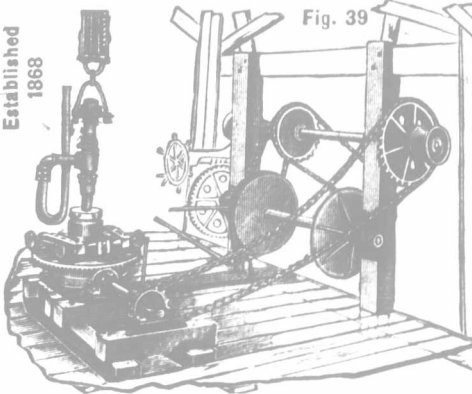


Fig. 39

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Western Lands

For information regarding western homes, call or write to **Balfour Broadfoot Land Co., Box 293, Hamilton St., Regina, Sask.**

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

September 5, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 728.

EDITORIAL

"I find the railroad companies reasonable in the making of adjustments."—Campbell.

"Why should steps be taken to force the farmer to protect himself?"—Goldie.

"Do not let yourself think or act politically, or in other words avoid devious trails and go straight to the point.

"I consider the railroads get a big rake off in the over and under weights (maximum and minimum weights) of cars."—McNair.

"Shortage of wheat in farmers' cars originated at the loading end, in cases where such are loaded through the country elevators."—D. D. Campbell to the Grain Commission.

Bachelor farmers might do worse than spend the winter in securing wives and handpicking enough wheat to show in the twenty-five bushel class at Winnipeg next year.

How does the proposition strike you, to have the Industrial moved forward a week in 1907? The directors have the matter under consideration, which would mean the fair a week earlier.

There seems to be different ways by which the farmer may lose some of his wheat en route to market; first, through the local elevator, and second, leaking cars en route.

Senator McMullen has the Western bee in his bonnet. Nothing should revive him so quickly as the statement of one of the leading Manitoba stockmen to the effect that for work on his farm, in harvest time he preferred one Galician to three Eastern excursionists.

'Tis said that a woman is as old as she looks and a man as old as he feels. Judging by the Senator's plaintive cries, Ontario is beginning to feel and look old.

The Eastern spirits should revive however at the following suggestion, viz., that we believe it would be in the interests of the Clydesdale, Shorthorn and Dominion Swine Breeders' Association to alternate their annual meetings between Toronto and Winnipeg!

"Does it not hurt the reputation of our wheat to readjust grades, say as follows: to lower from a No. 1 Northern with a six per cent dockage, to a No. 2 Northern with a one per cent dockage; would it not be better to clean up the wheat and sell it as it actually is?"—McNair.

The following might be rated as the grain growers' protectors, viz., C. C. Castle, the Warehouse Commissioner; Mr. Snow, the Deputy Warehouse Commissioner; D. D. Campbell; Chief Inspector, D. Horn; the Grain Standards Board; the Grain Act; the Inspection act; the agricultural press; the loading platform and the commission man.

If it was permissible to hold a special meeting of directors at the Dominion fair in Winnipeg two years ago, and pay the expenses of those who came from the East to that meeting, why not hold an occasional annual meeting out West? There's a welcome awaiting the associations.

Elevators usually ship out less than weighed in by the farmer. Four out of five elevators as built at present, have no facilities for weighing out.—D. D. Campbell.

It would appear, from some of the evidence elicited at the Grain Commission by Mr. Goldie, that the legislation available is well devised in the matter of protecting the farmer. The trouble seems to be that he will not avail himself to the full of that protection.

If those Grenfell mothers only teach their daughters to make as good bread as themselves, the hegira of bachelors towards that part of the country can be expected to begin soon after the geese have gone south.

At the British Medical Associations' convention held in Toronto recently, the pertinent question was asked, "Could not the millions used for the slaughter of cattle for the preventing of the spread of tuberculosis to humanity been better spent in some other manner?"

It certainly seems strange, that while an Ontario trained farmer hand is welcomed by everybody when the harvest presses, that it is considered necessary to train the Ontario teacher after arrival, and that the Ontario medico is only a medical student and therefore made to take further training here. It savors of the acme of provincialism and the height of selfishness.

Crystallized Optimism.

There is a certain characteristic about our American neighbors that commands regard. Twice we had it illustrated in looking over one of their daily papers. One instance was the attitude of one of the partners of a large New York packing house toward the meat investigation and its outcome. Instead of complaining of the unnecessary hardships that would be imposed upon the packing industry by reason of rigid investigation, this packer found plenty of cause to jubilate over the increased value such inspection would give American meats, and the higher estimation in which the rigidly inspected meat of the United States would stand in the world's market.

The other instance is exactly similar and was taken from the sporting page. This year the Americans have been compelled to adopt new rules to govern their football games or cease playing. As a result a style of play that gives less scope for brutality, and very much resembling that adopted in Ontario some three or four years ago, has been agreed upon by most of the large teams. The whole football fabric therefore goes under experiment this year, and instead of a sigh for the good old days we hear nothing but praise of the new rules from men who have never played them.

These two instances illustrate a trait of character that might well be emulated by every one. It is philosophic, it practically makes an experiment an assured success, it eliminates a disagreeable condition from work and sport, it is crystallized optimism, it is good to have and it pays.

Mind and Muscle.

There seems to be a complete divorce of mind from muscle in many sections of the West. There appears to be nearing a stage when the thinker will cease to work and the worker will neglect to think. Some men refuse to mix brains with toil, or having the knowledge, do not apply it to the conditions of life around them. Education is a very important factor in national life, but a truly great people must be not only educated to know but also inspired to do. It is a good thing for the nation to have "Scholars that shall shape the doubtful destinies of dubious years," but it is just as necessary to have leaders in work and action.

Too frequently we meet the man who knows and yet fails to do. One case rises up before us: A farmer was cutting a crop of oats for green feed

when we inquired as to the cultivation of the ground. "This is just a volunteer crop," he replied, "we intended to summer fallow it, but it grew up and now we are cutting it green to kill the weeds. It isn't hardly the right way to do, but 'twas rather neglected."

"Rather neglected" forms the text for many a farmer this summer. Neglect to attend to everything that makes for success is criminal. Knowing what to do and failing to do it is the curse of the west. The man who fails to live up to his light is not paying his way through life. We want to preach everywhere the gospel of action over the wasted fields of opportunity in Canadian agriculture.

Was the Winnipeg Industrial a Success?

It is rather remarkable that this question should be asked, but for the sake of those unable to visit the fair or who were doubtful as to whether there would be improvement over previous years, we have no hesitation in saying that, *it was successful.*

Success is too frequently measured nowadays by the standard of financial success, and while, as already hinted at, that is not a true standard, yet even by it the 1906 Industrial was more successful than in previous years. The office expenses were reduced two hundred dollars; and while the 1905 show started with a surplus of thirty-five hundred and finished with a deficit of seventy-five hundred, a total loss of eleven thousand dollars, the show of 1906 under new management made a profit of six thousand two hundred, or in point of fact beat the 1905 fair by over seventeen thousand dollars. The show can yet be improved; we do not believe that the management claims to be perfect, but there is a good lesson to be learned from the change which other shows might profit by.

Imprimis, the show was clean and for the first time showed a surplus by earnings. Next the prize winners were able to get their money before leaving the grounds. While the attractions cost \$23,000 in Winnipeg in 1905, the Minnesota State fair, a bigger show got off for three thousand less. Other years the exhibition management ran after the racehorse men, practically gave them free entry to the races, charging only the winners the customary five per cent, whereas this year all paid five per cent, and the winners five per cent extra, and we believe such a course right and that it ensured better races. The success of the fair then means larger and better prizes for exhibitors, better entertainment for visitors and a better brand of music. Under the present management continued improvement can be expected despite even the attempts to vilify by some few local papers, whose editors have openly expressed themselves as being anxious to down the present management, because a few timely economies were introduced. A proper sense of decency and patriotism ought to tell such misguided chaps that a clean successful fair is better for the country than the reverse. Fortunately the bulk of our local conferees are above such tactics and stand for the best traditions of the fourth estate.

Wanted—A Demonstration of Farm Architecture.

If there is one thing more than another that has been pursued in a sort of haphazard way it is—Farm Architecture—dealing with the construction of farm houses, stables, barns and other outbuildings necessary to a modern farm. Some of the agricultural colleges have attempted the work in a sort of perfunctory manner, but up to date there cannot be said to be any good authority or work on the subject, the best work has been done by the agricultural press in collecting plans and estimates. This doubtless is due in part to the changing ideas re lighting and ventilation of houses and stables.

In recent years as people became acquainted

with the value of pure air and sunlight, architectural designs had to be so moulded as to provide for the installation of systems of ventilation and drainage.

The farm customs of Canada have up to the present necessitated the boarding of some of the men in the house and taking the help into the family. Some people resent the idea that any other method should be suggested for which vein of thought there is no real justification. No employee in a town expects to live with his employer or invade his privacy, and there is no good reason why the farm help should expect to either. Unfortunately the help bridle at the suggestion, as being one intended to stamp them as inferior, whereas nothing of the kind is intended, but, as already hinted at, every man has a right, inherently British, to privacy in his home life. In designing farm houses in the future such ideas should be kept in view, even if the dining room or refectory is to be a common meeting ground. One of the effects of modern life is to divide people into sections or cliques, but the same principles do not underlie the movement suggested for the farmer's home. The type of help to which the farmer is too often restricted, is not always the kind he would wish to bring into his intimate family circle, consequently he should, as far as possible, provide for that help otherwise. Another need for farm architecture is shown by the extravagance manifested on some farms; it is quite common in the East to see large houses with only portions in use, regular barns in winter time, costing more than half of the total value of the farms, if placed on the market in good times. These houses are too large for the needs of the farmer, necessitate a heavy expenditure of energy to keep clean and are rarely conveniently laid out or heated throughout, as many a transient visitor knows to his or her cost and discomfort. The farmer can hardly be blamed, the architecture or planning of his house has been gleaned here and there, and is not always as convenient as it might be. Some have been forced by the exigencies of large families to build larger than the needs of later days call for, as the young ones leave the nest to build homes for themselves. Provided the ventilation supplied is adequate it is better to be a little crowded for a time, than to have vacant rooms later on.

In the planning of barns and stables there has been rather more intelligent effort put forth, and some very heavy investments made, especially when the monster bank barns erected during the latter part of the Victorian era are brought to mind. Even in stable and barn architecture there is as yet a great dearth of good plans with reliable estimates as to cost. Nearly every farmer has an idea of what he considers a suitable barn plan, or has seen a barn the plan of which could be modified to suit his requirements. The quarter section farmer, the man on the half section, or the still larger farm operator require different designs to meet their needs. A farm barn for Western Canada needs to combine shelter, convenience in feeding the animals, and for the removal of the waste products and excreta. It needs to be well ventilated and lighted and as inexpensive as possible, commensurate with the storing of a sufficiency of fodder and grain for winter feeding. In pig pens and poultry houses there is not a great deal of latitude needed or expected, but even here a careful study of plans will repay the effort.

Winter cometh on apace, and during the long evenings opportunity will be afforded to sketch out, make estimates and amplify one's ideas on this very important subject of farm architecture. The department of agriculture at Ottawa might well take up the work and before issuing a bulletin with designs and estimates as final, might submit the plans, more especially of barns and stables to some of the leading students of practical agriculture. If there lacked space to enclose within the covers of one bulletin, house and barn plans, let two be brought out, but let the work be well done and of the short order variety.

Turn to the Gossip column and read the statements under the heading "Barley for Malting is Spoiled at the Present Time."

Field Grain Censured

The ten acre plots, for which the Department of Agriculture offered \$25,000, for the purpose of a national society of field grain growers were held and won by the following: A. J. R. Knox, A. Knox, and A. Knox.

HORSE

Clydesdale importations this year are far and away in advance of any previous year's operations.

* * *

There is not the slightest hope for the lowering of work-horse prices next season, and the man who has a chance to buy this fall had better take it.

* * *

Most of the Canadian horse importers are bringing out more Hackney stallions than ever before, but in Clydesdales there is an ever increasing importation of females.

* * *

The first prize Clydesdale geldings in Scotland for 1905 and 1906 have been purchased by Graham Bros. of Claremont, Ont., and will be shown at eastern fairs and the International.

* * *

The Hackney interests are to be fostered with greater care at the next International show in Chicago. Several valuable trophies have been donated, and horses will be shown in harness as well as on the line.

A Warning to Horsemen.

Mr. P. M. Bredt informs us that there is considerable ergot on the wild grasses this season and that where such are made into hay trouble can be expected to ensue with pregnant females, either bovine or equine. The farmer owning valuable mares in foal or cows with calf will do well to look over the hay, and avoid the use of ergotted stuff.

Shall the G. P. Class Be Retained at Fairs?

Just recently we chronicled a report to the effect that the horsemen have petitioned the management of one of Manitoba's larger fairs for the restoration of the general purpose class in its entirety. Those who attended the meeting in the spring of 1905 of the Manitoba Agricultural societies' delegates will also remember how strenuously some objected to the abolition of this class, said to be so useful to the farmer, and which undoubtedly has a place in farm work, if not a desirable horse from the standpoint of the big horse markets.

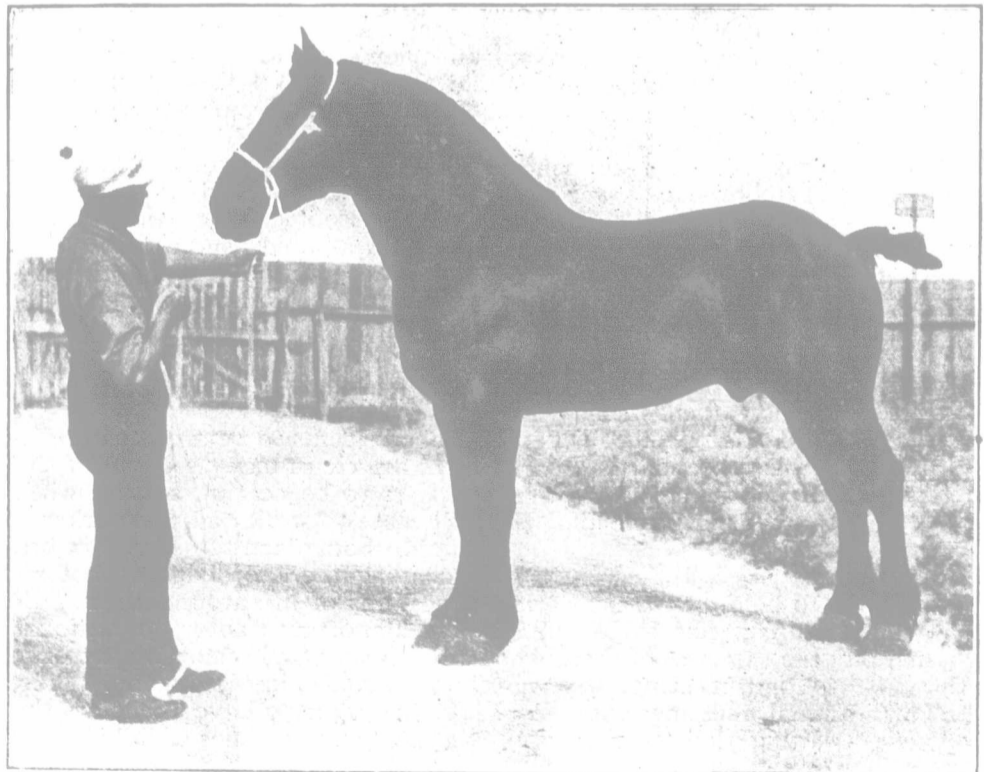
The restoration of this class cannot be successfully or satisfactorily done, however, in our opinion, at the smaller shows, particularly, unless

the two important changes are made, referred to last week, namely, the abolition of classes for carriage horses, unless purebred, and what is just as important the education of the judges as to what may be considered the nearest approximation to the general purpose type. We are prepared to admit that this class is bound to gather together diverse types and inferior animals, but the work of the judge is to sort out these inferior ones and discard them.

The great error made by most men in judging this heterogeneous class is in selecting for the prizes, and therefore it may be assumed in their eyes the horse nearest to the general purpose type, the dwarf grades begotten by draft stallions.

If the general purpose class has any justification for its continued existence, and we are inclined to think it has at the smaller shows, it is as that class in which may be gathered good-sized, upstanding, clean legged horses, fifteen to sixteen hands or taller and built in proportion, able to move along fairly well, and with weight enough to draw a fairly heavy rig, in other words a carriage or coach type of animal, but lacking the style, manners and education necessary to bring a good price in heavy leather.

In taking this stand, we are by no means to be taken as advocating any one to attempt to breed the general purpose horse, such will result often enough from attempts to breed carriage horses, either as a result of using mares of a draft ancestry, or with cold blooded or coarse stallions of the carriage breeds. In fact we have in mind a Hackney stud at the present time, where the stallions have been lacking of late years in quality and action, and the horses in that stud are to-day better general purpose horses than they are carriage horses. While however the above must be interpreted as not advocating mesalliances with a view to breeding such general purpose horses, we are very decidedly opposed to any plan by which a fair association shall provide section or class prizes for 'farm chunks' or as before termed 'dwarf grades with draft blood in their veins. Who has not seen the type? Thirteen and a half to fifteen hands in height, nine to twelve hundred pounds in weight, with hairy legs; and unfortunately for horsebreeding, the judge who has to adjudicate on the class usually has strong predilections for drafters, as the best horse for the farmer to breed, and thinks he is directing men aright, and fulfilling his role as an educator, by awarding prizes to the hairy legged dwarf, because there is some draft blood in it; while the upstanding, lighter, more active, stronger, and more valuable type is set to one side as being more of the carriage type. In this case, encouragement has been given to a type of horse that should be sternly frowned upon, and a class of horse that may be tolerated is discredited altogether. For improvement to be had, many judges need education, and the abolition of the carriage class from the local show list, and the insistence on size, soundness and good conformation in the roadster class, will do much to aid in the improvement.



Imported Pumpernickel Stallion Maxim
Champion at the Winnipeg Exhibition, and owned by J. B. Howate, Brandon, Man.

STOCK

Posting the Prize List.

One point on which the management of even the leading shows in Canada is defective, is the unnecessary delay in making known to fair visitors, and the public generally, the list of prize awards in the live stock classes. This defect has, it is true, been partially met in the conduct of the Toronto Exhibition in the classes for horses and cattle, where an official catalogue is provided and placed on sale, in which each entry is numbered, and the awards are posted in the judging-ring immediately after being rendered in each section of the class. This is a boon to the person who can stay with the judging of the class from start to finish, observing their relative placing in his copy of the catalogue. But to one who is interested in more than one class shown in different rings, it is only a partial source of information, and the official prize-list, complete, of all the classes is seldom, if ever, available to the public, even in the last days of the show, the lists appearing in the daily papers being at best but partial and piecemeal, and seldom in such form as to be entitled to reliance as to their correctness. While it may not be practicable, to copy in every detail the procedure of British show-yard management in this particular, which is very complete and satisfactory (we fail to see why not, as on this side of the Atlantic we are so accustomed to gibe at British slowness of movement) we might at least copy it, to the extent of the publication of an official list of awards, on the day following the close of the judging, to be placed on sale, or given free to those who have purchased catalogues. In the Old Country shows the judging is usually completed in one day, generally on the first day of public admission. Within ten minutes from the judges' decision the result is publicly posted on a previously-prepared sheet in the press booths, and also in the section of the show where the particular breed of stock covered is yarded—this, of course, in addition to the usual posting of the result in the judging-ring immediately it is announced. Simultaneously with this, placards stating the place taken by each lot of prizewinning stock are affixed to the pens containing same. Each pen also bears the catalogue number. The next day after the close of the judging the printed official prize-list, corresponding with the catalogue, is ready for distribution, so that the press may have it complete, and visitors who were not present during the judging may, with catalogue and award list in hand, find the animals he desires to see, in their stalls or pens, with their class numbered as in catalogue and prize-list, make comparisons and secure information, even in the absence of owners or attendants. By this means the interest of the show is enhanced, and its object, as a means of information and instruction, satisfactorily realized. May we not hope that a step forward in this regard may soon, if not this year, be taken by the managers of our leading exhibitions; a step which we are sure will worthily appreciated.

The Doddie's Regeneration in Canada.

It has for some time past been admitted that the Aberdeen-Angus breed had not taken the place in the agricultural community in Canada that the merits of the breed at large warranted. One of the reasons for such a state of affairs is found to be due largely to the fact that no authorized herd book was in existence, neither had a properly constituted Canadian Aberdeen-Angus association been formed. Such an association has, however, come into being and bids fair, if supported by the breeders, to be a power for good on the Doddie's behalf. One important move of the association was to take steps to get a Canadian herd book, and also to have entered in that book only cattle coming up to the best standards of the breed. It was only to be expected that, starting out with such a goal, considerable work would ensue, but from all accounts success is attending the efforts of the association, and the inspection of the herds in Western Canada has been done pretty thoroughly and fairly. The culling of individuals is done from the standpoint of conformation, as well as breeding, and as a result the standard of the breed, as revealed at many shows, can be expected to improve. It is a pity that the fat stock show has not yet found its proper place in the West, a show in which the A-A generally

take the red. As a result of the inspection, the knife will be used far more freely on the males, which should have a beneficial effect, by limiting the quantity of poor stuff placed on the market and thereby, gaining in popular favor. The issue of a herd book we hope will take place at an early date, such will tend to place the breed on the proper plane in Canadian live stock circles. As stall feeding and finishing increases in Canada, and it will have to increase if we are to gain any standing at all in the best markets for beef, the blood of the Angus will necessarily be drawn upon more and more, and against that day the breeders of the Doddie, incomparable in its smoothness of flesh, need to be prepared!

A Rarity.

In the Lost and Estray column of this issue, is to be found a notice of two lambs; the wolf must have been busy elsewhere.

The Cattle Embargo and the Dead Meat Trade.

In the special correspondence from a member of the editorial staff of the *Toronto Globe*, who has been touring the West this summer, appears the report of an interview with Pat Burns, of Calgary, the organizer of the meat industry in Alberta and British Columbia, a successful and exceedingly shrewd business man, whose opinion, where disinterested, should carry considerable weight. As many of our readers are aware, the *Globe* has for years back been making itself ludicrous by its hackneyed reiterations on the subject of the British cattle embargo, in the removal of which it professes to see great prosperity for the farmers of Canada in the export stocker trade that might be built up. Some few months ago it had the temerity to lecture Mr. Gordon, of the Western cattle firm of Gordon & Ironsides, for denying the advantage to Canada of an export stocker trade, and maintaining, as the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* has done right along, that all the cattle raised in this country should be finished here. Of course, Mr. Gordon, being a mere tyro in the cattle business, cannot possibly know so much about it as the agricultural editor of the *Toronto Globe*, who has been advising Canadian farmers on this question with admirable zeal! Naturally, in view of the editorial policy of the paper, the *Globe* reporters and correspondents are alert to pick up evidence to buttress its position. In Mr. Burns, however, the *Globe* man found no support. Like Mr. Gordon, he takes practically the same view of the matter as the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* and the majority of well-informed cattlemen. To summarize the interview, he would not admit that the cattle embargo was a detriment to Canada. It is much better to have the cattle finished here (Alberta), where pasture is so cheap, than in Britain, where it is so much more costly. Some British farmers want the embargo taken off, because they would get the benefit of the feeding industry. The only injustice he saw in the embargo was the fact that it was supposed to be a protection against disease in our cattle, which, of course, does not exist. Queried as to the familiar rancher's argument that it would be an advantage to export two-year-olds, instead of four-year-olds, so that the

animals might spend a long enough time in Britain to sell as English beef and secure higher prices, Mr. Burns was still obdurate. He doubted that the increased price obtained would offset the increased cost of maintenance in Britain. Another man with whom the journalist discussed this question was Dr. McEachren, late Dominion Veterinary Inspector. He was just as thoroughly convinced as Mr. Burns, of the advantage to Canada of furnishing the feed of the animals on this side, and, though in common with all Canadians, he resented the fact that the embargo purports to be a guard against disease in Canadian cattle, he could not see that from any other point of view it works ought but benefit to Canada.

A second topic touched in the correspondence above quoted, was the economy of establishing an export trade in dead meat, instead of shipping the live animals. On this point we confess we should prefer to differ from Mr. Burns' opinion, although it may be that he is correct. He did not think the export of dead meat would be more profitable to the rancher than shipping cattle on foot; and against the admitted margin of saving in freight, he pointed out that when the live animal is shipped he carries with him to the best market, hide and offal. Furthermore, to ship meat to England in the best condition, the trade would have to be confined to the late summer and early fall, and the extensive abattoir and cold-storage appliances on railway and steamer would be idle most of the year, while the sudden importation of large quantities of Canadian meat into the British market would seriously lower prices there.

On the other hand, one or two ranchers met would gladly see a meat trade built up, and believed it would be practicable. One of the largest ranchers pointed out that against the disadvantage of the hide and offal being left in the poorer market, there was the substantial difference of \$14 for meat, as compared with \$30 per head on the hoof for shipment to Liverpool, these figures having been quoted by the C. P. R. when the railroad authorities had gone into the matter. The difficulty entailed by the short season might be largely overcome by detaining some of the meat for a time in cold storage on this side. To us it seems possible that too much may be made of this danger of deluging the British market with Canadian beef. As it is now, the range cattle all land within a few months, and we fail to see why the congestion should be so very much more disastrous in the case of meat, than in the case of beef that has to be slaughtered promptly on arrival, and should Canadian supplies largely increase, it would be much easier to keep meat in refrigeration than the steer in semi-refrigeration during the early winter. The British market is big, and Canada's whole export of range beef is swallowed up without depressing values disastrously. As the West gets settled, and the beef is produced on farms rather than ranches, there would seem to be no good reason why its marketing should not be spread more evenly over the year, a development that would seem decidedly beneficial, whether the product is marketed on the hoof or in refrigerators and cans.

—London Farmer's Advocate.



PAIR OF PRIZE WINNING LEICESTER SHEEP. Owned by Thos. Jasper, Harding, Man.

The Qualifications of a Live Stock Judge.

A contemporary discussing the question of judges premises as follows:

"The ideal judge should have three qualifications: First, a fondness for animals; second, training and experience; third, honesty.

"First: A man to be a good judge should either inherit or acquire love for animals. He must enjoy their company, and be a student of their habits and characteristics. Unless his heart is in the work the man will never become a judge of any class of animals.

"Second: Experience as a breeder and exhibitor is a great stepping stone. No man should be invited to judge at any great fair who has never made a study of the subject, not only of the breed under consideration, but of different breeds. The man who is acquainted with the characteristics of only the one breed or perhaps family he happens to have handled, is apt to be narrow and selfish in his decisions. And some of the most dissatisfactory decisions in show yards have been the work of this class of judges. The judges of the future will come from the stock judging schools. Men who have good, practical, common sense, who have been raised on stock farms, and have had their ideas broadened by practice and discussions in classes usually made up of hundreds of the brightest and best representative young men from breeding farms who attend agricultural schools having competent instructors.

"It seems hardly necessary to discuss the question of honesty. In twenty years' observation we have never known of a case of downright dishonesty in the show yard, or heard of advances in the nature of bribery by exhibitor or judge. Human nature sometimes crops out in a narrow, mean way. The judge who asks how an animal is bred or who bred it invites criticism. The judge should know neither man nor pedigree. In the show yard individuality of the animal is the supreme test. If a man's judgment is warped in the direction of a particular line of blood, or his interest be tied to the coat tails of some friendly breeder he is unfit to pass judgment in a representative show. In the show yard there can be no distinction between men, between pedigrees or blood lines. Associations are responsible for entry in the proper class. Every animal should be judged as it is, regardless of who bred it or how it is bred.

"The judge who has the knowledge of his subject and is capable of giving a reason for the hope that is within him and performs his duties in a thorough and intelligent manner, 'judges hogs' regardless of fear or favor, should merit the confidence and respect of exhibitors and associations".

FARM

A Dissertation on Fodder Corn.

This season has been pretty nearly ideal for that great fodder crop of agriculture, corn (Zea mays) or as it is known in Europe, Indian corn. A warm friable soil, and rather hot dry weather than otherwise suits this, the greatest of all succulent grasses that may be grown on the prairie. Years ago the people were satisfied to grow some of the squaw corns, short and with the cobs on it forming low down, later others became more venturesome, and as a result of the tests at the Brandon and Indian Head experimental farms tried the North Dakota Flint and with success; Longfellow and Compton's Early in the hands of others also did well as a means of furnishing succulence during the summer and a variety to the bovine menu during the winter. The making of silage in the Canadian Middle West is very seldom attempted off the experimental farms; Farthing of Millwood has, we believe, done something along the line of making ensilage. That ensiling is not much done, however, is not a sufficient reason for the comparatively small acreage given to corn, in fact, the area rarely reaches the importance of being termed acreage.

Henry in "Feeds and Feeding" after detailing some experiments with silage and dry fodder corn says: "We have seen that the nutritive value of the two methods is about equal. We have further..."

gestibility of corn silage and of dry fodder is practically the same. Finally actual feeding trials with dairy cows have shown that silage usually gives better results than a corresponding amount of dry fodder." Before accepting the last statement irrevocably, it is well to compare the conditions under which the tests quoted were made and those generally existing here. In the New Jersey and Wisconsin tests the ears were just beginning to glaze, the plant had reached a further stage of growth than it usually does here by the first of September, about which time it is usually cut, bound and stooked up. Consequently the corn stocks as harvested here would be finer and with the added zest to the appetite given by our winter climate and the straw diet, the explanation given for the apparent advantage of silage over dry fodder, viz., "the difference in favor of silage is probably due in part, to the fact that cattle reject the dry butts of the corn stalks, even when cut fine while in silage this part is generally eaten," would hardly apply; our experience in Manitoba, and that of others, is that cattle eat the fodder up clean when fed. Our object in drawing attention to this fact is to disabuse the minds of any, that unless they can ensile the corn it is of little use to grow it.

A careful study of improved varieties reveals however, that further possibilities are being shown in the adaptation of this fodder plant to Western needs. For the growing of stockers and the early part of the period in the feeding of steers for the block, it seems to us no cheaper food can be had, and so handy is it, being dry it does not freeze and it can be left in stooks in the field until wanted from time to time during the winter. For cows, whether hand milked, or nursing calves it is just the thing needed, and makes an ideal forerunner for wheat. It would seem too, from the plots examined recently that the rows should be from thirty to thirty-six inches apart so as to permit of cultivation with the single horse machine. E. R. James of Rosser has this summer repeated the tests of varieties begun in 1905 and a few days ago (Aug 18,) we had the pleasure of looking over the serried ranks of seven or more varieties as follows:— Acme Fodder a tall upstanding kind, with cobs well off the ground, but not heavily leafed, cobs at date mentioned fit for table use; it is a yellow dent and does not sucker, and would be easily cut with a binder. Burleigh County is a mixed yellow and white flint, has a low form, suckers some, and is early. Dakota Sunshine is a tall variety, has rather more leaf than the Acme and has a longer better filled cob, and is a shade earlier than Acme, its cobs being in good condition for eating at the date examined, is a yellow dent and is a very promising variety. Northwestern Dent is Mr. James' favorite, it is early, grows seven to eight feet high, fairly well leafed and has a good cob. Another corn is Will's Dakota, a white flint with the early qualities of the squaw corn of which it is an improved form, and it suffers from the disadvantages of the type inasmuch as it is short, not a heavy forage yielder and the cob is low down making it hard to cut with the binder. Gehu is another one of the squaw

species which last year we saw growing on the North Dakota Experimental plots, it is a lowset, early yellow flint. Another rather attractive corn of the yellow dent type is Square Deal, a tall, well leafed kind with long, well eared cobs. Another variety which we formed a good impression of is the Mercer, seen last year at Fargo, and grown by us the present season, it is a tall, leafy variety, especially when grown on rich land, is rather earlier than N. W. Dent, it is a yellow flint and a variety worth planting on the prairie. By the time this reaches our readers, the time to cut the corn will have arrived, and the ordinary binder will do the work if one row it cut at a time. Stook in good sized stooks where the fodder can be left until winter time when it may be drawn in as needed.

Get Fall Plowing Done Early.

The above advice is far more easy to give than to carry into effect, in spite of the fact that the advantages are obvious. One reason for doing the fall plowing early is that, if the necessary harrowing or packing is done right after the plowing there is a storing up of moisture, coming up from below, all fall against the oft-times drouthy spells in the early spring. It is essential that a certain quantity of fall plowing be done if the crop is to be put in in good time in the spring. Late fall plowing is by many farmers considered inferior to spring plowing, the results seem to bear out their contention. Cultivation to be of use must be intelligently done; and the logic of results shows that both from the scientific and practical standpoints early fall plowing is the best. It is none too certain that benefit, in the killing of the weeds, is derived by the early plowing, such might be possible if the plowing was done shallow or a thorough discing given. In one or two cases seen, a light plowing was given in the fall and a good growth ensued, a veritable carpet of wild oats resulted to go down to destruction later on. The advantages then of the early plowing are two, certain, namely, the storing up of moisture against a dry period, and the saving of time in the spring, and second, less certain, getting weeds to grow before winter.

Re Stook and Stack Threshing.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I will try and answer your questions re stook threshing, and the careless practice of stooking. First, it is true a great many of our farmers are very careless in their practice of stooking. Thousands of acres of fine wheat instead of being properly set up are just thrown together in a very careless manner, the consequence is that when they are to be drawn to either the thresher or the stack, they are found any old way, leaning over or entirely down, the sheaves on the ground often sprouted, the heads of the leaning sheaves are so exposed that the grain is bleached and sprouted from exposure to the rain, dew, frost and sun.

No, I don't think it is wise to cap the stooks; sheaves used for a cap are generally blown off and bleached or sprouted. Make round stooks, set up straight as possible so they will stand and not more than nine or ten sheaves in a stook; if done properly, and every

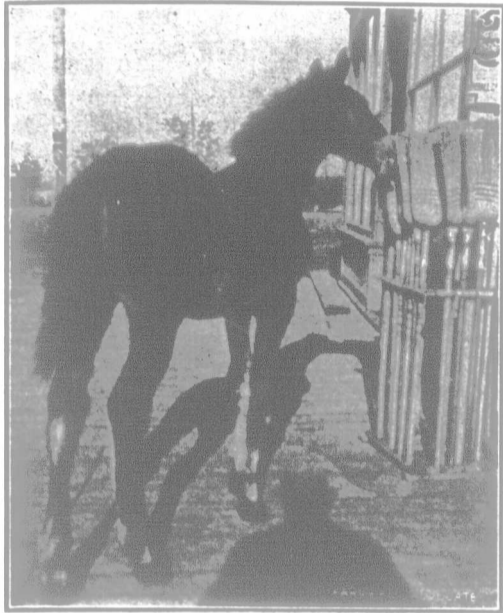


AS THEY DO IN THE FAIRVIEW DISTRICT.
Near Tivan, Sask.

farmer ought to see to that, they will be found right side up when called for.

I don't think stook threshing has a tendency to reduce the quality of the wheat; threshing out of stook should be done at the right time, so ought stacking. Not later than four weeks after cutting to insure best results.

Proper management on the part of the farmer has a great deal to do with quality of the wheat put on the markets. But what about the other fellows. It would be interesting to know what would happen if the wheat was all marketed in first class condition. What would the buyers, fleecers, scalpers, graders, etc., do? Wouldn't the whole brood be in a fix? We have a Manitoba No. 1 Hard now almost an impossible standard, where would they put it or how would they knock us out if wheat all went to market in good condition? Yours truly,
Greenwood Farm. J. J. KING.



SAMPLING THE BROOMS.

Another Argument in Favor of Crop Rotation.

Dr. Faull, of Toronto University, in an interview with the *Free Press* recently expressed himself in part as follows:

"The bluestone treatment as recommended is doubtless of value, and should never be neglected even with supposedly clean seed, but it is an imperfect preventive. That climate or soil conditions are an important factor is certain, for in some localities where approved methods of treatment have been applied for years, there is notwithstanding, a considerable amount of smut".

Dr. Faull is the cryptogamic man of the Ontario institution mentioned, where his duties are the investigation and study of smuts and other fungi. It may be presumed that the savant would not make such an important statement, unless pretty sure of his position, which he doubtless has buttressed with facts. Such being the case, it is only another demonstration on the part of Nature that she abhors 'sameness' and delights in 'variety', or applying the same to agriculture persistent cropping must be supplanted by rotation of crops; it seems to be one of the inexorable laws.

Western Rye Grass for Alberta.

A reader at Ponoka, Alta., writes: "I intend to seed down ten acres of well cultivated upland to Western Rye grass next spring. Can a good crop of hay be expected the first year if sown without nurse crop? What method of sowing would you advise, and how much seed to the acre?"

Western Rye grass is rather a slow starter and cannot be expected to give a crop of hay the first year. Its nature makes it a valuable grass for dry climates and it should come into quite general cultivation in Alberta. It readily adapts itself to all kinds of soils and has even been known to grow on alkali spots when no other crop could stand. In the case of our correspondent we would advise him to harrow the land once or twice next spring then sow with from two to three pecks of oats to the acre. When these have come up about three or four inches harrow them and when the soil is moistened with a rain about the end of May sow the seed at the rate of about fifteen pounds to the acre and harrow it in. The harrowing will cover the seed and conserve the moisture and will not do the oats any harm. The oats should then be cut early and stock kept off the field. Barley would answer the same purpose. Another plan would be to sow the seed about the middle of May or after a rain, without the nurse crop, but

the soil should be well harrowed previously. Two or three times through the summer the field should be clipped and the weeds and grass left on the land.

So much depends upon the rain fall that it would be a guess which system would give best results. With plenty of moisture the first plan would ensure as good a catch, and besides there would be the crop of grain, but if it should happen to be a dry summer the second system would be the better.

Since the land has been well prepared, and cultivated grasses are to be tried, it would also be a good plan to try some alfalfa at the same time. Mr. W. H. Fairfield of Lethbridge would be able to advise as to the buying of seed and the securing of soil for inoculating, for on uplands it is more than probable that inoculation would be necessary.

ing cattle, and exposure to a hot summer sun is not good for them. On pastures on which there are no well-grown hedges or trees to afford the necessary shade, some rough shelter against the sun ought to be provided. Failing shade of the pasture, the cows are better off and far more comfortable in the stable during the hottest part of the day in the summer months than out in the open.

POULTRY

Poultry Notes.

Fall care of the laying stock is important, on this depends the winter's results.

* * *

Breeding stations have demonstrated beyond doubt the fact that individuality counts for more than breed in a laying hen.

* * *

Shade is essential during the hot weather. If you have not already prepared the ground for a shelter belt it should be done at once.

* * *

A soil of a light sandy nature affords the best camping ground for chicks. It should afford better natural drainage than a stiff clay and this is very important.

* * *

Which is the best breed? The question has been asked at almost every poultry meeting since time was. The breed you like best is probably the one that will spell *Success* for you.

* * *

Why so few turkeys on Western farms? The Thanksgiving bird does not do well on restricted range, but we could give him a fair field in the West. That must be at Lethbridge!

* * *

The Provincial Government in Alberta is doing some hard thinking about the establishment of poultry breeding stations. This they will undoubtedly do; the country demands it, though the Dominion Government could not see eye to eye with us on this question.

* * *

Chopped alfalfa will be the coming ration for fowls during the winter period. Even if you cannot get it chopped, or finely cut the hens will relish it. They will eat a bale of alfalfa hay and leave nothing but the wires.

* * *

"She was a good woman; she sold eggs to me for eight years, and she never sent me a stale egg or a dirty one." This, according to an exchange, is the way a country storekeeper commented on the death of a lady of the locality. There is more to it than can be found on many a monument. It might form the text from which a good sermon could be preached. The poultry business of Western Canada needs a few women like that. The dirty, stale, "held", or musty egg decreases the demand and injures the business. Here's to the health and prosperity of every woman who never sells a dirty or a stale egg!

DAIRY

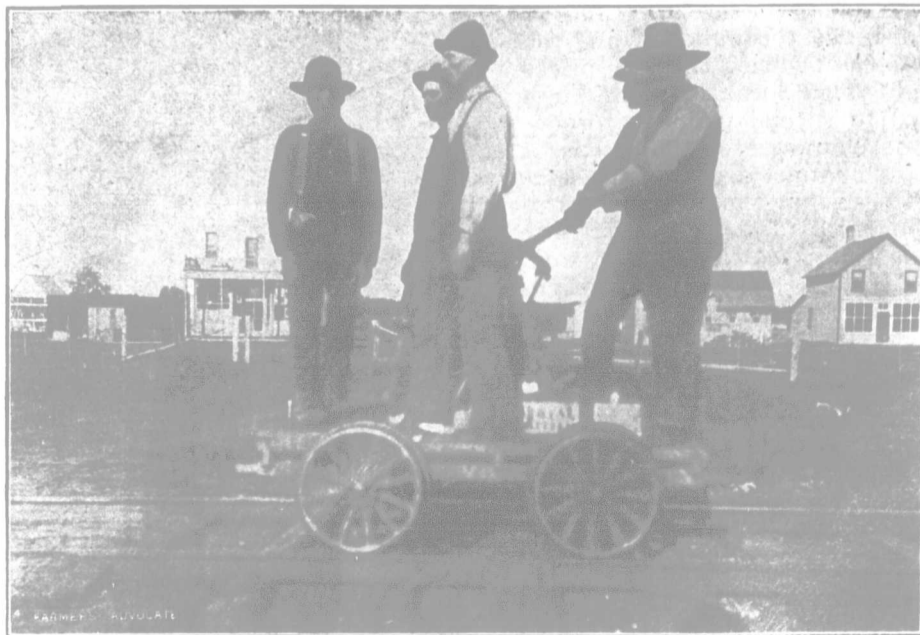
Care of Dairy Cattle.

Well-bred dairy cows are, as a rule, of a more or less nervous temperament, and, therefore, they are very susceptible to any rough treatment, and are easily upset when frightened. The nervous system and the milk secreting functions in a cow being closely connected with one another, the milk yield is most liable to be adversely affected when the cow is frightened or excited. In the interests of milk production, therefore, if for no other reason, dairy cows should always be treated with great gentleness, and they must never be frightened or hustled in any way, says a writer in the *Live-stock Journal*.

Complete comfort and contentment of the cow are essential if she is to give a maximum yield of milk, and care should therefore be taken to promote these as much as possible. Anything which tends to disturb dairy cows, or to ruffle their placidity, has an adverse effect upon milk secretion, and must for this reason be avoided. Thus it is of importance that regularity and punctuality in milking and feeding should be observed, as the cows are upset and rendered restless if they are not milked at the accustomed time, or are kept waiting for their food beyond the usual hour. After feeding, and when the cows are lying down chewing the cud, they should not be disturbed in any way. It is certainly bad to put them up or to interfere with them when they have settled down for rumination, either in the byre or out on the pasture.

In driving the dairy herd to or from the pasturage, the cows should be taken along at a very leisurely pace, and they ought not to be hustled. There is room for much improvement in regard to this matter on many dairy farms, and a little supervision may with advantage be bestowed occasionally on the taking out and fetching home of the herd. It is most objectionable for cows to be chased about in any way.

During the summer it is most desirable that the cows should have plenty of shade on the pastures, this being essential to their comfort. Want of shade is a source of great discomfort to graz-



GUARDIANS OF OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Poultry Fattening Stations.

The Alberta government has decided to undertake the work of fattening and marketing poultry. Six or eight fattening stations will be started throughout the province, preferably at places where creameries now exist. Men will be placed in charge who will purchase and fatten the poultry. The farmer will receive eight cents a pound for his chickens and any excess of price after deducting the cost of fattening will be returned to the farmers in proportion to the number of chickens sold. Of course, chickens delivered to the stations must be starved for at least twelve hours. The weight preferred is from three to four pounds. Ground oats and skim milk will be the fattening foods used. The government has a cold storage plant which can be utilized, thus



THE FIRST LOAD.

helping to steady the market, but we know little of the demand for poultry if such be needed. The effects of this move will be far reaching.

The barn yard mongrel will no doubt figure in the business for some time but the fattening station is bound to be a center of influence from which will radiate sound business ideas in the management of poultry on a Western farm. The farmers should prepare to keep the type best suited for the purposes of the trade. If this be done, with cheap food and ready markets, the future should look bright to the Alberta hen.

Horticulture and Forestry

Potato Raising.

Will you please inform me, (1) for potato raising which is considered the best, nitrate of soda or sulphate of potash; (2) how many pounds per acre would be needed on a sandy loam, one crop only having been taken from it?

B. C.

M. I.

Ans.—Manuring with commercial fertilizers for potatoes, or, in fact, any other crop, is not practiced to any extent in Canada for the simple reason that land is as a rule a cheap commodity and the produce of the soil does not bring the high prices that are often realized in localities near large cities. With regard to special manures for potatoes, naturally the character of the soil is of first consideration. One must decide what elements the soil may be lacking in before he can supply them intelligently. The fact that the soil is a sandy soil is a hint that it probably does not require potash, a chalky or peaty soil probably would require some potash, as a general rule also a sandy soil is lacking in nitrogen. In no case can one tell by the appearance of an average fertile soil what class of manure it will most freely respond to. One must experiment upon his own fields and even after he has decided that certain commercial manures give the best return it is doubtful whether the best return can be obtained from a fertilizer. Most probably the best results will be given by such as barnyard manures, which will give better returns.

On such a soil as our country has, the use of soot and a large amount of lime

would, we think, give excellent results. And if we were going to undertake to make such a soil attain its maximum productiveness we would use cattle manure and red clover before planting to potatoes.

2. The amount of seed per acre of course would depend upon the distance apart the hills were set. Under average conditions about seven bushels of cut tubers is estimated per acre.

FIELD NOTES

W. A. A. Association Has Successful Year.

The annual meeting held to report on the financial standing of the fair held at Brandon by the above association was quite favorable; increases in the attendance and exhibits had been noticed and a surplus of seven thousand dollars over the usual current expenses was the result. This was offset by the outlay for new buildings, horses and cattle stables, referred to in the report of the show, which leaves a net deficit of something over two thousand dollars. It is reported that the exhibitors of horses have petitioned for the restoration of the class for general purpose horses in its entirety. If that is done the carriage class should be restricted to pure bred animals along the lines suggested in the horse department of this issue.

Hail Insurance Commission to Meet Again.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Dear Sir,—The commissioners appointed by the Manitoba government to investigate the condition of hail insurance matters in the province, having reported on the methods of the companies now doing business, adjourned until Tuesday, July 10, to allow those interested in a government system of hail insurance to place their views before the commission. Several farmers and others who have given the subject some thought have submitted their views, the consensus of which appears to be definitely in favor of government system, but along varying lines.

The commissioners have further adjourned until November 27, to allow sufficient time for this important question to be taken up by the boards of trade, municipal councils, conventions of farmers and all other interested bodies, and earnestly urged that the subject be fairly discussed on its merits in the interests of our most important producing community and the conclusions arrived at be forwarded to the chairman or secretary or the commission before the date given, so as to allow the matter, if favorable, to be put in proper shape to be submitted to the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council prior to the opening of the next session of the legislature.

The commissioners, while recommending no specific plan, are desirous of obtaining a general opinion on the advisability of a tax on all assessable lands in the province, collectable through the municipal commissioner's office, for the purpose of paying all losses by hail up to a maximum of \$5 per acre for a total loss. This system appeals to them as the simplest and most workable of any plan submitted, is only a trifling charge per acre or quarter section, and would secure uniform relief to all farmers who might be unfortunate enough to be visited by hail.

From the evidence furnished the commissioners it would appear that about 2 per cent. of the total acreage in crop in 1905 was damaged by hail alone.

This would represent some 80,000 acres, which, on the basis of a total loss throughout, would mean that \$400,000 would have to be provided. The assessable area of the province is 15,889,832 acres, and to cover the above approximate liability in 1905 about 2½ cents per acre would have been required to be levied by the municipal commissioner to cover all losses. The evidence, however, goes to show that the average loss is only about half the crop, which of course, would reduce the levy to 1¼ cents per acre.

The commissioners looked into the question of an assessment on cultivated lands only, along the same lines, but are of the opinion that it would not be workable, owing to the expense which would be incurred in obtaining annually the correct acreage, besides other obvious difficulties.

R. MCKENZIE, Chairman.
GEO. LEARY, Secretary.
STEPHEN BENSON.
ED. KERR.

What the Camera Saw.

One morning not very long ago the "Advocate" camera in hand, sauntered out upon the streets of a small Alberta town resolved upon a novel experiment. Everywhere in this broad land on a summer's day are little scenes that breathe the life of all out of doors. Then why not picture them so that our friends might see and note the little things that form a part of all that world around us? 'Twas early morning, only a few stray wanderers loitered on the streets and we were bent on taking anything and everything that seemed to us to make a picture.

And first a colt, a strange and curious youngster, walked along the sidewalk. For a while he gazed listlessly around and then evidently thinking that the country needed a thorough cleaning up he began a study in brooms.

A few steps further and the section men, the guardians of the nation's highway, turned out to do their work for Canada's sake. They form part of the grand army of workers whose labor makes the nation great:

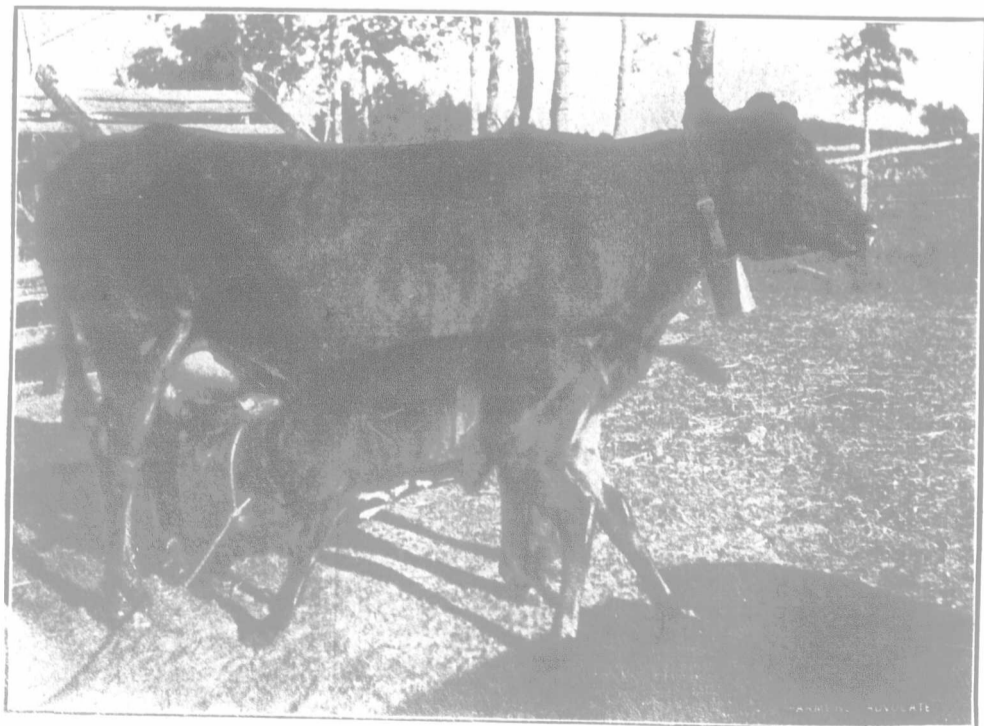
"Here sun-browned Toil with shining spade,
Links lakes to lake with silver ties
Strung thick with palaces of trade,
And temples towering to the skies."

What a monument the men with mattock and with spade have left behind them in the upbuilding of the West! We see them as they pull along the track to work. Do we ever think of what they give in labor, toil and effort, and what every man upon the road receives in confidence, safety and speed from the section men of the railroad?

And then again the scene was changed! 'Twas breakfast time. And right gladly did his calfskip welcome the return of the "swallows." It was a straight case of business for him and no delay about it. Pretty fine type of a cow too, isn't she? The dual purpose type is popular as a village cow and this is a fair specimen of her kind.

Then along the road came the season's first load of hay. It was only one small load but it represented a part of Canada's greatest crop. It means a heap of labor to store it; it means a mighty store-house of potential energy. It will generate more power than our coal. It supplies the strength that moves the breaking plow; that carries the settler's outfit; and it will tide the stock over the cold nip of the coming winter. Mighty is the energy stored up within our hay crop.

Then the whistle of the train sounded on the early morning air, and on we went but to you we leave the photos of the first four scenes that met our gaze that calm, clear, summer morning.



'Twas BREAKFAST TIME.

The Great North Land of Ontario.

Northern Ontario is the supreme test of the legislative and administrative capabilities of the Ontario Government. Securely established in a beaten track of progress and prosperity, the affairs of Old Ontario practically run themselves. Not so in the great north land, where the problems of settlement, of land, of timber, of mining, of transportation, of power, and of agriculture, are all new. The opportunities of a land of marvelous possibilities are here, all compressed into a moment.

Combining the old and the new, Ontario is verily a wonderful province, embracing every element of material advantage, from the luxurious vineyards and peach orchards of Niagara, to the fisheries of the Hudson's Bay on the north, and from the wooded headwaters of the Ottawa in the east, to the bounds of Manitoba on the west. Within this mighty block lie sources of wealth illimitable, with all the fortuitous aids of geographical position, virility in its people, stable institutions, and a favoring climate to boot. Our people are only awakening to the privilege of living in such a land. There is none other like it. Farming and manufacturing are the main spokes in the wheel of Old Ontario's progress, and have chiefly contributed to make the provincial capital the banking capital of Canada, exceeding Montreal in amount of paid-up capital, rest, total deposits, and assets. But in the Ontario that lies north of Georgian Bay, Lakes Huron and Superior, it is the forest and the mine that yet loom largest in the public eye, with the tourist's paradise in the lake country of Temagami and Temiskaming, and the great clay belts for agriculture, a good second.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

From Toronto to North Bay, over the rails of the G. T. R., is some 226 miles. At this point begins an experiment in Government ownership—the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, constructed at a cost of between \$30,000 and \$40,000 per mile, and which last year turned over \$113,000 net revenue to the province. This year will show a very large increase. It is regularly operated a distance of 113 miles, to New Liskeard, through the timber-covered, lake-besprinkled, rock-bound mineral belt. For over 50 miles further the rails are laid, but not fully ballasted, and 40 miles more are graded and almost ready for the steel. From that point to the intersection of the Grand Trunk Pacific main line from Quebec to Winnipeg is about 30 to 40 miles, or approximately 125 miles north of New Liskeard. Construction on the T. & N. O. R. will likely halt for the present within a few miles of the expected crossings, awaiting developments on the trans-continental line. It will mean much to the Ontario road to carry up the building supplies for Grand Trunk Pacific construction. From the foregoing figures, the G. T. P. R. will cross the country some 450 odd miles north of Toronto. About 8 miles beyond where the rails are now laid is the famous height of land, which divides the waters running southward from those flowing towards James Bay. Here is a rocky ridge some 12 miles across, and then comes the second or great clay belt westward from Lake Abitibi, of 12,000,000 acres, of which some 70 townships are surveyed but not yet opened by the government. When it is, and the road is finished, there will be another rush of the land-hungry.

Heretofore the T. & N. O. R. has been handicapped by not having its own terminal facilities at North Bay. It will soon possess these, making its position as a working railway proposition much stronger. Another point worth noting is



TIMMINS MINE, COBALT, AND GROUP OF VISITORS.
A vein of pure silver comes to view here.

that the Ontario road will ere long originate most of the traffic on which the G. T. R. line to North Bay must depend, because the C. P. R., which uses those rails now, is completing a road of its own nearer the Georgian Bay coast, and extending from Toronto to Sudbury Station, which lies about 80 miles west of North Bay. Parallel with this road is another from Toronto up to New Ontario, the James Bay Railway, under construction by MacKenzie & Mann, owners of the Canadian Northern Railway system. In other words there will be three trunk lines from Old into New Ontario.

POWER IN THE NORTH.

As indicative of the water power in these regions, it is said that the Ontario Government have under consideration plans which the Commissioners have endorsed, involving \$1,000,000 outlay, to run the T. & N. O. R. with electricity, instead of steam, from North Bay to Englehart, power to be developed at Ragged Chute, on the Montreal River, nine miles from Cobalt. The development would give 8,000 horse-power, 5,000 of which the road would require, and the rest sold to private consumers for mining and other purposes. Fountain Falls, near Ragged Chute, is also capable of developing between 3,000 and 4,000 horse-power. This year's coal bill, alone, on the road, amounts to \$75,000. This would be greatly reduced. To electrify the road would lessen the risk of forest fires, as a safeguard against which, in the meantime, a strip on each side of the track has been carefully cleared of timber.

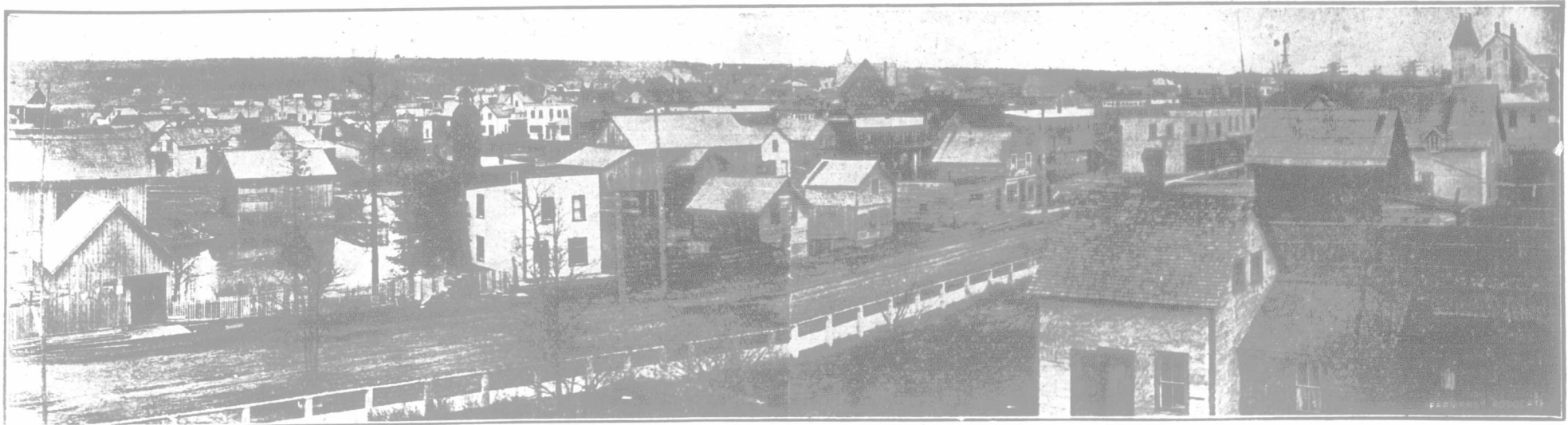
THE LAND OF THE TOURIST.

An incidental but an important feature of Northern Ontario, are the attractions of the Temagami and Temiskaming Lake regions for tourists. Upon this continent they are unrivalled. Two thousand pleasure and rest hunters

found them last year, and the number will be doubled in 1906. These beautiful lakes are navigable, and already supplied with steamers and tugs. The waters are cold, crystalline blue, and well supplied with the firmest of fish. Every move of the boat brings into view a fresh inlet or island, and the everlasting hills are all clothed with the beautiful greenery of the timber. Incredible though the figures may seem, Temagami, with all its arms and sinuous indentations, encloses 1,100 islands, and is computed to have a coast line of two thousand miles. On Bear Island there is a Hudson's Bay fort; here and there one encounters little bands of Indians, and at Deer Lake, further on, in curious juxtaposition of past and present, an immense summer hotel, with a gas plant and modern plumbing fixtures, that must be costing "Dan" O'Connor, the "King of Temagami," a small fortune, which he expects to get back with interest from the wealthy American tourists, for Temagami is no poor man's paradise. Property goes "kiting" in these regions. Jake Gaudaur, the ex-champion oarsman, bought a hotel at Haileybury last year for \$17,000, and sold it in the spring to Buffalo people for \$42,000. A Cobalt town lot sold for \$12,000. Boom! On the hotel registers we found the names of people from all parts of Canada and the States. There are two lines of boats on Temagami, and several commodious hotels for tourists.

THE TIMBER.

Everywhere Northern Ontario is covered with timber—pine, spruce, cedar, hemlock, tamarack, birch, balsam, poplar, being the prevailing varieties, and the railway is skirted with vast piles of logs, posts, ties and lumber. It is estimated that in the Temagami Forest Reserve alone there are five billion feet of timber. Recently the Government received a \$200,000 bonus for a 21-year



NEW LISKEARD, A TYPICAL NEW ONTARIO TOWN.



DINING HALL OF CONSTRUCTION CAMP, THREE MILES FROM END OF STEEL, IN JUNE, 1906.

lease of pulpwood-cutting rights in the Montreal River basin, besides a large annual revenue, according to the proportion of spruce in the 20,000 cords to be cut every year, and taxed for stumpage. Under proper forest management, the timber will keep growing and producing a fresh crop to sustain the Provincial revenues and further develop the country.

MINERAL WEALTH.

The keenest interest centers in the mines at Cobalt and other points. The entire country swarms with prospectors. Recorder Smith, at Haileybury, has been issuing about 50 licenses per day, at \$10 each to prospectors. The Timmins, Tretheway and other mines were inspected, the first named showing a vein of pure silver several inches thick at the rock ledge. Amid all the talk of "Cobalt bloom," "rich finds," and carloads of ore ranging in value from \$6,000 to \$75,000, the uninitiated visitor has little chance to know where he is at. In the official records of Director Thos. W. Gibson, of the Bureau of Mines, however, we can get down to some actual facts which show that the most of this rocky north land is rich in minerals. The net output of metallic products in 1904 for Ontario was \$4,906,677, and the non-metallic, such as arsenic, mica, cement, graphite, petroleum, etc., \$6,665,970, making a grand total of over \$11,500,000. The output for 1905 will actually approximate \$18,000,000 or \$19,000,000. The production of the silver-cobalt mines alone of Lake Temiskaming, last year, amounted to \$1,400,000. Cobalt has been a tremendous advertising card for New Ontario, and a boon to the Government railway. Cobalt is so called from the mineral of that name and a small lake, on the shore of which the town stands.

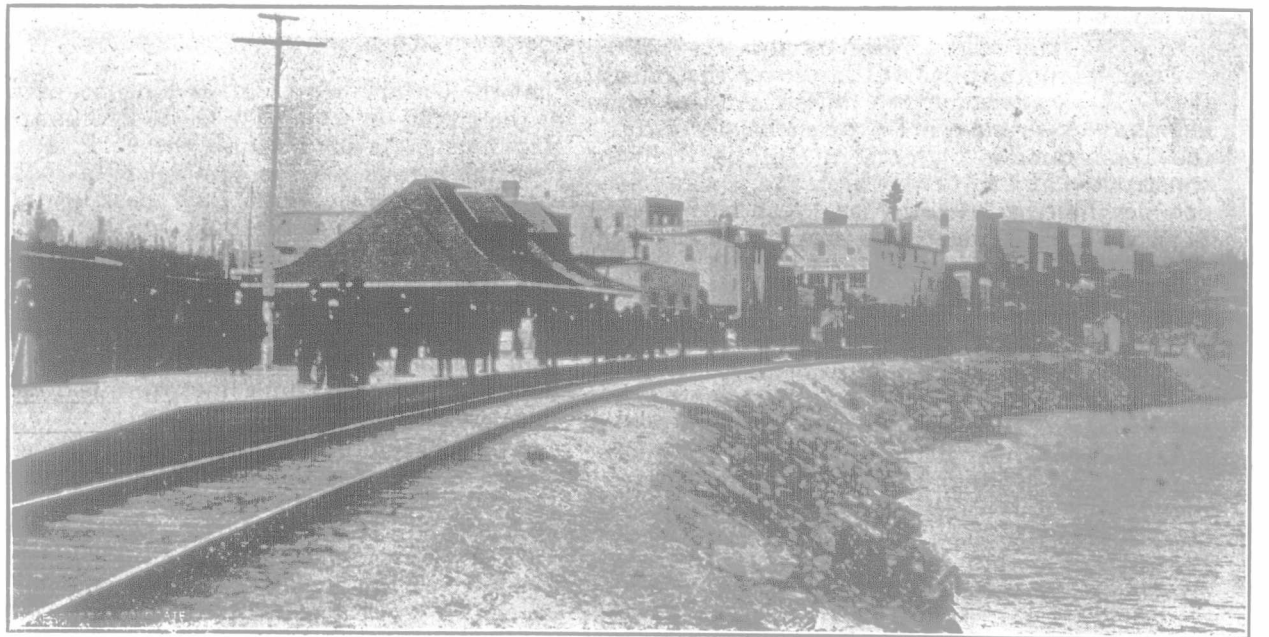
Mining in Temiskaming dates back at least to the early seventies, when Wright's mine was operated on the east shore of the Montreal River. Various "finds" were made along that stream, but not worked sufficiently to demonstrate their worth. It was left till July, 1903, for two pioneers to bring the glittering silver to light by Cobalt Lake. McKinley and Darragh had the honor of getting free grant from the Crown for first discovery. Other discoveries succeeded that fall, and in 1904 and 1905, development rapidly following, numbers of mines turning out

rich stores of ore. While there is every reasonable prospect that the mining industries of New Ontario will continue to develop enormously, we counsel FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers to steer clear of the boom and mining stocks, because, as in the past in other localities, hundreds of worthless claims will probably be staked and sold on paper.

THE FARMING COUNTRY.

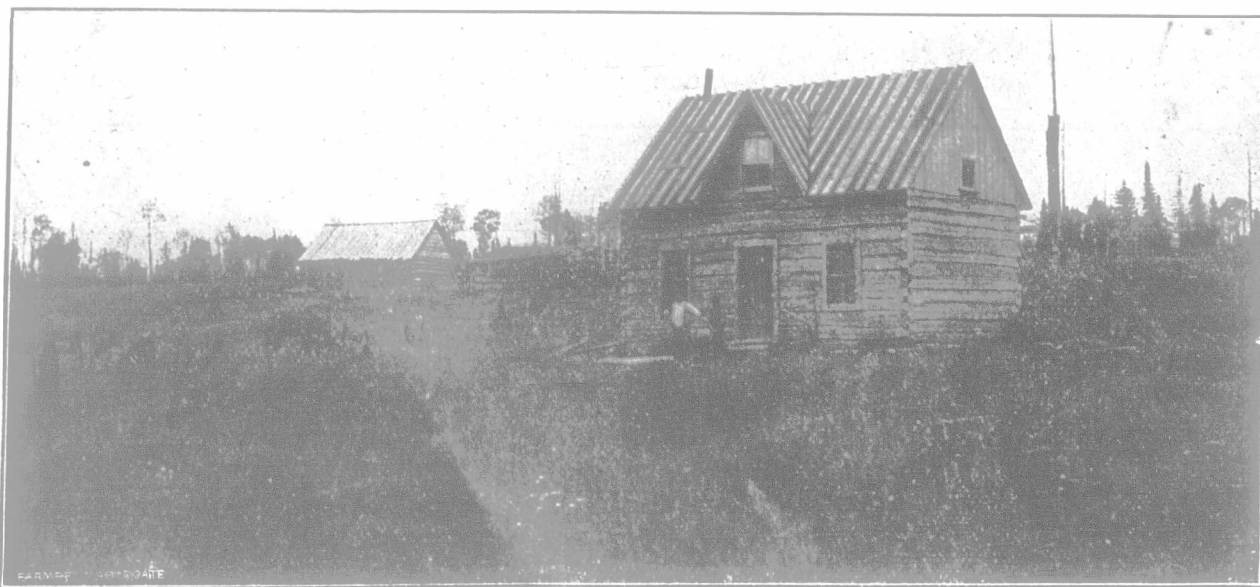
The preponderance of the rock and forest areas along the line, and the quick run through the Temiskaming clay belt, does not leave an alto-

gether favorable impression on those who look at the country from the purely agricultural point of view. The best settlements are not in sight of the track, and one sees the moderate depth of black earth above the whitish clay subsoil; but the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Be it remembered that this clay belt is timbered, and must be cleared before cultivation. This is steadily proceeding, and with excellent results. The whole district, except Holmes Township, not



COBALT STATION, TOWN, AND LAKE.

tended out through the agricultural settlements as feeders for the main line. The Department of Agriculture will doubtless find scope for an experiment or demonstration farm in the Abitibi clay belt, over the Height of Land, and probably one for special purposes in the Temiskaming belt. Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. C. C. James, the Deputy Minister, and Mr. Thos. Southworth, of the Colonization Department, will investigate the subject during the present summer. The intelligent, self-reliant settlers in this country are its best hope. A speaker at the New Liskeard reception contrasted them with the unspeakable stream of "foreign," "assisted" element blindly passing through North Bay on the C. P. R. trains, en route for the Northwest. The conductor of the T. & N. O. R. train informed us that their trains were carrying up some 400 passengers per day, and, despite the floating character of mining immigration, he estimated that 70 per cent were remaining in the country. Official figures show that, during the month of May alone, 11,652 passengers travelled over the line, compared with 1,107 in May, 1905. Freight has increased proportionately. It appears to us that farming in the clay belt of this district will make steady progress. The tourist and other business on the adjacent lakes, railway construction, and the phenomenal growth of mining and lumbering, creates towns which should constitute a profitable market for the food products of the "Clay Belt," providing efficient facilities and fair rates rule on the people's road—the T. & N. O. R. The series of engravings which we publish will afford the reader a fair idea of a few of the chief aspects of the country at the time of our visit.



MR. WILD'S FARM, BLANCH RIVER, TEMISKAMING DISTRICT: A TYPICAL HOMESTEAD SCENE IN THE CLAY BELT.

The Contest in the Grain Fields Competition.

The following is the list of winners in the recent grain fields competition in the Province of Alberta:

- Red Deer—W. C. McKillican, judge.
- Wheat, 1, John J. Richards; 2, Chas. W. Leach.
- Vegreville—Wheat, 1, F. J. Cunningham; 2, Joseph Stonebacker. Oats, 1, H. Payne; 2, F. W. W. Fane.
- Medicine Hat—W. H. Fairfield, judge.
- Oats, 1, J. Flemming; 2, T. Littleford.
- Wheat, 1, John Evans; 2, Flemming.
- Macleod—Wheat, 1, John Mackintosh; 2, S. DeRenzy.
- Lethbridge—Thos. H. Woolford, judge.
- Oats, 1, Simon Yermstead; 2, A. E. Kiffer.
- wheat, 1, W. H. Pawson.
- Raymond—Wheat, 1, M. G. Cannon; 2, J. H. Rivers.
- Oats, 1, Knight Sugar Co.
- Magrath—Wheat, 1, Ira Chipman; 2, Ole Ellingston.
- Oats, 1, George Hocking; 2, E. Hodges.

A summing up of averages in the contest is interesting. The awards were made on the basis of: (1) Suitability of variety; (2) Freedom from weeds; (3) Freedom from other varieties of grain; (4) Freedom from attack from smut, rust or insects; (5) Vigor of growth and uniformity, size of head, stiffness of straw, apparent yield. An analysis of the judges' awards shows that in thirty-three fields they awarded 92 per cent of a perfect score for No. 1 in the above list. Weeds caused a falling off to the extent of 20 per cent from perfect—rather a bad record when we consider that only the best fields would be entered for a contest of this kind. Only 57 per cent of perfect was given for freedom from other kinds of grain. This is not a pleasing thing to record about our best grain fields. Mixed grain may be all right for feeding purposes, but for sale or for seed it is certainly not to be desired. If our best fields are only awarded 57 per cent, where is our seed grain to come from? There is still abundant work for the fanning mill man, there is also room for the exercise of a little care in seeding and threshing. Point No. 4 on the score was awarded 74 per cent. This was entirely due to the presence of smut. Where smutty seed was sown there was smut to be found. Whatsoever ye sow that shall ye also reap, even if you do treat for smut in a careless and half-hearted manner. Thorough treatment and clean seed is effective. Seventy-five per cent was given for vigor of growth and uniformity, etc., which is very fair when we consider that the judges took a high standard as their ideal and judged from that.

Open Season for Hunting Game in Manitoba.

Deer, from December 1st to 15th. Grouse, prairie chicken or partridge, from October 1st. to 31st. Ducks, from September 1st to December 1st. For animals see Sec. (3) and for the birds, see Sub Sections (A) and (C) of Section 7 of the "Game Protection Act". Furthermore, all Non-Residents must procure a license from the Department of Agriculture and Immigration entitling them, to hunt, take, kill, shoot at, wound or destroy any animal or bird mentioned in the Manitoba "Game Protection Act" or any other bird or animal, whether protected by this Act or not. See Sections (23) & (24) of the Act.



H. G. BELL, WHO HAS CHARGE OF ONTARIO'S PLANT BREEDING WORK.

Crossing Red Fife and Herison's Bearded with the object of giving improved quality and compactness to the former.

Local Farmers' Organizations.

The Alberta Advocate of Red Deer reports the formation of a local stock growers' organization.

The following are the officers—G. F. Root, President; Jas Dew, 1st Vice-President; A. L. Powne, and Vice-President; G. T. Kidd, Sec.-Treas.

Executive Committee—H. L. Lothrop, Joe Harbison, B. J. Foxell, Robt. Milligan, J. George, E. Barnett, John, McKee, R. J. Wilson, R. Shaw.

The objects of the association are:

1. To promote the interest of the producer of live stock in every legitimate way.
2. To hold meetings for discussion.
3. To endeavor to improve the quality of beef.
4. To do all possible to encourage and secure packing and cold storage.
5. To secure uniform and better prices.
6. To offer suggestions regarding legislation affecting the marketing and transportation of stock on foot or dressed.
7. To assist in the locating of estrays.
8. To organize local round ups.
9. To list cattle for sale with the secretary and give information as to quality etc.
10. Protection of the range, destruction of coyotes etc.

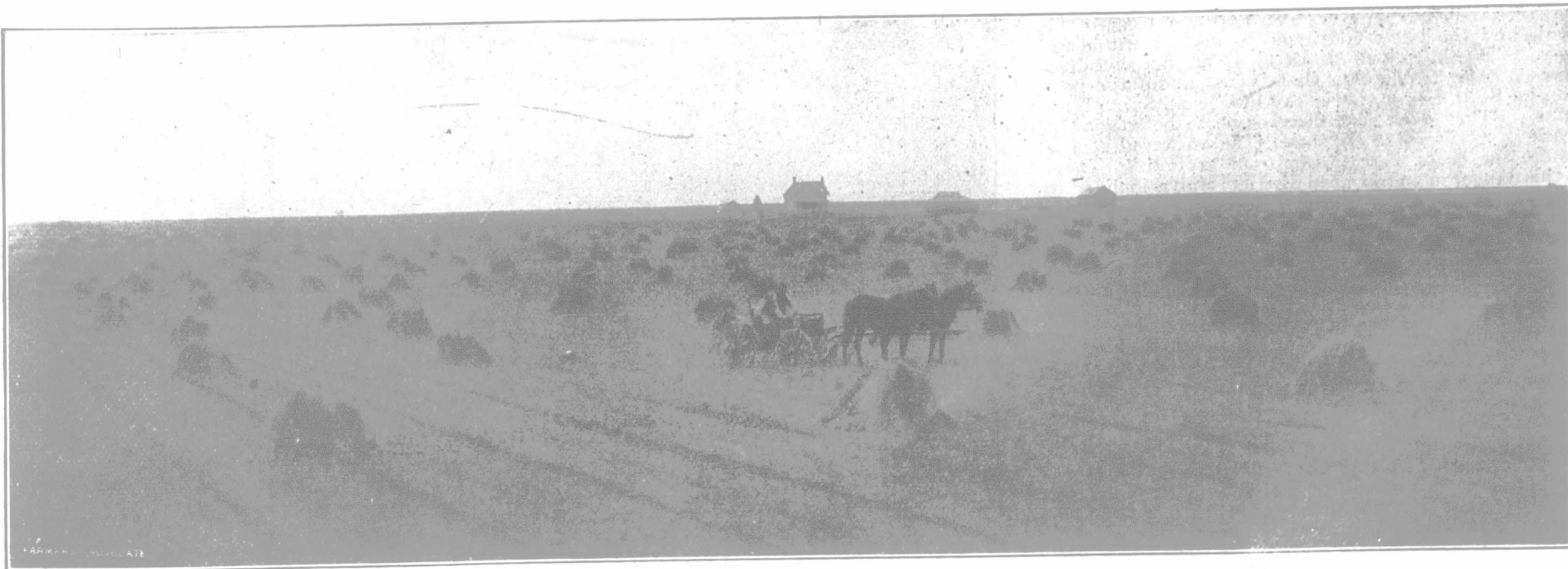
The members feel they need an association which will give the practical knowledge of each member for the benefit of all, which will enable members to reason together on the best possible methods of breeding, raising and developing of the highest standard of live stock; which will enable the members to co-operate to protect themselves against the greed of Capital and the power of Co-operation and where the members can decide upon the laws that discriminate against their common interests, and, so far as possible serve the best interests by buying and selling together, and co-operate for their mutual good.

Local organizations of this nature are capable of doing an immense amount of work for our Western farmers. May they grow and multiply and gain strength in every community.

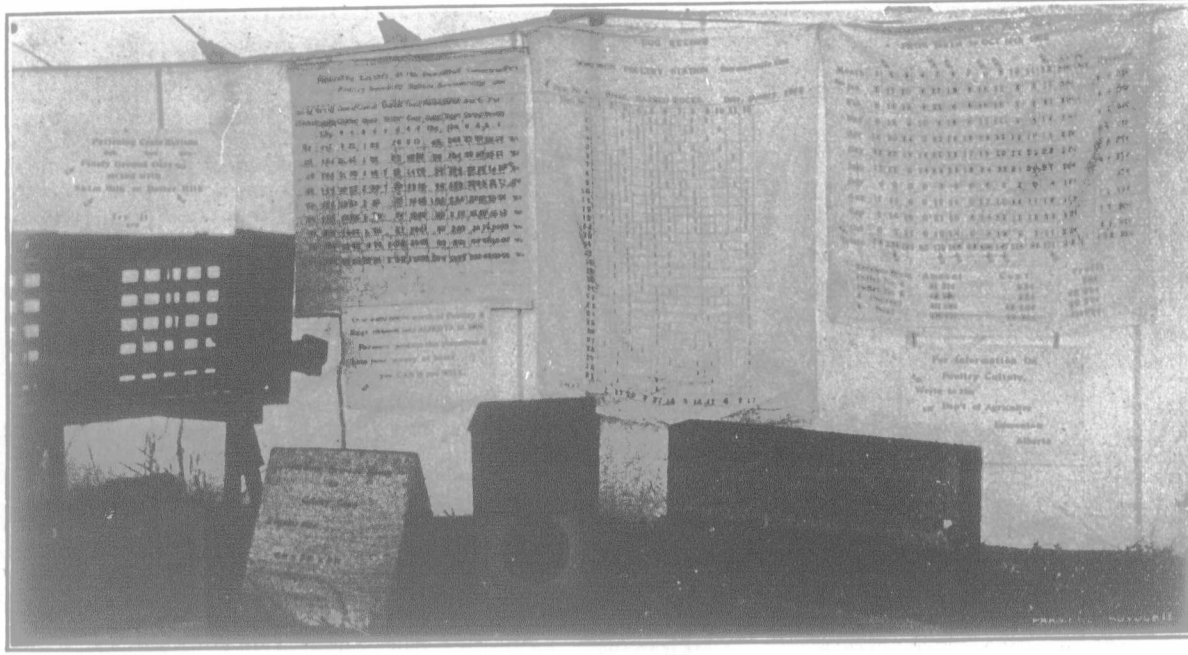
Why Are Lumber Prices So High?

On one of the many interesting pages of your Exhibition Number is an article contributed by T. F. Patterson B.S.A., to the Victoria B.C. Review, on the lumber industry of British Columbia. The writer, who is evidently well qualified to deal with his subject, gives us much valuable information on the history, resources and *modus operandi* of this industry, and holds forth the most sanguine expectations as to its future destiny and that of all other industries in the West. Far be it from me to gainsay him; but in one respect, and one only, his article is a little disappointing to the frugal farmer of the Western plains. He gives no satisfactory explanation of the remarkably high price that we are at present paying for our lumber. That it is a remarkably high price, no one will deny; and that it has risen, and is rising all the time, by leaps and bounds in a manner that defies our comprehension, is equally certain.

A few years ago in Northern Alberta, we used to get rough lumber planed on one side for \$14 to \$15; shiplap, \$18 to \$19; match, \$23 to \$28, and so forth. At the present time these prices have advanced from fifty to a hundred per cent. A further rise is predicted, and this is the sort of prediction that generally comes true. The lumbermen are earnest in their assurance that there is no combine by which fancy prices are artificially maintained, and notwithstanding, suspicious indications that have come to light at various times, this is not written to contradict them. What then is the reason? Are their expenses greater than they were? Mr. Patterson informs us that in those good old times when lumber was cheap logging was carried on almost entirely by ox teams. As many as twenty-four oxen, two abreast, were used to haul the heavy timber across cross-skids embedded in a roadway as carefully made and as costly as that of the average railway. To-day, "the ox team has given place to a large road engine which reaches by cable an inch in diameter as far as a mile or a mile and a half into the woods, takes hold of a string of logs coupled together and drags them to the water." Surely this is the cheaper method. Surely also the highly perfected appliances now at work in the great saw mills, with a capacity varying from 20,000 to 250,000 feet a day, turn out lumber at far less cost than the rude implements of the ox-team days. Have the freight rates been raised? I believe I am not mistaken in saying that the reverse has taken place. It might be urged that owing to the great influx of immigration, the demand for lumber has increased enormously, and that the logical consequence of an increased demand for any article is an advance in its value. But this is logical only on the conditions that the supply is limited. From the moment the article exists in *ad libitum* quantity there is no reason why the price should rise. To quote Mr. Patterson again, "The average of timber under lease is 1,500 square miles, and the total area of forest and woodland is put down at 285,554 square miles." Admitting that all of this is not equally good, the figures are sufficient to show that the dispensators of expensive lumber are not on the eve of a timber famine. Not only this, but we are told that the output of the mills now at work on the 1500 miles under lease, is such that they have to seek markets not only in the central and eastern provinces of the Dominion, but in Australia, Japan, China and South Africa. It would be interesting to know at what price they sell their timber in these far away lands, where they have possibly to deal with foreign competition. Anyhow, the supply of B. C. lumber is practically unlimited, and therefore it is not the extra demand that justifies the extra price. What is the cause of it? Will Mr. Patterson or some other competent, honest, straightforward person, devoid of casuistry or personal interest, answer this plain question? I make no claim to originality; I am aware that all this has, in various forms, been said before. But it is a subject that will bear repetition, that should be frequently repeated. Silence marks consent. And the consent of the public to the present price of lumber is a most unwilling one. HENRY DEBY.



THE STOCKS NEAR INDIAN HEAD.



IN THE ALBERTA GOVERNMENT POULTRY DEMONSTRATION TENT AT THE FAIRS.

Through Sunny Southern Alberta.

Labor on the Crow's Nest line some thirty odd miles east of Lethbridge presents some interesting sights for the student of dry land farming. The irrigation does not extend to this coal mining town and the farmers are playing the game under dry conditions. Three years ago the first homestead was taken; now every quarter section is held. Last year was very dry and crops were not particularly good. But there is a Swede down there named Larsen whose wheat crop turned out thirty bushels to the acre. Others croaked of dry weather and dreamed of flowing streams and irrigated pastures—Larsen worked and won.

The story is as old as history itself. In ancient Rome one freed man C. Furius Chresimus by name, having found himself able from a very small piece of land, to raise far more abundant crops than his neighbors could from the largest farms was accused of enticing away the crops of others by sorcery. A trial was held and fearing condemnation should the question be put to a vote among the tribes he brought with him to the court his servants, his mattocks, his plowshares and his oxen. "Here Roman citizens" said he, "are my implements of magic; but it is impossible for me to exhibit to your view or to bring into the Forum those midnight toils of mine, those early watchings, and those fatigues." Upon this by the unanimous voice of the people he was acquitted. Ah, Larsen you are the C. Furius Cresimus of your district! Would that we could bring you before the full court of the people so that others might learn of your ways and prosper. But the people are looking up. They need to keep guard on weeds. They must cultivate without ceasing. That is the magic wand which alone can bring results.

Coal is the great crop over a large area of the country. Dig down eighty or a hundred feet and there it is in seams of from three to four and a half feet thick. Down beyond that there may be another seam; they are testing for it now. Surely Alberta will never want for coal!

Raymond is the sugar city of the south, and right smart it looks at this season of the year! Near the town is a little patch of beets. I asked the manager how many acres there were in it, and he answered me, "Well, just a little over two hundred and fifty acres." Nearly all the fields are in splendid shape. Some difficulty was experienced with cut-worms, but where damage was done, the beets were resown and plenty of moisture has forced a remarkably strong growth. The web-worm attacked the leaves but a power sprayer doing twenty rows at a trip soon cleared the fields and the beets continued to make great headway. "We have one patch of about one hundred acres not far from town that is just about the best crop of beets I ever saw in my life," said Supt. Williams. "How does that piece come to be so good?" I asked. "Cultivated six times," he answered, "once before the beets were through the ground." There is this danger in an irrigated district: Man is inclined to laziness. It is an easy matter to turn the water on; it is another matter to maintain the steady cultivation needed for such a crop as beets, and so at times there comes a tendency to use the water instead of the hoe. Labor is always a problem in a beet growing country. The Chinaman helps a little; the Indian and especially his squaw and all the little ones right down to the four year old, take a hand at the work and to the credit of the Redman be it said that he does his work well. Besides the large area grown by the Knight Sugar Co. there are many smaller fields cultivated by the farmers for miles around the town.

Last year's campaign resulted in a total production of about four million five hundred thousand pounds of sugar. This year will possibly be about the same. When we consider what that means in work, in invested capital and in returns to the farmer we get some idea of the value of the developing sugar industry to the province of Alberta. But the sugar is not the

only product. The Knight Sugar Co. make use of the pulp. They have a large range, keep a number of cattle and the pulp is fed to these with very good results. Certainly cattle should do well on it. In many places in the United States dealers pay one dollar a ton for the product as cattle food. Here in Alberta where food is cheap no such value could be placed on it.

Raymond is doing wonders in tree planting. The country was almost absolutely treeless when the Raymondites settled there. Now there are trees growing everywhere, in the gardens, along the irrigation ditches and throughout the town they are in evidence. The South is growing wonderfully. The next few years will see mighty changes. With beets, poultry and small fruits, with grain, and cattle, and sheep the waste places are filling up and a new era is dawning on Southern Alberta. L. E. CARP.

The Ambitious Jap.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A few days ago I met my old friend B. R. Nagatany of Kyoto, Japan. "Nag" and I had been friends at school and as we sat and talked over old times I listened with interest to his project for interesting Japanese capital in the sugar beet fields of Alberta, and incidentally I got a few glimpses of Japanese life and character. It is now nearly four years since Nagatany landed in this country having first graduated from a Japanese university. He spent two years in study at "Queen's" and then entered the Ontario Agricultural College, for Nagatany had in view a government position in his native land. Japan was developing the sugar beet industry. She also had, at that time, designs on Korea and there were prospects for similar works in that Hermit Kingdom, therefore, she needed men and these must be specially trained for this work. "Nag" never swerved from his task. He studied hard, learned English until he became a fluent speaker in his

adopted language, took an active part in sports and was a prime favorite with everybody.

Maybe it was the change of government at home, perhaps he became infatuated with the prospects of Canadian development, but he has now turned his attention to the beet fields of Alberta and this is what he has in view. He will secure from ten to thirty thousand acres, preferably irrigated land and then bring out well-to-do Japanese farmers to work it. A factory capitalized at a million and a half will be built. The Japs will supply two-thirds of the money for the enterprise and if energy and ability can do it the Japanese will in a few years take part in the development of our great sugar beet industry.

Will the scheme succeed? Honestly, I believe it will. As Nagatany stood before me the other day dressed in his dapper suit of grey, wearing a soft felt hat, and tan shoes, looking for all the world like a progressive American business man, I could not help feeling that if success is possible he has the power to grasp it. Calm, energetic and resourceful he has gone about his work in a way that spells "mastery." He has studied sugar beets until he is a mine of information on the subject and yet he is always on the lookout for something more.

This is the type of man that is making the Japan of today; it is the type we shall have to meet in the commerce of the Orient. "Nag" I said as we walked toward the station, "you should organize 'Farmers' Institutes' when you return to Japan; they would be a good thing out there." "We have them now," he replied. "We have been running practically the same thing for a number of years. Yes their work is very useful." And as I waved adieu to him as he took the westbound train en route for Japan in the furtherance of his scheme, I thought of the irony of Kipling's words, "Take up the white man's burden." If this thing continues the man of the off color will soon be taking us up and even to him we may seem a load. I wonder if the Anglo-Saxon race will some day play second fiddle to the inscrutable yellow boys? What a power there is behind the patient, capable, facile, industrious Jap!

L. E. CARP.

The Industrial Shows a Profit.

This year's Industrial shows a profit of \$6,200 after paying the cost of repairs to the buildings. This statement compares very favorably with previous years, especially the most successful year previously in 1904 when the Dominion fair was held, in that year the surplus was \$3,500. It has been suggested that the date of the exhibition be changed to one week earlier.

Canadian Forestry Convention.

The above association will convene at Vancouver, September 25, 26 and 27. It is regrettable that the association has clashed with the Victoria Exhibiton.

Papers and addresses will be given by R. H. Alexander, Secretary of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association; F. W. Jones, President of the British Columbia Mountain Lumbermen's Association; E. Stewart, President of the Canadian Forestry Association and Dominion Superintendent of Forestry; Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forest Service of the United States; Dr. Judson F. Clark, Forester for the Province of Ontario; Roland D. Craig, Inspector of Dominion Forest Reserves.

There will be the inevitable banquet, on the evening of the second day of the convention.



MR. HILLIARD MITCHELL'S HOME NEAR DUCK LAKE, SASK. Thirty-three years in the district.

Range Talks.

One thing is sure to impress the cattleman in the range country at this season of the year, that is the danger of over stocking. Multiply the acreage of pasture land by the quality and divide by the number of animals on the range and you have a pretty accurate idea of the condition of the stuff. Of course there are other factors. Too many figure out results, or attempt to do so, from an unsound foundation of an overly cheap bull, but aside from that even with first class stock it needs grass and lots of it to make beef.

Shortage of feed during the winter also works havoc. There should be money in a little more extended generosity during the cold weather. If the stock could be put on the market a trifle earlier it would help matters. Not only would it avoid congestion on the market but profits would be increased if the length of time required to put the finished article on the block could be shortened.

Shifting conditions are forcing changes in ranch methods. Forewarned is forearmed. Those who take the lead in this matter are sure to reap results. Better winter feeding means early maturity and beef of a better quality. We have good stock but unfortunately we have too many "canners". Improvement is due and coming, and that shortly. It can't be too soon.

Prof. Shaw Sees Improvement.

Professor Thomas Shaw has been making a tour of the Red River Valley on the American side of the line, and when interviewed the other day had the following to say of some of the conditions he found prevailing where he had travelled:

"The harvesting of the crop in the Red river valley is about completed. The damp weather during the week has delayed it, or the cutting would be practically done. The shocks stand well on the ground. Judged by the shocks, the crop would be called a bumper. I am satisfied, however, that the crop is not a bumper in all the valley. It cannot be placed higher than to call it a good crop. I am now satisfied that the story of the threshing will be disappointing. The wheat is more or less shrunken. The grain ripened too quickly. The great heat struck it at a critical time and as a result the yield of wheat in North Dakota will be lowered by many millions of bushels. Such is the hazard that attends exclusive grain growing.

"Such a system of farming is wrong. The unfortunate thing is that farmers know it is wrong and yet they do not change. The power of habit in farming is no less potent than the power of habit in other things. What the farmer has done he wants to do. The man who grows only grain for twenty years wants to do it for thirty years. The man who has robbed the soil for two decades wants to do it for three, and if he can't continue to do so in Dakota he goes to the Canadian northwest and there begins anew the same kind of farming. Some of the farmers are growing timothy, and wisely, to put humus in the soil, but timothy is a land robber. Some are summer fallowing in the hope of renewing their land, but the bare fallow is a land robber. And some are changing from wheat to oats, and oats to barley in the hope of resting their lands, but all these are soil robbers.

SOME ARE BUILDING UP LAND.

"I have said that the system of farming is wrong; that it is radically wrong. I say so again, it is wrong; and though all Dakota should stand on the other side, I would still say it is wrong. But all Dakota doesn't stand on the other side. Some of the farmers are building up their land. They are growing live stock in considerable numbers. They are building fences and laying down pastures, and they are valiantly fighting against weeds. We found but little clover during the week, for the reason that it has not been sown, but quite a number of farmers sowed several acres last spring. We were gladdened to find a small field of alfalfa near Grafton. Though sowed

last spring it had been cut once the present summer, and is now almost ready to cut again. Where alfalfa grows vigorously there can be no doubt that the proper bacteria for growing it is in the land. It will be a great day for North Dakota when these two great soil builders, clover and alfalfa, come to be generally grown.

"We found also a happy conformation of the correctness of our views as to the best way to fight Canada thistles. A contestant near Grafton is carrying on a war of extermination against weeds. A few patches of thistles are on his farm. It is his practice to plow them down in June. Then he plows the land shallow at intervals of ten or twelve days during all the growing season. He says that in this way he destroys them root and branch in one season. Even though the thistle patches should be in a grain field he goes right in with his plow and buries the thistles. All round this man are fields spattered with thistles, mustard and French weed, and yet he is keeping those weeds practically away from his place. Such a man ought to get a medal from the state. In his neighborhood he is truly a burning and a shining light."

Preparing Fruit for Exhibition.

For some reason or other, or, perhaps, I should say for several reasons, fruit exhibitions are not, as a rule, so instructive as live stock and other shows. Certainly they are not as instructive as they ought to be. Of course, in a way, the live stock men have the advantage of the fruit men, from the fact that when they bring a cow to a show, for example, they are bringing the whole thing, while the fruit men are only bringing the final, finished product. Fruit men are about on a par with a hog-raiser who would exhibit sausages. The sausages might be most excellent, and to the mere consumer might be all that could be desired, yet they wouldn't be as instructive to the man who wanted to learn as the live animals.

But while we fruit men may be handicapped, I think we are like most other people in most situations, we don't do as well as we might, nor even as well as we know how very often; and it is in the hope of helping somewhat to improve fruit exhibitions that this article is undertaken.

The first requisite, of course, is good fruit, well grown and well colored, but with that we shall not concern ourselves, but assume that the intending exhibitor has done everything in growing his crop to assure fine fruit. Having done this a great many exhibitors make serious mistakes in the time and manner in which fruit is selected. Fruit should be fully matured and well colored before it is gathered, but avoid overripe specimens too. The "golden mean" is extremely important just here; and by all means select the fruit in the orchard. No man can make a proper selection of exhibition fruit digging about in a barrel or a basket for his specimens, nor even (in the writer's opinion) from the packing table, though this is much better. I believe that fruit for exhibition purposes should be taken directly from the tree; and with apples and pears, one of the long-handled "pickers" will be found invaluable, as the best specimens usually grow out of reach; and don't be satisfied with anything short of perfection. Don't imagine because you didn't see the little scar or scab or wormhole when the fruit was hanging on the tree, that the judge will not see it when he comes to examine the fruit on the plates. There will be enough blemishes creep in if you aim at perfection.

Then handle the fruit carefully—very carefully! Any fruit which has a bloom on it naturally ought still to have that bloom on it when the judge gives his decision on it; and the longer fruit must stand on the tables, the more important does careful handling become. An excellent way is to take ordinary grape baskets to the orchard or vineyard, and lay the fruit directly into these as it is picked, and then take it to the packing-house to cool and be packed later on. This matter of careful selection and careful handling cannot be emphasized too strongly, for no one who has not acted as a judge of fruit can realize on how small a point the decision some times turns.

Then, again, don't be afraid to select plenty of fruit. If the prize-list calls for five apples on a plate, select at least twice that number, from which later on to choose the final sample which shall represent your judgment in the competition. Many an exhibitor has been disappointed when he came to put out his fruit and has lost the prize, because some little blemish escaped his notice when the fruit was packed, or has developed since, and he hasn't any extra fruit to take the place of the damaged one.

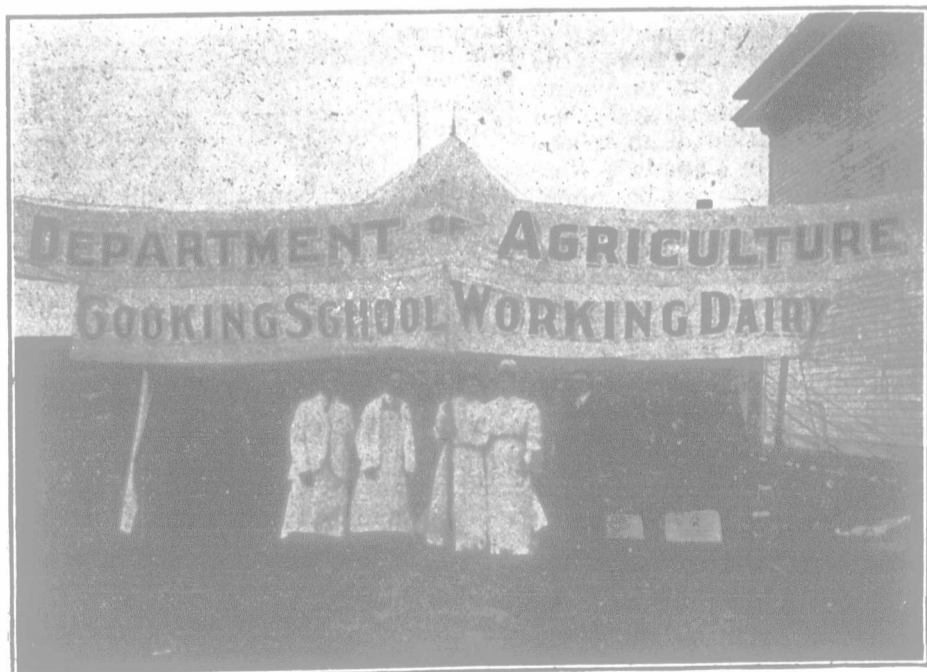
In putting fruits up in acids, as must sometimes be done with early perishable stuff, one needs experience to be sure of success; yet a few rules, carefully observed, will usually give good results. It is a big subject by itself, and I shall only attempt a few brief suggestions here. My general remarks as to the selection of fruits will apply with special force here. Choose fully-matured, highly-colored, ripe specimens, perfect in every respect, but not overripe. Handle by the stem, if possible, and place directly in the jars in which they are to be preserved, which ought to be clear white glass, not greenish, as this latter prevents the colors of the fruits from showing in their natural tints. Arrange the fruits carefully in jars so they make the best appearance, and then put the jars away, either in a refrigerator or some other very cool place, until they are well cooled down; then pour over the liquid and seal. For a preserving liquid various chemicals are recommended, but in the writer's experience and observation, nothing is better than a two per cent solution of boric or boracic, dissolved in water. The percentage, of course, is figured on weight.

In taking fresh fruit to the place of exhibition, I have found barrels for the larger fruits and baskets for the smaller ones to be the most satisfactory method where shipment is made by train. Apples and pears should be packed with layers of excelsior, and the more tender fruits with cotton batting.

We come next to the question of putting up the exhibit. In the ordinary single-plate entries there is no chance for the display of artistic ability in arranging them, but there is a chance for a good deal of judgment in choosing out of the ten fruits brought to the show room the five (if it be pears or apples) which shall stand the best show of taking the prize. No doubt the choice will depend somewhat on the judge, for different men have different ideas as to what constitutes excellence in fruit, but, in general, the points would be the same, and would include size; form, whether typical for the variety or not; color, freedom from blemishes, and uniformity. The latter point is, perhaps, more often overlooked than any other, yet, in my opinion, it is one of the most important. A plate of apples, even though they may not be of the largest size nor of the highest color, if they are perfectly uniform in every way, color, size, shape and even ripeness, is very attractive.

I said in the beginning that I did not think our fruit shows were ordinarily so instructive as they ought to be. May I suggest in closing a few ways in which it seems to me they might be improved in this respect. One of the most important deficiencies is poor labelling. If a visitor takes any sort of critical interest in the show he wants to know what he is looking at. Doubtless there are many to whom an apple is an apple, and if it is big and red, that is all which is required to excite their unbounded admiration. But the man who is going to get any lasting good from the fruit show wants to know whether he is looking at Wolfe River or Alexander, or a small red pumpkin, and he may have to depend on the labels for that information; consequently, the labels should be large enough to be easily read, and there should be no question where one variety ends and another begins.

Secondly, I believe that greater prominence should be given to collections of fruits—that is, to commercial sorts. There is nothing more in-



AT ALBERTA FAIRS.

structive, not only to the intending planter, but to the outsider (or insider) who is studying the fruit industry of any locality, than these collections of the "best five, eight or ten commercial varieties."

Thirdly, the commercial side in another way should be brought into prominence, by offering good prizes for "fruit packed for export" in all the various packages used for the different fruits.

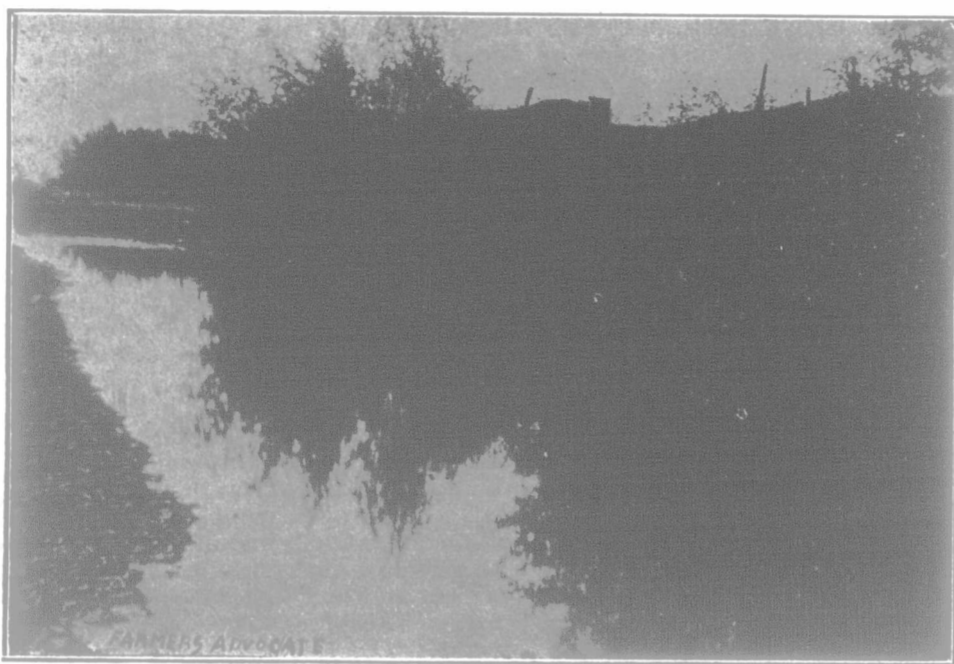
And, lastly, I should like to see an opportunity given for the judge to discuss with the exhibitors his reasons for deciding as he has done.

F. C. SEARS.

Wants More Prompt Measures.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Under the head of "Captious Criticisms by M. P." you refer to a subject which I have noticed in your paper. In numerous articles you have criticized the compensation for horses killed by the government inspector for having glanders. In an article some time ago you advanced a plausible theory as to why compensation should not be given for horses, and theoretically propounded a strong argument showing that a glandered horse was worthless.



A BIT OF LANDSCAPE NEAR CALGARY, ALTA.

Well, so he is. Worse than worthless. But we farmers have not and cannot have a guarantee that any horse we may buy has not glanders or has not been exposed to infection and may not develop the disease within a short time after we buy him. It does not reduce the price of horses. The very horse the inspector may order destroyed may be our most valuable horse, or a mare that we have paid a large price for in the hope of remuneration by breeding. If the government is not to pay us any or a more reasonable compensation than now they should take stronger measures to protect our horses. Suppose we buy a valuable horse away from home, how are we to get the beast home?

That is easy, you say. In the train. Yes but what guarantee have we that glandered horses have not been shipped in the same car that we will be compelled to use, or loaded or unloaded in the same stockyards, stabled in the same feed stables that we are compelled to use away from home. Perhaps you may say that the risk of contagion in this way is small. But can you explain how it is that so many horses will pass an inspection in the east and then be shipped west and within five or six months are destroyed for glanders and cause a man to lose other valuable horses out of his bunch. In one case the inspector destroyed a horse on the first test, quarantined the rest and destroyed them on his second visit. Another thing, you say that farmers should immediately report any horse suspected of being infected. So we should, but how much good does it do us? I know of cases here when men have reported their own horse, requesting that they be tested, and the inspector has not called within three months after they were reported. Perhaps none of those horses had glanders, or may be one had when they were reported. But when the veterinarian inspected them he shot them all. The owner had called in the local V. S. but he would not pronounce the horses glandered nor advise him to shoot the first horse that was examined consequently that man lost all of his horses by not having them inspected and tested at the time he reported them. Do you not think that this man was entitled to payment to the full value of his horses? Instead he only received the ordinary compensation. Why is it that when the government realizes the dangerous character of this disease that it does not appoint thoroughly competent, reliable, independent men to carry out the inspection? Perhaps one inspector may be too busy in one part of his territory to be able to cover all of the cases reported within a month after their being reported. Is it not then his duty to report these cases to his

superior and request an assistant for a time? Should not the Department place one or two general inspectors in each province whose duty it would be to assist those inspectors who are overworked? Or upon such circumstances being reported authorize local veterinarians to test and destroy horses which react and pay the indemnity upon their certificate? Would not the speedy testing or examining of horses reported, and the quarantining of infected stables prove in the end to be cheaper than the present system of delay, allowing owners of reported horses to travel their horses through the country and scatter the disease broadcast?

I do not mean to specially charge any of the inspectors with incompetence, but I do know that the inspector at one post of entry very rarely tests the horses passing through, but has been known to walk up to a car door and look over the horses next the door and give a clean bill without even having seen the horses at the ends of the car.

Another thing. Many of us would willingly shoot a glandered horse and sustain the loss rather than keep him did we really know the horse had glanders. But except in very advanced cases how many veterinary surgeons can diagnose glanders? Comparatively few of the suspects reported are condemned and I am safe in saying that the majority of the suspects are reported on the advice of a V. S. as

prizes warranted. Now is the time to pick out the best pieces of your crop and put to one side one hundred or more. (say one hundred and twenty-five) bushels for show purposes for next summer's fair. We understand the Exhibition management will offer similar prizes for wheat next year as were offered this: viz., \$200, \$100, \$75, \$35 for twenty-five bushel lots of Red Fife, to be entirely free of noxious weeds. The class for field grains is worth in cash six hundred and seventy-eight dollars, and we believe has not had the consideration from grain growers that it deserves. Send to Dr. Bell for one of this year's lists, it will be a fair basis on which to prepare an exhibit for next year.

Things to Remember.

Managers of shows whose dates do not appear in our list will confer a favor on our readers by sending in the date or calling our attention to errors.

Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, N. S., Sept. 22 to Oct. 5
Washington State Fair, N. Yakima, Wash., Sept. 17-22

BRITISH COLUMBIA FAIR CIRCUITS.

Richmond, Eburne	Sept. 26-27
Chilliwack, Chilliwack	Sept. 20-21
Surrey, Cloverdale	Sept. 25
Langley, Langley	Sept. 25
The Islands, Ganges Harbor	Sept. 26
Salmon Arm, Salmon Arm	Sept.—
Central Park, Central Park	Sept. 20-22
British Columbia, Agl. Ass'n, Victoria	Sept. 25-29
Armstrong & Spalumcheen, Armstrong	Oct. 10-21
Vernon, Vernon	Sept. 19-21
Okanagan Mission, Kelowna	Sept. 12-13
Kamloops, Kamloops	Sept. 26-27
Nelson, Nelson, B. C.	Sept. 10-21
Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster	Oct. 2-7

ALBERTA FAIR CIRCUITS.

Cardston	September 18
Magrath	" 20
Raymond	" 21
Olds	" 24-25
Didsbury	" 26
Vermillion Valley and Beaver Lake (Vegreville)	" 27-28
Medicine Hat	October 2-3
Macleod	" 4-5
Red Deer	" 9-10
Ponoka	" 11-12
Innisfail	" 12

SASKATCHEWAN FAIR CIRCUITS.

Quill Lake	September 27
Duck Lake	" 28
Broadview	" 25
Maple Creek	" 27
Estevan	" 28
Saskatoon	October 2-3
Lloydminster	" 12
Battleford	" 9
North Battleford	" 10

MANITOBA FAIR CIRCUITS.

Woodlands	September 28
Kildonan	" 26-27
St. Francois Xavier	October 3
Stonewall	" 2
St. Jean	" 4
Beausejour	" 3
Plumas	" 5
Gilbert Plains	" 3
Macgregor	" 5
Russell	" 10
Meadow Lea	" 10
Headingley	" 23
Harding	" 25

All sensible Canadians will draw the line at the Southern European as a possible immigrant. We do not wish introduced the Mafia, the filth, the laziness, dirt and licentiousness of men noted for treachery and dexterity at knife thrusting in one's back.

Standing Grain Competitions

These valuable tests of methods of farming especially in the use of good seed and weed prevention are about all decided, the results being as follows in two competitions in connection with Saskatchewan fairs. The Moosomin winners were Thompson, first; Hy. Douslin, second; D. Osborne, third; Keith Webster, fourth. At Carlyle the following is the placing of the competitors, First, Geo. Anderson, Dalesboro, 83; second, John Doty, Carlyle, 81; third, Jas. Flynn, Carlyle, 81; fourth, Jean Anderson, Manor, 75.

they do not generally have the means of testing the horses brought under their notice. I think that the Government ought to supply every V. S. with mallein and the directions for testing horses free. Another thing that I think would be of great assistance would be for you to give an illustrated description in your columns of the disease. Your chart should show the location of the glands which are first affected as I think that if the disease were more thoroughly understood we farmers would be able to give more intelligent assistance to the Department in stamping out this dread and fatal malady by quarantining the animals suspected. The work of the Inspector would be reduced by fewer reports and the farmer or rancher in the outlying district would destroy the horse showing clinical symptoms and keep for inspection only the ones which have been exposed to contagion and the ones affected with a latent form of the disease.

Sask.

JAS. H. COLTART.

A New Source of Infection.

A new source of weed infection is manifesting itself. The development of irrigation brings the problem before us. Weeds growing on waste lands may be carried to our rivers and then through the gates of the irrigation ditch to the farms of the country. Even in Canada's National Park at Banff noxious weeds can be found. From the park to the Bow, from the Bow to the farms seems a natural course for the weeds. This will bear watching, though present danger is not great. With new difficulties continually presenting themselves it will soon require something more than eternal vigilance if the farms of the country are to be kept clean.

Select Wheat Now for 1907 Industrial.

The management of the Winnipeg Industrial evinced in a tangible way in this year's prize list the lively interest they take in the great staple cereal of the prairie country by offering magnificent prizes for wheat and other grains. Especially are they to be commended on their liberality to the grain growers, but owing to the comparatively short notice the number of exhibitors was far less than the monetary value of the

Lethbridge Fair.

Lethbridge Fair is difficult to describe. It has some features that are highly commendable. The exhibit of grain in the sheaf and in the bag, the vegetable exhibit and the poultry stand at the top for Alberta fairs this year. The vegetables were especially good, potatoes and carrots, celery and ripe tomatoes in profusion showed forth the possibilities of the sunny Lethbridge district.

Cattle were poor. There were only a few shown and they were run into a corral while the judge spun around in his efforts to throw prizes at them. Horses were not particularly strong and only a few sheep and swine were on exhibition. Considerable interest was shown in the competition for the best plantations of trees. This was divided into three prizes and good money was hung up for (a) the town resident having the largest plantation (b) the country resident having the largest plantation. Another prize was offered for the best plantation in the city and a third prize for the man who had made the greatest progress in tree planting. Such things are important; they stimulate interest in a work which will add much to the pleasure of future generations. More competitions of this kind are needed. Well done Lethbridge!

There seems to the passerby mighty little need for the open bar on the grounds—a Gatling gun would be about as useful. The fact is, somebody with a pull is “wiggling” the directorate whenever the purveyor of liquid slop has his own way. Meanwhile, at Lethbridge grown-ups and youthful hopefuls stood around four deep making themselves, as they fondly imagined, jolly good fellows. The undercurrent of viciousness flows strong. When one vile thing gains a foothold other abominations follow. Lethbridge has cleaned out the low show and the bull baiting. Next year we hope and we believe that she will stand absolutely clean—no beer will be sold upon the grounds.

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

Matriculation and supplementary examinations will be held at Brandon college from Sept. 20 to 28.

New gold discoveries have been made at Dawson, silver at Yuill Creek, B. C., copper and silver in a Port Arthur, Ont., street and rich finds at Nipissing.

The steamer Princess was completely wrecked in a bad storm in Lake Winnipeg. Of the twenty-two persons on board, six were drowned. To the Princess is attached an historical interest as she carried the troops to Selkirk after the Northwest Rebellion of 1885.

Houghton Lake, Sask., has been the scene of rather important discoveries. Salt and mica deposits have been found, and an apparently inexhaustible supply of paint in yellow, slate and vermilion colorings.

Messrs. Duncan Campbell Scott and Samuel Stewart of the Indian Department, Ottawa, have returned from their second trip through Northern Ontario, made for the purpose of concluding a treaty with the Indians in the territory north of the Height of Land. The signatures of all the chiefs and head men have been obtained to a treaty under which the Indians surrender their rights to about 90,000 square miles. The number of Indians affected is 3,000. Reserves are to be laid aside, amounting to one square mile for each family of five. An annual cash payment of \$4 per head will also be made by the Government.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Lady Campbell-Bannerman, the wife of the British premier, died in London after a long period of invalidism.

The legislative assembly of Australia has passed a bill giving free education to the commonwealth.

A petition signed by forty British missionaries has been presented to Lord Grey, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, asking for protection for the British subjects in the Congo Free State.

William Jennings Bryan received a most enthusiastic welcome from his political friends on his return to New York from England. Over 12,000 people listened to an address delivered in Madison Square Garden by the presidential candidate from Nebraska.

Reports from Valparaiso show that the damage and loss of life as first reported were not exaggerated. The surrounding country shares in the ruin. As at San Francisco, fire broke out and devoured what the earthquake spared. Thousands are homeless, many are wounded and starving. Public subscriptions have been opened in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, to aid the distressed. Robinson Crusoe's island, Juan Fernandez, is said to have been completely destroyed.



F. W. ROBINSON
Manager Standard Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.

MARKETS

The wheat market experienced a settling sensation last week. During the previous week there was a slight rebound from the downward course of some weeks and last week the market began adjusting itself to its relative position to the United States' markets of trade. On the week there was a decline of about 2c. in Winnipeg and one cent in the States. The new wheat has begun to arrive. Old stocks have been pretty well cleaned up and dealers have shaped themselves for a lay hold. There seems to be no doubt now that the North American continent will have the largest exportable surplus ever experienced and the world's markets will exercise more effect upon prices than was the case last year when American millers used practically all of the American crop. Naturally European crop conditions will largely influence prices, and up to the present there have been so many contradictory reports that it is difficult to prognosticate results of the European harvest. Threshing is quite general and the wheat that was cut early is of a very good sample although smaller in the berry than in previous years. Last week 11,000 sacks of flour from Alberta winter wheat were shipped to the Orient which was the first real consignment of commercial significance to that destination. In the western wheat States of Minnesota and Wisconsin freight rates have been reduced to such an extent that about one cent a bushel will be saved on something like 175,000,000 bushels. Prices for in store wheat at the lakes are—1 Nor., 73½c.; 2 Nor., 70½c.; 3 Nor., 67c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Prices are 1 Hard 71½c., 1 Nor. 76½c., 2 Nor. 74½c. NEW WHEAT—1 Hard 77½c., 1 Nor. 75½c., 2 Nor. 73½c.

COARSE GRAINS AND PRODUCE.

OATS—No. 2 white.....	31	
BARLEY—No. 3 white.....	38	
FLAX—No. 1.....	1 03	
MILLFEED, per ton—		
Bran.....	16 00	@ 16 50
Shorts.....	17 50	@ 18 00
CHOPPED FEEDS—		
Oats and barley.....	24 00	
Barley.....	20 00	
Oats.....	26 00	
HAY—per ton (cars on track,		
Winnipeg).....	10 00	@ 11 00
Loose loads.....	11 00	@ 12 00
POTATOES—new, per bushel.....	80	
BUTTER—		
Boxes at factory.....	18½	
Dairy at country points.....	14	@ 16
CHEESE—		
Manitoba at factory.....	12½	@ 12½
EGGS—fresh.....	18	@ 19

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs down a little.
British cables firm. Last week of August not quite as busy in the yards.

Six thousand cattle exported from Winnipeg for the week ending August 26th.

Five car loads of sheep were marketed in one lot last week.

G. T. Ache, of Coutts, Alta., had fourteen cars of well finished cattle on the market last Friday. They were handled by Gordon and Ironsides.

The Shoal Lake drover, D. C. Flemming, is a regular seller on the market, he generally has a mixed car each week.

D. A. Brown of Gleichen, Alta., took twelve cars of exporters to Montreal and consigned them through Robt. Bickeraike & Co.

Y. J. Attwood of Russell, Man., turned a consignment of four cars of exporters over to H. A. Mullins last week who sent them through to the British markets.

A consignment of one car of cattle and hogs from T. J. Turner of Minitonas, Man., was handled by H. A. Mullins last Friday. Hogs \$7.75.

Robt. Cruickshanks of Rush Lake sent forward one hundred head of long-horned Mexicans last week; although thin and light Bater and McLean sent them forward for export as they will bring more abroad than as butcher's at home.

There were five hundred head of well-finished, good-shipping steers from the Cresswell Cattle Co's ranch at Swift Current in the yards last Friday. They went forward through Bater and McLean.

A train load of 400 cattle from the Knight Sugar Co. arrived in the yards on Monday and were taken charge of by H. A. Mullins' live stock forwarding and commission merchant.

About fifty head of excellent dry cows came forward last week from John Clark's ranch at Crowfoot, Alta. We understand Mr. Clark is making more room for his horse stock.

Three cars of C. Y. cattle from McLean's ranch in the McLeod country averaged 1440 in the yards last week.

The migration of cattle from Alberta ranches to British lairages continues unabated and there is no deterioration in quality, except when a bunch of those brindle sway backed Mexicans stray on to the preserves of the transportation companies. They are really not fit for exporters but the British cables being firm they are sent forward to ease off butcher's prices here. When the trade is in full swing and ranchers feeling better than for years it is not pleasant to contemplate the settling up of the range, but that is the story every rancher tells us so that the days of a transition in the cattle business are at hand. A considerable number of ranchers are reported to be locating in the Peace River country, where neighbors are not so plentiful while others are getting in shape for alfalfa and corn growing. Very few sheep can be seen coming to market, but we understand a larger number of farmers intend putting up a few to feed in transit. Hogs have fallen a little since our last report, but are still scarce and very uneven in weight and quality. H. A. Mullins states that he expects to see about 1200 head of cattle per week arriving now for some time. During the week ending August 26, 6973 cattle, 657 hogs, and 762 sheep were received at the yard of which 6000 cattle were exporters. Prices quoted are—Export steers 2c., good butchers' cattle 2½c. to 3½c., best heifers 2½c. to 3½c., good cows 2c. to 3½c., bulls 2½c. Sheep; wethers 5c. to 6c., ewes 5c. to 5½c., best lambs 5½c. to 6½c. Hogs \$7.50 to \$7.75.

TORONTO LIVESTOCK.

Export cattle \$4.40 to \$4.70; butchers \$4.25 to \$4.40; stockets, choice, \$3 to \$3.65; light \$2.25 to \$3; short keep feeders \$4.35 to \$4.50; heavy feeders \$4.20 to \$4.25; export sheep \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs \$6.40 to \$6.65.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

Cattle—Prime beefs \$5.60 to \$6.85; poor to medium, \$3.90 to \$5.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.35 to \$4.25; cows and heifers, \$2.60 to \$5.10; canners, \$2.25 to \$2.50; westerns, \$3.50 to \$4.40; Texans, \$3.50 to \$5.25.

Canada's Export Season.

The London Meat Trades' Journal of August 8, gives the following statement of exports of cattle and sheep from Montreal this season to date, but as fully three quarters of the Western cattle to American ports this is no criterion of the volume of export business:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Total to date.....	57,912	5,391
Cor. date, 1905.....	52,228	9,281
Cor. date, 1904.....	55,530	12,227
Cor. date, 1903.....	85,666	27,605
Cor. date, 1902.....	56,638	16,960

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Among the books being now in course of preparation for the Christmas trade, is a Western Canada story by a western woman which will be eagerly looked for by all who are interested in the literature of the Dominion.

* * *

A new daily newspaper, *The Majority*, has been established in England to be devoted to the labor interest. It is said that part of the profits of the venture will go to aid the labor party both in parliament and outside.

* * *

President Roosevelt so far approves of the Carnegie spelling reform movement that he has issued orders that all messages of his and all documents sent out from White House shall be printed in accordance with the suggestions made by the the spelling reform committee. A Massachusetts newspaper, the *Worcester Telegram*, is following the presidential example.

* * *

At Sotheby's, in England, a small black glass bottle, capable of holding two imperial gills, was submitted for sale. It was reputed to have belonged to Robert Burns, the Plowman Poet, and was exhibited at the Glasgow exhibition in 1901. The bottle was given by Mrs. Burns to Miss Barry, a sister of Mr. Barry, carver and gilder, of Dumfries, who served for some years in the poet's family. Competition for the possession of the bottle was keen, and the first bid was one of £5. Mr. Thompson, of Dumfries, endeavored to secure the relic for his Burns Museum, but he was defeated at £30 10s, the hammer falling to Mr. J. Turner.

* * *

There will come a time for better payment of work, some day we shall pay people not quite so much for talking in Parliament and doing nothing, as for holding their tongues out of it and doing something, we shall pay our plowmen a little more and our lawyer a little less. But we may even now take care that whatever work is done shall be fully paid for; and the man who does it paid for it, not somebody else.—JOHN RUSKIN.

IN PLACE OF THE HIRED GIRL.

Housekeepers are working up to the full measure of their strength to accomplish the tremendous amount of work that comes with the harvest. Many are wearing themselves out for lack of help which they want and for which they would willingly pay well. But the help is simply not to be had. There seems to be no way out of the difficulty, as long as girls prefer factory work and the hall bedroom to domestic service there is no means by which they can be compelled to change their opinions. The wise-homemaker, then, thrown entirely upon her own resources, will keep her eyes open for time and labor-saving devices. The wages she would have paid to that girl she could not get will buy a great many articles that will ease the burden of housekeeping. Screens for the windows; a carpet sweeper; half a dozen broom bags to cover the broom when oilcloth, painted or polished floors, or walls are to be dusted; a good washing-machine and wringer so that the male members of the household can lend a helping hand with the washing; a self-wringing mop; a scrubbing-brush with a long handle; a kitchen work-table on castors, and a stool that can be lowered or raised for sitting down to work,—these are all helpers, and two months wages would pay for it all. If you can't have what you want, want what you can have, and Have It.

THE STRANGER WITHIN OUR GATES.

The invading hosts of foreigners from the various countries now represented in Canada, have brought with them many of the costumes and customs of the homeland. In many cases the costume is the first distinctive feature to be exchanged for the Canadian fashion, the exchange being brought about largely by the demands of this climate—demands which are peremptory and not to be lightly disregarded.

The customs disappear more slowly but still surely, until all that remains in outward observance are a few days in the year usually devoted to the celebration of some distinctively religious rites which serve to recall the memory of the land from which they come who observe these holy days.

Two such celebrations are just now being brought to the notice of Canadians. On August the twenty-eighth the national holiday of the Galicians was observed not only in Galicia but in Canada. It is the one day in all the year when every form of work is laid aside. At noon solemn mass is said in commemoration of the ascension of the body of the Virgin into the heavens which according to Galician legend took place on this day. Drinking, singing secular songs, and all amusements are forbidden, and no food except what is absolutely a necessity is taken. Many marriages take place among the Galicians on this day, for health, happiness, long life and a painless death are believed to follow the marriages performed on this holy day.

Because there is no country under heaven where the Jew is not found, the celebration of September eighteenth and nineteenth as the Hebrew New Year will be in a sense a universal observance. Those of that homeless nation, whose scattered homes are everywhere, who live in Western Canada are making great preparations for the celebration of this the 5667th annual observation of Rosh Ashuna as they call the New Year. Ten days later Yum Kipper, or the day of the atonement takes place, as commanded in Leviticus, on the tenth day of the seventh month. The apparent confusion in the numbering of the months is explained by the fact that there are two Jewish calendars,—one of the Civil year from which all contracts are dated and the births of children and the reign of Kings computed; and one of the Ecclesiastical or Sacred year from which the festivals and holy days are reckoned. The seventh month of the Sacred year and the first month of the Civil year are identical.

A COMPLETE FAILURE.

Hatfield, whose appointment some months ago as official rainmaker in the Yukon district occasioned much disrespectful laughter, has failed to make good. None of his efforts have caused dry creek beds to fill up or quenched the thirst of the Klondike soil. This does not occasion any surprise as the general public were blessed in that they expected nothing. This failure as a wonderworker has left the country, but the bill—a good substantial one—for his services is yet with us and will have to be paid.

Hatfield's place as a moisture producer in the gold region had not long remained vacant. There has arisen another of seemingly greater power. Behold Chief Isaac, mighty medicine man! By reason of his weird and powerful incantation the rains have descended and the floods have come and have beaten upon the dry dust which Hatfield had shaken from his feet. And now, Hatfield who failed gets the pay, while the Indian gets nothing but the honor and any soft water he may catch in the rain barrel. Another instance where the recompense goes to foreign incompetency and the native producer is left unrewarded.

THE NUCLEUS FOR A CANADIAN NAVY.

Everyone remembers those old lines of the comic opera 'Pinafore which depicted the rise of one of the characters from a door knob polisher to be ruler of the Queen's navy!' If the wishes of some of our people were carried out, there would be another avenue to so-called social distinction provided, in addition to the small standing army, by means of a Canadian navy: Life, however, in a miniature navy would necessarily be more strenuous than in the army, if the boats ever ventured out of harbor, owing to the vagaries of the deep waters and winds. To us the small standing army is more than a joke, it is a sort of asylum for the would-be-never-sweats. As a well bred man observed to us a few days ago, "Can you understand a nature that would permit itself to loll around in a red coat, when so many opportunities are offered young men here in the West?" Of a truth, we were forced to admit, we could not really understand such an attitude to life. The R. N. W. M. P. have work to do and do it well, but we fail to see any justification for the up-keep of a military force at certain points in Canada, whose only work seems to be of the stage variety, especially in such a force of little use, as the volunteers if properly handled are adequate enough for defence, and the work of developing Canada is too urgent, and there is no present need for a force to be maintained for offensive purposes. There is more reason for a Canadian navy, at present there is absolutely nothing to take its place, and following out the principle enunciated in the previous sentences, namely that our only legitimate excuse for maintaining a band of professional warriors, is for defensive, not offensive purposes; if even that is admitted, the following from the *News* is submitted as the most feasible and reasonable proposition yet formulated and published:

"First, let us raise among our seafaring and fishing population a naval militia, controlled, armed and trained by ourselves as is the existing land militia. As soon as we have such a force, we shall be in a position, in the event of a naval war, to do exactly what we did in the last land war, to send contingents of trained Canadian seamen. Then we shall be represented in the Empire's sea fights, not by a cash nexus, but by the flesh and blood of our own people. It is likely, from the strictly practical standpoint, that this would prove a useful form of aid, for the question of reserves is a difficulty in Britain, and the Admiralty might find itself with plenty of ships, but short of men. Secondly, let us provide on our coasts a torpedo flotilla. Torpedo boats suitable for coast defence are not expensive, and recent developments point to the revival of the small and very swift boat. If Halifax, St. John, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Vancouver and Victoria were safeguarded by five or six divisions of torpedo boats—if these were supported by a few destroyers—if we added a submarine or two—it would be very nervous work for an enemy's ships to hang about our coasts. This would work in two ways. It would guard our shores and it would relieve the Royal Navy of direct coast protection work.

"A naval militia, supporting and manning a coastal torpedo fleet, and trained to use the big guns, should make a good beginning. Once we had got that far, and had trained a set of competent Canadian officers, we could consider our next step. It is conceivable that we might use our naval militia to man the ships loaded with food-stuffs, which in the next naval war it will be England's preoccupation to receive from us, and the enemy's object to intercept. An attack on the food-ships by "auxiliary cruisers"—the old privateer under a new name—might be part of the enemy's plan. A big cargo-boat, armed with 6-inch guns and manned by Canadian naval militia expert in their use, would be able to make a stand against such an attack. If Canadian naval enterprise took this form, if it thereby made the convoy work of the Royal Navy easier, and facilitated the feeding of England, the "contribution" would be very substantial."

THE QUIET HOUR

AT CRYSTAL SPRINGS.

The sunlight through the garret, window gleaming,
Fell bright across the bed,
Where lay a sick child with her loose hair streaming
In glory round her head.

And by the ragged bedside, softly weeping,
Her mother knelt and prayed,
That the dark shadow, slowly o'er her creeping,
In mercy might be stayed.

For she was all she had, and life was lonely
In that foul city slum,
Where Sin laughed loud in Death's pale face, and only
The voice of God seemed dumb.

And, as she prayed, lifted the white lids slowly,
And turned the golden head,
And asked the loved voice, faint and sweetly lowly,
"Mother, have I been dead?"

"I think I must have been, for I've been going
Through such a pleasant land.
Where tall trees drooped across a river flowing
Over gray beds of sand.

"And all around green fields were lying sleeping,
Lulled by the lazy breeze
That down the distant hills kept softly sweeping
And murmuring through the trees.

"It was just like the day we had last May-time,
Out in the fields somewhere,
That seemed like heaven all the happy daytime—
And now I'm going there.

"Back to the world of fields and trees and flowers,
And bright blue sunny sky,
Where the birds sing all through the long day's hours
And children never die.

"Heaven must be like that—somewhere or other—
Full of sweet air and light—
And you'll come to me some day—won't you, mother?
I'm sleeping now—Good-night!"
—Selected.

As so many of our readers helped to send some poor children to the country this summer, it may interest you if I tell you something about our Fresh-air work here. We have about 300 children attending our various clubs and classes during the winter, and, when the hot days come those who have been most regular are sent to country through various Fresh-air missions. This year a house called "The Crystal Spring House" was also placed at our disposal. It was fitted up with every necessary and many luxuries by kind friends, on purpose to give some of the children—children and mothers—from the tenements around us a little taste of Paradise here on earth. This week we have some of the weary, delicate mothers and their little children. I am sitting on the veranda writing this and watching one of the babies swinging in a hammock under the big maple trees. One of the mothers is sitting in a rocking-chair beside me, professing to darn stockings, but really drinking in deep breaths of the deliciously cool air and enjoying a little much-needed idleness. Two little children are playing with the croquet balls near, rolling them down the grassy slope. Another mother is lying on an old quilt on the grass with her baby beside her, saying: "Yes, Abraham, we haven't any bad smells or ash barrels here, have we, sonny?" The baby kicks up his heels in delighted assent. The ice wagon has just driven up to the door, so you see we are not without city advantages, although this dear old farmhouse is almost in the woods.

But I must go back and describe our first arrival, a month ago. I started from the city with a party of little Jewish girls at ten o'clock in the morning, and we rode on the electric car for about two hours. Then we followed a winding path through the woods and across the fields, the children stopping to pick wild flowers and ferns, or chasing butterflies with eager delight—at home they hardly ever see a blade of grass, it doesn't grow very well on paved streets. At last we reached the roomy, comfortable red house on the edge of the woods—and there was great excitement as the children were sorted out in the various bedrooms, each containing four or five beds. These beds are enamelled white, and look very dainty with their white quilts and pink or blue flowered comforters. The very sight of the pretty rooms is enough to inspire the children with a desire to improve their own surroundings. The kind friends who fitted up the house spared no expense, and seem to have thought of everything. There is plenty of furniture in every room, and also a nice little bath-room, with hot and cold water laid on from a private reservoir. The sitting-room is well supplied with rocking-chairs and other luxuries—including a shelf of bound books and a large box full of paper ones. The kitchen has its taps for hot and cold water, and is fitted up with everything dear to a housekeeper's heart. There are pans and kettles of granite ware, a chain dish-cloth, dish-mop and soap-saver, a three-cornered scrubbing brush on a long handle; indeed, it would be hard to think of anything that could be needed in a well-ordered kitchen that is not there or on the shelves of the big, airy pantry. It doesn't seem much like camping out when one finds such things as an ice-cream freezer and a refrigerator ready for use. The dining-room sideboard has its silver drawer lined with velvet and well filled with knives, forks and spoons. The children soon learned to set the table nicely, putting a table-mat under each plate, and setting beside it the pretty napkin-rings—and what pride they took in showing themselves to be good housekeepers. To live for a little while in such fresh, dainty rooms is the best kind of object-lesson, for how can they learn even the rudiments of housekeeping in their crowded, dirty rooms, where they have nothing but the barest necessities very often?

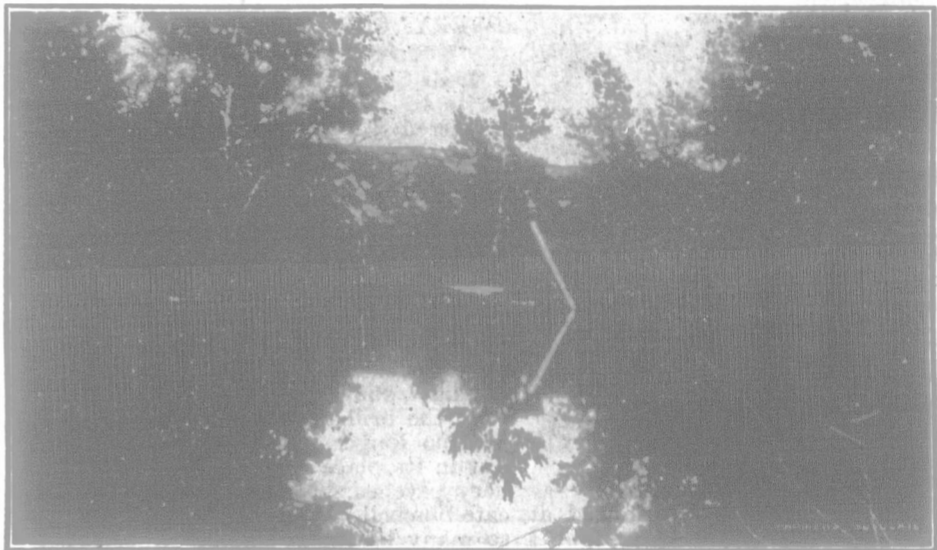
What a glorious time those children had! They gathered berries—black, blue and red—wandered through the woods, or carried their pails to the Crystal Spring to get the clear cold water. They adorned their bedrooms with great bunches of wild flowers; they played games, sang songs, or stretched themselves out on the grass or in the hammock in luxurious enjoyment. It is little wonder that when they have to go back to the hot, crowded city streets, they say they are "country-sick," or—as one of them declared—feel as though they had dropped down from Paradise to earth. Think what such an outing means to little ones whose only playground is a hot, paved street, to get a chance to roll about on the grass under beautiful maple trees, looking up at the blue sky through waving green leaves. Then in the evenings we had amateur entertainments of various kinds, with occasional rushes into the bushes in chase of fireflies. One night we made a dwarf for the children's amusement. One big girl sat in a curtained doorway with a table, covered with a sheet, in front. Her hands, which rested on the table, were covered with stockings and boots, while another girl, standing behind her, provided arms for the funny little man who was dressed in a pair of little trousers and a coat—the latter put on wrong side before. The curtains were carefully pinned to hide the girl who was behind, and the dwarf waved his hands as he stood or danced on the table, while the children crowded round to shake hands and talk to him. Another evening we had Jack and Jill to entertain the company. The faces were

made with bits of black cloth pinned to a sheet. Two people lay down on the floor with their bodies under the sofa and their clasped hands uplifted. The outlined faces were fastened over the clasped hands, with neckties tied round the wrists and the sheet covered the performers. The room was nearly dark, and the children shrieked with delight as the two little figures nodded or shook their heads in answer to questions. We had many other performances, repeated each week with a new lot of children, for we could only keep them a week, as there were so many who needed an outing. I was kept busy telling stories, playing games, or making tiny dolls out of clothes-pins, clay pipes or wire. But this week, when we have mothers and babies, you see I am getting plenty of time for my weekly chat with you. But, indeed, I enjoyed this new experience quite as much as the children, though I did not join in the riotous fun which they mis-called "going to bed" at night.

There was only one drawback to my enjoyment of this splendid holiday, and that is always present in connection with our neighborhood work amongst the Jews. Our orders are strict, and we are absolutely forbidden to preach Christ to them. It is very hard to obey orders, when these dear little children flock around me begging for a story. It is so easy to reach the hearts of children and to awaken in them a real love for the King, and, if they consecrate themselves to His service in the freshness of their innocent childhood, their whole lives will be flooded with joy and sunshine. The soil is so good, the seed is in our hands, but we are forbidden to sow it. However, kindness is appreci-

ate in the night and choke her. I hope and think that this was an extreme case, but how can we help trying to counteract such awful teaching as that? And, without direct Christian teaching, it is quite possible to awaken Christian ideals and teach them the glory and the gladness of loving service. Surely the many prophecies about the Jews' restoration have not yet been fully fulfilled. "Thus saith the Lord: I am returned to Jerusalem with mercies: My house shall be built in it, saith the LORD of hosts: My cities through prosperity shall yet be spread abroad; and the LORD shall yet comfort Zion, and shall yet choose Jerusalem. . . . and the LORD shall inherit Judah as His portion in the holy land, and shall yet choose Jerusalem. . . . Thus saith the LORD of hosts: Behold, I will save My people from the east country, and from the west country. . . . and they shall be My people and I will be their God, in truth and righteousness. . . . and it shall come to pass that, as ye were a curse among the nations, O house of Judah and house of Israel, so will I save you, and ye shall be a blessing." And so, as St. Paul says, "all Israel shall be saved: as it is written, There shall come out of Zion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob: for this is My covenant unto them, when I shall take away their sins."

One thing is very certain, God loves these little children and their parents too, and the greater love we have for Him, the more eager we shall be in our desire to carry the Good News to them. As Browning says:
"For I, a man, with men am linked
And not a brute with brutes; no gain



A CALGARY BEAUTY SPOT.

That I experience, must remain Unshared; but should my best endeavor
To share it, fail—subsisteth ever GOD'S care above:—and I exult
That GOD, by GOD'S own ways occult,
May—doth, I will believe—bring back
All wanderers to a single track."
HOPE.

No farmer should send money away from home for the purchase of any article that can be grown upon his farm.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the BOLE DRUG CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal and Toronto.

WANTED
5,000,000 Muskrat Skins
Also all kinds of Raw Furs
Send for our price list.
The Canadian Raw-Fur Exchange
66 River Street, Toronto, Canada

CHILDREN'S CORNER

AN ALBERTA BOY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have read some letters in the Children's Corner, and I thought I would like to write one too. We have nine horses and two colts. We have ten head of cattle and six calves. I have three brothers and one sister. We live seven miles east of Nanton.

(Age 12 yrs.) TRACY RITZER.

FROM WISCONSIN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, I hope to see it in print. My papa takes the ADVOCATE and likes it very well. I enjoy reading the Children's Corner. We live three miles south of Muenster. We came from Wisconsin this spring. We like this country fine now, but at first it was very lonesome. I have three brothers and one sister. We have no school yet, I miss it very much for I like to go to school.

(Age 10 yrs.)

ELIZABETH M. YOUNGER.

FUN IN THE WATER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was reading the ADVOCATE when I came to Children's Corner. I was reading one of the letters so I thought I'd write one. I am a girl of thirteen, I have four brothers and one sister. I am not staying at home now, I am staying with Mrs. S. I go to school and have to go a mile and a half. I have to paddle through the water up to my eyes. I have lots of fun doing that. Now I must stop and say good-bye. Mrs. S. made some taffy and salted and peppered it.

MAGGIE SIGURDSON.

A LONG WAY FROM THE OFFICE.

Dear Editor:—This is the first time I have written to the Children's Corner and I hope to see it in print. For pets I have a dog, a cat, a cow and a horse. My father has 20 horses and 300 cattle on a ranch. We live about 41 miles from Lethbridge and we do not get the mail often. My friend is staying with me for the holidays, and we are having a fine time.

ALICE E. WILLIAMS.

A GOOD TEACHER GONE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I looked at the Children's Corner, and thought I would make one letter more next time. We live twelve miles from town, and two miles and a half from school. I go to school every day. I have not missed but two days since Xmas. In the winter I drove to school with our little black pony. We only have four horses with the pony. We have a colt and four cattle. I milk the cow.

Our school will close in three days. Our teacher says he is not coming back to teach next term. He is very good to us, and is the best teacher we have ever had. We are going to buy a present for him.

I am in the third class. Our studies are, History, Arithmetic, Writing, Drawing, Spelling, Geography, Reading, Physiology, Grammar, Science, Questions and Nature Study.

(Age 14 yrs.) RAYMOND H. ETZELL.

A GOOD BUSINESS BOY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write a letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE as all the other little boys and girls do. I have one black pony and a dog. I drive to school in the winter with the dog and in the summer with the pony. We have ten head of horses and eleven head of cattle. I am nine years old and in the second reader. There are two besides me in my class. My teacher's name is Miss C. My papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for four years. I like to read the letters in the Children's Corner. We are working a section of land. I have a little sister just fifteen months old. A year ago last spring mamma and I bought two turkeys and a gopher and in the fall we sold the flock for twenty dollars. I got ten dollars of it so I bought a calf from papa. It is worth now twenty

roses lifting their waxen cups to the dainty willow flax swaying above them. There are endless varieties of roses from the deepest ruby red tints, whose roots cling to a rich brown loam, to the faint creamy tinge of the rose whose bush



SHADOWS ON STILL WATERS.

dollars. I planted corn and potatoes and expect to sell them in the fall. I went with the Methodist Brandon Sunday School picnic to Happyland, Winnipeg. Your pocket would need to be lined with gold for every thing was ten cents. My little sister and I have two kittens. Papa is building a cement barn forty-four by sixty-six feet the cement is all done, and we expect the carpenters next week to finish.

WILFRED ELLIOTT.

EVERY CORNERITE MUST READ THIS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I intended to write to the Corner before the violet withered but now the fields are aglow with the sunflower. But I was very busy preparing for examinations and I think I have some excuse on that account.

I think this might be called the "Season of Flowers." The prairies are indeed a "fitting floor for this magnificent temple of the sky, with flowers whose glory and whose multitude rival the constellations!"

Many summer blooms have gone, even the brilliant orange lily has faded, and no longer "lights up the mead," but in its place the sunflower grows in fiery patches. Near it sways the delicate bluebell. I do not think I ever saw so many bluebells before. One corner of our meadow is blue with their fairy bells which seem to weigh down their slender stems against the stately branches of the golden rod. Is not autumn coming before its time, Cousin Dorothy? The golden rod is generally associated with hazy days and golden wheat fields and cold, frosty nights but here it is while the summer blooms are holding high carnival on the prairies.

Wandering from this meadow to the roadside you would see, half hidden in the grass, the red petals of the prairie rose. Farther on, where heavy grass grows scantily on a clay soil, are seen the creamy tints of a fragrant bunch of

reared in a hard clay soil. Farther down the road is clustered the yellow wood sorrel, which children call "the wild shamrock." The road bends suddenly to the right, and among the mass of dark green foliage the white bells of the morning glory rear their beautiful heads to the sun. Near by, overhanging the creek's banks climbs the wild honeysuckle, and beneath it on the placid surface of the little stream, the great platter-shaped leaves float around the yellow cups of the water-lily blossoms. Not a breath disturbs the blue waters of the pool, nor sighs among the willows sweeping the water's edge.

Ah! Cousin Dorothy, we have wandered far away from the prairies and yet have not begun to name the prairie blooms. I wish you could visit them as often as the Cornerites do. I read mention of some strange flowers in some of their letters, which interest me very much.

By some accident, we lost our FARMER'S ADVOCATE last week, coming from the post office, and it seemed like losing an old friend. Hoping that such a fate is not reserved for the next issue of the ADVOCATE, I will close.

MARJORIE HADDFN.

[Dear Girl, you must have a great love for this big beautiful world of ours, or you could not have used your eyes to such good purpose. Thank you for writing such a vivid description of the prairie flowers. I wish I could visit those spots with you. Write to the Corner again soon. C. D.]

THE AUGUST LITERARY SOCIETY CONGRESS.

In quantity the result of our doings for August as a Literary Society may not appear colossal, but we dare any member who did not take part to say that the quality is not the evidence.

Here is a question for us to think over:—What shall we do during the autumn and winter? Some of you

have a heap of good ideas. Send them on. It is your duty as members of the Society. That is an appeal to your conscience. A friend of ours used to say pleadingly, when urged to do something, "Don't, for pity's sake, put it on my conscience or I'll have to do it." We are hoping a call to the Literary Society conscience may work as effectually.

HOME.

Home—a paradox! A place formed by ties and bonds where a man is perfectly free.—Felix.

The place approved of by God Himself ever since He walked and talked with Adam and Eve in Eden at cool of day. The place approved of by our Saviour when, through He had not where to lay His head, he found rest and peace in the home of the sisters of Bethany. The place loved and revered by all men who have had good mothers, no matter how far from the old home they may have strayed.—Caro.

Where busy farmers rest when work is over,
Refreshed and cleansed from stain of weed and soil;

Where women workers claim a sweet five minutes
Between long stretches of their daily toil;

Where strong-limbed boys and girls,
When school is over,
With swift light footsteps hasten to return;

Where densest bush is changed to waving grain fields,
Filling our hearts with joy at every turn;

Where horses, doggies, cattle find a rest-place
"Just all their own," no matter where they roam;

Where all find welcome, peace and generous feeding
On Canada's fair homesteads—this is Home. —M. E.

Grocers', butchers', bakers' bills
Every morning my mail fills;
Each unpleasant missive spells
Qualms and chills and thrills.

This is Home!
Dinners cold; oft a scold for boots that hold clay or loam.

Then housecleaning horror—
I'm no sweeper
Saving then,
Fixing stovepipes! By—er—Jove
pipes! Don't I love pipes?
(Lucky single men!)

Bedroom touring in the midnight;
Every way I try it
"Pride of Home" (that kid!) will fight
My attempts to quiet.
Still if I had choice of strife
Think I'd choose the noisy life
Of Winnipeg's big street car riot?
—W. A. M.

A HARBOR OF REFUGE.

A Home is a Refuge. Once inside with wife and children shut in and the world shut out, it is as the quiet waters of the harbor after the raging of the open sea. In this refuge we gather supplies of hope and cheer, we make repairs to our courage and determination ready for a new venture on the high seas of duty and responsibility.—A.F.G.

WHERE SUNSHINE GROWS

"A little fresh-air girl whose feet
Had known but alley rays,
Came to a field where buttercups
Bloomed in a golden maze.
'Oh! Sir,' she cried, while to her eyes
A look of wonder rose.
'I did not know that I should find
The place where sunshine grows.'"
—Sunshine Bulletin.

MY HOME.

A tiny shack—a blot on the prairie, where in a rainstorm the water comes through the roof on my bed. Its four walls enclose the space to which I come after a long day's work. Here I get my own supper mostly out of tin cans; then, (if I'm in luck) read a newspaper two weeks old, whistle awhile to keep my moral courage up, and go to bed. But, never mind, three years from now I'll send on another picture of my home, and I bet I won't be getting my own supper either.
—L. M.



INCUBATOR CHICKS.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

TO BE A TEACHER IN MANITOBA.

Dear Dame Durden:—Will you through your column explain to me how to become a teacher in Manitoba. I am eighteen years old, left school last Christmas being in the eighth grade and have not written for the entrance exam.

I understand one must go to the collegiate, but do not understand the value of the certificates or for how long one must study there. Is it always necessary to go? I should be unable to do so.

I shall be very grateful to you for any information you can give me as soon as possible regarding this subject.

I remain, yours truly.

M. S.

(In becoming a teacher in Manitoba it is necessary first to pass the entrance examination from the eighth grade to the collegiate institute. After entering the collegiate the lowest certificate qualifying one to teach is the Third-Class. This requires a course of two years and a payment of eight dollars in fees. When the examination is past there is a course of training at the provincial Normal school, Winnipeg or Manitou, which occupies thirteen weeks and costs ten dollars for fees. That training successfully completed entitles one to teach in Manitoba for three years.

You are welcome, indeed for the information, which, I fear, will be of little benefit to you if you cannot leave home? Can you not venture in some other direction that will make you independent without taking you from home. Is there not some one in your town who could teach you shorthand and give you an opportunity to run a typewriter? Is there not an opening for anyone who can do plain sewing? Have you ever thought of the good work to be done in raising poultry or keeping bees? These are not unpleasant ways of making a living. I hope, whatever you may do, that the greatest success may attend your efforts. Let me know if I can help in any way. D. D.)

PRESERVING BUTTER AND EGGS.

Dear Chatterers:—

During the spring and early summer those of you who have been fortunate enough to have cows and poultry, have used butter and cream and eggs with a lavish hand; and those who bought took advantage of the lowered price to indulge in plenty of butter and eggs. But now that the summer is almost over anxious thoughts are being given to the winter's supply. You have considered the foresight of the ant and the bee and determined to do likewise. For the benefit of those who wish to make sure of what they will need during the winter, I have gathered some information in regard to packing and preserving these two necessities.

Many people prefer butter that is made of sweet cream and these can have their tastes gratified if the butter is to be kept but a short time. But butter that is to be packed should be made of cream slightly soured. In churning keep the cream at 50° or 52°. Stop churning when the butter is in grains about the size of small wheat, drain as free as possible from buttermilk, and wash in pure water not warmer than 40°. Wash two or three times, then work in one ounce of the best dairy salt to each pound of butter. Pack each churning of butter in a stone jar or crock by itself to within an inch of the top. Lay a thin muslin over the butter and fill the vacant space with dry salt. Securely fasten two thicknesses of paraffin paper over it, and set the crock away in a pure, clean atmosphere whose temperature does not ever go above 50°. Butter preservatives of a chemical nature are never satisfactory, as they preserve the butter by killing the organisms in it, and must therefore be to some degree at least, poisonous to the system.

Almost every woman who stores eggs for winter use, has her own peculiar

method of preserving them. Here are several which have been tested:

1. Eggs Preserved in Butter—In August and September as each day's find of eggs is brought in, those with perfectly clean shells are smeared with fresh butter and packed in salt. Never put a soiled egg in, or one that has been washed.

2. Limed Eggs—Place the eggs in layers in a water-tight crock or barrel. Stir into two pounds of freshly burnt quick lime five gallons of water, pouring slowly at first until well mixed. Keep stirred up for a few hours and then allow it to settle. The next day pour off the clear liquid and with it completely cover the eggs. Keep the vessel closely covered and see that the eggs are constantly submerged in the lime water, even if to accomplish this additional lime has to be slaked. A temperature of 40° to 45° is best for the limed eggs.

3. Jaynes' Method of keeping Eggs—The advocates of this method claim that eggs so treated will keep two years. One bushel quick lime, two pounds of salt and one half pound of cream of tartar mixed with water to such a consistency that an egg will float in it with only its top above the surface. Put the eggs into this mixture and keep them covered.

4. Preservation by Water Glass—Water glass or sodium silicate, may be obtained in the drug store. It should be mixed with water which has been boiled in the proportion of one part of sodium silicate to eight parts of water. The eggs should be placed in layers in small tubs or kegs and each layer covered with the mixture as it is put in until the top layer is completely covered.

5. The Oat Method—A cheese box will hold two hundred eggs. The bottom of the box should be covered with oats, then a layer of eggs, each with the small end down, should be put in, in such a way that the eggs will not touch each other. Put a thick covering of oats over each layer and cover the box tightly. Turn the box completely over or on its side occasionally.

6. The Paraffin Treatment—Melt two or three pounds of paraffin, which can be obtained from the druggist, until it is thin like water but using as little heat as possible. Using a wire spoon dip the eggs right into the melted paraffin. This must be done thoroughly but quickly. Withdraw the spoon and let the surplus paraffin drip off, then set the eggs on a board until the covering is hardened. Packed in salt and kept in a dry cool place they will keep until spring if the precaution is taken to cover the egg completely with the paraffin.

The directions have been gathered together from many sources, and I hope will prove helpful to some one. Some of you may know other methods of preserving butter and eggs, that our members who are new to farm work would find helpful. Will you pass them along?

DAME DURDEN.

WILD CRANBERRIES.

The wild cranberry, which is found throughout the West, seems to have a superabundance of skin and seed in proportion to the fruity substance. From it, however a very tasty jelly can be obtained by putting the cranberries after careful washing into a granite kettle and boiling them for half an hour in water enough to almost cover them. Then put into a jelly bag made of factory cotton and let drain for an hour. Put the juice by cupfuls back into the kettle and boil for twenty minutes before adding a cup of sugar for every cup of juice. Stir until the sugar is dissolved and boil slowly until it jellies in a spoon.

Very nice catsup can be made from the wild cranberry, by putting the fruit through a colander after boiling for half an hour, then adding sugar, vinegar and spices to taste and cooking until it thickens.

Hard Working People

like their Tea rich, strong and full-flavored.

Give them

Blue Ribbon

TEA

And see how they will appreciate this fragrant, strengthening and refreshing beverage.

Lead packets only. 40c. and 50c. a pound.

AN IDEAL FARM FOR SALE

The whole section is fenced around and cross fenced. 450 acres cultivated, 80 acres summer fallow last year. Pasture with 3 wells, also a pond with always lots of water. Fine sheltering bluff in the pasture, beautiful grove of trees around the buildings. Windmill and plenty of water connections for the house and barn. Barn on stone foundations, high loft fitted with patent track and carriers. Power windmill for grinding. Stalls for 13 horses and 49 cows, and also large box stalls. Complete system for feeding, cleaning and ventilation. Also a large cattle shed 24 x 48 well fitted. A granary that holds 10,000 bushels divided into 8 bins. Also a fine implement shed, etc.

The house is built on a stone foundation, full sized basement, plenty of room and comfort.

A well fenced garden with an abundance of currant, gooseberry and lilac bushes. Telephone connection. Only 10 miles from Brandon, situated in a town that has 4 elevators, lumber yards, stores, etc. Mail every day. Station right on farm, train each way every day.

For full particulars and terms, address:—

P.O. BOX 194, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Province of Saskatchewan Agricultural College Scholarships

With a view to encouraging farmers' sons to acquire a thorough practical and scientific training in the various branches of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan offers the following scholarships for competition among students from the Province attending any Agricultural College recognized as such by the Department.

- To the student from the Province of Saskatchewan standing highest in General Proficiency in the graduating class on completion of the regular two year course.....\$200.
- To each student from the Province of Saskatchewan graduating in the regular two year's course.....\$100 (N.B. The winner of No. 1 is not eligible for this scholarship.)
- To the student from the Province of Saskatchewan leading his class in General Proficiency in his first year.....\$75.
- To the student from the Province of Saskatchewan taking first class honors, either in Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairying or Horticulture in his final year.....\$50.
- To the student from the Province of Saskatchewan taking first class honors in either of the subjects mentioned in paragraph 4 above in his first year.....\$50.

Students from the Province who desire to take part in the competitions for these scholarships should communicate with the undersigned giving the name of the Institution they propose to enter when further information will be furnished.

Scholarships will be awarded and paid as they fall due upon receipt by the Department of reports from the Principals of the respective colleges showing the standing of students from the Province.

The scholarships will be paid only to students taking the regular two year courses of study.

Students winning scholarships will have to furnish proof satisfactory to the Commissioner that they have been bona fide residents of the Province for at least two years immediately preceding matriculation and that during that time they have spent at least two summers in practical work on a farm.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture,
Provincial Government Offices,
Regina, Sask.
August 1st, 1906.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

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The musicians ideal is realized in the

QUARTER GRAND

Every musician with any ambition at all is anxious to have a grand piano, as the enthusiastic automobilist is to have a forty-horse-power machine.

There is that tonal beauty in the Quarter Grand usually obtained only in larger grand pianos, yet it requires so little more space than an upright that any moderate-sized music-room will accommodate one.

Truly, the ideal piano for the true artist where space does not admit of the usual grand piano is the

Chickering Quarter Grand

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MR. ALFRED A. CODD, Winnipeg Manager, invites all interested in pianos or organs, from a purchase or musical standpoint, to inspect the Chickering piano at the Winnipeg warerooms.
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GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto

Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible prices on arrival or afterwards, as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought and sold. Twenty years experience in grain commission business.
LICENSED AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

WHAT MEN HAVE SAID ABOUT WOMEN.

Sing of the nature of women, and then the song shall be surely full of variety, old crotchets, and most sweet closes. It shall be humorous, grave, fantastic, amorous, melancholy, sprightly, one in all and all in one.—MARSTON.

No man has yet discovered the means of giving successfully friendly advice to women—not even to his own.—BALZAC.

A man should choose for a wife only such a woman as he would choose for a friend, were she a man.—JOURBERT.

A man philosophises better than a woman on the human heart, but she reads the hearts of men better than he.—ROUSSEAU.

A woman's preaching is like a dog's walking on his hind legs—it is not done well but you are surprised to find it done at all.—JOHNSON.

Woman is the blood royal of life—let there be slight degrees of precedence among them, but let them all be sacred.—BURNS.

Let a man pray that none of his woman-kind should form a just estimation of him.—THACKERAY.

What is civilization? I answer, the power of good women.—EMERSON.

To love is to admire with the heart; to admire is to love with the mind.—GAUTIER.

Two smiles that approach each other end in a kiss.—HUGO.

There is a woman at the beginning of all great things.—LAMAR TINE.

I am sure I do not mean it an injury to women when I say there is a sort of sex in souls.—STEELE.

A woman, when she has passed forty, becomes an illegible scrawl—only an old woman is capable of divining old women.—BALZAC.

All the reasons of men are not worth one sentiment of woman.—VOLTAIRE.

A beautiful woman with the qualities of a noble man is the most perfect thing in nature.—LA BRUYERE.

Society is the book of women.—ROUSSEAU.

What a strange illusion it is to suppose that beauty is goodness! A beautiful woman utters absurdities—we listen and we hear not the absurdities but wise thoughts.—TOLSTOI.

Love lessens the woman's refinement and strengthens a man's.—RICHTER.

Women and music should never be dated.—GOLDSMITH.

Women go further in love than most men, but men go further in friendship than women.—LA BRUYERE.

At first women fosters our dearest hopes with the affection of a mother; then, like a giddy hen she forsakes the nest.—GOETHE.

There are some lips from which even the proudest women love to hear the censure which appears to disprove indifference.—LYTTON.

Women forgive injuries, but never forget slights.—HALIBURTON.

A woman, whose ruling passion is not vanity is superior to any man of equal capacity.—LAVATER.

I will not affirm that women have no character; rather, they have a new one every day.—HEINE.

To marry is to domesticate the Recording Angel!—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

As the faculty of writing is chiefly a masculine endowment, the reproach of making the world miserable, has been always thrown upon the women.—JOHNSON.

Woman is a changeable thing as our Virgil informed us at school; but her change par excellence is from the fairy you woo to the brownie you loved.—LYTTON.

The man who can govern a woman can govern a nation.—BALZAC.

Apelles used to paint a good housewife on a snail, to import that she was a home-keeper.—HOWELL.

The Indian axiom, "Do not strike even with a flower a woman guilty of a hundred crimes" is my rule of conduct.—BALZAC.

(Continued on page 1407.)

Rebuilt Gasoline Engines

We make a speciality of rebuilding Engines that have been used and have on hand at present two engines that will easily pull 12 h.p. and are guaranteed to be in proper running condition. The prices are right.

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Order some now from your dealer.

WM. CLARK, MFR.
MONTREAL 5-1-06

USE OF LIME.

Formerly, before the introduction of artificial fertilisers, liming was a regular practice, and there is no doubt that much land would be vastly improved by an application of this material.

In a report of the University College, Reading, it is pointed out that lime has a many-sided action upon the soil. It is primarily an essential constituent of plant food, which is taken from the soil by all kinds of crops. Moreover, it is necessary for the very important process of nitrification, by which the nitrogen of organic manures, such as dung and humus, is made available to plants. Lime also liberates potash from clay in the soil and corrects sourness of the land where drainage is defective or

Use Carnefac Stock Food

for that thin horse

THE WEARY SICK.

During the past few months our healing work has continued with gratifying results.

Among the ailments healed or being healed are the following, most of them a long distance from us, and all absent from us:

Various types of rheumatism, sciatica, partial paralysis, serious stomach troubles, prolonged vomiting, catarrh of head, bronchial tubes, and lungs, tuberculosis, kidney trouble, genital weakness, locomotor ataxia, etc., etc.

Our method makes nature heal herself. The work is both scientific and scriptural. Saint or sinner may be healed, if he will. For particulars address with stamp. Rev. G. A. Schram, 445 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba Phone 2720.

For Sale

or trade for other stock the imported Clydesdale Stallion GEM PRINCE, 9 years old (3482) (870); sire, Cedric, Imp. (2226) (929) (1087); dam, Crosby Gem, Imp. The above Stallion is a beautiful dapple brown, weight about 1750 lbs., sound as a gold dollar and can step like a Hackney. A great stock getter, will work any where you put him and is kind as a kitten. First prize winner at Winnipeg Horse Show, 1907. For further particulars address

W. Sporie, Owner

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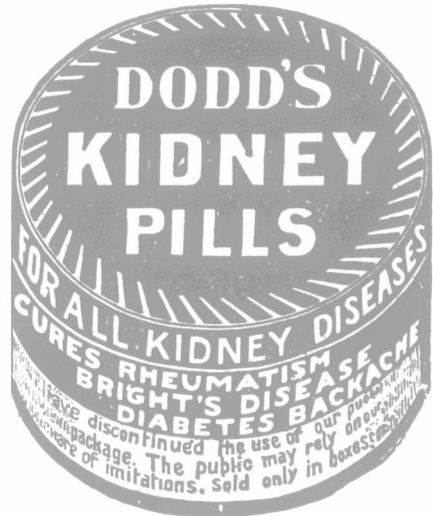
where good tillage has been neglected. In addition to these properties, lime has a remarkable power of destroying the puddled state of stiff clays, and rendering them more open and more easily worked to a good tilth, which improved condition lasts some years.

Finally, liming promotes the early ripening of crops, and is a specific for finger-and-toe or club-root of turnips, swedes, cabbages, and other cruciferous plants.

Lime may be applied in various forms—viz., as (1) quicklime or freshly-burnt lime, (2) raw chalk, and as gas lime.

On stiff clays and sour peaty lands, quicklime is much the best kind to use. It may be placed in small heaps for two or three weeks in order to slake and break up into fine powder, after which it should be spread uniformly over the soil. From 1 to 2 tons per acre every six or eight years is better than applying larger doses at longer intervals. Big dressings of quicklime on light sandy soils may do much mischief in making such soils still lighter than they are, and destroying the humus which is so essential for the retention of moisture in dry seasons. Nevertheless, in cases of sandy land subject to finger-and-toe, quicklime is necessary to obtain good results; otherwise, chalk is to be preferred for application to light soils deficient in lime.

Gas lime, as it comes from the gasworks, contains sulphur compounds and other substances which are highly injurious to crops of all kinds, and until these are destroyed it is very inadvisable to use it. Gas lime should be left in a heap for at least twelve months, during which time it should be moved or turned over once or twice to allow of free aeration. It may then be applied to the land and will act in practically the same manner as a dressing of chalk.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

HEAVES.

Is there any cure for heaves in horses, or anything that can be given to give relief?

Sask. A. M. H.

Ans.—As this disease is the result of a changed condition of lung tissue a permanent cure cannot be accomplished. Much, however, can be done to relieve the symptoms, which are sometimes distressing, and to better fit the animal for the performance of its usual work. It is of much importance that the food of the horse should be of good quality and free from dust or irritating matter of any kind. The fodder should be fed in moderate quantity and all dry food should be damped before feeding. A broken winded horse should not be put to work for at least one hour after eating full rations. There are many kinds of medicine recommended for "heaves," but the following often gives good results: Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, 1 ounce; bicarbonate of soda, 2 drams, to be given every morning and evening for two weeks in food or drinking water. After this give every alternate day for two weeks, and then twice a week for some time.

LUMP ON WITHERS.

A colt got a lump on his withers last fall, I think from the binder. Since, I think it has developed into fistula. I have been blistering for a month but it does not seem any better.

E. H.
Ans.—The lump has been caused by a severe bruise and it now contains a quantity of deep-seated pus which will eventually reach some part of the surface and be discharged through a fistulous opening or openings. Would advise you to give the case in charge of a veterinary surgeon, because the sooner the lump is explored, the pus located and given free exit, the better it will be for the animal, and the more profitable for you.

TUBERCULOSIS.

A cow has lumps under her jaws one on either side, they are not attached to the bone but hang loose and about the size of a goose egg, very hard. Cut them open a few days ago, the discharge was a thick yellowish pus; cow has some trouble breathing and keeps very thin. What is the trouble and what can I do for her?

Stettler, Alta. W. M. J.
Ans.—The symptoms are indicative of tuberculosis, and if there is a low husky cough in connection they will be still more suspicious. If possible have your cow examined by a skilled veterinarian who, if deemed necessary, will apply the tuberculin test.

SORE TEATS.

Some of the cows have bruises on their teats which have got hard sore lumps. They are close up to udder just where thumb presses. At first one cow was affected, now several. Would wet hand milking have anything to do with it.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Wading through wet pasture where the grass is long has sometimes an irritating effect upon the teats and lower part of the udder. Of course the pressure of the thumb in milking would have a tendency to increase soreness. If the cause is known it should, if possible, be removed. Apply to the sore parts morning and evening the following ointment: Oxide of zinc, 2 drams; carbolic acid and fluid extract of belladonna, of each 3 drams; vaseline, 4 ounces. Mix.

LAME COLT.

This spring foal a few days after birth showed signs of lameness in the front foot, and later appeared swollen and broke around the coronet. I took it to be quittor and opened it through the sole of the foot. This seems to have but little effect as their was no drainage from that point. I have since continued to poultice from the place it first broke; this seems to take down the swelling for a short time but not to cure. I have also kept it washed

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is prepared to send an organizer into any district in the Province that will send to the Secretary the names of twelve farmers who desire to form a "local."

W. F. STEVENS, Secretary

Clover Bar, Alta



CHALK dust is fine and white, but it won't make good bread. Fine, white flour is all right as far as it goes, but if it lacks nutrition its other qualities amount to nothing as far as baking is concerned.

Royal Household Flour

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OUR FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE has been issued. If you have been in the habit of getting our catalogue in the past, you should have a copy of the new one now; if you have not, we want you to write to us without delay, as the one we sent has likely gone astray in the mails.

If you have not been getting our catalogue, we want to hear from you also and we will see that you have one forthwith.

This catalogue is too valuable to be without. It is a veritable style book. The garments illustrated and described are the latest creations in the world of fashion. It is also a dictionary of low prices. We buy in such quantities, and for cash, that we are able to quote the lowest prices on every article that is required for wear or for the home.

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All orders received by us are promptly filled and promptly shipped, very much more promptly than formerly, for our system is working more perfectly than it did at first and it will continue to improve.

In ordering, it is always advisable to make up a shipment of 100 pounds or more, then the goods can be sent at the minimum freight charge. If the goods you require do not make up that amount have your neighbors send their orders with yours. When filling the order we will pack each separately and label it; then we will ship all together as directed. That will mean that all will share in the transportation charges, which will make them comparatively light for each.

But write for our Fall and Winter catalogue and see what we are offering. We think ourselves that you will find it a great improvement on our first as we have been studying Western needs during the fourteen months we have been established in Winnipeg.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG LIMITED
BOOK, JOB AND CATALOGUE PRINTING 14-16 PRINCESS STREET

with a carbolic solution and rubbed with caustic balsam; but it gets no better and the foal is now about two months old. I should have before now have consulted a V. S. but as I am a long distance from one have not. A two year old I now have, when a foal had a similar complaint and now has a narrow contracted foot and thick bone.

F. H. L.

Ans.—Foment the foot thoroughly with warm water; syringe into the pus cavities peroxide of hydrogen until frothing stops. After this apply liberally the following powder, confining it to the parts by a thick layer of cotton batting and a bandage: Burnt alum and boric acid, of each 4 ounces; iodiform, 2 ounces. Mix. Dress once daily.

A SURE CURE.

I have a hen about one year old which has been very sick for some weeks past. At first I noticed a slight limp but thought one of the horses had stepped on her foot as sometimes happens. She has gradually got worse and worse until she is so weak she can hardly walk at all. Holds her beak open and makes a peculiar noise like a door with a rusty hinge shaken by the wind. Eats fairly well but has gone to nothing but skin and bones. Have shut her up away from the others. Kindly advise treatment.

Sask.

A. S.

Ans.—She has the "pip," chop off her head, it rarely pays to doctor fowl; a post mortem may show her to be affected with tuberculosis.

WHO OWNS CROP?

A. rented land from B. for which he was to pay with breaking. A. has cropped the land, and mortgaged the crop to C. but has not done the breaking. Who has first claim on crop, B. or C.?

Man.

T. B. M.

Ans.—B. can seize a sufficient portion of the crop under distress proceedings to pay for three months rent, if the rent by the terms of the lease be payable quarterly, or for one year's rent if payable less frequently than quarterly. The remainder of the crop, if there be any, belongs to C. under his mortgage, but this rule, however, is subject to the following exception: If by the terms of the lease of A. to B. the rent was not fixed at a certain amount and made payable at certain stated periods B. cannot distrain at all, and the whole property belongs to C. If, however, the amount of the rent and the periods of payment were provided for in the lease, the fact that this rent was to be paid not in cash but in "breaking" would not make any difference.

A QUESTION OF WAGES.

A. had B. working for a month on trial in the spring. When the month was up A. considered B. suitable and offered him wages for the month and also engaged him for five months more at the same wage, all to be paid in the fall. Just before harvest time B. decides to leave and gives a six weeks notice.

1. Can he collect his wages for the time he worked?
2. Will he have to finish his time?
3. Will he have to wait till fall for his wages?
4. Can B. hire a man to take A's place and deduct the cost from the amount due?

Man.

G. J. S.

Ans.—1. Yes.
2. No.
3. Yes, but as the first of September is the beginning of fall he can demand pay at any time.
4. No, but he might agree with B. to settle for less than the amount pro rata per month, although if A. worked up until just before harvest and then gave six weeks notice he should receive full payment.

Clover will assist in providing nitrogen in the soil, but potash and phosphate are necessary before the land will grow clover. Even the free nitrogen of the atmosphere cannot be had for nothing.

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Other sizes ready shortly, call and examine them.

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(Continued from page 1404.)

The most fascinating women are those that can most enrich the every-day moments of existence.—LEIGH-HUNT.

The brain-women never interest us like the heart-women,—white roses please less than red.—HOLMES.

Woman is the Sunday of man.—MICHELET.

A beautiful woman with the qualities of a noble man is the most perfect thing in nature.—We find in her all the merits of both sexes.—LA BRUJERE.

A man is in general better pleased when he has a good dinner than when his wife talks Greek.—JOHNSON.

The revolution the Boston boys started had to run in mother's milk before it ran in man's blood.—HOLMES.

Among all animals, from man to the dog, the heart of a mother is always a sublime thing.—DUMAS.

The Marvys who bring ointment for our feet get but little thanks.—THACKERAY.

Millions of people, generations of slaves, perish in this penal servitude of the factories merely in order to satisfy the whim of woman.—TOLSTOI.

Woman is at once apple and serpent.—HEINE.

I wish Adam had died with all his ribs in his body.—BOUICCAULT.

A pretty woman's worth some pains to see.—BROWNING.

There is something still more to be studied than a Jesuit, and that is a Jesuitess.—EUGENE SUE.

Woman is seldom merciful to the man who is timid.—LYTTON.

A woman without a laugh in her is the greatest bore in nature.—THACKERAY.

Women have more understanding than we have and women of spirit are not to be won by mourners.—STEELE.

Before going to war say a prayer; before going to sea say two prayers; before marrying say three prayers.—PROVERB.

If men knew all that women think they would be twenty times more audacious.—KARR.

The one that has read the book that is called woman knows more than the one who has grown pale in libraries.—HOUSSAYE.

In love affairs a young shepherdess is a better partner than an old queen.—DE FINON.

Women, asses, and nuts require strong hands.—ITALIAN PROVERBS.

Woman among savages is a beast of burden; in Asia she is a piece of furniture; in Europe she is a spoiled child.—DE MEILHAN.

To say "Everyone is talking about him is a eulogy,—but to say "Everybody is talking about her" is an elegy.—ANONYMOUS.

Woman was made out of the rib taken from the side of a man; not out of his head to rule him, but out of his side to be his equal, under his arm to be protected, and near his heart to be beloved.—MATTHEW HENRY.

They are the books, the art, the academies that show, contain and nourish all the world.—SHAKESPEARE.

For contemplation he and valor formed, for softness she and sweet attractive grace. He for God only, she for God in him.—MILTON.

If we wish to know the political and moral condition of a state, we must ask what rank women hold in it. Their influence embraces the whole of life. A wife!—a mother! Theirs is a reign of beauty, of love, of reason—always a reign! A man takes counsel with his wife, he obeys his mother; he obeys her long after she has ceased to live; and the ideas he has received from her become principles stronger even than his purpose.—MARTIN.

Oh, woman! lovely woman! Nature made thee to temper man,—we had been brutes without you! There's in you all that we believe of heaven.—OTWAY.

In the whole course of my life I never met a female, from the flat-nosed and ebony-colored inhabitant of the tropics to the snow-white and sublime divinity of a Greek isle, without a touch of romance.—CROLY.

Falsehood and cowardice are things that women lightly hold in hate.—SHAKESPEARE.

She is pretty to walk with, and witty to talk with, and pleasant too, to think on.—SIR JOHN SUCKLING.

Love embraces woman's whole life—it is her prison and her kingdom of heaven.—CHANISSO.

She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life.—SOLOMON.

Woman is the masterpiece.—CONFUCIUS.

Fair ladies! You drop manna in the way of starved people.—SHAKESPEARE.

What manly eloquence could produce such an effect as a woman's silence?—MICHELET.

Only women understand children properly,—but if a mere man keeps very quiet and humbles himself properly and refrains from talking down to his superiors, the children will sometimes be good to him and let him see what they think about the world.—RUDYARD KIPLING. (Manitoba Free Press.)

And it is good land. Thousands of acres for sale. Here is a sample, 320 acres, two miles from town, fenced, built on and improved, a genuine money-making snap

@ \$5,000, 1/2 Cash; balance easy.

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If you are not a shareholder, you ought to be and no doubt soon will be. In the meantime, ship your grain to us. We are in the business that all farmers may get a better price for their grain, better service from those who are handling it, and know better what prices ought to be.

You pay someone to handle your grain. Why not pay a company organized to help you and which will welcome you into membership that its interests and yours may be identical?

Our company can't help helping you whether you help it or not, but it can help you much more if you help it to help you by helping it.

The greater the volume of our business, the greater the service that can be rendered without increasing the cost per bushel for handling.

Keep us in the field as competitors by sending us your grain. Isn't the competition of those who are interested in getting the best price they can for their own grain the best kind of competition?

We want you as a shareholder, shareholders share in the dividends, non-shareholders do not. Become a shareholder, but in the meantime ship your grain to us. Fill in your Bills consigning to Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., at Fort William, if you are on the C.P.R., Port Arthur if on the C.N.R. Across the Bill write "Advise Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg," that we may be able to look after your grading.

Write us and we will send shipping instructions and any further information or advice we may be able to give.

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WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.
TERMS—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

FARMS—For rich farming and fruit growing write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart Mich. 14-3ft

THE ADVERTISER likes to know what paper you take so mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

WESTERN FARM lands for sale—Correspondence solicited. McKee and Demeray, Regina, Sask.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements on this page do not fail to mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Ayrshire bull, registered, 10 months old. Address Box 113, Winnipeg. 19-9

ALBERTA FARMS—regular snaps, prices right, terms easy, write to-day. Hulbert and Foster, Strathcona, Alta. 3-10

FOR SALE—Lands, irrigated and unirrigated, best wheat and sugar beet district in Alberta. C. D. Fox, Raymond. 3-10

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA investments, especially in and around Vancouver, write Western Corporation, Limited, 412 Hastings St. West, Vancouver 31-10

LAND SEEKER—I have thousands of acres Saskatchewan lands for sale, improved and unimproved. Price \$7.50 to \$18. Jas. Johnson, Churchbridge, Sask. 5-9

FOR SALE—To Stock Raisers a profitable receipt (horse and cattle food.) For increasing weight and improving quality of flesh. Enclose stamped envelope for full particulars. R. S. Anderson, P. O. Calgary, Alta. 19-9

WINNIPEG REAL ESTATE—Wire or write us particulars of any city property you own. We can sell it. Have \$20,000 for immediate investment. No delay. Address: Lyon & Gladstone, 254 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 26-9

FOR SALE—Good farm in well settled district, 160 acres, nine miles from Calgary, one mile from school, easy terms. Price \$93,000 per acre. The proximity to a good city makes this a very desirable property. Jas. McElroy, Calgary 26-9

FOR SALE—Section 13, 17, 9, west 2 M., half mile from Summerberry where there are 3 elevators. All prairie, soil heavy black loam, clay subsoil, level, no sloughs, bluffs or waste land. All wheat land in a noted district. Inspection invited. \$25,000 an acre. For particulars apply Robt. Mills, Summerberry, Sask. 3-10

FOR SALE—One saw mill, capacity 11,000 per day; shingle mill, capacity 20,000; one planer; situated in one of the finest spruce bluffs in Sask. One million feet in sight to be sawn for homesteaders and others. Or would sell half interest to party who is capable of taking full charge. All enquiry to be directed to Charles Shaw, Pleasant Valley, Sask. 5-9

FOR SALE—Mixed farm or small ranch, 1850 acres, excellent shelter, wood, water and hay, land rolling, soil chiefly deep black loam suitable for grain, excellent crops on adjoining lands; about two-thirds can be plowed, 1 and 3/4 miles river frontage and one-and-a-half miles of picturesque Jumping Pond Creek, with open springs ensuring a never-failing water supply, first class trout fishing, 300 acres can be irrigated. The ranch is fenced into pastures all connected by subways with 1 1/2 miles of four-wire cedar post fencing. There are two small houses and out-buildings on the property, situated within half-a-mile of the School, Church, Post Office and shipping point of Cochrane, Alberta. Price \$12.00 per acre. G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta. 26-9.

POULTRY & EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good purebred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising column.

C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, White Cochins.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$2 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

UTILITY BREEDS—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Poultry supplies, 16 page Catalogue mailed free. Maws Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Stock for sale. H. P. Terry, Whitewood, Sask. 28-9

Breeders' Directory

Breeders name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms, Cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

H. H. KEYS, Pense, Sask.—Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Buff Orpington Chickens for sale.

WA-WA-DELL FARM—Leicester sheep and, Shorthorn cattle. A. I. Mackay, Macdonald Man.

O. KING, Wawanesa, Man.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and White Rock Poultry and Toulouse geese.

W. N. CROWELL, Naivinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

P. F. HUNTLY,—Registered Hereford Cattle. Lacombe, Alta.

BASKIER BROS Napinka, Man. — Clydesdales for sale.

H. V. CLENDENING, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual purpose breed. H. V. Clendening.

J. COFFEY Dalesboro, Sask.—Shorthorns Yorkshire swine of all ages and both sexes

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man.—Young Scotch-topped Shorthorn bull for sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Narinka, Man.—Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. Evergreen Stock Farm.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale

SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales.—Wm Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.

C. BALDWIN, Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire swine, both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Camfield, Minn.

REMEMBER—It will pay you to say you saw the ad. in this paper.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

J. W. ROBSON, Manitow, Man.—Breeder of purebred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta.—Herd Short-horn Breeder. Grand View Stock Farm.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. P. R. R.—Champion herd at Toronto and New York States fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to the notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments.

This department is for the benefit of paid up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

SASKATCHEWAN

ESTRAYS.

STOCKHOLM—Come on August 20, mare, branded inverted V horizontal line above on left shoulder and is branded on right shoulder but is not seen what it is, she has a rope around neck and white star on forehead. Andrew Zwick (S. E. of S. 8—20—2). 11-10

DOUGLSTON—Two lambs not branded. Chas. Knebusch, Jr., (S. E. 28—5—3 w 2).

PERCIVAL—Black and white steer, about two years old, no visible brands. Neil Anderson.

SASKATCHEWAN LANDING—Grey horse, branded with circle inside diamond on left hip, buckskin horse, no brands. H. B. White.

DUBUC—Small red horse, white spot on forehead, branded H3P on right hip. A. Ducler, (N. W. 32—30—3 w 2).

LOGBERG—White boar pig, about six weeks old. John Borka, (24—25—31 w 1).

BALCARRES—Bay horse, white face, white hind legs, branded on right hip. John Bell, (22—21—12 w 2).

FROBISHER—Dark brown mare aged, weighs about 900 pounds. C. E. Cassidy (S. W. 12—4—5 w 2).

LORNHILL—Grey horse, weighs about 1,050 pounds, halter on, indistinct brand. Bay horse, weighs about 1,000 pounds, halter on, indistinct brand. Geo. Milne, (14—27—20 w 2).

PERCY—Sorrel mare, seven years old, weighs 1,000 pounds, hind feet white, white stripe in face, branded lazy LT monogram on left shoulder and left hip. G. Sim.

HIRZEL—Red heifer calf, about ten months old, branded RM with half diamond below, on left hip. R. R. Reinertson, (S. W. 22—23—8 w 2).

CANORA—Bay horse, dark marks on side, one hind foot white. Metro Paskoryk, (S. W. 14—29—4 w 2).

WEYBURN—Bay mare, weighs about 800 pounds, branded inverted script V M on left shoulder, and 7L lazy L on left thigh. S. C. Buffam, (S. E. 22—18—12).

CUPAR—Iron grey gelding, branded HS on right shoulder, halter on. W. F. Adams, (2—25—16).

FILE HILLS—Red cow, long horns, short tail, branded vertical dumb-bell on left shoulder. Hugh Duddridge, (N. E. 4—24—12 w 2).

CRAIK—Red steer, ring in nose, rope on neck, branded H and another indistinct letter on right side. Fred Wagner, (15—25—27 w 2).

YELLOW GRASS—Dapple grey gelding, weighs about 1,050 pounds, branded 8R on left shoulder and left hip, and 6 on right shoulder and right hip. Arthur Saunders, (36—10—17) IMPOUNDED.

GRENPELL—Bay mare ten years old, small white spot in forehead, branded E reversed R combination on right hip, with leather halter on. C. P. Reeves (W. 24—16—7w2).

DAVIDSON—Bay mare, about four or five years old, clipped on right side, branded bar with circle under it on right thigh, indistinct brand on left thigh. Light buckskin mare, about 12 years old, branded circle FV monogram also Z or lazy N bar below wagon rod on left thigh. Bay mare, about four or five years old branded Z or lazy N on left thigh and triangle on right thigh. F. E. Kohls, (N. W. 16—27—1 w 3).

CARLYLE—Brown mare, white stripe in face left hind leg white up as far as fetlock, indistinct brand on left shoulder, looks like X V Y. 8—3 w 2).

MOOSE JAW—Black gelding, about six years old branded AW on left shoulder, bar with 2F below on left hip, also lazy X or two quarter circles combination resembling X, has halter, had tether rope on. J. I. Weber, (S. W. 22—16—27 w 2).

GRAYSON—Red and white heifer, about eight months old. Red and white bull about eight months old. Sorrel horse, old, knee sprung, spavin on hind leg, lump on one knee, star in forehead, four shoes on, no brands. John Abel (S. E. 20—21—5 w 2).

BROADVIEW—Red and white ox, four years old, lump raw, has a number of large bruises, left front leg lame. J. R. Bird, (N. W. 20—15—5 w 2).

ESTAVAN—Red and white heifer, three years old, in good flesh, ends of horns sawed off. Red and white bull, one year old, ordinary grade. Red and white heifer, one year old, apparently well bred. Red cow, dry, white on face, horn points sawed off. Light roan heifer, light build, ends of horns sawed off. Red roan heifer, one year old, short tail. W. Brooks, (N. W. 2—3—8 w 2).

SOUTHEY—Bay gelding, aged, left front fetlock badly swollen, club footed, no brands. H. B. Chandler, (N. E. 6—23—18 w 2).

PEARL PARK—Black steer, one year old; red steer, white face, one year old; five red and white steers, one year old; two white heifers, one year old; two red heifers, one year old; red heifer, white face, one year old; red and white heifer, one year old; all branded RM with quarter diamond below, on left hip. Ferdinand Garbe (S. W. 26—22—7 w 2).

LANG—Grey pony mare, fore-top clipped, branded X on right shoulder. M. Kearns.

DUCK LAKE—Red horse, six or eight years old, one hind foot white, star in forehead, branded BT on left shoulder. Edmond H. Dhuez, (N. W. 17—43—3 w 3).

ROBERT—Gray mare, weighs about 1,200 pounds; bay mare weighs about 1,200 pounds, white star in forehead, small piece of white on right hind fetlock; dark bay yearling colt, little white in nose. J. O. P. Rathgeber, (N. E. 32—23—9 w 2).

WAPELLA—Bay yearling gelding, star on forehead, stripe on face. Bay yearling filly, star on forehead, hind feet white. General purpose dappled gray mare, forelock clipped, halter on, branded indistinctly on left shoulder. Iron gray yearling gelding, star on forehead. General purpose gray mare, halter on, forelock clipped, branded running A on right shoulder, also branded indistinctly on left shoulder. Yearling black gelding. Samuel Shaw (S. W. 28—14—1 w 2).

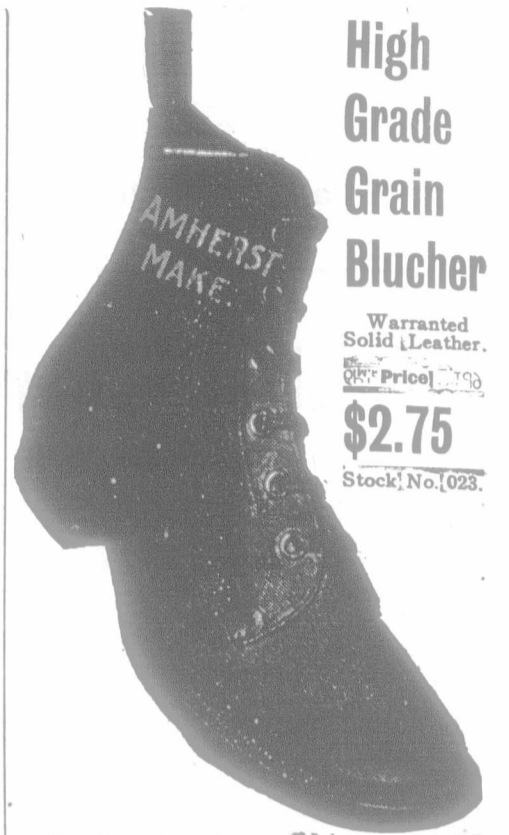
ABERNETHY—Gray yearling gelding, also brown yearling filly. D. Switzer.

ROBERT—Gray yearling stallion, narrow white stripe in face. Small pony colt, very small white stripe in face. Bay filly, two years old white star in face, white foot. Pony, small white star, white hind foot. Small white pony, lame on hind leg, aged, branded 1D indistinctly on left shoulder. J. O. P. Rathgeber (32—23—9 w 2).

BEINFAIT—Yellowish red heifer calf, white spots on forehead. Gustav Hesse, (S. W. 22—3—6 w 2).

REGINA—Brown mare, star in face, branded on left shoulder and CV on left hip. Brown mare, left hind foot white, branded 1L on left hip. W. J. Davis, (24—18—20 w 2).

SALTCOATS—On August 19, black horse, aged, forelock clipped, branded 3 with A under top of right fore leg, barbed wire marks on side, is a driver. Gray horse, two or three years old, no brands, is a driver. John Cadden, Poundkeeper.



Save Your Repairing Bill. Buy the Best. If Amherst make is not sold in your town write E. J. BLAQUIER, Box 683, Brandon, Man. M. If sent by parcel post 25c. extra.

CUPAR—Since April, 1905, bay gelding, four years old, black points, white star on forehead, branded lazy EJ monogram on shoulder. \$10.00 reward given. W. Adams.

KISBEY—About June 20, 1906, bay mare, four years old, white stripe on face, dark tail and mane, branded lazy TM or inverted lazy TM on left shoulder. Frank Sim (3—9—5w2).

LOG VALLEY—Lost three years ago on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, 25 miles south of the Elbow, two mares—one blue roan, three years old, branded 5B on left thigh and a dark sorrel, four years old, branded 5B on left thigh, each weigh about 1,300 or 1,400 pounds; also a black stallion or a gelding now, expect he was stolen from Chaplin, lightly branded 5B, will be six years old now. \$50.00 reward for recovery of the two mares, and \$25.00 for recovery of the black horse. John Carty.

MONTMARTRE—Two brown mares, each with three white feet, white stripe on faces, branded 7F on right shoulders, 5 or 8 years old, weighing about 1,000 pounds each, probably travelling towards Maple Creek. Th. DeDecker.

BATTLEFORD—Buckskin pony, three years old, weighs about 850 pounds, fresh wound on breast and fore legs caused by barb wire, full bushy tail and black points, \$10.00 reward for delivery of same. S. P. Palmer (S. W. 13—43—18 w 3).

BEKEVAR—Gray mare, branded O on left shoulder. George Izsak (22—12—5).

SOUTH QU'APPELLE—Gray working mare, halter on, branded on left thigh with X monogram reversed CT and distinct resembling two outward-turned brackets joined in the center with a quarter circle. Domick Lockheart, (36—17—14).

DRUMAGUE—Since June 6, 1906, bay mare, two years old, star in forehead, hind feet white, more white on right than on left, heavy mane and tail, bred from roadster stock, \$10.00 reward for information or return of animal. R. H. Longmore, (N. E. 6—25—10 w 2).

ALBERTA

ESTRAYS.

EVARTS—Since October last, steer, red with white flank and small white spots, branded inverted U 4 bar under on right side. On the same premises since June last, roan heifer, two years old last spring, no visible brand. H. J. Fitch (2—38—2 w 5).

JACKVILLE—Steer spotted red and white somewhat roan, left ear punched, branded 4 S quarter circle over on left ribs. J. W. Simmons.

DAYSLAND—Pony, mare, bay, bad wire cut on right fore leg, branded 2 on right shoulder and lazy 8 on left shoulder and hip. L. H. Lewis (14—45—17 w 4).

PONOKA—Heifer, blue mulley, one year old, no visible brand. John Hageman.

BEAVER LAKE—Black pack pony, aged, in poor condition. Arthur R. Moodey (16—52—17 w 4).

CONJURING CREEK—Since August 10, one roan mare, branded reversed Z on left shoulder. One roan horse branded cross on left shoulder. C. J. Blondheim (12—8—27 w 4).

SKAFSA—Since August 18, roan mare, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded S quarter circle over on right shoulder. One gray mare, weight about 1,050 pounds, branded 66 on right shoulder. One gray mare, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded inverted U inside of mane on right shoulder. Richard Tessman (12—20—20 w 4).

OKOTORS—Since June 10th, white pony, mare, no visible brand. L. A. Blair.

STAVELY—Old bay horse, white face, left hind foot and right front foot white, legs branded with X, branded 17 on left hind shoulder. M. S. Bliz (31—15—22w4).

PATONA—Black horse, saddle mark on back, white blaze on face, 9 years old, branded with a circle on forehead.

To Cleanse and Purify the Blood

AND INVIGORATE THE ACTION OF LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS YOU MUST USE

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

In calling your attention to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills it is only necessary to point to their success in the past, for they are known in nearly every home.

By means of their direct and specific action on the liver—causing a healthful flow of bile—they regulate and enliven the action of the bowels and insure good digestion in the intestines. At the same time they stimulate the kidneys in their work of filtering poisons from the blood.

This cleansing process set in action by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills means a thorough cure of biliousness, intestinal indigestion, torpid liver, kidney derangements and constipation.

It means a restoration of health, strength and comfort where there have been pain, weakness and suffering. It means a removal of the conditions which lead to backache, rheumatism, lumbago, Bright's disease, appendicitis and diabetes.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Nova Scotia Wool

Is famous for its softness and strength. The ocean air—the climate—the rich grazing land—gives an elasticity and silkiness and strength to the wool, that is missing in wool from other countries.

The only Underwear in the world, made of Nova Scotia Wool, is

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

That is one reason why "Stanfield's Unshrinkable" is soft and comfortable—wears so well—holds its shape—and is absolutely unshrinkable.

Wear "Stanfield's" this winter—if you want health, and comfort, and durability



FARMER'S ADVOCATE

The subscription price, for 52 issues, is only \$1.50 a year.

Send for a sample copy and be convinced of its merits.

OFFICES: 14 and 16 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG.

GASOLINE.

THE GASOLINE ENGINE FOR FARM USE.

The modern farmer of to-day, who is abreast of the times, realizes that in order to carry on his daily routine work, such as exists on every up-to-date farm, it is necessary to have power; and as he has read and studied the different classes of power, he is forcibly impressed with the advantages of the farm engines as a means for assisting with the work on the farm. Perhaps the class of power which is best suited for farm use is the gasoline or kerosene engine; or, perhaps at no far distant date, an engine burning alcohol.

Some of the kerosene engines now being manufactured will, without any alteration, also burn alcohol. This puts the manufacturing of fuel almost in the hands of the farmer, as cheap alcohol is made from potatoes, sugar beets, as well as cereals; in fact, potatoes produce a greater amount of alcohol per bushel than any of the other farm products, and since the passing of the free alcohol bill, alcohol can be made and sold at approximately 10 cents per gallon; and as the farmer produces the products from which alcohol is made, there is no reason why he could not make his own fuel, should the day ever come when gasoline or kerosene was too high for power purposes.

The amount of power necessary for the farm depends entirely upon the purposes for which it is to be used. There are thousands of farms to-day which are using from 2 to 6 h-p. Power of this size would be used for pumping water, the grinding of feed for the stock, sawing wood, running cream separators, and the like; in fact, doing all the work that was previously done by hand, and up to the capacity of 4 to 5 h-p. sweep. Then, again, there are farms that require a much larger amount of power, wishing to run a baling press, ensilage cutter, separator, large corn sheller and feed mill—the sizes ranging from 8 to 32 h-p.

Either stationary, semi-portable or portable engines may be purchased, according to the use to be made of them. Many modern farms of to-day have a portion of the barn or granary equipped with an engine, belted to a line shaft and from this shaft numerous machines are operated. Creameries are also fitted up with a gasoline engine, belted to a line shaft, from which is driven cream separators, churns, washing machines, pumps, butter workers, etc.—all of which can be operated at the same time at a very small cost, probably not to exceed 1/3 of a gallon of gasoline per hour per h-p.

The life of a gasoline engine is about four times that of a steam engine, and the first cost is but a trifle more; and when one stops to consider that no attendant is required after the engine is started, it will be realized at once that the cost of power is very much less than for steam power, even though wood could be obtained and used for fuel at no expense, as it would require a man to fire it at least, and a man's time would be worth more than the cost of fuel to run a 10 h-p. engine all day under full load.

With a gasoline engine there is not a possible chance for fire—nothing to blow sparks into a near-by stack, and thereby burn down an expensive barn or house. The farmers are appreciating this more and more each day. Where there were formerly only a few portable engines used for threshing in the field, there are to-day, perhaps, more gasoline engines used than steam, on account of their safety. We frequently hear of a steam plant blowing up, and the engineer and a number of innocent bystanders being blown to pieces—with a gasoline engine an explosion is absolutely impossible.

On a smaller plant, where they are not used continuously, they have the great advantage over steam or any other power, of being able to be started immediately, and give out full power, and when they are ready to be shut down all expense ceases immediately as soon as the valve is closed. There is no water or coal to be cared for, and a five-gallon can of gasoline will run a moderate size engine for a period of

DE LAVAL Separators

HAVE YOU A BABY?

A DE LAVAL "BABY"

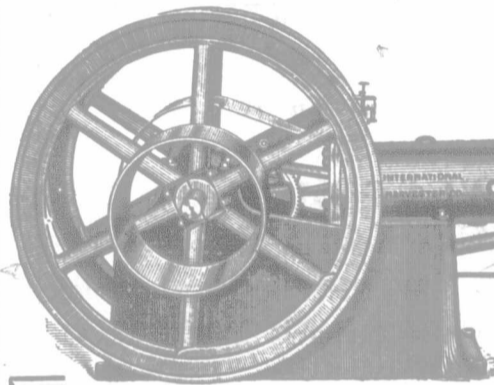
"BABY" Separators are the children of the "separator family" and are counterparts, on a smaller scale, of the De Laval machines which are used almost exclusively in creamery work.

You may trust the creameryman's judgment when it comes to choosing a separator. He knows.

THE De Laval Separator Co.

WINNIPEG

Montreal Toronto Vancouver New York Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Portland Seattle



I. H. C. Engines.

Your Choice of Fuel

Gas, Gasoline or Alcohol.

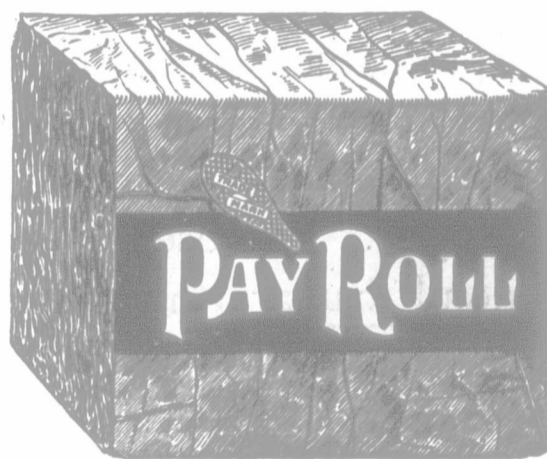
Engine Service

that satisfies in these I. H. C. powers. Many sizes, several styles. You will find on the list a power that is perfectly adapted to your wants. Along with adaptability you get certainty, a guarantee that your engine will not go on a strike and leave you in the lurch when you want to use it. They are built with the utmost simplicity because we know that farmers who want power are not expected to be

expert mechanics. You will have no trouble operating—ordinary care is all that is required. You will get more power than we rate the engine at. It will cost you least for fuel, least for repairs. No experiments go out of our shops. The test of every engine is complete. Buying an I. H. C. power is buying a certainty.

In the Vertical and Horizontal sizes, 2 to 15 horse, you will find power to meet every requirement from running a sewing machine or cream separator to a corn husker and shredder or threshing machine.

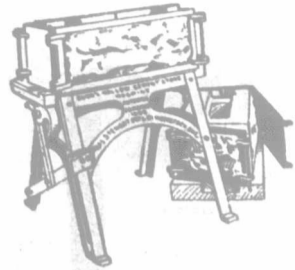
Call on the International Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog. CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (INCORPORATED)



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Mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE when answering advertisements.



DUNN Hollow Concrete Block Machines

are in use from coast to coast, and every one giving the best satisfaction. Concrete blocks made the hand-somest, most durable and cheapest building material. They are simply and quickly made on the **DUNN MACHINE**; and the cost of outfit is very moderate. Full Directions Furnished. Write for Catalogue to DEPT. N.



The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Limited, WOODSTOCK, ONT

A WELL-KNOWN WESTERNER

recently wrote to The Great-West Life Assurance Company: "After careful investigation I find that your Policies are excellent, your Company on a sound basis, and you are to be congratulated on the magnificent showing you have made, and great success you have attained."

This view illustrates the invariable opinion of those who carefully examine the terms of Great-West Life Insurance.

Full information furnished on request.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

Ask for a Pocket Map of your Province. Free on request.

To Farmers :

For Sale, 200,000 acres of Land, irrigated and unirrigated, in the great beet and grain raising districts of sunny Southern Alberta

Beets are profitable. You have an assured market at a stated price. There's money in the business for you. Housekeepers use Raymond Sugar, the sugar of quality, absolutely pure. Support home industry to that extent. It will pay you. Made and grown in Alberta is in itself a recommendation.

KNIGHT SUGAR CO.
Raymond, Alta.

from 10 to 20 hours. Therefore, the item of fuel for a gasoline engine is so small, and can be transported so easily by hand or by buggy, that it is not worth mentioning; while on the other hand, for a steam engine it would require a team, wagon and man to haul fuel and water, and all of this would be charged up to the item of expense. —J. A. CARTER, in *Jersey Bulletin*.

Parties desirous of procuring high-class Clydesdales or Shorthorns will be interested in the announcement by Mr. P. M. Bredt, Regina. At his Golden West Stock Farm is to be found a Clydesdale stud headed by a son of the great Baron's Pride, a young horse resembling much his older half-brother, Baron's Gem. The Shorthorn herd contains a number of sappy, regular breeding females, and is well worthy of inspection.

MODIFYING MILK FOR LIVE STOCK ORPHANS.

Milk from all mammals in its pure state contains the following ingredients: water, casein, albumen, fat, sugar, and salts—the salts being made up of sodium, potassium, chlorine, calcium, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, ferric oxide, and a trace of silica. Nature has arranged the proportion of these ingredients in the milk of the different species of animals in the manner best adapted to the need of the young of each particular species. The arrangement is interesting to us, for the reason that it often becomes necessary to substitute the milk of one species for that of another in feeding young animals.

We have, perhaps, all experienced trouble in trying to raise lambs, colts, and puppies on cow's milk. When troubles arise, fats are blamed, and milk less rich in fat is substituted, and perhaps sugar is added, not so much for its physical action as to tempt the animal's appetite. Work in this line is usually done in an empirical manner, and frequently results in the death of the animal. The medical profession have recognized this fact in regulating the feeding of babies. The specialist on children's diseases at the present time must be thoroughly familiar with all the constituents of milk, and be able when necessary to direct how the arrangement of these ingredients in cow's milk may be changed in order to make it as near like the mother's milk as possible. This is very convenient where the prescription or directions can be sent to a laboratory, where every facility is at hand for carrying on this kind of work.

A table was prepared by König as a result of his own experiments, combined with those of Pfeiffer, Biehl, and Fleischman. This table differs slightly from the one found in Smith's *Physiology*, but is more recent:

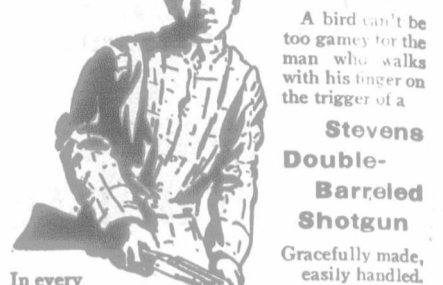
	Water.	Casin.	Albu- men.	Fat.	Sugar.	Salts
Woman	87.2	0.59	1.23	3.94	6.23	.45
Cow	87.24	2.88	.53	3.65	4.81	.70
Goat	87.33	3.01	.51	3.94	4.39	.82
Sheep	81.31	5.28	1.03	6.83	4.73	.82
Mare	91	1.32	.67	1.18	5.31	.43
Ass	89.64	.67	1.55	1.64	5.89	.51
Llama	86.55	3.	.90	3.15	5.06	.80
Camel	86.57	3.07	5.59	.77
Bitch	75.44	6.10	5.05	9.57	3.09	.73

The important food-constituents are found in the proteids, the fats, and the sugars. It is not only necessary that these constituents should exist in the milk, but they should be present in nearly the same proportion found in milk from the mother of the young animal upon which we desire to practice artificial feeding. These constituents should resemble those of the mother's milk both in their chemical properties and in their behavior to the digestive fluids. In infant-feeding it has been found useless to add substances foreign to the mother's milk, as starch, for instance. For artificial feeding, cow's milk is the most convenient substitute. We find it contains all the constituents, but not in the right proportion.

In order to modify cow's milk intelligently we must consider to what extent these constituents exist in the different ages and forms of cow's milk. As it comes from the cow, milk usually shows a double reaction, both alkaline and acid. But on standing a short time it becomes acid, due to lactic acid fermentation. As a rule, it is said that fresh milk from herbivorous animals

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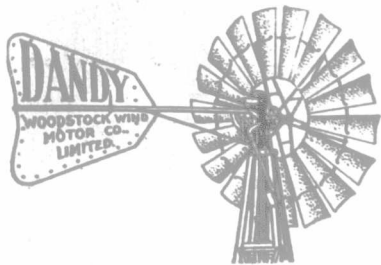
did. You can't afford to lose the price of one or more cows each year—there's no reason why you should. Get a Tubular and get more and better cream out of the milk; save time and labor and have warm sweet skimmed milk for the calves. Don't buy some cheap rattle-trap thing called a separator; that won't do any good. You need a real skimmer that does perfect work; skims clean, thick or thin, hot or cold; runs easy; simple in construction; easily understood. That's the Tubular and there is but one Tubular, the Sharples Tubular. Don't you want our Little Book "Business Dairymen," and get it free? A postal will bring them.

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If you are doing an Agricultural, Ranching or Commercial business, advertise in the Farmer's Advocate

alkaline in character, while that from the carnivora is acid.

If cow's milk is allowed to stand six hours in ice water, cream will rise by gravitation. If cream, if removed and tested, will show 12 per cent. fat, while the under milk, or skim-milk, will yield 2 per cent. of fat. If the same milk were allowed to stand in ice water for twelve hours, 16 per cent. of cream would be obtained, which cream is the richest in fat that can be obtained by the gravity method. If the separator be used, it is possible to obtain cream containing a maximum of 48 per cent. fat, with but a slight trace of fat in the separator-milk. By either method the proportion of proteids and sugars is but slightly altered. 32 per cent. cream contains 3.40 per cent. sugar and 2.90 per cent. proteids. 16 per cent. cream contains 4.20 per cent. sugar and 3.60 per cent. proteids. 8 per cent. cream contains 4.40 per cent. sugar and 3.90 per cent. proteids. We see by this that as the percentage of cream decreases the percentage of sugar and proteids increases, and milk minus the fats is still rich in proteids and sugars.

The inorganic salts in milk are nearly constant, and so far no attempt has been made to modify their proportions. The proteids and sugar in milk are of just as much consequence as the fats, and perhaps more. In feeding children it is requisite that the percentage of proteids in the milk as modified approximate the standard to within one-fourth of 1 per cent. If we desire to raise the percentage of proteids above the value found in cow's milk, it becomes necessary to get it from some other source. The white of an egg has been found to modify the purpose, and can be considered as 100 per cent. albumin. When too low in sugar, milk-sugar is found the best substitute. If any or all of these constituents exist in too high a percentage, water may be added, knowing, of course, that adding half water will reduce the constituents by half.

Gravity skimmed milk, which contains 2 per cent. of fat is too rich in fats for a colt, while gravity cream, which is about 10 per cent. fat, is very little too rich in fats for a puppy.

We must also consider the age of the infant for which we are prescribing. In human practice it has been found that for the first three days a child should have no proteids or fats in artificial feeding, hence a 5 per cent. solution of sugar in water is used. For the next week the sugar is increased, and six-tenths of 1 per cent. of proteids are added. At from six to nine months old the sugar is increased to 7 per cent. Then it is gradually decreased till the age of about eighteen months, when whole milk is used. The percentage of fats and proteids is not prescribed higher than 4 per cent. So far no substitute has been found for colostrum. It is known that this milk is rich in broken-down epithelial cells. A solution of sugar in water is found to be its best substitute.

You might wonder what the symptoms are when the fats, sugar, and proteids are fed in improper proportions. Much can be learned on this subject. To Rotch belongs the chief honor of adapting a scientific system of using modified milk. It has been used quite extensively in the larger cities for private feeding, and in children's hospitals.

It has been observed in feeding children that the gain in weight is apt to be slow when a deficiency of sugar is used. The excess of sugar causes the most trouble, which is usually indicated by frequent colics; thin, green, very acid stools; eructation of gases from the stomach, and regurgitation of small quantities of food. An excess of fats is indicated by regurgitation of small quantities of sour food an hour or two after feeding; frequent passages from the bowels, which are quite normal in appearance, but sometimes contain small lumps resembling casein, but which really are masses of fat. It rarely causes colic. A deficiency in fats usually results in constipation with dry, hard stools. It has not been found advisable to increase the fats above normal to overcome this trouble. Frequent colics, curds in stools, diarrhoea, more often constipation, are usu-

ally indications of an excess of proteids; while a deficiency in proteids interferes with the growth of the infant.

A little ingenuity and knowledge of mathematics is required to change the ingredients in cow's milk so that it will be theoretically and practically similar in composition to the milk which we desire to imitate. We will note the changes necessary to modify cow's milk so that it will be suitable for a colt, lamb, or puppy:

	Cow.	Sheep.	Bitch.	Mare
Proteids	3.41	6.31	11.15	1.99
Fats	3.65	6.83	9.57	1.18
Sugars	4.81	4.73	3.09	5.31

The *modus operandi* of modifying milk can be best illustrated by the solution of a few practical problems. Suppose it is required to modify skim-milk so that it will be suitable for a lamb. We have available for this purpose 16 per cent. cream, skim-milk, sugar of milk, egg-albumin, and water. We will first make the calculation for determination of the fats. Sheep's milk should contain 6.83 per cent. fat. Suppose we wish to prepare forty ounces of modified milk at one time. It should contain 6.83 per cent. of 40 ounces or 2.73 ounces of fat. How can we mix 2 per cent. skim-milk and 16 per cent. cream so that the mixture will contain 2.73 ounces of fat? Let x = quantity of skim-milk, and $40-x$ = quantity of 16 per cent. cream.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

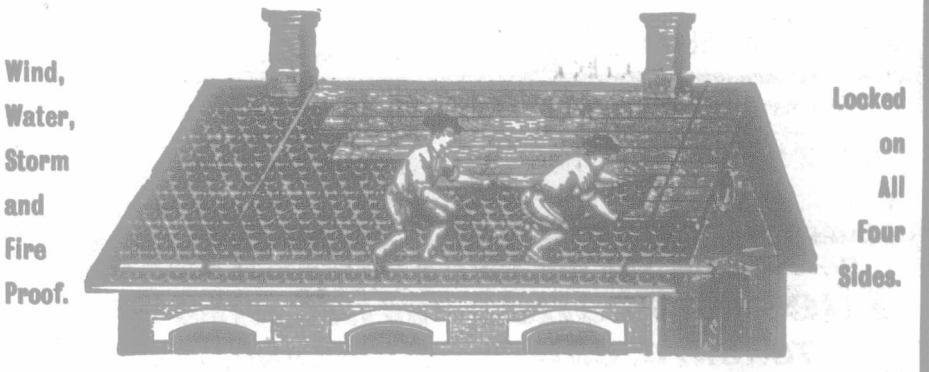
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My second shipment consisting of

Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney Stallions and Fillies and Spanish Jacks

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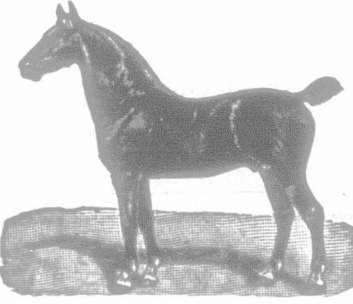
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I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.
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Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWEK, Evergreen, Ill.

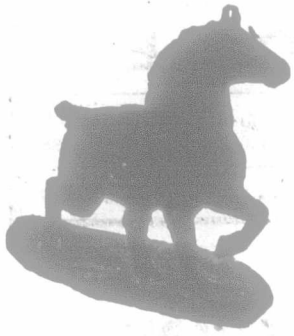
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AT THE GREAT CENTRAL SHOW HELD IN PARIS, JUNE 13—17, 1906

our Percheron Stallions won as follows:

- 4 year olds—First, FAISAN
- 3 year olds—First, VALORY
- 2 year olds—First, GUERIDON



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FRED. W. PACE SUPERINTENDENT.

The x ounces of skim-milk will contain $2x$ ounces of fat, and $40-x$

$\frac{100}{100}$ ounces of cream will contain 16 ($40-x$)

$\frac{100}{100}$ ounces of fat, and together they will contain the sum of $2x-16(40-x)=$

$$2.73. \quad 2x-640-16x = 273$$

$$14x = 367$$

$$x = 26 \frac{3}{14}$$

So if we mix $26 \frac{3}{14}$ ounces of skim-milk containing 2 per cent. of fat and 13 $\frac{11}{14}$ ounces of cream containing 16 per cent. of fat, we will have 40 ounces of mixture which will contain the same percentage of fat as does sheep's milk. Sheep's milk should contain 6.31 per cent. of proteids. The 40 ounces must contain 6.31 per cent. of 40 ounces, or 2.52 ounces of proteids.

Skim milk contains 4 per cent. proteids; so $26 \frac{3}{14}$ ounces would contain 4 per cent. of $26 \frac{3}{14}$ ounces of 1.05 ounces of proteids. 16 per cent. cream contains 3.6 per cent. proteids, then 13 $\frac{11}{14}$ ounces of cream would contain 3.6 per cent. of 13 $\frac{11}{14}$ ounces, or 1.50 ounces of proteids. We have then added the sum of 1.05 and .50 or 1.55 ounces of proteids. We must then add the difference between 2.52 and 1.55 ounces or .97 of an ounce of proteids, which is practically one ounce. The white of an egg weighs about one ounce. So we can add the white of one egg. The sugar is already within 0.1 per cent. correct, which is near enough. Our prescription will then read thus: R.—Cream, 16 per cent. fat, 14 ounces; skim-milk, 2 per cent. fat, 26 ounces; white of egg, one ounce. M. Sig.—warm and feed as required.

Another example: We will consider modified milk suitable for a colt. We will use separator milk, because skim-milk is already too rich in fats, and add 16 per cent. cream. In this case our prescription will read: For colt. R.—Cream, 16 per cent. fat, 3 ounces; separator-milk, 20 ounces; water, q. s. ad., 40 ounces; milk sugar, 1.2 ounces. M. Sig.—Use as directed. For puppy R.—Cream, 16 per cent., 24 ounces; white of egg, 3 ounces; separator-milk, q. s. ad., 40 ounces. M. Sig.—Warm to blood-heat and feed as required.

In the last prescription the percentage of sugars is .20 per cent. too high, but this variation is permissible.

C. J. MARSHALL, V.M.D.

A PERSISTENT -IL.

A rumor comes from Edmonton that newspapers have been burned in the city post office—too much work to deliver them. We don't believe the story; it sounds too wild for anything that bears the ear-marks of truth, and yet its circulation shows the feeling of the people on the question of post office administration—or mal-administration as the case appears to be. It's sometimes hard to get at the truth in matters of this kind, but our travelling representatives can tell a sorry tale of delays without end, of lost mail, and resulting inconvenience to everybody in the country.

"The sleeping fox catches no poultry" There is somebody asleep, sound asleep at a high-salaried post in the Dominion government. It is time to sit up and take notice. A mere surplus is not the only important thing—we want efficiency in administration. We have been told of new offices opened—we want to get some mail from the old ones. We know of the increase of revenues, but we also hear of revenue lost. People do not make such frequent use of the mails when they are an uncertainty. Reform is urgent; the West demands it; the time is now.

WHY COWS FAIL TO BREED.

"Why cows fail to breed, and what to do with them?" is in many respects a difficult question to answer, and one which it is impossible to give a direct reply. You will understand why this is so when it is said that sterility does not always assume the same form, and result from various causes, and that these causes are frequently obscure and difficult of diagnosis. A diseased condition of the procreative organs

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We offer for sale the imported boar RICHARD CALMADY, 13438, bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee, Nottingham, England.

This boar is a straight, deep, lengthy hog, and a splendid stock getter, and we only part with him now to make room for our new imported boar DALMENY HELIUM.

We have also one imported sow for sale. For particulars apply to

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RED POLLED CATTLE
The Beef and Dairy Breed

We have now for sale some splendid young
YORKSHIRE HOGS
of both sexes

We raise the big litters.
You can too if you buy from us.

"FAVORITE" CHURN



In 8 sizes, churning from 1/2 to 30 gallons
Improved Steel Frame Patent Foot and Lever Drive
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Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. No other just as good. Accept no substitute. If not sold by your dealer write direct to us.

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proceeding from disease, malformation of these organs or it may be cause extraneous to the individual female, may result in barrenness, and as there is no one particular form of this disease (for each it may be termed), as there cannot be any specific remedy. However, it matters not what may be the cause of barrenness, there is no gainsaying the fact that the loss caused by the failure of some particularly choice cows to breed is one of the most annoying to which the breeder of high-bred stock is subjected.

Highly bred, pampered cows, getting little or no exercise, and a liberal allowance of grain, will not prove as sure breeders as the ordinary run of farmers' cattle. Yet it is sometimes a difficult matter to get those in charge of a herd to understand the necessity of giving dairy cattle exercise during winter; they will tell you turning them out makes them look rough; that there will be a falling off in the milk supply, and give you sundry reasons, satisfactory, at least, to themselves, why they are much better off shut up in the stable than turned out for exercise. Supposing we admit that cows turned out in winter do look a little rougher in the coat than those that are closely shut up in a warm stable, or that they may give a little less milk, this is more than compensated in the better health of the herd, some of the Jersey cows which have made the largest yearly milk records were regularly exercised by being led one mile daily in winter, oftentimes in the very roughest kind of weather.

Where failure to conceive results from obesity and want of exercise, the remedy is obvious: shut off the supply of grain and turn the cow out every day; while an occasional purgative of sulphate of magnesia will prove beneficial in ridding the system of the superfluous fat. Of course, where there is complete fatty degeneration of the uterine appendages there can be no remedy; but where, as is more usually the case in young cows, there is only fatty infiltration of the cells of the ovaries and walls of the Fallopian tubes, leading to inactivity of the former organs, and blocking or occlusion of the tubes, the excessive deposition of fat can be reduced by letting your cows rough it in winter, and in summer turning them out on bare pasture.

A herd the members of which are closely inbred is likely to have more barren females than one having frequent and strong out-crosses. Take, for example, the Bates Shorthorn herd, the Duchess family of which was notoriously inbred, a large percentage of which proved non-breeders or failed to produce living offspring. Should you wish to intensify certain characteristics by resorting to inbreeding, and where certain cows fail to conceive when mated with a bull raised in the same herd and closely related to them in blood, if you do not wish to use an outcross, get an animal from a distance, bred in collateral lines, the difference in soil and climate in two or three generations so changing the constitution that you will get precisely the same results as from an outcross. The cause in this case is really extraneous and not inherent in the cow proves fertile by a change in mating. We might take another case where the cow is not at fault. Probably you have an old bull which has made a splendid record as a producer of great butter-cows, and you may have reserved him to put to a few of your choicest females, yet to your disappointment they fail to breed, showing that his procreative powers are on the wane through age and probably, over-service. The trouble in this case proceeds from seminal weakness or want of vitality in the spermatozoa of the male, and its value to properly impregnate or vitalize the ovulum of the female. This defect can sometimes be overcome by using tonics adapted to the generative organs of the male, such as the preparations of phosphorus, iron, etc. A very good prescription given me by a medical friend, and which has been used with good effect on bulls and stallions, is:

Pyrophosphate of iron.....14 ounces.
Phosphide of zinc.....48 grains.
Nux vomica.....1 ounce.
Mix and divide into twenty-four powders. Give one powder three times a day in feed.
I have alluded to diseases in the procreative organs causing sterility. We will consider a few of the more common

Bog Spavin

remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.
Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Carb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

Shorthorns

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
GREENWOOD, ONT.

offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 7 Imported Cows and Heifers (calves at foot).
- 11 Yearling Heifers (all Scotch).
- 2 Yearling bulls, including a Marr Clara.
- 1 Orimson Flower and One Daisy

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.
J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ont.

Rushford Ranch Shorthorns

My great stock bull Trout Creek Hero, several cows and young stock for sale. Loyalty is now at the head of the herd. Write for particulars.
R. K. BENNET,
Box 95. Calgary, Alta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves 4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves.
All out of imported Sires and Dams. Price easy. Catalogue.
JOHN CLANGY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I have now for sale one year old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.
JOHN RAMSEY,
Priddis, Alta.

Maple Shade Shropshires

AND CRUIKSHANK SHORTHORNS
We offer about thirty extra good yearling rams of our own breeding, among them some ideal flock headers; also a few home-bred yearling ewes. Twenty imported yearling rams and thirty imported ewes the same age; Bred by Buttar, Farmer and other breeders of note in England. All are for sale at moderate prices.
JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Long distance telephone

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three championships and one grand championship.
A few good young females for sale.
Address: **J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD, MAN.**

Terra Nova Stock Farm
HERD OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented.
Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable.
S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF
High-Class Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.
Herd Catalogue on application. Address:
JAMES SMITH, Supr., ROCKLAND, ONT
W C EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. om

Brampton Jersey Herd

We have now for immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address,
B H BULL & SON,
Phone 68 om Brampton, Ont

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

1854
Now offer for sale imported Leicester ram, WINCHESTER, used in my flock with great success for three years. Also a grand lot of one, two and three shear rams and ram lambs. Ewes of all ages.
A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.
Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association.
and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.
Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.
Address:
MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk, St.
London, W.C., England.
Cable—"SHEEPCOTE," London.

GLENFERN FARM JERSEY CATTLE

Herd headed by Willard F. a grandson of Flying Fox and Denton's Merry Bahr. Also Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Toulouse geese and Collie dogs. Correspondence and inspection invited.
W. F. CAMERON, Strathcona, Alta.

STAR FARM Shorthorns

Herd headed by the imported Cruikshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1905. Several young animals for sale. Also B. P. Rocks. Farm half mile north of station.
W. CASWELL SASKATOON SASK.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—8895— and General—8999— Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.
Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Namiota, Man.

HIDES, WOOL SHEEPSKINS, ETC.

If you have anything in our line to offer, either in large or small consignments, write and get our prices. It will pay you.
E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

forms of these uterine diseases. Retained placenta or after-birth, when not removed within a day or two after calving, will prevent conception, either from the fetid, sanious discharge consequent on the placental membranes being allowed to rot away piecemeal causing irritative inflammation of the uterus and vagina, or it may drift on to leucorrhœa. In either case, or where leucorrhœa is the result of injuries received during parturition, a good remedy for this morbid condition of the organs is creolin (one part to

one hundred parts of water), which makes a good antiseptic wash, and not so irritating as carbolic acid. Irrigate the womb with this thoroughly once a day. Use a syringe with a piece of rubber tubing, bare your arm, wet it with the creoline solution (which ought to be about blood-heat), put your hand into the vagina, making sure the tubing of the syringe enters the womb, and use a liberal amount of the wash. As the discharges in leucorrhœa are acid, and the spermatozoa will not live in an acid medium, it is very good

practice to use a solution of borax (one-half ounce to one quart of warm water) following the creolin wash. A course of iron and bitter tonics ought also to be given internally.

Occlusion or closure of the mouth and neck of the uterus renders conception mechanically impossible, the semen of the male failing to enter and fertilize the ovum. This may be spasmodic, but more frequently is the sequel to an injury to these parts received during parturition. Various devices in the shape of dilators have been invented to overcome this difficulty. One of the simplest and safest methods is to bare the arm, pare the nails to prevent wounding the parts, smear the hand and arm with a little lard or vaseline, and use the index finger as a dilator. The insertion of the finger full length is all that is necessary. Should it be so firmly closed that it is impossible to enter the finger, smear the mouth of the womb with a little belladonna ointment and try again after a few hours. In performing this operation, always go slowly and take plenty of time, the fibres of the mouth being very resistant and almost cartilaginous, and should you tear the parts adhesive inflammation takes place in healing, leaving the parts in worse condition than at first. I have used tents made out of sea-angle, or what is preferable, soft, porous wood thoroughly dried. After insertion the moisture from the parts causes the tent to swell and act as a dilator. These tents were inserted into the neck of the womb two or three days before we expected the cow to come in heat, were allowed to remain in all night, and after being removed a warm alkaline wash of borax or soda was used to allay any irritation caused by the introduction of the tent until the cow came in heat.

Some stock-owners follow the very reprehensible practice of breeding large and vigorous bulls to undersized heifers. This is frequently productive of injury to the mouth of the womb, followed by induration. Instances have occurred where heifers have been injured in the back and limbs, and the point of the hip knocked down by being thrown violently to the ground.

Ovarian dropsy or tubercular deposits in both ovaries will prevent conception, while a cow with tubercular disease of the uterus, the ovaries not being infected, may conceive, but will surely abort. Where a bull is used on a cow in this condition there is great danger of him conveying the disease to other cows. In fact, a cow which frequently aborts ought always to be viewed with suspicion, and, even if there are no visible signs of disease, the safer way is to destroy her.

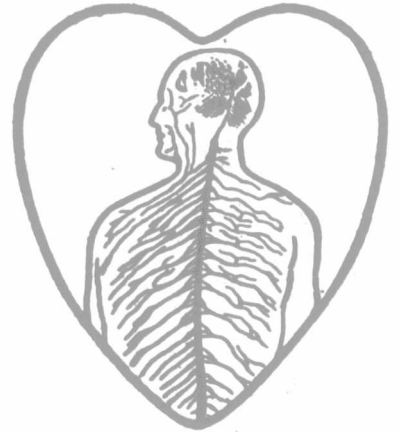
Occasionally cows will come in heat, take the bull, miss one or two periods, and then come in heat again. These I believe are in some cases really abortions. I recollect picking up behind a cow six weeks in calf a fœtus about the size of a very small newly-hatched sparrow. Had this happened out of doors, or had it been dropped in the manure, it would have passed unnoticed, as there was no discharge from the vagina or other visible signs of disturbance. In cases such as these fluid extract of blackhaw (*viburnum prunifolium*) will prove useful in doses of from a half to one ounce daily for three or four weeks, it being a most excellent uterine tonic.

A cow which has aborted ought immediately to be separated from the herd, irrigated thoroughly with the creolin solution once a day for at least one week, and until all vaginal discharge has ceased, before being again served by the bull or allowed to mix with the herd.

Reference has been made to the malformation of the procreative organs being a cause of sterility. This rarely occurs except where a heifer is twin sister to a bull. In these instances the female is barren, the internal organs being usually hermaphrodite and not properly formed. In the beef breeds they somewhat resemble steers about the head and neck; in the Jersey breed less so, and except it may be a very small and contracted vagina, there may be no outward indications of anything abnormal.

In reviewing the whole question, it may be stated as a general rule that the more artificial the system of breeding, the more we diverge from nature's methods,

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all heart and nerve troubles. Here are some of the symptoms. Any one of them should be a warning for you to attend to it immediately. Don't delay. Serious breakdown of the system may follow, if you do: Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Rush of Blood to the Head, Smothering and Sinking Spells, Faint and Weak Spells, Spasm or Pain through the Heart; Cold, Clammy Hands and Feet. There may be many minor symptoms of heart and nerve trouble, but these are the chief ones.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will dispel all these symptoms from the system.

Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25.

WEAK SPELLS CURED.

Mrs. L. Dorey, Hemford, N.S., writes us as follows:—"I was troubled with dizziness, weak spells and fluttering of the heart. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good that I got two more boxes, and after finishing them I was completely cured. I must say that I cannot recommend them too highly."

more we diverge from nature's methods, the larger will be the percentage of barren animals. We find it so in all the varieties of the domesticated animals. My lady's lazy, fat canine pet, well as prize swine, sheep, and cattle, overfed and kept for purposes of exhibition, will not prove as sure breeders as those kept under more natural conditions. If we transgress nature's laws to any extent, in this or any other respect, we must pay the penalty. Neither, on the other hand, is the starvation system, pursued during winter by too many farmers, advocated, whereby dairy cows are so much reduced in condition that it takes a large part of summer for them to recuperate and recover lost ground, but that happy medium and system of management which, combined with a rational system of breeding, will give each individual member of the herd a vigorous constitution. Follow the rules of hygiene in your stables, give plenty of ventilation, plenty of light, admitting all the sunlight possible; keep the cattle and stalls clean, white-washing the latter frequently; give an abundance of pure water and a moderate allowance of food, turning the cattle out daily for exercise; and lastly, by all means do not heat your stables with steam; many stock-owners have done so to their sorrow, and paid the penalty in the weakened vitality of their stock. Above all things, a good dairy cow must have a strong constitution to stand the double drain on her system of producing offspring and giving a large yield of milk; therefore, do not adopt a systematic course of continued in-breeding, do not breed from immature animals, nor from animals in their decadence, and do not breed from animals below par, which are weak in constitution and obviously lacking in vital stamina, however rich in blood, or however well bred they may be. Get rid of these at the earliest opportunities, and let the other fellow have the blood.

If the methods recommended relative to the hygiene of the herd and keeping the cow-stables in sanitary condition sweeping out all inferior animals, in respect of their breeding, are adopted your herd will be comparatively free



Draft control—perfect draft control, that's one thing you'll like about this range. Specially big fire door has an extra draft slide at top. Inside that slide there's a shield that carries the draft DOWN under the fire—and up again.

OXFORD CHANCELLOR
The Right Steel Plate Range

625

Burns either wood or coal with real economy, because the draft system is always under your control—easy to handle as to set a clock ahead or back. Big copper-lined reservoir, utilizing heat other ranges waste, gives an always ample supply of hot-water, —more economy and more convenience. You really ought to see this range,—it's so handy in every detail.

There's no range that gives you so much kitchen comfort for the money—so much certainty that it WILL cook right and can't help but BAKE right. Won't you call and see it?

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited—Toronto Montreal Hamilton Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

Rex Flintkote ROOFING

A Time-Tested Roofing

Rex Flintkote Roofing is not something that you need try at a risk. It is made by a firm that has been in business since 1837. It has been tested for its waterproof and fire-resisting qualities, for its durability and for its economy. We are in constant receipt of letters like the following:

"The Rex Flintkote Roofing that we put on our sheds in 1902 and 1903 is in good condition to-day, and after a new coating of paint this summer we think they will be as good as new. We have one roof of another brand that has always leaked and given us trouble, and we are going to replace it with Rex Flintkote."

Yours truly, Haynes Brothers, Cadillac, Mich."

Beware of imitations. The "Look for the Boy" trade mark is the sure guide. If you do not know of a dealer who has the genuine, write us for the name of one near you who does.

Sample of the roofing and booklet of roofing points sent free. We make a red paint for an artistic Rex Flintkote roof, where looks count.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.
at India St., Boston, Mass.
Agents Everywhere.

FARM BUILDINGS, N.P. LAWRENCE, NEBRASKA COVERED WITH REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING.

The Farmer's Friend

For Grinding, Pumping, Churning, and General Farm or Machine Shop Work, the **Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine** holds the lead. It will do more work than any other Gasoline Engine of same horse power.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

Or cut out complete advertisement and send to

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, 92-94 Arthur St., Winnipeg.

Please send me illustrated Catalogue No. Gasoline Engines. I may want _____ H. P.

Engine to run _____

Name _____

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Culture on the Farm



The day is past when culture and social enjoyment were confined to the larger cities and towns, when the farmer was cut off from the musical world. The day of the parlor organ has passed—or is rapidly passing away. Every farm-house in Western Canada regards a piano—and a good one at that—a necessity and not a luxury.

THE NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO

is Canada's foremost instrument. Its improvements and latest features have gone far towards creating a better appreciation of good music all over Canada. It more nearly approaches the ideal piano than any other.

Its tone, quality, construction and architectural beauty are unexcelled. For good music, for accompanying the solo voice or chorus of song, great artists all over the world are loud in its praises. And yet it is a Canadian instrument—perhaps, the highest exponent of Canadian industry.

If you will fill in the corner coupon, cut it out, and send to the Williams Piano Co., we will send you, absolutely free, several beautiful booklets, "The making of a Great Piano," etc. We will also tell you of easy payment plans that will interest you.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. LIMITED
OSHAWA
Ontario

Please send me booklets spoken of in this advertisement, also particulars of easy payment plans.

Name _____
Address _____

IS WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND

It cured me of painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacement and other irregularities, after I had been given up to die. I will send a free trial package of this Wonderful Home Treatment to suffering ladies, who address with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

from disease; you will have little trouble with barren cows or abortions, and your herd will be a source of satisfaction to yourself and a credit to your system of management.

GEO. JOBSON, V.S.

NEW METHOD OF CALCULATING THE ROOT CROP.

In the year 1904 the Danish Statistical Office introduced an important change in the method of calculating the total feeding value of the root crop, taking as a basis the average dry substance in the roots. The credit for this new system is due to Dr. Helweg, director of experimental stations, and it is believed that the result approaches nearer to reality than the old system in vogue up to 1903, according to which a ton of roots was assumed to possess a uniform relative value in proportion to oats. Thus one ton of forage beet root, kohlrabi, or swedes was estimated to equal one-tenth of a ton of oats, and a ton of turnips one-twelfth of a ton of oats.

For the year 1905 the contents of dry substance in the roots was found to be as follows in Jutland:—

	Dry substance percentage	Number of analyses made to test it.
Beetroot	12.8	328
Kohlrabi	12.4	362
Turnips	9.6	243

This new method of estimating the total feeding value of the root crops is based on the assumption that the feeding value stands in direct relation to the dry substance, and that a pound of dry substance in roots is practically equal to a pound of oats. The dry weight of a ton of beetroot or kohlrabi is taken to be 100 lb., or turnips 160 lb., and of a

ton of oats 160 lb. According to a calculation made on this basis, the total weight of the root crop works out at 67.9 million tons, with a total value of 73.5 million kroner. This is a higher feeding value than it would have shown under the old method.

Denmark is the first country to introduce the system of calculating the value of the root crops for statistical purposes according to the average percentage for the year of dry substances as ascertained by numerous tests made by the different agricultural stations in the country. It is considered to be an advance on previous systems and will be more generally adopted.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Questions and Answers

We must insist on the name and postoffice of the person sending in questions being enclosed along with the questions; otherwise such will not be answered. This rule will be observed in all cases.

Veterinary.

COLIC—LEUCORRHOEA.

I had a horse subject to colic last week; it took an attack which proved fatal. On opening him found a large number of white worms varying from 2 to 3 inches in length there were none in the intestines but outside of them. Would they be the cause of death?

Have a mare 5 years old which sometimes casts a white substance with a frothy appearance.

Sask. C. H. B.

Ans.—1. There is a species of worm—*strongylus armatus minor*—found in the mesenteric arteries which are considered by some pathologists to be a frequent source of colic. Colic from whatever cause will sometimes terminate fatally if not properly treated.

2. The discharge indicates a diseased condition of the vagina or womb or perhaps both, called leucorrhoea or "whites" and is the result of an inflamed condition or these organs. If the disease is of long standing it is usually very obstinate and any line of treatment proves unsatisfactory. The treatment consists in thorough washing out of the uterus and vagina, if both are affected, twice daily with warm water and then inject a five percent solution of carbolic acid. Give internally every morning, for two weeks, iodide of potash, 1 1-2 drams, and every night, sulphate of iron 1 1-2 drams.

ECZEMA.

What is the matter with little pigs? They are about 3 months old; they came out in a kind of scurvy, or something like that, all over sore, and the skin comes off; they shiver and breathe hard and get poorer and poorer till they die. We gave them sulphur and charcoal and washed and greased them but to no avail.

Man. R. J. C.

Ans.—This disease in pigs sometimes assumes a malignant character and is contagious. It is superinduced by dirty pens, foul feeding and general want of care. Put pigs in a clean pen with plenty of clean, dry litter to nest in. Cleanse the skin with carbolic soap water; rub dry with coarse towel and then apply once daily, the following lotion: Hyposulphite of soda, 2 ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, 1 ounce; water, 1 quart. To a 3 months old pig give internally, twice a day, one tablespoonful of the following mixture: Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, 2 ounces; tincture of rhubarb, 6 ounces; spirits of nitrous ether, 2 ounces, add water to make one quart.

BLOODY MILK.

Have a milch cow, about 6 to 7 years of age, and her milk always has a strain of blood in it. This cow is a fairly good milker, she is easy to milk and gives about 16 quarts a day, her milk being very rich. She was let run on the range with her calves until last year when she was broken to milk. At the beginning of last year I noticed blood in her milk and found she had veins in her teats which seemed as though they were knotted, I was the only one milked

her and would milk the teats at the ends, and never again noticed blood, as her milk was kept separate all summer. This year I am milking her and am very careful but her milk always leaves blood at the bottom of the pans. Several times even small clots of blood would pass in milking. We do not use this milk. Would it hurt the calf to give same? Have another cow, an excellent milch cow, after calving each year for about ten days her milk is bloody and this year one teat passed pure blood and clotted blood for several days but now she is all right. Could you advise me in regard to the above cows?

Alta. Mrs. A. C. S.

Ans.—Cows that are good milkers and naturally of a plethoric tendency

are liable occasionally to give bloody milk. The capillaries or minute blood vessels of the mammary glands become congested sometimes to such an extent that the walls of some of them become ruptured and a portion of blood escapes into some part of the milk canals or reservoirs and in consequence the milk when drawn is tainted with blood. Such milk, if the cow is otherwise healthy, would not be hurtful to the calf. For such cases a purgative followed by tonics and diuretics is beneficial: One to 1 1-2 pounds of Epsom salts; 1-2 ounce of ground ginger; 1 pint of molasses dissolved in one quart of boiling water. Give in one dose. When physic has ceased to operate give morning and evening, in food, for eight days: Nitrate of potass, 2 drams; sulphate of iron, 1 1-2 drams.

DIAMOND DYES
DEAR TO THE HEART OF EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL.
BEWARE OF IMITATION AND ADULTERATED PACKAGE DYES.
ASK FOR THE "DIAMOND"

ROOF WITH PAROID—"IT LASTS."

The best roofing and siding in the world. Used by leading farmers, railroad companies and U. S. Government. Above illustration shows the Rankin Duck Farm, South Easton, Mass., one of the leading poultry plants in America—roofed with Paroid. It keeps buildings of all kinds warm and dry. Light slate color—contains no tar. Water, heat, cold, spark, frost and gas proof. Anyone can lay it. Does not crack nor run.

Send for Free Sample and see for yourself. Don't take an imitation. For a 3c stamp we'll send book of poultry house and farm building plans. Established 1877.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers, Originators of Free Roofing Kit in every set. Hamilton, Ontario.

M'Clary's

The oven in the Kootenay Steel Range is ventilated

Kootenay Range

London-Toronto-Montreal
Winnipeg-Vancouver-St. John, N. B.

Tuttle's Elixir



Well nigh infallible cure for colic, curb, splint, spavin and other common horse ailments. Our long-time standing offer of

\$100 Reward

for failure, where we say it will cure, has never been claimed. All druggists sell it. Tuttle's Family Elixir, the great household remedy. Tuttle's American Worm Powder cures. American Condition Powders, White Star and Hoof Ointment. 100 page book, "Veterinary Experience," free. Be your own horse doctor. Makes plain the symptoms, gives treatment. Send for a copy.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,

65 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.
Canadian Branch, 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.

CATTLE AT LARGE.

In a herd law district in Saskatchewan after expiration of herd law, can cattle run at large without owner being responsible for them and if they run to straw or hay stacks that are not fenced is owner of cattle responsible for damage? Is owner responsible if they break through a fence and what constitutes a legal fence?
Sask.

G. B. B.

Ans.—Stock may be allowed to run at large after the expiry of the term of the herd law but if they broke through a lawful fence the man upon whose property they trespassed could impound them and claim damages

Lawful fences are described in chapter 28 (1903) N.-W. T., as follows: Sec. 3.—Any of the fences in this section described shall be deemed a lawful fence: 1. Any substantial fence not less than four feet high, if it consists: (a) Of rails or boards, not less than four in number, the lower one not more than eighteen inches from the ground, and each panel not exceeding twelve feet in length. (b) Of upright posts, boards or palings, not more than six inches apart. (c) Of barbed wire and a substantial top rail, the wires to be not less than two in number, and the lower one not more than twenty inches from the ground, posts to be not more than

sixteen and a half feet apart. (d) Of three or more barbed wires, the lower one not more than twenty inches from the ground, posts to be not more than sixteen and a half feet apart. (e) Of not less than three barbed wires, in posts not more than fifty feet apart; the wires being fastened to droppers not less than two inches in width and one inch in thickness, or willow or other poles not less than one inch in diameter at small end or wire dropped; the end droppers or poles being placed at regular intervals of not more than seven feet apart. (f) Of two posts spiked together at the top and resting on the ground in the shape of an A, which shall be joined by a brace firmly nailed near the base, with three rails firmly secured on one side of the A, the top rail not less than four feet, and the bottom rail not less than eighteen inches from the ground; there being also firmly secured on the other side of the A one rail not more than twenty inches from the ground. (g) Of woven wire secured to posts not more than 35 feet apart.

2. Any river bank or other natural boundary sufficient to keep domestic animals out of any land.

LUMPS IN TEATS.

Two year old heifer has lumps in teats and gives blood in milk; is there any cure?
Sask.

E. P. S.

Ans.—If the lumps are in the teat ducts and are obstructing the flow of milk, they can be removed only by surgical operation. The operation is often unsatisfactory even when skillfully performed.

SORE LEGS.

Cattle very lame, the leg swells to the knee and some cracked between the hoofs and one broke out at the side. They have been this way for about two weeks; some of them are getting better. I have put carbolic acid on them.
Grandview.

W. McC.

Ans.—Put the cattle in dry pasture. Keep the feet and legs as clean as possible. Apply twice daily to the sore parts: Oil of tar, 8 ounces; tincture of benzoin, 6 ounces; raw linseed oil, 10 ounces. Mix.

A CANINE PARASITE.

I have a dog that is infested with an insect about as big as a bug and it seems to take blood from the dog to such an extent that it converts itself into a kind of whitish looking bag about as big as a good sized pea. It is very hard to get them off.
Mortlach.

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—This parasite chiefly infests hunting or sheep dogs. Make strong suds with warm, soft water and carbolic soap and wash the dog thoroughly; dry off with coarse cloth and then rub well into the hair down to the roots: Creolin, 4 drams; formalin, 2 drams; water, 1 pint. Mix. Repeat in three days.

SUNSTROKE.

I had a horse what they called overheated. When first taken got so overheated with the heat he could not go any longer, he fell, and seemed could not get strength enough in his hind legs to get up at first and so for a few hours he lay and panted. It was a very hot day. I had a vet. for him and he did what he thought good for him, but there is little improvement; he seems now able to eat and drink and walk but is very weak in limbs and acts as if he was used up with a stiffness in legs. Has had a discharge of his limbs, he can get up on his legs down all right and he is now all right, body is move regularly.
A. S.

Considering the seriousness of sunstroke, if your horse appears to be overheated, get any reasonable amount of shade. If the veterinary profession is not a qualified practitioner, get a competent one. Give any treatment. If the horse is not better in two months, he will never be on his normal

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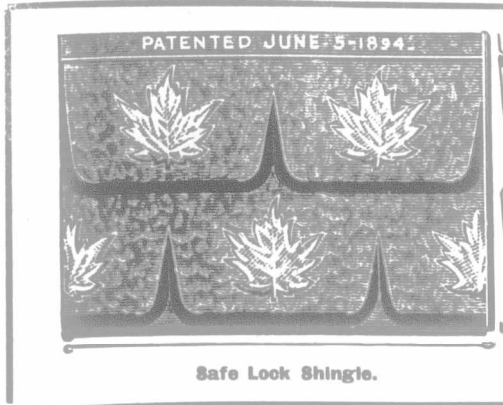
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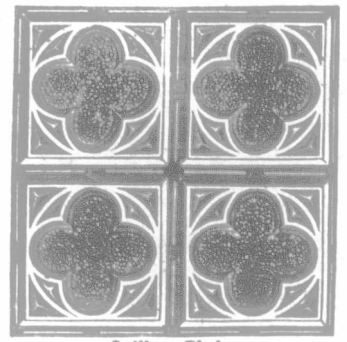
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(Concluded from page 1408)

ENTIRE ESTRAYS.

RIVIERE QUI BARRE—Bull, red and white, legs white up to knees, supposed to be three years old, no visible brand. W. E. Miller (S. E. 1-4 18-55-26 w 4).

STRATECONA—Shorthorn bull, red with white spots on face, very curly hair, about two years old. Shorthorn bull, black, about two years old. A. E. East.

LOST.

EARLING—Strayed from Hastings Lake on the Edmonton trail, two grey horses six or seven years old, both had halters on when last seen, one had a long rope attached to halter, one branded S quarter circle on shoulder, other branded three C's on shoulder. Reward for information leading to recovery. H. Sandvik (owner).

VERMILION—On May 21 last, mare, dark brown, slightly dappled, black legs, star on forehead, docked tail. Gelding, small white star on forehead, nearly black, black legs, both had halters on, weight of each about 1,200 pounds. \$40.00 reward. G. Hunt (owner).

WHITE BRUSH—Bay mare pony, small white spot under fetlock, right hind foot white, tether, rope burn on hind leg, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Robt. Crichton (owner).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

PEAR TREE PEST—SORREL.

Our pear trees have some sort of disease but I do not know what it is. Is it blight or what is it, and what can we do to make them healthy again? I enclose some specimens of leaves; some branches have the leaves all like the enclosed. To-day looking over the trees I found the leaf enclosed, which has the eggs in it. A large insect like a spider, but pale green was at work closing the pocket up. Is this a trouble to the trees? Does it harm

them? All the trees are sprayed every season with Bordeaux mixture.

2. What is the cause of sorrel (or sour grass as it is here called) taking the upper hand? It is over-running this whole valley, both on cultivated land and on the wild land. Some say it grows only on sour land, if so this whole valley must be sour, and will lime be the right means of sweetening it? Should the lime be used slacked or unslacked?

B. C.

Mrs. B. F. J.

Ans.—1. The blight on the leaves enclosed is caused by the pear leaf blister mite (*Euophyes pyri*). This is a very destructive and widely distributed pest. It is often so abundant that the trees are completely defoliated before the fruit is ripe. The mites pass

the winter in the buds and beginto feed before the buds are open. They form red blister like spots nearly one-fourth inch across. These spots become green by June, and then turn brown, and the tissue becomes hard and corky. There is an opening on the underside from which the mites emerge before the leaves fall. Professor Slingerland has found that they can be practically exterminated by spraying the trees in winter with kerosene emulsion diluted with from five to seven parts of water. This mixture destroys the hibernating mites in the buds.

TENNYSON D. JARVIS.
Biologist. Guelph. Ont.

We know and can find out very little of sorrel, but have known it to grow on land that was anything but sour. It is usually found on somewhat unfertile soils though whether lime would supply the necessary element is difficult to say without experimenting. We rather incline to the opinion that ordinary manure would stimulate the other grasses and crops to such an extent they would be able to withstand the encroachment of sorrel. If lime is added to the soil put it on unslacked in small heaps, cover with earth, then when slacked spread around with a shovel.

5 HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Please tell me what the law requires of a young man to do on his homestead to secure his patent. I am living at home adjoining my homestead. Also if patent is not secured within five years after filing on it will I be in any danger of losing my homestead?

Alta.

H. N. K.

Ans.—Surely every homesteader receives notice of his duties after filing on a claim. In this case where the homesteader is living with his parents he would not need to put up a dwelling. He could either break 30 acres or fence his claim and keep twenty or more cattle upon it. If the duties have been performed there should be no danger of losing the patent, but it should be secured as soon as the duties are done and the time has expired.

GOOD CROPS—SHIPPING POULTRY.

This is our first year of wheat in this neighborhood and the crop is magnificent. Men of long experience say they never saw better. Other crops are relatively as good. Cattle are well represented and in fine shape, but poultry and eggs are unobtainable. Is it practicable to have poultry sent from a distance and does the Railway Co. arrange to feed and water them en route?

Mannville, Alta.

W. A. M.

Ans.—Glad to hear of the optimism and progress of these new districts. Mannville is a name we had to look up in the Post Office Guide before we could locate it. In a few years it will be as familiar a name as our birthplace. Yes, poultry is shipped by express and the seller usually puts grain in the crate and the express messengers give birds some water.

GOSSIP.

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