

**PAGES  
MISSING**

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, AUGUST 4, 1909

No. 880

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**Most Made!**

Lightning Proof!

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### "The Kodak on the Farm"

Is the title of a beautifully illustrated little book that we have recently issued. It contains a score of pictures that show how interesting the Kodak may be made in the country and it explains clearly the simplicity of the Kodak system of photography—the system that has done away with the dark-room and made picture taking easy for the amateur.

It shows something of the practical side of photography for the farmer, as well as telling by both pictures and text of the many delights that the camera offers to country people.

Ask your local dealer, or write to us for a free copy of "The Kodak on the Farm."

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### AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

Get the best results from your negatives at right prices.

**W. G. B. KILROE**

Commercial Photographer and Publisher  
112 5th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

Finishing a specialty, plates, films developed and prints made. Groups, interiors, animals, photo post cards and all kinds of souvenirs. If you want some pictures taken for a souvenir book, pictures of your prize stock, family group, or residence, I come out to your farm and take them. Write me for terms. Try some of Kilroe's "non-abrasion developer." Sample packet, enough for 24 oz. for 25 cents.

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate



This Is  
The Salt

### That Helps Me To Make Prize Butter

And I can tell you, Salt plays a very important part in butter making.

Give me good cows and Windsor Butter Salt, and I will win the prize every time.

At the big fairs for years, practically all of the prize winning butter makers have used it.

## MAPLEINE

A flavoring that is used the same as lemon or Vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 50c cents for 2-oz. bottle and recipe book. CRESCENT MFG. CO., SEATTLE.

### SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the

### KOOTENAYS

Land the very Best.  
Level as a Prairie Farm.  
No Rocks or Stones.  
Water for Irrigation at every lot.

No Frosts.  
Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or Wholly Cleared, as you like.  
Partly Planted or Wholly Planted, as you like.

Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost.

Prices and terms most advantageous to you.

You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

### Make a Living From the Start

C. P. R. Station, Post Office, Express Office, Village, Large Mill, etc., within ten minutes walk.

Spur on the property. Thirty hours from the Prairie Markets without reshipment. Only 20 miles from Nelson by rail. On the beautiful Slocan River. Good Fishing and Shooting. Title absolute.

The balance of these fine plots will be gone before fall. For full particulars write,

**THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN FRUIT CO., Ltd.**

NELSON B. C.

### SEED

BUCKWHEAT VETCHES, also open for shipments

Butter, Eggs and Cheese

**LAING BROS.**

234, 236 and 238 King St., Winnipeg

## SUMMER SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN

Farmers who have still wheat or oats on hand should not delay now in getting the same shipped forward to Fort William and Port Arthur in order to secure the comparatively high prices which will be going for old crop grain during July, and probably the most part of August.

Farmers can only be sure of getting all that they ought to realize out of their grain by shipping it in carlots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it sold for them by a first class commission house, acting as their agent.

We possess unsurpassed facilities, for handling wheat, oats, barley or flax for farmers who ship their grain themselves, because we are a reliable commission firm, of many years standing and experience, well known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage all our customers all grain entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive the same, and make prompt returns when bills have been made.

We always give our customers the name and address of the party or firm to whom we sell their grain.

When in Winnipeg we will be much pleased to have farmers visit us at our office in the Grain Exchange Building.

Please write us regarding prices and market prospects, and for shipping instructions, any information or advice about selling will be promptly and cheerfully given.

### Thompson, Sons & Company,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

700-703-A GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

Stephens Paint is the paint for YOU.

The very highest quality pigments are used.

The oil selected is the best grade of Manitoba Linseed (acclimatized) properly aged—the toughest, most durable oil in the world.

Stephens Paint is made from a different-than-ordinary formula—a formula that is based

**Stephens—  
The Paint that  
is Unbeatable  
for Withstanding  
the "Peculiar"  
Western Climate**

on knowledge gained from many years' study of Western Conditions.

When you buy Stephens you secure a paint made by Western Paint Specialists, with twenty-seven years' experience—

A paint so thoroughly elastic that it will withstand the cracking cold of 40 below and the blistering heat of 100 degrees.



100 DEGREES



40 BELOW

Write us for Free Booklet No. 11 and learn more about this essentially Western Paint.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO., LIMITED,  
Paint and Varnish Makers,  
Winnipeg, Canada.

Progressive hardware dealers will fill your orders.

**WHEELER & CARLE  
ENGINEERS BRAZERS  
MACHINISTS**

Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

**CAST IRON BRAZING**

Plant in Western Canada and make a speciality of this class of work.

163 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.

**WALL PLASTER**

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

Ask your dealer for the "Empire" Brands and write us for Booklet.

**MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited  
WINNIPEG, MAN.**



**Special  
Summer  
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**TO THE EAST**

Via Port Arthur or Duluth and Northern Navigation Co., including new STEAMSHIP HAMONIC, the largest and finest on the lakes. Special coaches and car Sarnia Wharf to London, Woodstock, Hamilton, and GRAND TRUNK RY.

Or Via

CHICAGO and GRAND TRUNK RY., the only DOUBLE TRACK LINE to Eastern Canada.

Stop over privileges. Agents for all STEAMSHIP LINES and COOK'S TOURS, for rates, reservations, apply to

A. F. DUFF,

Gen'l. Agent Passenger Dept. Phone Main 7088. 260 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, Man.

**VACATION TIME—LOW FARES**

To EASTERN CITIES, for SUMMER HOLIDAYS  
Via the CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

"THE LAKE SUPERIOR EXPRESS"  
DAILY

17.10k. Lv. Winnipeg, Ar. 9.25k.  
10.15k. Ar. Pt. Arthur, Lv. 16.20k.

"THE DULUTH EXPRESS"  
DAILY

17.10k. Lv. Winnipeg, Ar. 9.25k.  
7.30k. Ar. Duluth, Lv. 19.10k.

These trains connect at Winnipeg with trains from the West. First Class Sleeping Cars—Longer, Higher and Wider Berths. Unexcelled Dining Car Service. Choice of Pullman and Tourist.

Ask for Canadian Northern Leaflet about our further regulations.



When Answering Ads. Mention the Advocate



**LEASING OF LANDS**

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half-sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS**

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.  
Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of, the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.  
Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.  
A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

**Selected R**

New England Dough of sugar, one cup of one pint of sweet spoonfuls of soda, four tarts, caraway seed.

Scotch Scones.—Mix cupful of white flour, oatmeal, a teaspoonful two teaspoonfuls of Bring three cupfuls of scalding point, but do to boil; cream two spoonfuls of butter spoonful of sugar and the scalding milk; wh the liquid into the o mixture. Mix with a to a soft dough, but with the hands. Turn floured pastry board a sheet less than a half ness, cut into rounds a soapstone griddle, t brown on one side. hot.

Spiced Beef.—For a eight pounds you requi brown sugar, and a posed of one teaspoonf spice, mace, and saltpe of a teaspoonful each o ger, cloves, and black i rub the sugar well int after trimming the l Next day, rub in the o over every part of the third day, rub in hal coarse salt, and leave pickle for four days, tu once or twice every da the beef, drain it from t it into a saucepan of b boil up once, draw the direct heat of fire or ga the contents to slowly four hours. Take up th on a dish cover with plate or dish, and on heavy weight, and leave four hours, after which i slice and serve.

Baked Mince.—Mix t cupful of chopped cold m fuls of stewed tomatoes, cupful of bread crumbs, salt and pepper and bak hour.

Prune Whip.—Stone the pour through a coarse sic en when cooking. Wh eggs, beaten, one cup nuts and put with the p in a pudding dish. whipped cream. Put a p (so puff won't fall).

Bohemian Cream Puc one scant tablespoonful of one tablespoonful of cold on it one-half cupful of b and strain. Whip very s ful of thick cream. Bea of three eggs and one-hal powdered sugar until ligh Stir into the mixture t gelatine. Stir until the gins to stiffen, then fold whipped cream. Flavor w pour into a dish and set cold.

"Sponge Cake" Lemo and grated rind of one la one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls (rounded) o cupful of milk. Put the the yolk and beat. Add th beat again. Add the mil the stiffly beaten whites, ful not to beat the mixtur whites are added. The v to the top while baking a sort of meringue, so the p as good to look at as to e

Tomato Omelet.—Chop fi contents of a can of tom set where they will get chilled. Soak a cupful crumbs in a cup of milk into them five beaten eggs, chopped tomatoes, season and fry in melted butter. omelet is "set," turn platter, pour tomato sau and send to the table.

**Selected Recipes**

**New England Doughnuts.**—Two cups of sugar, one cup of lard, two eggs, one pint of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of soda, four of cream of tartar, caraway seed or cinnamon.

**Scotch Scones.**—Mix together a cupful of white flour, three cupfuls of oatmeal, a teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bring three cupfuls of milk to the scalding point, but do not allow it to boil; cream two and a half table-spoonfuls of butter with a table-spoonful of sugar and stir these into the scalding milk; when melted turn the liquid into the oatmeal and flour mixture. Mix with a wooden spoon to a soft dough, but do not touch with the hands. Turn out upon a floured pastry board and roll into a sheet less than a half-inch in thickness, cut into rounds and bake on a soapstone griddle, turning when brown on one side. Butter while hot.

**Spiced Beef.**—For a piece weighing eight pounds you require four pounds brown sugar, and a mixture composed of one teaspoonful each of all-spice, mace, and saltpetre; a quarter of a teaspoonful each of nutmeg, ginger, cloves, and black pepper. First rub the sugar well into the meat, after trimming the latter neatly. Next day, rub in the mixture, going over every part of the beef. On the third day, rub in half a pound of coarse salt, and leave it in this pickle for four days, turning it over once or twice every day. To cook the beef, drain it from the pickle, put it into a saucepan of boiling water, boil up once, draw the pan from the direct heat of fire or gas, and allow the contents to slowly simmer for four hours. Take up the beef, put it on a dish cover with a large flat plate or dish, and on this place a heavy weight, and leave for twenty-four hours, after which it is ready to slice and serve.

**Baked Mince.**—Mix together one cupful of chopped cold meat, two cupfuls of stewed tomatoes, and half a cupful of bread crumbs. Season with salt and pepper and bake for half an hour.

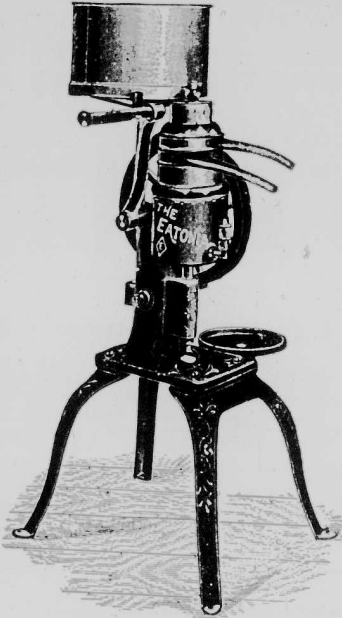
**Prune Whip.**—Stone the prunes and pour through a coarse sieve. Sweeten when cooking. Whites of four eggs, beaten, one cup of chopped nuts and put with the prunes. Bake in a pudding dish. Serve with whipped cream. Put a pinch of soda (so puff won't fall).

**Bohemian Cream Pudding.**—Soak one scant tablespoonful of gelatine in one tablespoonful of cold water. Pour on it one-half cupful of boiling water and strain. Whip very stiff one cupful of thick cream. Beat the yolks of three eggs and one-half cupful of powdered sugar until light in color. Stir into the mixture the strained gelatine. Stir until the custard begins to stiffen, then fold into it the whipped cream. Flavor with vanilla, pour into a dish and set on ice until cold.

**"Sponge Cake" Lemon Pie.**—Juice and grated rind of one large lemon, one cupful of sugar, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls (rounded) of flour, one cupful of milk. Put the sugar into the yolk and beat. Add the flour and beat again. Add the milk. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites, being careful not to beat the mixture after the whites are added. The whites rise to the top while baking and form a sort of meringue, so the pie is really as good to look at as to eat.

**Tomato Omelet.**—Chop fine, half the contents of a can of tomatoes, and set where they will get thoroughly chilled. Soak a cupful of bread-crumbs in a cup of milk, and stir into them five beaten eggs. Add the chopped tomatoes, season to taste, and fry in melted butter. After the omelet is "set," turn upon a hot platter, pour tomato sauce over it and send to the table.

**BE READY FOR THE HARVEST**



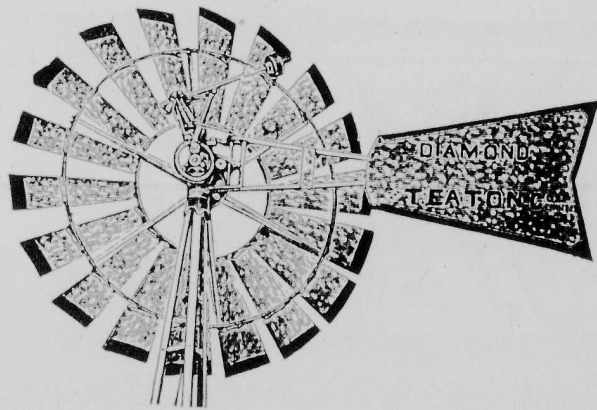
**DIAMOND "E" STEEL WINDMILL**

The features of our windmill are durability, efficiency for heavy work, and perfect self government, together with simplicity of design and convenience of adjustment. It is very easily erected and does not require any skilled labor. It is absolutely self governing and self regulating, being equipped with the graduated weight governor. It will turn itself out of gear when the wind is too high for a mill to run with safety to the machinery.

**OUR GUARANTEE**

We guarantee that every Diamond "E" windmill, properly put together and cared for according to instructions, will run in as light a wind and endure as hard a service as any mill made; and that our towers when put together and anchored according to our instructions will stand without damage all winds which do not damage surrounding buildings or trees. This guarantee holds good for one year.

8 foot windmill, weight 425 lbs., price.....\$26.50	10 foot windmill, weight 525 lbs., price..... 37.50
<b>TOWERS</b>	
30 foot, No. 1 Tower, weight 525 lbs., price.....\$30.00	30 foot, No. 2 Tower, weight 600 lbs., price.... \$33.60
40 " " " " " 675 " " " " " 40.00	40 " " " " " 775 " " " " " 45.75



**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

**The Veterinary Association of Manitoba**

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for services rendered as such:—

- |                                 |                               |                                    |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alton, A. L., McGregor.         | Irwin, J. J., Stonewall.      | Part, J. H., Swan River.           |
| Armstrong, S. B., Crystal City. | Jamieson, J., Kenton.         | Rutledge, T. J. E., Carberry.      |
| Baker, T. F. F., Winnipeg.      | Kennedy, M. S., Elm Creek.    | Robinson, P. E., Emerson.          |
| Baker, J. P., Togo.             | Lee, W. H. T., Minto.         | Robinson, S., Brandon.             |
| Barry, W. H., Cartwright.       | Lake, W. H., Morden.          | Roe, J. S., Neepawa.               |
| Bonnet, J. C., Snowflake.       | Lawson, R., Shoal Lake.       | Rombough, M. B., Winnipeg.         |
| Bowman, E., Gladstone.          | Leduc, L., Montreal.          | Rutherford, J. G., Ottawa.         |
| Bracken, G. E., Eden.           | Leslie, W., Melita.           | Still, J. B., Neepawa.             |
| Broadfoot, J. W., Binscarth.    | Lipsett, J. H., Holland.      | Shoultz, W. A., Gladstone.         |
| Bryant, F. W., Dauphin.         | Little, C., Winnipeg.         | Smith, H. D., Winnipeg.            |
| Clark, J. L., Russel.           | Little, M., Pilot Mound.      | Smith, W. H., Carman.              |
| Coxe, S. A., Brandon.           | Little, W., Boissevain.       | Snider, J. H., Winnipeg.           |
| Cruikshank, J. G., Deloraine.   | McDougall, J., Kenton.        | Stevenson, C. A., Carman.          |
| Dand, J. M., Deloraine.         | McFadden, D. H., Emerson.     | Stevenson, J. A., Carman.          |
| Dunbar, W. A., Winnipeg.        | McGillivray, C. D., Winnipeg. | Sirett, W. F., Minnedosa.          |
| Elliott, H. J., Brandon.        | McKay, D. H., Brandon.        | Swanson, J. A., Manitou.           |
| Fisher, J. F., Brandon.         | McLoughry, R. A., Moosomin.   | Taylor, W. R., Portage la Prairie. |
| Golley, J., Treherne.           | McQueen, L., Selkirk.         | Thompson, H. N., Bannerman.        |
| Graham, N., Indian Head.        | Mack, J. S., Neepawa.         | Thompson, S. J., St. James.        |
| Green, E., Birtle.              | Manchester, W., Wawanesa.     | Torrance, F., Winnipeg.            |
| Hassard, F. J., Deloraine.      | Marshall, R. J., Oak Lake.    | Walton, T., Killarney.             |
| Harrison, W., Glenboro.         | Martin, W. E., Winnipeg.      | Welch, J., Roland.                 |
| Hayter, G. F., Birtle.          | Molloy, J. P., Morris.        | Westell, E. P., Winnipeg.          |
| Henderson, W. S., Carberry.     | Munn, J. A., Carman.          | Whimster, M. A., Hamiota.          |
| Hilton, Wm., Winnipeg.          | Murray, G. P., Winnipeg.      | Williamson, A. E., Winnipeg.       |
| Hilton, G., Portage la Prairie. | Ovens, Hugh, Swan River.      | Wilson, A. P., Portage la Prairie. |
| Hinman, W. J., Winnipeg.        | Pomfret, H., Elkhorn.         | Young, J. M., Rapid City.          |
| Husband, A. G., Winnipeg.       |                               |                                    |

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable to prosecution. FREDERICK TORRANCE, Registrar

**Traction Engineering**

Traction Engine Practice teaches student how to line up, fire under load, clean boilers, engine driving, etc. College furnishes four traction engines for student practice.

Shop Work teaches pupils how to forge and temper chisels, make welds, babbit bearings, set and repair flues, repair machinery, test boilers, put in stay bolts, grind and set valves, etc. Not a short lecture course, but a three-months' course, where a student is taught to do the work himself. Correspondence course if desired. Send for catalog. Highland Park College of Engineering, Des Moines, Ia.

**B. P. RICHARDSON**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

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**LANDS FOR SALE**

**CHURCH BELLS**

CHIMES AND PEALS

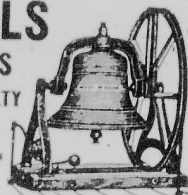
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY

FULLY WARRANTED

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,

BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

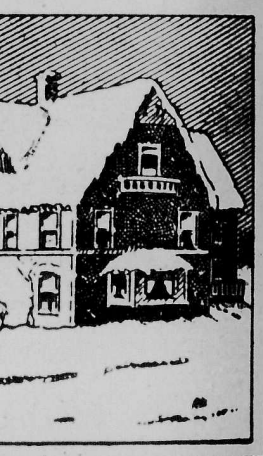
Established 1886



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y of West-

y Stephens  
nt made by  
Specialists,  
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ware dealers  
orders.

NS BAY COMPANY

**NG OF LANDS**

any is prepared to lease  
l grazing purposes all re-  
ters or half-sections. For  
apply the Land Depart-  
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**CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS**

who is sole head of a family  
e over eighteen years old, may  
arter-section of available Domini-  
n, Saskatchewan or Alberta,  
must appear in person at the  
Agency or Sub-Agency for the  
by proxy may be made at any  
in conditions, by father, mother,  
brother or sister of intending  
months' residence upon, and  
the land in each of three years,  
may live within nine miles of  
on a farm of at least 80 acres  
and occupied by him or by his  
son, daughter, brother or sister,  
stricts, a homesteader in good  
re-empt a quarter-section along  
stead. Price \$3.00 per acre.  
reside six months in each of six  
of homestead entry (including  
ed to earn homestead patent)  
ity acres extra.  
r who has exhausted his home-  
I cannot obtain a pre-emption  
urchased homestead in certain  
\$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must  
s in each of three years, cultivate  
rect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,  
ty of the Minister of the Interior  
orized publication of this ad-  
not be paid for.

## A WARNING

All prospective separator buyers and others interested are advised to investigate the statement of any separator manufacturer claiming to have received an award of merit for his separator at any Fair or Exhibition in Canada in 1909 or any previous year. This can be done by addressing a letter to "The Manager" of the exhibition at which the award is represented to have been made and asking for the facts.

By adopting this suggestion many dairymen will be prevented from becoming the dupes of unscrupulous agents and manufacturers who have in the past claimed awards where none were made.

**The De Laval Separator Co.**

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER



### MINERAL SURFACE - NEEDS NO PAINTING

**A** MATITE roofs need no painting. The owner need never look at them; they take care of themselves. They are "no-trouble" roofs. They present to the weather a *real mineral surface* against which storm and wind and snow are absolutely powerless. This surface does not require constant painting like the smooth surfaced or so-called "rubber" roofings. The mineral surface is far better than paint.

Of course before Amatite came, the "smooth surfaced" roofings were the best kind to buy. Now that Amatite has been invented and thoroughly tested by years of use, painting a roof is wasteful and unnecessary. The cost of painting a "rubber" roofing from year to year will soon cost more than the roof itself. That is why everybody who knows about roofing is buying Amatite nowadays. *It needs no painting.*

Amatite is easy to lay. Anyone can do the work. Large headed nails and liquid cement come free with every roll.

We shall take pleasure in sending you a sample of Amatite with our compliments upon request.

**The Paterson Manufacturing Co. Ltd.**

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver  
St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.



## THERE'S NOT A FLAW

In a Pail or Tub made of

## EDDY'S FIBREWARE

Each one is a Solid, Hardened, Lasting Mass without a Hoop or Seam. Positively Persist in getting EDDY'S.

Always Everywhere in Canada Ask For EDDY'S MATCHES.

## To Farmers, Ranchers and Settlers

### A Remarkable Sale of

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

# FRUIT LANDS

### A Chance to Double Your Money in a Short Time.

One of the best money making propositions for the Investor. British Columbia Fruit Lands are in the eye of the World. Good settlers are coming from all quarters: they are rapidly becoming acquainted with the solid attractions and the great opportunities for money making that these fruit lands offer.

We offer for immediate sale a few small tracts of about 10 acres each in **THE FAMOUS KETTLE RIVER VALLEY, IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING THE TOWN OF MIDWAY, B. C.**, a valley unexcelled for its wonderful possibilities of fruit growing, and for its magnificent scenery. The hills, dales and streams, combined with the most genial climate in the world, makes life itself most attractive.

All kinds of large and small fruits and vegetables have already been grown on this land.

**A Double Fortune** for the settlers out of the products of **This Rich Virgin Soil.**

It has already been proved that fruit growing in British Columbia is one of the most profitable and most pleasant employments that is known to the World today.

If you secure one or more of these tracts you will have secured a surely increasing inheritance for yourself and family.

This is genuine and for proofs of these facts we refer you to the Dominion Fruit Inspector, Vancouver, B. C.

Prices range from \$125 to \$400 an acre.

Write today for Illustrated Booklet and further particulars to

**THE MIDWAY FRUIT LAND & POWER COMPANY**

P. O. Drawer 742

Vancouver, B. C.

### The "NEVER FAIL" Oil and Gasoline Cans CALVANIZED IRON



3 and 5 Gal. Imperial Measure

### ADVANTAGES OF THE "NEVER-FAIL" CAN

You have no oil valves or pump to get out of order, no faucet to leak and drip. You do not have that disagreeable odor of oil and gasoline in your rooms when using this Can.

You need not be afraid of an explosion if you use the "Never Fail" Can.

You do not have oil all over your hands, lamp and floor, when using a "Never Fail."

Your oil and gasoline bills will be one-third less when using one of these cans, as they are air-tight, allowing no evaporation.

It is the only Can wherein gasoline may be kept with any degree of safety.

Ask your dealer for a "Never Fail." Take it home and use it, give it a fair trial; then, if not satisfied, take it back and demand your money. Can you ask any more than this? Will you not give it a trial on these terms?

Will draw over a gallon a minute. You take all the oil out of the can.

Will run the oil from lamp back into Can.

Your money back if not satisfied. If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

**MONCRIEFF & MURPHY**

Agents for Western Canada

SCOTT BLOCK

WINNIPEG

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OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000 Total Deposits \$41,327,87  
Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$4,400,997 Total Assets \$56,598,62

### BRANCHES IN WESTERN CANADA

MANITOBA		ALBERTA	
Brandon	Neepawa	Acme, Tapesot P.O.	Okotoks
Carberry	Oak Lake	Calgary	Olds
Gladstone	Portage la Prairie	Camrose	Red Deer
Griswold	Russell	Carstairs	Sedgewick
Macgregor	Souris	Daysland	Stettler
Morris	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Trochu
Napinka		Lacombe	Tofield
		Leduc	Vegreville
		Lechburg	Viking (Meighen)
		Medicine Hat	Wainwright
		Mannville	Wetaskiwin
			Williston (Castor)
SASKATCHEWAN		BRITISH COLUMBIA	
Arcola	Melville	Vancouver	Sidney
Carnduff	Oxbow		Victoria
Gainsborough	Whitewood		
Maple Creek	Unity		

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Vol. XLV.

FARMER'S AND HOME

Canada's Foremost Published

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14-16 PRINCESS STREET

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## FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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14-16 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## EDITORIAL

### Lessons from the Shows

Exhibitions are not what they should be if lessons are not taught alike to visitor and exhibitor. In every case it is clearly demonstrated that the average product, live stock, grain or other farm produce or whatever it may be, is far below the maximum. What man with the slightest knowledge of live stock but admired the magnificent Clydesdales and Percherons, envied the owners of Shorthorns, Herefords or Aberdeen-Angus or felt like purchasing one from the business-like row of Holstein cows! In all classes of horses and cattle as well as in sheep and swine it was the same at Winnipeg and Brandon. Then in poultry. Hen fanciers stood by the hour discussing the merits of their favorites and making comparisons or contrasts. The casual observer wondered how it was that so many persisted in housing and caring for mongrels, with few or no qualities that make them desirable, when the same expenditure of cash and labor would look after a flock of equal size of any of the pure breeds recognized as being suited to conditions in Western Canada. With the pure breeds they would at least have something pleasing to look upon. In most cases it is not difficult to secure a strain that with proper care and feeding will give a satisfactory egg yield.

Ideals were presented in many departments—not that the specimens on exhibition could not be improved upon, but they were so far above the average that the general farmer safely could by examining the best of a class arrive at what should make an ideal type of the breed under question.

And the shows were not without their lessons for exhibitors. Once more it was forcibly impressed that the man who cannot accept

a defeat without frowning should not be a competitor. Extensive exhibitors who take in both Winnipeg and Brandon fairs are sure to encounter distasteful reverses. Perhaps in some instances insinuations against the judge's competency or fairness are not without foundation but it always is much better not to evince any dissatisfaction unless the error of judgment is too glaring. In many cases exhibitors or the men in charge of animals while in the ring are altogether to blame. Judgment must be passed according to present appearances in comparison with its competitors. Some attendants handle judiciously and cover up defects while others carelessly allow the animal to expose every lack in its make-up. Of course the judge necessarily must not be guided solely by a survey at long range. Careful handling frequently reveals deficiencies.

In regard to show condition, too, it is wonderful the reversals of form that can develop in the period of one short week. Several instances were presented at Winnipeg and Brandon. Animals that were in prime condition at Winnipeg showed to much less advantage in the Wheat City, while in other cases a marked improvement in individuals was noticed.

But the results of this season's fairs show only what has been taught year after year at exhibitions. Special feeding by skilled feeders and careful handling by trained hands will do much to win prizes. But every competitor must be prepared to accept defeat with due grace.

### Getting the Most for Stock

It would seem as if we were on the eve of a decided upturn in the livestock business. Prices this year for commercial grades have ruled higher on the average than for some years past, while demand for registered stock of all kinds for breeding purposes, is better than for some time. The advance in prices for commercial stock may be accounted for in part by the increased cost of grain and the consequent increase in cost of production, but it is due also to the fact that market conditions are improving with a better competitive demand than has existed before. Western markets are still far from being all they should be but the continued agitation of stock growers together with a growing recognition of the fact by buyers and packers that the growers interests and their own are common and that one cannot prosper without the co-operation of the other, is working for a better mutual understanding. There is, however, scope still for a good deal of giving and taking on both sides. A frequent reason for low prices is low quality stock. A frequent reason for low prices for first quality animals is that the owner or shipper thereof insists on selling them bunched in with other stuff of another grade. The average shipper—and this applies especially to farmers who ship their

own stock—usually wishes to dispose of his whole shipment en bloc. He may have in it a number of individuals that would grade into first quality butcher or even do for export, and mixed in with them to fill out the car, have stuff that will grade into every class the market affords. The buyer strikes an average price for the lot, a price that is considerably below the real value of the first class stuff and sometimes not very much above the price offering for that class to which the remainder of the bunch belong. Culls always decrease the selling price of a bunch of cattle, and the decrease is usually out of proportion to the number of culls in the bunch. It pays in all cases to separate the grades and sell each animal for what it is worth in its class. By so doing the average price of every mixed car lot is raised. Each animal sells for what it is worth, or for what the market is willing to pay for stuff of its class and the sum received for the lot is more, generally, than can be realized by selling at a flat rate.

This criticism of selling methods in our larger livestock markets applies to all stock selling centers in the country. The man who sells locally wants the buyer to purchase everything he has for sale of one species in a bunch and at one price. Some in the offering are fit for market and some are not but all or none go. The buyer generally is wise and takes in the lot at a figure sufficiently low to insure him a good average profit on the turnover, the culls and unfitted ones lowering the average of the bunch and tending little to encourage one remaining in the business.

These are some of the points in which the shipper and producer are short sighted of their own interests. It is well enough to criticize market conditions and the lack of competition in wholesale market centers but selling methods frequently are a cause of the unsatisfactory conditions that prevail. Every shipper and seller of live stock in Western Canada knows that certain conditions surrounding the selling of his stock could be vastly improved upon. Buyers are in a position to take undue advantage if large deliveries glut the market. Prices drop easily when local supplies are large but do not advance as speedily when receipts fall below normal. All of which no doubt can be easily explained by certain interpreters of the law of supply and demand; but they are all hard facts to face by the seller. Shippers should have better transportation facilities, the privilege of feeding and watering at the yards and a number of other rights and privileges not now enjoyed. They will get them all undoubtedly in time if agitation continues strenuously and unabated. For the present, however, it will do no harm for both producer and shipper to consider some of the means that may be operated to their advantage under even the present far from satisfactory market conditions.

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### Does Seeding Down Pay?

Despite the fact that progressive farmers in many parts of Western Canada urge the practice of seeding down prairie soil to grasses there are a few intelligent men who have tried this system of farming and fail to get results that warrant them in advocating it to their fellows. Is it a question of soil or of improper treatment of the soil?

On another page of this issue appears a letter from "Manitoba Farmer" in which it is pointed out that for five years he has noticed lower yields of wheat from timothy sod than from summer fallow. As he figures it he has lost hundreds of dollars each year, and his farm has not increased in value.

As this question has been announced as the one to be taken up in our "Topics For Discussion" in the issue of August 18, we should have a recital of interesting and valuable experiences with grass lands and crop yields following their breaking. The facts as stated by "Manitoba Farmer" this week make it necessary to be definite as to methods adopted and the nature of the soil. The settling of the prairies calls for the growing of cultivated grasses for hay supply. It is, therefore, important that farmers should know the methods that can best be adopted in again putting the sod land under crop.

### Granary Problems

Particularly to the new settler on the prairies the problem of providing storage for what grain is not hauled direct from the threshing machine to car or elevator is a very important one. In most cases it is possible to find out from neighbors who have had experience, what is most satisfactory. Conditions have to be considered by the individual. Economy with due regard to efficiency is the factor that, as a rule, ranks high. If the farm is close to a loading platform or to abundant elevator capacity the expense for granaries need not be large. But when these boons are not within easy reach the farmer must furnish the necessary storage.

For those who can afford the initial outlay there can be little doubt but that a substantial granary in conjunction with other farm buildings is the best. It is an easy matter to arrange for easy loading and unloading. The grain always is easy of access. Besides there are no small granaries scattered here and there over the farm obstructing the plow and other implements and causing considerable inconvenience until removed—which as a rule is when it is empty or nearly so.

Tight binder canvases mean extra and useless draught on the team. The canvases should be run as slack as possible, to have them carry the grain properly. So used they will wear much longer and render better service. Tight canvases cause the rollers to become warped out of alignment, and the roller bearings to wear rapidly. They mean extra horse power, and extra horse power means more feed and less acres harvested, which all sifts down to a smaller net profit per bushel of grain. The binder chains come in for a good deal of hard wear during harvest. Secure a stick of graphite and rub them well before putting the machine into the field, keep them well oiled and supplied with graphite, and give them moderate slack, and you will be pleased with the results.

## HORSE

Importers who have visited the Shetland Islands, this summer in search of good Shetlands report values on ponies appreciably higher this year than last. While the sensationally high prices are paid only occasionally for show ponies of the highest quality, the prices for fine breeding specimens of both sexes have made a great advance during the last five years, and the prospects for a steady and healthful increase during the next few years appear to be very bright.

\* \* \*

A new English record was made for the high jump at the International of Olympia, the French mare Jubilee clearing the bar at 7 ft. 2 in. The world's record in high jumping is 7 ft. 6 in., made by the American gelding Heather Bloom at a Chicago show some years ago. Twenty thousand dollars was recently refused for this remarkable animal and a few weeks after the offer was made the horse injured his shoulder in jumping over a six foot six paddock and had his career mercifully ended. The French mare therefore is the greatest living high jumper.

### Horse Feeding System

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

After three seasons' trial we find the following methods of feeding, caring and working farm horses in hot weather very satisfactory. We feed the first meal about five a. m., giving each horse a forkful of hay and an oat sheaf. We then groom and harness them and clean out the stables. Before going to breakfast each horse is given two quarts of threshed oats. If we did not feed sheaf oats we would increase the ration of whole oats to four quarts. We have tried watering before feeding but we found that the horses would not drink very much and it was not worth while leading them any distance to water.

We aim to get to the field just before seven and work until eleven forty-five, driving eight miles on a breaking plow. Whilst in the field we watch and keep the horses' manes from under the collars and also keep the hames good and snug. At noon the horses are fed the same amount as in the morning, hay and sheaves being fed before dinner and the whole grain after dinner. I do not think it advisable to feed whole grain as soon as a horse comes into the stable, as the stomach being empty the grain passes into the intestines before it is properly digested, and the same benefit is not derived from it. We bathe the shoulders at noon with cold water to which a little salt has been added, being careful that the shoulders are good and dry before hitching up.

We get started in the field again by two o'clock and quit at six. If the horses are very warm we give them a pailful of water each before supper, and all they will drink after supper. Before going to tea we feed hay; after, we groom, then sponge their shoulders and water them, and then feed them oat sheaves and oats. If the mosquitoes are very bad we smudge out the stables before leaving for the night. On Sundays we feed the hay and oat sheaves but do not feed any whole grain. Salt is given twice a week. We have broken as much as 220 acres with eight horses and fitted it for crop, on above feed. It is a good plan to feed each horse a good bran mash on Saturday night in place of oats if one can get the bran.

Sask.

ARTHUR TRAFFORD.

### Objection to Low Back

An Alberta correspondent asks, "When a horse or mare is low in the back, is the defect likely to be reproduced in their offspring?"

Defects of this kind seldom make their appearance immediately in the produce, but it invariably follows that wherever there is a defect in a parent there will be a tendency to that same defect in the offspring and when the part is put to a strain its weakness will become evident. This also applies to diseases. The produce of a spavined horse do not come with spavins fully or in part developed, but a large percentage of them will have spavins if they live long enough. One has only to have an experience of this kind to be impressed with the certainty with which diseases reappear and also the predisposition to diseases or defects.

In breeding horses it is very often difficult to know whether it would be better to raise stock with almost a certainty of defects or disease, or not to raise them at all. Where horses are raised almost wholly for work at home the loss arising from a defect or disease is not so great or direct as where horses are raised for market. One can often get a lot of service out of an unsound horse but not be able to sell him for what he might be worth. It is also difficult at times to choose between a horse with a serious defect like a low back, or short action or lack of size or other drawback and a horse that fills the bill in every way except for a slight unsoundness, like a side bone, or spavin, or a bad eye. Of course, the best thing to do is to pass both up, but that is not always possible and so one must use his judgment and breed from such horses under protest until something better is to be had.

### Cerebral Disturbance

Kindly let me know what is the matter with my driving mare. Several weeks ago, after travelling about two miles, she commenced to hang back and looked as if she were listening to something behind or like a horse that had a notion to balk. After going that way for one-fourth of a mile she suddenly started to run, and for one-half a mile I had very little control over her. She then cooled down and went along as usual.

Some time ago she had been driving all forenoon. After dinner when about two miles on the road, suddenly became unsteady on her feet and stopped, turned her head to the right, towards the other horse, leaned out and back, had convulsions like an animal that had been poisoned with strychnine. This lasted for a minute or two. She came partially out of it for a moment. These symptoms were repeated four times and then she started off on a run for about half a mile, leaning to the left so hard that the only thing that kept her from falling down was the harness. After standing for a few moments she went on all right.

A few days ago she became unsteady on her feet after driving about a mile, and the muscles of her body twitched like as if she was poked in the ribs with your finger. There was an interval of 15 or 20 seconds between the twitches. The spell lasted three or four minutes, when she came all right again.

Alta.

A SUBSCRIBER.

This is a case in which there is some disturbance with the function of the brain. It is difficult to point out the exact lesion as there are several diseased conditions, both local and remote that would account for the peculiar action of this mare. For instance there may be a tumor, or an accumulation of fluid in the cranial cavity, or there may be something interfering with the blood supply to that organ. On the other hand certain derangements of the digestive system acting reflexly on the brain would cause her to act in the manner described. If the cause be tumor, or accumulation of fluid or structural change, a cure cannot be hoped for but if from gastric trouble proper feeding and treatment will likely bring about good results. We would advise you to turn her out on pasture for the summer if you possibly can; if not give her a good physic and low diet for a few weeks. Prepare for the purge by feeding bran mashes for one day, no hay. Next morning administer a purgative ball composed of barbadoes aloes from 7 to 10 grains, according to the size of the mare, calomel 1 dram, powdered ginger 1 dram, soft soap sufficient to combine. Roll up in soft paper making a bolus 2 1/2 inches in length, to be given fasting. Continue to feed bran mashes only until purging commences, then commence to feed half her usual allowance of hay and oats.



SHETLAND PONY ROMEO.

Owned by N. Little, Postmaster at Pork River, Man. Weight 280 with Municipal Clerk, D. F. Wilson 240 pounds up.

## STO

It is doubtful whether he considered economic brood sows. The proper cover to pasture must be to its quality and other the length of time the pasture likewise is dependent upon of the crop, age and number other varying conditions. He said that an acre of six to ten hogs for three the leading pasture plan wide, if of vigorous growth five animals per acre, but not be grazed by so many not be necessary for keeping. The practice with pasture fewer hogs than a rank or woody growth America."

### Prof. Koch's View

Prof. Robert Koch, the bacteriologist, who discovered in 1890, has been much more opinions expressed regarding tuberculosis, and the character tuberculosis in man. At the Tuberculosis Congress, in Washington, he maintained his position was on record no anthrax tuberculosis in man in which demonstrated as of bovine exception was taken to his present, and the renewed elicited from Dr. Koch the of his views to a correspondent Times, in which paper December 28th, 1908. The Times correspondent as follows:

The main points at issue there are two distinct types in other words, whether the between bovine and human Royal Commission has, in contention that there was the Washington Congress were agreed as to the existence.

The second point at issue which human beings are infected. Professor Koch maintains human beings could not be infected. All he contended was that the less frequent source of the infection, and less far-reaching.

Professor Koch would have simultaneous efforts made for the cure of bovine as well as human. He thinks it possible that a rich man may be capable of carrying the pauper. He does not consider, however, that the efforts of a country should be diverted from the consumption by any attempts, to avert the far smaller danger of tuberculosis.

### Warbles in

A correspondent asks for prevention and destruction of the warble fly attacks calves months. In general appearance a small bumblebee, but with a small body; it is brightly colored with bands of yellow, black and red on its thorax. The presence of the warble is indicated by the restless manner of the calf, accompanied by their galloping the field with head and neck erect. The fly introduces its proboscis by means of a sharp-pointed mouthpart into the warble or opening. It was formerly held that the egg system by the cattle lick off, and that the grub found in the skin of the back, but the reasonable theory is that the simplest measure of prevention is smearing of the backs of the calves with some offensive substance which the fly will avoid, such as kerosene oil and sulphur, applied with a brush. Treatment for destruction of

## STOCK

It is doubtful whether unlimited pasture may be considered economical, except perhaps for brood sows. The proper amount of land to give over to pasture must necessarily vary according to its quality and other local considerations, and the length of time the pasture will sustain hogs likewise is dependent upon the climate, quality of the crop, age and number of the animals, and other varying conditions. For an average it may be said that an acre of red clover should support six to ten hogs for three or four months. Alfalfa the leading pasture plant for swine, should provide, if of vigorous growth, for twelve to twenty-five animals per acre, but an alfalfa stand should not be grazed by so many hogs that mowing will not be necessary for keeping it in the best condition. The practice with alfalfa should be to pasture fewer hogs than will be able to keep back a rank or woody growth.—Coburn's "Swine in America."

### Prof. Koch's Views on Tuberculosis

Prof. Robert Koch, the eminent German bacteriologist, who discovered the phthisis bacillus in 1890, has been much maligned because of the opinions expressed regarding the subject of bovine tuberculosis, and the chances of its giving rise to tuberculosis in man. At the International Tuberculosis Congress, in Washington, last autumn, he maintained his position, asserting that there was on record no authentic case of pulmonary tuberculosis in man in which the disease had been demonstrated as of bovine origin. Emphatic exception was taken to his views by most of those present, and the renewed discussion ensuing, elicited from Dr. Koch the following statement of his views to a correspondent of the London Times, in which paper they were published, December 28th, 1908. They are reported by the Times correspondent as follows:

The main points at issue are, first, whether there are two distinct types of tuberculosis, or, in other words, whether there is a difference between bovine and human tuberculosis. The Royal Commission has, he says, abandoned its contention that there was only one type, and at the Washington Congress nearly all those present were agreed as to the existence of two types. The second point at issue is the frequency with which human beings are infected by bovine tuberculosis. Professor Koch never maintained that human beings could not be infected by animals. All he contended was that bovine infection was a less frequent source of the disease than human infection, and less far-reaching in its evil effects.

Professor Koch would be very glad to see simultaneous efforts made for the repression and cure of bovine as well as human tuberculosis, and thinks it possible that a rich country like England may be capable of carrying on that double campaign. He does not consider it advisable, however, that the efforts of a country like Germany should be diverted from the task of repressing consumption by any attempts, on a large scale, to avert the far smaller danger from bovine tuberculosis.

### Warbles in Cattle

A correspondent asks for information re prevention and destruction of warbles in cattle.

The warble fly attacks cattle in the summer months. In general appearance the fly resembles a small bumblebee, but with rather more hair on its body; it is brightly colored, with thick bands of yellow, black and red hair on the abdomen, and somewhat similar markings on the thorax. The presence of the fly is readily indicated by the restless manner of the cattle, usually accompanied by their galloping frantically over the field with head and neck outstretched and tail erect. The fly introduces its eggs under the skin by means of a sharp-pointed organ, and these eggs hatch into the warble or ox bot. The theory was formerly held that the eggs were taken into the system by the cattle licking or biting them off, and that the grub found its way out through the skin of the back, but the latest and more reasonable theory is that above indicated. The simplest measure of prevention suggested is the smearing of the backs of the cattle during the summer with some offensive-smelling mixture which the fly will avoid, such as train or tanner's oil and sulphur, applied with a brush or rag. Treatment for destruction of the grub in the

backs of cattle in the spring may be by means of mercurial ointment rubbed into the warble, or by squeezing them out by hand and crushing them. But, since the comfort of the animal and the value of the hide are considerably lessened by the work of the warbles, prevention is surely preferable.

### Injured by Bull

A farmer at Holland, Manitoba was seriously injured the other day by a bull which he was leading. The animal suddenly attacked the man, tossed him into the air and but for a dog driving the infuriated brute off, would have finished him at once. One does not hear of accidents from bulls now so much as formerly, probably because more care is exercised in handling the animals and because it is customary nowadays to dehorn bulls. At the same time accidents of this kind occur with sufficient frequency and enough men are maimed for life or killed outright to make it worth while repeating the caution that a bull, no matter how docile he may be, is liable to turn on his attendant and should be handled always in such a way as to render him least likely to inflict injury. All bulls over one year old should be ringed and led with a pole. All bulls except those kept for exhibition purposes should be dehorned. It is possible for a dehorned animal to kill a man, if the man leaves the opportunity open for it to do so, but a bull without horns is far from being as dangerous a proposition if he runs amuck than one that has his goring weapons intact. It is impossible to exercise too much care in handling male animals of any kind.

## FARM

### Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is theirs. They are invited to write the editor freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted and to suggest topics. If any reader has in mind a question which he or she may think can be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if it is deemed of sufficient general interest. Because this notice runs weekly at the head of the Farm Department does not mean that farm questions, only, may be taken up. The discussions will be spread over every department of the paper.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.  
August 11.—*Is it wise for farmers engaged in dairying to breed strictly dairy stock or is it better to have dual purpose cows that will produce beef stock as well as milk?*

August 18.—*What method have you found best in preparing timothy sod for grain crop? Is it better to break the land after removal of the crop and cultivate till freeze-up, or break and backset in the fall.*

August 25.—*How can garden crops best be stored to ensure having them fit for table use to as late date as possible? What precautions are necessary in harvesting to avoid undue loss?*

September 1.—*What treatment of stock do you advise during late summer and fall in order to have them in fit condition to winter well? Particularize for the class or classes of stock with which you have had most experience and also distinguish according to age of animal. Under what conditions would you advise the feeding of grains or green crops and what feeds do you prefer?*

### Storage for Grain

This week's letters in response to request for suggestions on the construction of granaries will furnish hints to those who have to make provision for the out turn from this season's harvest, or at least a part of it. In the contribution awarded first place Wm. Hutchinson of Saskatchewan gives practical hints on portable granaries while A. Jonson of Manitoba deals

more particularly with a substantial granary large enough to hold the annual grain crop. Local conditions and capital available must be taken into consideration in arriving at a decision as to which is more advisable.

### Likes Portable Granaries

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

To the pioneer farmer—I mean the man, who, single handed, and very often only with a yoke of oxen, is transforming his 160 acres of raw prairie into a profitable farm with 50 to 60 acres sown to grain—one must consider that the careful and economical handling of his threshed grain is a most important part of his "cares." In older settled districts where help is plentiful and where neighbors are near to handle the grain at threshing time it is no serious item. Many teams of horses generally are available and the hauling of the grain from the thresher causes Mr. Farmer no concern. It is out in the new West where there may be only one or two available ox teams at hand, where we find portable granaries are a decided success.

My portable granaries are built of one-ply ship-lap—6x6 sills, 2x6 joists and 2x6 studding, are 10 feet long, 8 feet wide and 8 feet high to the eaves, having a roof one-third pitch covered with ruberoid roofing. I have no door. A hole, 18 inches square, on one side of the roof, admits of entry to finally clean out the grain. The roof door, we may call it, is also covered with ruberoid and being "flushed" with the same material is perfectly water proof.

This size granary holds 750 bushels of oats, and as the hole is in the roof I can fill it to the ridge board using the granary to its full capacity. I leave the granaries standing empty until the thresher pulls in to the stacks and when the machine is set, hook a pair of oxen to them and draw them into place. The machine I use has a Perfection high bagger. This only delivers grain to a height of 8 feet, and as my granary doors are some 11 feet from the ground I made a wooden shoot, and, after detaching the long metal grain spout from the machine the wooden one is hooked up. A sack open at both ends, tied around the machine's grain hopper prevents the grain spreading. When the hopper trips the half bushel, the grain is delivered neatly and without any loss into the granary. This operation of fixing up is done in less than a minute.

I generally build four medium-sized oat stacks to make one setting for the machine and about sufficient to fill the granaries. When they are through, all I have to do is put on the lid and move on to the next setting. I find these granaries are a decided success. I have not to go hunting around to get neighbors to come over for two or three days, and in return having to do the same for them, and before I know who's who, eight or ten days have slipped by and all I have done is monkey around with grain. There is no time in this part of the West for any regrets on days that have "slipped" by from thaw-out to freeze-up. In using portable granaries my aim was to save time and expense. I have used them now three years and have no fault to find with them.

I also have another handy contrivance used in hauling grain to the elevator. On one corner I have a small sliding door, 4x4 inches and an outlet shoot. This is fixed just "sleigh" high, including top boards. In hauling I just draw up the sleigh, pull back the door and out comes the grain—a regular little river of it. With a grain shovel I fill the sleigh box in 15 minutes, drop the small door and am off to town. No heavy sack lifting with mitts on at 20 below zero, no wear and tear in sacks. I can clean out the grain within 50 bushels.

I also have built near the house another building—granary, work shop and store shed. Here my fanning mill is housed, my seed grain carefully stored and on stormy days, 15 minutes out to the field granaries gives me a wagon box of grain. I'm back to the cleaner and the hum of the fanning mill drowns the sound of the storm and I am plenty warm enough and fully occupied watching the plump, golden stream running from my mill, cleaned ready for the drill.

I am fully satisfied with portable granaries, but I'll build the next a little lower, say, 12 feet long, 10 feet wide and 6 feet to the eaves, but with the grain inlet in the roof just the same. I've seen granaries with the inlet in the end, but find they only give the farmer two-thirds of their actual capacity.

Sask.

WM. HUTCHINSON.



Y ROMEO.  
Fork River, Man. Weight 280  
Wilson 240 pounds up.



### Capacious Granary

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In this locality portable granaries are not very much in evidence. There are, however, many well constructed granaries of 4000 to 6000 bushels capacity. The preference seems to be for the latter although in most cases portable granaries have not been sufficiently tested to allow of speaking from experience.

My granary provides satisfactory storage for all my grain. It is a double story frame structure on stone foundation about 16x24 with chopping house on which is a windmill at one end. The lower story is for wheat. There are four large bins and a passage in the middle. When we are threshing the wagons can be backed into this passage and the bins filled. If need be we also can fill the passage. Oats and barley are stored in the upper story. There is an opening in one end and a driveway banked up so as to avoid high lifting.

It is a simple matter to build such a structure. Any handy man with a fair idea of carpentering can do the job. The walls all are double boarded and special care was taken to provide a substantial foundation.

The chief defect is lack of convenience for emptying the granary. One of the small elevators now on the market can be used to advantage but so far I have done the work by shovel for the wheat portion. Of course, the passage always is cleared first and that makes the work comparatively easy for the bins. Then chutes are provided to run the oats and barley into a wagon backed into the passage below.

Manitoba.

A. JONSON.

### Loses Cash by Seeding Down

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Many farmers in Manitoba raise tame hay, and some do not summerfallow but depend on breaking up sod each year to take the place of their fallow land. I would like to know how they handle it or what kind of crop they get. I have been seeding down for some years now and have tried different methods of breaking up sod but never have had success with grain crops after it. One year I took off a crop of hay, then broke part of the field very shallow and backset it the following spring. The balance of the field I broke four inches deep, disked thoroughly, harrowed and packed. The crop of wheat next year was just as good on what was not backset as the other and the whole field went 19 bushels per acre. Across the road from this field a neighbor of mine had wheat on summerfallow and had 38 bushels per acre—just double mine, and more than I raised on mine the first year after sod and following year put together.

This is not much encouragement to seed down. The following year I broke all my sod land deep and thoroughly worked it down. The following spring I had a seed bed as nice and fine as any spring plowing, but did not get as good yield as spring plowed land alongside. Last year in July I broke shallow half the land I intended breaking up and backset it in September. The balance of the field I broke deep and worked thoroughly. All was sowed this spring the same time. At present the backset part looks good enough for 20 bushels per acre. What was broken deep might go 10 bushels if it gets lots of rain now, but three-fourths of all stools are dying and will need continuous rain to bring them on.

I think if sod, either timothy or rye, were broken early in June and backset before harvest that I could get a good crop after sod, but that is a lot of work and makes the crop cost too much. The trouble seems to be to get the sod cut and packed close enough to bottom soil not to leave an air space where the moisture wastes. I have a heavy sub-surface packer and have used it twice sometimes, but still I get a very poor crop. A person would think that the humus added would make a difference for the better on the second and third crops but I have not found it so. Land on the same quarter section of similar character under constant cultivation gives a better crop today than some of this land I had in sod. I might say that I hardly ever cut two crops of hay—generally one, and pasture two years before plowing. I cannot get the same yield of grain per acre from parts that have been in grass until after they have been fallowed.

I was talking to a man recently who used to raise a lot of timothy and I asked him why he did not raise any now and he related a similar experience. Now he seeds his pasture with oats or

barley in the spring and uses oat sheaves altogether for feeding his horses.

I think it is a mistake to advise people to seed down. I have been at it now for five years and at the prices wheat has been my losses have been in the hundreds of dollars each year and my farm today is not raising a bushel more per acre than my neighbors that never seeded nor could I sell it for a dollar more per acre. It is a mistake for any man raising a family to farm for sentiment. He should keep the financial return for labor expended always in sight, raise his crops as cheaply as possible and do nothing that won't return him in dollars and cents good interest on his labor. An acre of land will turn in about one and one-half tons of hay, worth just what prairie hay will bring on any country market say five dollars per ton making \$7.50. That same acre will give or has given here for the last five years 20 bushels of wheat. The cost of putting this in elevator is forty cents per bushel making \$8 per acre. Twenty bushels sold at 90 cents brings \$18. Deduct cost of producing and marketing leaves ten dollars profit, a gain over hay of \$2.50 per acre. And just here let me say that I never got one and one-half tons of hay per acre yet all over and on land that was never seeded down I never got as low as 20 bushels per acre of wheat.

I was talking to a man last winter from near Pilot Mound where I understand a lot of seeding down is done. This man told me, that he has cut his hay in July then broken it four inches deep, disked twice and packed and got 35 bushels of wheat per acre the following year. I can't do it. I wish some of those gentlemen would give their methods through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE as I have a notion of giving up hay seeding altogether. Again, do any of those farmers when they seed down have more trouble with weeds than before they started that mode of farming. I never had ball mustard, stink weed or Canada thistle until I began seeding down. I might also say that all manure made at the farm, some 200 loads per year, is put on grass land with a manure spreader.

"MANITOBA FARMER."

### Advices Hail Insurance

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The topic that your readers were invited to discuss recently opened up the larger question of farm insurance generally. The farmer has about him so much risky property that it is often a problem to decide where to begin and when to leave off insurance. There are the horses and stock to be considered, and live stock rates are high; the buildings and contents if insured run into quite a bill and there is the farmer's own life to be thought about as a risk to be insured. Small wonder that with all these items of annual insurance staring the farmer in the face he is often puzzled to know what to do for the best. If he buys insurance on all the items mentioned the costs run into a large sum, perhaps more than the average farmer can well spare out of his annual receipts from his farm. In my own case, I have settled this point by cutting out live stock insurance. It is true, I can't prevent sickness and accidents amongst my horses and cattle, but I take care of them, and that will go a long way towards preventing sickness among them while they remain under the age limit for insurance.

But when it comes to the question of hail, it seems to me the farmers are all in the same boat, and in Saskatchewan, at least, tossed upon a tempestuous sea without a harbor of our own, and with rather slim anchorage, but any port in a storm. I think we had better make it anyhow. For if the farmer loses his crop by hail how is he going to meet the rest of the insurance items he has assumed, not to mention the other liabilities he has incurred which are depending for settlement upon his growing crops?

If one cannot afford to insure everything, and must make a choice, then I think crop insurance should be given first place, the buildings next, and live stock if you can afford it. I think it would be advisable keeping in mind the old proverb, not to put all your eggs into one basket, and take out insurance in two different companies. I think the arrangement would work out to the farmer's advantage in the event of hail losses. This is worth thinking about.

Yes, I would advise a man under all circumstances to insure his grain crop against hail. In reply to the query: If not, what would be the exception? The man who had some other source of revenue might cut that item out. But the man who is solely depending upon his growing crops to pay his debts is doing a great injustice to his creditors by neglecting to carry insurance on his grain crops.

Sask.

A. W. McCLURE.

### Cultivating the Pot Holes

What is best to do with the small pot holes on light prairie when breaking. If we plow they are seldom dry in time for seeding, or if dry they fill up again in June and drown everything but the weeds. If we do not plow they are unsightly and rough to work over and the sweet grass spreads for them.

READER.

Ans.—I am afraid that with pot holes, as with sloughs, there is not much variety of treatment if they will not submit to cultivation. It becomes a question either of filling them up, or draining them. If the pot holes are very small it is quite possible to fill them up from the sides with a scraper. They should however, be cultivated first and the compact clay surface broken up to admit of whatever drainage is possible from below.

If, however, they are too large to admit of this remedy the only alternative is drainage. An open ditch made with the plow and scrapers is preferable to tiles. If tiles are not laid below the frost line, they do not usually run till the middle of June. They may commence to run in the spring and are all right as long as they remain running, but the first spell of cold weather that comes after they have ceased running puts them quite out of operation till too late to be of any service. And open drain can be so constructed with sloping sides that it offers no serious obstacle to binders or other farm implements. Of course, the natural fall must be found, if possible. This is often quite imperceptible, but there is generally some slight fall and the best time to discover this is during heavy rains, when the sloughs and pot holes are full of water.

On a section of mine a series of sloughs and pot holes has been drained in this way with only a very slight fall. It relieves quite thirty acres of land that ways frequently under water in spring and during heavy rains. The binder and seeder can drive right across the drain.

Sask.

A. E. WILSON.

### Alfalfa Superior to Brome

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Should we sow brome? Yes, surely, if we want it. Every farm about here has its brome pasture. There are very few exceptions. It is ideal pasture, early, sweet, nutritious and cannot be pastured to death. I like the grass that comes to stay. Brome gets sod bound in a few years and needs heavy discing in very wet weather to loosen it up or it may be broken and backset, coming out very like virgin prairie.

As hay I prefer rye grass although I saw brome four tons per acre on the Livingstone farm near Melita on the river flats. That land is growing grain now and no brome is visible from the road. I have one hundred acres in brome sod. I do not doubt but that I shall be able to kill it. I have broken brome sod before. If a field had a bad lot of grass to kill, I would spring plow it and sow barley, plowing right after the barley was cut, setting the stooks over onto the plowed land.

But the coming of alfalfa will relegate all other grasses and fodder plants to a very secondary place indeed. Kansas sowed 8,000 acres this year.

Man.

A. A. TITUS.

## DAIRY

### How Testing Cows Pays

June records furnish some interesting contrasts in milk yield as reported by members of cow testing associations. A herd at Hickson, Ont., comprises 17 cows each of which gave over 35 pounds of butter fat. In another association not fifty miles away where the milk is paid for by fat content a herd of 15 cows has only two cows that tested three per cent. of fat. The remaining 13 cows in the herd tested only 2.9 or 2.3, while the average yield was only 22 pounds of butter fat, or thirteen pounds less per cow during the month than the other herd.

In another herd the weight of milk from one cow is given as 14 pounds one morning, only 8 pounds the next evening, but 15 pounds the next morning; many other cows show just as sharp variations. These are quickly noted if the dairyman is keeping a daily record of milk. The cause of such sudden drops will be sought, and measures taken, if possible, to prevent the shrinkage and keep each cow up to her maximum capacity.

Twice a day, rain or shine, the cow has to be milked. Why not make each milking time bring in eight of nine cents profit? How many men milk eight times before they get one cent profit from some cows?

Ottawa.

C. F. W.

## MILK

Each year finds consumers anxious to secure a luterly pure and clear and equipment that tmination are inter and manufacturers of

Brookside Farms L out of New York, on t is the place that has t ing sweet milk free f De Laval Monthly fo tains full particulars re duction and sale.

THE PRICE THAT QU MANDS

The milk from Broo retails in New York 6 per quart and the cre per quart, as compar for milk and 40c. for ordinary grades. The bac of this marvellously p taken from weekly through the ar of aged less than 165 per timer (about half a ful). As an indicati remarkable purity th pointed out that the count of milk produ average farm dairy is 1 000 to 5,000,000 per meter, and the milk th as "Certified" milk by cal commissions in cities, which is ordina ered very pure, may many as 30,000 bacteri centimeter, and still p tified."

The City of Boston to pass a law prohibi of milk containing 1 500,000 bacteria per c meter, but found lab would be absolutely in secure enough milk of degree of purity to sup mand. Thirty per c samples of Brookside 1908 showed no growt the count for the best the remarkably low were examined by t Medical Society of the commission also exam or more other dairie. It was thus possible to parisons, and it was ic that the total bacterial the entire year was less week in the milk receive best of the other dairies samples.

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AN IDEAL DAIRY FA Brookside Dairy is cated, with a babbli shady woods and green The farm buildings are ground gently sloping south, thus affording drainage. The esta throughout is naturally struction. S. L. Stewart

THE The cow barn, or mil height and has a capac large windows furnish e the King system of ven and ceiling are lined wit and the barn is equip stanchions of the most in ing and feed troughs are r entire barn floor, which i

# MILK THAT IS PURE AND WHOLESOME

Each year finds consumers of milk more and more anxious to secure a supply that they know is absolutely pure and clean. Details regarding methods and equipment that guarantee freedom from contamination are interesting to producers, consumers and manufacturers of dairy products.

Brookside Farms Dairy, located about 60 miles out of New York, on the banks of the Hudson River, is the place that has the proud distinction of supplying sweet milk free from undesirable germs. The De Laval Monthly for May contains full particulars regarding production and sale.

## THE PRICE THAT QUALITY COMMANDS

The milk from Brookside Farms retails in New York City at 20c. per quart and the cream at 72c. per quart, as compared with 20c. for milk and 40c. for cream of ordinary grades. The bacterial count of this marvellously pure milk, as taken from weekly samples through the year of 1908, averaged less than 165 per cubic centimeter (about half a teaspoonful). As an indication of what remarkable purity this is, it is pointed out that the bacterial count of milk produced by the average farm dairy is from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 per cubic centimeter, and the milk that is classed as "Certified" milk by the medical commissions in the large cities, which is ordinarily considered very pure, may contain as many as 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and still pass as "Certified."

The City of Boston endeavored to pass a law prohibiting the sale of milk containing more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, but found later, that it would be absolutely impossible to secure enough milk of even this degree of purity to supply the demand. Thirty per cent of the samples of Brookside Farms milk examined in 1908 showed no growth of bacteria whatever, and the count for the best month in the year showed the remarkably low average of 22. All samples were examined by the Milk Commission of the Medical Society of the County of New York, which commission also examined the milk of a dozen or more other dairies producing certified milk. It was thus possible to make very interesting comparisons, and it was found at the end of the year that the total bacterial count of Brookside milk for the entire year was less than that found for some one week in the milk received from the best of the other dairies submitting samples.

As further evidence of the exceptional purity of Brookside milk, it is recorded by the Milk Commission of the Medical Society of the County of New York, that on February 3rd, 1908, a quart bottle of Brookside milk, bottled on January 28th, was opened, and the contents partly used. The bottle was then recapped and left standing all day on a desk in a warm room. It was then put in a refrigerator, and again opened on February 17th, or twenty days after it was bottled, and the contents were found to be still perfectly sweet. On another occasion a bottle of milk was placed in a refrigerator, and it was found to be sweet after remaining there forty-three days. This absolutely clean milk is simply the result of infinite painstaking and watchfulness.

## AN IDEAL DAIRY FARM

Brookside Dairy is ideally located, with a babbling brook, shady woods and green meadows. The farm buildings are located on ground gently sloping to the south, thus affording first-class drainage. The establishment throughout is naturally of the most modern construction. S. L. Stewart is in charge.

## THE COW BARN

The cow barn, or milking room is one story in height and has a capacity of 64 cows. Numerous large windows furnish a good supply of light, and the King system of ventilation is used. The walls and ceiling are lined with white enameled sheathing, and the barn is equipped throughout with iron stanchions of the most improved design. The watering and feed troughs are made of cement, as is also the entire barn floor, which is damp-proofed. Two com-

plete flushing systems make the work of watering the cows and keeping the barn clean an easy matter. The damp-proofed floor mentioned is an especially valuable idea of Mr. Stewart's, in that it eliminates the cause of rheumatism which animals have contracted in many instances where forced to stand on cement. In laying his floor Mr. Stewart imbedded a heavy layer of tar and pitch about three inches below the surface. This prevents all moisture from coming through, and the floor is always warm and perfectly

Brookside Farms she is kept separate from the rest of the herd for at least a month, and watched closely for the development of any infectious disease. Mr. Stewart has his entire herd tested twice yearly for tuberculosis, and any animal showing the slightest indications of this dread disease is immediately disposed of. A visitor entering the barn at milking time cannot help being impressed with the sleek, healthful appearance of every member of this herd, nor would it be possible to find a more gentle, contented lot of animals. The "kicker" is an unknown quantity.

In considering the cows, it is of special interest to note that the pure-bred does not enter into the question. With regard to this point, Mr. Stewart states that the breeding of pure-bred animals cannot be conducted successfully in connection with the production of pure milk, for the reason that if an animal worth, say, \$300 or \$400, should develop some contagious disease or udder trouble liable to infect her milk, as well as that of the other cows, there would be some hesitation about discarding her on account of her great value, whereas if a cow valued at \$75 or \$100 should have to be disposed of, one would not feel they had suffered such a great loss, and would not hesitate to make the sacrifice in order to keep up the quality of the milk produced.

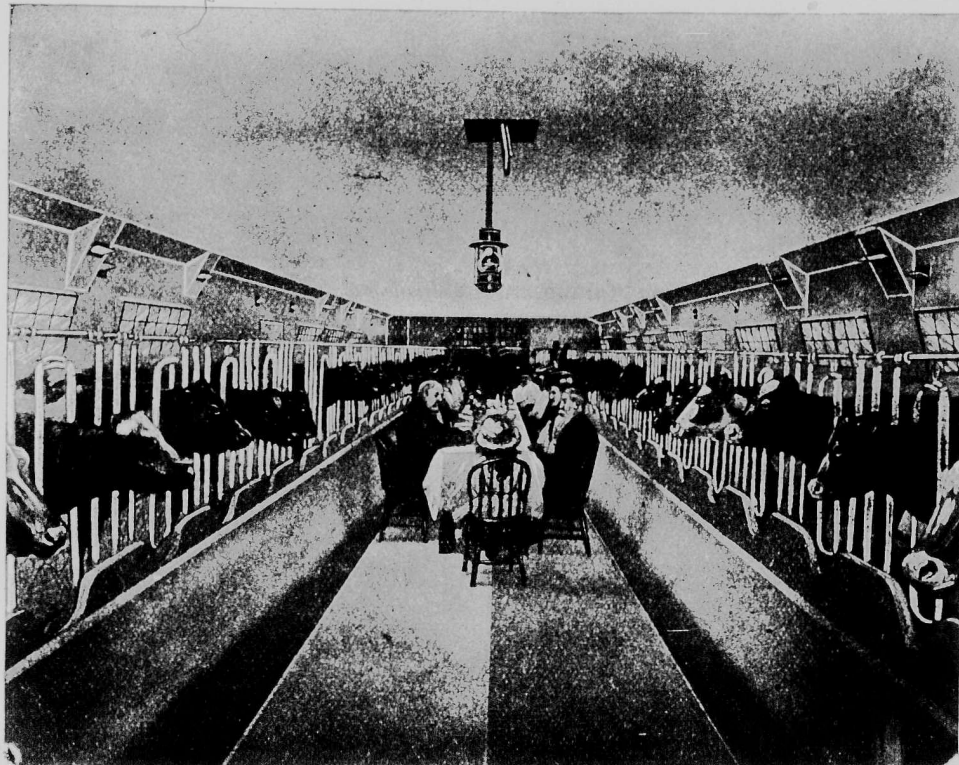
## FIGHT AGAINST DUST AND DIRT

Since the fight against bacteria is really a fight against dust, everything is eliminated about Brookside Dairy that can afford a resting place for or tend to create dust. Every three weeks all the long hair on the cows' udders and flanks is clipped short, as it would afford a carrier for dust. This treatment gives them a neat, trim appearance. Planer shavings are used for bedding instead of straw, thus doing away with another usual source of dust. In dry weather, if much dust is being blown about outside the barn, the ground for some little distance around is sprinkled.

Twice daily the following operations are gone through with in grooming the cows before milking, the first beginning at 4 a.m. and the second at 2 p.m. These operations require ten men to perform them: First, each cow is curried and brushed; second, all soiled spots are washed off each animal with a 2-per-cent. solution of disinfectant; third, each cow is dampened all over with pure water; fourth, each animal's tail is washed with the disinfectant solution; fifth, each cow's udder is washed with pure water; sixth, all udders are washed with a mild disinfectant; seventh, udders are rewashed with sterilized water; eighth, each cow's udder is dried with a clean sterilized towel for each animal. Following this, all the doors and windows of the barn are closed tight, and the walls, ceiling and everything inside is thoroughly sprayed with a hose, so as to make it utterly impossible for a single particle of dust to be floating about.

## CLEANLINESS OF THE MILKERS.

The milkers then retire to the dairy building, where all hands and faces are given a thorough washing, after which they don white-duck suits and caps, which have been washed and sterilized since last used. It may also be mentioned here that the milkers are required to bathe thoroughly every day, a shower bath for that purpose being provided as part of the plant equipment. Mr. Stewart also employs the services of a Newburgh physician to regularly examine the physical condition of his milkers, and the physician is instructed to call unexpectedly at any hour he may choose, day or night. Each milker is supplied with a sterilized milk pail and sterilized metal milk stool by the man in charge of the bottle-filling room. The milk pails are covered with sterilized cloth, so that no dust may enter them while being carried into the barn. The milkers as they enter the cow barn use their elbows to push open the doors instead of their hands, in order that they may not possibly acquire any bacteria and thus infect the milk when milking. The fore-milk of each cow is drawn into a separate receptacle and set aside, as it has been found that the fore-milk frequently contains bacteria which has entered the teats from the outside air. As soon as each cow is milked her milk is carried

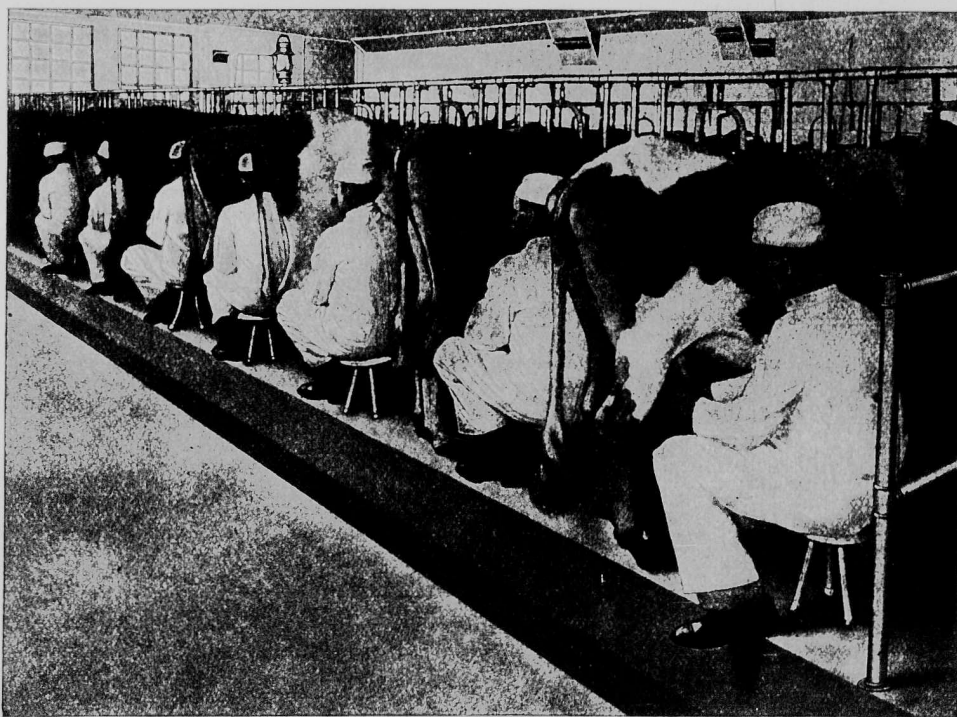


EATING IN COW STABLE.

Luncheon in Brookside Farms stables, where absolutely pure milk is produced

dry, and he states that he has never had a single case of rheumatism in his herd of nearly 100 cows.

Adjoining the cow barn is what may be called the straining room, constructed entirely of cement, where the milk as it comes from the cows is strained immediately into 20-quart cans and delivered by a novel trolley contrivance to the dairy building, a few paces distant. The dairy building is also entirely of cement construction, and contains the steam plant, refrigerating room, shower baths for the employes, milk cooling and bottling machines, sterilizers, and a De Laval cream separator. At the end of the cow



MILKING TIME ON BROOKSIDE FARMS.

barn is located the 220-ton silo, which supplies the necessary silage for the herd.

## PURE-BREDS NOT KEPT

Mr. Stewart's herd, as before stated, numbers about 100, all being grade Guernseys and Jerseys, but thoroughly fine animals in every respect. From 60 to 75 are constantly in milk. The value of these cows is placed by Mr. Stewart at from \$75 to \$100 each. No cow will be purchased from any herd for Brookside Farms which has the slightest indication of tuberculosis among its members, nor one that is not a free, easy milker. As each new cow is brought to

## Small Pot Holes

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## READER.

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C. F. W.

into the straining-room and strained separately through a sterilized cloth, and the residue, if any, carefully examined, thus enabling the immediate location of any animal which may have possibly developed udder trouble of any sort. The milker then, before milking his next cow, washes his hands in a basin into which the water is made to flow by the operation of a foot lever, in order to avoid possible contamination from the faucet. Within seven minutes after each cow is milked her milk has been cooled to about 35 degrees, and bottled inside of the dairy building. The bottles are immediately sealed with sterilized caps, then packed in shipping cases filled with cracked ice and taken to the express station.

#### TREATMENT OF VISITORS

As a further precaution, Mr. Stewart allows no visitors to enter his cow barn at milking time unless they likewise don sterilized suits and caps, which he is, of course, pleased to supply. No one, however, may enter the bottling room in the dairy building. This place is sealed tight, and the visitor must be content with looking through a plate-glass window at the operations going on within. Illustrations of the enormous amount of detail watchfulness and work which Mr. Stewart has found necessary to produce absolutely pure milk may be noted in the fact that he found it necessary to discard a bottling machine having rubber-capped valves, and to replace it with an all-metal machine, since it was found that rubber, no matter how thoroughly washed and sterilized, is a harboring place for germs. Also, by the fact that the fore-milk of the cows is not milked on the floor, as is usually done, for it would make a breeding place for bacteria.

Forty-five barrels of soda cleanser and twelve of disinfectant are used in a year. Prof. Bailey, of Cornell University, on visiting the Brookside Dairy, described briefly and most pointedly the methods of Mr. Stewart, when he said that he was simply applying "surgical cleanliness to dairying." Anyone who has been in a hospital or surgeon's operating room will readily appreciate what that means. When asked if all the little precautions he takes are absolutely necessary, Mr. Stewart replied: "Never has one of these details been neglected but what a big increase has immediately shown itself in the bacterial count in the milk."

The work has been largely a matter of evolution. By testing the milk as it comes from the cow then by testing it after it is strained and after it is run over the cooler, and at all of the different stages, Mr. Stewart has found it possible to locate at just what point in the operations the bacteria is encountered. He has then immediately taken precautions at that point, and if one thing did not accomplish the desired result he has kept on until he discovered what was necessary, and so the whole process has been worked out through a series of constant experiments and tests covering a period of years, until the present stage of perfection has been reached.

this, as in all things, the superiority of the article for sale will determine the price. A great deal depends on the killing and dressing. Be sure always to starve your birds for 36 to 48 hours before killing, and never cut or twist their necks; instead, take the bird, with its feet held tightly in your left hand, and its head in your right, letting the under part rest in your palm, the beak passing out between your thumb and forefinger. Quickly stretch the neck taut, then give a sudden, sharp jerk upwards to the head in your right hand, and you will dislocate the neck at the base of the head. Hang the bird by the feet, and begin to pluck immediately, using both hands. In this way, the blood will all flow to the disconnected portion of the neck, and the feathers will come out ten times as easy while the bird is fresh. As soon as the bird is clean, and while it is yet warm, lay it on its back on a hard surface, take a leg in each hand, and press firmly and slowly downwards close to the body, folding the leg at the knee. This will cause the bird to plump up, and greatly increase its apparent size. Tie each leg separately in that position with strong twine, taking care to roll the twine over the bent knee many times, and to tie the knot very firmly. The next step is to take the head, bring it under the left wing, just through so that the beak will rest on the wing joint, and again tie the bird, this time passing the twine over the

day. Carefully collect all uneaten food. Leave none to turn sour, and feed none in that condition.

Care should be taken to free the birds from vermin before cooping. This may be done by rubbing sulphur well into the feathers, or by one of the lice-exterminating powders.

Pens and premises should be kept scrupulously clean.

Grit and water should be supplied regularly. Three weeks should be sufficient to fatten the birds satisfactorily.—A. G. Gilbert, C.E.F.

## FIELD NOTES

### Farmers at Lacombe

The first annual excursions to the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe from the different parts of central and northern Alberta were a huge success. The farm has been established but two years. It was quite gratifying to note the intense interest manifested by the large number of farmers who attended. Special trains from the north, the south and the east unloaded their passengers at the farm which is situated only a mile from the town of Lacombe. The railway accommodation could hardly have been improved upon. District Passenger Agent Proctor for the Canadian Pacific Railway attended and supervised the carrying out of all the plans. The Provincial Department of Agriculture and G. H. Hutton, the superintendent of the farm, alike deserve commendation for giving the farmers an opportunity to secure such an outing and also learn of the experimental work being carried on in Central Alberta.

The different crops on the farm and about Lacombe look well and give promise of a bumper yield. The spring grain is practically all headed out, while the splendid fields of fall wheat presented a ripening tinge. Some excellent fields of timothy stood swaying in the wind, while in a few instances hay-making had already begun. Farmers from all sections when speaking of the crops in their section were very optimistic. The abundant rains of the season combined with the rich soil has been the cause of luxuriant growth, while all the cereals promise to head well.

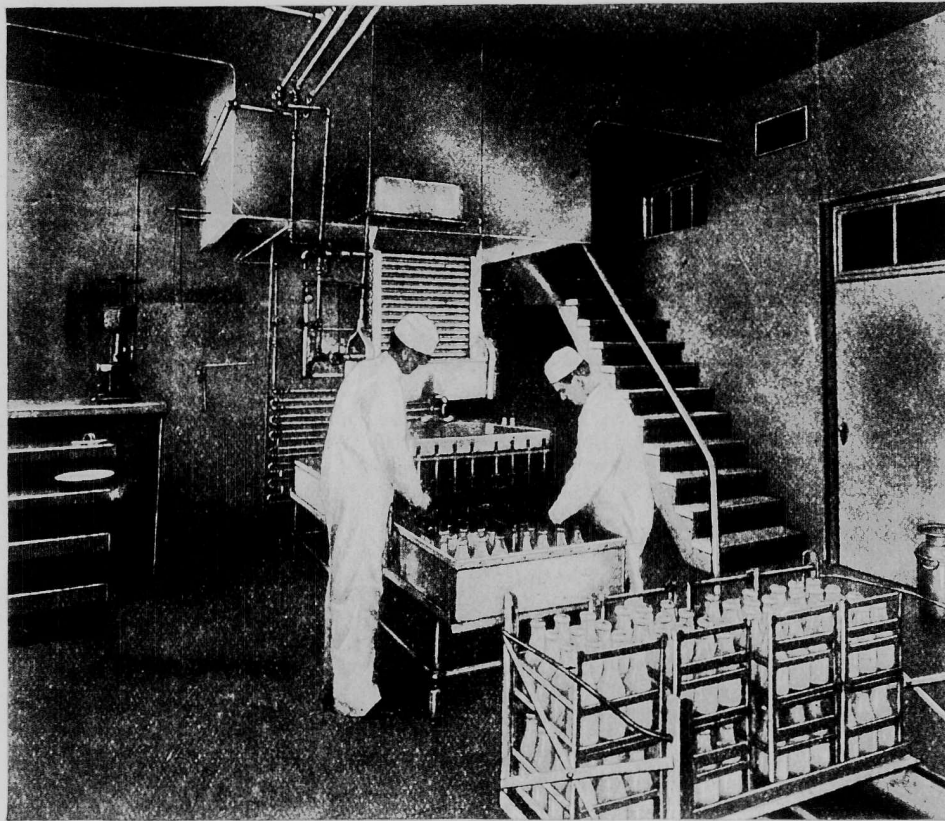
The farm itself was the centre of great interest. Once one of the weediest farms in that district it is becoming an up-to-date farm and a striking demonstration of what careful cultivation will do. Some very interesting experiments are being conducted in the growing of cereals, the growing of legumes, and experimenting in the culture of strawberries and other fruits. The use of the soil packer was most ably illustrated in the plots sown with winter wheat and also with oats. Mr. Hutton gave out the figures that the unpacked soil yielded 61.2 bushels per acre while the same variety sown in a similar plot and packed yielded 90 bushels per acre.

In the spring grains some interesting experiments are being made, and the crops as they stand promise well. The oats all show a splendid growth of straw. Over thirty varieties are growing and being experimented with. Some very interesting tests are being made in the growing of alfalfa. It was found that ground inoculated from soil that had only grown alfalfa one year did not supply enough germ life to warrant a good crop the first year. In fact, all the experiments with grasses and clovers came in for much inspection by the visitors and many questions were put to the guides in charge of the parties.

The garden and forestry plantation was also of much interest. Eighteen varieties of rhubarb were seen growing, while in the plots close by were found thirty-six varieties of strawberries. Apple trees had apparently wintered well, especially Duchess, Yellow Transparent and Wealthy.

After the farm had been well inspected by the visitors a number of speeches were made by prominent men. Senator Talbot, the chairman, paid high tribute to the work already accomplished by the farm. George Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, laid particular stress on the tillage of the soil and the conservation of moisture. The other speakers dealt with many of the live issues connected with experimental work in seed selection and seed cultivation work.

A party of agricultural editors from different parts of the United States have planned a trip through Western Canada extending from August 9 to August 26.



BOTTLING ROOM AT BROOKSIDE FARMS DAIRY.

## POULTRY

### Disposing of Poultry

The most profitable way to dispose of pure-bred poultry is to sell for breeding purposes; that is, if the breeder conscientiously abstains from shipping any imperfect or inferior birds, for, wherever such birds go, it will be the end of his trade in that community, and perhaps in many others, through that one sale. Remember that the paying part of your success as a breeder depends on the reputation that your product and your dealings build up for you year after year. So never hesitate on this point. Every bird that your experienced eye cannot rest on favorably for breeding purposes, send to the block.

As for chickens destined for table consumption, the sooner you get them in marketable condition, the better it will pay you. All the early hatches not already disposed of should now be ready to fatten for broilers. Crate-fattening seems now to be recognized as the best method of the present day. I do not practice it myself, however, for I find that if I feed the chickens all that they will eat three or four times a day, they roam very little, and fatten quickly.

When the chickens are ready to kill, if you live too far from the city to reach the open market, the best way is to prepare a sample pair, and make a trip to the dealers to take orders. In

wings and breast, and tying as carefully as before. Perfectly clean chickens prepared in this way command a higher price than the ordinary, for they are better, look better, and can be packed in crates and shipped any distance.

In closing, I will remind the inexperienced poultry-keepers that this is the best time of the year for them to dispose of any surplus stock they may have in the shape of old hens or males which are not needed as breeders. Anything in the shape of poultry, well cleaned and dressed, will now sell readily for a good price, until the fall chickens become plentiful on the market.

W. E. H.

### Fattening Chicks

Should the farmer desire to specially fatten his chickens before sale or shipment, his simplest and speediest plan is to put his birds at 3½, 4 or 4½ months of age in slatted coops or crates, divided into compartments to hold one or a number of birds, up to four. These coops should have V-shaped feeding troughs in front. The following fattening ration has been found most effective in our poultry department, viz.: Two parts finely-ground oats; one part finely-ground barley; one part ordinarily-ground corn meal. After fifteenth day add beef suet, in proportion of one ounce to every four birds. Mix with skim milk. If the milk is made near the boiling point, the tallow, which should be chopped fine, will be melted by it when poured on the ground grains; or, the tallow may be melted in the hot milk. The birds should be fed all they will eat twice a

## SASKA

To characterize as mildly the weather Regina Exhibition day preceding the downpour, three inches of the twenty-four hours intended as the first rain precipitation continued dampen the enthusiasts alike. Regina soils, nor does it whet adhesive of muds. Condition either for the reception of visitors. That judging in the proceeded with, so sheep, beef breeds and a were judged either in the theatre used for the Thursday broke bright prolonged downpour right horses, Shorthorn not already passed up rings outside, good city and various parts of developing to property after so unfavorable a that seemed doomed to successful close.

Speaking generally, the of average size. Some dales and Shorthorns, numbers at previous exhibitions was balanced by display and the falling made up by the H exhibits were up to usual.

When one considers it was accomplished it is the various department Live stock exhibitors are able worker, Paul M. Br section, for the prompt the elements, with which stock classes was carried fair is a credit to an successful one always s than the other kind. I weather-favored, financial past. The exhibition of one in which the feasibility of serious deficit every dollar called for in board with that kind of other element that spells

Horse exhibits did not tions. The falling off w Clydesdales. This breed Regina in numbers and seen at Western exhibition quality of those shown v display was weak name exhibits seen at a Saskat in years. Three bred strongly to the Clydesdale A & G Mutch, Lumsden W. H. Bryce, Arcola. W the size of the Clyde excellent display of Perc characteristic of draft horse this summer held for R horses of France were thibit. Other draft breed Light horses, Hackneys, made a good display.

Principal exhibitors we Sask., with a large, strong Balgonie, with a string of uals of both sexes; Geo Martin, Condie; Neil Mc Miller, Lumsden. In the and over, five animals line den, judge of the Scotch h the entry of Wm. Bushee, horse of fair substance a Second went to Traynor B third went to P. M. Bredt of fair size and good quality on Conscript by Marcellu

In three-year-olds there P. M. Bredt & Sons' Tarqu looking colt was taken fr shown by J. E. Martin, a smooth and straight below Bros.' Baron Charmer, th shown under some disadva foot interfering with his r In two-year-olds Trayn with Homespun. Dr. J. A section with a couple of co with good-sized frames ar Gem and Dean Carrick, ta order given. P. M. Bredt in the yearling section with Baron of Edenwold.

# SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

To characterize as depressing would be to describe mildly the weather conditions under which the Regina Exhibition of 1909 was ushered in. On the day preceding the opening there had been a steady downpour, three inches of rainfall being recorded for the twenty-four hours, and for what had been intended as the first and second days of the exhibition, precipitation continued in quantities sufficient to dampen the enthusiasm of fair association and exhibitors alike. Regina clay is not the most porous of soils, nor does it when well soaked, form the least adhesive of muds. Certainly the grounds were in no condition either for the exhibition of live stock or the reception of visitors. It was imperative, however, that judging in the various classes should be proceeded with, so sheep, swine, dairy cattle, some of the beef breeds and a portion of the Clydesdales were judged either in the stables or in the amphitheatre used for the winter fairs. Fortunately, Thursday broke bright and warm, the effects of the prolonged downpour rapidly disappeared, draft and light horses, Shorthorns and other live stock classes not already passed upon were shown in the regular rings outside, good sized crowds came from the city and various parts of the province, the attendance developing to proportions deemed scarcely possible after so unfavorable an opening, and an exhibition that seemed doomed to failure was brought to a fairly successful close.

Speaking generally, the live stock exhibit was about of average size. Some few classes, notably Clydesdales and Shorthorns, have been shown in larger numbers at previous exhibitions, but the deficiency in Clydes was balanced by an unusually large Percheron display and the falling away in Shorthorns more than made up by the Herefords and Angus. Other exhibits were up to usual proportions.

When one considers the conditions under which it was accomplished it is surprising how well the work of the various departments of the fair was kept going. Live stock exhibitors are indebted to that indefatigable worker, Paul M. Bredt, director in charge of this section, for the promptness and regularity, despite the elements, with which judging work in the live stock classes was carried on. To hold a successful fair is a credit to an exhibition association. A successful one always seems to run more smoothly than the other kind. Regina has had her share of weather-favored, financially successful ones in the past. The exhibition of 1909 will be remembered as one in which the fair association faced the possibility of serious deficiency in receipts by awarding every dollar called for in the prize list. An exhibition board with that kind of nerve has generally every other element that spells success for their efforts.

## HORSES

Horse exhibits did not attain their usual proportions. The falling off was particularly noticeable in Clydesdales. This breed one is accustomed to see at Regina in numbers and quality equal to anything seen at Western exhibitions. This year while the quality of those shown was well up to the mark the display was weak numerically, one of the smallest exhibits seen at a Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibition in years. Three breeders who usually contribute strongly to the Clydesdale display were absent: A & G Mutch, Lumsden, R. H. Taber, Condie, and W. H. Bryce, Arcola. What was lacking, however, in the size of the Clyde exhibit was made up by an excellent display of Percherons. The feature characteristic of draft horse rings at every Western fair this summer held for Regina exhibition also. The horses of France were the feature of the equine exhibit. Other draft breeds were unrepresented. Light horses, Hackneys, and roadsters, especially, made a good display.

## CLYDESDALES

Principal exhibitors were: Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask., with a large, strong exhibit; P. M. Bredt & Sons, Balgonie, with a string of carefully selected individuals of both sexes; Geo. Jeffrey, Davidson; J. E. Martin, Condie; Neil McCannel, Regina, and R. H. Miller, Lumsden. In the class for stallions, four years and over, five animals lined up. Alex Mutch, Lumsden, judge of the Scotch horse sections, took for first the entry of Wm. Bushee, Tregarva, King Douglas, a horse of fair substance and of good going quality. Second went to Traynor Bros., on Baron Cedarstrom; third went to P. M. Bredt & Sons on Spark, a stallion of fair size and good quality, and fourth to Traynors on Conscript by Marcellus.

In three-year-olds there were but three entries. P. M. Bredt & Sons' Tarquin, an easy moving, stylish looking colt was taken for place; Baron McBean, shown by J. E. Martin, a dark bay colt, fair in size, smooth and straight below got second, and Traynor Bros.' Baron Charmer, third. This last colt was shown under some disadvantage, an improperly shod foot interfering with his movement.

In two-year-olds Traynor Bros., were easily first with Homespun. Dr. J. A. Graham came into this section with a couple of colts rather low in flesh but with good-sized frames and fair-good quality, Isis Gem and Dean Carrick, taken for the awards in the order given. P. M. Bredt & Sons came to the front in the yearling section with a Baron's Gem colt called Baron of Edenwold.

For the brood mare awards three individuals were entered. P. M. Bredt & Sons exhibited their unbeaten female, Irene, which, despite the fact that she was shown under the most serious disadvantage, was easily first in the class. Geo. Jeffrey, Davidson, was second with a mare called Pearl of Mixedwood and O. W. Wylie, Tregarva, third with Morgan's Gem. The foal prizes were awarded to P. M. Bredt & Sons. Traynor Bros., Wylie and Jeffrey, in order. In yield mares there was but one, Charming Queen, shown by Neil McCannel, Regina.

Three-year-olds would have held more interest if better competition had developed. As it was Traynor Bros., took first without any trouble with Ladylike, champion in her class at last year's International, Chicago. O. W. Wylie was second with Eva Kenella.

The first appearance of genuine competition for the money came in the two-year-old class. There were entered here three mares, one of which, Cherry 7th, was fresh from two-year-old class Victories at Winnipeg and Brandon; Royal Gem, owned by Traynor Bros., first at the Saskatchewan Provincial Spring Show, and Mona's Gem, owned by the same exhibitor and third of the spring event. The judge took the last named for first. This is a breezy looking, well legged mare, straight going and with good strong feet. She had something about her that pleased one, a breezy appearance it might be called. J. G. Barron was second, and Traynors third with Royal Gem. In yearlings R. H. Miller was the only exhibitor, his filly, Sturdy Rose by Prime Sturdy receiving the award.

Other awards in Clydesdales were as follows: Three, the progeny of one stallion, any age or sex, won on the get of Black Guide, shown by J. E. Martin, S. T. Burgess and J. K. McGinnis; special by R. H. Taber, Condie, for best Canadian-bred stallion, won by J. E. Martin on Baron McBean; best Canadian-bred female, any age, J. G. Barron on Cherry 7th; best female, any age, R. H. Miller, Lumsden, on Sturdy Rose; best Saskatchewan-bred mare with foal by side, O. W. Wylie on Morgan's Gem, foal by King Douglas.

## PERCHERONS

It is safe to say that the display of this breed was larger than has been seen at any previous Saskatchewan exhibition. Certain classes developed larger numbers and keener competition than was seen in the Clydesdale rings, which in a province continent-wide in reputation for its Clydes is a point worth noting. Exhibitors were W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask.; Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, and W. C. Swanston, Peise.

In the class for stallions, three years and over, W. E. & R. C. Upper offered their stud stallion Robosse, first at the spring show and at former exhibitions, and W. C. Swanston, two, Anacreon, purchased recently from T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont., sired by Polydor, five years of age, and Docteur, the horse that was second in the spring show in March. R. E. Drennan, Canora, Sask., who placed the awards in this breed, took Swanston's Anacreon for first, the same exhibitor's other entry for second and gave third to Uppers on Robosse. The first prize-winner is a large sized horse, strong in his underpinning and well actioned. The other two are fairly well known to followers of Percheron judging rings in the West. In three-year-olds and under, Colquhoun & Beattie introduced their three recently imported colts, Halifax, Haton and Ha Ha, taking the three awards in order. This stallion, Halifax, attracted more attention perhaps than any horse at the show. He is easily the finest specimen of the breed yet seen in Western Canada and in company with his two stable mates heads a trio of French drafters that have created more furore in draft horse circles than any three representatives of the Percheron breed in this country have ever done before. Rumor has it that Halifax will shortly head the stud of the leading breeders of Percherons in Saskatchewan. For the stallion championship there were presented Halifax, Haton and Anacreon. The former was easily winner, with the second prize two-year of the same stable reserve.

In females W. E. & R. C. Upper made a fairly clean sweep of the awards. They have a particularly representative outfit of mares and have recently increased their string by the purchase of Colquhoun & Beattie's Winnipeg and Brandon champion, Abella. They were first for mare and foal with Vinnetta and Palmetta and two youngsters by Robosse; first and third in yield mares with Abella and Lucy, Colquhoun & Beattie winning second with stable mate of the first prize-winner, a mare called Annette. In fillies, three-year-olds, Uppers' were alone winning with Prairie Queen, the female that was first in the same class at Winnipeg and Brandon. In two-year-olds it was the same exhibitors first, second and third. For female championship there was only one possibility, Uppers' Abella winning without competition.

Percheron exhibitors were fortunate this year in having a judge of their exhibits who is thoroughly qualified to pass upon the breed. Mr. Drennan is an American, graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College, an expert judge of Percherons in his home state and farming now at Canora, Saskatchewan.

## DRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL HORSES

In these classes the team sections were the most interesting. In heavy drafts Colquhoun & Beattie exhibited the two pure-bred Percheron mares, Abella and Annette, winning the event without serious trouble; J. Caswell, Saskatoon, was second with a pair of large, drafty Clydesdales and N. McCannel, Regina, third. In the agricultural section five teams were offered, first money going to O. W. Wylie, Tregarva on a well matched, well-actioned pair; second to Geo. Jeffrey, Davidson and third to Jas. Badley, Peise. The four-horse team special, a wagon, offered by the International Harvester Co., was won by O. W. Wylie.

## CATTLE

Exhibits in all but Shorthorns and Angus, were confined pretty much to one exhibitor in each class. In Shorthorns some good competition developed. The herd of P. M. Bredt & Sons, Balgonie, introduced some more serious competition than J. G. Barron, Carberry or Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk, had encountered at either Winnipeg or Brandon. In the class for bulls three years and over, Barron's Topsman's Duke 7th won as handily as at the two previous exhibitions; Van Horne's Huntley Wood went second, Bredt's Prime Favorite third, Barron's Mistletoe Eclipse fourth and Van Horne's Missies Marquis fifth. The aged bull line-up was a strong one, the two at the top low set blocky animals and Bredt's offering at third an exceptionally fine handler, and a strong breezy looking sire. In two-year-olds Barron was first with Topsman's Duke 8th and Bredt's second with Lord Ruby. In senior yearlings P. M. Bredt & Sons took first easily with Admiral Ruby a very smooth, well turned bull, hard to fault at any point, with Van Horne second on His Majesty, a deep set fellow but just a trifle flat on the rib and J. Caswell, Saskatoon, third with Saskatoon 32nd. Junior yearling was won by Van Horne on Golden Marquis, P. M. Bredt & Sons getting second on Don the Duster and J. G. Barron third with Scotch Thistle. The awards in the other male classes were as follows: Senior calf Van Horne 1, 2 and 3 on Spicy's Champion, Nonpariel Marquis and Spicy's Lad; junior calf, 1 and 2 Barron on Fairview King and Conqueror, 3 Bredt on a calf from Ury of Castleavery; senior champion, Barron on Topsman's Duke 7th; junior champion Van Horne on Spicy's Champion; grand champion, Barron, on Topsman's Duke 7th.

The female classes developed some interesting competition and the judge, Thos. Russell, Exeter, Ont., placed the ribbons in some sections in rather different order to what they had been awarded at Winnipeg and Brandon. Barron and Van Horne made the competition in the class for cows three years and over, the awards going, 1 to Barron on Fairview Jubilee Queen, 2, 3 and 4 to Van Horne on Roan Beauty, Sunshine's Queen and Mina's Princess. Bredt was first with Ury of Castleavery 4th in the class for cow over three years with calf at foot. Van Horne second and fourth with Duchess of Sanguahart and Spicy's Matchless and Barron third with Laura. The awards in the remaining female classes were as follows: Heifer two years, 1 and 2, Van Horne on Spicy's Lady and Nonpareil Queen; 3 and 5 Barron on Crimson Rose and Louise 3rd; 4, Bredt on Meadow Girl; senior yearling, 1, Bredt on Isabella, 2 and 3, Van Horne on Spicy's Rose and Missie of Huntley Wood; 4, Barron on Crimson Beauty; junior yearling, 1 and 4 Van Horne on Victory of Selkirk, and Village Fancy, 2 and 3 Barron on Rosie Hope and Baroness; senior calf 1 and 3 Van Horne on Spicy's Princess and Spicy's Lady, 2 and 4, Barron White Heather and Fairview Jubilee Queen II; junior calf, 1 Van Horne, 2, Bredt, 3, Barron; senior champion female, Van Horne on Spicy's Lady; junior champion female, Van Horne on Spicy's Rose; grand champion female Van Horne on Spicy's Lady; herd, bull and three females, 1 Van Horne, 2 Barron, 3 Bredt; three calves under one year, 1 and 3, Van Horne, 2 Barron; cow and two of her progeny, 1 and 2, Van Horne; herd bull and three females all under two years, 1 Van Horne, 2 Bredt, 3 Barron.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS

This breed was shown by J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and J. Bowman, Guelph, the same animals competing in the same sections as they have met in at all the leading fairs this summer. In addition to these two B. D. Smith, McLean, Saskatchewan, offered a small exhibit and came in for a portion of the money. The McGregor herd is particularly strong in females, while Bowman has the stronger bull division. It was as representative a display of the black breed as has been seen at any fair this year. Buyers are inquiring freely this season for beef breeding stock and the Angus seem to be coming in for more buying attention than they have before.

## HEREFORDS

In the white-faced breed Wm. Shields, Beresford, was the only exhibitor and put up from his own herd all the competition that developed in the various sections. This breeder has a herd of Herefords that are unusually strong in breed characteristics and quality. It was unfortunate that at the leading exhibitions this year no outside competition devel-

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free the birds from s may be done by feathers, or by one lers.

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## NOTES

### combe

s to the Dominion e from the different Alberta were a huge established but two ; to note the intense e number of farmers from the north, the eir passengers at the Nile from the town of nodation could hardly District Passenger or for the Canadian ay attended and su-carrying out of all the ovinial Department e and G. H. Hutton, ndent of the farm, commendation for rmers an opportunity h an outing and also ; experimental work on Central Alberta. at crops on the farm combe look well and e of a bumper yield. ain is practically all hile the splendid wheat presented a ge. Some excellent othy stood swaying hile in a few instan- g had already begun. n all sections when the crops in their very optimistic. The s of the season com- e rich soil has been the iant growth, while all omise to head well. tself was the centre rest. Once one of the is in that district it is up-to-date farm and nonstration of what ation will do. Some ing experiments are ed in the growing of rowing of legumes, and ; in the culture of and other fruits. The packer was most ably th winter wheat and e out the figures that ushels per acre while ilar plot and packed

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ll inspected by the e made by prominent airman, paid high nished by the farm. ister of Agriculture. ge of the soil and the other speakers dealt nected with experi- and seed cultivation

from different parts ned a trip through August 9 to August

oped in this breed and Mr. Shield's herd won everything offered without serious trouble. Happy Christmas, imported by Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, and for three years a winner and champion at Winnipeg, is at the head of the herd. The young stock are strong, well developed, breedy looking individuals.

#### DAIRY BREEDS

Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys were represented by one exhibitor each. J. B. Boyd, Regina, offered some entries in the Holstein sections but A. B. Potter, Kennedy, Sask., landed most of the awards. J. C. Pope, Regina, showed a representative string of Ayrshires and won all the prizes he had entries for. Mr. Pope's entry in this breed was a surprise to a good many who seemingly were unaware that one of the best herds of Scotch dairy cattle were maintained almost within the limits of the capital of Saskatchewan. In Jerseys J. Harper & Sons, Kinley, Sask., exhibited an excellent lot, but as there was no outside competition the exhibit lacked interest from a judging standpoint.

#### SHEEP AND SWINE

A. B. Potter, Kennedy, Sask., and F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, contributed the sheep exhibit, the former in Leicesters, the latter in Shropshires. In Yorkshires, A. B. Potter, Sir Wm. Van G. Horne and F. T. Skinner put up the exhibits. A heavy proportion of the firsts went to Van Horne with Potter winning first in aged boars and for sow and litter and F. T. Skinner coming into first place with sow of calendar year. J. M. Stowe & Sons, Davidson, made a large exhibit of Poland Chinas and won without opposition all the awards in the class. Messrs. Stowe have Polands of both sexes and all ages, from some of the best breeding stock in the States. J. Caswell, Saskatoon, had a small exhibit of Tamworths. Judging in swine, sheep and dairy classes, Angus and Herefords were done by R. E. Drennan, Canora, Sask.

#### Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association

A meeting of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association was held during the Provincial fair at Regina last week. A constitution was drafted for the organization and agreed to. H. F. Auld was appointed secretary in place of J. Bracken resigned. The association decided to ask the government for a grant of \$250 for the work of the swine breeders. J. M. Stowe, Davidson, urged strongly upon the association the recognition of the Poland China breed.

#### Awards in Good Farming

Awards made by Stephen Benson of Neepawa and Prof. G. A. Sproule of Manitoba Agricultural College show the winners in the good farming competition at Gladstone to be as follows: J. J. Stewart, score 807; Milne Bros. 799; A. H. Rogers, 780; David Paterson, 730; David Smith, 675. All entries were in good shape and the scoring close.

Good farms, entered in the competition at St. Pierre have been carefully gone over by Prof. F. G. Churchill of Manitoba Agricultural College and J. J. Golden, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and awards made as follows: Felix Delonquin, first, 657; Charles Dandenaunt, second, 629; A. Prefontaine, third, 624; Chas. Desjardins, fourth, 623; E. W. Cook, fifth 576; Andre Nault, sixth, 354; F. L'Heureux, seventh, 225.

At Morris, Prof. C. H. Lee of Manitoba Agricultural College and J. J. Ring of Crystal City were the judges. Awards were: 1, Geo. Clubb, of Morris; 2, W. Moore, Letellier; 3, W. Fraser, Letellier; 4, L. Kastner, Morris; 5, J. Fraser, Morris; 6, Henry Snarr, Morris.

At time of going to press it is impossible to get complete details of the competitions at Virden and Miami. At Virden, however, it seems that the three highest scored as follows: Robert Turnbull, 783; A. H. Insley, 726; and Goulding Bros., 693.

#### Excursions to Indian Head

Several hundreds of farmers took advantage of the special railway rates to Indian Head to visit the Experimental Farm and gain valuable information regarding agricultural operations and crops. Interesting addresses were given by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Superintendent Angus McKay, President Murray of Saskatoon, Prof. W. J. Rutherford of Regina, T. N. Willing and others. Band music and general good hospitality enlivened proceedings and made the visitors glad they made the trip.

#### Dry-Farming Congress

The fourth annual session of the International Dry-farming Congress will be held at Billings, Montana, October, 26th, 27th and 28th, next. This organization deals with the methods of agriculture in the semi-arid West, where the rainfall is limited, or where moisture supply is inadequate for the production of good crops. In the list of vice-presidents appear the names of Geo. Harcourt, Edmonton, Alberta, and Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Regina, Saskatchewan. John T. Burns, 407 Temple Court, Denver, Colorado, is the Secretary of the Congress.



FOUR SELF BINDERS NICELY HANDLED BY ONE ENGINE.

#### Hon. John Dryden Dead

One of Ontario's greatest agriculturists, Hon. John Dryden, died last Thursday at Toronto. He was Provincial Minister of agriculture from 1890 to 1905 and during his term of office lost no opportunity of furthering the interests of agriculture. He was a firm believer in the need for education for the farmer and always strove to make desirable education easy to obtain. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph developed from an ordinary institution to one of the best on the continent during his regime. As Ex-Premier Ross said: "It may safely be said that he added millions to the agricultural wealth of Ontario."

#### Appointment in Mechanics

The advisory board of Manitoba Agricultural College have selected L. J. Smith of Michigan Agricultural college to succeed Professor A. R. Greig as Professor of Mechanics. Professor Smith is a graduate of the Michigan State College and for three years has been at the head of the department of agricultural mechanics in the agricultural college of that state. Farm motors, water supply in farm buildings and such practical work have been carefully taken up.

#### Motor Contest at Brandon

Among the attractive features of this year's exhibition at Brandon was a motor contest along much the same lines as the one held at Winnipeg the week previous. Uncertain weather on the start and the fact that the field in which the plowing test was held was at a distance from the grounds marred somewhat the interest in the tests.

When hauling capacity, plowing, fuel consumed, general mechanical make-up and excellence, and other features that go to form superior motor power were considered the awards announced were:

Class A—Gasoline:  
1, Avery Co., 12 h.p., 110 points 2, International Harvester Co., 20 h.p., 99.78 points.

Class B—Gasoline:  
1, International Harvester Co., 20 h.p., 121.4; 2, International Harvester Co., 20 h.p., 113.03; 3, International Harvester Co., 15 h.p., 106.34.

Class C—Gasoline:  
1, Marshall Sons & Co., Gainsboro, England, 111.32. Total possible points for gasoline tractors; 135.

Class D—Steam Engines:  
1, Avery Co., 30 h.p., 139.58; 2, J. I. Case, 32 h.p., 136.68; 3, Garr, Scott Co., 25 h.p., 134.70.

Class E—Steam Engines:  
1, J. I. Case, 20 h.p., 137.18; 2, Avery Co., 20 h.p., 126.54.

Possible points for steam tractors, 145.  
Sweepstakes—Gasoline tractors, International Harvester Co., No. 3, 20 h.p., 121.4 points; steam tractors, Avery Co., No. 12, 30 h.p., 139.58 points.

#### Commission Rule Dropped

At a meeting of the grain men of the Winnipeg exchange last week it was decided to do away with the rule that allows parties handling wheat, oats, or barley one cent a bushel as commission. Apparently, it is a war between the elevator interests and the commission men though the former claim that some of the latter did not object to cancelling the rule. Generally speaking, little objection has been raised from any side of the grain business to the one cent a bushel commission. It is claimed, however, that in many quarters the rule was being broken surreptitiously. Some urged that half a cent is enough. However, the elevator men who wanted the matter of commission left open were in the majority when the vote was taken.

The chief concern to the farmer is what the effect will be on prices obtained. If the new regulations mean that grain men will handle the farmers' grain at less than one cent a bushel and turn over so much more per bushel to the farmer, then the producer will raise no objection to the change. The elevator representatives and the commission dealers can be depended on to arrange for profits from some source. Farmers should study this year's markets closely.

#### Municipalities Union Meet

The Canadian Municipalities Union met in annual convention at Medicine Hat, Alta., last week. Many phases of municipal government of general interest were discussed. Next year the Union will meet in Toronto, Ont.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Hon. past presidents, J. J. Ward, Toronto; Ald. Lavelle, Montreal; Hon. past vice-presidents, Mayor Stevely, London; Mayor Kenney, New Westminster.

President, R. C. Cochrane, reeve of Blanchard, Man.; first vice-president, W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg; second vice-president, Mayor Chrsolm, Halifax; third vice-president, Ald. McGhie, Toronto; hon. secretary-treasurer, W. D. Lighthall, Westmount, Que.

#### Inspection of Local Meat Supply

Since the coming into force of the Federal law, known as the Meat and Canned Foods Act, providing for the strict inspection of packing plants doing an interprovincial or export trade, there have been a number of complaints by representatives of these establishments that the law inflicts an unintentional handicap upon them in competing for local trade with uninspected plants, which, not being subject to inspection, are spared the expense of complying with the Act, not at all in regard to the loss resulting from condemnation of diseased stock purchased.

It has been suggested, first when the bill was being considered, and also since then, that the Federal law should be made to apply to all packing plants alike. Apart from the stupendous and costly nature of such an undertaking, it is debarred by the fact that the Federal Government has not the necessary authority, matters such as this, relating to public health, being left entirely to the Provincial authorities, save in the case of interprovincial or foreign trade, in which case the Dominion Government has jurisdiction. With this exception, matters of public health have, since 1872, been looked after by the respective Provinces. Provision is made, either by the Municipal Act or the Public Health Act, or both, for the establishment and carrying on of municipal meat inspection, although this legislation has, in a good many cases, remained little or no better than a dead letter.

By way of solving the problem Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner has suggested the abolition of private slaughter-houses, and the establishment of public municipal abattoirs, to be conducted under inspection methods similar to those required by the Meat and Canned Foods Act. Such a course is open to any municipality under legislation already existing, and the sooner the citizens of each municipality come to the conclusion that their health is as important as that of the Englishman, or the people in other countries or provinces to whom we sell meat, and demand a system of inspection designed to exclude diseased or unwholesome carcasses from consumptive channels, the better it will be for public health and well-being.

However, the majority of cities are slow to take action, and meantime the situation is somewhat of a hardship to the big plants which do an export or interprovincial business, and hence have to be subjected to Federal inspection of their whole plant and output. In June a deputation representing some of these firms interviewed Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Sydney Fisher, urging extension of the meat-inspection provisions to local meat business, and compensation for animals condemned and seized. The delegation very properly represented that the provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act should be extended by Provincial legislation to local butchers and packers who do business in a single province. The Premier and Minister of Agriculture were urged to use their influence with the Provincial Legislatures, which, according to report, they promised to do. Meanwhile, the large packing firms would be undoubtedly justified in making capital out of the fact that their meats are turned out from inspected plants, and the discriminating purchaser has it in his power to hasten the day of public municipal abattoirs by giving the preference to those stores which handle the output of Government-inspected plants.

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Events of the Week

CANADIAN.

Enoch Rees and Ernest Ollette were caught between two cars at the corner of Main Street and Logan Avenue in Winnipeg a few days ago and crushed to death. A motorman will stand trial for manslaughter.

The Manitoba Government voted \$250,000 toward the Selkirk Centennial Exhibit as proposed for 1912. This sum is to include expenditures entailed in providing a building and maintaining the same.

The house of Manager Simpson of Sydney Coal Mines in Cape Breton, N. S., was blown up last week, presumably by dissatisfied workers. Inmates escaped without injury.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A French aviator, Louis Bleriot, flew across the English Channel in his aeroplane last week.

Four big Dreadnoughts are to be added to Great Britain's ship-building programme. The House of Commons has announced that they are to be completed by March, 1912. In fact, it is said two will be launched this year.

After considerable discussion the United States tariff has been settled. In most cases the high tariff advocates won out. Rough lumber will carry a duty of \$1.25 per thousand feet.

King Alfonso has fallen into disfavor in Spain. Reverses of Spanish forces in Moroccan wars caused the ruler to be hooted in the streets. Later, the queen fled to France. Reports state that there has been much bloodshed.

Hedley F. Auld, Department of Agriculture, Regina, has been appointed Secretary of the Stock-breeders' Association of Saskatchewan in the place of J. Bracken, resigned. The Stock-breeders' Association will ask for a Government grant this year of \$3,000, of which some \$1,600 will be for the Winter Fair, \$400 each to the Horse and Cattle Breeders' Association, and \$300 each to the Sheep and Swine Breeders'.

Rules of Entry

Changes and additions to rules of entry for a few breeds of live stock were made recently by the National Records Committee, Ottawa. Several changes in rules of entry of The Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association were made. Rules also are given for entry of Canadian Hackney Horse Society and Canadian Pony Society. Persons importing or recording individuals of any of these breeds should write the "Accountant," National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, for particulars.

Protection to Coal Dealers

An interim report sent out by the committee appointed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to investigate irregularities in the coal business of the West, indicates that proof has been found that an association exists to prevent freedom of trade. The committee, comprising L. K. Spence (chairman), Richard Jackson, and M. J. Bastard (secretary), reported to the Grain Growers' Association executive at Brandon on July 22. On motion of G. H. Malcolm and J. S. Wood the report was received and commended, and the committee was instructed to continue the investigation.

The report is as follows: The price of Souris coal in Napinka, per ton, is \$4.25, the freight being \$1.20. The prices at the mine are \$1.65 per ton, mine run; \$2.15 screened, and rebates and reductions sometimes made on these prices. The prevailing opinion is that the dealers obtain about one-half, a one-half mine run and screened, and the evidence we can gather goes to support the view that this is about the common practice of most of the dealers. Mr. Jackson informed the committee that Chas. Thomas, at Lauder, had to pay Geo. Moore, coal dealer at Lauder, 55c. per ton on Souris coal, just for Mr. Moore ordering and obtaining the car for him, and not handling the coal in any way.

The general trend of the evidence shows that about 40c. or 50c. per ton is what is generally demanded as the dealer's share or rake off for persons other than dealers being supplied with a car of coal. About \$1.00 per ton seems to be what profit the dealers demand for handling Souris coal, and \$1.50 for Lethbridge, Can., etc. The chairman produced documentary evidence showing that he has been in the coal business for some time and that he has always had a fair profit; that one firm from which he ordered coal, agent of his order but that his opposition, to prevent his ob-

taining his coal, joined the Coal Dealers' Association and then complained to the Association about this firm supplying a non-member. The said firm were evidently intimidated for they then refused to supply the car on order, except to the order of the man who had joined the Association, and if ordered through him, he would have to get a ton, \$15.00 a car, because he belonged to the Association.

Another case: A large customer of a Souris coal mine (a mill owner) ordered some cars for various men at a neighboring station, which was supplied, but complaints being made by the dealers there, the Mining company told the mill-owner they could not supply any more that way. He replied, they would supply all he wanted and where he wanted, or none, and the combine evidently not being yet strong enough to carry out all they would like, caved in and came to his terms.

The committee have numbers of letters from different mining companies refusing to sell direct to the consumer, and in nearly all cases referring the applicant to the local dealer. The Eureka Coal Co., of Estevan, made replies to that effect last fall, but since then have been selling direct to the consumer on different occasions and at points where there are local dealers.

We also have a letter from Jas. Ashcroft, of the Pioneer Coal Mine, Lethbridge, to the president of the Pierson Grain Growers' Association, offering coal to anyone at \$3.75 per ton on car at the mine. One letter from the Roche-Ferse Coal Co. to a farmer enquiring, told him they could not sell to him except at a price which was 75c. per ton higher than that quoted to their agent. We presume this would be handed over to the agent as his rake off, which would mean in effect that on a 30-ton car, the agent would have to have five or six tons of it himself for allowing the farmer to deal direct with the mine.

Later, about the time the coal was shipped, the farmer received notice that the price would be a sum amounting to only 50c. above the agent's price, instead of 75c. Was their conscience troubling them, or the coal dealer's troubling him? Or did they anticipate trouble?

Taking it altogether, we find that undoubtedly there exists an association, the object of which is to protect the dealer, to keep up the price and to prevent freedom of trade in coal. They have evidently not come to maturity yet, but are growing stronger.

Chilled Meat Idea Favored

The annual convention of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association was held at Stettler recently. If the opinion expressed by the comparatively representative gathering can be accepted as showing the pulse of Albertans there is no doubt but what a strong feeling exists in favor of establishing chilled meat and packing house industry as submitted to the Dominion Minister of Agriculture by a standing committee.

Officers were elected as follows: Hon. President—Frank W. Whiteside. President—John Carlson. First vice president—Thos. Baird. Second vice president—John Kirkpatrick. Secretary-treasurer—Thos. Usher. Executive committee—N. W. Harrington, Big Valley, chairman; A. T. Richards, Ewing; F. Holder, Kanata; H. O. Simpson, Gough Lake; J. W. Johnson, Erskine; H. Heironemus, Monval; E. M. Whiteside, Zenith, R. Climie, Ingleton; Jas. Walters, Tees; R. E. Fisk, Hillsdown; W. F. Puffer, M. P. P., Lacombe; W. J. Carroll, Alix; S. Flack, Red Willow; G. W. Smith, Red Deer.

Particulars relating to Alberta's live stock industry were dealt with by W. F. Stevens, provincial live stock commissioner, E. G. Palmer, P. D. Sanders, Dr. J. C. Hargreaves and others. All expressed a satisfaction with development of recent years and a bright outlook for the future.

Among the important resolutions discussed and passed were: Resolved that we, the members of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association, in convention assembled hereby respectfully urge upon the Minister of Agriculture the necessity for prompt government action towards assisting the establishment of chilling, packing and exporting in the manner indicated by the deputation from the chilled meat committee.

That this association places itself on record as heartily approving the work of its chief officers in assisting the department of justice in the apprehension of parties recently convicted of cattle stealing. Whereas it has been intimated by representatives of the department of agriculture, that brand inspectors are to be appointed at terminal and feeding points for the inspection of live stock from Alberta, be it resolved that this association respectfully requests that recommendations for such positions receive the approval of bona fide stock associations before being verified.

Whereas this association views with apprehension the growing tendency in portions of our province towards the erection of herd and pound districts, be it resolved that this association respectfully ask that no person except the owner or tenant under a lease of patented land be qualified to vote on the erection of such districts.

INDEX FOR BOUND VOLUMES

Readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL who wish to have an index of the articles that appeared in issues from January to June, 1909, can have them by dropping a card to this office. An alphabetical index is particularly valuable to those who bind the papers in book form; also for special reference.

Killarney Fair

Live stock at Killarney Fair this year was scarcely up to the average. Some sections were strong, others very ordinary. On the whole the show was a success. Heavy draft horses and roadsters made a creditable display. Cattlemen, too, from the surrounding country brought in fine specimens. Poultry was stronger than on previous occasions being strengthened by entries from Hoyt of Wisconsin.

In Clydesdales the chief exhibitors were Wm. Tucker of Margaret, J. W. Cowan of Killarney, R. Ring of Crystal City, R. Watson of Killarney, B. Smallman of Holmfild and Jas. Chapman and J. Daly of Killarney. Heavy draft and agricultural teams went to Messrs. Ring and Tucker and John Redhead, John Vesper, Wm. McCannon and C. Freeman all local exhibitors.

In Shorthorns G. Campbell, P. Cleve and J. M. Baldwin had prize winners, while prizes for grade beef animals were shown by M. Moody and G. Campbell. Swine were exhibited by Messrs. Trann of Crystal City, Campbell of Killarney and Barker of Deloraine and sheep by Messrs. Cockrell and Trann.

In light horses Thoroughbreds and Standard-breds were strong. Jas. Cowan's two-year-old stallion Henry Clay Rye and R. Ring's Terment stood first and second in the two-year-old Thoroughbred class. They are a good pair. George Crawford's Lord Klatawah was the best of the Standard-breds. Other exhibitors were Wm. Foster, W. Coleman and R. G. Willis of Boissevain. For roadsters the winners were P. Walker, W. McKay and W. Foster of Killarney and R. Ring of Crystal City.

MARKETS

The bottom went from under July wheat at the beginning of the week and all options as well as cash wheat sold down at a startling rate. The bears apparently are in full control of the market situation for the time being. Demand is very limited and prices likely to go lower on the strength of improving crop conditions all over America. Cash demand is practically nil, on some days a market not existing for the actual commodity. Cash prices for the cereal and coarse grains on the day's prices were quoted were as follows:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Northern	122	125	124½		
No. 2 Northern	119	122	121½		
No. 3 Northern	118	119	120		116
No. 4	114	115	115		
No. 5	104	105			104
FLAX—					
No. 1 N. W.	138	138			
No. 1 Man.	136	136			

Closing Option Prices:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
WHEAT—						
July	119½	122½	125	124½	122	119
Oct.	105½	104½	106½	105½	104½	104½
Dec.	101½	100½	102½	102	100½	100½
OATS—						
July	51½	50	48	45½	45½	45
Oct.	38½	38	37½	37½	38	37½
Dec.	36½	35½	35½	36	36	35½

FLAX—

	July	Oct.	Dec.
July	130	138	138
Oct.	139	130	131

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran	\$22.00
Shorts	23.00

DAIRY BUTTER—

Fancy fresh prints	20 to 22
Fresh dairy prints	16 to 19
In Tubs	12 to 17

CHEESE—

Manitoba	10½ to 11
EGGS—	
Fresh gathered, per dozen	17 to 17½

POTATOES—

Manitoba, mixed	60 to 70
New potatoes, per bushel	1.35 to 1.65

LIVESTOCK, WINNIPEG

Export steers, \$4.50; butchers, \$3.00 to \$4.00; bulls, \$3.00; hogs, \$7.50; sheep, \$6.00.

CHICAGO

Beef cattle, \$4.75 to \$7.45; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.15; stockers, \$3.00 to \$5.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; lambs, \$4.75 to \$7.75; hogs, \$7.10 to \$7.70.

# Home Journal

A DEPARTMENT FOR THE FAMILY

## People and Things the World Over

One million school children in the State of New York are said to be dying of consumption.

Mrs. Humphry Ward has completed her Canadian story, and it will be published under the title of "Canadian Born." The story will appear first as a serial in the Cornhill.

Old country papers announce the death at Edinburgh, in his sixty-fourth year, of Alexander Anderson ("Surfaceman") a well known Scottish poet. His best known poem is "Bairnies Cuddle Doon."

Rosa Nouchette Carey, the novelist, is dead. She began her career as a novelist in 1868, her works including "Robert Ord's Atonement," "Not Like Other Girls," "Other People's Lives," and the "Highway of Fate."

Dr. Grenfell's reindeer colony in Labrador has grown to seven hundred head. The does furnish rich milk for the juvenile population of that bleak coast, and the deer are rapidly replacing the fierce and treacherous huskies or sledge-dogs for transportation purposes.

The death at Washington, on July 11th, is announced of Prof. Simon Newcomb, the celebrated astronomer, a native of Nova Scotia. He had received many honors, was member of many scientific societies, and was the author of many scientific works, some of which are now used as astronomical text-books.

The publishers of Tolstoi's works have received an intimation from Tokio that the Japanese Government has prohibited the importation, sale and circulation in Japan of Tolstoi's writings. Copies there have been ordered destroyed on the ground that their teachings amount to corruption of youth.

Prof. Karl Lohmeyer, of Konigsberg, who died at Dantzig at the age of seventy-seven, was born without arms. A special permit was granted to allow his entry into the university service. His students opened and shut doors for him, but he turned the pages of books with his mouth, and could sign his name firmly with a pen held between his teeth.

One of the eight vases containing the ashes of Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, has been discovered in India during excavations by the Archaeological Department of the Government. The receptacle is sealed with the royal seal of Emperor Kanishka, who ruled at Peshawur 1900 years ago.

Exceptional features marked the recent commencement exercises of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., one being the formal leaving of President Eliot, and the succession of President Lowell, as head of this great institution. Another was the bestowal of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the new Canadian Minister of Labor, and the honorary degree of Master of Arts upon Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, the hero of the Labrador. Each was given an ovation. In receiving his honor, the former made the happy suggestion that a fitting international memorial be prepared to mark the approaching century of peace since 1812 between Canada and the United States. He counselled the nations to prepare for peace as zealously as men prepare for war.

The managers of the Sheerness schools have had their attention called to the remarkable attendances made by the family of a resident named Hutchings. His daughter Bertha, who is leaving school at the age of fourteen, commenced attending at the age of three years, and has never missed an attendance nor been late during the whole period of eleven years in which the schools have been opened—4,753 times. Another daughter, Ethel, was presented with a gold medal a few years ago as a reward for seven years' perfect attendance, and there are five other children in the family who have medals for similar records. The Council school managers have decided to ask the Kent Education Committee to make some official recognition of Bertha Hutchings' remarkable punctuality.

### Canadians at Bisley

Canada was not only well represented by numbers at the Bisley shooting this year, but the quality was never better, a statement whose proof lies in the cups and medals that are coming across the sea now that the affair is over. The King's prize was as usual the most stubbornly contested and until the final stage of the competition it looked as if the coveted honor were coming to Western Canada because of the good shooting of Sergt. Blackburn of the 90th, Winnipeg. But when the final rounds were reached the prize stayed in England with Lance Corporal Burr of the Rifle Brigade, London. However, Morris of Bowmanville, Ontario, and McGinnis of Edmonton were third and fourth, and Morris, being highest among the colonials won the standard of Empire shield also. Blackburn has nothing to regret, for though he missed the King's prize, he is coming home with the Prince of Wales' prize, the Wingrave cup, Martini's challenge cup, and the Birmingham Metal Company's silver cup, which seems almost enough for one man.

Other trophies won by Canadians are the MacKinnon cup and the Kolapore cup for team work. The latter cup was first offered in 1871 by the Rajah of Kolapore and has been won by Canadians ten times. The Jubilee cup went for the highest aggregate in the MacKinnon and Kolapore competitions and was of course taken by Canada. Sergt. Smith, Ottawa, brought home the Daily Graphic prize; the All Comers' Aggregate was won by Sergt. Richardson, Victoria, B. C., and the Wimbleton won by Sergt. Bayles, Toronto. In the Grand Aggregate, men from Hamilton had fifth and ninth places and a Victoria man was number eleven.

### A Sane American View of Canada

Recently the State of Vermont has celebrated picturesquely the coming of Champlain three hundred years ago to the lake that ever since has borne his name. The President of the United States was present at the ceremonies and made an address in the course of which he paid a tribute to Canada, and showed plainly that, unlike many of his countrymen, he knew something of the growth, development and prospects of the Dominion. A paragraph or two from his speech is well worth giving here:

We have been going ahead so rapidly in our own country that our heads have been somewhat swollen with the idea that we were carrying on our shoulders all the progress there was in the world. But that is not true, as you will realize when you think for a moment. We have not been as fully conscious as we ought to be, that there is to the north of us, with a border-line between it and us 5000 miles long, a young country, a young nation that is looking forward, as well it may, to a great national future. They have 7,000,000 people, but the country is still hardly scratched; it is still undeveloped. They have two great strains of blood in them, French and English. They are under a government abroad, to which both strains acknowledge full loyalty, which has ex-

hibited great wisdom in its treatment of the Dominion and giving to the Dominion practical and almost complete autonomy.

The bond between them and the Mother Country is sweet, but light, and there is nothing that prevents indulgence on the part of each, whether French or English, in the traditional pride of race of each. Now they are going on, they are building railroads, they are exercising great discretion, and they are taking from us many of our best farmers, who are in search of rich wheat fields in the West. All of these things, if we adopted a short-sighted policy, would, perhaps, arouse in us jealousy and a desire to prevent growth on their part into what we might regard as a competitor of ours. That, I think, is almost short-sighted policy. They cannot have prosperity that we cannot and must not share, and we cannot have a prosperity on our side that they will not derive benefit from. Therefore each may look upon the growth of the other with entire complacency, and with an earnest desire that the ideals and conditions they have formed may be carried to fruition. I am glad to feel from the national standpoint, that these celebrations, these memorials, are a permanent step forward in bringing about a union of feeling and sentiment that ought to be encouraged between the two Great Powers on the North American continent.

We meet to celebrate an event and a man upon whose life and upon whose acts turned, in a way the whole settlement of this country. But the feature of this memorial that I think is so unique is the gathering here in amity, in peace, and in a union that cannot be torn apart of three great Powers—England, France, and the United States—and with England's fairest daughter, the Dominion of Canada.

### United Against Evil

An international agreement signed by thirteen countries has been drawn up in an organized, widespread attempt to limit and control the white slave traffic, with which evil every nation has to contend and which all Christian nations must fight. The governments signing this agreement are Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Switzerland and various colonies and dependencies of these countries.

The most important clauses of the agreement are the two following:

"Each of the contracting governments undertakes to appoint or to designate an authority whose duty will be to gather all the information concerning the hiring of women and girls for immoral purposes in foreign places; this authority to have power to communicate directly with a similar service established in each of the contracting states. Each government undertakes to have a strict watch kept for the purpose of seeking especially at railway stations, ports of departure and during voyage, conductors of women and girls intended for debauchery. Instructions will be sent to officers, and all other competent persons to obtain within the legal limits, all information leading to this criminal traffic. The arrival of persons likely to be authors, accessories or victims of such traffic will be signalled if necessary, either to the authorities at the place of landing or to diplomatic or consular agents concerned or to all the other competent authorities.

"The governments undertake to provisionally place the victims of the traffic in institutions and as far as possible, send back to their own countries those who ask for repatriation. Where the person cannot reimburse the cost of her transfer it will be defrayed by the country on whose territory she resigns as far as the next frontier or port of departure and the surplus by the country of origin. The contracting governments undertake to exercise as far as possible a watch on all agencies employing women and girls in foreign countries."

## HOPE

### OVERCOME

Love ye your e  
and lend, hoping  
and your reward  
ye shall be the c  
est; for He is ki  
ful and to the ev  
"Blessed is he

is forgiven, who  
says the inspired  
the unblest and  
a man or woman  
unforgiving spir  
words on this po  
taken by the mos  
and His warning  
If words have a  
then one who is  
and refusing to fo  
peal to God for  
Lord says: "For  
be forgiven," and  
give men their tr  
venly Father will  
but if ye forgive  
passes, neither w  
give your trespass  
14, 15.

We constantly p  
"as we forgive,"  
I should hardly dare  
Prayer if we thou  
asking. Even tho  
sins, which God  
bestowed, may be  
vant who owed ten  
had been set ent  
enormous debt. Y  
start fair again wi  
clog his progress;  
fused to forgive  
who owed him a  
cancelled debt was  
in full against him,  
livered to the torm  
hope of release. W  
the slightest doubt  
cation of this para  
clusion is: "So, O  
Heavenly Father d  
ye from your hearts  
one his brother t  
You see, outward f  
enough, a decent ap  
liness will not decei  
ness must be in tho  
in word and deed  
hearts."

"But," some may  
is an impossible thi  
any man, for love ca  
Yet God never requ  
ties, though He som  
to do so, as when Is  
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command was c  
—as those who tried  
found out—and, when  
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have injured or offer  
seventy times seven,"  
"love" our enemies,  
themselves determined  
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ally is that we don't  
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content to settle do  
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business of loving thos  
and being kind to thos  
to us. As one of m  
once expressed it: "I  
the fellows who are v  
He really seemed to th  
very meritorious, instea  
most easy and natur  
one to do.

But, if the person w  
are quarrelling shou  
cept your advances, or  
refuse to spring up  
heart, the wisest plan  
the advice given by th  
the Lord's Host to Jos  
like your enemy's heart  
shut an inside a high w  
the ark of God (the sig  
ence) had been carried  
every week-day and sev  
the seventh day, the def  
at the first shout of vic  
could be entered at any  
out the slightest diffic

## HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

### OVERCOME EVIL WITH GOOD

Love ye your enemies, and do good, and lend, hoping for nothing again; and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest: for He is kind unto the unthankful and to the evil.—S. Luke, vi.: 35.

"Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered," says the inspired poet; but think of the unblessed and dangerous state of a man or woman who is indulging an unforgiving spirit. Our Lord's words on this point cannot be mistaken by the most superficial reader, and His warning is clear and solemn. If words have any meaning at all, then one who is nursing a grievance and refusing to forgive, need not appeal to God for forgiveness. Our Lord says: "Forgive, and ye shall be forgiven," and again: "If ye forgive men their trespasses, your Heavenly Father will also forgive you; but if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses."—S. Matt. vi.: 14, 15.

We constantly pray to be forgiven "as we forgive," but sometimes we should hardly dare to say the Lord's Prayer if we thought what we were asking. Even the pardon for past sins, which God has already freely bestowed, may be recalled. The servant who owed ten thousand talents had been set entirely free of that enormous debt. His master let him start fair again without anything to clog his progress; but when he refused to forgive the fellow-servant who owed him a trifling sum, the cancelled debt was again written up in full against him, and he was delivered to the tormentors with faint hope of release. We are not left in the slightest doubt about the application of this parable, for the conclusion is: "So likewise shall my Heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses." You see, outward forgiveness is not enough, a decent appearance of friendliness will not deceive God, forgiveness must be in thought, as well as in word and deed: "from your hearts."

"But," some may protest, "this is an impossible thing to require of any man, for love cannot be forced." Yet God never requires impossibilities, though He sometimes may seem to do so, as when Israel at the Red Sea received the order to go forward. That apparently impossible command was quite possible—as those who tried to obey it soon found out—and, when God not only says that we must forgive those who have injured or offended us "until seventy times seven," but must also "love" our enemies, those who set themselves determinedly to obey the hard command will find that it is not impossible. The trouble generally is that we don't very much want to forgive or love either, being quite content to settle down on a level, which even the heathen can reach without the slightest effort—the easy business of loving those who love us, and being kind to those who are kind to us. As one of my S. S. class once expressed it: "I act white to the fellows who are white to me." He really seemed to think that was very meritorious, instead of being the most easy and natural thing for anyone to do.

But, if the person with whom you are quarrelling should refuse to accept your advances, or if love should refuse to spring up in your own heart, the wisest plan is to follow the advice given by the Captain of the Lord's Host to Joshua. Jericho like your enemy's heart—was straitly shut up inside a high wall, but after the ark of God (the sign of His presence) had been carried round it once every week-day and seven times on the seventh day, the defences dropped at the first shout of victory, and it could be entered at any point without the slightest difficulty. If you

follow out the type in spirit, obeying our Captain's command: "Pray for them which despitefully use you," at least once a day and seven times on Sunday—you, too, shall find that Love has sprung up in your own heart and has undermined the wall of ice between you and your enemy, so that it is ready to fall at the first kindly word.

"For those who wound with bitter words,  
Who say untruthful things,  
Whose slander, worse than two-edged swords,  
Deep wounds of anguish brings  
Entreat, when at God's throne you bend,  
His grace may these subdue;  
Thus be to those indeed a friend,  
Who never pray for you."

We all need forgiveness every day of our lives, therefore it is a terribly dangerous thing to be presumptuous, and it is both useless and presumptuous to ask forgiveness for ourselves when we are refusing it to anyone else. For our own sake, then, it is important to be honest in approaching the subject. "It takes two to make a quarrel" is a very true saying, and, if we think we have a grievance, probably the other party in the quarrel is equally sure that he has something against us. A genu-



A COOLING PROSPECT FOR AN AUGUST DAY

ine, truthful apology will generally be met by another equally frank. To make a pretense of asking forgiveness—thinking all the time that the blame is all on the other side—is to be a hypocrite. Hypocrisy is always felt and resented, and can do no possible good; so it is both foolish and wrong to ask pardon unless you really feel that at least part of the blame is on your side. Nursing a grievance is a grand way of making one's self miserable, and only when it is buried and forgotten can peace and happiness come back to the heart. The Puritans used to plant corn over the graves of their dead so that the Indians might not know how their numbers were decreasing; and soon, of course, they could not be sure of the spot themselves. So, it has been wisely suggested, we should always bury a grudge without erecting a lofty tombstone to remind us of its past existence, and should plant over it flowers and grain of kindly thoughts, words and acts in favor of the person who has wronged us. Our Lord was not satisfied only to forgive the men who seized Him in Gethsemane, He was actively kind, healing the wound which St. Peter's rash loyalty had caused. Then let us try hard not to make the grievance larger by talking about it here, there and everywhere. Our orders are: "If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, then talk with one or two more,

changed into a friend in your thoughts; understand that he is really a friend and then the next step will be to make him not an enemy any longer. But, as a matter of fact, the person who has given offence is usually the last, instead of the first, to hear of it. The one who has taken offence—probably at some careless remark which has been maliciously repeated by a scandal-monger—tells the grievance over and over to all the friends and acquaintances within reach, carefully avoiding all intercourse with the only person who could clear the matter up. The necessity of making the grievance important enough to be worth talking about, causes it to be exaggerated almost unconsciously, foolish condolence fans the flame of anger, sometimes the matter is exposed to public view in the columns of a local paper (that is a grand way of making a mountain out of a mole-hill and stirring up life-long bitterness), or it is, quite unnecessarily, carried by post to distant correspondents who may be trusted to spread the fire still further and make more mischief. If a letter to or about anyone be written in a white heat of anger, it is folly to post it. You will be pretty certain to be very sorry if you do. Put it quite out of sight for a week, and then read it again. Probably by that time you will be thankful to have it safely in your own hands so that it can be put in its proper place—the fire. When a grievance is pushed about from hand to hand, it grows, like the snowballs

changed into a friend in your thoughts; understand that he is really a friend and then the next step will be to make him not an enemy any longer.

"My proud foe at my hand to take no boon will choose—  
My prayers are the one grace which he cannot refuse."

DORA FARNCOMB.

### WORK WITH THE HANDS

Work with the hands! Let others toil  
With magic pen and mighty brain,  
But you and I, let's till the soil  
And plant bright roses on the plain.  
Let genius dwell on peak in cloud,  
But in the sunlit lower lands  
Tasks wait for us that call aloud:  
Work with the hands!

Let's rise at dawn; then morn is young—  
Let's do that thing that we should do.

Out of each task is triumph wrung,  
Out of pain is the soul made new.  
Let's use our common tools with pride;  
Let's join the strong heroic bands  
That answer to the summons wide—  
Work with the hands!

Sweet peace shall light our days with cheer,  
And gladness crown us like a sun.  
We shall have conquest of our fear  
From sorrow and from travail won.

As Christ of Nazareth toiled with art  
Obeying all the Lord's commands,  
So shall we give him with rapt heart  
Work with the hands!

—Edward Wilbur Mason.

### YOUR BEST

Your best is never too good to give,  
And your best is never too good to do

In the service of those for whom you live.

Who repay with their love and their faith in you.

To cheerfully do the best you may  
Is never too much for the wage you earn,  
And whoever does less, whatever his pay,  
Is getting much more than a fair return.

The best you can do is never too good  
And never too much, though your soul be tried,  
And if you aspire as brave men should,  
You must do your best to be satisfied.

—S. E. KISER.

## INGLE NOOK

### HOPE'S BOOK

Dear Chatterers,—I know from the messages you send to Hope and from the references made to the Quiet Hour, in what esteem you hold the writer of that page and her message. You will be pleased to know that some of her cheering talks are destined to live more than the transient life of magazine print, being put into the more durable book form. Hope has called her book "The Vision of His Face," and you can judge from the title and from what you know of her weekly talks, how much of spiritual nourishment and help there is between those two book covers. The first chapter is called "The Vision of His Face," and all the other chapters point back to it, and amplify and explain it. Here are a few of the eighteen titles: "The Vision Whitens the Garments," "The Vision Transforms Drudgery Into Service," "The Vision Brightens Dull Days," "When the Vision is Dim," "When the Vision is Clear-est."

Some of you will want the book

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### Against Evil

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for yourselves, or to send to friends, and arrangements have been made with the publishers by which you can get them at this office, postpaid, for one dollar per volume.

DAME DURDEN.

SEASONABLE RECIPES

Pickled Saskatoons.—Prepare a syrup of 1 quart vinegar, 4 lbs. sugar, ½ ounce each of cinnamon and cloves. Bring to a boil, then put in 10 pounds of fruit. Simmer for 15 minutes, and seal while hot.

Parsley Jelly.—Gather the parsley while at its best. Wash it well, cover with cold water, press it down and boil 30 minutes, then put through a jelly bag without pressing. To each pint of juice add 1 pound of sugar, and boil for 20 minutes.

Cranberry Catsup.—Stew 5 lbs. cranberries till soft. Strain through a sieve, and add 2½ lbs. sugar, 1 tablespoon each of allspice, pepper, cloves, cinnamon, ½ tablespoon salt, and 1 pint good vinegar. Boil slowly until thickened. Bottle while hot.

Canned Gooseberries.—Pinch off stems and blossoms, wash the fruit, put in jars and turn upside down to let the water drain off. Then fill with boiling water to be left until partly cool when it is poured off. The cans are then refilled with boiling water and sealed. To prepare for table, stew with the necessary sugar. Rhubarb can be done in this way also.

Wild Plum Sauce.—Take 1 gallon plums, boil gently till tender, and rub through a sieve. Add 1 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons salt, 3 tablespoons pickling spice, 2 cups vinegar. Boil gently an hour; bottle and seal. If plums are boiled five minutes at first and that water poured off and fresh put on, it will take away the bitter taste.

Ripe wild gooseberries make fine jelly.

Wild Tomatoes.—Remove the husk, prick each tomato with a fork. Add 1 lemon to 6 lbs. tomatoes, 3 lbs. sugar, 1 pint water. Boil gently till clear.

Tomato Marmalade.—Four quarts ripe tomatoes scalded and peeled, 6 lemons sliced very thin, one cup seeded raisins, 4 lbs. granulated sugar. Heat all together slowly until it boils, and let simmer until quite thick. Seal in air-tight jars while hot.

CHEERFUL FAITH

Dear Dame Durden,—Reading the letters in the Ingle Nook always makes me feel that I want to come again to have a chat with you all. I have been very sick since I wrote you, and have not yet—my usual strength. I am going away for a week or ten days' visit. I think a change and rest may benefit me. Do you not think we are all the better for a change sometimes? It takes us away from ourselves, gives us new thoughts and new ideas. Are we not having very wet weather; with us it is rain, rain and more rain, so much that some fear the crops will be a failure altogether, but I think it will be all right yet, for have we not the promise, "Seed time and harvest shall not fail?"

Our vegetable garden does not look very good, but may pick up yet; but my house plants, many of them are in bloom and look lovely; geraniums of different colors make so much show in the windows. I love flowers; they make a room look so cheerful and homelike. I see a new member, W. E. B., kindly offered to send perennial onion seed. I would consider it a favor to have some and will enclose an envelope.

Someone may like a recipe for making Fruit Snaps: Two eggs, 1 cup butter, 1½ cups sugar (brown), 1 cup currants, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup syrup, spice to taste, and 1 teaspoon soda. I always seed the raisins. Here is also one for Fruit Biscuits: One cup seeded raisins, 1 of sweet milk, 1 of white sugar, and 1 of lard and butter mixed, 3 teaspoons baking powder with flour to roll out nicely. These I cut in squares with sharp knife, after rolling them out quite

thin. I have some good recipes for sweet cakes if anyone would like them. Looking back over my letter, I see it is quite long, so will close at once.

ALBERTA J.

(You can help Emerald Gem with some recipes for the children's school lunch, can't you? I know she would appreciate it. Come and chat often.—D. D.)

HELP WANTED

Dear Dame Durden,—Here I am as an enquirer to know if any in your cosy corner can tell me a recipe for canning wild ducks and prairie chickens so to preserve them for winter use.

Having read with pleasure "The Farmer's Advocate" for three years, I remain, your well-wisher,

MRS. KITCHEN.

(We will have to make a general appeal to the Ingle Nook for help in your case. Just now I have no recipe that would do. But someone will be sure to know. Come again.—D. D.)

PROUD OF HER CHINA

Farmer's Advocate:

Dear Sirs,—I received premium safely and am pleased to write and let you know that I am more than delighted with them. I had a number of friends here on the 17th to a picnic (we live on a ranch in the Dirt Hills), and took great pleasure in showing my china. They are certainly all they were represented to be.

Yours respectfully,  
MRS. J. W. CAMPBELL.

Sask.

AN ALL-ROUND HELP

Dear Dame Durden,—For some little time I have been intending to send you my recipe for preparing beans for winter. I see "Adopted" asking how to can them. This is a different way, simple and very satisfactory. Pick the beans when tender and slice fine. Put a layer of the cut beans in a stone crock, and cover with coarse salt. Repeat till the crock is full. Either butter beans or green beans may be used, but green beans keep their color better, and look and taste just like fresh beans when used. Frost does not seem to injure them. When cooking, change the water two or three times, and boil longer than if they were fresh from the garden.

Have the wee ones of the mother: been very much troubled with mosquito bites this year? Try rubbing on the face and hands before going out a little oil of citronella, being careful not to put it too near the eyes. The effect lasts for some hours, and will keep the mosquitoes away. An ounce bottle costs about 15c. at a chemist's, and will last a long time.

I liked "Aunt Sarah's" remarks about the suffrage question. The argument that women are too busy at home to bother with the vote always appears to me no argument at all. One would think that having the vote necessitated spending hours every day at the polling booth, instead of a short time once in two or three years. For a woman to enter parliament is a different thing, but I certainly think she should have some say in the laws that govern her and her children. At present, as regards the franchise, she is classed with the insane and criminals, and it has been proved that in the eye of the law she is not a "person." I wonder if the Necessaries who are opposed to women's suffrage realize their own legal position in regard to their children. Unless they happen to be widows, they are not "persons." They have no legal authority as to the education and disposal of their children. Neither is their consent necessary for the marriage of their children under age, though they are equally responsible for their maintenance.

The great life work of most women is the care and training of children—the future citizens of the country.

This is universally acknowledged to be her special sphere, and men admit that she possesses the wisdom, tact and patience necessary for character-building. But when they speak of her in connection with the franchise, she has immediately become a silly, hysterical creature utterly unfit for any say in the government of the country. It seems rather illogical doesn't it? I saw some time ago that it was to "Puss" that I am indebted for the "hen incubator" idea. I am so glad they did not laugh you out of sending it. I have passed it on to others who have also found it most useful, and been grateful.

SPIT-AKI.

(I have had your mother's book for some time, and have found it very helpful. It was good of you to write about it, for the subject needs discussion. There are some radical changes to be made in our law before it does women justice.—D. D.)

PIONEER EXPERIENCE

Dear Dame Durden,—I have long been a silent though interested member of your Ingle Nook, and I have got many helpful hints therefrom. I would now seek for a little more. How much sulphur would it be safe to use for fumigating for bed-bugs? Do the flames from it go high? How long ought the process to con-

tinue, and how soon might it be safe to use the house? Is the sulphur thrown on fire embers contained in an iron vessel?

Have you any special recipes for using buckwheat flour? I wonder have any of the readers nice simple recipes for making cakes and cookies for children's school lunches? I do not, on principle, use lard or bacon fat in any shape. I have five restless laddies, and during the summer those going to school lose their appetites so very much.

I have been in Canada fourteen years, having come from the land of the Shamrock. I have had many strange experiences. I was seven months in this part of the country before I saw a woman, and nine before I saw a white one, the other being a half-breed. I lived five months in a tent. We made our trail ten or twelve miles beyond anyone else, and were seventy-five miles away from supply point. Perhaps I shall call again if there is room for me, but must say good-bye now as the morning is far spent, and much work is piling up. My ink is poor, like lots of stuff one gets in our country places. Yours in friendship.

EMERALD GEM.

(To use sulphur in a room, see that there are no cracks round doors or windows. Place a few live coals in an iron vessel that has legs or is

raised from the ground by kindling a fire. Throw two or three ounces leave the room at once door tightly. Keep hours, then open at three hours before members will help problem, and I'll do next issue. Tell ences.—D. D.)

THE ADVOCATE

Preceding patterns any subscriber at the of ten cents per page will give Correct N



HE HAS A SECRET

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My little boy and my mam write for me. I would very much and my bro for one too. We have that we can't play out school today, so we have house. We have lost 32 storm, but our little co His name is Sammy. I make room for others.

Alta. OLIVE

A HUNDRED CALVES

Dear cousin Dorothy:—long time since I wrote As I was reading in the out that you give buttons get one too. I think you nice. We have a little co hundred little calves. We big snow storm up here. letter will find its way to but I hope not. We live i winter and out on the ranch mer, and then I have to r It is a six mile journey. V will close with best wishes.

Alta. (a) JOHN J.

LIKES GARDENING

Dear cousin Dorothy:—I Western Wigwam some tin have not seen it in print, s W. P. B. has it. It is very it has been raining out every other day, so there i that it is wet. I am going t and have to walk about th like my teacher very well. How many of the cousi dening? I do. We are flower garden this summe many kinds of seeds. Many like to read books, but I do read very few books althoug number of books.

I was very glad to hear t button for our club. I am two-cent stamp for postage which I would like very muc I will close now wishing th all the cousins every suc affectionate cousin.

ICELANDIC

STAY TILL SIXTEEN

Dear cousin Dorothy:—T my third letter to your corn long time since I have writ Western Wigwam. I have birds such as robins, wrens, wood peckers and a great n The geese were quite thick and also ducks. Papa got s and also some ducks. I have ing through all papers for a so like to see in the FARMER'S It is a very old song. So words are: "I'm going back no more, I'm goin' to wander, back Dixie, and I must go."

"Farmer's Advocate" Fashions

DESIGNED BY MAY MANTON

6297 Child's Bishop Dress, 6 mos., 1, 2 and 4 years.

6276 Girl's Plain Dress, 6 to 12 years.

DESIGNED BY MAY MANTON

6317 Occ. Blouse, 6354 Nine Gored Skirt. Embroidery Pattern 384.

DESIGNED BY MAY MANTON

6320 Girl's Box Plated Dress, 4 to 10 years.

6253 S. Blouse, 32 to 40 bust

DESIGNED BY MAY MANTON

6364 Child's Tucked Dress

POOR COPY

It might it be safe  
Is the sulphur  
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pecial recipes for  
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MERALD GEM.  
a room, see that  
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t has legs or is

raised from the ground so as avoid kindling a fire. Throw on the coals two or three ounces of sulphur, and leave the room at once, closing the door tightly. Keep closed for eight hours, then open and air for two or three hours before occupation. The members will help solve the lunch problem, and I'll do what I can for next issue. Tell us more experiences.—D. D.)

**THE ADVOCATE PATTERNS**

Preceding patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size

of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.



**The Western Wigwam**

**HE HAS A SECRETARY**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am only a little boy and my mamma is going to write for me. I would like a button very much and my brother is writing for one too. We have so much rain that we can't play out of doors and no school today, so we have to play in the house. We have lost 32 calves in this storm, but our little colt is all right. His name is Sammy. I will close and make room for others.

Alta. OLIVER B. WEST.

**A HUNDRED CALVES**

Dear cousin Dorothy:—It has been a long time since I wrote to your club. As I was reading in the paper I found out that you give buttons, and I wish to get one too. I think your name is very nice. We have a little colt and over a hundred little calves. We are having a big snow storm up here. I guess this letter will find its way to the W. P. B., but I hope not. We live in town in the winter and out on the ranch in the summer, and then I have to ride to school. It is a six mile journey. Well I guess I will close with best wishes.

Alta. (a) JOHN J. WEST (11)

**LIKES GARDENING**

Dear cousin Dorothy:—I wrote to the Western Wigwam some time ago but I have not seen it in print, so I guess the W. P. B. has it. It is very wet out here it has been raining out here almost every other day, so there is no wonder that it is wet. I am going to school now and have to walk about three miles. I like my teacher very well.

How many of the cousins like gardening? I do. We are having a flower garden this summer. We got many kinds of seeds. Many of the wigs like to read books, but I don't. I have read very few books although we have a number of books.

I was very glad to hear that you got a button for our club. I am enclosing a two-cent stamp for postage on a button which I would like very much to receive. I will close now wishing the W. W. and all the cousins every success. Your affectionate cousin,

ICELANDIC KIDDIE.

**STAY TILL SIXTEEN**

Dear cousin Dorothy:—This is now my third letter to your corner. It is a long time since I have written to the Western Wigwam. I have seen some birds such as robins, wrens, sparrows, wood peckers and a great many more. The geese were quite thick this spring and also ducks. Papa got some geese and also some ducks. I have been looking through all papers for a song I would like to see in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. It is a very old song. Some of the words are: "I'm going back to Dixie, no more, I'm goin' to wander. I's goin' back Dixie, and I must go." Thanks

very much to the one who puts it in. I am nearly fifteen. In July the 15th I will be 15 and I guess I will have to leave the Western Wigwam. I go to school every day and am in the fourth reader. My studies are arithmetic, spelling, reading, Canadian and English history, drawing, geography and writing. I would like very much if some girl would correspond with me, if she would write first.

Man. (a) EMMA ATCHISON (14)

**PEN NAME NEXT TIME**

Dear cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I live on a farm and go to school every day, and like it very much. We live one mile from school. I am in grade three and we have a great many studies. Our teacher's name is Miss R. and we like her very much. I have three sisters and four brothers. I would like to see my letter in print very much. I will give a pen name the next time I write.

DORA REED (9)

**A FUNNY SQUIRREL**

Dear cousin Dorothy:—I haven't learned to write with pen and ink yet, so please excuse my writing with pencil. I got a book for a prize. The book is called, "The Water Babies," and I got it for a good composition. My eldest sister went to England two years and a half ago and enjoyed it very much. I have never travelled before in a ship or train. When my sister was in England she got some shells and a doll's tea set. There is a little squirrel near our house and it is so funny. One day it was trying to stuff a big piece of rag into his mouth but it was so big it wouldn't go in, and he pulled it all out again. At last he got it into a ball in his mouth and ran away to make his nest in the cellar.

Man. (a) GOLDEN ROD.

**A CRUEL WOLF**

Dear cousin Dorothy:—I am ten years old. Last Thursday we had one of our buildings moved, and it was great fun watching it done. We have four broody hens set now and I take care of them myself. The nearest school to us is three and a half miles away, so I don't go to school as it is too far to walk. I only do a few lessons at home. One of my brothers is trying to tame a squirrel that is around our house and get it so tame that it will come and eat out of our hands. Some day this week if it is fine my sister and I are going to look for flowers. This morning I saw a wolf just down the road and I went and told my brothers and they went to see if any of our sheep were killed and they found two little lambs dead. One was partly eaten and the other was killed but not eaten, and they saw the wolf lying down panting and

looking as happy as a king, and as soon as he saw them he ran off as fast as he could.

Man. (a) TIGER LILY.

**THE HISTORY OF A TOWN**

Dear cousin Dorothy:—Hello! Have you ever heard of me before? I am coming into the Wigwam to see how the papooses are getting along.

In 1001 the Kirbella branch of the C. P. R. was built, and this town on it was called Tantalion after Senator Douglas' farm. The town is in the valley of the Qu' Appelle river. It is very small. The river is not very wide but deep in some places. Down the river from the house a short distance are the rapids. The house in which we live is just a short distance from the river.

We have quite a number of animals, there are four small calves, three calves about a year old, and six cows and a steer. There are about 30 hens and two dozen little chickens. There are seven horses and one big pig and ten little ones. I will tell you about them afterwards in my next letter. I hope to get a button and enclose a two cent postage stamp for it. My real name is Charles Donald Flatt and my pen name is

Sask. (b) PONTIAC

**LONGFELLOW FAVORITE**

Dear Editor and Members:—I am back again to the Wigwam. Do you think I am back too soon? I am very sorry Phila Delphia is dead, also Black Bird's dead too. I like reading books. How many of the members do? I like the book called "Jem's Struggle for Life." At my school there is a library, and some times I get a lot of books and read. I always like the stories that Mr. Longfellow writes. Mamma has a plate with Mr. Longfellow's early home, and the picture of him, and his monument. We have a telephone in our house and we have a gramophone. We find the telephone very handy. I think I will make a flower garden too this year, I think I will have a large sized garden and divide it in two parts and plant vegetables in one part and flowers in the other part. I would like to get some poppy seed this year and bachelor Luttons. The nearest town to us is Pilot Mound which is five miles away. The ADVOCATE is a very interesting paper. We are trying to get Sunday school started down at the school I go to. We have had a teacher down at my school three years. She is a very nice teacher and everybody likes her. I am eight years of age and started to go to school when I was five years old. I remain one of your Indians.

Man. (a) MARY E. GEMMILL.

**LIKES OUR NAME**

Dear cousin Dorothy:—I have reading in school and spelling. I am in grade three. We do kindergarten work in school on Fridays after three o'clock. One of my playmates told me about your club so I thought I would join it. I like the Western Wigwam for a name better than the Children's Corner.

Man. (b) BESSIE CUNNINGHAM.

**ABOUT SCHOOL**

Dear cousin Dorothy:—As I have been reading the letters of the Western Wigwam, I thought I would write to you. I am twelve years old and go to school. My teacher's name is Miss F. She is going away in holidays and we are going to have another teacher. My studies are arithmetic, reading, spelling, geography and meaning of words. I like going to school. I have six brothers and one sister. I think I have written enough for the first time.

Man. (b) KATE MCGREGOR.

**A SCHOOL FULL OF COUSINS.**

Dear cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Wigwam. I like to read the letters, so I thought I would write one too. There are four new scholars coming to our school, one is my youngest brother and three my cousins. There are thirteen going when all are there and all cousins but five. We are making gardens in the school yard. We go in pairs and make them.

Man. (a) JESSIE IVERACH (8).

**EIGHTEEN SCHOLARS**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have written once before to your fine club I

will write again. I hope you have not forgotten me. I go to school every day. There are only eighteen scholars in my school. The mosquitos are very bad on the way to school. Vacation is going to begin in July. There are only going to be five weeks vacation. My teachers' name is Miss H. and she is a very nice teacher. I have one sister and one brother going to school. My teacher has three miles to go to school. I am in the third reader and hope to pass examination in July. I am sending a stamp for a button and hope Cousin Dorothy will send me one. I will have to close my letter or the other Wigs will not have room for their letters.

Sask. (a) MEADOW LARK.

**THE GARDEN**

Dear cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. I like to read the letters in the Western Wigwam. We have fifteen horses and twelve head of cattle. We have four hens sitting on duck's eggs. I have got two sisters and two brothers. My little sister and I have a large flower garden of our own.

Sask. (b) PRISCILLA.

**A DAY'S FISHING**

Dear cousin Dorothy:—I haven't written to your club since you changed the name. The Western Wigwam is a nicer name. The Golden Dog is a very good story.

I am not going to tell you how many horses, cattle, etc., we have, but I am going to tell you of a day we went fishing. The place we went to was up to a lake on the Moose creek. It is about fifteen miles from our place. We left our place about seven o'clock and got up there about ten. It was a hot day. There were quite a few other people there. They caught fish for a while, and then the ladies got dinner. The men caught enough fish for dinner. After dinner we went to another lake but it wasn't any good, so we came back to the old place and they caught some more. About half past four we had supper and then started for home. We got home about seven o'clock. I had to help to milk the cows and then I went to bed very tired. That was the first time I ever went fishing.

Sask. (a) KATHLEEN HANNA.

**OUR BUFFALOES**

Dear cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to your club, but the first one was written so long ago that you will not remember it. I should like very much to get a button, if my letter is good enough. But I don't suppose it will be. I go to school now, and am in the second grade. We have twelve different studies a day.

The buffaloes came up this spring from the United States, but we did not get to Wainwright to see them as we live about seven miles from there. Three of them were killed on their way up, and a number of them were lame.

I will close now or my letter will be too long, and take up a lot of room.

ADRIAN STOFFER.

(Write again, Adrain, and send your two cent stamp for a button. You forgot to put it in this time like many others of the Wigs. C. D.)

**A TALL MEMBER**

Dear cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Wigwam, and I hope it will miss that dreadful waste paper basket. I live on a farm and go to school every day. Our school is now closed because of sickness. I have been an interested reader of the Children's Corner for many months and at last took courage to write. I am inclosing a two cent stamp and hope you will send me a button. I am twelve years old and am in the fifth grade. I am very tall, standing five feet and eight inches. As this is my first letter to the club I think I will close.

Alta. (a) OVER GROWN.

(You couldn't get a button if it were just addressed to "Over Grown," could you? But that is the only name you gave. C. D.)

**WILLING TO DO HIS BEST**

Dear cousin Dorothy:—I will try and get a button. I am not a very good writer but any how I will do my best.

**fashions**



6276 Girl's Plain Dress, 6 to 12 years.



6276 Girl's Plain Duck Dress

Well the mosquitos are here and we've got to keep at smudging pretty nearly all day.

I wonder if Cousin Dorothy ever did any pioneering on the prairies. We moved out here 3 years ago and we have to go 50 miles to our closest station, but we expect it out here in 5 or 6 months. Our little town is pretty near as big as Stettler, our closest station. I hope I will be able to receive a button. I would like to write an interesting letter if I could but it seems I can not.

Alta. b) ALVIRS B. BURKHOLDER.

### JENNY THE DONKEY

Dear cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to you and I think the Western Wigwam is a nice name. Our holidays will soon be here. I am in grade three at school and my teacher's name is Miss A. We have taken the Advoca-

cate for I don't know how long. I have a sister and brother younger than myself, my brother is seven and my sister two. We live one mile west of Souris and Plum creek runs through our farm. We have a donkey and her name is Jenny. I like reading and have read a lot of books. The one I like best is Christmas with Grandma Elsie. Would you please send me one of your buttons.

Man. (a) EVELYN FERGUSON.

### GOT MOTHER TO WRITE

Dear cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I am just 7 years old and my mother is writing for me. My sister is writing a letter too. I hope you will send me a button. My father has taken the Advocate for 14 or 15 years.

Man. LESLIE FERGUSON.

## THE GOLDEN DOG

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C.

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### CHAPTER XXV.

#### BETWIXT THE LAST VIOLET AND THE EARLIEST ROSE

"Do not go out today, brother, I want you so particularly to stay with me today," said Amelie de Repentigny, with a gentle, pleading voice. "Aunt has resolved to return to Tilly tomorrow; I need your help to arrange these papers, and anyway, I want your company, brother," added she, smiling. Le Gardeur sat feverish, nervous, and ill after his wild night spent at the Taverne de Menu. He started and reddened as his sister's eyes rested on him. He looked through the open window like a wild animal ready to spring out of it and escape.

A raging thirst was on him, which Amelie sought to assuage by draughts of water, milk, and tea—a sisterly attention which he more than once acknowledged by kissing the loving fingers which waited upon him so tenderly.

"I cannot stay in the house, Amelie," said he; "I shall go mad if I do! You know how it has fared with me, sweet sister! I yesterday built up a tower of glass, high as heaven, my heaven—a woman's love; today I am crushed under the ruins of it."

"Say not so, brother! you were not made to be crushed by the nay of a faithless woman. Oh! why will men think more of our sex than we deserve? How few of us do deserve the devotion of a good and true man!"

"How few men would be worthy of you, sweet sister!" replied he, proudly. "Ah! had Angelique your heart, Amelie!"

"You will be one day glad of your present sorrow, brother," replied she. "It is bitter I know, and I feel its bitterness with you, but life with Angelique would have been infinitely harder to bear."

He shook his head, not incredulously, but defiantly at fate. "I would have accepted it," said he, "had I been sure life with her had been hard as millstones! My love is of the preverse kind, not to be transmuted by any furnace of fiery trial."

"I have no answer, brother, but this," and Amelie stooped and kissed his fevered forehead. She was too wise to reason in a case where she knew reason always made default.

"What has happened at the Manor House," asked he after a short silence, "that aunt is going to return home sooner than she expected when she left?"

"There are reports to-day of Iroquois on the upper Chaudiere, and her censitaires are eager to return to guard their homes from the prowling savages; and what is more, you and Colonel Philibert are ordered to go to Tilly to look after the defence of the Seignior."

Le Gardeur sat bolt upright. His military knowledge could not comprehend an apparently useless order. "Pierre Philibert and I ordered to Tilly to look after the defence of the Seignior! We had no information yesterday that

Iroquois were within fifty leagues of Tilly. It is a false rumor raised by the good wives to get their husbands home again! Don't you think so, Amelie?" asked he, smiling for the first time.

"No, I don't think so, Le Gardeur! but it would be a pretty ruse de guerre, were it true. The good wives naturally feel nervous at being left alone—I should myself," added she, playfully.

"Oh, I don't know! the nervous ones have all come with the men to the city; but I suppose the work is advanced, and the men can be spared to return home. But what says Pierre Philibert to the order despatching him to Tilly? You have seen him since?"

Amelie blushed a little as she replied, "Yes, I have seen him; he is well content, I think, to see Tilly once more in your company, brother."

"And in yours, sister!—Why blush, Amelie? Pierre is worthy of you, should he ever say to you what I so vainly said last night to Angelique des Meloises!" Le Gardeur held her tightly by the hand.

Her face was glowing scarlet,—she was in utter confusion. "Oh, stop, brother! Don't say such things! Pierre never uttered such thoughts to me!—never will, in all likelihood!"

"But he will! And, my darling sister, when Pierre Philibert shall say he loves you and asks you to be his wife, if you love him, if you pity me, do not say him nay!" She was trembling with agitation, and without power to reply. But Le Gardeur felt her hand tighten upon his. He comprehended the involuntary sign, drew her to him, kissed her, and left the topic without pressing it further; leaving it in the most formidable shape to take deep root in the silent meditations of Amelie.

The rest of the day passed in such sunshine as Amelie could throw over her brother. Her soft influence retained him at home; she refreshed him with her conversation and sympathy, drew from him the pitiful story of his love and its bitter ending. She knew the relief of disburdening his surcharged heart; and to none but his sister, from whom he had never had a secret until this episode in his life, would he have spoken a word of his heart's trouble.

Numerous were the visitors to-day at the hospitable mansion of the Lady de Tilly; but Le Gardeur would see none of them except Pierre Philibert, who rode over as soon as he was relieved from his military attendance at the Castle of St. Louis.

Le Gardeur received Pierre with an effusion of grateful affection—touching, because real. His handsome face, so like Amelie's, was peculiarly so when it expressed the emotions habitual to her; and the pleasure both felt in the presence of Pierre brought out resemblances that flashed fresh on the quick, observant eye of Pierre.

The afternoon was spent in conversation of that kind which gives and takes with mutual delight. Le Gardeur seemed more his old self again in the company of Pierre; Amelie was charmed at the visible influence of Pierre over

him, and a hope sprang up in her bosom that the little artifice of beguiling Le Gardeur to Tilly in the companionship of Pierre might be the means of thwarting those adverse influences which were dragging him to destruction.

If Pierre Philibert grew more animated in the presence of those bright eyes, which were at once appreciative and sympathizing, Amelie drank in the conversation of Pierre as one drinks the wine of a favorite vintage. If her heart grew a little intoxicated, what the wonder? Furtively as she glanced at the manly countenance of Pierre, she saw in it the reflection of his noble mind and independent spirit; and remembering the injunction of Le Gardeur,—for, woman-like, she sought a support out of herself to justify a foregone conclusion,—she thought that if Pierre asked her she could be content to share his lot, and her greatest happiness would be to live in the possession of his love.

Pierre Philibert took his departure early from the house of the Lady de Tilly, to make his preparations for leaving the city next day. His father was aware of his project, and approved of it.

The toils of the day were over in the house of the Chien d'Or. The Bourgeois took his hat and sword and went out for a walk upon the cape, where a cool breeze came up fresh from the broad river. It was just the turn of tide. The full, brimming waters, reflected here and there a star, began to sparkle under the clear moon that rose slowly and majestically over the hills of the south shore.

The Bourgeois sat down on the low wall of the terrace to enjoy the freshness and beauty of the scene which, although he had seen it a hundred times before, never looked lovelier, he thought, than this evening. He was very happy in his silent thoughts over his son's return home; and the general respect paid him on the day of his fete had been more felt, perhaps, by the Bourgeois than by Pierre himself.

As he indulged in these meditations, a well-known voice suddenly accosted him. He turned and was cordially greeted by the Count de la Galignoniere and Herr Kalm, who had sauntered through the garden of the Castle and directed their steps towards the Cape with intention to call upon the Lady de Tilly and pay their respects to her before she left the city.

The Bourgeois, learning their intentions, said he would accompany them, as he too owed a debt of courtesy to the noble lady and her niece Amelie, which he would discharge at the same time.

The three gentlemen walked gravely on, in pleasant conversation. The clearness of the moonlit night threw the beautiful landscape, with its strongly accentuated features, into contrasts of light and shade to which the pencil of Rembrandt alone could have done justice. Herr Kalm was enthusiastic in his admiration,—moonlight over Drachenfels on the Rhine, or the midnight sun peering over the Gulf of Bothnia, reminded him of something similar, but of nothing so grand on the whole as the matchless scene visible from Cape Diamond—worthy of its name.

Lady de Tilly received her visitors with the gracious courtesy habitual to her. She especially appreciated the visit from the Bourgeois, who so rarely honored the houses of his friends by his welcome presence. As for His Excellency, she remarked, smiling, it was his official duty to represent the politeness of France to the ladies of the Colony, while Herr Kalm, representing the science of Europe, ought to be honored in every house he chose to visit,—she certainly esteemed the honor of his presence in her own.

Amelie made her appearance in the drawing-room, and while the visitors stayed exerted herself to the utmost to please and interest them by taking a ready and sympathetic part in their conversation. Her quick and cultivated intellect enabled her to do so to the delight, and even surprise, of the three grave, learned gentlemen. She lacked neither information nor opinions of her own, while her speech, soft and womanly, gave a delicacy to her free yet modest utterances that made her, in their recollections of her in the future, a standard of comparison,—a measure

of female perfections.

Le Gardeur, learning who were in the house, came down after a while to thank the governor, the Bourgeois, and Herr Kalm for the honor of their visit. He exerted himself by a desperate effort to be conversable,—not very successfully, however; for had not Amelie watched him with deepest sympathy and adroitly filled the breaks in his remarks, he would have failed to pass himself creditably before the Governor. As it was, Le Gardeur contented himself with following the flow of conversation which welled up copiously from the lips of the rest of the company.

After a while came in Felix Baudoin in his full livery, reserved for special occasions, and announced to his lady that tea was served. The gentlemen were invited to partake of what was then a novelty in New France. The Bourgeois, in the course of the new traffic with China that had lately sprung up in consequence of the discovery of ginseng in New France, had imported some chests of tea, which the Lady de Tilly, with instinctive perception of its utility, adopted at once as the beverage of polite society. As yet, however, it was only to be seen upon the tables of the refined and the affluent.

A fine service of porcelain of Chinese make adorned her table, pleasing the fancy with its grotesque pictures,—then so new, now so familiar to us all. The Chinese garden and summer-house, the fruit-laden trees, and river with overhanging willows; the rustic bridge with the three long-robed figures passing over it; the boat floating upon the water and the doves flying in the perspectiveless sky—who does not remember them all?

Lady de Tilly, like a true gentlewoman, prized her China, and thought kindly of the mild, industrious race who had furnished her tea table with such elegant equipage.

It was no disparagement to the Lady de Tilly that she had not read English poets who sang the praise of tea: English poets were in those days an unknown quantity in French education, and especially in New France until after the conquest. But Wolfe opened the great world of English poetry to Canada as he recited Gray's Elegy with its prophetic line,—

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave,"

as he floated down the St. Lawrence in that still autumnal night to land his forces and scale by stealth the fatal Heights of Abraham, whose possession led to the conquest of the city and his own heroic death, then it was the two glorious streams of thought and literature united in New France, where they have run side by side to this day,—in time to be united in one grand flood stream of Canadian literature.

The Bourgeois Philibert had exported largely to China the newly discovered ginseng, for which at first the people of the flowery kingdom paid, in their sycee silver, ounce for ounce. And his Cantonese correspondent esteemed himself doubly fortunate when he was enabled to export his choicest teas to New France in exchange for the precious root.

Amelie listened to an eager conversation between the Governor and Herr Kalm, started by the latter on the nature, culture, and use of the tea-plant,—they would be trite opinions now,—with many daring speculations on the ultimate conquest of the tea-cup over the wine-cup. "It would inaugurate the third beatitude!" exclaimed the philosopher, pressing together the tips of the fingers of both hands, "and the 'meek would inherit the earth;' so soon as the use of tea became universal, mankind would grow milder, as their blood was purified from the fiery products of the still and the wine-press! The life of man would be prolonged and made more valuable."

"What has given China four thousand years of existence?" asked Herr Kalm, abruptly, of the Count.

The Count could not tell, unless it were that the nation was dead already in all that regarded the higher life of national existence,—had become mummified, in fact,—and did not know it.

"Not at all!" replied Herr Kalm. "It is the constant use of the life-giving infusion of tea that has saved China!

Tea soothes the nerves, blood, expels vapors from restores the fountain of activity. Ergo, it's pro-ence of both men and n-made China the most an the world."

Herr Kalm was a tea-cup; he drank it strong flagging spirits, weak down. He took Bohea and Hyson with his fan- them to secure the neces- write his books of scien- Upon Hyson he would h- the Iliad, upon Bohea he take to square the ci- perpetual motion, or rei- man philosophy.

The professor was in a and gambolled away gr- Finland horse under a pac- with the learning of a d- of Abo, travelling home fo-

"We are fortunate in- procure our tea in exchan- less ginseng," remarked Tilly, as she handed the p- plate of leaves, as was the day. After drinking infused leaves were regard- fashionable delicacy. Ex- fashion, it had not been sidered a delicacy at all.

The observation of the l- set the professor off on an- of the subject. "He had- he said, "the careless met- paring the ginseng in New- predicted a speedy end o- unless it were prepared to s- of the fastidious Chinese.

"That is true, Herr Ka- the Governor, "but our l- gather it are bad managers. Philibert, who opened th- trade, is alone capable of- continuance. It is a mine- New France, if rightly devel- much made you last year- Philibert?"

"I can scarcely answer," Bourgeois, hesitating a r- mention what might seem li- "but the half million li- towards the war in defence- was wholly the product of- ginseng to China."

"I know it was! and God- for it, Philibert!" exclaimed- er with emotion, as he g- hand of a patriotic merchant- "If we have preserved N- this year, it was through y- help in Acadia. The King- was exhausted," continued th- or, looking at Herr Kalm, im- iminent, when the noble- of the Chien d'Or fed, clothed- the King's troops for tw- before the taking of Grand- the enemy!"

"No great thing in that, cellency," replied the Bour- hated compliments to hin- those who have do not give, ho- get from those who have n- may lay some of it to the a- Pierre too,—he was in Ac- know, Governor." A flash- pride passed over the usual- features of the Bourgeois at th- of his son.

Le Gardeur looked at his sis- knew instinctively that his- put into words would say, "H- to be your father, Amel- blushed with a secret pleas- spoke not. The music in her l- without words yet; but one- would fill the universe with- for her.

The Governor noticed the reticence, and half surmising th- remarked playfully, "the Iroq- hardly dare approach Tilly wit- garrison as Pierre Philibert- Gardeur, and with you, my l- Tilly, as commandant, and you- moiselle Amelie, as aide-de-ca-

"To be sure!—your Exce- replied the Lady de Tilly- women of Tilly have worn sw- kept the old house before now- added playfully, alluding to- brated defence of the chateau p- mer lady of the Manor at the hea- censitaires; "and depend upon I- shall neither give up Tilly nor I- dear either, to whatever savage- them, be they red or white!"

The Lady's allusion to his lat-

Founded 1866

Tea soothes the nerves; it clears the blood, expels vapors from the brain, and restores the fountain of life to pristine activity. Ergo, it prolongs the existence of both men and nations, and has made China the most antique nation in the world."

Herr Kalm was a devotee to the tea-cup; he drank it strong to excite his flagging spirits, weak to quiet them down. He took Bohea with his facts, and Hyson with his fancy, and mixed them to secure the necessary afflatus to write his books of science and travel. Upon Hyson he would have attempted the Iliad, upon Bohea he would undertake to square the circle, discover perpetual motion, or reform the German philosophy.

The professor was in a jovial mood, and gambolled away gracefully as a Finland horse under a pack-saddle laden with the learning of a dozen students of Abo, travelling home for the holidays. "We are fortunate in being able to procure our tea in exchange for our useless ginseng," remarked the Lady de Tilly, as she handed the professor a tiny plate of leaves, as was the fashion of the day. After drinking the tea, the infused leaves were regarded as quite a fashionable delicacy. Except for the fashion, it had not been perhaps considered a delicacy at all.

The observation of the Lady de Tilly set the professor off on another branch of the subject. "He had observed," he said, "the careless methods of preparing the ginseng in New France, and predicted a speedy end of the traffic, unless it were prepared to suit the fancy of the fastidious Chinese."

"That is true, Herr Kalm," replied the Governor, "but our Indians who gather it are bad managers. Our friend Philibert, who opened this lucrative trade, is alone capable of ensuring its continuance. It is a mine of wealth to New France, if rightly developed. How much made you last year by ginseng, Philibert?"

"I can scarcely answer," replied the Bourgeois, hesitating a moment to mention what might seem like egotism; "but the half million I contributed towards the war in defence of Acadia was wholly the product of my export of ginseng to China."

"I know it was! and God bless you for it, Philibert!" exclaimed the Governor with emotion, as he grasped the hand of a patriotic merchant. "If we have preserved New France this year, it was through your timely help in Acadia. The King's treasury was exhausted," continued the Governor, looking at Herr Kalm, "and ruin imminent, when the noble merchant of the Chien d'Or fed, clothed and paid the King's troops for two months before the taking of Grand Pre from the enemy!"

"No great thing in that, your Excellency," replied the Bourgeois, who hated compliments to himself. "If those who have do not give, how can you get from those who have not? You may lay some of it to the account of Pierre too,—he was in Acadia, you know, Governor." A flash of honest pride passed over the usually sedate features of the Bourgeois at the mention of his son.

Le Gardeur looked at his sister. She knew instinctively that his thoughts put into words would say, "He is worthy to be your father, Amelie!" She blushed with a secret pleasure, but spoke not. The music in her heart was without words yet; but one day it would fill the universe with harmony for her.

The Governor noticed the sudden reticence, and half surmising the cause, remarked playfully, "the Iroquois will hardly dare approach Tilly with such a garrison as Pierre Philibert and Le Gardeur, and with you, my Lady de Tilly, as commandant, and you, Made-moiselle Amelie, as aide-de-camp!"

"To be sure! your Excellency," replied the Lady de Tilly. "The women of Tilly have worn swords and kept the old house before now!" she added playfully, alluding to a celebrated defence of the chateau by a former lady of the Manor at the head of her censitaires; "and depend upon it, we shall neither give up Tilly nor Le Gardeur either, to whatever savages claim them, be they red or white!"

The lady's allusion to his late asso-

ciates did not offend Le Gardeur, whose honest nature despised their conduct, while he liked their company. They all understood her, and laughed. The Governor's loyalty to the King's commission prevented his speaking his thoughts. He only remarked, "Le Gardeur and Pierre Philibert will be under your orders, my Lady, and my orders are that they are not to return to the city until all dangers of the Iroquois are over."

"All right, your excellency!" exclaimed Le Gardeur. "I shall obey my aunt." He was acute enough to see through their kindly scheming for his welfare; but his good nature and thorough devotion to his aunt and sister, and his affectionate friendship for Pierre, made him yield to the project without a quiver of regret. Le Gardeur was assailable on many sides—a fault in his character—or a weakness—which, at any rate, sometimes offered a lever to move him in directions opposite to the maghlin influences of Bigot and his associates.

The company rose from the tea-table and moved to the drawing-room, where conversation, music, and a few games of cards whiled away a couple of hours very pleasantly.

Amelie sang exquisitely. The Governor was an excellent musician, and accompanied her. His voice, a powerful tenor, had been strengthened by many a conflict with old Boreas on the high seas, and made soft and flexible by his manifold sympathies with all that is kindly and good and true in human nature.

A song of wonderful pathos and beauty had just been brought down from the wilds of Ottawa, and become universally sung in New France. A voyageur flying from a band of Iroquois had found a hiding-place on a rocky islet in the middle of the Sept Chutes. He concealed himself from his foes, but could not escape, and in the end died of starvation and sleeplessness. The dying man peeled off the white bark of the birch, and with the juice of berries wrote upon it his death song, which was found long after by the side of his remains. His grave is now a marked spot on the Ottawa. La Complainde de Cadieux had seized the imagination of Amelie. She sang it exquisitely, and to-night needed no pressing to do so, for her heart was full of the new song, composed under such circumstances of woe. Intense was the sympathy of the company, as she began:

"Petit rocher de la haute montagne, Je viens finir ice cette campagne! Ah! doux echos, entendez mes soupirs! En languissant je vais bientôt mourir."

There were no dry eyes as she concluded. The last sighs of Cadieux seemed to expire on her lips:

"Rossignole, va dire a ma maitresse, A mes enfans, qu'un adieu je leur laisse, Que j'ai garde mon amour et ma foi, Et desormais faut renoncer a moi."

A few more friends of the family dropped in—Coulon de Villiers, Clude Beauharnias, La Corne St. Luc, and others, who had heard of the lady's departure and came to bid her adieu.

La Corne raised much mirth by his allusions to the Iroquois. The secret was plainly no secret to him. "I hope to get their scalps," said he, "when you have done with them and they with you, Le Gardeur!"

The evening passed on pleasantly, and the clock of the Recollects pealed out a good late hour before they took final leave of their hospitable hostess, with mutual good-wishes and adieus, which with some of them were never repeated. Le Gardeur was no little touched and comforted by so much sympathy and kindness. He shook the Bourgeois affectionately by the hand, inviting him to come up to Tilly. It was noticed and remembered that this evening Le Gardeur clung filially, as it were, to the father of Pierre, and the farewell he gave him was tender, almost solemn, in a sort of sadness that left an impress upon all minds. "Tell Pierre—but indeed, he knows we start early," said Le Gardeur, "and the canoes will be waiting on the Batture an hour after sunrise."

The Bourgeois knew in a general way the position of Le Gardeur, and sympathized deeply with him. "Keep

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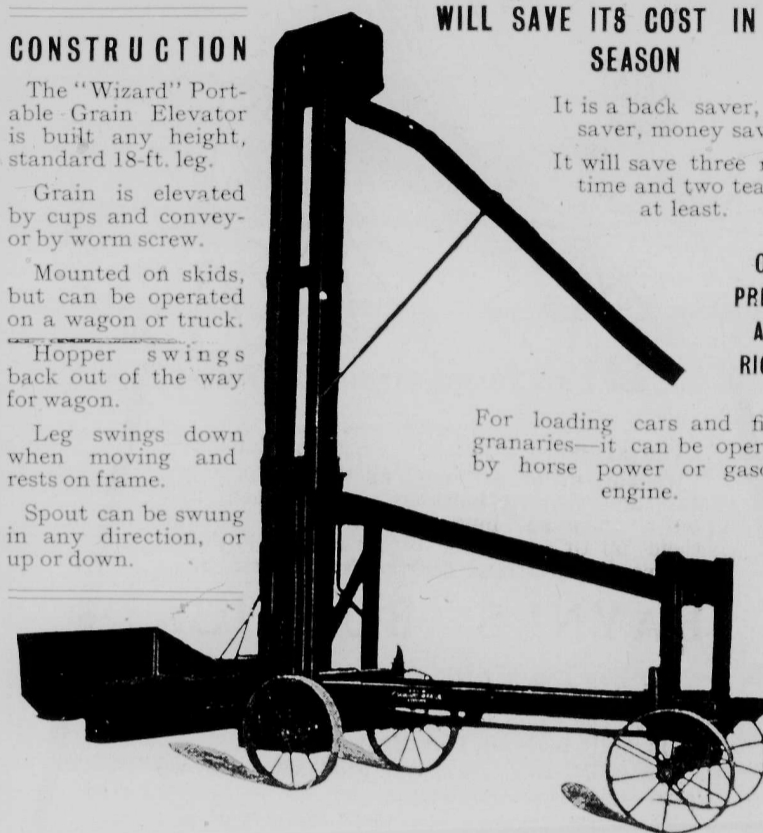
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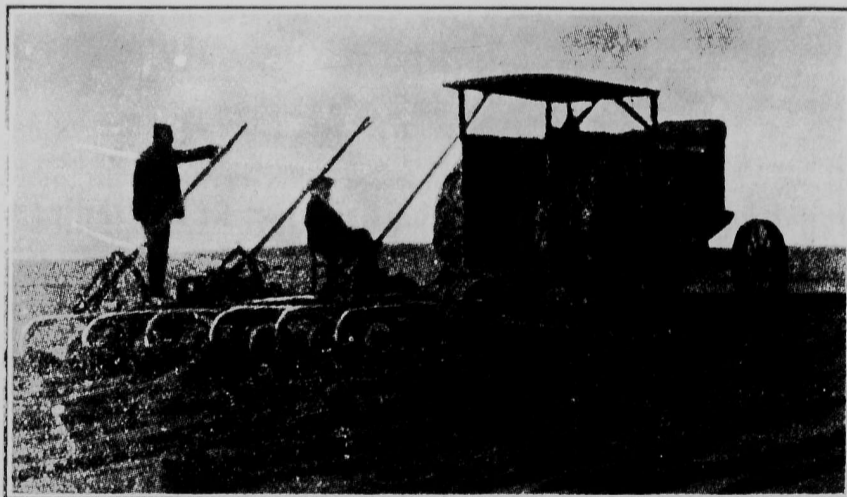
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