

**PAGES
MISSING**

One And One Make— An Evening Of Delight

There is only one Harry
Lauder. There is only one
Victor Gram-o-phone.

When you have a "Victor
Gram-o-phone" to re-produce
Harry Lauders Records, you
have an evening of pleasure.

We have just completed
seven new Lauder Records—
the most popular, and probably
the finest, of all Harry
Lauder's selections.



10 inch Disc Records
75c. each

- X 52310—The Saltiest Of The Family
- X 52311—Mister John Mackay
- X 52312—Wearing Kilts
- X 52313—She Is My Daisy
- X 52314—Rising Early In The Morning
- X 52315—A Trip To Inverary
- X 52316—Wedding Of Lauchie McGraw

Besides these, we have eight
more of Lauder's best selections.

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of Canada Limited, Montreal.

Columbia, Victor, Edison, Berliner Gramophones, simple spring
motors, not electric; a child can operate them. We sell all makes,
Home Concerts and Dances always available. Every record in stock
(16,000). All Columbia Disc records, now double sided, 10 inch, 85c.
Columbia Indestructible cylinder records (won't break), 45c. Pianos,
Organs, Musical Instruments, Cash or easy monthly payments.
Full payments can be arranged.
Our Special Phonograph Outfit, \$24.75, including 12 records; pay
\$5 down, \$4 monthly. Full terms for responsible people. No more dull evenings. Interesting
Booklet No. 75 FREE. Biggest, Best and Busiest Music House.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

295 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG

THE FENCE THAT SAVES EXPENSE

Made of all No. 9 Heavily Galvanized Steel
Wire—with just enough elasticity to prevent
snapping from sudden shocks, etc.

PEERLESS

fence saves expense because first cost is the
only cost. It turns any kind of stock—and
weather does not affect it. No repairs. Our
free book tells why. Write for it today.
The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co. Ltd.,
Dept. M, Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

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

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MANITOBA	ALBERTA
Brandon	Okotoks
Carberry	Olds
Gladstone	Carstairs
Griswold	Daysland
Macgregor	Edmonton
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SASKATCHEWAN	Medicine Hat
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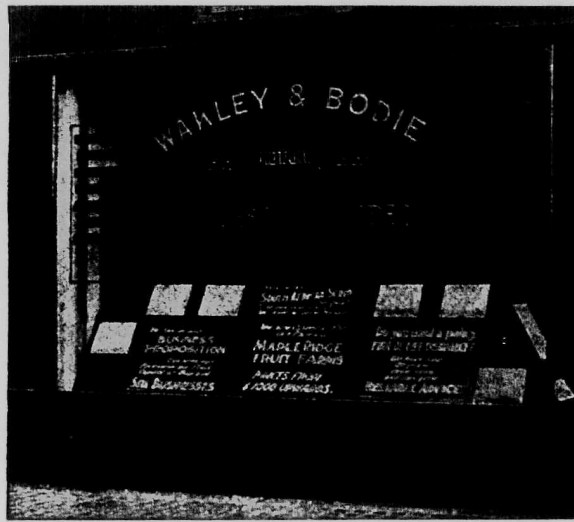
Special Attention to the business of Farmers and New Settlers

WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

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

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.



IF YOU THINK
OF BUYING A
**Fruit Farm,
Ranch or a
Business
in Sunny
B. C.**

CONSULT US.
Write to-day for our
revised lists.

WAKLEY & BODIE, 441 Pender St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

WHEN ANSWERING ADS. PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE

**A Strong, Stay-Tight Connection Where
Other Mowers are Weak**

Seventy years' experience,
plus a disposition to use the
very best materials when it
might seem more profitable
to cheapen things, is why
Frost & Wood Implements excel
from the "Quality" standpoint.

Take, for instance, the connection
between the Cutter Bar and Main
Frame of a Mower. Others use Small
Pins, that wear quickly, thereby
allowing connection to work loose,
and eventually "bang" the machine
into a blacksmith shop. We use
"large" Bearings for our "stay-tight"
connection (see illustration). They

fit accurately and there is no opportunity for
wear, because Cutter Bar has no chance to
work loose from Main Frame. No time lost
on the field—no bills to foot.

Another example of Frost & Wood "Quality"
is the Pitman Connection of Forged
Steel and "the Ball and Socket Joint"—
strongest, firmest connection on the market.

Roller Bearings, with heavy boxes to
maintain them in perfect
position, make the No. 8
run easier than others.
Every connection is neat
and accurate. The "Internal
Gear" cuts out the
necessity of a "flying
start"—knives commence
cutting with first forward
step of horses.

The No. 8 Mower and
its companion, the Tiger
Rake, are on the top-most rung of the "Quality"
ladder.

THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited
Smith's Falls, Canada

Ask
for
Book 5

**FROST & WOOD
No. 8 MOWER**

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SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

John Deere Plow Co. and Deere & Webber Co.

Sued For Infringement of DE LAVAL DISCS Cream Separator Patents

For the information and caution of all whom it may concern announcement is made that THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. has brought suit in the UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT against the SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. for infringement of LETTERS PATENT NO. 743,428 by the manufacture and sale of cream separators containing DISC bowl construction covered by the claims of said letters patent.

And that similar suits have been or will be filed as quickly as possible against the JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. and the DEERE & WEBBER CO., who are jobbing such infringing SHARPLES separators to dealers in the Western States.

Attention is pertinently called in this connection to the recent hypocritical advertising tirade of the SHARPLES concern against DISC separators. We have known for some time that they were getting ready to bring out a DISC machine and thus moving up in line with more modern DE LAVAL imitators and would-be competitors. We have but now, however, been able to obtain one of these new DISC machines and the necessary evidence of infringement. The fact speaks for themselves and require no further comment.

In addition to the above suits the DE LAVAL COMPANY now has infringement suits pending against the STANDARD, IOWA, PEERLESS and CLEVELAND Separator Companies and the Wm. Galloway Co., all covering the manufacture or sale of INFRINGING DISC SEPARATORS, which infringement applies equally to machines being made by different ones of these manufacturers and sold under their own and various other names by several "mail order" and other concerns, as well as to EVERY USER of any such infringing separator bought of ANY of these parties.

To avoid any possible misunderstanding and dispel the pretense of some of these concerns that their machines are similar to the DE LAVAL it is proper that we should add that none of the patents sued upon involves the DE LAVAL "SPLIT-WING" FEEDING DEVICE or its combination with the IMPROVED DISC construction utilized in the up-to-date DE LAVAL separators and that none of the machines is in any degree equal in efficiency, all-around practicability and durability to the IMPROVED DE LAVAL machines of today.

We have for years patiently stood the appropriation by would-be competitors of abandoned, discarded or patent expired DE LAVAL inventions and types of separator construction, but have now determined to put a stop to the more brazen utilization of LIVE patents.

There are STILL OTHER infringers of DE LAVAL patents who will be held accountable in due course.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Montreal
Chicago

WINNIPEG
NEW YORK

Vancouver
San Francisco

WALTHAM WATCHES

RUN WITH LASTING REGULARITY

More than 15,000,000 of them in
use in every country in the world.

The "Perfected American Watch"—an illustrated book of interesting information in regard to the different grades of Waltham Watches will be sent free upon request.

The Waltham Watch Company

WALTHAM

MASS.



Golden West Stock Farm

We are offering at present a big selection of home-bred and imported Clydesdale Stallions at very tempting prices, comprising some big drafty Stallions of different ages from prize winning stock, among them sons and grandsons of the famous "Baron's Pride." Intending purchasers will be driven out to the farm free of charge by J. Materi, Balgonie.

P. M. BREDT & SONS

EDENWOLD

Via BALGONIE, SASK.



GREAT WEST Woven Wire Fences are made in
Styles to suit all purposes.
HOG, SHEEP AND STOCK FENCES

Our new catalogue tells how to properly erect a woven fence, and gives full instructions for anchoring end and gate posts. Write for it to-day.

THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., Winnipeg

Horsemen

We can supply you with up-to-date route cards, circulars, posters, receipt books, etc. Write for samples.

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Vol. XLV.

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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, June 9, 1909

No. 872

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance \$1.50
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

14-16 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Whatever anyone can do for the advancement of the Selkirk Centennial Exposition in 1912 will be a stroke for the whole West.

Gauging the Public's Property

From the prospectus of the promoters of an elevator company we learn that in the Canadian Northwest, farmers dump their grain on the ground at threshing time waiting for elevators to handle it, that the average 30,000-bushel elevator costs about \$5,000 to build, and it is the usual thing to make \$5,000 a year out of it over all expenses; that the farmers are willing to pay this charge so long as they have a place to store their wheat until cars arrive; that the government has been asked to build elevators to take care of the grain but had refused. Then, "the stock of this company shall consist of cumulative preference and common stock at \$100 a share," but with every share of the preference stock purchased will go one share of the common stock. In other words, for every hundred dollars' worth of money the public puts into the company an equal amount of water will go with it.

The mystifying part of this whole floatation is to tell just what the promoters think of the intelligence of the public, not what the public will think of the scheme. And yet the history of public exploiting is singularly replete with illustrations of the partiality of people for misrepresentations of this kind.

If there is any one more sure sign of the safety of an investment than another, it is the modesty of the claims made for it. The elevator business is one of the most profitable in this country, but one would have good grounds to doubt the business ability of the man or company that makes such extravagant statements of profits and then offers to give away half the stock.

Is Brome a Friend or Foe?

Reports and opinions upon the virtues or vices, whichever it happens to be of brome grass are so contradictory that the time seems opportune to take further evidence. Accordingly we have set the subject down for discussion in our June 30th number. There are a great many men who have raised brome hay that would not begrudge a good deal to be entirely free from it now while others have raised it and have always been able to keep it under control and consequently do not hesitate to recommend it to others. We expect to get further reports of this contradictory nature, but what we would like also is details as to the nature of the soil where it is grown, especially with respect to its moisture content, the length of time a sod is left down, the manner and time of breaking and whether or not the grass has been allowed to seed to any extent.

It seems reasonable to suppose that there must be some local reason why brome is such a

This is to remind amateur photographers that they may find a market for their pictures with this paper. We buy well taken, clear photos of rural scenery, natural beauties, of progressive farming, of gardens, and of any object that makes country life pleasant and is of general interest. Photos should be sent for examination; those suitable will be selected and the others returned.

bane on some farms and such a boon on others. It seems reasonable that there may be peculiar conditions favorable to propagation by root stalks on some farms which are not present on others with a less moist subsoil. And it would be interesting to know what the peculiar condition is that divides the one class of farms from the others.

While upon this subject is it not singular that so little work of an experimental and investigative nature upon farm purchases has been conducted under observation in this country. We are not of that class who put their trust entirely in the results of experiment station work, rather we have unbounded confidence in the combined experiences of a large number of intelligent progressive farmers, whose practises determine what to a large extent shall be the products of our farms and it is these experiences with brome grass that we hope to get for the benefit of many others.

Rough Treatment and Tender Age

It is an acknowledged fact of medical science that mortality among children exceeds the total mortality of the race at all other ages. To a great extent this rule can be made operative in the destruction of weeds. There is no period in the life of weeds when they are so

non-resistant to the adversities of life as in their early stages of growth. Emphasis has been laid upon this fact time and time again, so that in the management of many farms the knowledge has been incorporated into actual practise and work is so arranged that harrows and cultivators get in their destructive work.

A seedling weed is a tiny thing, an insignificant, unstable plantlet, which may be uprooted or destroyed, along with dozens of its kind, by the mere loosening or pulverizing of the soil. A weed at this stage will be dislodged and killed by the kick of a boot or the shuffling of a hoe or cultivator tooth through the loose earth.

Wait a week, until the plant has gathered strength, spread out its seedling leaves and struck root downward and outward through the soil, and it will be found to have made astonishing progress towards establishing itself in the land. Another week or two, and the root will have toughened and lengthened, requiring, perchance, a clip with the hoe, or a direct clean cut with the cultivator to root it out of the mellow earth. Henceforth, if unmolested, it will increase its hold decidedly with every passing week, finally necessitating a sharp, deep stroke of hoe or spud to sever its root, and turn the top upside down, to wilt and shrivel in the sun. Quite often, the hoe is not used until the weed has gone to seed, after which we shall have to reckon with the few hundred seedlings, more or less, which may result from three or four thousand seeds, besides the numerous shoots sent up from the running root stock underground. Thus troubles multiply.

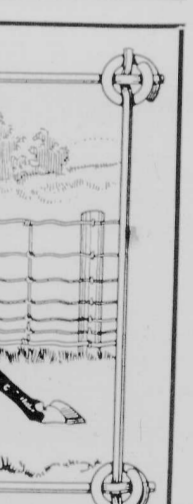
The Extension of the Barb Wire Fence

The barb wire fence has been one of the revolutionizing factors in Western agriculture, either that or one of the outward, tangible manifestations of the revolution in methods and pursuits that has occurred in urban affairs in the West during the past decade or two. The barbed strand has been extended so far into the domain of the cattlemen, that ranching, as we knew it once, has well nigh disappeared. It has cut up the cattle runs and sheep pastures into grain farms, and by its continued extension will ultimately enclose all that vast hinterland to the north now included in the meaning of that euphonious phrase "The Last West." Its existence proclaims that the first step has been taken in the transformation of prairie, bleak, raw and uninviting, into farms and homes. Its gradual disappearance from the fields of its first use is one indication of that progressive evolution in agriculture, that begins when the earliest settler set first his plow shear 'neath the virgin sod, of that evolution upward that must continue so long as men derive their sustenance

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from the earth. Barb wire has contributed its share in the making of our agricultural history and whatever opinion some of us may have formed of it as a fencing material, or as a feature of our landscape, it will likely continue useful as a fence and conspicuous on the landscape for a good many years to come.

Barb wire is not a fencing material that fills every requirement of what a fencing material ought to be. It lends no charm of beauty as the English hedgerows do; it lacks the picturesqueness of the stump fence, that relic of a day gone by that still adorns so many Eastern rural scenes, its presence never carries the mind back to a remote and well nigh forgotten past, it has nothing of the beautiful, the picturesque or the antique; nothing poets can rave over or preachers use to illustrate their sermons, nothing that points to the past, but much that is tremendously indicative of things and times yet to come. It is worth while being alive, even in a barb wire age, to be present at the beginning of things to be.

HORSE

The King's Plate, Canada's most classic race, was won on May 22nd by Shimonese, a filly owned by Mr. Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton. Fort Garry Dymont's entry was second, and Tollendal, Seagram's horse third. The previous record of 2.11 was reduced to 2.10 2-5.

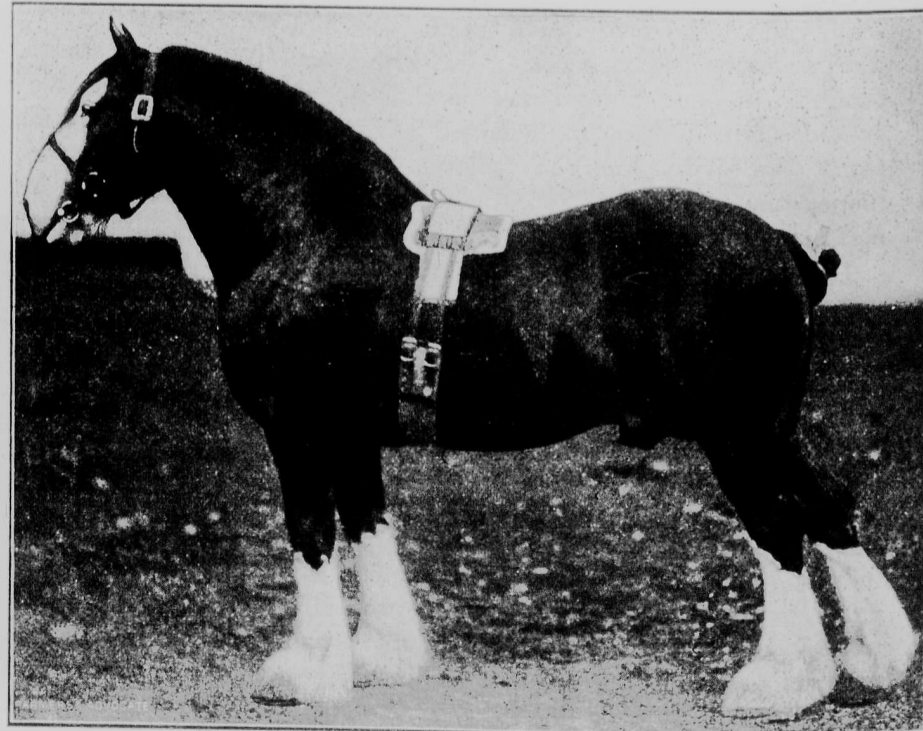
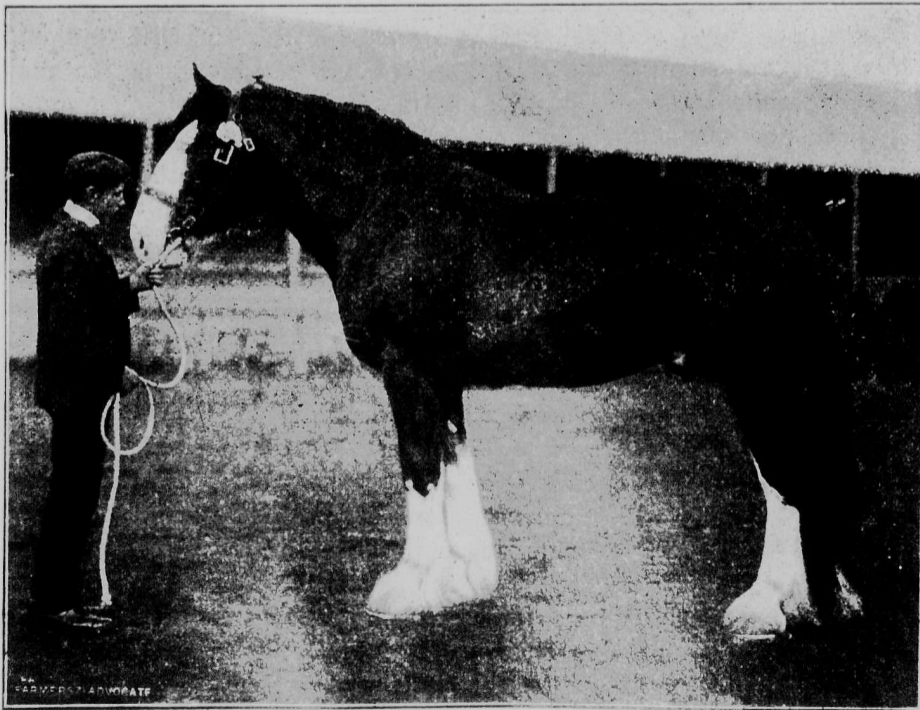
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The Clydesdale six horse team with which the Nelson Morris Co. won the blue ribbon championship at last year's International, are being sent out to tour Europe. The first appearance of the team will be at the British Olympic, after which they will be shown in the principal cities of the continent.

Fitting Horses for Shows

In bringing a horse to that degree of perfection which is required to win in the show ring, proper feeding and conditioning are of great importance. To be successful the man in charge must have a natural love for the work, an intelligent knowledge of the subject, and stick-to-it-iveness and energy to apply the art, for feeding is more an art than a science at present.

Take for illustration a matured mare or stallion, in ordinary condition, but withal a show horse (do not waste time and expense on one that is doubtful) and only a comparatively short time before the show. This is a case where the "eye of the master" is the most important item in the whole combination.



EVERLASTING (11331) AT TWO YEARS OLD AND AT MATURITY.
Clydesdale stallion; foaled March 1900, sire Baron's Pride (9122); dam Rose of Purston Hall (13328), by Prince of Galloway (8919), by Prince of Wales (673).

The probability is, the horse is far from himself, appetite poor, legs in bad condition, and the time is so short that he has to be crowded along if he is to appear to advantage and be inside the money.

To obtain best results in this case, cut his grain down to practically nothing, feed often and in small quantities, and give him his principal nourishment in liquid form. Be very careful in changing abruptly his mode of life and method of feeding, go slow at first and gradually work him over to the new way. If the weather is hot heating rations must be used, but rely principally on ground or crushed oats, bran, and cut hay.

Exercise for horses being fitted for show is absolutely essential, and during hot weather is best given early in the morning, the coolest part of the day, being as a rule from 4.30 to 6.00 a.m.

Remember that the quantity of grain suited to the needs of the horse, given at each feeding, must be determined by the man in charge. Keep the horse as cool and free from annoyance as possible and gradually accustom him to the following daily routine: In the morning, after exercise, say at 6.00 o'clock, give a light feed of bran and cut hay, moistened and seasoned with salt (all soft foods should be slightly salted). At 10.00 a.m. give a taste of dry oats, cut hay and a carrot or handful of green feed; at 2.00 p.m. a wee bit of bran and cut hay, and at 3.00 p.m. give him a drink, and the way he will soon learn to like it will do your heart good. After he has finished drinking, let him have a small portion of bright sweet hay, not too much as we do not want him paunchy. For his 6.00 o'clock meal, steam or boil a small allowance of oats, barley, a root and a few peas, add salt and a small quantity of sugar, or molasses, with a little cut hay, being careful not to have it too sloppy; this should be cooked early enough so it is in a milk warm state at 6.00 p.m. At 9.00 p.m. give him a second drink, and he will soon be so anxious to get it that everyone within hearing will know by the commotion that something is doing.

In preparing the drink first add one pound of ground flaxseed to two gallons of boiling water, stirring thoroughly to prevent the formation of lumps, and allowing the flax meal plenty of time to soak and become jelly-like. Once a day will be often enough for the preparation of the flax meal jelly, if you have several horses in training. Now take one quart of the jelly, add it to four quarts of new warm cow's milk; add one teaspoonful of salt then stir in thoroughly four pounds of rolled oats; (if ground or crushed oats are used, the husks should be sieved out or skimmed from the surface); and add one-half pound of yellow sugar, but do not stir it in much as the horse likes to find the sugar at the bottom of the pail, and it is good to see him go after the last drop of it, licking the pail until taken away. This makes a very palatable and nutritious ration, and it is very easily digested and assimilated. It is well in the beginning to give a small quantity and gradually increase the amount. Be careful that all pails are kept sweet and clean.

Remember that the quantity of milk in the drink is for a mature horse, and for a comparatively short time only. The quantity must be varied for the different horses, according to appetite, constitution, size and age, using the same proportion of each ingredient as mentioned.

No matter how you feed, if you neglect elbow grease your horses will not be in the first rank, if other horses are shown to perfection. The best time to groom a horse is after it has had sufficient exercise to make the skin active, just warmed up a little. The animal should be fastened with side lines from the halter in a well aired stable.

During hot weather, most horses, and especially heavy drafters being prepared for exhibition purposes, and fed on highly nutritious food, are likely to go wrong on their legs, (often called stocking). The trouble, as a rule, is confined to parts below the hocks and knees and is caused by the circulation becoming sluggish and the depositing of a thin watery fluid called lymph.

Insufficient exercise may cause the trouble. As a rule a walk of from four to eight miles in the cool of the morning, with plenty of cold water applied to the legs from a hose, and the judicious use of bandages will correct and prevent it. Nothing equals cold water direct from the hose pipe to strengthen the tissues in the legs, allay fever, reduce swelling and keep the entire animal cool. It also has a splendid effect on the hoofs. It has been the salvation of many a horse in hot weather.

To get best results hold or tie the horse in the shade on a platform, which will allow the water to run away from under him. Simply throwing cold water on the legs is very beneficial, but ten or fifteen minutes to each leg, with a stream of water playing from above the hocks or knees to the hoof will work wonders.

When partly dry apply a lotion or "leg wash" composed of equal parts, witchhazel, tincture of arnica and rum. Apply a small quantity only and roll on the bandages with equal pressure from bottom to top. A good plan is to roll cotton wadding around the leg and put the bandage over it. However, oakum bandages are now prepared and on sale at harness shops and are much preferable to the old style bandage.

Judgment must be used as to length of time the bandages are to be left on the legs, generally 30 to 60 minutes is sufficient, but if applied with equal pressure and not too tightly they may be left on longer.

Be most particular in regard to cleanliness, using plenty of disinfectant. During fly season horses will do little good unless the nuisance is checked at once. There is nothing so perfect in its results as darkness and cleanliness.

No set rules can be laid down for the guidance of anyone in the fitting of a young colt, for what will carry one along exactly right will quickly cause the undoing of another.

Watchful oversight every day, absolute regularity in feeding, keeping the appetite keen, being careful not to stall the youngster, as it will take a long time to get him back and the chances of founder are great, are very important. While the hot weather lasts, heating rations must not be used; this is the time when the use of the drink, or nourishment given in liquid form, is advisable, as it is easier of digestion and assimilation.

Ground oats as a mainstay, supplemented with bran, boiled barley, roots, a little green feed and cut hay, fed in small quantities four times a day at 6.00 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m., with a good warm drink at 9.00 p.m., should bring the horse around in good shape.

The drink for colts and yearlings should be in the following proportions, the quantity given to be determined by the size and appetite of the animal: Mix one-half pound of ground oil cake with sufficient hot water to form a jelly; add 2 pounds oat meal, one-half pound molasses, one teaspoonful salt, one gallon hot water (or half milk and water), mix thoroughly and feed milk-warm at 9.00 p.m., the last six weeks before the show.

Do not neglect plenty of exercise. For this purpose a paddock is best. Handle and gentle the youngster and have him thoroughly trained so as to show to best advantage. Start early enough in this so he will be a credit to you when before the judge.

L. D. NILES.

ST

A Frier

Excerpts from a "Gazette" of Chicago. Feeders here are wise they have but one prize straw fed cattle. Any in common stock of They are generally in them off the range in the spring.

"We fed 45 three- I fed them as they but found it did not cattle feed better. through.

"Notwithstanding think the stock feed fed in, but it takes lo The bunch we fed at oats and barley and 80 free access to two big s

"The beef and pork as Missouri meats fattened on Missouri than three such hogs this country will ever country. Its seasons too long. There has have been here tha rarely ever get any g frostbitten. Very lit 3 and lots of it has n for feed; but the wil ever saw. It is almo and horses.

"I do not wish for this letter that I am for I assure you I am country, but like all backs. "Oats make 60 bu 20 to 40 bushels, ba and potatoes from 3. All these crops are a are now worth .80 ce 85 cents to \$1 and ba hay is \$6 to \$7, tme erer on cars.

"Very little emigr present; times are p the case when there line."

Saskatchewan

Before discussing th of handling steers on on which have appear would like to consider a good many of our fa rearing of live stock. very common reason w that they have a migh with. In the first pl used are nothing but where the bull of the h been castrated, and af on all his owners' and

Or consider how th general rule, they are skim milk. He will j first two weeks and a sweet and as frequen green the calf is con so the owner turns h or grain crop and is allowed sufficient ro As the summer passs to new pasturage. F grass on the area he sometimes goes prett winds himself up so stake or picket that be taken to indicate When autumn comes calf on his hands whi of the age ought to be into winter quarters.

Winter rations con the later in unlimited a trifle scarce. As calf comes out a year bably 300 or 400 po stocker his owner mig lings sold at that fig ducers. However, th steer along. When p out to pasture and p pretty small in size.

STOCK

A Friend's Praises

Excerpts from a letter to the "Breeder's Gazette" of Chicago from an Alberta reader: Feeders here are wise not to feed any grain as they have but one price and that is for hay and straw fed cattle. Anything fed on hay and straw in common stock order will bring 4½ cents. They are generally in as good fix when they bring them off the range in the fall as when shipped out in the spring.

"We fed 45 three-year old steers last winter. I fed them as they feed in Missouri and Iowa, but found it did not pay... I never saw a lot of cattle feed better. They made good gains all through.

"Notwithstanding the extreme cold here I think the stock feed better than any place I ever fed in, but it takes lots of feed and lots of work. The bunch we fed ate 2,000 bushels of ground oats and barley and 80 tons of hay, besides having free access to two big strawricks.

"The beef and pork here are not nearly so good as Missouri meats and one 300-pound hog fattened on Missouri corn would make more lard than three such hogs would here. I do not think this country will ever be a success as a farming country. Its seasons are too short and winters too long. There has not been a month since I have been here that was without frost. We rarely ever get any grain here that has not been frostbitten. Very little grain will grade over No. 3 and lots of it has no grade at all, being fit only for feed; but the wild hay is the best quality I ever saw. It is almost equal to alfalfa for cattle and horses.

"I do not wish for your readers to infer from this letter that I am running down the country, for I assure you I am not. I think it a good stock country, but like all other places it has its drawbacks.

"Oats make 60 bushels, wheat averages from 20 to 40 bushels, barley 30 to 50, rye 20 to 30 and potatoes from 300 to 500 bushels per acre. All these crops are apt to be frosted. Potatoes are now worth .80 cents, oats 38 to 40, wheat is 85 cents to \$1 and barley 40 to 55 cents per bushel; hay is \$6 to \$7, timothy \$10 to \$12 baled, delivered on cars.

"Very little emigration is coming this way at present; times are pretty close, which is always the case when there are no Yankees crossing the line."

Saskatchewan Feeder's Views and Methods

Before discussing the question of the best method of handling steers on the farm, some contributions on which have appeared recently in your journal, I would like to consider briefly some of the reasons why a good many of our farmers fail to find profit in the rearing of live stock, of cattle particularly. One very common reason why some men fail with cattle is that they have a mighty poor line of stock to work with. In the first place a good many of the bulls used are nothing but scrubs. I have known cases where the bull of the herd was just a calf that had not been castrated, and after a year or so was being used on all his owners' and some of his neighbors' stock.

Or consider how the average calf is raised. As a general rule, they are started right from the first on skim milk. He will probably get new milk for the first two weeks and after that skim milk, sometimes sweet and as frequently not. When the grass gets green the calf is considered a nuisance in the stable so the owner turns him out. He gets into the garden or grain crop and is tied up finally to a stake, being allowed sufficient rope to forage around a little. As the summer passes the calf is moved less frequently to new pasturage. He gathers in every particle of grass on the area he is permitted to travel over and sometimes goes pretty hungry. An occasional one winds himself up so neatly, so tightly around the stake or picket that post-mortem evidence might be taken to indicate premeditated self-destruction. When autumn comes the owner finds that he has a calf on his hands which is about half the size a calf of the age ought to be. And then the youngster goes into winter quarters.

Winter rations consist usually of hay and straw, the later in unlimited quantity, the former sometimes a trifle scarce. As a rule no grain is fed and the calf comes out a yearling in the spring weighing probably 300 or 400 pounds. If he is sold now as a stocker his owner might get \$10.00 for him, but yearlings sold at that figure lose money for their producers. However, the owner decides to carry his steer along. When grass comes the steer is turned out to pasture and picks up rapidly in flesh, but is pretty small in size.

As a general rule, the average farmer has pasture only for the horses and a few cows. Then somebody turns up who wants to take in cattle to pasture. A farmer with a quarter section and only a small crop decides to herd cattle on his vacant land. The owner of the steer strikes a deal with him and the steer we have followed thus far is turned over to the herder. That functionary looks after his bunch partly well at first. There is a small enclosure in which the cattle are put at night. Gradually they remain longer within the enclosure until by harvest time they are almost as thin as they were in the spring. After threshing is over the owner takes his steer back home and is usually so disgusted with the appearance of the animal that he sells out to the first dealer who comes along. Or failing that, the steer is kept over winter to come out a heap of bones in the spring. I have known farmers to lose 15 per cent. of their cattle in winter from starvation, and at the same time, they had hundreds of bushels of oats in the granary.

Now I will tell you how I handle my own cattle. In the first place I keep a pure bred Shorthorn bull and I intend staying with that breed. I keep on an average 20 head of cattle and we milk from 5 to 7 head of cattle each year. Our cows are bred to come in in February or early March, and during the winter months, before calving, they are fed well and after calving I feed them ground oats twice a day, half a pail to each cow at a time.

To the calves I feed new milk for about three weeks, gradually bringing them down to separator milk, and as soon as they are old enough I give them oats everyday at noon and what hay or oat sheaf they will eat. Then I have a small pasture ready for them in the spring in which there is abundance of feed all summer. The pasture is a piece of land seeded to alfalfa. Once the calves get used to the alfalfa I stop feeding grain, but keep water before them all the time, and in the fall they are in good shape for the stable.

During winter we feed the calves on oat sheaves, hay and a little straw, and the following summer they run in the pasture and on the summer fallow as I have most of my farm fenced, and they are kept growing all the time. I generally stall feed my steers when it comes to finishing them, as the price is generally pretty good in the spring. In 1907, I had a good deal of frozen wheat and was wintering four steers coming two years old. I fed them a mixture of frozen wheat and oats. I did not keep track of what they consumed but gave them plenty, so much in fact that one of them went off his feed two or three times. I sold them at the end of May, when they would be of an average age of two years and three months. They sold for \$40.00 each. Two-year-old stockers were selling at the same time in the locality for \$18.00 each. Surely it must have paid me to feed those steers.

I have sold three-year-old steers for as much as \$60.00 each, and yearlings, that is, steers fifteen months of age at as high as \$28.00 for beef. I believe it paid me much better to fatten these steers and sell them at these prices than to dispose of them as stockers. My motto is this: "If an animal is worth keeping it is surely worth feeding and feeding well."

Sask.

P. L.

A steer raised on natural grass, will be exhibited at the Alaska-Yukon-Exposition this summer to show the possibilities of Alberta as a ranching country. The animal stands 6 feet high, is 11 feet 2 inches long, measures 8 feet 8 inches around the girth and 6 feet on the hips, and weighs 2,560 pounds. The steer was used in an ox team all last summer and rustled on the prairie during winter. He was raised in the Gleichen district.

Shelter for Grazing Hogs

In the summer time, swine should be on the ground. It is natural for them, and one seldom makes much mistake in following nature. Hogs which are pastured will make rapid and very profitable gains with small grain allowance. If a small quantity of skim milk or whey can be added for a month or so after weaning, so much the better, but, in the absence of dairy by-products, clover pasture makes the best substitute, and, with or without milk, it should be provided. Rape, artichokes and mixed grain sowing may also be employed. Anything to get the pigs out on the land, and to provide pasture to reduce feed bills.

For grazing hogs, suitable shelter sometimes becomes a problem. In some cases convenient access may be had to the piggery or a bluff. In other instances, portable pens must be provided in the pasture-lot. The main thing is to give the pigs a clean, dry, sheltered sleeping place. It need not be enclosed. Fresh air is as good for hogs as for other animals. It should, if possible, be movable, in order to change it around from one pasture to another, and to prevent the hogs killing out the grass or clover in spots by close eating and trampling, especially trampling when wet.

The late Sir Nigel Kingscote's herd of Shorthorns were disposed of last week. Fifty-six head changed hands at the satisfactory average of £45.17s 1d. The King bought the cow "Kingscote Waterloo IV." for 100 gs., and her heifer calf for 28 gs.

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 will 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 entirely and altogether their own. They are invited at all times to write the editor fully and freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted. They are invited to suggest topics to be discussed. If any reader has in mind any question which he or she may think could be properly discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if brought to the notice of the editor, and is 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 discussed. 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.

June 16.—Should cream be sent to a creamery either local or distant, or kept on the farm and be made into butter to be marketed wherever the price is best? Tell of a plan that is working satisfactorily.

June 23.—Would you advise a man under all circumstances to insure his grain crop against hail? If not, what would be the exceptions?

June 30.—Taking everything into consideration is it advisable to seed to brome grass? A recital of experiences with this grass will be valuable as opinions upon it are quite contradictory.

July 7.—Tell how your beef ring is run giving all the details as to number of members, time of operation, size of animal used, arrangement with butcher, etc.

Short Hours and Quick Work

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Just a few lines on the long or short hours question with men or teams on the farm. I am not in favor of working more than nine hours on the land. I have been farming in the Moose Mountain District for twenty-five years and have made a success of it. My plan is "Early to bed early to rise," get your team to work as near seven o'clock as possible, unhitch for noon at 11.45, start again at 1.45, quit again at 5.45. Always be on hand for meals regularly at seven, twelve and six. That gives men ample time to read the news and get refreshed for the next day's labor. It also gives the good wife time to get her housework done. It is seldom that nine o'clock, p. m., catches me out of bed summer or winter, but give me one hour in the morning. It is worth two after 6 p. m.

I have noticed in this Western country a great many people work long hours but to look at some of them move I often think if they would work a reasonable time and put a little more vim in their gaits, they would accomplish more and be fresher. Just think of a person plodding along from daylight till dark for months! What pleasure is there in a life like that? Then, again, you will notice some people when they think they are very busy will work always for an hour after the meal is ready, but while the men are accomplishing their work the wife is kept behind with hers.

Sask.

SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

Premium Pictures of Great Horses

The demand for the pictures of the Clydesdale sires Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and Oyama has completely exhausted our first supply, but a new consignment is about ready. Horsemen find it a pleasure to accept subscriptions from their friends for a paper like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and the pictures they get for the service are suitable and appreciated. Several have sent one new name and have now part of the series, another subscription will secure the three.

The rules are two new names (not the sender's) at \$1.50 each for the three pictures, or one new name at \$1.50 for any two pictures. When a new subscriber sends his own name it does not entitle him to a premium.

horses, and especially for exhibition purposes, food, are likely to go (called stocking). The parts below the hocks circulation becoming a thin watery fluid

se the trouble. As a it miles in the cool of cold water applied the judicious use of prevent it. Nothing the hose pipe to gs, allay fever, reduce mal cool. It also has It has been the sal-

the horse in the shade he water to run away wing cold water on en or fifteen minutes r playing from above will work wonders. tion or "leg wash" chhazel, tincture of l quantity only and pressure from bottom oll cotton wadding dage over it. How- prepared and on sale preferable to the old

length of time the legs, generally 30 to applied with equal may be left on longer. to cleanliness, using ly season horses will e is checked at once. s results as darkness

for the guidance of colt, for what will ll quickly cause the

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supplemented with green feed and cut times a day at 6.00 6.00 p. m., with a ould bring the horse

gs should be in the y given to be deter- f the animal: Mix with sufficient hot is oat meal, one-half salt, one gallon hot nix thoroughly and ast six weeks before

For this purpose entle the youngster o as to show to best a this so he will be ge.

L. D. NILES.



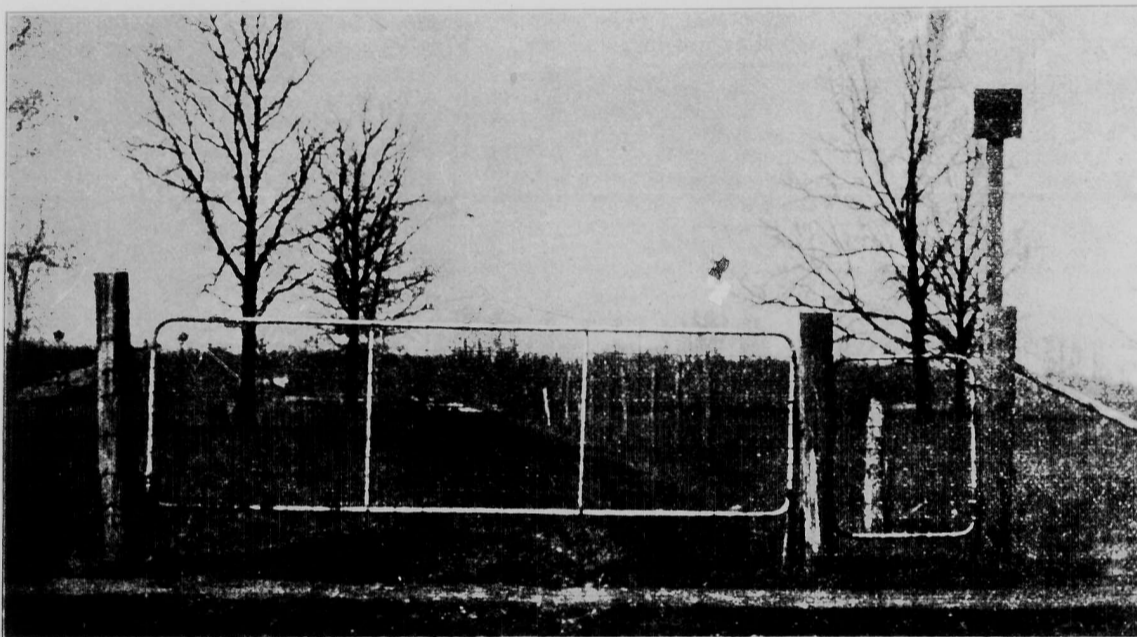
FENCING, FENCE POSTS AND GATES

The question of fencing will demand a certain amount of attention on every Western farm during the next month or so. Whether it be a homesteader, out beyond the last jumping off place, fencing in a patch of raw prairie for a pasture, the grain farmer extending the barb wire farther into the domain of the rancher, or the farmer constructing fences of a more permanent kind in our older settled sections, all are interested more or less in the fence question. And it is a question large enough to claim some attention. The cost of building a fence around a quarter-section runs anywhere from three hundred dollars up with additional expenditure for cross fences to divide the farm up into fields. Of course, a hundred and sixty acres of land can be enclosed by fencing, of a kind, that may cost considerably less than this estimate, and if one wishes to fence his place in such a manner that all classes of stock may be held in a field or out of it, he can spend a good deal more, but five hundred dollars for outside and divisional fences is a reasonable estimate of the cost of enclosing a quarter with a fair quality of fencing and dividing it into a

Now it has been discovered that the so-called inferior timbers, treated in such a way as to exclude the fungus and bacteria that bring about decay, will out last the best grades of untreated timbers and are, therefore, cheaper and as satisfactory. This is true of such timbers as cottonwood, willow, poplar, low grade pine and some of the gums.

The United States Forest Service has carried on a good deal of experimental work to determine the best materials to use in treating fence posts to prevent decay, and have reached some valuable conclusions in this line. The preservative advised by this authority is creosote, a coal tar product, in which the posts are soaked before being set in the ground. The posts, to be treated, should be thoroughly air dried, and the bark all removed. An apparatus of some sort must be provided that will permit of heating the creosote to a temperature of from 200 to 230 degrees, F., and allow the posts to be immersed for a period of from one to eight hours. The higher the temperature of the creosote, and the longer the post is immersed, the deeper will be the penetration

The idea of constructing fence posts of concrete reinforced with iron or steel is by no means a new one, but on the contrary such posts have been experimented with for years, and a great number of patents have been issued covering many of the possible forms of reinforcement. It is frequently stated that a reinforced concrete post can be made and put in the ground for the same price as a wooden post. Of course this will depend in any locality upon the relative



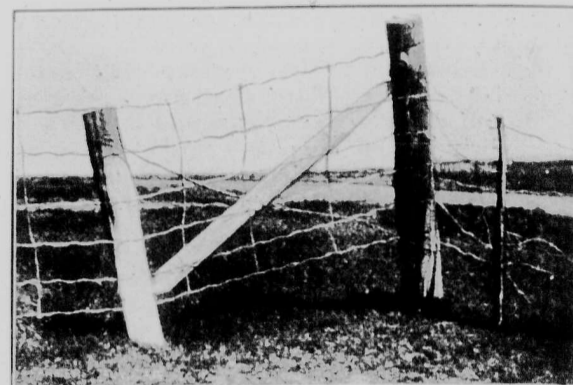
THIS ILLUSTRATION SHOWS A NEAT ENTRANCE, A LARGE AND SMALL GATE, WITH THE OWNER'S NAME AND THE NUMBER OF HIS SECTION ON THE POST TO THE SIDE. THE ENTRANCE TO THIS PLACE HAS A PLEASING APPEARANCE, BUT AN UNGRADED LANE, WHICH WAS AXLE DEEP WITH RUTS, WHEN THE PHOTO WAS TAKEN, RATHER MARS THE EFFECT OF THE WHOLE. A WELL GRADED LANE LEADING FROM THE ENTRANCE AND A PROPERLY HUNG GATE ADDS TO THE APPEARANCE AS WELL AS INCREASES THE VALUE OF A FARM.

sufficient number of fields to facilitate the carrying on of general farming operations. It is worth while, therefore, to see that fences are built in such a way that the greatest degree of permanency possible with the materials used, is secured, when one incurs the expense of enclosing and dividing up his farm.

The first point to consider is the foundation — the posts. The time is not very far distant when it will be necessary in this country, as it has become necessary in the States, for us to employ lighter, cheaper and inferior timber for fence posts. Either that or we shall have to use metal posts of some kind or concrete. Up to the present we have been accustomed to use such timbers as cedar and oak in fence building because these woods, resisted for a longer time than others the forces working to induce decay.

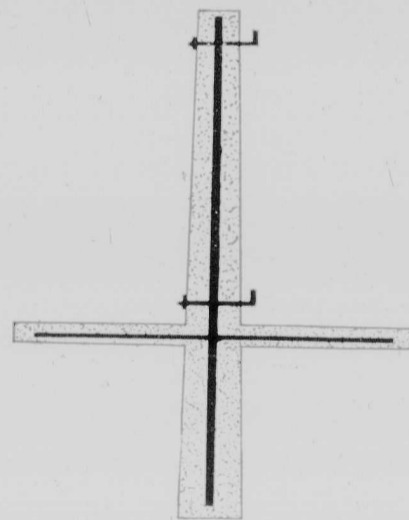
of the preservative into the timber and the longer the posts lasts when set in the ground. The cost of such treatment cannot be estimated exactly, since it varies with the locality and the convenience of the apparatus used, but in general the cost will vary from 4 to 15 cents per post. If an equipment cannot be provided for properly immersing the posts, the butt ends may be plunged into a vessel of hot creosote or the liquid applied with a brush. But the effect on the timber will not be so lasting as it would be if the post had been immersed in the preservative for several hours. However, it is better to apply the material even in this way than to set posts of inferior timber without treatment at all.

Concrete nowadays, is coming into general use in some parts as a material for fence posts, in the East more so than here.



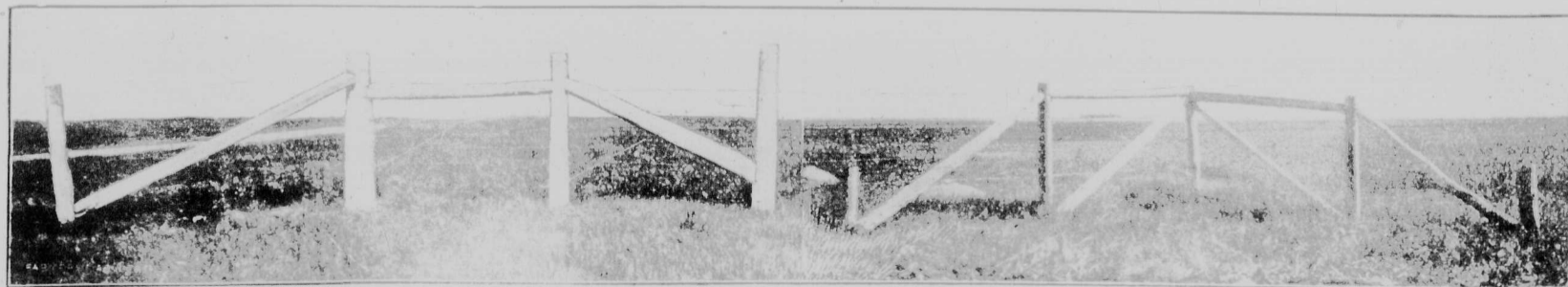
SHOWING A CORNER POST IMPROPERLY BRACED AND EVIDENTLY NOT ANCHORED AT ALL. THE BRACE HAS BEEN SET IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE PULL OF THE FENCE HAD A TENDENCY CONSTANTLY TO RAISE THE CORNER POST.

value of wood and the various materials which go to make up the concrete post, but in the great majority of cases, wood will prove the cheaper material in regard to first cost. On the other hand, a concrete post will last indefinitely, its strength increasing with age, whereas the wooden post must be replaced at short intervals, probably making it more expensive in the long run.



CONCRETE GATE POSTS SHOWING THE MANNER OF ANCHORING AND REINFORCING. THE REINFORCING IS BY AN IRON BAR PASSING THROUGH THE CENTER AND EXTENDING FROM TOP TO BOTTOM, OR MAY BE IRON PIPE OR AN OLD BUGGY AXLE.

In regard to strength, it must be borne in mind that it is not practicable to make concrete fence posts as strong as wooden posts of the same size; but since wooden posts, as a rule, are many times stronger than is necessary, this difference in strength should not condemn the use of reinforced concrete for this purpose. Moreover, strength in many cases is of little importance,



THIS CUT SHOWS TWO WELL BRACED CORNERS, TOO WELL BRACED IN FACT SINCE, WITH LESS TIMBER THE CORNER POSTS COULD HAVE BEEN BRACED AS EFFECTIVELY AS IN THE ILLUSTRATION. ONE BRACE ANGLING FROM NEAR THE BOTTOM OF THE BRACE POST TO WITHIN SIX INCHES OR SO OF THE TOP OF THE MAIN POST, WITH WIRE STRETCHED AND WOUND FROM THE TOP OF THE BRACE POST TO THE MAIN POST AT THE GROUND SURFACE, WOULD MAKE AS STRONG A JOB AS EITHER OF THESE.

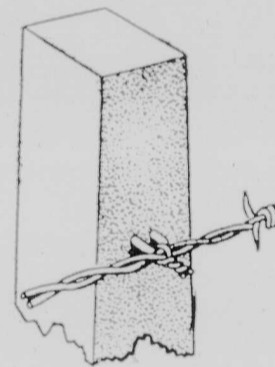
the fence being used and in such cases small strength and poor neat appearance. In a posts to withstand the means of reinforcement is required this may be post with a greater braced, as is usual in durability, concrete material of construction protection to the metal itself affected by expo



THE ANCHORING AND CORNER POST IS OF BUILDING. THE DRAWING METHOD OF DOING THIS, FEET 6 INCHES IN THE MATERIAL, NOTCHED IN POST BRACED IN THIS STRAIN OF 60 RODS OF FE NARI

structed of concrete indefinitely and require of repairs.

No form of wood on the surface or with mended. If on the decay, and if a wooden probability, swell by t



SHOWING THE MANNER ATTACHED TO CONCRETE BENT WIRE IS EMBEDDED WITH A PIECE THE LINE W

and crack the post. rods are used for bent over at the ends in the concrete. Twis be obtained at a re well suited for this been proposed and is the barbs make it ex



TWO TYPES OF WOOD CHIEF POINT IN AR

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ce posts of concrete is by no means a years, and a great of reinforcement. reinforced concrete. the ground for the it. Of course this upon the relative



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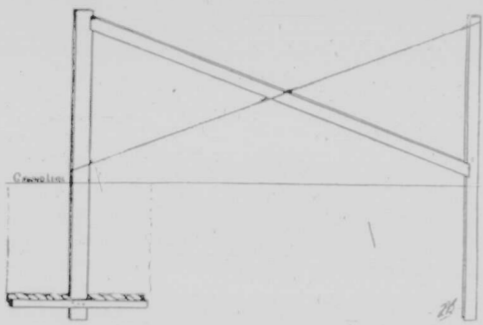
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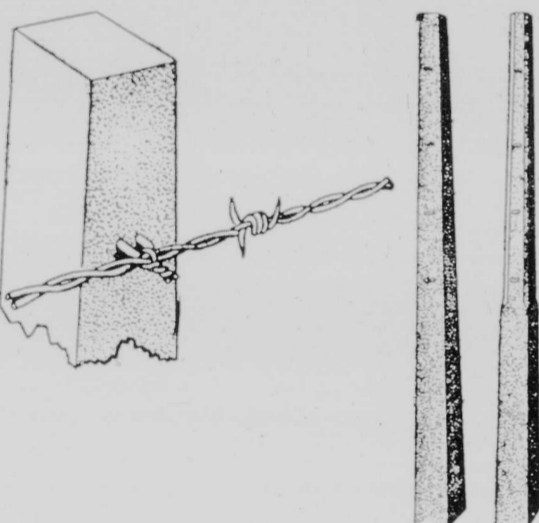
the fence being used only as a dividing line, and in such cases small concrete posts provide ample strength and present a very uniform and neat appearance. In any case, to enable concrete posts to withstand the loads they are called upon to carry, sufficient strength may be secured by means of reinforcement, and where great strength is required this may be obtained by using a larger post with a greater proportion of metal and well braced, as is usual in such cases. In point of durability, concrete is unsurpassed by any material of construction. It offers a perfect protection to the metal reinforcement and is not itself affected by exposure, so that a post con-



THE ANCHORING AND BRACING OF THE END OR CORNER POST IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE IN FENCE BUILDING. THE DRAWING SHOWS THE CORRECT METHOD OF DOING THIS. THE END POST IS SET 3 FEET 6 INCHES IN THE GROUND, AND THE BRACE POST IS 10 FEET FROM IT. THE BRACE IS OF 4 BY 4 INCH MATERIAL, NOTCHED INTO EACH POST. AN END POST BRACED IN THIS MANNER WILL WITHSTAND THE STRAIN OF 60 RODS OF FENCING AS HEAVY AS IS ORDINARILY USED.

structed of concrete reinforced with steel will last indefinitely and require no attention in the way of repairs.

No form of wooden reinforcement, either on the surface or within the post, can be recommended. If on the surface, the wood will soon decay, and if a wooden core is used it will, in all probability, swell by the absorption of moisture



SHOWING THE MANNER IN WHICH THE WIRE IS ATTACHED TO CONCRETE POSTS. A LONG STAPLE OR BENT WIRE IS EMBEDDED IN THE CONCRETE AND THREADED WITH A PIECE OF FLEXIBLE WIRE TO HOLD THE LINE WIRE IN POSITION.

and crack the post. If plain, smooth wire or rods are used for reinforcement they should be bent over at the ends or looped to prevent slipping in the concrete. Twisted fence wire may usually be obtained at a reasonable cost and is very well suited for this purpose. Barbed wire has been proposed and is sometimes used, although the barbs make it extremely difficult to handle

For the sake of economy the smallest amount of metal consistent with the desired strength must be used, and this requirement makes it necessary to place the reinforcement near the surface, where its strength is utilized to greatest advantage, with only enough concrete on the outside to form a protective covering. A reinforcing member in each corner of the post is probably the most efficient arrangement.

The concrete for fence posts should be mixed with Portland cement in the proportion of about 1; 2½; 5. A mixture of medium consistency is recommended because it fills the moulds better and requires less tamping. A mould for making the posts is shown in the illustration. The size of posts generally is 6 by 6 inches at the bottom, 6 by 3 inches at the top and 7 feet in length having two parallel sides. In using a mould it is necessary to have a perfectly smooth and even platform of a size depending upon the number of posts to be moulded. The moulds are painted thinly with soft soap before the concrete is placed in them, to facilitate removal of the post. The concrete is tamped in thoroughly in the corners, especially, smoothed off on the upper surface, the reinforcing steel or iron being imbedded in the corners near the outside, as the material is packed in. If it is desired to bevel the edges the two upper edges may be bevelled off with a trowel

each being to secure a simple and permanent fastener or one admitting of easy renewal at any time. Probably nothing will answer the purpose better than a long staple or bent wire well embedded in the concrete, being twisted or bent at the end to prevent extraction. Galvanized metal must be used for fasteners since they are not protected by the concrete. A piece of small flexible wire, about 2 inches in length, threading the staple and twisted several times with a pair of pliers, holds the line in position.

The cost of reinforced concrete fence posts depends in each case upon the cost of labor and materials, and must necessarily vary in different localities. An estimate in any particular case can be made as follows: One cubic yard of concrete will make 20 posts measuring 6 inches by 6 inches at bottom, 6 inches by 3 inches at top, and 7 feet long, and if mixed in the preparation 1-2½-5, requires approximately—

1.16 barrels of cement at \$3	\$3.48
0.44 cubic yard of sand, at 75 cents	.33
0.88 cubic yard of gravel, at 75 cents	.66
Materials for 1 cubic yard concrete	4.47
Concrete for one post	\$.22
28 feet of 0.16-inch steel wire, at 3 cents per pound	.06



THIS ILLUSTRATION SHOWS A GATE PROPERLY PLACED AND WELL PROTECTED. THE UNSIGHTLY CONDITION OF THE LANE IS THE ONLY THING THAT MARS THE SCENE.

while a piece of wood shaped to the desired form and size, tacked in the lower corners of the mould will bevel the other two corners of the post. The bevel need not extend beneath the ground line.

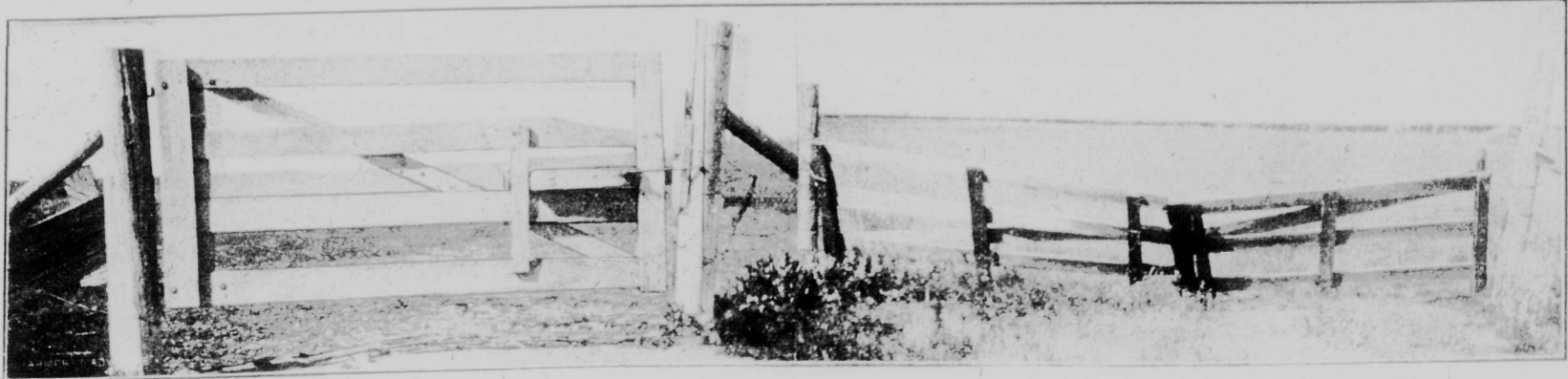
Care should be taken in handling the posts until they become thoroughly hardened. The ends and sides of the mould may be removed after 24 hours, but the posts should not be handled for at least a week, during which time they should be sprinkled daily and protected from sun and wind. They should not be used for at least 60 days after being made. After "ripening" for this time they may be set in the usual way. Corner posts of concrete require to be larger than the size given and more strongly reinforced with iron or steel.

Various devices have been suggested for attaching fence wires to the posts, the object of

Total cost of concrete and metal for one post .28

To this must be added the cost of mixing concrete, molding and handling posts, and the cost of molds, an addition which should not in any case exceed 7 cents, making a total of 35 cents per post.

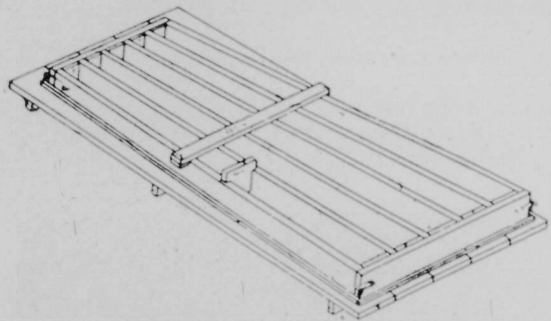
Illustrations are given showing the right and wrong way of setting corner fence posts. In all kinds of wire fencing it is the corner post that bears the strain and weight of the fence, the line posts serving merely to hold the fence upright. Consequently it is of first importance that the corner posts shall be well anchored in the ground and well braced to withstand the strain. The best way to anchor and brace the corner is shown in the illustration. An excavation is made three and a half or four feet deep, five feet at least in length with the line of the fence and eighteen



TWO TYPES OF WOODEN GATE THAT ARE FREQUENTLY SEEN. NEITHER ADDED TO THE APPEARANCE OF THE FARMS THEY WERE THE MAIN ENTRANCES TO. THE CHIEF POINT IN ARRANGING GATES IS TO SEE THAT THEY ARE CONSTRUCTED OF MATERIALS THAT WILL LAST AND HOLD THE STRUCTURE IN SHAPE, AND ALSO THAT THE POSTS THEY ARE HUNG ON SHALL BE SET FIRMLY ENOUGH TO RESIST PULL FROM ALL DIRECTIONS.

inches or two feet across. Notches are cut on each side of the post within six inches of the bottom end, into which 2 by 4 inch scantling is nailed and the post thus prepared is set in the excavation. It is as well to have a hole dug in the bottom of the trench of sufficient size to receive the butt end of the post. Earth is well packed into the trench until flush with the upper edge of the scantling, when inch boards, of sufficient length to extend from side to side of the excavation, are nailed to the 12 by 4 cross pieces. This gives a good solid anchorage and no reasonable strain will shift the end post from position. The excavation, of course, is well packed with earth, gravel or stone. The braces are arranged as shown.

Another way of anchoring is to dig the trench for the anchorage crosswise of the line of fence, nailing on the inch boards and packing in the earth as before. Either way is satisfactory. Efficiency does not depend so much upon the way the anchorage is made as upon the thoroughness



MOULD FOR MAKING CONCRETE FENCE POSTS. FIVE POSTS MAY BE MOULDED AT ONE TIME. IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE POSTS TO REMAIN IN THE MOULD 24 HOURS. WIRE REINFORCEMENTS ARE BEDDED IN THE CONCRETE AS IT IS PACKED INTO THE FORM.

with which the work is done. The point is to have the end or corner post so firmly anchored in the ground that no strain that may be brought upon it will raise it, or cant it to one side or the other.

It is unnecessary to say very much on the practical points of fence building other than those already touched upon. Most of us who require to build fences are able to devise means suited to the circumstances for stringing the wire on the posts, and no general directions are required or would cover this phase of the work. The chief point to be attended to in all cases is the foundation equipment, the end as corner posts, and if sufficient care and thoroughness are exercised in getting this part right at the start, the result whatever kind of wire material the fences are made of, will be as satisfactory as a fence of that type and material can be.

Some illustrations are given of gates of various types and kinds. There are a good many dilapidated structures on the farms of this country doing service as gates. And one or so are pictured. Since the advent of the steel gate, however, vast progress has been made in gate building, and it is only a matter of a few years until the old wooden structures have entirely disappeared. The cuts show some steel gates properly hung and the gate posts properly braced.

POULTRY

Cleaning the Poultry House

Lice exist wherever fowls are kept; but as long as the birds are kept healthy and the surroundings are clean as some little care can make them, there is little danger of the vermin increasing rapidly enough to cause much trouble. They thrive best on unhealthy birds, on sitting hens and on young chicks.

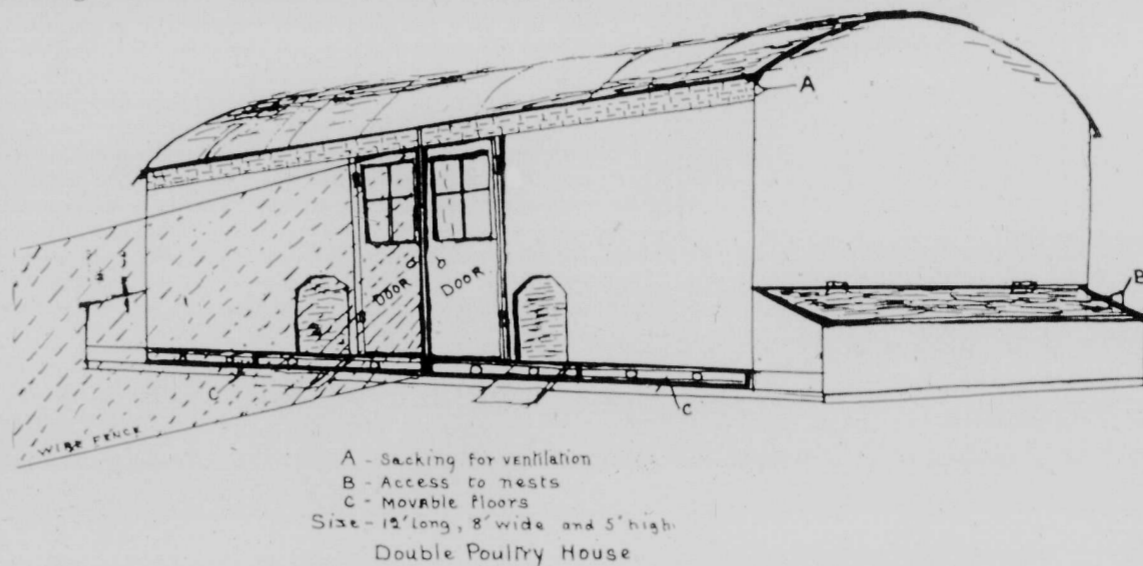
To rid a house thoroughly of lice is not a large undertaking providing one has a house built so as to facilitate cleaning, and is willing to give some little time once or twice a year to the business of cleaning the premises up. A few weeks ago we asked readers of this department to explain how they cleaned out their poultry houses and ridded them of vermin. Replies are appended herewith. First prize is given to Mrs. H. M. Johnson, Manitoba, and second to Mr. A. B. Smith, British Columbia. The query column runs regularly at the head of the Farm Department.

Keep the Fowls Healthy and Surroundings Clean

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

For success in poultry raising and egg production it is very necessary to have a good house and healthy surroundings. The poultry house should be warm, properly ventilated and well lighted. It is a good plan to build the walls of rough lumber and then lath and rough plaster on the inside. If built this way, it can easily be scrubbed and lime washed.

Here is a plan and description of a house, which I built and found satisfactory. The size was 12 feet long by 8 feet wide and 5 feet high. The nests were built at each end of the house, projecting out, with lids on, whereby one could get the eggs without entering the house. A movable partition was placed



SKETCH OF POULTRY HOUSE DESCRIBED BY MRS. H. M. JOHNSON.

in the center, and I had Houdans on one side and Minorcas on the other. Each flock had a yard 50 feet by 100 to run on, with a wire fence down the middle. I grew sunflowers along this wire on both sides, so there were lots of insects for the hens to pick at. Nettles and grass grew in abundance. Long shallow boxes were fitted in the corners of the runs, filled with sand, gravel, etc., for the hens to dust in.

To provide ventilation, the top board along the south side (see figure A) was left off and sacking stretched across. Windows were put in the doors as far from the nests as possible. I find that if the nests are kept in semi-darkness the hens will not eat their eggs.

Note the movable floor in this house, which I think goes a long way in helping to keep the poultry clean. This floor is built in four sections with holes bored through to allow a fresh current of air to pass through, without being drafty. I took the floor out once a week, scrubbed it, put it in the sun to dry, placed it into position again with a good layer of sawdust and chaff. The floor was built three inches above the ground.

The poultry house should be lime washed out about once a month, during the summer. Prepare the lime-wash this way: Slake half a pail of lime with warm water, put half a cup of disinfectant fluid, such as one uses to keep the dairy clean or carbolic acid; throw in half a block of salt and thicken with ground rice. Scrape all perches thoroughly as lice have a habit of hiding in cracks, turn all nests out giving the whole interior a good lime washing. Open the doors and lids of the nests and let the sun do the rest.

As for the surroundings, lots of green stuff growing is essential. The hens will pick around this and thereby get exercise, which is needful for a laying hen. Sunflowers make a good shade, and don't forget the dusting box.

Many poultry keepers pen their hens up in a bare yard, giving them any old kind of a shed to roost and lay in, and then wonder why their fowls are always ailing.

Make a frame of chicken wire and place over the drinking pans, and the water will be kept clean. Rub insect powder into the hen's feathers once every little while. Handle a pure strain, if possible, have a good grassy range in summer and plenty of straw in winter, clean house, good ventilation, fresh water, sand or grit around the place and the fowls will always be healthy.

St. James, Man.

Mrs. H. M. JOHNSON.

Some Washes to Use

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

To clean up a poultry house thoroughly it must first have been built properly to lend itself to cleaning in a time saving manner. The walls should have as few and small intricacies as possible, and roosts, nests, water shelf and other fittings should never be fixed to the building but attached by clips, hooks or in other manner, so as to be readily removed and carried outside where they can be emptied of all contents and completely cleaned. The house should then be cleaned of all litter and droppings, dust brushed from the walls, as whitewash can not put on

a dust covered surface, and if a ground floor, at least a couple of inches of the bottom should be removed.

The house should be well washed with any good whitewash, a couple of which I give below, put on with a brush with a spoonful of crude carbolic acid in a pint of water to each bucket of wash and the whole applied hot. I do not think a spray pump as good as the brush with plenty of elbow grease behind it. For the fittings I like to give them a spray of coal oil, after scraping them off, and then touch a match to them letting the blaze run over the surface for a moment or so, extinguishing and giving them a good coating of the wash. After the house has been cleaned put four or five inches of fresh, dry soil in the bottom, sandy soil if possible, and let the building stand empty for a week or so if possible before putting any stock in.

The proper time for this cleaning is usually late in

the wounded branches to fore winter sets in. If June, some trees are liable. Bleeding is to be avoided materially weakens the for recommending the planting around the farm neither of them send grow many suckers show to a garden, as they will give trouble.

To make the best shrubs, plant a double row. Plant the trees one foot place the rows three feet the trees so that those opposite the spaces in plant a row of small shrubs feet from the trees. I planted about one foot a hedge as any. If it grows very close at the hedge is not really need lows or the maples will for the garden.

For forestry purposes of poplars are suitable. from suckers, renewing without extra work when cut down will grow stumps. Maples grow in But poplars should be tance from the garden. suckers to a distance of the main trunk. The surface of the ground therefrom.

For a large garden, w out for appearance as we of hardy trees and shrub with good effect. Then had in foliage colors; an is such variation in the growth, that it is quit winter garden pleasin beautiful effects may b- duction of the white s- spruce and some other been tested and found farms. These take l- deciduous trees, but e- small they add greatly garden both winter an-

Just here I would li- tensive tree planting l- The time is not far dista for fence posts will be is quite possible for e- own fire wood in a fe- not belong really to ga may be, closely connec may be a part of a large lot. Each year a few ro next to the garden. three feet apart each w and shade the ground cultivation. While th- be cultivated with the planting them to the v are large enough. Tre in the late fall, while c very early in spring. cut from the new woo inches long, and near thick. Both ends sho slip set deeply in the t- two buds exposed. willows grow readily fro

It used to be thoug- grown in this country. some varieties of almo be successfully grown.

Currants are the ha- Almost all varieties ar a native black currant people, to the cultiv blacks will do well he a few prove perfectly h- ton is best adapted t varieties that I have t- tion. The Houghto- cultivation as the cu with occasional top manure, and pruning t will ensure good cro- Houghton gooseberries- cared for, these bush- of fruit for twenty-five In most locations se-

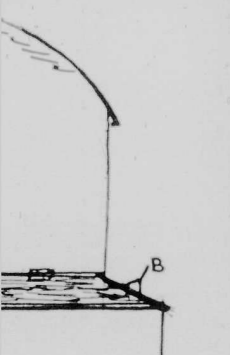
HORTICULTURE

Trees and Fruits in the Farm Garden

In laying out a new garden, space should be provided always for trees and shrubs. While the trees are very small they will occupy no more ground than ordinary vegetables. Other crops may be planted to within one foot of a row of seedling trees, and no injury will be done to either. But in a few years the trees will take the moisture from a larger space. They will also shade the ground, and this alone will prevent most vegetables from attaining to perfection of growth. At least eight feet of extra space should be all lowed inside a windbreak of trees. At first this space may be filled with vegetables, but later on it should be merely kept free from weeds.

For the windbreak I would strongly recommend the various willows, and also the Manitoba or ash-leaved maple. They both grow bushy and thick near the ground, and if the ends of the branches are clipped off, allowing them to extend from two to three feet beyond the trunks of the trees, then an almost solid wall of green will be produced, with a small amount of work. The clipping should be done in June, so as to allow

ground floor, at least should be removed. shed with any good give below, put on crude carbolic acid wash and the whole spray pump as good low grease behind it. n spray of coal oil, n touch a match to r the surface for a giving them a good he house has been fresh, dry soil in the nd let the building ssible before putting is usually late in



s lowest, just before y to go into winter e done before wet me say that unless ly free from moist- wise, it will be im- from disease for any and the mass are year will suffice to ndition, providing g boards are used or at least once a week t, or if obtainable, mney and emptied a wash of coal oil ks and nests should powder frequently.

bushel lime keeping ile slaking, strain, water, three pounds e, half pound Sp. lear glue dissolved stand several days

thin to a cream, s in warm water,

only. In any case and stir well while

A. B. SMITH.

CULTURE

Farm Garden

a space should be d shrubs. While ll occupy no more les. Other crops foot of a row of be done to either* take the moisture ll also shade the event most vege- tion of growth. ace should be all es. At first this les, but later on it weeds. ongly recommend the Manitoba or grow bushy and the ends of the g them to extend the trunks of the all of green will nt of work. The e, so as to allow

the wounded branches to heal over properly before winter sets in. If done much earlier than June, some trees are liable to bleed profusely. Bleeding is to be avoided when possible, as it materially weakens the tree. Another reason for recommending the maple and willow for planting around the farm garden is the fact that neither of them send out suckers. Trees that grow many suckers should not be planted close to a garden, as they will come up like weeds, and give trouble.

To make the best windbreak of trees and shrubs, plant a double row of trees on the outside. Plant the trees one foot apart in the rows, and place the rows three feet from each other. Set the trees so that those in the inside row come opposite the spaces in the outside row. Now plant a row of small shrubs inside, about three feet from the trees. I think the common lilac, planted about one foot apart, will make as tight a hedge as any. If it is seldom pruned, it will grow very close at the bottom. This inside hedge is not really necessary. Either the willows or the maples will be sufficient protection for the garden.

For forestry purposes, the different varieties of poplars are suitable. They will grow rapidly from suckers, renewing themselves naturally, without extra work in re-planting. Willows when cut down will grow up again from the old stumps. Maples grow in the same way readily. But poplars should be kept at a respectful distance from the garden. They will send out their suckers to a distance of twenty or thirty feet from the main trunk. The suckers run quite close to the surface of the ground, drawing sustenance therefrom.

For a large garden, where grounds can be laid out for appearance as well as use, there are dozens of hardy trees and shrubs that may be worked in with good effect. There is a great variety to be had in foliage colors; and for winter effects there is such variation in the color of bark and young growth, that it is quite possible to make the winter garden pleasing to the eye. Really beautiful effects may be produced by the introduction of the white spruce, Scotch pine, blue spruce and some other evergreen trees that have been tested and found hardy at the experimental farms. These take longer to grow than the deciduous trees, but even when they are quite small they add greatly to the appearance of the garden both winter and summer.

Just here I would like to plead for more extensive tree planting by farmers in the West. The time is not far distant when fuel and material for fence posts will be very scarce indeed. It is quite possible for every farmer to grow his own fire wood in a few years time. This does not belong really to gardening, and yet it is, or may be, closely connected with it. The garden may be a part of a larger field intended for a wood lot. Each year a few rows of trees may be planted next to the garden. If the trees are planted three feet apart each way, they will soon branch and shade the ground so that they will need no cultivation. While they do need it, they can be cultivated with the garden. It is a good plan to start tree seeds in the garden proper, transplanting them to the wood lots as soon as they are large enough. Tree seeds are best planted in the late fall, while cuttings should be planted very early in spring. The cuttings should be cut from the new wood. They should be eight inches long, and nearly one-quarter of an inch thick. Both ends should be cut evenly, and the slip set deeply in the ground, leaving only one or two buds exposed. Most kinds of poplars and willows grow readily from cuttings.

It used to be thought that fruits could not be grown in this country. It is now well known that some varieties of almost all the small fruits can be successfully grown.

Currants are the hardiest fruit we can plant. Almost all varieties are easily grown. We have a native black currant that is preferred by some people, to the cultivated varieties, but other blacks will do well here. Of gooseberries, only a few prove perfectly hardy. Of these the Houghton is best adapted to our climate. All other varieties that I have seen tried, need some protection. The Houghton does well with the same cultivation as the currants—clean cultivation, with occasional top-dressings of well-rotted manure, and pruning to cut out all weak branches, will ensure good crops of either currants or Houghton gooseberries. Once planted, and well cared for, these bushes will produce heavy crops of fruit for twenty-five years.

In most locations several varieties of red rasp-

berries do well. Cuthberts, Turners, Dr. Reider and Marborough are all reliable. They do best in light soil heavily manured and deeply worked. They should be planted two feet apart in a long straight row, and thoroughly, but not deeply cultivated *all the time*. Raspberries send out hundreds of suckers all summer long. These should be cleanly hoed out, leaving about six strong canes to each plant. Posts should be set along the row, and one strand of smooth fence wire stretched tightly on the posts, at about three feet from the ground. Then in spring the canes should be tied up to the wire, to prevent the wind and rain from breaking them down while they are blossoming and fruiting. If the canes are more than four feet high they should be trimmed back to that length in spring.

Strawberries should be grown more than they are. To be sure some of the plants may winter-kill at times, but as a rule a good supply can be easily grown in every garden. If they are well covered with snow in winter and spring, they will certainly live and thrive. Medium to late varieties are best, as they blossom after the late spring frosts. The ground for strawberries should be prepared much as for raspberries. My experience has been that they stand exposure in winter better when planted on clay soil, than they do on sandy soil. If the slope of the ground is toward the north, the spring sunshine does not thaw the plants out so quickly, and they are less likely to be injured by heavy frosts. Strawberries need clean cultivation, and should be well covered with clean wheat straw in winter. The covering should be left on until the ground is thawed out under it. Then it should be removed gradually.

Hardy apples are grown now in Manitoba successfully. Much disappointment may be met with unless great care is taken to procure the right stock. Much eastern and southern grown stock is sent out by salesmen. It may not always be the fault of the salesmen. I know of one case where the company for which a salesman worked promised to supply good Manitoba grown apple trees. The company in turn bought the stock from a well-known and suppose-to-be reliable nursery. The apple trees sent out to the farmers could not have been grown at the nursery where they were originally ordered. Few of them grew the first season; fewer survived the winter. There are a few reliable apple growers in Manitoba, and it is a great mistake to purchase from any but these few as yet.

Cherries are being produced in one or two orchards in Manitoba now. They are not grown extensively enough to recommend widely as yet, but we have great hopes that this delicious fruit may yet be grown extensively here.

Sask. BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

FIELD NOTES

Things to Remember

- Birds Hill Plowing Match, June 10.
- Provincial Plowing Match, Carroll, Man., June 16.
- Winnipeg Horse Show, June 24, 25, 26.
- Edmonton Exhibition, June 29, 30; July 1, 2.
- Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, July 5-10.
- Portage Exhibition, July 6, 7, 8 and 9.
- Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 7-17.
- Brandon Exhibition, July 19-23.
- Highland Society's Show, Sterling, Scot., July 20-23.
- Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27, 28, 29, 30.
- Neepawa Exhibition, June 30, July 1, 2.
- Central Saskatchewan Exhibition, Saskatoon, August 3-6.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Dr. Carman is in the West at present in the interests of the Methodist church of which he is superintendent.

W. L. Mackenzie King was sworn in as a member of the Federal cabinet last week, taking the portfolio of labor.

Arrangements are being made for the establishing of a domestic science course at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

The remainder of the buffalo herd which the Canadian government purchased last year in Montana, are again reported in corral, and will be shipped at once to the park east of Edmonton.

Entries to date for the good farming competition in Manitoba number ten. The societies already entered are Miami, St. Pierre, Cartwright, Woodlands, Morden, Birtle, Boissevain, Gladstone, Virden, and Minnedosa.

P. H. Roy, ex-speaker of the Quebec legislature and former president of the Banque de St. Jean, started breaking stone at the Quebec penitentiary on June 1st. Roy, by falsifying the bank's statements to the government and using its funds in private speculation, succeeded in wrecking the institution and getting himself into prison garb.

The deputy minister of agriculture for the Dominion, G. F. O'Halloran, with Dr. Saunders, superintendent of experimental farms and Duncan Anderson, land expert for the department, are in the West at present selecting locations for the three experimental farms about to be established, one on Vancouver Island, another in the inland fruit districts of B. C., and a third either in Northern Alberta or in the Northern part of British Columbia.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was opened at Seattle on June 1st. An enormous crowd was present on opening day.

A bomb was exploded in a Chicago gambling resort, wrecking a five story building and almost throwing into a panic the patrons of two theatres adjoining.

A mechanic of Cleveland, Ohio, has been posing lately as the missing Archduke John of Austria, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary. This is about the twentieth time the missing Archduke has been found in the last ten years.

Our English Correspondence

The Parliamentary Committee, appointed to investigate the question of imports of foreign meat into the United Kingdom, has issued its report. The Committee is of the opinion that a meat trust does exist in the United States; has existed for over a decade and controls over 50 per cent. of the United States beef trade.

The trust, in its opinion, is not at present sufficiently powerful to be a serious damage to the British beef trade as a whole. Three-fifths of the supply comes from home grown beasts; and of imported, a large and increasing proportion comes from Argentine and Australia. If the American trust can obtain control of the Argentine supply it might become a menace.

Britain's position in regard to sources of supply has changed but little in the last ten years—the home supply of all meats being 55 per cent. in 1898-9, and 54 per cent. in 1908-9. The beef shipments from the United States have grown smaller as the home population has increased, but this deficiency has been balanced by the Argentine, which country is now the largest shipper of frozen meat. It is evident that Argentina will play a more and more important part in the provision of the world's supply of beef.

The meat trades section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce is urging the government to raise the embargo on Canadian cattle. The Chairman claims that a meat famine is imminent, owing to the shortage in imports of Canadian and American cattle. To add urgency to the request it is stated that last week's supply at the Birkenhead lairage was only 800 compared to 5,000 to 6,000 weekly three years ago.

At the London Central Meat Market little fear is entertained of a meat famine and merchants ridicule the idea. Prices there have fallen considerably since last week under the influence of increased British and South American supplies—another example of high prices bringing out unexpected reserves.

The butcher's boycott on unwarranted cattle does not seem to have accomplished much so far. Sales of cattle without any warranty are almost everywhere the rule and in very few markets is any warranty given. The butchers, themselves, are not a unit in the demand, and farmers and dealers are still firm in their opposition to the warranty. Live stock auctioneers generally are on the side of the farmers. Undoubtedly in this second round of the battle farmers have, up to now, triumphed, and the shortage of cattle and brisk demand have helped to force the warranty question into the background.

A well known miller estimates that Europe requires about 1,100,000 quarters of wheat per week, and receipts are still below necessities. There is not much prospect of lower prices than prevail at present until the extent of the new crop is ascertained. English wheat has advanced in price again to about the same point as was recently attained.

Founded 1866

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

The Illinois legislature has passed a bill declaring void leases which prohibit children in apartment houses. The governor announced his intention of signing the bill.

The special Canadian census of 1906 sets forth that the liquor trade of this country employs 150 men for every \$1,000,000 of capital invested and pays \$66,000 in wages, while the average per \$1,000,000 invested in other industries is 470 employees and over \$198,000 in wages. It will thus be seen that for the amount of capital invested, the liquor interest, compared with other industries, is not a larger employer of labor nor a big wage-giver. — Brantford *Expositor*.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has written what he calls a morality play, dealing, he says, with a philosophic theory of life. "The point is this," explains the dramatist, "if there is design in the universe then such common and powerful factors as pain and grief are not chance phenomena, mere by-products of life, but vital and necessary parts of it, serving a useful end. In this play, a man is tempted to take his own life. He does not take it and the course of events shows how mistaken and foolish as well as wicked, it would have been, had he done so."

Professor Kraepelin, of Heidelberg, agrees with Dr. Osler in the view that alcohol is always detrimental to the system, and that its use can only be justified when it plays the role of a narcotic. It is also valuable in very hot weather, he declares, when a small quantity is added to the morning bath, or when the skin is rubbed with whiskey, brandy, or rum, the effect in each case being to keep the body refreshingly cool during the extreme heat of midsummer. Beyond this Kraepelin considers its use unjustifiable. He emphatically says it is worthless for old people.

France spends about five times as much on her army as she does on the intellectual training of her children. Germany gives to educational purposes one-third of the amount she devotes to military purposes. In Austria and Russia, the proportion between school and caserne expenditure is as two to nine. Italy spends upon her army nine times as much as she devotes to public education. Belgium is exemplary in that her military and education budget stands as eight to four. The only exception to this rule of priority in military expenditure is Switzerland, which devotes twice as much to the education of her children as she lays out on the purchase of powder and shot, and the pay of her defenders.

Prof. Flinders Petrie, in giving an account of the work of the British School of Archaeology to-day, said the great result of this year at Memphis had been the discovery of the palace of King Apries, the Pharaoh Hophra of the Bible, who was a contemporary of Jeremiah, B.C. 629-588. Hitherto no palace has been known in Egypt beyond the tower of Medinet Habu and some remains of a rather earlier date.

Following are the details of the palace: Length, 400 feet, very impressive; breadth, 200 feet; middle court, 100 feet square; painted columns 40 feet high; seven stone-lined walls 15 feet thick. The approach to the palace led up through a large mass of buildings to a platform at a height of about sixty feet above the plain.

In the ruins a scale armor, hitherto rarely found in Egypt, was discovered. Good bronze figures of gods were also found. What, Prof. Petrie described as the one supreme piece was a fitting of a palanquin of solid silver, a pound in weight, decorated with a bust of Hathor with a gold face of the finest workmanship of the time of Apries the Great.

A gateway and immense walls descending deep into mould indicated that there lay ruins of successive palaces built one over the other.

How Did You Do It?

"Did you tackle the trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?
O, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce,
Or a trouble is what you make it.
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only — how did you take it?"

"You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face.
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there — that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why, the higher you bounce,
Be proud of your blackened eye,
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts;
It's how did you fight — and why?"

"And tho' you be done to the death, what then?
If you battled the best, you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why, the Critic will call it good.
Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce,
And whether he's slow or spry,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only — how did you die?"

The Knocker

If "knocking" signifying the disparaging of people or projects isn't a good dictionary English word just now, it will soon have earned a place in the lexicon for its pithy significance. Perhaps if the habit of disparagement were not so common we would not feel the necessity of reducing the speech signifying it to such terse form, but unfortunately the knocker and his knocking are ever with us, and the music of the anvil chorus is heard in our land.

The knocking habit is seen most clearly in business, though more disguised, it can be discovered in every other walk of life. The merchant entertains his customer with an account of the poor stock and slack methods of the man over the way. Firms advertising in journals sometimes use their whole space exposing the defects of the goods made by their competitors, and have no room to extol their own manufacture. Editors and journalists sniff at the poor "stuff" printed by the rival paper. The man who gets a ring higher on the ladder of success is almost invariably designated a "four-flusher" by the fellow in the same line of business who failed to move up.

The pity of developing the knocking habit is that it is so useless. We are all human enough, or contrary enough, to want to take the side of the man who is being abused and to be irritated with the one who is doing the abusing. As a consequence the only result of the disparaging remarks is to make us think with less respect of the man who makes them and to attach less importance to what he says in future on any subject. Somebody formulated the concise commandment, "Don't knock; boost," and the idea is all right even if the language is alarming to purists.

A Little Different

The big fair at Seattle opened on the first day of June and will remain open until October. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which is the fair's proper name, has some uncommon features worth noticing. In the first place all preparations were completed before President Taft pressed the telegraphic button in Washington that opened the fair gates to the public on June 1. Usually the visitors to a big exposition who go within the first month, are deprived of some of the advertised attractions and have to pick their way round piles of lumber and unfinished streets. The promoters at Seattle began in time and worked with sufficient energy to avoid this unpleasantness, for in 1905 the first details of the scheme were sketched and there have been no idle moments since for the executive.

The ultimate success of any public enterprise depends entirely on the hearty co-operation of the citizens. That genuine spirit of loyalty does not depend on the size of the town nor on the stupendousness of the enterprise. The little town of Watrous, Saskatchewan, showed it recently when the citizens united and built a church for their town in a day; and it is seen in Seattle people in connection with their larger projects to show their faith in the enterprise and to make it go they have given lavishly of their money, have advertised the fair in every possible way, and prepared their city to receive and welcome visitors. The last named task has not been undertaken with a desire to part with the stranger from as much of his money as possible; one proof of that being the action of the hotels and restaurants, whose managers, beside subscribing to the general fund, have agreed not to raise their prices at any time during the exposition. This may appear a trifling matter but to those of us whose pocketbooks do not keep pace with our desire to travel and observe, it means a great deal.

Another notable feature was announced some time ago and has probably been carried out, namely: that nowhere on the grounds can intoxicating liquors be obtained during the whole exposition. Good sense was at the back of that decision.

Child Heroes

The report of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission supplies some very interesting reading. Out of the fund of five millions set aside for that purpose, 246 persons have received medals or money or both for heroic conduct. In cases where the hero gave up his life the recognition of his service was passed on to some of his kin dependent upon him. The list includes people of both sexes and of many nationalities in America, including Indians and Africans. There are several Canadians. A notable feature is the large number of deeds of heroism performed by mere children. The names of the brave boys and girls under eighteen make quite a respectable list by themselves. Most of the deeds performed by these youths were rescues from drowning of other children.

A seismograph for recording earthquakes will be installed in the near future at the college, St. Boniface, Manitoba. It will be the first instrument of its kind on the Western prairies. The most powerful telescope in Western Canada was installed at the same college last year.

A second party of Doukhobors, numbering 472, largely women and children, arrived at Broadview, Man., in prairie schooners, to entrain for Waterloo, B. C., to join their friends who have preceded them. The party evoked favorable comment for their intelligent appearance and cleanliness, and for the system and order apparent in the transaction of their business.

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HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

WHAT GIFTS ARE OFFERED TO-DAY?

He gave heed unto them, expecting to receive something of them. Then Peter said, Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk.—Acts iii. : 5, 6.

"All common things, each day's events,
That with the hour begin and end,
Our pleasures and our discontents,
Are rounds by which we may ascend."

Sometimes people try to act on this strange maxim: "Expect nothing and you will not be disappointed!" but, happily, human nature is too strong for such cold, colorless philosophy. Being human, we must live expectantly, and both history and experience declare that those who have great expectations—helping to smooth the pathway of their hope by determined effort—are the people who succeed. The lame man, who begged from passers-by at the gate of the Temple, "gave heed" unto the apostles because he expected to receive something of them. And he was not disappointed of his hope. Let us be careful to expect good gifts of our Father, and then we shall find that He is continually pressing them into our hands, that His "apostles" or "messengers" are always fastening their eyes upon us, saying "Look on us!" as S. Peter and S. John attracted the attention of the lame man. God wants to give us good and perfect gifts, but we can only really make them our own if we appropriate them. A father may send his son to school and college, may give him opportunities of culture of every kind; and yet all the fine teachers and splendid opportunities can never make a man either educated or cultured—the acceptance of these good gifts lies in the student's own hands. We have been hearing a great deal about Lincoln lately—a man of world wide fame—and yet I read the other day that "the sum of Lincoln's schooling was hardly one year."

But the whole of life is our school-time, and, if we fail to profit by that opportunity of schooling, it is entirely our own fault. Let us meet life in the expectant fashion of the beggar in our text, knowing that God is sending gifts to us continually by the hands of many messengers; gifts intended to help us to grow, strong and brave and beautiful in spirit. What a pity it will be if we drift carelessly through life—as boys often drift easily through school and college—and so miss the education offered by our Father?

God gives us the materials out of which Character—that glorious and everlasting possession—may be made; but if we don't use the materials we must suffer the loss. An artist can create beauty out of any material—gold, silver, marble, wood, bone may be carved into beautiful objects by a diligent and talented sculptor. Let us look at some of the gifts our Father is sending us to use. One of them is surely the great gift of Life. There is the great book of our Past to remind us how God has helped and guided us all along the way; how He has forgiven us and given us fresh starts over and over again. There is the memory of past failures to keep down pride and make us more eager to do well. There is sympathy with others to be gained from remembrance of our own sorrows and our own sins. There is courage and endurance to be strengthened by the remembrance that even the worst pain and difficulty is always transitory.

Then there is the wonderful, glorious Present to be welcomed and made eternal use of. Never imagine that your opportunities are narrow or your talents too insignificant to be worth much to God or the world. It is inspiring to remember that God

has called you—yes, YOU!—to do a work so great that even He cannot do it without your help, unless He were to destroy the freedom of will which has made man the child of God, and convert him into a soulless puppet. I mean that when God gave man "Free-will," He gave him the power of cultivating a beautiful soul and the awful power of flinging character away. God can easily do the seemingly "great" things. He can rule kingdoms, decide battles, heal the sick, raise the dead, feed the hungry, clothe the naked. But he wants to make each of his children beautiful, and—having put power into the hands of the children—a large part of the privilege and responsibility of the work rests on us. Like Israel of old, we must fight for every inch of our Promised Land, although every inch of it is a "gift." We must "work out our own salvation," as St. Paul warns us, although it is God who works within us enabling us both to will and to do of His good pleasure.

But let us return to the glorious Present. What gifts is it offering us to-day? Work comes and offers many things. I will mention a few, the rest you may discover for yourselves. There is the joy of doing everything well; which, after steady cultivating, becomes the deeply-rooted tree of habitual thoroughness. When



WHERE THE WILD ROSES BLOW.

Mrs. Garfield once found herself forced to make her own bread, says Gannett, she decided to make it a pleasant occupation, by trying to see what perfect bread she could make. It was like an inspiration, and the very sunshine seemed flowing through her spirit into the white loaves. She wrote to her husband: "I need not be the shirking slave of toil, but its regal master, making whatever I do yield its best fruits." That was the wonderful message of the Gospel, which ennobled even the enforced labor of slaves. No one could make them slaves in soul. If they did their work willingly, unto the Lord and not unto men, not with eye-service as men-pleasers, they were Kings in spirit, reigning daily over the Kingdom of their work.

And as it is with work so it is with one's daily cross, whatever it may be. One who endures it bravely, because he cannot escape it and will not sink under it, has still a height to climb before he secures the richest gifts it offers him. He must "take it up" before he can enter into the joy of Christ. Who said that no man had taken His life from Him, but He Himself had laid it down in free sacrifice. One who "accepts" pain, of body or heart, is crowned with a martyr's glory, even though the pain is inevitable and he cannot avoid it. Then there are other messengers sent by God with precious gifts to adorn our soul with new beauty. There are all the people we meet. Are we

allowing them to pass us by, without really touching their persons? The multitudes thronged and pressed about Christ one day, but were not helped by the bodily contact. One earnest woman pressed purposefully through the careless crowd, determined to touch Him—even though she could only reach the border of His garment—and she was helped instantly by His holy personality. The science of psychology is still very young, but we know it to be a fact, and we instinctively feel it to be a truth, that souls can reach out to influence souls without a word being spoken. Let us try to realize that no one is insignificant or powerless in God's world. Everyone we meet has some power and knowledge that we have not, and can teach us valuable lessons. God calls us all to help others, but he also calls us to take the humble attitude of learners; and we shall miss great good if we stand aloof from our fellows and do not try to reach their highest selves. Don't let us be content to keep our conversation on a low level, or talk only "small talk" among our relations and neighbors. We and they will find even the shortest chat far more interesting if it touches on more vital topics than the weather, the fashions or the crops. Do you find your neighbors rather uninteresting as compared with the men and women described by the best novelists? Then that is because you have never really come in touch with them. Any one of those neighbors of yours could have an interesting story written about his real

"All mine is thine," the sky-soul saith:
'The wealth I am, must thou become;
Richer and richer, breath by breath,
Immortal gain, immortal room!'"

DORA FARNCOMB.

INGLE NOOK

ONE OF SEVEN

Dear Dame Durden,—Another of your interested readers of the Ingle Nook wishes to take up a small corner. We have had such a snow-storm for the last two days; it is just like winter. But the hens don't seem to mind, as we got thirty-two eggs, but the ducks are not laying very good. I am a farmer's daughter, and since we came from England have been milking two cows every day for the last six years. I have seven sisters, but only one brother, and so have to help quite a bit. We have a lovely lot of house plants; such an assortment. Quite a lot of the ones that were in blossom got frozen. I will say good-bye for this time, and will enclose a recipe for plain suet pudding.

Half a cup of beef suet chopped finely, one-quarter cup of sugar, two cups of flour. Mix together, then add one teaspoonful of baking soda and two of cream of tartar. Mix with three-quarters cup of milk. Butter a mould large enough to allow for rising, and steam for three hours. This is very nice with sweet pudding sauce.

GLADIOLA.

RECIPES WANTED

Dear Dame Durden,—You will think I have deserted you this time for sure, but I thought I had better keep quiet and let someone else have a chance to talk.

It looks as if we are having winter again, and it has been cold enough for winter too. How many of the members saw the rainbow on April 1st? I did not, but I heard some of the people say it was brighter and prettier than any we have in the summer. They all seemed surprised to see it, and, indeed, it was quite a surprise, too.

You ought to get "Prairie Maiden" to send you some of the stories that she writes to be printed. I am sure we would all like to read them. She writes me some nice letters. I like to correspond with her. I correspond with Northumberland Lass too. She writes very interesting letters. I have not seen a letter from her in the "Advocate" for a long time.

We have finished housecleaning, and I am glad of it, too, for everything is always where you can't find it. The big girls at school are going to try and clean the school-house on Arbor Day, and give the money to the school library. We had a concert last month in aid of the library, so I think we will have a pretty good library when we get all the books.

Could you give me the address of the—M Music Co., of Chicago, Ill.? I sent an order a long time ago, but I don't think I had the right address as I have never heard from them since.

Can anyone give me a recipe for cream puffs and ladies' fingers, also cocoanut pie? A nice dessert for tea is made of bananas sliced in the jelly powder liquid and set away to harden. This is nice with cream too.

I guess I will close for this time, and I sincerely hope I haven't worn my welcome out, and that I haven't taken up too much space.

MINNEHAHA.

(Cocoanut Pie.—One cup of shredded cocoanut soaked over night in milk enough to fill with the cocoanut a large coffee cup. When ready to bake take two teaspoons flour, mix smooth with a cup of milk, place on stove and stir till it thickens, being careful not to scorch it. While warm, add one tablespoon butter. When cold put in two yolks of eggs, a pinch of salt, half a cup sugar and the cocoanut.

Beat all together. Fill bake. When done, a whites of the two tablespoons sugar to brown lightly in the o

Cream Puffs.—Cut butter into two cups let it come to the boil. Beat in three cups of two or three minutes. Beat in the beaten yol and then fold in the Drop into buttered 1 tablespoonful, leaving inches apart in the fifteen to twenty minu cut open, and fill cream or jelly.

Lady Fingers.—Take five eggs beaten light, sugar, two level t powder, flour enough 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cu size of a finger. D touch in the pan. I oven, but watch to ing.—D. D.)

A CHEERFUL

Dear Dame Durden, day for pleasant thou lar blizzard is spendi dissuade us from belie is, or should be, here. cannot live long, that then how we will ap! warn days. I oft weather is like life; v ciate fully the bliss! til we have had days the weather were cloudy days, we wou granted that it shou and not be as thank for the beautiful which our Northwest while it is storming little chat with D Ingle Nook members ing topic, housecle agitating the minds hardly seems possib year has passed sinc ing and doing before know how easy the e can be washed befor is taken off? The right out, washed back, and no draft t and they can be dor it is such a good jo really get at the earnest. Thankful through, all but tl stair windows, whic til spring comes, sash can be di hurried more than to have help, and t for the outdoor w best to eat all of as the old saying go You asked me s tell you of my rea sides the many ma we take, I have eni "David Elgenbrod," "Those Delightful Good Samaritans, others.

Someone asked hc reading. I think the worst of the y day and arranging t so could be had in if not, the eveni that way. But (while taking the r man should have spent in reading is and keeps the min ant channels.

I was so much pl one of our Nookers the "hen incubat grand, but was la ing the plan to th was hard to make it should be, but the idea, so I feel I want to send last year to the N as suitable for 19 think my letter al

BELATED S

"Tell me not in v That the spring, Keep great coat ar Put not all the

...the sky-soul
...must thou
...breath by breath,
...immortal room!
...FARNCOMB.

Beat all together. Fill the crust and bake. When done, add the beaten whites of the two eggs and two tablespoons sugar to the top, and brown lightly in the oven.

Cream Puffs.—Cut up one cup of butter into two cups of water and let it come to the boil on the stove. Beat in three cups of flour; stir for two or three minutes, then let cool. Beat in the beaten yolks of five eggs, and then fold in the beaten whites. Drop into buttered baking tins by tablespoonfuls, leaving them two inches apart in the pan. Bake from fifteen to twenty minutes. When cool, cut open, and fill with whipped cream or jelly.

Lady Fingers.—Take the yolks of five eggs beaten light, one cup white sugar, two level teaspoons baking powder, flour enough to roll thin, one teaspoon vanilla. Cut in strips the size of a finger. Do not let them touch in the pan. Bake in a quick oven, but watch to prevent scorching.—D. D.)

A CHEERFUL POEM

Dear Dame Durden,—This is not a day for pleasant thoughts as a regular blizzard is spending its might to dissuade us from believing that spring is, or should be, here. But the storm cannot live long, that is certain, and then how we will appreciate the nice warm days. I often think the weather is like life; we do not appreciate fully the blessing of health until we have had days of illness, so if the weather were all sunshine, no cloudy days, we would take it for granted that it should always be so, and not be as thankful as we might for the beautiful bright days for which our Northwest is noted. So, while it is storming, I will have a little chat with Dame Durden and Ingle Nook members. The everlasting topic, housecleaning, is again agitating the minds of many, and it hardly seems possible that a whole year has passed since we were talking and doing before. Do our friends know how easy the upstairs windows can be washed before the storm sash is taken off? Then can be taken right out, washed both sides, put back, and no draft through the house, and they can be done any time, and it is such a good job over when you really get at the housecleaning in earnest. Thankful to say, I am through, all but the outside downstairs windows, which will be left until spring comes, and the storm-sash can be dispensed with. I hurried more than I would in order to have help, and to be in readiness for the outdoor work. "It's not best to eat all of the pie at once," as the old saying goes.

You asked me some time ago to tell you of my reading. Well, besides the many magazines and papers we take, I have enjoyed "Yachting," "David Elgenbrod," "Doctor Luke," "Those Delightful Americans," "The Good Samaritans," and several others.

Someone asked how to get time for reading. I think by planning to do the worst of the work early in the day and arranging the tea, an hour or so could be had most every day, or, if not, the evening could be spent that way. But even a half hour (while taking the rest every busy woman should have during the day) spent in reading is a pleasant change, and keeps the mind running in pleasant channels.

I was so much pleased to hear from one of our Nookers that she had tried the "hen incubator." I think it grand, but was laughed at for sending the plan to the "Advocate." It was hard to make it just as plain as it should be, but someone has caught the idea, so I feel repaid.

I want to send the piece I wrote last year to the Nook, as it is just as suitable for 1909, if you do not think my letter already too long.

BELETED SPRINGTIME

"Tell me not in words emphatic,
That the spring has come to stay;
Keep great coat and mittens handy,
Put not all the furs away."

"Keep some kindling for the furnace,—
You will need it by-and-bye,
For the wind will blow so chilling,
And the snowflakes fast will fly."

Thus the weather prophet sayeth;
And it came, a raging blast,
A few days of winter weather,
As if it would forever last.

But the foot-prints left behind us
All are melted, and the sun
Tells us of some warmer weather,
When our seeding may be done.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Putting in the seed with patience,
Learn to labor and to wait,

Waiting for the glorious harvest,
Growing for us in the West;
Trusting, hoping, never tarrying,
Then we surely will be blessed.

PUSS.

THE AMATEUR BOTANY CLASS

THE PARTS OF THE FLOWER

Dear Chatterers,—We have talked a little about the root, the stem, and the leaves of a plant. Now we come to the flower, which, in some respects, has the greatest attraction for us all. All the parts are essential to the complete plant, but the flower has the added graces of beautiful coloring and sweet perfume.

The chief function of the flower is to reproduce. The seed that is to

Sometimes in examining a flower you would decide that there was a corolla but no calyx present, but by an understanding among botanists when one of these is absent, the missing part is considered to be the corolla, and the colored leaflets are, therefore, sepals, not petals. The hepatica or liverwort, and the marsh-marigold are good examples of flowers having colored sepals but no petals. Such flowers are called apetalous.

Next inside the petals of a complete flower come the stamens, also in a circular form called a whorl. The stamens are tiny, thread-like stems with balls or clubs on their tips, and these balls are covered with fine dust, usually yellow or brown. The stem of the stamen is called the filament; the club-like top is called the anther, and it is divided into two lobes filled with the dust which is called pollen. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6 are examples of stamens of varied forms.

The pistil, the most precious part of the flower stands at its heart for shelter. It is the seed-case of the plant. Each pistil is composed of three distinct parts, a hollow part at the base resting on the receptacle called the ovary, and in this space the seeds are produced. Rising from the ovary is a stalk of varying length and thickness called the style, which widens out in an expansion called the stigma. When the pistil has just one ovary and stigma, it is said to have one carpel. Some flowers, like the buttercup, have many carpels in the

little back-yard garden has to be put in with a hoe, and, worse still, I have a short-handled hoe, and I am quite tall, so it gives a tired back.

I find those lessons for the "Amateur Botany Class" very interesting, and I enjoyed an article in this issue on the growing of radishes, lettuce and cress. I am doing my first gardening this year and find it such interesting work. I have lettuce and radishes above ground already, and this is only the middle of May, and a slow spring too.

Have any sisters ever tried flower boxes? I wanted so badly to have the green vines running over the south window, especially in the dining-room. I have a large window, and such a sheet of glass draws a great heat there; but the cellar window came directly beneath it, and so I planned some way to have vines over the window anyhow. I am fashioning boxes about six inches deep and six inches wide, and long enough to go across the window. Have this nailed just below so it won't interfere with the screens. They could be painted or covered with birch bark.

When I read Bertal's letter, I just could not pick up my sewing until I had written, thanking her so much for her kind thoughts and for the promise to write to me. I wonder if she could write now—to-day—and perhaps Dame Durden would forward it to my address. It would be quicker than waiting to have it sent. I am anxious to hear about those two boys, and what it needs to manage them?

Can anyone tell me just how to make light cake good? I am perfectly truthful when I say that my bread, pastry, and general cooking is up to a good standard. My husband claims that I have mastered the art. But, alas! I've tried for years it seems, and it is only once in a long while I have perfect success with light cake. I can not be satisfied with one that is the least bit tough or dry, but I must, and will, get to be able to make a cake that tastes "delicious," and would almost melt in your mouth. I make fruit cakes, cream puffs, muffins, puff tarts, rolls, and steamed bread, brown bread, puddings, etc., with the very best results, and I do every bit of my own sewing, and the kiddies' too, and never make a misfit. I get along very well with my piano practicing, but I do feel sometimes that I am destined to not bake cakes! It's surely all in the way you hold your spoon!

I would just love to hear about fancywork any of the others are doing. It is very dear to my heart, and I manage to get a few minutes almost every evening when the bairnes are abed. Oh, dear! I'm afraid Dame Durden will chase me. If I could help anyone in any way it would afford me extreme pleasure.

Don't you all think that we of the weaker sex can be better employed at fancywork; sewing (learning to make digestible cake), and even planting potatoes, than meddling with politics, and thereby making men feel a bit insignificant? They are troublesome creatures at best, but we have just got to bear with them, and we might as well coddle them, and humor them. Ha! Ha!

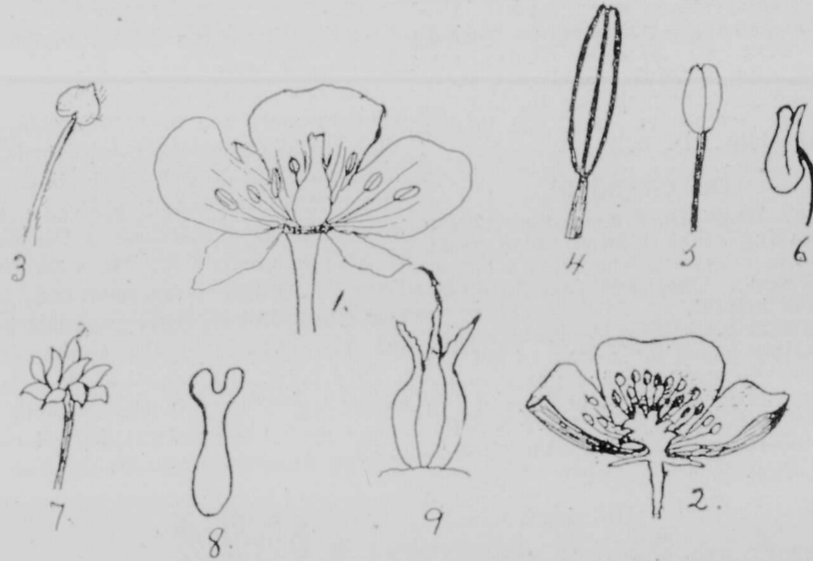
Now, I'll run away and sew, as I daresay everybody is busy but me, for it's really just the middle of the day.

EMERALD EYES.

(Good for you! Patience and perseverance will accomplish all things, and you surely have the perseverance. Somebody will be sure to tell you how to make a perfect cake. I can't, because mine never rise evenly. They are all humps and hollows—of interest topographically, but distinctly out of place on a cake. Good luck go with you, Emerald Eyes. Come again. You cheer us up, and that is always a good deed.—D. D.)

A WELCOME SONG

Dear Dame Durden,—Since you have so kindly given us the privilege of jotting down our thoughts, I will venture again. You know the meadow larks always come back in the



1 and 2, cross-sections of wild rose and buttercup, showing stem, receptacle, pistil, stamens, petals, sepals; 3, stamen of turtle-head; 4, trillium stamen; 5, rose stamen; 6, wintergreen stamen; 7, pistil of blood-root; 8, pistil of buttercup showing separate carpels; 9, pistil of trillium.

carry on the family is formed and nourished in the flower, and every part of the flower is adapted to that end. The brilliant color of scentless flowers is held out as an attraction for bees and other pollen-carrying insects, and where the coloring is less conspicuous the sweet odor draws the desired visitors.

The parts of the flower are arranged in circles upon the enlarged upper end of the stem called the receptacle. Usually there are four distinct parts to each flower, the calyx, the corolla, stamens and pistils. All of these are illustrated in Fig. 1 and 2, and are not difficult to identify in any flower. First, notice the receptacle, the widened end of the stem on which the flower is supported. Then lowest down, and coming directly out from the receptacle, are small leaves, usually green, arranged around the outside. Each separate leaflet is called a sepal, and the whole group is called the calyx of the flower. Just above the calyx is another circle of leaflets, but these are not green; they are white, blue, red, purple, pink or other shades. The whole circle forms the corolla of the flower, and the separate leaflets are called petals. Sometimes the corolla is entire, the petals being joined together as in the morning-glory or the Canterbury bell. Both calyx and corolla are present for the purpose of protecting the seed-producers, and when these no longer need guarding the flower-leaves drop off.

pistil. (See Fig. 7.)

The process of seed production is this: The pollen on the anther, though very fine, consists of definitely-shaped grains, each filled with a liquid matter. This must reach the inside of the ovary before the plant can produce seed. Some plants which have no stamens to supply pollen can be fertilized only when some insect wandering from flower to flower in search of honey carries the pollen by accident to where it is needed. The reason for the stickiness of the stigma is apparent. The pollen grain falls upon the moist stigma, puts forth a slender tube which penetrates the stigma, and pushes down through the style into the ovary. The liquid substance from the pollen grain passes down this tube into the ovary and uniting with the ovule, a kernel fastened to the wall of the ovary, forms the seed. If the pollen fails to reach the ovule, it simply withers up and comes to nothing.

AMONG THE GROWING THINGS

Dear Dame Durden,—It's raining, oh, so hard, and even if it does make the crops and gardens grow, it makes me feel blue, too. And I've been planting potatoes, and it's so hard on my hands! I've four blisters, and a tired back for my pay. I believe this is the first time for many years, not since I was a "wee un" that I have been guilty of planting potatoes. I do not live on a farm, you see, and my

ADVOCATE
SONS

And on all looks down, without a frown,
A placid, beautiful sky.

In the winter a soft white mantle
Wraps up it and all the earth;
But soon the songs of summer
Will bring back its joy and mirth.
BOOKWORM.

FROM JENNY WREN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first time that I have entered your cosy Western Wigwam. Father has taken the "Advocate" for almost two years, and we like it best of all. When school is open, I go every day. We have now had one month holidays, but school will open again on May 3rd. I am glad spring is coming now, for I like to hear the birds singing, and to hunt nests, though I don't take them. I like reading very much. I have read "Little Women," "Little Men," "Masterman Ready," "Arabian Nights," and am now reading "The Wide, Wide World." I would like to correspond with anyone about my own age (11). I was very sorry to hear of the death of Philadelphia. I would like to get a button if Cousin Dorothy would send me one.
Alta. (a).
JENNY WREN.

AN INDIAN OR A BIRD?

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. Papa has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for two years and likes it fine. I am nine years old, and I am in the second book. We had holidays most of the time last winter. We walk one mile and a half to school. Our teacher's name is Mr. E—. Would you kindly send me a button, Cousin Dorothy?
Alta. (a).
YOUNG CROW.

THE FIRST FLOWER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to the Western Wigwam. This last few weeks quite a few new settlers have been coming into Mirror Lake, and there are still more to come. There is a school built at Mirror Lake now, but it is not opened yet. Kootenay Lake here is rising very fast. It rises about a foot every day. There is a lot of snow in the mountains yet, and high water is expected this year. I go to school in Kaslo, and I am in the entrance class, but I am not going to try my entrance examination this year. There are quite a few wild flowers to be found around here. The first flower is the Easter lily. Its color is yellow, and it is a very pretty flower. There are a number of tame flowers blooming too. Hoping I will receive a button, I remain,
B. C. (a).
BLUEBELL (13).

THE SHORTEST ON RECORD

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. My father has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for thirteen years. I will close now.
SYDNEY S. MILLER.

Sask. (a).

WANTS A CORRESPONDENT

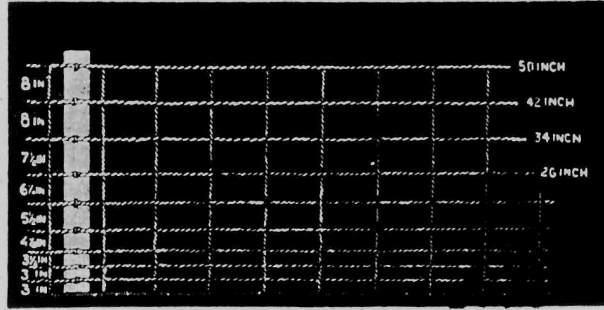
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—It is such a long time since I wrote to you that you will almost have forgotten me. I was very sorry to hear, in the last paper, that Philadelphia was dead. She always wrote such interesting and nice letters to the club. I am very pleased that you got buttons, Cousin Dorothy, and I am sending a stamp for one. We have moved since I last wrote, and are living at Was-kada now. I would like, Cousin Dorothy, if we could get a column for conundrums. I would like if I could get a correspondent from either a boy or girl. How old have we got to be when we have to leave this cozy little wigwam? My brother is going to write to the club. Next summer we are going to get the picture of our house, and so I will send one to the club. I have a little pony; he is black, and his name is Barney.
PRAIRIE FLOWER.

PRAIRIE FLOWER.

Remarkable Values in Needed Farm Goods

All the lines of agricultural goods we carry are the most reliable procurable from the best known manufacturers. The Eaton standard of excellence is a high one and is demonstrated to a remarkable degree in our farm goods. Our exceptional buying facilities account for our remarkably low prices.

Our Diamond E Woven Wire Fencing



has been on the market for years, and has been thoroughly and severely tested. For durability and strength it has proven itself the equal of any wire fencing made. It has perfectly flexible joints, allowing the fence to conform to the most uneven surface without cutting or lapping, and it is locked so as to prevent slipping, wires are spaced as shown in illustration, stays are twelve inches apart, making a fence close enough for hogs and strong enough for horses.

We are satisfied that we can save you money if you buy your fencing from us. The reason for our low prices is that we buy direct from the manufacturer, and in consequence are able to sell at a very slight advance on the cost of production.

Another line of fencing in which we have perfect confidence is the **LOCK STAY FIELD FENCE**, any one can erect this fence with only one tool. Full description of this fencing as well as gates and posts, will be found on page 289 of our spring Catalogue.

No.	Height	Weight per rod	Price per rod.
41V69	50 inches	10 lbs., 5 oz.	\$0.60
41V70	42 "	10 "	.55
41V71	34 "	8 " 5 "	.45
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Order Your Binder Twine Now

The harvest season is rapidly approaching and every indication points to a record crop. While we made big preparation to supply all our customers with Binder Twine, it is rapidly selling, and to prevent disappointment we suggest that you order your twine now.

It is not necessary that cash accompany the order, only let us know the amount you require—we will reserve for you. Our Twine is GUARANTEED to be full length, smooth, and even running, and furthermore: IF THE TWINE SHOULD PROVE UNSATISFACTORY FOR ANY REASON, OR IF YOUR CROPS ARE DESTROYED BY HAIL, FROST, OR EXCESSIVE RAINS, THE TWINE MAY BE RETURNED AT OUR EXPENSE AND WE WILL REFUND VALUE AS WELL AS CHARGES INCURRED.

	Winnipeg	Brandon	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton
Golden Manila 550 ft. to lb.	9c. per lb.	9c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.
Eaton Standard 500 ft. to lb.	8½c. per lb.	8½c. per lb.	8½c. per lb.	8½c. per lb.	9c. per lb.	9c. per lb.

Our Twine is put up in 50-lb. bales only,—10 balls to bale—and every bale is lashed with a 22-ft. Manila rope.

Diamond E Machine Oils

There are none better; they are of the highest Grade. This, our second season for handling this special Brand brings an increasing demand, far beyond our expectations. REMEMBER OUR LIBERAL GUARANTEE Get your orders in early.

	1 gal. tins each	5 gal. tins, each	Bbl. lots, per gal.	½ Bbl. lots, per gal.
Diamond E Harvester Oil	\$0.65	\$2.65	\$0.40	\$0.45
Diamond E Castor Machine Oil	.55	2.00	.29	.30
Diamond E Black Machine Oil	1.85	25	.25	.30
Diamond E Amber Cylinder Oil	3.75	65	.70	.70
Diamond E Dark Cylinder Oil	2.85	40	.46	.46
Diamond E Gas Engine Cylinder Oil	3.25	60	.55	.55
Diamond E Engine Oil	2.15	33	.37	.37
Diamond E Cream Separator Oil	¼ gal. tins .45	2.75		
Diamond E Neatsfoot Oil (Harness Dressing)	1.00			
Diamond E Threshers Hard Oil	1.00	3-lb tins, .45	100 lb. tins, \$1.10	
Diamond E Raw Linseed Oil	1.00	4.50		
Diamond E Boiled Linseed Oil	1.05	4.75		
Diamond E Turpentine	1.40	5.00		
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BRAND OF STOCK
FOODS AND
VETERINARY
REMEDIES,
THESE BEING
MANUFACTURED
IN A GREAT
MANY CASES IN
OUR LABORATORIES
IN
TORONTO.

The Eaton Guarantee Protects You from any Risk.

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

NOT FORGOTTEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I hope the Wigs have not forgotten Maple Leaf. When I wrote last, our corner was just called Children's Corner, but I like Western Wigwam better. I was very interested in Violette's letter in the issue of April the 28th. I would like to know how old she is. I thought when I read her letter that she must be quite a bit older than I

am. I am also a great bookworm, and have read quite a few of the books she mentioned in her letter. I wonder if she has read "Ishmael," or "In the Depths," and "Self Raised," or "Out of the Depths," and "Without a Home." The first two are by Mrs. Southworth, and the last one by E. P. Roe. I think they are very good.

I was very sorry to hear of Phila-

delphia's death. I am fourteen years old; am a little over five feet tall, and have red hair. I weigh about one hundred and three pounds. I go to school, and expect to write for the first part of my third this coming summer. My sister got a button from you, and I think it is real nice. I would like to get one to show that I am a member of the Wigwam.



6314 Child's One-Piece Apron, 2 to 8 years.



109 Yoke Petticoat 22 to 32 waist.

will be sent to you at a very low price. Be careful of the number and size. When the pattern, you need only whatever it may measure, 22, 24, may be. When pattern, write sending the age, to two weeks and where two for waist and for each number appears, sent.

Department," "Advocate," Winni-



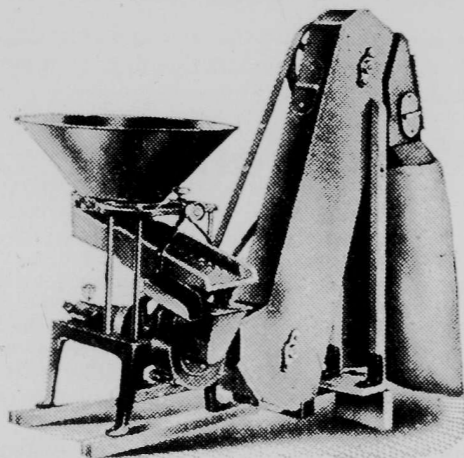
I am sending that I made up the evening and of other s all to-day. WORM (10).

ner was first rmer's Advo- Feb. 5, 1895. en to stories at, but the til then. The he new corner e, Newdale, ever sees or am.—C. D.)

me! he buffalo, nd so free,

me! abundance, k and high,

JOLLIETTE "CHAMPION" FEED GRINDER



This machine is designed for grinding small grain. The grinding plates are flat and are made in one piece. They are milled and faced carefully, and are securely fastened to the revolving head. The bearings have a broad surface and are lined with friction metal, which can be easily renewed.

The feed screw permits the operator to feed a large or small quantity of grain as may be desired, and distribute it evenly over the surface of the grinding plates. By means of a

hand screw placed at the end of the shaft, the grinding plates can be quickly separated or brought together. The plates can be adjusted to grind fine or coarse.

Every farmer, stockman and dairyman should have a feed grinder, because it is necessary to grind the grain to secure its full value when used as feed. A feed grinder will pay for itself in a very short while because of the time saved and the money saved that is paid to the customs grinder.

The Joliette "Champion" Feed Grinder is manufactured by S. Vessot & Co., Joliette, P. Q., and is sold in Western Canada by the International Harvester Company of America. Those desiring a power to operate the grinder will find the I. H. C. Gasoline Engine particularly well adapted for the purpose.

For full particulars relative to the Joliette "Champion" Feed Grinder, write to, or call on the nearest local agent handling the International line.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

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CHICAGO

U. S. A.



Dispersion Sale of About Eighty Head of Shorthorn & Hereford Cattle



From the Following Herds:

James Wilson, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail. About 35 head of his well-known herd of Shorthorns.

John Robinson, Eagle Ridge Farm, Innisfail. About 20 head of his well-known herd of Shorthorns.

W. Hodge, Woodville, Innisfail. About 25 head of his well-known herd of Herefords.

Keep the date open and don't miss it.

At INNISFAIL, Friday July 16, 1909, at 1 p. m. sharp

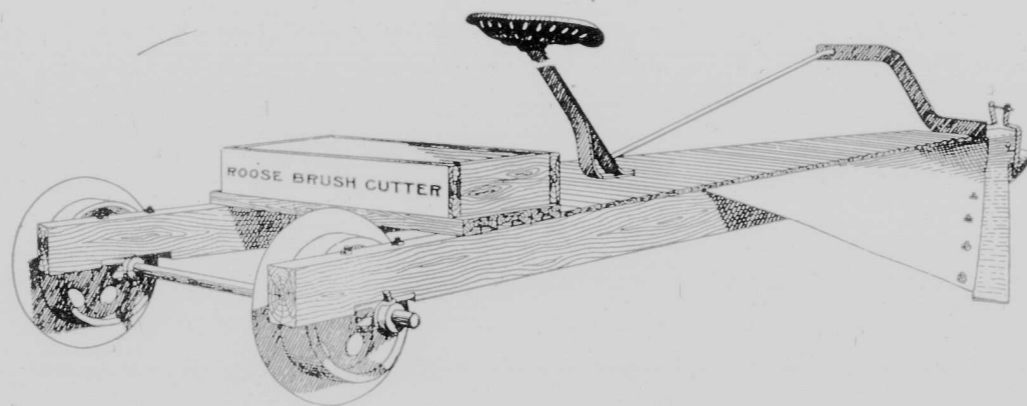
Send for a catalog. Terms: 20% cash, balance 4 months' credit on approved joint negotiable and lien notes at 8% interest.

S. W. PAISLEY, Auctioneer.

ROOSE BRUSH CUTTER

The greatest boon to the farmers of the West since the invention of the binder. Cuts from five to twenty-five acres of brush per day. Requires only three horses to cut the heaviest willow, and cuts close to the ground, leaving it so that a mower or plow can be used afterwards. Takes the place of forty men cutting by hand and does the work ten times better.

For full particulars write to the manufacturers—



McNAMARA & ROOSE, WETASKIWIN ALTA.

When Answering Advertisements Mention The Advocate

We have a Gourlay piano. I have taken lessons from three different teachers, but just a few from each one, so cannot play very well.

We have an incubator. We put one hundred and thirty-seven hen eggs in it, and expect the hatch off to-morrow. This is the third year we have used it, and we have always had splendid hatches, but last year did not have good luck raising them.

I have a little brother who will be two years old on the eighth of May. He has curly hair and can say almost anything. We think he has learned to talk very soon. My sister, who is nine years old, was sick in the hospital a month with St. Vitus dance, but she is better now, and has started back to school again. I have one sister nearly two years younger than myself, and she weighs about one hundred and twenty pounds, and one two years older than myself who weighs one hundred and fifty-eight. There are seven in our family altogether. Wishing the Wigwam every success.

MAPLE LEAF.

A GOOD TOWN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have not been to school for two or three weeks, because the roads are too bad. I am nine years old, and I have one brother and two sisters all younger than I. We live on a farm nearly eight miles from Dauphin town. Dauphin is a large town with some fine buildings. They have almost finished building a large brick post office, and are going to build a forty-thousand-dollar school. They had two schools, but one was burned last fall. I am sending a stamp, and would like to get a Western Wigwam button.

ROWLAND T. PARKE (9).

Man. (a).

A JOURNEY TO ONTARIO

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club, and I hope to see it in print. I like reading the letters of the Western Wigwam. My father has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and I always make for this little corner. I was reading that one of the members had died. I am going to tell you about a trip to Ontario. We drove into Swan River, a distance of eleven miles, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and we reached Swan River at half-past two. We waited until the train came in, and we got on the train. It started, and I did not know it was going until I looked out of the window. We reached Dauphin and exchanged there, and at Winnipeg too. I don't remember whether we changed any more or not. We came to a place called Aurora, and it was about twelve o'clock at night. I saw my uncle at the station, and I and mother went down to the hotel until he got the horses

ready. When we went down to his place they were all in bed, but uncle and cousin. My father came from Ontario in 1892. He went to Dauphin and stayed there a while, then he came up to Swan River Valley. That was ten years ago, and it was in the spring when the rivers were high. My father owns a half-section and one-quarter is a mile west of the other. We have ten horses and seven cattle and twenty-three sheep, about twenty-two pigs and sixty hens. We lost a valuable horse, worth about \$275. Kenville is just a small place. The train comes up twice a week, on Wednesdays and Fridays. I go to school every day, and I am in grade V. My studies are spelling, composition, reading, writing, drawing, geography, history (Canadian West), and music. My teacher's name is Miss McG.—Spring hasn't opened yet, and it has been snowing and drifting to-day. Well, I must close as my letter is getting long, and I wish to receive a button to remember this little club by.

HAROLD GRAY (13).

Man. (a).

A PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL

Dear Wigwamers,—I have read the letters in the Wigwam for a long time, but this is my first attempt at writing. I am going to tell you about our school. The name of our school means "peace." It is five miles from a prosperous Manitoba town. It is a one-room school with eight grades. Before Easter our teacher varnished the woodwork, desk, organ, cupboard and library, cleaned the stove and put up new curtains. In the Easter holidays we got the floor painted. We have about six blackboards, an organ, eleven desks, and one big desk, a cupboard, library, stove and four benches.

The school grounds are not very level. We have a pump, stable and flag pole. Last year and the year before we had a flower garden and the flowers grew well. We have the telephone in the school, and find it a very useful article. I will close with some verses of my own composition:

SPRING

Spring! Spring! Spring!
Now we see the birds on wing,
The crow he follows the winding streams
The meadow lark sometimes stops
and sings.

The crocus and the buttercup,
Are springing from the ground,
And signs of spring are on the trees
And everywhere around.

The gopher is busy at his work
To get his new home made,
So when the summer weather comes
He'll have from the heat a shade.

The flies are buzzing in the sunshine,
The bee his toil now has begun,
The brook runs by with laugh and song,
Because he knows what ends his fun.

Man. (a).

MUGSY.

ANTS AND MOSQUITOES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—For a long time I have been an interested reader of this club. I think the club is improving. This has been a cold spring. We have no seed in, but expect to start to-morrow. I would like to see Cousin Dorothy's picture in the paper. Our nearest town is Elbow, and is fifteen miles from here. We can see three elevators. We keep post office, and have church every Sunday here. I have four brothers and two sisters. My youngest brother is a little over a year old. Mother does not like this country very well, but I do not mind it, only when the ants and mosquitoes come around. I was sorry to see that Philadelphia was dead, but do not know what other member is dead.

LILLY OF THE VALLEY.

ROSS

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(Wholly Canadian)

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F. W. Jones beat
records at Bisley
with a Ross Rifle.

Sergeant Major, F.
won the grand
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No other Rifle w
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Makers also of t
ing Rifles which
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accuracy of the
arm with shapelin
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Outfit Free, Exclusive

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trade varieties we gu
recommended by Indian
Experimental farms.

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trees and plants wh
severe cold.

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can work whole or p
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THE DOCTOR: "A
and feverish. Gi
man's Powder an
be all right."

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IF YOU HAVE
who does not take the
tell him that we will
him a sample copy if
card requesting a copy

WINDSOR BUTTER SALT

Prize Butter

—the kind that wins cash and medals at the fairs, and brings top prices in the market—is always made with

Windsor Butter Salt

BRITISH COLUMBIA EAST KOOTENAY IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

It is a well admitted fact that East Kootenay is slowly but surely becoming the Fruit garden of British Columbia. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that our fruit is second to none and yet our prices for fruit lands and terms of payment make it easy for the man with small means to get a good start on the road to wealth. Get here early before prices rise.

Write us for full information,
BEALE & ELWELL, CRANBROOK, B. C.

HYSLOP BICYCLES

Bicycles are rapidly coming back into popular favor, the demand this year being five times what it was five years ago. We have planned for it in two ways—by getting the very best English wheel we can for popular selling, and saving to our customers all intermediate profits by filling orders direct by mail instead of through agents. In this way we can offer

\$50 Wheels for \$25

and give better satisfaction all round. The quality of the wheels is all right—only the best materials used and only skilled mechanics employed in construction. The equipment is right up-to-date and the machines throughout are such as we can thoroughly recommend. We sell automobiles as well as bicycles and our plan is to make wheels serve as a good advertisement to the entire business. Send for illustrated folder.

HYSLOP BROS., Limited
 High-Class Automobiles and Bicycles
 TORONTO, ONT.

the name of your charming sister." The Chevalier's eyes sparkled with delight as he read Angelique's name on the book. A handsome sum of five digits stood to her credit. He bowed his thanks with many warm expressions of his sense of the honor done his sister by "placing her name on the roll of the ladies of the Court who honor the Company by accepting a share of its dividends."

"I hope Mademoiselle des Meloises will not refuse this small mark of our respect," observed Bigot, feeling well assured she would not deem it a small one.

"Little fear of that!" muttered Cadet, whose bad opinion of the sex was incorrigible. "The game fowls of Versailles scratch jewels out of every dung-hill, and Angelique des Meloises has longer claws than any of them!"

Cadet's ill-natured remark was either unheard or unheeded; besides, he was privileged to say anything. Des Meloises bowed with an air of perfect complaisance to the Intendant as he answered,—"I guarantee the perfect satisfaction of Angelique with this marked compliment of the Grand Company. She will, I am sure, appreciate the kindness of the Intendant as it deserves."

Cadet and Varin exchanged smiles, not unnoticed by Bigot, who smiled too. "Yes, Chevalier," said he, "the Company gives this token of its admiration for the fairest lady in New France. We have bestowed premiums upon fine flax and fat cattle: why not upon beauty, grace, and wit embodied in handsome women?"

"Angelique will be highly flattered, Chevalier," replied he, "at the distinction. She must thank you herself, as I am sure she will."

"I am happy to try to deserve her thanks," replied Bigot; and, not caring to talk further on the subject,—"what news in the city this afternoon, Chevalier?" asked he; "how does that affair at Belmont go off?"

"Don't know. Half the city has gone, I think. At the Church door, however, the talk among the merchants is that peace is going to be made soon. Is it so very threatening, Bigot?"

"If the King wills it, it is," Bigot spoke carelessly.

"But your own opinion, Chevalier Bigot; what think you of it?"

"Amen! amen! Quod fiat fiat! Seigny John, the fool of Paris, could enlighten you as well as I could as to what the women at Versailles may decide to do," replied Bigot in a tone of impatience.

"I fear peace will be made. What will you do in that case, Bigot?" asked Des Meloises, not noticing Bigot's aversion to the topic.

"If the King makes it, invitus amabo! as the man said who married the shrew," Bigot laughed mockingly. "We must make the best of it, Des Meloises! and let me tell you privately, I mean to make a good thing of it for ourselves whichever way it turns."

"But what will become of the Company should the war expenditure stop?" The Chevalier was thinking of his dividend of five figures.

"Oh! you should have been here sooner, Des Meloises: you would have heard our grand settlement of the question in every contingency of peace or war."

"Be sure of one thing," continued Bigot, "the Grand Company will not, like the eels of Melun, cry out before they are skinned. What says the proverb, 'Mieux vaut engin que force' (craft beats strength)? The Grand Company must prosper as the first condition of life in New France. Perhaps a year or two of repose may not be amiss, to revictual and reinforce the Colony; and by that time we shall be ready to pick the lock of Bellona's temple again and cry Vive la guerre! Vive la Grande Compagnie! more merrily than ever!"

Bigot's far-reaching intellect forecast the course of events, which remained so much subject to his own direction after the peace of Aix la Chapelle—a peace which in America was never a peace at all, but only an armed and troubled truce between

the clashing interests and rival ambitions of the French and English in the New World.

The meeting of the Board of Managers of the Grand Company broke up, and—a circumstance that rarely happened—without the customary debauch. Bigot, preoccupied with his own projects, which reached far beyond the mere interests of the Company, retired to his couch. Cadet, Vatin, and Penisault, forming an interior circle of the Friponne, had certain matters to shape for the Company's eye. The rings of corruption in the Grand Company descended, narrower and more black and precipitous, down to the bottom where Bigot sat, the Demiurgos of all.

The Chevalier des Meloises was rather proud of his sister's beauty and cleverness, and in truth a little afraid of her. They lived together harmoniously enough, so long as each allowed the other his or her own way. Both took it, and followed the other his or her own way. Both took it, and followed their own pleasures, and were not usually disagreeable to one another, except when Angelique commented on what she called his penuriousness, and he upon her extravagance, in the financial administration of the family of the Des Meloises.

The Chevalier was highly delighted to-day to be able to inform Angelique of her good fortune in becoming a partner of the Friponne and that too by grace of his Excellency the Intendant. The information filled Angelique with delight, not only because it made her independent of her brother's mismanagement of money, but it opened a door to her wildest hopes. In that gift her ambition found a potent ally to enable her to resist the appeal to her heart which she knew would be made to-night by Le Gardeur de Repentigny.

The Chevalier des Meloises had no idea of his sister's own aims. He had long nourished a foolish fancy that, if he had not obtained the hand of the wealthy and beautiful heiress of Repentigny, it was because he had not proposed. Something to-day had suggested the thought that unless he did propose soon his chances would be nil, and another might secure the prize which he had in his vain fancy set down as his own.

He hinted to Angelique to-day that he had almost resolved to marry, and his projected alliance with the noble and wealthy house of Tilly could be easily accomplished if Angelique would only do her share, as a sister ought, in securing her brother's fortune and happiness.

"How?" asked she, looking up savagely, for she knew well at what her brother was driving.

"By your accepting Le Gardeur without more delay! All the city knows he is mad in love, and would marry you any day you choose if you wore only the hair on your head. He would ask no better fortune!"

"It is useless to advise me, Renaud!" said she, "and whether I take Le Gardeur or no it would not help your chance with Amelie! I am sorry for it, for Amelie is a prize, Renaud! but not for you at any price. Let me tell you, that desirable young lady will become the bride of Pierre Philibert, and the bride of no other man living."

"You give one cold encouragement, sister! But I am sure, if you would only marry Le Gardeur, you could easily, with your tact and cleverness, induce Amelie to let me share the Tilly fortune. There are chests full of gold in the old Manor House, and a crow could hardly fly in a day over their broad lands!"

"Perfectly useless, brother! Amelie is not like most girls. She would refuse the hand of a king for the sake of the man she loves, and she loves Pierre Philibert to his finger-ends. She has married him in her heart a thousand times. I hate paragons of women, and would scorn to be one, but I tell you, brother, Amelie is a paragon of a girl, without knowing it!"

"Hum, I never tried my hand on a paragon: I should like to do so," replied he, with a smile of decided con-

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 —is within reach of n
 and woman who earn
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Your Little Girl Can Do
 WITH THE
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 or other subjects. And
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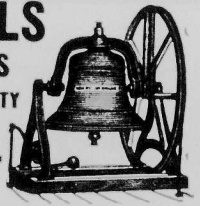


Your Little Girl Can Do The Washing WITH THE "New Century" Washing Machine

It's far easier than churning or running a sewing machine. No rubbing—no work. Just turn the handle for 5 minutes and the clothes are washed—snowy white. Has a strong wringer stand that allows the water to drain right into the tub. Price delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec—\$9.50. Our booklet tells how to turn wash day into child's play. Write for free copy. 33 Dowsell Mfg. Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

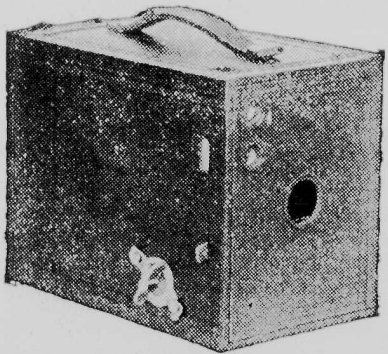
CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY FULLY WARRANTED MESHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO. BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A. Established 1855



A Free No. 2 Brownie Camera

With this Camera you can take many photos of farm scenes, favorite animals, or other subjects. And the Camera will not cost you anything.



Description—For rectangular pictures 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. Capacity, 6 exposures. Size of camera, 5 1/2 x 4 x 3 1/4 inches. Weight 13 ounces. Lens, Meniscus, fixed 4 1/2-inch focus. Shutter, Eastman rotary, with three stops. Two finders.

A reliable article made by a firm that has a reputation for turning out only first-class goods. Simple to understand, easy to operate, and works with most satisfactory accuracy. Can't be bought for less than \$2

Send Three New Subscribers at \$1.50 each, to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Winnipeg, and the camera will be forwarded to you, securely packed and carriage prepaid.

Commence now to get your friends interested, and when you receive the camera you can take their pictures.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

confidence in his powers. "I fancy they are just like other women when you can catch them with their armor off."

"Yes, but women like Amelie never lay off their armor! They seem born in it, like Minerva. But vanity will not let you believe me, Renaud! So go try her, and tell me your luck! She won't scratch you, nor scold. Amelie is a lady, and will talk to you like a queen. But she will give you a polite reply to your proposal that will improve your opinions of our sex."

"You are mocking me, Aggelique, as you always do! One never knows when you are in jest or when in earnest. Even when you get angry, it is often unreal and for a purpose! I want you to be serious for once. The fortune of the Tillys and De Repentignys is the best in New France, and we can make it ours if you will help me."

"I am serious enough in wishing you those chests full of gold, and those broad lands that a crow cannot fly over in a day; but I must forego my share of them, and so must you yours, brother!" Angelique leaned back in her chair, desiring to stop further discussion of a topic she did not like to hear.

"Why must you forego your share of the De Repentigny fortune, Angelique? You could call it your own any day you chose by giving your finger to Le Gardeur! You do really puzzle me."

The Chevalier did look perplexed at his inscrutable sister, who only smiled over the table at him, as she nonchalantly cracked nuts and sipped her wine by drops.

"Of course I puzzle you, Renaud!" said she at last. "I am a puzzle to myself sometimes. But you see there are so many men in the world,—poor ones are so plenty, rich ones so scarce, and sensible ones hardly to be found at all,—that a woman may be excused for selling herself to the highest bidder. Love is a commodity only spoken of in romances or in the patois of milkmaids now-a-days!"

"Zounds, Angelique! you would try the patience of all the saints in the calendar! I shall pity the fellow you take in! Here is the fairest fortune in the Colony about to fall into the hands of Pierre Philibert—whom Satan confound for his assurance! A fortune which I always regarded as my own!"

"It shows the folly and vanity of your sex! You never spoke a word to Amelie de Repentigny in the way of wooing in your life! Girls like her don't drop into men's arms just for the asking."

"Pshaw! as if she would refuse me if you only acted a sister's part! But you are impenetrable as a rock, and the whole of your fickle sex could not match your vanity and caprice, Angelique."

She rose quickly with a provoked air.

"You are getting so complimentary to my poor sex, Renaud," said she, "that I must really leave you to yourself, and I could scarcely leave you in worse company."

"You are so bitter and sarcastic upon one!" replied he, tartly; "my only desire was to secure a good fortune for you, and another for myself. I don't see, for my part, what women are made for, except to mar everything a man wants to do for himself and for them!"

"Certainly everything should be done for us, brother; but I have no defence to make for my sex, none! I dare say we women deserve all that men think of us, but then it is impolite to tell us so to our faces. Now, as I advised you, Renaud, I would counsel you to study gardening, and you may one day arrive at as great distinction as the Marquis de Vandriere—you may cultivate chou chou if you cannot raise a bride like Amelie de Repentigny."

Angelique knew her brother's genius was not penetrating, or she would scarcely have ventured this broad allusion to the brother of La Pompadour, who, by virtue of his relationship to the Court favorite, had recently been created Director of the



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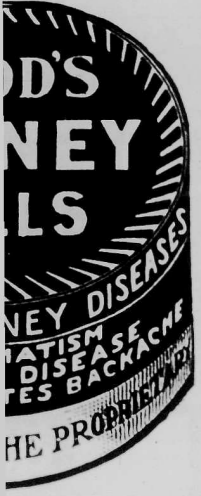
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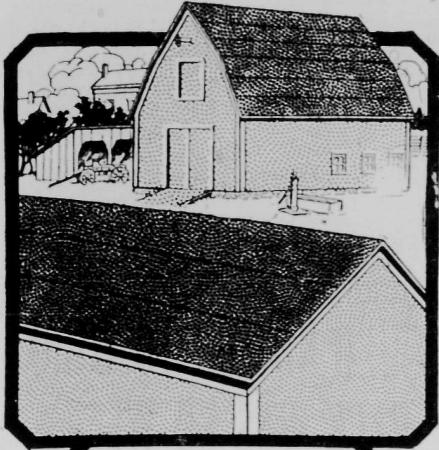
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Nellie Gray of Hickory Hill —15332—, with 9,981 lbs. milk and 402.88 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 470. lbs. butter in 330 days. Bred and owned by N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

Barton Princess —9273—, with 9,580 lbs. milk in 331 days, and 381.35 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 444.91 lbs. butter. Bred by J. A. R. Anderson, Hamilton, Ont. Owned by A. S. Turner, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.

Little Queen 2nd —9239—, with 9,397 lbs. milk, and 375.44 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 438 lbs. butter in 310 days. Bred by Wm. Stewart, Jr., & Son, Menie, Ont. Owned by A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis, B. C.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

Snowflake of Hickory Hill —23481—, with 9,182 lbs. milk and 362.41 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 422.61 lbs. butter in 365 days. Bred and owned by N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

THREE-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

Isaleigh Nancy 1st —20525—, with 8,184 lbs. milk, and 316.16 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 368.85 lbs. butter in 288 days. Bred and owned by J. N. Greenfields, Danville, Que.

Beauty of Shannon Bank —23519—, with 7,677 lbs. milk, and 354.47 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 413.55 lbs. butter in 327 days. Bred and owned by W. H. Tran, Cedar Grove, Ont.

TWO-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

Bessie 16th of Neidpath —21468—, with 7,625 lbs. milk, and 330.78 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 385.91 lbs. butter in 358 days. Bred and owned by W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont. Forty-nine cows and heifers have registered since the commencement of the test. The entries of 69 cows and heifers have been accepted since January 1st, 1909.

An old Irishman named Casey made a lot of money as a contractor, and built a fine house for his children. The sons and daughters were much ashamed of the plebian father and Casey was always kept in the rear of the house when they had a party or a reception. One day Casey died, and there was a great to-do about it. The children had a fine coffin with plenty of flowers, and Casey was laid in state in the parlor. That evening an old Irish woman, who had known Casey when he was a laborer, came and asked to see the face of her dead friend. She walked up to the coffin, took a long look, and said: "Faith Casey, an' the've let ye into the parlor at lasht."

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Good Farmer Heck possessed a hen which yielded eggs of gold. He went to market now and then and there the product sold. The bidders even stood in line, the prices were the best. The gold was twenty carats fine and stood the acid test.

But other farmers bidders sought for real eggs withal. The prices that these real eggs brought made golden eggs look small. So homeward hastened Farmer Heck, an angry man, indeed. And wrung the golden biddy's neck and had her fricassee.

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antiseptic solution, carbolic acid or creolin, 1 part to a hundred of water, then dust on a powder of equal parts of iodoform and boracic acid. Keep him in a clean loose box until the inflammation subsides and the wounds heal, then turn him out on pasture

SUPPURATING LYMPHANGITIS

I have a horse with a stock leg. A week ago it broke at the ankle and a lot of water and pus ran from it, and is still running. There is quite a cavity where this pus is leaving. The lameness and swelling is getting less since the pus started to run. Please prescribe treatment in your valuable paper.

Sask. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your horse is suffering from an attack of lymphangitis, which has supplicated (pus has formed). If he is in good condition prepare him for physic by feeding bran mash only for a whole day. Next morning give him a ball composed of barbadoes aloes from eight to ten drams (according to size of the horse) calomel one dram, powdered ginger two drams, and soft soap sufficient to form a ball. Roll up in soft paper and administer. Continue to feed bran mash until he commences to purge, then feed half his usual allowance of hay and grain, increasing the amount as purging ceases. Wash out the cavity several times a day with a carbolic or creolin solution, and dust on iodoform. Just as soon as the horse is fit, turn him out on grass.

TUMORS IN COW'S TEATS

I have a cow that calved three months ago. It is her first calf. In two of her teats lumps are growing. They seem to grow larger every day. She also passes blood with her milk, sometimes her milk is almost red. She is very thin but has a good appetite.

Man. J. M.

Ans.—The lumps you feel in the cow's teats are neoplasms (tumors) which are of a very vascular nature, that is, they easily bleed. The only treatment is to have them removed. This can be accomplished by your local veterinarian.

SCROTAL HERNIA

I have a colt, over one month old, that was ruptured between bag and sheath at birth. What should I do in such a case?

Sask. J. T. M.

Ans.—This is scrotal hernia. The condition is often met with in colts, and usually disappears as the colt grows and develops. However, there are cases in which the contents of the hernial sac are liable to cause serious trouble, that is when a knuckle of bowel has descended and become imprisoned with the portion of food it may contain, the bowel becomes strangulated. In these cases great pain is manifested. The colt appears to be suffering from ordinary colic. If relief is not early obtained, the animal will die. A competent veterinary surgeon would be able to put matters right if called in before inflammation sets in. On the other hand, the contents of the sac will be misentery, that is, the fatty covering of the bowels. This is not serious and may be removed with the knife by the surgeon when the colt is castrated, but it has usually receded back into the abdominal cavity before the colt is old enough for castration.

COLOR OF ORPINGTON EGGS

What is the standard color of Buff Orpington eggs? Some of my hens are laying light-colored eggs and some brown. Are light-colored eggs an indication of impure breeding?

Sask. READER.

Ans.—The color of Buff Orpington eggs should be brown. It is, however, no indication that the birds are not pure-bred if eggs laid vary to a light color, as this is a characteristic of all breeds laying plain brown-colored eggs. I might add, however, that if care is taken in selecting the eggs for hatching purposes that the difficulty of light-colored eggs appearing will be largely overcome.

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MISCELLANEOUS

"One day," related Denny to his friend Jerry, "when Oi had wandered too far inland on me shore, Oi suddenly found that there was a great big haythen, tin feet tall, chasin' me wid a knife as long as yer arm. Oi took to me heels an' for fifty miles along the road we had it nip an' tuck. Thin Oi turned into the woods an' we run for one hundred an' twinty miles more, wid him gainin' on me steadily, owin' to his knowledge of the country. Finally, just as Oi could feel his hot breath burnin' on the back of me neck, we came to a big lake. Wid one great leap Oi landed safe on the opposite shore, leavin' me pursurer confounded and impotent wid rage."

"Faith an' that was no great jump," commented Jerry, "considerin' the runnin' start ye had."

The debating society of a Lancashire border town was discussing the career of R. L. Stevenson. There seemed to be a consensus of opinion amongst the hard-headed members that Stevenson made a great mistake in giving up the family occupation of lighthouse construction for such a trivial literary career. As one debater put it, 'engineering has more money in it than authoring.' But a lady member came to the rescue: 'Do you know that Mr. Crockett has praised Stevenson's books?' she asked. And the meeting felt that at all events they must make allowances.

The Honorable and Reverend James Smilax was an austere man, and as such was accepted by Miss MacSimpson. But he was once known to make a joke.

He was learning Italian preparatory to his honeymoon in Venice.

'Suppose,' said his instructress and wife-elect, 'you were asked, "Where is your luggage?" What would you say?'

'Well, my dear,' he replied, 'if I was in France I suppose I should say "Voila!" But in Italy—really I don't know.'

'Ecco! would be the correct answer,' said the lady.

'To be sure,' rejoined the Honorable and Reverend gentleman, 'I should have remembered that Echo answers where.'—E. G. G., in the 'Westminster Gazette.'

A superstitious farmer, opening his farm paper, noticed that a spider had been crushed to death between the pages. He wrote in some alarm to the editor, inquiring whether the incident betokened good or bad luck, for he was a confirmed believer in signs. The editor replied that the finding of a dead spider, in the paper could not be regarded by the farmer as a sign at all, that the circumstances of the fatality, indicated that the insect had not an untimely death, and the only deduction possible was that the spider had been scanning the advertising columns of the paper to find out who wasn't advertising, in order to get next to some dead business house, spin his web across its door and live in peace forever after.

A notable housekeeper writes to the New York 'Observer,' saying:

I have used the following method of washing under flannels and blankets for twenty years and always have white, unshrunken flannels. I thought some of your readers would be interested in my rule: Wash them in cold water. In winter use water as cold as the hands can bear. Wash thoroughly in soapy water on both sides, put them through the wringer and rinse in clear cold water and hang out of doors to dry. If they freeze, do not bring them in till nearly dry. Never press them.

Flannelette tragedies are said to be rendered completely avoidable by the use of a new substance, the invention of Mr. Levene, of Townley Castle, Ramsgate. It takes the form of a solution or wash, in which the goods that are to be rendered non-flammable are immersed. The invention has been submitted to Manchester cotton experts, who are said to view it with considerable interest.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Is A Remedy Without An Equal For COUGHS, COLDS, And All Affections Of The THROAT and LUNGS.

Coughs and Colds do not call for a minute recital of symptoms as they are known to everyone, but their dangers are not understood so well. All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes, are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the admonition to all persons affected by the insidious earlier stages of throat and lung disease, as failure to take hold at once will cause many years of suffering, and in the end that terrible scourge of "Consumption."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is not Sold as a Cure for Consumption

but for affections tributary to, and that result in, that disease. It combines all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe. So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be humbugged into taking anything but "Dr. Woods." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE
"Get the Pleasure Without the Poison"
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Sent prepaid anywhere. Looks and colors like Meerschaum. Absorbs the Nicotine and keeps on tasting sweet. You never had such an enjoyable smoke. Money back if not satisfactory. Order 3 Today.
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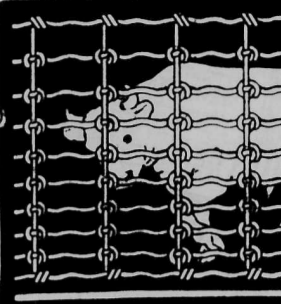
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For selling Picture Post Cards and Collar Buttons.

This "Favorite" Football given free for selling \$2.75 worth of our fast-selling, gold-plated Collar Buttons or our Picture Post Cards, giving views of Canada, England and other countries. Collar Buttons sell at 10c for set of 4. Post Cards, 6 for 10c. Send your name and address and we will mail you whichever you wish to sell, \$2.75 to-day. A post card will do.

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PEERLESS

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One of the reasons why I Woven Wire Fence is better fences is because of the lock. It holds securely and vaging the wire, yet there is elasticity to prevent snapping shocks, changes in temperature any other cause. Block through it—under it or over it so many advantages in buying LESS Fence in preference to we have not room in this ad to tell you of them.

Your name on a postal bring new printed matter, containing useful information in regard to fencing. Write for it today.

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