

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

### THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

AUGUST 5, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLIV, NO. 828



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Germs cause disease and foul odors

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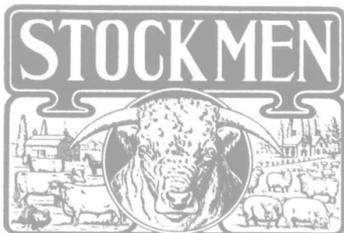
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# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE  
**FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED**

GENERAL OFFICES:

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, England.

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**Advertising Rates.**—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

**Remittances** should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P.O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

**The Date on Your Label** shows to what time your subscription is paid.

**Change of Address.**—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

**We Invite Farmers** to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The **Farmer's Advocate** is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

Address all communications to

**FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, Limited**

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## ALWAYS

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Ask for

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THE MOST PERFECT  
MATCHES  
YOU EVER  
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THE LEADERS  
OF LIGHTS  
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Does an Orchard Home in The Kootenays, where 10 acres in Fruit, equal 160 acres of Wheat on the Prairies, interest you?

Would you enjoy the finest climate in the world all the year round? Do you appreciate what it is to live amidst the finest scenery in the world? It makes work a pleasure.

### SLOCAN PARK

Some of the things that make it the best, and what you want:—

- Situation.**—On the beautiful Slocan River, on the C. P. R., 20 miles from Nelson, and 10 minutes walk from station and village.
- Quality.**—100 per cent. good fruit land, no stones, easy clearing, plenty of water, and as level as a prairie farm. Uncleared, cleared and planted, or some of each.
- Terms.**—None easier.

Write for maps and particulars.

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The Residential and Farming  
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**VANCOUVER ISLAND**

A Subdivision suitable for fruit and mixed farming, close to School, Post Office and Railway Station. Lots 15 to 50 acres, partly cleared. Prices are low and terms liberal.

Before too late, write and obtain particulars.

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SYNOPSIS OF

**CANADIAN NORTH-WEST**

**HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS**

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

**DUTIES.**—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, or certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming and owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
R. B. H. authorized publication of this advertisement will not be held for.

### GOSSIP

#### HOW HILL REPLIED

Some years ago the province of Manitoba wanted to transfer to McKenzie and Mann, the owners of the Canadian Northern, a railway that was a burden to the province.

There are advocates of Government ownership of all railways in Manitoba, as elsewhere, and these men protested. They said the road should remain the property of Manitoba. They organized a committee and went to Ottawa.

They protested to Parliament, but made little progress. McKenzie and Mann wanted the road and it seemed the right thing to let them have it. While the committee was in Ottawa either McKenzie or Mann was there, too, watching the committee.

James J. Hill, the great American railroad man, was reaching up into the Northwest, and the Government ownership people from Manitoba decided to bring Hill into the game, pit him against McKenzie and Mann and make trouble all round. They sent a long telegram to Hill, detailing their plan, and retired to a convenient waiting place to see what happened.

After a time the door burst open and big Dan Mann, six feet three by three feet six, blocked the doorway. "What are you skunks wiring Jim Hill for?" he thundered.

One man objected to the designation. "I am no skunk," he said, "and we have sent no wire to Jim Hill."

"Well," shouted Mann, as he stepped forward and spread a telegram out on the table, "perhaps you haven't, but there's your answer."

And when the Government ownership committee had the nerve to read the telegram they found it was a copy of their own telegram to Hill, wired back by Hill to McKenzie and Mann—which shows whatever you think it should.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

#### MEN AND BIG MEN

There are two kinds of fat men—fat men, and men who are fat; or, to make a closer analysis: (a) fat men in whom the fat predominates, and (b) fat men in whom the man predominates. Fat men of type (a) are of no consequence. You could set up a row of them a block long and blow them over by waving a straw hat at them. They are the chaps who have no shoulders, no chests, no legs—nothing but paunch. Fat men of the other type are big fellows, with broad shoulders, fine chests, sturdy legs and some stomach, men who do not look as if they had swallowed a bass drum, but have their weight evenly distributed over them, albeit there may be a trifle too much about the equator. All the fat men in history have been of this type, and history, it may be remarked in passing, has been made by fat men, and unmade, too, if that side of it should bother any.

At that, fatness is a relative term. The man who weighs 140 thinks the man who weighs 180 is fat, and the man who weighs 180 cannot see how the man who totes 210 pounds can move about. The man who weighs 210 thinks himself just about right, and looks with amazement on the chap who has a burden of 250 pounds. So it goes up to the behemoth stage. There are few men who acknowledge themselves to be fat. The other fellow may be fat, but not me. That is the outward and vocable sign of the inward and spirituelle desire. Secretly, every fat man envies every lean man and every lean man envies every fat man.

The whole world is divided into two classes, generally speaking: Thin people who are trying to get fat and fat people who are trying to get thin.

The Gourlay Piano will be found powerful with extreme flexibility, the lyrical quality in perfection, and beautiful color. Its tonal sweetness has made it the leading artistic piano in Canada.

### SERIOUS SHRINKAGE IN MEAL EXPORTS.

Figures are now available showing the amount of meal exports from the United States during the first six months of the present year. They denote a serious shrinkage in all lines except hogs. April, May and June, in particular, have shown a remarkable falling off. Cattle and sheep have been unusually scarce, but hogs plentiful; in fact, hog products all through show only a normal shrinkage, if any, bacon exports, for the six months, being considerably over the quantity of that product exported during the same months in 1907.

The following tables indicate the number of meat animals exported during the six months of 1908, in comparison to the exports for the first six months of 1907:

	Cattle		Hogs		Sheep	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Jan.	33,980	33,335	2,286	1,690	6,207	15,364
Feb.	33,392	30,759	3,620	1,096	12,624	14,441
Mar.	33,391	35,087	4,120	1,532	8,918	12,781
Apr.	23,009	32,890	3,123	3,216	5,000	10,908
May	15,083	36,205	2,504	3,240	5,953	8,480
June	15,870	35,730	4,027	2,966	13,431	5,903
Totals	154,725	204,006	19,680	13,740	52,133	67,877

The table following shows the total numbers of pounds of meats exported during the six months of 1908 and 1907:

	1908	1907
January	154,222,472	165,252,927
February	186,563,417	151,383,393
March	162,221,119	140,608,850
April	128,705,466	134,841,312
May	95,356,204	137,741,401
June	97,549,261	138,235,212
Totals	824,617,939	868,063,095

### CHINESE BECOMING FLOUR EATERS.

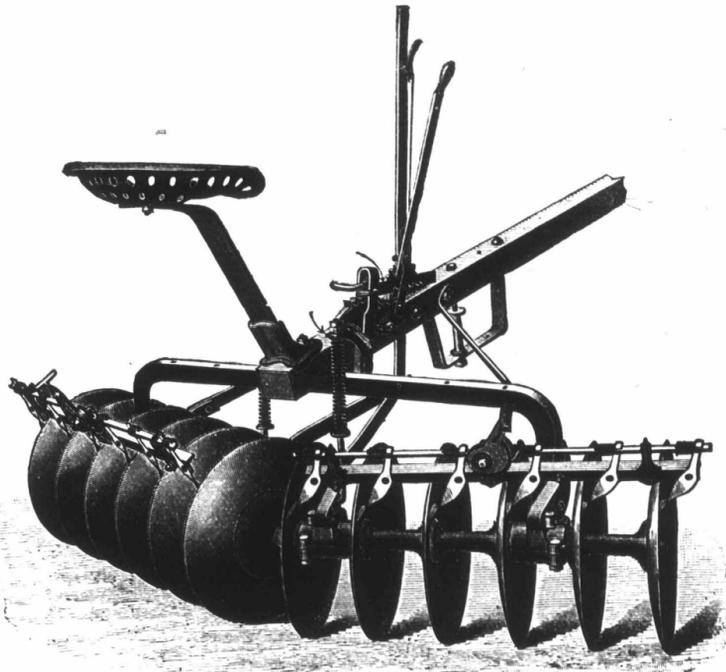
It is said by those posted in the matter that the opportunity for foreign goods to be sold in China is growing every day. One cannot turn any way without observing evidence of the inclination of the Chinese to consume foreign products. This is particularly noticeable with regard to food products. A few years ago flour was almost unknown to the Chinese, and was an article of luxury. This latter condition is still true, but to a less extent than formerly, while to-day almost every Chinese would use flour if he could afford it. Even the coolies eat it eagerly whenever it is placed within their grasp. The street vendors now offer all kinds of flour edibles, where a few years ago nothing of the kind was to be seen. Flour mills are being built in all parts of China, and the people encouraged to cultivate wheat. Until recently, the average Chinese thought that to put anything cold into the stomach meant almost certain death. Now they eagerly buy from the ice-cream vendors whenever they have spare cash. Among the wealthier classes this disposition is even more apparent. They have a growing inclination to eat in the foreign hotels and restaurants.

The Chinese guild is one of the institutions of the country. In fact, there is not a phase of commercial life in China that is not directly controlled by the guilds. Each great branch has its own organization, such as the silk, tea, piece goods, tobacco, flour, oil, etc. Even various branches of labor have their various guilds, such as the "Rickshaw Coolies' Guild" and the "Stvedore Coolies' Guild." Then there are the trades unions, an off-shoot of the great guilds.

Recently a public school at Nian... girl complained to... another little girl... called her a... what it... did not like to... "I'm a regular... to tell the... for a "wee-wee"... charged...

## SPECIAL PRICES ON DISC HARROWS

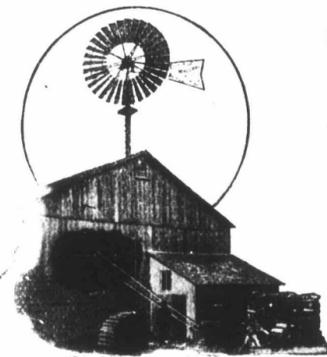
NOW PREVAILING



CALL ON OUR AGENT OR  
WRITE US FOR THESE PRICES

## Massey-Harris Co., Limited

TO SAY THAT YOU SAW THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE IS BUSINESSLIKE.



\$ = 100 = \$  
Is all we ask for a

### Star Windmill

GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS  
OR MONEY REFUNDED

Caters Wood and Iron Pumps, made specially for the West at reasonable prices. Aermotor repairs kept in stock. Catalog free. Address

Brandon Pump & Windmill Works

Dept. A. BRANDON, MAN.

## The Maple Leaf Gold Sheaf Harvest Tools



These tools are tempered by the same process used in the tempering of the famous Maple Leaf Saws. They are the best goods of the kind ever offered to the Canadian public. Every tool is warranted. Handles made of best second-growth white ash. It pays to use the best. If your merchant has not got them, send to the

Maple Leaf Harvest Tool Co., Ltd., 110 Dundas St., Ont. who are the manufacturers. None genuine that do not have the Gold Sheaf on the label.

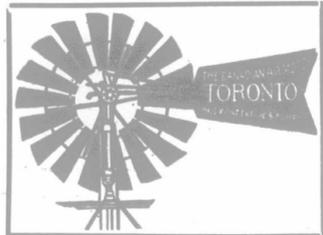
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**Built like a watch and finished like a Piano**  
**THE NEW IMPROVED**  
**De Laval Cream Separator**  
 Is a noiseless and attractive article of furniture in kitchen or dairy, but before all it is  
**A daily source of profit and home comfort**  
 Every part of the machine is built with a view to convenience and durability, and it is so simple that only one tool—a screw driver—is required to set it or entirely remove the parts. Write for new 1908 catalog and name of nearest De Laval Agent.

**The De Laval Separator Co.**  
 MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

### The Crop Looks Good--Makes You Feel Good--



WHAT ABOUT THAT POWER OUTFIT to lighten your labors, increase your profits and improve your farm? We have the RIGHT GOODS at the RIGHT PRICES.

New Style 1908 Model Canadian Geared Airmotors in sizes 12 ft., 13 ft., 14 ft., 15 ft., 16 ft. THE LATEST AND BEST WINDMILL, BUILT ESPECIALLY TO STAND SEVERE WEATHER AND STORMS. 1908 MODEL STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINES, sizes 14, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16 H.P. Stationery or Portable. THE SIMPLEST AND BEST ENGINE FOR THE FARMER, a BOY can run it. HORSE and TREAD POWERS, all sizes. TORONTO & MARTIN GRAIN GRINDERS, AIRMOTOR STEEL SAW FRAMES AND SAWS. B. BELL & SONS ENSILAGE and FEED CUTTERS, TORONTO & AYLMER PUMPS IN ALL STYLES.

Galvanized steel tanks and troughs. Write us TO-DAY for catalogues and prices or see our local agent.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

## \$26.40 a Year

payable for twenty years only, will purchase a \$1000 Insurance Policy in the Great-West Life Assurance Company on the Limited Payment Life Plan, at age 21.

At the end of twenty years the Insurance will be paid for, and a paid-up Policy will be issued for \$1000. The profits earned under the Policy will then be payable, unless, as may be chosen if desired, these profits have been already paid at the end of each five-year period.

During the twenty years the Policy carries liberal loan values; and at the end of the period, if the policyholder so desires, the contract may be surrendered, and the total Cash Value obtained, showing an excellent return on the outlay—while the twenty years protection will have cost nothing.

Personal rates and full details will be furnished on request. State age.

### The Great-West Life Assurance Company

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

## WE OFFER HARDY TREES

Grown for

**Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta**

planting in varieties tested and recommended by Experimental Stations at BRANDON and INDIAN HEAD

**SALESMEN WANTED**

to start NOW ON FALL SALES

Liberal Commissions  
Pay Weekly

**THE FONTHILL NURSERIES**

OLDEST and LARGEST in CANADA  
Established 1837 Over 800 acres

Stone and Wellington, - Toronto, Ont.

## Catalogs and Booklets

MUST HAVE STYLE AND DRESS

You may want something of this nature. Let us build it for you. You will find our prices as reasonable as our service is excellent.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

## GOSSIP

### DOG JUDGES FOR TORONTO EXHIBITION

The following gentlemen have consented to act as Judges at the International Bench Show of Dogs to be held in connection with the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, September 7 to 11; Mr. J. L. Winchell, Fairhaven, Vt., Mastiffs and Bloodhounds; Dr. Irving R. Johnston, Buffalo, N. Y., Great Danes and Dachshunds; Mr. John Black, Harrisburg, Pa., Collies; Mr. E. B. Chase, Philadelphia, Pa., English and Gordon Setters; Mr. Henry Watson, Toronto, Ont., Irish Setters; Mr. Tyler Morse, New York, N. Y., English and French Bulldogs; Dr. Henry Jarrett, Chestnut Hill, Pa., Sporting Spaniels, Foxhounds, Beagle and Old English Sheep Dogs; Mr. Geo. S. Thomas, Hamilton, Mass., all other classes and miscellaneous specials.

\* \* \*

Gourlay Pianos are made from the choicest materials by the most skilled and intelligent craftsmen, under the personal supervision of men who have given the best years of their lives to the study of artistic piano construction. The Angelus attachment within this perfect instrument brings to the reach of the unpracticed music-lover the almost instant ability to play the music of the masters with a verve and dash of a professional.

### JUDGING A DAIRY COW

A good dairy cow should possess a feminine appearance and should stand as high or higher behind than forward. The horns, if any, should be small, round at the base, though they may be long. The eyes should be lively and prominent. It will be noticed that the best cows are very often "high strung," and they require great gentleness.

The forehead should be broad between the eyes, and dishing, denoting intelligence. The neck ought to be thin and finely cut at the throat. The mouth must be large and broad, to be a good grazer, with perfect teeth. The shoulder blades should not rise above the back for beauty, though many good cows are seen with them so.

The points of the shoulder should have a cuplike cavity, deep, and either round or long, indicating long continued flow. Such are good farrow cows, or run to milk as we say. Always secure this point.

The brisket and fore quarter should be light, the forearm must be small and flat, the thinner the better in any breed. The fore feet ought to be larger than the hind feet. The hide should be thin; often a heifer's hide appears thinner after milking a few months. The ribs should be flat and sharp.

The barrel must be large and round. Occasionally a cow is found with every known point of excellence, but her digestive organs are too small to back her up and soon she dries up one-half. Such cows need constant watching and nursing with salt, roots and milk-producing foods. They feel the drouth first, and invariably sell for most as springers.

A straight back from head to tail, with joints of the vertebrae coarse and open, is to be preferred. Never look to a broad, close backbone for milk. The slope forward is an excellent sign. If she hollows a little over the loin no harm, but the line must rise to the roots of the tail. There are exceptions, as in some of the Dutch families, but the best specimens have straight backs to the roots of the tail. Hips high and broad; tail small and long if it has not been cut; thigh thinish to make room for bag, these are points to be insisted upon.

The bag should run both forward and well up behind. Many farmers look for wrinkles only on the back of the leg; doubtless a loose skin about the leg on heifers is a good point.

Teats well spread and long enough to grasp easily are important. See if she milks right, let so easily that she may

leak, or so hard that the unfaithful milker may dry her off. The milk veins should be large, well developed and crooked, and milk holes large. Veins prominent on the sides of the bag are usually on the best cows only.

There are few cows that carry all the foregoing points, but experience will enable one to give the proper prominence to each of a combination, though there may be one or more undesirable indications.

### DEVICES FOR PREVENTING RAILROAD WRECKS.

Last week representatives of the American Railway association were inspecting the operation of certain devices intended to prevent either head on or rear end railway collisions. Congress at its last session appropriated \$50,000 for the purpose of carrying on these tests and this is the first official one that has been undertaken.

One of the devices consists of an automatic appliance for stopping trains when the engine crew has disregarded stop signals. It consists of an arrangement attached to the track and projecting above it. Setting the signal for danger sets the device also for operation, and should the engineer disregard the stop signal the projection above the rail opens a valve underneath the engine which sets the air brakes and brings the train to a stop.

There is another device receiving favorable mention which, it is claimed, will render collision, even on a single track impossible. This device, when a train enters a "block," sets a stop apparatus at the other end of the block. With this apparatus set, if the engineer attempts to pass the stop signal and enter the block from either direction, the automatic stop opens an air valve on the engine and brings the train to a standstill. This device works so satisfactorily that it is impossible for train crews on either a single or double track to bring their trains together in either front or rear end collisions.

### ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

Advance announcement of the course in the reorganized Ontario Veterinary College has been received. The Provincial Government of Ontario having taken over the Ontario Veterinary College from its former Principal, Professor Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S., it will, in future, be conducted as one of the colleges under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. Instruction will be carried on in the same buildings as formerly.

The new course extends over three years, with six months of each year devoted to work at the college in the various subjects in which it offers instruction. The periods between sessions being spent by students with a qualified veterinarian, though a limited number of students may remain at the college between sessions where practical work will be carried on in the college infirmary and outside practice of the institution.

The fees for the course are sixty dollars per year which includes the use of dissecting rooms and laboratories. Full particulars as to the course together with a calendar setting forth the studies will be mailed to all persons applying to the principal, E. A. A. Grange, V. S., Veterinary College, Toronto.

\* \* \*

One of the wittiest men that ever sat in the United States House of Representatives was the Honorable John Allen, of Mississippi, better known perhaps by his self-imposed title of "Private" Allen. Mr. Allen affects an extravagant faith in the future of his town, Tupelo, and is ever ready to enlighten the stranger as to its wonderful resources and advantages, as compared with any town in the south.

A New York politician was one day "joshing" Mr. Allen, with reference to Tupelo, when he chanced to ask:

"Say, Allen, how large is Tupelo, anyway?"

"Tupelo," replied Private Allen, "is about the size of New York City. The only difference is that Tupelo is not entirely built up. But that's a mere technicality."

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August 5, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLIV. No. 828

## EDITORIAL

### The Public School and Its Critics

Public schools, rural and urban, are being constantly criticized for failure in one department or another. The country school, it is said, gives the farmers' boys and girls a wrong impression of life, stuffs their minds with matter that will never help them one iota to gain a livelihood, turns them away from farm life and makes them restless and discontented with country surroundings, and trains them for anything but the business which seventy-five per cent. of them will have to follow. Town and city schools come in for the same kind of criticism. They succeed fairly well in laying down a foundation for advanced education, but they are not outstandingly successful in training for usefulness in life. At least their critics claim not. The problem then is to devise some system of education in both rural and urban schools that will give to the pupils in each a correct outlook on life, that will train them for the station they will fill in the world and develop them for useful citizenship. To accomplish this there is no end of suggestion and not a little experiment one way and another going on, but as yet we seem little nearer to a perfect, or even useful and applicable system than we were before faith was lost in the present one, before self appointed critics arose to assail it and lay bare its glaring defects.

Public schools, both country and city, are to a certain degree defective. It is unfashionable nowadays to see merit in them at all. At the same time there is a danger that in our zeal to save the boys and girls and train them into better men and women, we may over-shoot the mark, over-emphasize these so-called bread and butter subjects, and leave the institution in about as bad a way as it was before. Men are prone to do these things. They always run to extremes and the whole mob runs together. Too much bread and butter earning education would be more dangerous than none at all, especially if the child got little else. The distinction between the man whose education ceased practically when he left the public school, and the fellow who went on for higher training, would then be more clearly drawn. The time worn phrase "hewers of wood and drawers of water" would hardly describe the relationship of one to the other.

But this is viewing the problem from the other extreme. It is somewhere between this possibility and the present day system that the happy medium lies which we, in our day, will hail as the proper system just as our fathers in their day viewed the public school as they created it, suited to the educational requirements of the age and ample for all time. Methods in education, like human methods in everything else, are in constant state of evolution. They will never be perfect and never complete. Each generation as it comes along will find something to add, to alter or to reject. Just at present we, with the guidance of some over zealous critics, notice some serious defects in the inheritance the passing generation is bequeathing to us. We shall alter it somewhat, probably; change it radically, perhaps. An ideal system may develop. But it will be so only for a time. Our notions of the ideal change as the conditions do from which the ideal is viewed. That, primarily, is the trouble with present day critics. They are looking at the public school differently to what its founders did. They want different results from it and they will agitate very likely until they get them. The business of the rest of us in the meantime is to hold them from going too far.

### Summer Fairs Before Experimental Farms.

Our short season has imposed another problem. In reply to the query raised in these columns a few weeks ago as to why the Brandon people did not encourage excursions to the experimental farm, we have been informed that such excursions would detract from the attendance at the Brandon fair. Here is a matter to consider.

We have hope that in the near future the provincial governments will establish experimental farms for the purpose of working upon provincial problems. If such should be the fortunate consummation, it would be well to note the experience of Brandon, and in fact, Regina is in a somewhat similar position since the holding of excursions to Indian Head on the 29th and 31st, interfered with the putting on of excursions to Regina exhibition last week, or was said to have interfered. Over-lapping and clashing of agricultural educational agencies is something we should guard against.

We have experimental farms established, and also at present, in the case of those already established, we want the public to get all possible benefit from them, else they will fail to discharge their full function, educationally, socially and (never let us forget) politically.

It seems to be the general consensus of opinion that one "big time" in a summer is all that can be pulled off at one place. July is the month of excursions and fairs and only one of these at a place can be expected to be a success. But is this true, and if true is not one agency suffering or lacking in use for the benefit of the other? Might we not rightly suppose that in the case of Brandon many people would rather go on an excursion to the experimental farm than take in the fair, and in the case of Regina many would prefer the exhibition if the excursion train took them there instead of to Indian Head. In a condition of absolute satisfaction one institution should not be affected by the other, or the functions at each should be mutually beneficial.

This latter presupposes a working together, so that visitors to Brandon, for instance, could get both the benefit of the work being done at the farm and the inspiration of agricultural and horticultural problems solved together with the recreation and education of the exhibition.

It is quite within the range of ordinary observation that things at present are not wholly satisfactory and it is not expecting too much that those upon whom falls the responsibility of giving satisfaction will be able to find a solution. Failing this, provincial governments are warned not to establish agricultural colleges and experimental farms in a district where there is a progressive summer fair.

### On Giving Reasons in the Judging Ring

Theoretically it seems highly desirable for a judge to give reasons for his placings in livestock rings. The feature is strongly educational. It increases interest in the judging work. Spectators see clearly why he has placed one individual above another. The explanations and the animals in the ring give them a better idea of type, of quality, and the other points considered in judging than they would gain from following for years the work of judges who did not give reasons. From the spectator's standpoint and for increasing the educational value of exhibitions no other feature probably could be of greater worth.

But on the other hand the position of the exhibitor has to be considered. However fair minded a breeder or exhibitor may be, he dislikes to have the weaknesses of his animals pointed out to the public by an expert judge. Theoretically a man ought to thank a judge warmly for pointing such defects out, for showing wherein his stock could be improved, and profit from the criticism by setting to work at once to remedy the weak points. But in practice this doesn't always fol-

low so harmoniously. The public too frequently, when an animal's defects are indicated, over-rate the significance of the weaknesses pointed out, form an erroneous estimate of the individual's worth, and the owner of a horse or bull, the defects of which have been laid bare by an expert judge, suffers loss from no fault of his other than that he was willing to put the animal up as part of an educational demonstration for the public.

These are two views of the question, but there is another one as well. Judges themselves and some of the best of them are a little diffident about offering publicly explanations for the placings. A judge who talks too much is liable to have his reputation shattered rather prematurely, sometime. He gets into trouble sooner or later and the public, which he has been trying to instruct in the intricacies of the judging art, is as ready to turn him down and out as it was to lower its estimate of the animals whose defects he laid bare.

### The Family Fetish.

A rather observant novice remarked in the course of a discussion upon some of the animals at our recent shows that one had to see the pedigrees to know how good the stock really was. This observation serves to recall incidents in the history of successes in animal breeding, some of the most pronounced of which might, in their inception, be regarded as accidents, so unpremeditated and unexpected were they. The great Clydesdale sire, Darnley, so potential a factor in the uplift of the Clydesdale breed, was, we are told, practically a catch colt, the product of mating his dam, who had been bred all season to the Keir stud horse, with Conqueror, "with no other thought than that of getting a foal out of her somehow," the result proving a "prince of the blood."

In Shorthorn history, we are informed that Hubback, the most influential of the early sires of the breed in the foundation of the erstwhile popular Bates Duchess family, was a little yellow, red and white bull, of no special pretensions, serving cows at a shilling a head when bought by the Collings for ten guineas. And Champion of England, the sire which made the Cruickshank herd famous, and well-nigh transformed the type of the breed, was the product of a sire bought at butcher's price, of which the purchaser was so nearly ashamed that the bull was kept out of sight in a back field with a few cows that had proved difficult to settle in calf, one of which was a plain cow that from this mating produced the prodigy whose blood, more than that of any other, has coursed the veins of champions galore in the leading Shorthorn show-rings of the world in the last quarter of a century. The success of these outstanding individuals in their influence on the character of the breed was doubtless due largely to the superior judgment of their breeders or owners in using them and their offspring in a system of judicious inbreeding to intensify the potency of the blood; but when that system became a fetish, and the "family" fad was practically worshipped, as in the case of the Duchess tribes, inferior and disreputable specimens being used for breeding purposes, the result was the wreck of the family, and of fortunes as well. The danger lies in paying more attention to pedigree than performance, to breeding from inferior individuals because of their more or less remote relationship to a star performer, and not on account of superior merit in themselves.

An important lesson to be learned from the history of prepotent sires is the wisdom of retaining the services of such as long as their usefulness lasts, rather than relinquishing them for untried or unproved ones. And danger lies in the use of inferior or even mediocre scions of a noted family, when better individuals of sound breeding and respectable relationship are available.

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### Agricultural Legislation and Appropriation for Agriculture at Ottawa

Comparatively little original legislation affecting agriculture was enacted at the session of the Dominion parliament just closed, but some very important amendments to existing acts were made. Of the original legislation, if legislation it may be called, were the special vote providing assistance to farmers in the Prairie Provinces to secure vigorous seed grain, and the Act re bank reserves, designed to facilitate crop moving.

Most important to the agricultural community, of the amendments, were those to the Manitoba Grain Inspection Act of 1906. The amendments originated in the Senate, and were duly concurred in by the House of Commons. The Act applies to what is known as the Manitoba Inspection Division, which includes Manitoba and the three Western Provinces. Its purpose is to regulate the workings of public terminal elevators, eastern transfer elevators and warehouses, the supplying of cars by railway companies, etc., with a view of safeguarding the interests of Western grain-growers and shippers.

The first important feature of the Act is that it absolutely forbids any mixing at a lake front terminal elevator or any subsequent terminal or transfer elevator, and thus preserves the identity of the grades given by the grain inspector. If it is desired at any time to mix grain, it must be done before inspection and as practically all the inspecting is done at Winnipeg, the mixing industry between Winnipeg and foreign markets or terminal elevators cannot become very extensive. Mixing was an illegal practice under the old Act, but it is believed that with the new provision the law will be less easily evaded.

The preservation of identity is a first step to the second intention of the Act, namely: to establish at Winnipeg a sample market. It is at Winnipeg that wheat passes from sample into grade and as every one knows, the grade very often places wheat on a lower value level than its actual value, that is, a lot that is easily above a grade standard is worth more than the standard price of the grade. Farmers or shippers are to have the privilege of selling such grain on sample by sending their cars forward with orders to hold them at Winnipeg for 24 hours awaiting instructions. During this time he will be able to get a report from the grain inspector or his commission merchant and wire back what he wishes to be done. For the privilege of holding the car 24 hours a charge of \$3.00 is made.

Provision is further made for the preservation of the identity of wheat bought on sample. It is of course expected that a large amount of the over grade wheat that is bought on sample will be destined for eastern and old country millers. These shippers will be given an opportunity to engage special, of not less than 16,000 bushels capacity, provided there is no glut in the marketing of grain, but as the period during which such space may be reserved in the terminal elevators is from December 15th to Sept. 1st, of the next year, it is not likely buying and shipping on sample will be interfered with. In the past, it is claimed, the over grade wheat has been bought by the milling companies of the west without competition, so it is hoped by the new provision to introduce the competition of outside millers. The provision is, however, for the moment regarded as somewhat of an experiment, but an experiment which is hoped will be a success.

The Act forbids discrimination between persons wishing to avail themselves of warehouse facilities. It demands that grain presented for storage in dry and suitable condition shall be officially inspected and stored with grain of similar grade, and that no grain shall leave a public terminal point without being officially weighed, unless the agent or owner orders otherwise. As Western grain is passed along it devolves upon Eastern transfer warehousemen to provide for its storage in proper condition, to keep a record of it, and to preserve its identity. In case of stored grain getting out of condition, the warehouseman shall take necessary steps to save it, according to prescribed regulations.

Important provisions are made regarding the supplying of cars by railway companies. The Grain Warehouse Commissioner is empowered, in his discretion, during a car shortage, to direct the railways to make an equitable distribution of empty grain cars to all stations, in proportion to the amount of available grain for shipment. This officer may also demand cars to be placed at flag stations or sidings, from which grain is shipped. He may also demand of the railway

companies to place a man at such points to look after the proper shipping of cars.

The Act, which is extremely exhaustive and explicit in details, should go a long way toward correcting evils complained of for many years, especially among the smaller growers and shippers of the West. The measure, as amended; goes into effect on September 1st of the present year.

#### SEED GRAIN FOR SETTLERS.

Early in the session representations were made to Parliament, setting forth the existence of a serious situation in the Province of Saskatchewan and Alberta in regard to the supply of grain suitable for seeding purposes for the spring of 1908. It was urged that unless relief were afforded much cultivated land would go unseeded, or be sown with seed of little or no vitality. The information provided by Western members was verified by the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, which has been busy collecting samples from the various stricken localities and testing them in the seed laboratory. After carefully considering all the available circumstances, Parliament, in co-operation with Legislatures of the Provinces in question, worked out a system by means of which suitable seed grain was made available to settlers at market prices. To this end Parliament made the following appropriations:

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| (a) To provide seed grain for homestead settlers in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, (the cost of said grain to be repaid by the settlers, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, and until repayment to be a lien or charge upon the lands of the settler held under homestead entry) . . . . . | \$ 585,000   |
| (b) Advances to the Government of the Province of Alberta, for the purchase of seed grain for settlers. . . . .   | \$ 440,000   |
| (c) Advances to the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, for the purchase of seed grain for settlers. . . . .  | \$ 1,825,000 |

In the case of (b) and (c), Parliament was secured by an Order-in-Council, agreeing to return the money on the 31st of March, 1909, together with interest at five per cent.

Officers of the Trade and Commerce Department were charged with the duties of purchasing supplies of seed grain, subject to the inspection of the Seed Commissioner, as to purity and vitality, and to the further inspection and acceptance at the cleaning plants, of officers of the Provincial Governments. The standards of quality of seed grain that would be accepted were fixed by the Governments interested for the guidance of the inspectors. The Immigration Branch of the Interior Department was charged with the distribution of the seed to farmers on application from them.

#### LOANS FOR MOVING CROPS.

A bill was passed granting banks certain privileges in regard to the use of reserve funds in times of emergency. The measure was a result of the action that was found expedient last autumn on the part of the Dominion Cabinet in granting a loan of \$5,000,000 to the banks of Canada for crop-moving purposes.

Owing to the financial crisis last autumn Canadian banks were unable to advance funds to large grain dealers and handlers for the purpose of buying grain from the farmers. The situation threatened a serious financial crisis in Canada until the Dominion Cabinet, without the authority of Parliament or Act of Parliament, furnished the sum already stated, to be repaid at reasonable interest within a given period. The transaction was accomplished and the money refunded by the banks to the Government before any public announcement was made. The action proved to be a wonderful relief, especially in the Prairie Provinces, where business was practically at a standstill for want of actual money. In order to provide for such a contingency in future, without calling upon the funds of the country, an Act was passed enabling banks, under certain emergencies, to make temporary use of a portion of their reserve funds.

#### THE INSPECTION AND SALE ACT.

The Inspection and Sale Act, which is divided into ten parts, was amended in parts 8 and 9, which apply respectively, to dairy products, and fruit and fruit marks. In the former instance it is made an offence to incorporate in cheese in the process of manufacture any foreign substance, under a penalty of a fine not exceeding fifty dollars. The evils sought to be corrected are the practices of incorporating with the curd such substances as bottles containing messages to the consumer, etc., which makers or helpers have been in the habit of putting in. The presence of these have been found objectionable to the trade, more especially in foreign markets. The amendment is intended also to correct the dishonest practice of incorporating inferior curd. In the Act "foreign" substance means any substance not necessary to the manufacture of cheese into which it is introduced.

The section devoted to fruit and fruit marks, formerly the Fruit Marks Act, was amended so as (1) to prohibit the incorporation of and to define "culls," and (2) to increase the penalties for violation of the Act.

The original Act provided that not less than eighty per cent of the apples and pears shall be free from worm holes, and that other defects shall be considered waste. This allowed the farmer to sell his fruit at a

culls, which is now forbidden. A cull is described as fruit that is either very small for the variety or immature, or the skin of which is broken so as to expose the tissue beneath, or that is so injured by insects, fungi, abnormal growth, or other causes, as to render it unmarketable.

The penalties, which were practically nominal, amounting to twenty-five cents for each barrel or box have been increased as follows:—For the first offence a fine not exceeding \$25, and not less than \$10; for the second offence, a fine not exceeding \$50, and not less than \$25; and for the third and each subsequent offence, a fine not exceeding \$200, and not less than \$50, together in all cases with the costs of prosecution.

It is further provided that in cases of violations covering shipments of fifty or more closed packages, there may be imposed an additional penalty for the first offence of 25 cts.; for the second offence, 50 cts., and for the third and each subsequent offence, \$1.00 for each closed package in excess of fifty improperly packed or marked.

#### THE MEAT AND CANNED-FOODS ACT.

The Meat and Canned-foods Act, enacted in 1907, and put into operation under the supervision of the Veterinary Director-General, was amended in two particulars. Under the original measure only such packing plants as were declared by the Minister as coming within the operation of the Act were inspected. Under the amendment all plants already under the operation of the Act remain under it, and, in addition, all other packers come under its control until exempted by Order-in-Council. That is to say, no packing or canning plant is allowed to ship food products out of the Province in which they are located unless according to the regulation governing the Act.

Heretofore only twenty-eight plants were under inspection, which made it difficult for the Department to control the common carriers in regard to export transportation. Under the amendment hundreds of factories, including all not exempted, will be subject to inspection. This greatly simplifies the control of transportation companies, which are not allowed to carry from one Province to another the products of meat-packing plants, unless bearing the "Canada Approved" stamp.

The second amendment has reference to the labels permitted to be used on canned goods. The original measure provided that the package must bear the name and address of the packer or packing firm putting up the goods. Under the amendment the privilege of labelling is extended to the first dealer obtaining the goods from the packer who sells or offers the same for sale. It is provided, however, that such dealer must, on request of the Government inspector, give the name of the packer of such article. This amendment was the result of appeals from extensive firms, who have built up reputations for certain brands of goods that may have been put up by many small packing concerns in a locality who utilize identical products and put them up by a uniform process.

Previous to the operation of the Meat and Canned-foods Act, the canned-foods trade came under the supervision of the Department of Inland Revenue. The amendment here referred to is in effect a total repeal of the old measure.

#### THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

A piece of legislation intended to indirectly assist agriculture was the adjustment of customs tariffs on tobacco, and to enforce a change in the system of labelling cigar boxes.

Heretofore foreign tobacco used in Canadian factories was manufactured in bond, the customs duties not being collected until the cigars were placed on the market. Hereafter the duty will be collected on the foreign leaf as well as the foreign manufactured product at the port of entry. In this way, it is hoped to increase the protection to the Canadian grower without materially increasing the rates of duty on the several classes of stock.

Under the old regulations it was the rule for cigar manufacturers and dealers to apply different colored labels to cigar boxes, each representing the origin of the tobacco or cigar, as the case may be. The characteristic blue label was evidence of imported cigars, while the black label indicated that the cigars were made in Canada from Canadian leaf. Another color represented Canadian cigars made from foreign leaf, while a fourth assured the smoker that his favorite brand consisted of a mixture of Canadian and foreign tobacco incorporated in one cigar. Hereafter only one variety of label will be allowed, so that brands of cigars will be chosen on their actual merit, from the standpoint of the smoker. It is hoped that the new system will afford the Canadian-grower leaf a fair field beside the foreign "Havana," in favor of which many hold a preference on real or fancied grounds.

#### THE DOMINION LANDS ACT.

During the session of 1906-07, a new land bill was introduced by the Minister of the Interior, but some of its provisions were so strongly opposed by certain Western members of the Government that it was held over until the session just closed, and it was only at the very close of the session that the measure, which is to become law on September 1st 1908, received its final reading.

The chief feature of the bill enables homesteaders to have a second homestead for three dollars an acre. The provisions granting this feature apply only to the provinces that are specially mentioned, being within the limits of the southern line drawn almost due

north, through Calgary, as far north as within a few miles of Wetaskiwin, then east to near Prince Albert; then south to a line due west of Regina, then south-east to the International boundary. The privilege does not apply to all the public land in this area. The territory is further limited to townships available for these purposes, and these have yet to be declared by the Government.

The provisions of the new bill may be summarized as follows:—

The new homesteader—that is, the person homesteading for the first time—can secure a homestead and pre-emption if he homesteads in the limit of area in which pre-emptions are granted; or he will be entitled to purchase a second homestead after securing title for his present homestead—this is three years hence.

The person who has already a homestead will be able to buy a second homestead for \$3 an acre, subject to settlement conditions in the area set forth. If his homestead is on the pre-emption area he can pre-empt, in place of purchasing, but as the price is the same it comes to pretty much the same thing. It is the provisions for the purchasing of a second homestead that are of direct interest to the farmers of the three Provinces.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for agriculture do not show any marked variation from those of last year. The amount called for in the combined general and supplementary votes is \$1,341,500, a reduction of \$72,000 from 1907, when the total vote was \$1,413,500. This includes the appropriations for archives, patent, record, census and statistics, the statistical yearbook, in addition to the several branches of agriculture proper.

The vote for the carrying on of the Experimental Farms is \$145,000, an increase of \$5,000 over last year. Of this \$15,000 is for additions and improvements to the stock barns at the Central Farm at Ottawa. For exhibitions the vote is \$200,000, a reduction of \$50,000 from 1907, when the New Zealand Exhibition was in progress.

For the Seed Branch an increase of \$18,000 is made, bringing the amount up to \$68,000, the additional sum being for a general extension of the work. The grant for the dairying, fruit and cold-storage branches is increased from \$115,000 to \$125,000. A pronounced reduction has been made in the appropriations for the encouragement of the establishment of cold-storage warehouses, for the preservation and handling of perishable food products. The amount, \$150,000, voted a year ago, is cut in half for the present fiscal year. From this appropriation bonuses are paid for the erection of cold-storage warehouses. As yet the call for bonuses, which were first made available last year, has been very light, comparatively few companies taking advantage of the offer of the Government.

For the administration of the Health of Animals Branch, \$300,000 is made available. This is \$50,000 less than last year. The reduction is the result of a less call for indemnities—for slaughtered glandered horses, the disease being stamped out in many sections where it heretofore prevailed. For the enforcement of the Meat and Canned-foods Act, \$120,000 is voted. This is \$45,000 greater than last year's vote. The vote for the Live-stock Branch has been increased from \$45,000 in 1907 to \$65,000 this year. The increased appropriation is for the general work of the Branch, including the Record of Performance for pure-bred dairy cows, the development of the sheep industry, and the publication of an increased number of bulletins and reports.

at over 300,000 people, and a profit was assured, most of which will be devoted to the furtherance and encouragement of horse breeding generally.

In the class for Hackney stallions 14 hands and not exceeding 15.2, Mr. Tubbs' four-year-old chestnut horse, Leopard (9783), by Leopold, was placed first, the second award going to Mr. J. K. Ford's Lord Kimberley (7536), a brown nine-year-old son of the multi-champion Rosador, and third to R. P. Evans' Evanthius (8463), a six-year-old chestnut son of Polonius. In the class for stallions foaled in or before 1904, over 15.1, the first place was given to Hopwood Viceroy (9280), a four-year-old chestnut son of Royal Danegelt, owned by Mr. de Hoz, and sold to go to the Argentine. This horse is said to be generally voted the best goer in Britain to-day. Although his victory was outstanding, his rival, Mr. de Mancha's Elevator, a fourteen-year-old son of Danegelt, from Cactus, by Cadet, placed second, made an extraordinary showing for his years. In a strong class of three-year-old stallions, the free-going King of the West, a chestnut son of Garton Duke of Connaught, shown by Mr. Andrew McKerrow, of Glasgow, was a clean winner over Mr. R. Whitworth's Burgomaster, a bay, by Edeny-nag, which was second, and Mr. Batchelor's Admiral, a chestnut son of Royal Danegelt. In a nice class of two-year-old stallions was found the male champion of the breed, Sir Walter Gilbey's bay, Flash Cadet, by His Majesty, dam Lady Cadet. He is a wonderfully-developed colt, going in a gay and stylish manner. Second to him was placed Mr. R. G. Heaton's International, a chestnut son of Garton Duke of Connaught, and third was Dr. Bowie's brown Mathias A 1. In brood mares, 4 years old and over, Countess Clio, owned by Miss Dora Schintz, was the winner; second was Dr. Bowie's Commodit, and third Mr. C. E. Galbraith's noted Queen of the West, now fifteen years old, a roan, by Garton Duke of Connaught. In a strong class of three-year-old mares, Sir Walter Gilbey won with Lively Birthday, by Polonius, second being Mr. Henrichsen's Ophelia's Daughter Grace, by Royal Danegelt. In the two-year-old filly section, Sir Walter had again a popular winner in Flash Clara. The champion female was Countess Clio, and the reserve, Lively Birthday.

In the harness classes, wealthy American exhibitors won a large share of the principal prizes, and added greatly to the interest of the show.

In the class for heavy-draft horses, prizes were provided for only geldings and mares in harness, of which there was a good display of Shires and Suffolks, the former winning singly and in pairs, the first prize for pairs going to Lord Calthorpe's Chieftain and Girton Hazard, a grand bay and brown team, with white feet and face. In the single-cart-horse competition, Girton Hazard was first over Midland's Extraordinary, a massive bay gelding, standing 17½ hands, shown by Peter Davis. Teams of four horses were limited to two entries, a Shire and a Suffolk, the former being represented by a gray team, which

included the ex-London champion, Sussex Blue gown, but the Suffolks, a team of grand, weighty geldings, were more typical of their breed, and secured the premier award.

Interfering

"Cutting" or "Interfering" are the terms applied to the act of striking the fetlock of one limb with the shoe of the opposite limb. Every horse-owner imagines such an accident to be the fault of the farrier, and every farrier fancies he has a system of preventing or curing such injury. I must, of course, allow that the shoe inflicts the blow, but I am quite convinced that it is a passive agent, and that in 95 per cent. of cases no fault of the shoe, either in form or fit, can be shown to have occasioned the injury. Cutting is practically confined to young horses out of condition, or to old horses suffering from debility. It may also take place in tired horses. Of course, a shoe excessively prominent on its inside will facilitate injury to the opposite fetlock, and it is, therefore, right to fit the shoe close with a view to prevent or cure cutting. It is not right, however, in any case to rasp away the whole of the wall on the inside toe, and such a proceeding never yet stopped a horse from cutting. It requires about two months to get a green horse sufficiently into condition to stop him hitting his legs. During this time he should wear pads or "Yorkshire boots." His shoes may be fitted close, but the wall of his foot should not be damaged. As he gets into condition, he will cease striking his fetlocks, and whatever curious form of shoe he happens to wear when he begins to go strong and cleanly will get the credit of a cure, although it had nothing to do with the change.

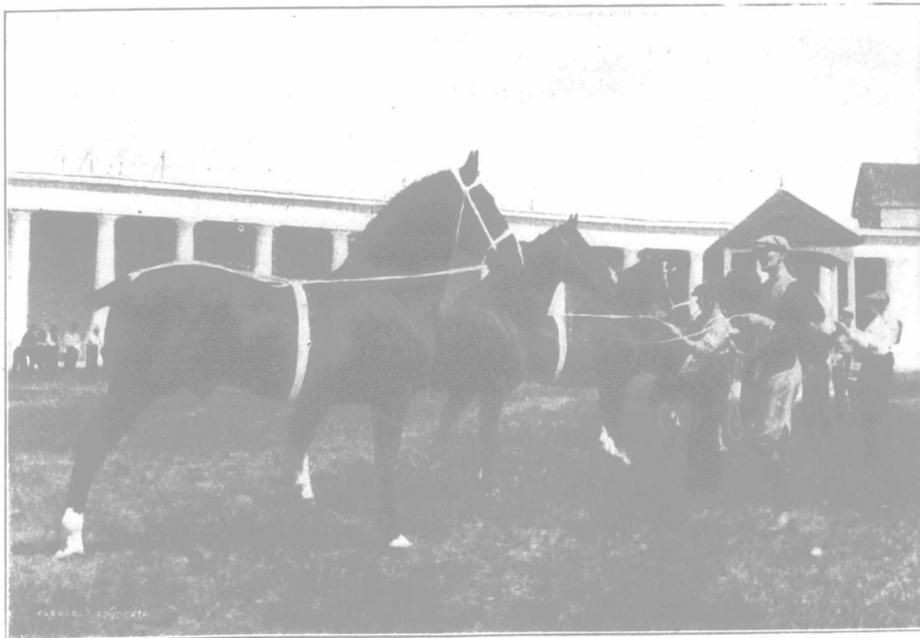
The hind fetlocks suffer more from cutting than the fore. This is due to the different form of shoe used, quite as much as to the form and action of the limb. The hind shoe has calkins which interfere with the proper relative position of the foot to the limb, and so cause imperfection in the gait. Nothing so speedily stops cutting behind as removal of calkins, and the use of a level shoe. It is not the calkin that hits the opposite fetlock. In very few cases is the heel of a shoe the offending part. It is the inside toe which strikes, and this proves that the injury results from defective action, and not from prominence of the shoe.

It has been found that a three-quarter shoe does good in cutting. It does so, not because the heel was the offending part, but because the movement of the foot is modified by the altered form of the shoe. The practice of raising one side of the foot higher than the other for the prevention of cutting is very widely adopted, and plausible theories are framed as to its effects. Sometimes it is argued that the injured fetlock is thrown farther outwards, and sometimes that the offending foot is made to move farther away from the opposite leg. The practice is not always successful, and the theory wants a true basis of facts. Not one horse in a thousand "cuts" when

HORSE

The International Horse Show

The International Horse Show of 1908, held at Olympia, in Old London, while largely a society event, and composed principally of light-horse classes, fills an important place in advertising and encouraging the business of breeding high-class types of the equine species, and greatly helps to maintain the popularity of the horse as a means of locomotion and general usefulness. This great show differs from all others in the breadth of its conception, the cleverness of its arrangements, and the prodigality of its prize offerings. The main features were harness stppers of all sizes and classes, from many countries, over twenty prizes being given in some classes, the first, in many classes, being up to \$500. One of the most pleasing and encouraging features was the general success of horses of pure Hackney breeding, many of these classes being open to any pure-bred horses from any country in the world. Though the expenses of the Show were enormous, and tears were at one time entertained for the financial success of the venture, when the Olympia closed its doors it was found that the receipts were beyond the most sanguine expectations of the directors, the total attendance being estimated



HACKNEY STALLIONS AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, 1908  
Thornton Royalty; Golden Garton; Samuel Sides.

in good condition, and nearly every horse does when out of condition. Patience, good feeding and regular work are better treatment for cutting than all the usual alterations of foot and shoe.

Over-reach is an injury to the heel of a front foot by the shoe of the hind foot of the same side. It is not the outer edge of the hind shoe which strikes, it is the edge on the inner circumference of the toe of the shoe. To prevent over-reaching, the hind shoe must be so altered that the offending part is rounded off. As the accident only occurs during the fastest paces, it is confined to hunters and trotters, two classes of horses which ought always to be shod with hind shoes having rounded edges on their inner toe circumference.

Clacking, or forging, is the noise made by horses trotting when the hind shoe strikes the fore. It is not the heel of the front shoe that is struck, but the surface of the shoe just behind the toe, so that the foot is in the air at the time

of striking. The part of the hind shoe that strikes is not the extreme point of the toe, but the edge on either side of the toe. Young horses out of condition, and long-stepping, careless goers, are usually the animals that "forge." To prevent it, the front shoe is made concave on the ground surface, and the calkins may be removed from the hind shoes. Quite as important as alteration of the shoe is alteration of the horse's gait. He should not be driven "past his pace," and he should be made to go up to his bit. Patience, condition, and coachmanship are as necessary to stop "clacking" as a good farrier.

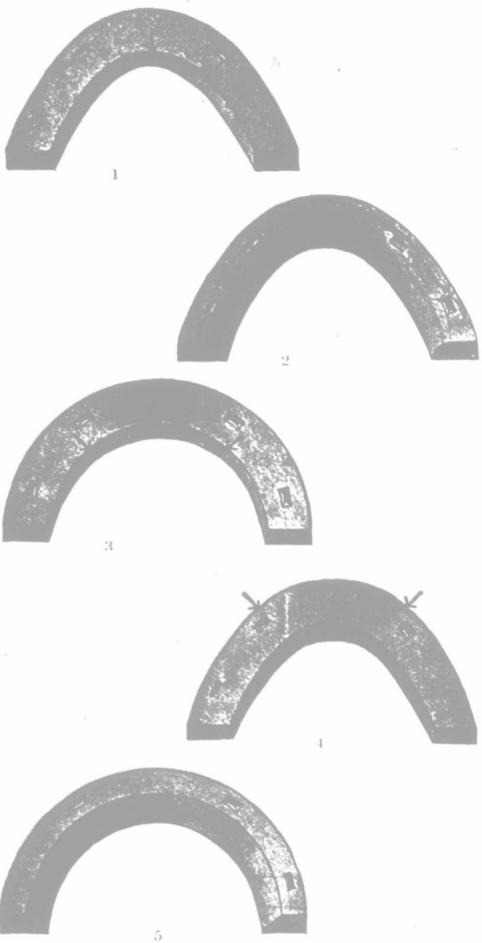
(Note.—The above article, with the accompanying illustration, is reproduced from Prof. Wortley Axe's book, "The Horse in Health and Disease." Horsemen will agree that it contains many good ideas, though they may not in all cases agree with the author's opinions. The statement that "not one horse in a thousand cuts when in good condition, and nearly every horse does when out of condition," is rather too sweeping to be accepted without qualification. While horses are much more prone to strike when out of condition, there are many that will not do so under any circumstances; while there are others of such conformation that they will strike under almost any conditions of flesh, strength, shoeing, etc., and in order to prevent injury in these cases it is necessary to wear boots. This applies to the forelegs more generally than to the hind, but we see horses that will interfere behind in the face of all we can do to prevent it. Nevertheless, the value of strength and spirit in assisting a horse to handle his underpinning safely is worthy of due emphasis.—EDITOR.)



SHOES FOR CUTTING.



SHOE FOR CUTTING, SHOWING POSITION ON THE FOOT.



OVER-REACHING, FORGING AND CLACKING.

1. Toe of hind shoe, showing the edge which cuts the heel of fore foot; 2. Toe of hind shoe, showing rounded inner border; 3. Toe of fore shoe, showing places struck in forging; 4. Toe of hind shoe, showing the edge which strikes the fore shoe; 5. Toe of hind shoe with inner border bevelled off.

#### Serious Shortage in Army Horse Supply

According to the forecasts of those who are in the know, the supply of English horses fit for army purposes will be about sixteen thousand short when the next agricultural statistics are published. The scarcity of horses in the British Isles is mainly due to the activity with which foreigners have been purchasing horses and breeding stock of all kinds for some years now. Russia is buying heavily in Clydesdales, while agents for French, German, Austrian and Bulgarian firms are in England nearly all the time picking up stock to export to their respective countries. These people are buying mostly thoroughbred stallions, and the foals of cross bred mares. England is being exhausted of hunters, cab and artillery horses and the excessive parsimony of the War Office prevents it from getting any of the pick of the country's breeding, with the result that the army is now in a perilous state as regards horse supply.

Two schemes for the remedying of this state of affairs are before the Board of Agriculture. One is the idea of the Brood Mare society, but the other, which is more likely to be adopted, in spite of rumors to the contrary, comes from the Board itself. The cardinal principle of the latter plan is the giving of a bonus to farmers for the possession of young horses up to the age—it may be 3 or 4 years—specified for prospective mounts or artillery horses. At present the army collectors demand trained horses at a low price. Such animals, however, do not exist in sufficient numbers to equip more than a regiment or two.

#### Fatality in Foal and Dam.

1. Pregnant mare showed labor pains; the water bag appeared, and in about one-half hour ruptured. In 20 minutes longer an examination was made and the foal was found to be on its back with hind feet presented. We delivered her, and the foal's heart was beating, but it did not breathe, and died. What causes foals to come the wrong way? Could this foal have been saved? She lost her foal the same way four years ago. Would this cause the same again? The mare became sick and the veterinarian treated for founder, by keeping feet in bran and warm water and giving medicine. She died in three days.

2. A sells B a horse for \$200. Nothing was said about soundness. In a few days B discovers that the horse has stringhalt. Can B compel A to take horse back?

W. G. S.  
Ans. —1. Foals are liable to develop in the uterus in any position, hence when parturition is reached the foal may be presented hind feet first, croup first, hocks first, fore feet, knees, poll, or, in fact, in any conceivable position. We cannot avoid this, neither can we tell why such unfavorable presentations occur. The hind feet first is the next most favorable presentation to the normal anterior presentation. It is not possible to turn a foal and make an anterior presentation out of a posterior one. It is quite probable if intelligent assistance had been given your mare so soon as it was observed that she could not deliver herself, and she had been delivered promptly, that the foal would have lived. The fact that four years ago her foal was presented in the same position had nothing to do with the present case. I am of the opinion that inflammation of the uterus resulted after an veterinarian had attempted to cause her to deliver is not likely to prevent a second foal from being born usually cause abortion.

2. No. When a horse is sold with a warranty the purchaser has no redress.

## STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

#### Prizes at the Royal Show.

The 69th annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the first week in July, was one of the most successful in its history, both as to attendance and the character of exhibits. Time and space admit of but a brief summary of the awards in principal classes.

Clydesdale entries, for the first time at a Royal, were more numerous than Shires, or any other breed of horses. There were no prizes for stallions older than three-year-olds, in which class Messrs. Montgomery were first with Ryecroft, by Everlasting; J. T. Peacock second with King Harry, by Silver Cup; Seaham Harbor Co. third, with Silver Stamp, by Silver Cup. In a good class of two-year-old colts, R. Brydon was first with Bonnie Buchlyvie, by Baron of Buchlyvie. This colt was the champion Clydesdale stallion. The second was Mr. Graham's On Guard, by Prince Sturdy; third, J. Kilpatrick's Baron Belmont, by Baron of Buchlyvie. In the yearling class the Montgomerys were first with a colt of Baron's Pride, and Mr. Kilpatrick second with a son of Marmion. In the brood mare class, Stephen Mitchell was first and second with Royal Ruby, by Baron's Pride, and Minnewawa, by Hiawatha. The champion female was J. Ernest Kerr's Nerrissa, the first-prize two-year-old, a daughter of Baron's Pride.

Shires were championed by Lord Rothschild's Halsted Royal Duke, the first-prize two-year-old, by Locking Forest King. The champion female was Mr. Bradley's first-prize mare, Halstead Duchess 2nd, the dam of the champion stallion.

The Champion Hackney stallion was Sir Walter Gilbey's two-year-old, Flash Cadet, by His Majesty, and the reserve Mr. McKerrow's first-prize three-year-old, King of the West. The champion mare was R. P. Evans' brood mare, District Maid, by Rosador.

In the Shorthorn cattle class the first-prize aged bull and male champion was Sir Richard Cooper's Chiddingstone Malcolm, a roan three-year-old. Second went to Tarrel Uxor, a red and white roan bull, shown by Geo. Campbell, Harthill, Aberdeen. His Majesty the King was third with Royal Windsor, the winner last year. In a class of 40 senior two-year-old bulls, Geo. Harrison was first with Pride of Tees; the King second with Evander; Mr. Rothwell third with Lord Brilliant. In the junior two-year-old class, John Handley was first with Rosedale Favorite; Arthur Bassett second with Tehidy Robin Hood. In the senior yearling class, Mr. Harrison's Duthie-bred Collynie Champion was placed first; A. T. Gordon's Count Fascinator second; F. Miller's Royal Duke third. Mr. Gordon was first in junior yearlings, with a son of Newton Crystal. Cows in milk were led by Lady Graceful, shown last year by Mr. Rothwell, and this year by Mr. Maden. Mr. Harrison was second with the white cow, Dalmeny Rosemary. In a class of sixty two-year-old heifers, His Majesty the King had the first in the unbeaten Marjorie, the female champion of the breed; second was the white Snowdrop, by Silver Mint, shown by Mr. Leon. In a class of 58 yearlings W. T. Garne & Son were first with Village Belle, by Village Beau; Mr. Hosken was second, and Mr. Maden third. In the Dairy Shorthorn class, the championship went to Lord Rothschild's first-prize cow, Gift II.

In a great show of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, D. M. McCrae, Stenhouse, was first and champion with his grand aged bull, Everlasting of Ballindalloch. Mr. Cridlan was second, with Everwise. For cows in milk, Lord Mendale was first with the Glamis-bred Velozia, the reserve female champion, the champion being Mr. Kennedy's Eurota, the first-prize three-year-old cow.

The champion Galloway bull was the Duke of Buccleuch's aged bull, Romulus, and the champion female, T. Biggar & Sons' noted Flora Macdonald, the first-prize cow and the champion of last year.

In a good display of Ayrshires, Jas. Howie had first and second aged bulls, in Howie's Reliable, a two-year-old, and Nethercraig Spicy Sam, respectively, the former being made champion. In the milking cow class, A. & W. Kerr had first and third, in Old Grainey Soncie VII., and Soncie VIII. Mr. C. Douglas was second with Holchouse Duchess V.

Reference to the sheep and swine classes must be held over for another issue.

An eastern reader offers the following as a remedy for scours in calves:

Take common baking flour, add cold water, stir until lumps are dissolved, then boil for a few minutes. When it cools, give the calf or young pig a few teaspoonfuls of it three or four times daily, either alone or in a little milk. It never does harm, and also acts as food.

#### Customs Regulations re Imported Stock.

The new regulations of the Dominion Department of Customs respecting the admission into Canada, duty free, of pure-bred animals for the improvement of stock, which came into effect July 1st, 1908, provides that, in the case of importation of animals of any of the breeds for which

Canadian pedigree records exist, certificates of registration in these must be produced in order to secure admission free of duty. No animal imported for the improvement of stock will be admitted free of duty unless the importer is domiciled in Canada or is a British subject, and furnishes a certificate of the recorded pedigree in accordance with requirements of these regulations. In case such certificate is not at hand at the time of the arrival of the animal, the duty must be paid, subject to a refund upon the production of the requisite certificate and proofs in due form, satisfactory to the Collector of Customs, within one year from the time of entry.

In the case of the importation of animals from a foreign country, of a breed for which no record in this country exists, the Accountant of the National Records at Ottawa, is authorized to issue an "import certificate," provided that, on examination of the certificate of registry, he finds that the animal is duly recorded in an accredited breed record in the country of origin. The import certificate, on presentation to the Collector of Customs, will entitle to entry free of duty.

**The British Meat Situation**

British consumers are paying a higher price for beef these days than they have paid for this commodity for some time. The beef trade is in a critical condition. Live-stock imports have fallen seriously off. Importations from the United States decreased by 463,147 cwt., between January 1st and June 1st of this year. Importations from this country fell off by 18,859 cwt. From the South American beef producing states importations increased by some 150,425 cwt. but there still remains a total shortage of 331,581 cwt., in the meat supply, a quantity quite sufficient in a country dependent upon foreign supplies, to largely increase prices.

Since November last there has been a remarkable rise in meat prices. The cost of American refrigerator beef has risen in price from three shillings and four pence per butcher's stone in December last to four shillings and six pence in June. Frozen meat from the south advanced five pence in the stone in the same time. All other grades of fresh and imported meats except mutton, which seems unaffected by the beef situation, increased in proportion and the British consumer finds himself paying a stiffer price for his meat than he remembers ever paying for it before. Naturally a good deal of discussion is going on in the public press; meetings are being held to consider the shortage in the meat supply, and angry demands being made that the government institute an immediate inquiry into the situation, for the great body of British meat eaters are convinced of one fact anyway: that the American beef trust is cornering the supply. Every day, before the session prorogued, enquiries were made in the House of Commons on the situation, and pressure brought to bear upon the government for the removal of the embargo against cattle imported on the hoof from this country. The pressure however, was without visible effect.

Opinions differ as to whether natural conditions or the strangle hold of the meat trust is forcing the Englishman to pay more for his meat. It is charged against the trust that in the Deptford market supplies of American and Canadian cattle arriving are not put up for immediate sale, as the rules of the market demand, but are held over by the trust, killed, and run into refrigerators, to be held there until the supply by further depreciation forces prices still higher. The real cause, very likely, is the world wide shortage in meat. Mature cattle are scarce in England. In the United States they are a scarcer commodity than for some years. In this country killing stock is none too plentiful. In fact on the North American continent the decrease in the number of finished beefing cattle offering during the first few months of the present year, was enormous. South America alone, of all the quarters from which British meat supplies are obtained, shows any increase in the amount sent over, and the increase is not sufficient to offset the serious falling off in American and Canadian deliveries.

The world is shorter on several staple food commodities this year than it has been in any year in this century anyway. The cause of the shortage in most things traces directly back to the crop shortage of 1907. Live-stock was sacrificed last fall over the entire continent. Feeders lacked supplies to carry their stock through, and the cost of feed in comparison to the meat prices prevailing at the time was exorbitant. Consequently cattle went for anything they would bring. The financial trouble last fall helped the selling along too. Men were turning everything they owned into cash, everybody wanted to sell, nobody wanted to buy very badly, prices fell, but the stampede to sell continued until a depreciated cattle supply sent values soaring, prices got up where corn, even at last season's prices could be profitably turned into beef. But America was sold short, and the British consumer is now paying an advanced price for his beef and bacon, because necessity compels him to buy in a market where natural and artificial forces have reduced supplies available for offering to the very lowest point. Improvement may be expected when the grass beef gets out of the country.

**The Herd Law Grievance.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

After reading the article by Mr. Bradshaw re Herd Law, I desire to call attention to some principles of common law that not only Mr. Bradshaw, but law makers in Western Canada, appear to overlook. It is certainly a well-established principle of common law that one is entitled to the free and unmolested possession of his own premises so long as he maintains no public nuisance and does not infringe upon the rights of others. Now a person by breaking and sowing to cereals land that belongs to him by ownership or lease, certainly does not interfere with the inherent right of any other person to let his own stock graze upon land that belongs to him by

ownership or lease. Sowing grain in the one does not interfere with the pasturage of the other. Surely Mr. Bradshaw would not hold that the cattle man should build a fence around his land and have locked gates to keep the farmer from breaking it up and sowing to grain for his own profit. Then why should the farmer build fences to prevent the cattle man from pasturing his land for his own profit? To me it would look just as reasonable to say that a farmer must lock his granary to keep the cattle man from stealing his oats after they are threshed, as to say that he must fence his premises to keep cattle from stealing his oats before they are threshed. Although I am permitting cattle to run at large in conformity with the statutes in Alberta, I do not claim any inherent right to do so. To claim such right only betrays ignorance of the first principles of common law and a disregard for simple justice. The "poor homesteader," has the same divine and earthly right to his ten acres of grain whether it be fenced or unfenced, and the law makers of Alberta or any other land have no moral (and I believe they have no legal) right to require him to protect it from thieves because they—the thieves—walk on four legs and are, therefore, not amenable to law.

Edensville, Alta. D. C. TIFFANY, JR.

**The Summer Feeding of Calves**

Keep the beef calf thrifty and growing whatever else you do. Have him fat if you can and keep him that way. A calf will not thrive turned out on the prairie to fight flies all day and feed mosquitoses on his life's blood all night. We believe in keeping summer calves inside, feeding on milk, grain and hay, in preference to running them out on the more nutritious grass. They will be huskier beef-making propositions in the fall fed inside than if run out. They will have lost less of the calf flesh, and will have acquired the fat forming habit. Fix that habit early in life and when the fattening period comes you can rest assured that the feed your steers are consuming is being turned into beef and money for you.

Separator skim milk is a good feed for raising calves on, but fat requires to be given in the form of grain or meal of some kind to supplement the fat which the centrifuge has taken from the whole milk. Flax seed jelly, linseed or ground oats, are the grains usually employed as substitute for butter fat. In addition give the calves all the hay they want to eat and plenty of clean straw to lie on. A calf can be raised in a hovel standing in dung to his knees, with his body completely plastered with the filth in which he has to wallow, but he'd thrive a good deal better on clean straw.

Some practise keeping the calves in during the day and turning them out to pasturage at nights. This plan works excellently. It saves the calves from the blistering heat of the sun and the constant annoyance of flies.



THE RIVALS OF THE MOTOR

## FARM

*Comment upon farming operations invited.*

### Machinery at Fairs

The motor test which the Winnipeg Industrial management made a part of the program of their exhibition this year attracted more attention perhaps than any other feature at the fair, more at least than any other machinery feature. Here was a new departure in machinery exhibiting. Up till now manufacturers have been content merely to display their goods at exhibitions, and exhibition managers have simply permitted them to exhibit, no awards ever being made, the manufacturer being satisfied to bear the expense of making an attractive display for the advertising benefits resulting. Traction engines would tear up the turf or give an exhibition of their hill climbing powers by racing up and down a specially arranged incline. Motors would "mote", separators hum hungrily, fanning mills would be busy at work on some specially selected mixtures of grain, machinery of all kinds would be in motion, and the farmer, if he came to the fair to buy an implement or machine had no more chance there of selecting the best than he would have had dealing with his agent at home. If he wanted to buy he would do business with the best talker and take whatever machine that fellow happened to be selling.

But it would be different could tests be carried on at our exhibitions, and awards made for the best machinery, just as awards are made now for the best livestock, the best butter or cheese manufactured, or the best farm products produced. And there are no serious difficulties in the way of such tests being made. With some lines of machinery of course, contests are impossible, but with much of it tests could be made, the usefulness of certain features demonstrated or competitions carried out in which one manufacturer's product is pitted against another's with competent judges to determine which machine worked most satisfactorily and economically.

The motor contest at the Industrial amply demonstrated that manufacturers are not unwilling to enter their machines for such competitions as these. They went into the business with an enthusiasm that carried the feature through to one of the most interesting and valuable conclusions that any exhibition feature was ever carried to at Winnipeg or anywhere else. And while the farm motor men were pulling off their hauling and plowing tests, cream separators were being tested to determine their efficiency for farm use. There is no fear but that other manufacturers will go in for machinery competitions quite the same as the motor and cream separator men went in for these. We need more exhibition features like what the light motor competition was and we believe as fairs are developing nowadays it will not be long before contests for machinery, or at least of those lines that can be satisfactorily tested in this way, will be put on by most of our larger exhibitions. Farmers need to be absolutely certain, in these days of high priced machines, that the thing they put money into possesses some merit other than a loquacious salesman—if he can be called such.

### The Peoples' Farm at Brandon

Time was when the experimental farm at Brandon was more of an agricultural mecca than at present. The farm was made use of as a rendezvous for Farmers' Institute workers, for agricultural society picnics and to it frequently trekked, in small parties, those farmers throughout the province who are interested in the pursuit of some phase of advanced agriculture. These men yet go up frequently to Brandon and discuss with the director the matters they are interested in, but the public excursions and pic-nics are now to be seen. And the reason given is that such outings meant a smaller attendance at the fair. Thereby is created a problem of policy, and the policy adopted has been to foster the fair. That the public loses considerable interest and inspiration by the adoption of this policy there is no doubt, for the Brandon farm is a point of some considerable interest and is becoming more so.

For a year now the farm has been under the charge of James Murray, B.S.A., a man who is always willing that his work shall be his only

commendation, and judging by his work no man could be more highly commended. Dr. Saunders, of Ottawa, who is over all the Dominion experimental farms of course directs the general scope of the work at Brandon, but it is in carrying out the work designed and in the conduct of other work and in attention to the various details of farm management that Mr. Murray excels. Dr. Saunders, as we have remarked before, appears to have come to regard the functions of the several experimental farms to be that of showing comparisons of yields of different varieties and kinds of grains. Problems of a provincial nature that might be elucidated by experimentation are entirely ignored and were it not for the fact that

and mixtures of clovers and grasses, then there are larger field plots of red clover, alfalfa, and mixtures of these with timothy and rye grass. These plots were cut and the hay stored about the middle of July and the aftermath is now a waving green. The plots are in the valley but over the hill on the upland sandy prairie, clover has been established with rye grass, and the best of hay was cut this year. Continuous demonstration upon plots and the field, should in time firmly convince the Manitoba farmer that clover growing is not only feasible but is one of the most essential practices in the up-keep of land.

### A USE FOR CORN.

In connection with the growing of grain on the experimental plots Mr. Murray has noticed rather a singular thing that may have considerable effect upon the future of our agriculture, and that is, that when a crop of corn is grown upon rank soil, the succeeding crop of grain is much stiffer in the straw and stands up before the heavy rains that usually come in late July. Corn, therefore, is being more extensively grown, the fodder is useful, the land is well cultivated when it is growing, and Mr. Murray's convictions are being vindicated with respect to the effects of corn upon the soil, and the following crops of straw. The plots at Brandon are difficult to handle as they are in the low land of the river bottom, but on the same soil are growing splendid field crops, and a desperate fight is being waged with couch grass that has got a firm hold on some of the land.

### WORK WITH STOCK.

The Brandon farm is essentially a stock farm by reason of its location, the nature of the soil, its spring creek, and its large run of rough land by a big ravine. For years this rough land has been only partially utilized, but one of Mr. Murray's first innovations was to put steers on this run, and feed them outside last winter. The venture was a success, notwithstanding lack of fencing forced an early sale before the market had made its spring rise. This outdoor feeding work is being followed up and the rough land grazed by twenty two-year-old steers, which will be run in the ravine all winter on straw and a light ration of chop. Out of these feeding tests something will be demonstrated, and the signs seem to point that it will be that cattle are easily fed to a profit outdoors in a Manitoba winter.

With hogs also some investigation work is being carried on. Different summer pasture crops are being tried, grains, grasses, rape, etc., and the gains of hogs on each plot kept tab of. This work is probably more important to the average farmer than that with cattle, and both are deserving of being pushed to definite conclusions.

From all appearances the people's farm at Brandon is in safe charge. Work of importance is being carried forward. A new root house and silo are in course of erection, patch work experimenting and cropping is being abolished, and if we mistake not, the west at large and the stock farmers at Manitoba particularly will be immensely benefitted by Mr. Murray's incumbency of the directorate of Brandon Experimental Farm.

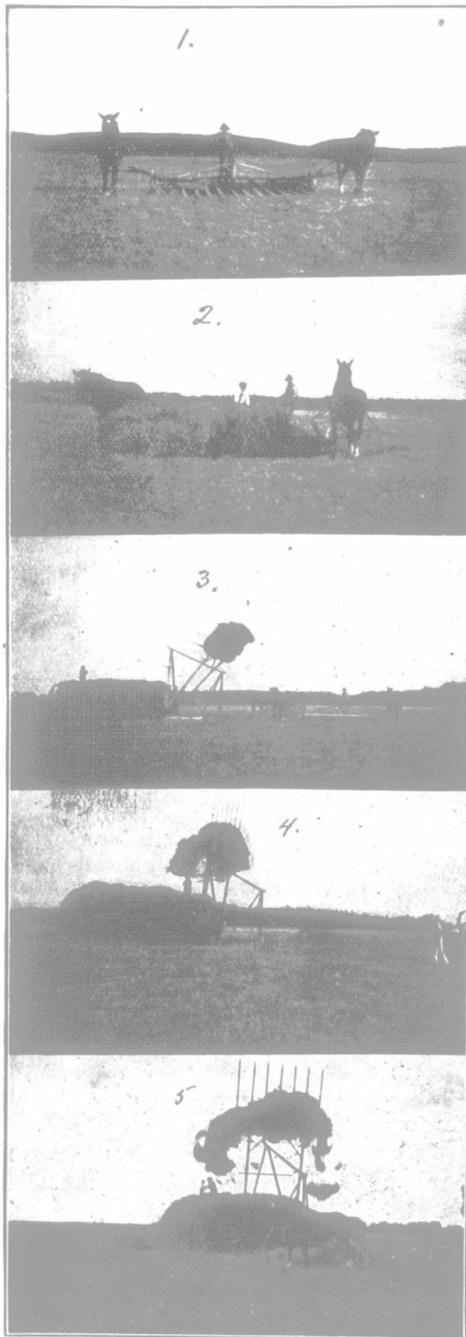
### Eradicating French Weed

Your editorial, "The New Method of Weed Eradication," is of special interest to me. It is to be regretted you did not publish a number of formulae for mixing weed-destroying ingredients, such as iron sulphate, copper sulphate, common salt, etc., in connection with the excellent article appearing in your issue under date of July 15th. If there be anything on earth that will eradicate French weed, I want to know it. I have a few of these infernal weeds and have been told that I cannot possibly rid myself of them, no matter what is done to kill them. They are on ground I am summer following. Where can I obtain information re results obtained by spraying against weeds? I also appreciate much your hints on summer following.

Alta.

P. L. C.

French weed is not by any means the most serious weed pest on earth as you would probably discover were you up against some of the species now beginning to infest the farms of Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan. In some cases satisfactory results have been obtained by spraying with one of the chemicals mentioned in the article you refer to. As a general rule, however, especially in cases like yours, it is best to depend on cultivation or hand pulling to get rid of the pest. Summer following, if properly and thoroughly done, plowing early in June and again towards the end of August, will catch most of the seeds or plants in the upper soil strata, but as the seed will remain in the ground for several years without injury to its vitality, the weeds are likely to grow again after each plowing.



HAY STACKING ILLUSTRATED

the director of the Brandon farm has a keen interest in work other than simply check experimenting, the farm would be in serious danger of sinking into disrepute. But the experimental plots are not neglected, they are as neatly kept and are growing as evenly as we have ever seen them. Varieties of all kinds of grain range across the plots, of which the results of the yields are given each year in an advanced form in this paper and in their final address in the report of experimental farms.

### THE GRASSES AND CLOVERS.

In addition to grains Mr. Murray has sown several plots to grasses and clovers. The clover plots lay along the main drive and are observed by all who visit the farm. There are alfalfa plots, one from seed grown in the west, red clover plots, timothy plots of it volunteer

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Cultivate the summer fallow as shallow as you can. French weed seeds will not grow through more than two inches of soil. Don't crop the land to cereals continuously. Put the summer fallow to flax or barley next year without plowing, and pull up the few weeds that show. Plow deep and early the following fall, summer fallow again the next summer and put to wheat or oats, without plowing before seeding. By this time you ought to have the soil ordinarily cultivated pretty free from the pests. If any seed germinates pull the plants out before seed is produced. This method calls for two summer fallows in succession but the fact that the land is freed from weeds repays the extra work.

In spraying mixtures against all ordinary weeds the following proportions of the chemicals are used: Iron sulphate 75 to 100 lbs. dissolved in 52 gallons of water and that quantity of the solution used per acre; copper sulphate, from 12 to 15 lbs. in 52 gallons of water, applied in same quantity per acre; salt, about a third of a barrel per 52 gallons per acre. The copper and iron sulphate should be suspended in a sack in the water, not simply dumped into the bottom of a barrel or tank and left to dissolve.

For information on weed spraying write to the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D., and ask for Bulletin No. 80 of that station, entitled, "Weeds and Methods of Eradication."

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The South Dakota Experiment Station has just issued a bulletin giving the results of some co-operative experiment work in sugar-beet growing carried on in that state during the past year. The average returns per acre for the whole state totalled \$65.33 and the cost of production amounted to \$37.64, leaving a clear profit to the farmer of \$27.67 per acre. In addition he had the tops for feeding and his land was cleaned of foul weeds. The average percentage of sugar was 18.44 per cent.

\* \* \*

The growing of soiling crops to supplement pasture is said to be becoming more general throughout Ontario, though the increase is not very marked. Some sections report that many farmers follow this practice, more report that only a few are doing so, while in about one-sixth of the dairy sections none at all are grown.

## DAIRY.

### Prof. Carson Resigns

Professor W. J. Carson, who has had charge of the dairy department of the Manitoba Agricultural College since the institution started, resigned last week and the board is advertising for a man to fill the vacancy. Prof. Carson, it is expected will remain at the college until regular work is resumed in the fall. The board is also considering the appointment of a bacteriologist biologist and poultry manager. Announcement of the filling of these positions may be expected shortly.

Dairymen in Manitoba will regret Prof. Carson's retirement from the college staff. He has accomplished a good deal for the dairy industry since he came to the province two years ago, laid the foundation for regular and advanced dairy courses at the M. A. C., and placed the business in the country on a better footing than it has ever been before. The college authorities will have some trouble in securing a man of the same caliber to fill his place.

### Encouraging Showing at Creameries in Saskatchewan

The increased interest that is being taken in dairying in Saskatchewan is to some extent shown by the statement given below. The figures constitute a comparison in the work of 1907 and 1908 to the end of June in each year at the creameries under government supervision:

Creamery	Season	No Patrons	Lbs Cream	Lbs. Butter.
Langenburg	1907	54	17,805	5,657
	1908	133	93,915	25,494
Tantallon	1907	44	8,140	2,494
	1908	79	31,547	9,165
Moosomin	1907	35	8,256	2,433
	1908	50	22,856	6,010
Qu'Appelle	1907	15	4,845	1,334
	1908	84	25,301	7,596

The make of 1907 was small but the conduct of the work and the prices paid to the farmers was satisfactory and it has influenced many to patronize the creameries who did not support them in previous years, but are now sending a liberal supply of cream. The results of the thorough work done by the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture during the winter of 1908, through the extensive campaign of institute meetings conducted in the districts where the creameries were in operation, is manifest in a practical way by the favourable showing at all the creameries. These meetings following the results of

1907 wheat crop were most opportune. The feeling, in many places, was prevalent that farmers should resort to some other branch of work in conjunction with the wheat growing to provide for emergency cases. With a full explanation of the assistance the Government was extending, and the work they were doing to develop the industry, and also of the advantages to be derived from farmers uniting to make the undertaking a success, a favorable impression was left with the thoughtful dairy farmer, which is now being put into effect.

The butter market to date has ruled strong and there are indications that last year's prices will be maintained, and that the dairy farmers will, in any event, be fairly well provided for.

### Giving "Reasons" In Dairy Cattle Judging.

At one of our provincial fairs this summer we watched a class of young men judging cows in a judging competition and afterwards listened to the reasons each of them gave the official judge for the particular placing made. It struck us that most of these fellows were a little weak in the reasons given to substantiate their placings. A majority of the class got the cows placed right, or placed very nearly as the official judge finally lined them up, but when it came to telling in simple language exactly why they had placed such and such an animal first, another one second and others third and fourth, they unloaded a lot of guff about the mildness of a certain cow's eye, the length of her head, fineness of the neck, breadth of nostril, and touched on a dozen or so other unessential points, some of them to the neglect entirely of that which with most judges is considered as outstandingly important. The boy who starts out to give reasons for placing dairy cows in a judging competition, by shooting off a lot of nonsense about the cow's muzzle, the shape of her forehead, the mildness of eye or the length of her tail may be able to judge all right but he has an altogether incorrect conception of what the good talking points of a cow really are. Most men when they judge dairy cows look for constitution and lung capacity in the size and shape of the chest, not in the breadth of the animal's muzzle, look for indications of a mild temperament in the animal itself as it stands before them, not by gazing sentimentally into the depths of the cow's eye.

There are two outstanding points which no good judge of dairy cattle neglects to emphasize if he is called upon to give reasons for his placings of a cow class in the ring. They are digestive capacity and udder development. These, not mild eyes, trim necks and broad nostrils are what every dairy cow must have if she is going to be a successful milk pail performer. These, not the insignificant and unessential things are what should first be pointed out when indicating the superiority of one cow over another either by competitors in a judging competition or by a judge in the ring. These things are essential in a dairy cow the others are not. As a general rule a man doesn't need to judge of a cow's constitutional strength by sizing up the cut of her nostrils, nor estimate her milking abilities by following up the milk veins, noting their tortuosity and the depths of the "wells" in which they end. If he has the cow before him the well sprung ample barrel, and full developed udder will be a much safer criterion for him to judge on.

The best reasons we ever heard given by a judge in a dairy cattle judging contest, were given some years ago by a gentleman officiating at a function of this kind at the Western fair, London. Reasons in those days were written, not given orally, so the judge, immediately the contestants finished writing out their reasons, gave his placing of the animals, his reasons for placing them in the order he did, and then retired to read over the boys' manuscripts. The judge's reasons certainly carried little cheer to the bunch of anxious looking competitors. He disregarded all such fine points as the color of the inside of the ear, or the size of the escutcheon, things which most of the competitors had been dwelling on, and went straight at the cow class before him sizing them up for their likely abilities to produce milk as indicated by the size of their barrels, which would contain the digestive apparatus necessary to transform food into lactic fluid, and by the size of their udders which would hold the milk after it was drawn from the blood and food. The judge's name we have forgotten long ago but we question very much whether any of the budding young dairy cow authorities who took their lesson and their medicine too, in that ring—for the judge gave scant attention for any boy's reasons if the essential points were not gotten at first—will ever get tripped up again for haranguing about the insignificant points of a dairy cow and leaving the really essential points untouched. It's the big things one wants to get after in giving reasons in a judging competition. If there's anything to be said about minor points it can all be said in a word or two at the last, or left unsaid altogether.

### Ripening and Churning Temperatures

What is the correct temperature for churning and ripening cream?

Man.  
This question is asked more frequently in this department than any other. We have endeavored time and again to impress enquirers with the fact that it is impossible to fix any temperature for ripening and churning, which in all circumstances would give satisfactory results. The conditions of the

cream, its age, quality, degree of ripeness can be satisfactorily done. This is an impossibility. There is no standard temperature for churning cream, as the temperature must be varied according to conditions. We do not know what kind of cream you have, whether it is rich separator cream or cream gathered from milk set in pans or cans. If you are using a separator and the cream is rich, it may be churned at any temperature from 42 to 54 degrees, but if it is thin you should need to raise the temperature somewhat. Thin cream in summer should be at a temperature of from 58 to 65 degrees, and in winter from 65 to 72 degrees. But these figures are merely given as guides. By observing closely the condition of your cream at each churning, that is as to age, ripeness, richness etc., and by a little experimental work of your own on churning temperatures you will be able to decide upon a temperature most suitable for your cream. The correct temperature ought to bring the butter in from twenty to thirty minutes. Regulate temperatures till you get it coming in about this time. If it comes too quickly, lower the temperature a degree or two for the next churning, make the cream colder; if the time required is much over half an hour, raise the temperature a few degrees.

In ripening, hold the cream sweet and cold—as cool as possible—until sufficient is collected for a churning. Then bring it to a temperature of 70 degrees, and add about ten per cent. of pure culture of good flavoured sour skim milk or butter milk. Let it ripen at a temperature of about 65 degrees, which is a good ripening temperature, for twenty-four hours before churning. Stir the cream with a tin stirrer during the process.

### Testing Not Satisfactory

A farmer out in Alberta, the patron of a privately owned creamery, writes us for information on milk testing. It would seem that in this reader's district two creameries are competing for the milk. One of them is a government owned creamery and the other a privately owned and operated establishment. The Babcock test is the basis of payment for the milk at each plant. The private creamery claims to be paying better prices than the government creamery for the farmers' milk. What this reader wants is for us to enter into a detailed description of the operation of testing milk with the Babcock test. As whole volumes have been written describing the Babcock test, it is useless to attempt to cram all the information our friend desires into an ordinary article. This can be much better secured from a study of some text book on the subject, or from a practical operation of the tester.

We imagine, however, that he is more concerned to know how one creamery can pay more for milk than another, while both sell their finished products at practically the same price, and meet the same charges for labor and maintenance of the plant. However, he furnishes no definite statement of prices, tests, or weights, so we can do nothing but discuss the subject in a general way. We hear this kind of criticism quite frequently. Wherever two creameries are competing against each other, especially if there is only about sufficient milk in the community for one, there are bound to be stories circulating around that one is paying better price to patrons than the other. In some cases on account of having a more skilled maker, better marketing facilities, or because it sells its product in a different form, one creamery may be able to pay decidedly more for milk than another in the same district. But it is not very often that such occurs. More frequently when rumors are afloat that this, that or the other creamery is paying a higher price than its competitors for milk, there is mighty little ground for the statement, and the seemingly higher price comes in because the operator is juggling just a little with the figures.

It is easy for a dishonest man to graft in the milk or cream testing business. It is also easy for him to manipulate his tests and weights so that while not being actually dishonest, while giving the patrons every cent coming, he contrives to hoodwink them into believing that a larger price is being paid them for the milk or cream, than could be had for it at any other creamery. One way is to read the test low, have a large over-run and pay correspondingly high price for butter fat. If the tests are read down so that a hundred pounds of butter fat will give a hundred and twenty-five or thirty of butter which sells at a given price per pound, then the creamery giving the low test will pay its patrons more per pound for butter fat than its competitor giving a straight reading, but the patrons will have fewer pounds of fat to get paid for. So the final result is the same in both cases, though the patron whose milk has been tested low may be under the impression that he has been getting a better deal than the other fellow.

Then one occasionally meets with a butter maker thus able to show a good returns on the hundred pounds of milk basis as he is per pound butter fat. The maker who follows such a practice is flagrantly dishonest. Such a man, where a farmers have no facilities for weighing their cream and detecting the weigher's dishonesty, can rob patrons right and left and they'll never know he's doing it. Makers of this class, however, are rare. In most cases, creamery operators do everything in their power to see that each patron gets as large a return for the product he sends in as it is possible to pay. That's all the average farmer wants, and he should send his cream where he has reason to believe he will get it.

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### The Marketing of Canadian Dairy Produce

There is a good deal of truth in the statement that a cheese is only half made when it is put on the shelf in the curing-room. This being the case, it is important that our Canadian cheese should be carefully handled from the time they are put into the curing-rooms until they are placed on the British Market. The most important point to observe to get the best results is never to allow the cheese to become exposed to a temperature above 65 degrees. Canada has made fairly good progress during the past four years in adopting means to control the temperature of her dairy products, from the making-room to the consumer. The first step in this direction was taken by the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture for the Dominion in establishing four cool-curing rooms for cheese in different sections of Ontario and Quebec in 1902, to illustrate, on a commercial basis, the advantages of controlling their temperature. As a result of this work, many of the cheese factories have now cool-curing rooms, where the temperature is controlled by ice and never goes above 60 or 62 degrees in the hottest weather. Properly-made cheese, cured in these rooms, are always of a smoother texture and of better flavor than those cured in ordinary rooms, where the temperature goes up to 70 or 75 degrees in the warm weather. The usual method of delivering cheese from factory to shipping point is for the patrons to draw the cheese, but many times the wagon boxes are not clean or large enough to hold the cheese properly, and often the boxes dirty and broken. The most satisfactory way is to let the contract of hauling the cheese to one or two parties with proper facilities. Many factories provide waterproof covers to protect the cheese from the sun or rain on the way to the shipping point.

Most of the cheese sold in Eastern Canada are sold subject to Montreal inspection for both quality and weights. The Montreal Merchants' Produce Exchange employs a man to test the weights of both butter and cheese in the warehouses in Montreal. The rule for weighing is that each cheese or box of butter must weigh one quarter of a pound up beam, over the weight marked on the boxes. A large beam scale is used. It is hung from a tripod, with a swinging platform to place the cheese or butter on, and is carried from one warehouse to the other by the men who do the weighing. In the busy season three gangs are employed, with three men in each. One man in each gang does the weighing and keeps a record of the weights. The other two take the boxes off and place the cheese or butter on the scales and pile them up again. They weigh about 10 per cent. of the boxes or packages in each lot.

In the early spring and late fall the cheese are usually shipped in insulated cars, and in the summer months a great many refrigerator cars are used. The Department of Agriculture for the Dominion gives assistance in providing refrigerator cars for cheese by paying \$5.00 per car for icing a limited number of cars on the different railway lines running into Montreal. The railway companies provide these cars at the request of the shipper.

About one-fifth of the cheese received in Montreal during the summer months is brought in by boats from ports on the Bay of Quinte and upper St. Lawrence, Ottawa & River and Rideau Canal, Lower St. Lawrence, Richelieu, and Saguenay River.

There are no cold storage or cooling facilities for butter or cheese on any of the river boats, and much of the cheese and butter brought in by these boats in the hot weather is badly heated, but they usually arrive in better condition than those shipped by rail in ordinary box cars. All through shipments of cheese or butter in carload lots are shunted directly to the docks by the railways. The cars are usually placed alongside of the sheds, and the unloading is done by the longshoremen trucking the boxes from the car to the ship's gangway. All the cheese shipped to the warehouses in Montreal is delivered from the freight sheds and river docks to the warehouses by cartage companies, many of the teams drawing from 90 to 100 cheese at a load. The dray platforms are wide enough to place four cheese side by side, and from ten to twelve in length. The cheese are placed on their sides, four rows in the bottom, then three, and two, and one.

#### IN THE MONTREAL WAREHOUSES

Nearly all the cheese warehouses in Montreal are situated west of McGill Street, on St. Paul, Wil-

liam and King Sts, which on a busy day, are almost blocked with drays loaded with cheese and butter. The cheese are delivered from the drays into the warehouses by rolling them along small gangways or chutes hung out over the sidewalks. As the cheese roll into the warehouse, a man calls off the weight marked on each box to a clerk who keeps a record of the weights, brands and number of cheese in each lot. The man who calls off the weights also piles the cheese five or six high, and they are then trucked to different sections of the warehouse. To receive and store from twenty to twenty-eight thousand boxes of cheese per day, or about one hundred and twenty thousand boxes per week, requires large warehouses, and no small amount of executive ability on the part of the cheese merchants of Montreal. It is only by having an almost perfect system of handling the cheese inside of the warehouses that this is accomplished day by day without any apparent bluster or friction.

In addition to receiving them, there is the very important work of inspection. Each firm has one man who does practically all the inspection work on cheese, so that it may be said that all the cheese received in Montreal are inspected by about twenty five men, and probably about three-quarters of the cheese by six or seven men. Some of these inspectors have had experience in making cheese, but most of them have gotten their training in the warehouses, and, although they cannot tell what may cause defects in the cheese, they are experts at discovering defects, which is, after all, the main point from buyer's side.

To anyone who has been accustomed to see the cheese inspected on the shelves at the factory, where every batch is tested, the system of inspection practised in Montreal seems somewhat haphazard.

In some of the warehouses, the first five boxes of a small lot, or ten boxes of a large lot, put off the dray into a warehouse are set aside for inspection, and the balance are immediately trucked into cool-curing room. In others, the cheese are all put immediately into cool rooms, where the temperature is about 45 degrees, and inspected there by examining from three to ten of each lot. In others, many of the cheese are inspected and kept for days in the receiving room, where the temperature is not controlled.

#### WAREHOUSE INSPECTION

The inspector classifies the cheese as he examines them, making careful notes regarding the quality of each lot, and his report is kept on file. If all the cheese he examined in each lot is found of good quality, the whole lot is passed. If only one cheese in the number is found defective, the defective ones may be picked out and full price paid for the balance. Usually if more than one cheese is found wrong in quality in the number examined, the whole lot is rejected and a lower price paid for them.

(Continued on page 87).

## POULTRY

### Poultry Notes.

Spraying the house and furnishings freely and frequently with a two per cent solution of carbolic acid tends to keep away lice.

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The proper plan to pursue in regard to fowl diseases is to prevent them. Get good strong, healthy stock at the start, keep them in clean sanitary quarters, and watch carefully for the first indications of disease and remove at once all birds showing indications of sickness. Most chicken diseases are contagious.

\* \* \*

In most cases with sick fowls "doctoring" is of little use. The most successful poultrymen are those who adopt the heroic practice of beheading immediately any fowl that shows symptoms of disease. Medical treatment rarely pays.

\* \* \*

In planning house to be occupied by fowls it is well to allow at least four square feet of floor space or twenty-four cubic feet of air space per fowl.

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Fowls should be permitted as free a range as possible. A plan that gives the birds the freedom of the fields is excellent, providing they do not get in places where they are not wanted.

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The ground over which fowls run, if the yard is a small one, should be plowed or spaded over each year. Many of the diseases affecting poultry are carried over from year to year in the soil.

### Keep the Chicks on Fresh Ground.

Many of the ordinary diseases affecting poultry and responsible for the high mortality among young chicks, are carried over year from year and become contagious in flocks, largely from the practice many poultry keepers have of running their chicks year after year over the same ground. Diseases such as white diarrhoea and gape worms, two ailments perhaps that do more damage in chicken yards than any other, may be largely prevented if fresh land is provided each year to coop the chicks on and run them over. Both of these diseases, it is known, may be contracted from the chicks feeding off ground on which diseased birds have fed the year before. And there are others as well. Success in poultry is largely measured by the attention which the man engaged in it gives to the details of the business. Moving the chickens' runs to fresh ground each year, and thoroughly plowing up the soil on which they have been cooped the previous season, is one detail of the chicken business too important to be neglected.

### Raising Poultry in Alberta.

A reader at Ponoka submitted to us the following list of questions: 1. What plan of building would you suggest for housing 500 hens? 2. What would be the cost of such a house? 3. What breed of fowl would you advise a farmer keeping? 4. Can anything be made in breeding laying strains? 5. What area of land would be required for 500 hens? 6. What height should the fencing be? 7. What would the fencing cost?

This man intended going extensively into poultry raising, so we submitted his questions to Mr. A. W. Foley, poultry expert for the department of agriculture, Edmonton, who sends this reply:

1. "The plan of building that I would suggest for your Ponoka correspondent is that known as the single style of poultry house (Page 13 of the Bulletin) as it is simple and economical in construction. This house is usually built 12' wide with studding 8' high in front and 4 1/2' at the rear. The size of the pens would depend largely on the number of birds that your correspondent would care to have running in the one flock. A nice size of pen is 12'x12' which will contain from 25 to 30 birds. A bulletin describing this and other styles of poultry houses will be sent to your correspondent on making application to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton. The location of ground is a matter for consideration. High dry ground with a southern inclination should be selected. For the purpose of extending and increasing the house the portion to be erected should be built either to the east or west end of the ground upon which the house is to be built so that any addition to be made could be extended towards the end. The end of the pen could be finished solid with a doorway as a means of passage to any addition made, which is a much better way than to have a long continuous house without solid partitions as it has an inclination to check draughts and disease should same break out.

2. "The probable cost of such a house would depend largely on the quality of the material and whether the house was to be finished with rough or planed lumber. The number of ply of lumber would also have material effect on the cost. I would suggest that on the ends and north side of the building clap boards be placed on the outside of the studding, then paper and finished with some suitable style of siding. On the inside of the studding, paper and clap board could be used to advantage. While not familiar with the actual cost of construction of such a house I am of the opinion that an exceptionally good house could be erected at from \$2 to \$4 per running foot. The larger amount in case the building were erected by hired labor.

3. "As to the best breed as layers I would refer you to an article I wrote dealing extensively with this subject in the December 4th issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of 1907. The laying qualities of any of the breeds are not so much the breed itself as a careful persistent selection of the breeding stock to build up laying strains. I would, however, advise your correspondent to stock his house with good strains of Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons or Rhode Island Reds.

4. "The poultryman in Alberta who will give special attention to breeding up good laying strains of these varieties combining with them the best type for meat producing purposes will have no need whatever to care for markets as he will be able to sell all the birds and eggs that he can produce for breeding purposes at more satisfactory prices.

5. "I would suggest that at least five acres be allotted for the keeping of five hundred hens. Not that five hundred hens cannot be kept in less space but the chances of success are much greater where more room is allowed. A consideration must also be given to the rearing stock to replace the five hundred head of breeding stock which should be done annually, as young birds are capable of producing greater profits during the first twelve or fourteen months of their existence than older birds. To replace this flock of five hundred birds annually would mean the hatching of some 1,200 or 1,500 birds each year, and more than five acres for this purpose could be used to advantage.

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6. "For the breeds mentioned above, the fencing need not be over six feet high. The best way of constructing the runs is to put two foot of boarding at the foot of the fence to prevent the male birds fighting through and at the same time making the pens more secure from other animals. Above this, four feet of poultry netting or other suitable fencing could be used.

7. "Again in the cost of fencing, this would depend largely on the style of fencing used, the distance of the posts apart and the amount of lumber. I would say that a good suitable run could be made at not more than \$1 per rod including labor.

"The cost of keeping a hen for a year would range from 70c. to \$1 each, depending of course on the cost of grains.

"It might take some considerable ground to answer this question as there are many hens throughout the province to-day that are being kept at an actual cost to their owner if the truth were known. In my own experience with the trap nest I have found some hens whose actual profit was less than \$1 per year while other hens of the same flock were capable of producing a net profit of \$6 per year. With an average flock of poultry properly cared for with favorable market conditions such as we have in Alberta I should think that the birds would average a net profit of at least \$2. per year."

We would advise this reader to write the department of agriculture at Edmonton for the bulletin Mr. Foley refers to above. In it, poultry raising under western conditions is discussed more thoroughly than in any other work we know of.—Ed.

## FIELD NOTES

### English Notes

June weather proved excellent from the farmer's standpoint. Timely rains have brought new vigour to growing crops. Bountiful crops of hay are being rapidly harvested in fine condition, altogether different to last year. Torrential rains did damage to fruit in some districts—gooseberries, being ripe, suffering especially.

Grazing stock are in good health and condition, and prices firm, though the scarcity predicted has not shown much evidence yet.

A most pleasing feature of the International Horse Show at Olympia was the beautiful floral setting. There were thousands of roses, palms, maples, etc., the whole making one fragrant bower. The floor was laid with real turf, with handsome garden effects, which were changed each day. There were more entries than last year, but fewer Americans showed. Americans were successful in a number of classes: R. P. McGrann, of Lancaster, Pa., having ten firsts and eight seconds; W. J. Butterfield, Plainfields, N.J., took the blue ribbon for pair ponies over sixteen years, and Walter Winans won the Hunting Tower Cup. The public patronized the show liberally and fully 30,000 were present on the day the King and Queen visited the show.

The government of New Zealand is to spend £1,000,000 in the next five years in road building in the "back blocks" to render their new settlements more easily accessible to the settlers.

The debate in the House of Commons on agricultural appropriations brought a demand for a Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Agriculture, and for a large increase in the present meagre appropriation for agricultural education.

The annual conference of the British Dairy Farmer's Association was held at Derby this year. Prof. Sheldon's able paper on the coming legislation in regard to milk selling brought on much discussion, as a drastic new law is expected. The feeding of infants with condensed milk containing insufficient nourishment was strongly condemned, and a demand made for a minimum standard.

"Air Space in Cow Houses," the subject of one paper, contended that 400 cubic feet per cow was ample in many exposed places, though 800 cubic feet is usually demanded by local authorities.

That co-operation amongst all sections of society in Britain makes wonderful progress is well shown by the large and enthusiastic attendance at the annual Whitsuntide Congress of the Co-operative Union, at Newport, Wales.

The Central Board presented its annual report showing 1,566 societies in the Union, with a membership of 2,434,085, an increase of 101,331. The share capital held amounted to £32,055,229, an increase of £1,797,420. The total trade of the societies in the twelve months was the impressive figure of £105,717,699, with a total profit of £12,003,341. Productive societies number 127, with a capital of £4,350,935, and a trade of £10,661,418.

Many varied industries are carried on under co-operative ideas, and in all of them a definite, fixed share of profits must be allotted to labor in addition to current wages. Arrangements are such that these profits, and other savings, may be invested in the industry, and the worker receiving voting power in the society through this capital.

Farmers have adopted co-operative methods to a large extent in purchasing and disposing of produce, manures, implements, seeds, etc. Farming by co-operative methods has been begun, but has not as yet made much progress.

Foreign trade returns for May show decreases in both imports and exports in comparison with the very high totals of a year ago. Some allowances must be made for lower values in many articles. Imports of food, drink and tobacco were less by £2,094,175 and exports in the same classes show the slight increase of £12,704.

The greatest fall in imports is in raw materials, and in exports in manufactures.

English Leicester sheep have proved themselves to be the best breed for mutton and wool on the New Zealand market. Under conditions there they prove ideal all-round sheep; having strong constitutions, easily fattened, and good foragers. At the Canterbury (N. Z.) sales more English Leicester rams are sold than all other breeds of rams offered.

At the Metropolitan Cattle Market at Islington, there were killed last year, 22,303 cattle, 106,815 calves, 12,599 sheep, and 35,065 pigs. These figures show an increase of cattle and a decrease of sheep and pigs. A feature of the report is the greater use of the public slaughter-houses by private traders. There were condemned as unfit for human food, 853 whole carcasses, and 191 parts of animals.

Lancaster and Preston June horse sales brought a good demand for work horses, and the quality of the shires on offer fully maintained the reputation of the Fylde as a breeding centre.

Nearly all the heavy horses catalogued changed hands. At the Preston show, preceding the sale, the five-year-old bay mare, "Gunthorpe Advance," won first honors and was afterwards sold for 56 guineas.

During the first five month's operation of the new Small Holdings Act, 16,000 people have applied for 250,000 acres of land. The great majority of the applicants are well qualified to hold land, both by capacity and possession of adequate capital. County Councils are making much use of the provision to let lands to co-operative associations and these are showing sensible business capacity in their arrangements with new tenants.

### Springbrook Farmers Picnic.

Last month the Springbrook (a district near Austin, Man.) Grain Grower's Association combined recreation with education, and held a picnic at which speeches and demonstrations were prominent features. The talking was done by Reeve Cairns, Geo. Spence, president of the local branch of the G. G. A., D. W. Cuaig, president of the M. G. G. A., J. J. Golden, deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba, D. W. Buchanan, nurseryman of St. Charles and Arthur Meighen of Portage. Mr. Golden also identified weeds and plants in collections by the children of the district.

The nature of the event seemed to touch a popular chord, for the estimated attendance was one thousand and a program of dancing prolonged the event until 4 a. m. The accompanying cut illustrates a group of prominent farmers in the district, with their wives and daughters, who made the picnic so signal a success that it will be one of the most pleasant of the annual events in the province. We surmise also that the part contributed by the president, Geo. Spence, to the success of the occasion has not been fully appreciated.

### Events of the Week.

#### CANADIAN.

The Prince of Wales planted a tree in Victoria Park, Quebec, near the monument erected to the memory of Queen Victoria.

An error occurred in our report of the Clydesdale prize winners in the foal section, at Brandon exhibition. The awards were: 1, J. Crawford, Chater, 2, J. Doupe, Brandon; 3 and 4, P. Douglas, Madford.

A rear-end collision on the C. P. R., at Trudeau, east of Port Arthur, last week resulted in the death of two men and the injury of five others.

Lord Roberts is scheduled to visit Winnipeg on August 10th, as the guest of the city. He is not expected to proceed any further west. Elaborate preparations are under way for his reception.

The treasurer of the Toronto Fair Association was arrested last week as the result of the city's investigation of the books of the Association. There is a shortage of ten thousand dollars that cannot be accounted for.

Brandon and Winnipeg played a seventeen-innings baseball game on Wednesday last at the former city, in the Northern League series. This is the record for the league. Brandon won with a run. It begins to look like the wheat city's pennant this year.

A tornado swept over the Fillmore, Sask., district on Wednesday last, doing considerable damage to buildings and crops. A boy was killed and five other persons injured more or less seriously.



SOME OF THE PEOPLE WHO WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE SPRINGBROOK PICNIC

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The New Westminster Lacrosse team won the Minto Cup from the Shamrocks of Montreal last week in two of the finest games of lacrosse ever witnessed in Canada.

Principal Black, of the M. A. C., has gone on a prolonged visit to Ontario in an endeavor to regain his health.

#### Indian Head Excursions.

The picnic excursions run to the Indian Head Experimental Farm from different parts of Saskatchewan on July 28th and 29th, were a huge success. Fully seven thousand people took advantage of the opportunity for a pleasant and instructive outing. Carriages met the trains and conveyed the women and children to the farm, and after the free lunch that was supplied, the afternoon was spent driving the sight-seers around the grounds. The speech making, except for a few brief announcements regarding the best way to see the farm, was cut out this year, and instead, guides were placed in the different departments, and explained the various experiments that are being carried on.

The different crops on the farm and around Indian Head, look well and give promise of a good substantial yield. The summer fallow is particularly good, but in many cases the stubble is none too thick or even. Conversations with excursionists indicate that this is generally the case throughout the province. In the newer districts well done breaking and summer fallow have given good crops, but on late breaking and stubble they are often somewhat thin and uneven. There appears to be an increase in the amount of loose smut this year, although little was said about the stinking smut, probably because the wheat is not yet far enough advanced to make its presence plainly apparent. The oats are much shorter in the straw this year, but a good yield is practically assured. The barley and fall sown grain also looked well.

The experiments in this section are the same as those of previous years and are confined almost entirely to variety tests. Amongst the spring wheats a new variety is being tried for the first time and so far has made an excellent showing. It is an Australian wheat, known by the name of Bobs, and takes the same position in its own country as Red Fife takes here. It is a good week ahead of the earliest on the farm, and while not as thick on the ground as some of the other varieties, the short, compact, bald heads are well filled, each spikelet containing three grains. If it yields as well as Red Fife, and is of equally good milling quality as it is said to be, there will be a great demand for it in the west. However, as yet it is only in the experimental stages and has yet to demonstrate its fitness for popular favor.

The plots of the commonly grown varieties of oats looked well, especially the Banner and Abundance. In this section there is being tried for the first time Garton's Regenerated Swedish Select. While they have evidently not been sown as thickly as their growers recommend, they have covered the ground well and give promise of a good yield.

#### Grasses and Clover.

With the passing of the day of free hay, the interest in grasses and clovers has grown rapidly, until at present there are few farmers who have not tried some of them, or are thinking seriously of doing so. This department of the experimental plots was always well filled with visitors, and many and varied were the questions put the guide in charge. The Brome grass generally came in for more than its share of derision. While it is hard to eradicate, especially in a wet year, or on moist land, it is undoubtedly one of the best grasses for pasture, especially permanent pasture. For several years Western Rye grass has been grown on the farm, and except in exceptionally dry years has given good yields of hay. Like Brome grass, it is easily grown, and makes good hay, though no animals eat it so readily as Brome when properly cured. Unlike Brome, it is not difficult to eradicate, and gives no trouble after once being plowed. For hay it must be cut when in blossom, or immediately afterwards. As a pasture grass, it does not equal Brome, though if entirely used as a pasture it produces a large amount of feed. After cutting for hay there is however, no aftermath, and judging from the appearance of the plots from which hay had been removed, there is little chance of there being very much. Timothy has also been grown, but with few exceptions has given poor yields of hay, the month of May usually being too dry. It is however hardy, and stands the most severe winters without loss. Meadow Fescue and Orchard Grass have also been given trials, with not good enough results to recommend either for extensive growing. Both are hardy, easily grown and eradicated, but only produce one good or fair crop according to the season.

Although clovers have been experimented with at the farm since its inception, it is only recently that varieties hardy enough have been sown. Land then from the Washington Department of Agriculture. The Turkestan Alfalfa seems to be the most promising. From a plot seeded in 1901, two tons and 326 pounds of hay was taken off recently. The strain or selection known as Grimso named after the Minnesota farmer who selected it, is the hardest and most come through each winter since seeding in 1905 in good shape. Already this summer over three tons of hay

to the acre have been taken from it. Inoculation increased the yield of two plots sown in 1905, the inoculated gave three tons and 110 pounds of hay to the acre while the uninoculated gave two tons and 1405 pounds. So far neither Red Clover nor Alsike have been hardy enough for the open fields, but in sheltered places, where snow has remained on the land late in the spring, both have succeeded. In the growing of either grasses or clovers the experiments on the farm have proven that much depends on the seeding and in the land that is used. Seeding with a nurse crop has been a failure as there does not appear to be enough moisture in the land in the middle of summer for both the grain and the grass or clover. Summer fallow has given almost equally unsatisfactory results on account of the drifting and drying effects of the spring winds. Mr. McKay states that stubble land, plowed three to four inches deep late in May, and the seed sown before the June rains commence, has always given the best results. Seed germinates quickly and runs less chance of being choked with weeds, than if sown earlier when the soil is cold. Mowing the land after the plants appear not only keeps down the weeds, but gives the roots a chance to extend before the tops grow too much. This can be safely done several times up to 15th August and discontinued after that date. While late fall pasturage has not injuriously affected the grass plots, the clovers must have protection for the winter if a satisfactory crop is expected the following year. When alfalfa is cut twice in the season no pasturing can be done afterwards, and it is always advisable to have both cuttings done as early in the season as possible, to permit of the third crop getting a good start before frost overtakes it.

A plot of luxuriantly growing hemp drew forth many questions as to its name and use. It appears from tests made by a Philadelphia man that the plants grown here possess fibre of excellent quality, and as the result of some tests made by this person it looks as if there is a possibility of Western Canada making a large amount of her own twine and rope. If there is anything in this, in any event it should be investigated by Canadian authorities and not left to outsiders to develop our own resources.

The forestry farm is a beautiful example of what can be accomplished by energy and ability. The rough broken half section of four years ago has been transformed by Mr. Norman Ross, Supt. of Forestry, into a well laid out nursery park. One half of it is used to grow the trees from seeds up to the age of free distribution, while the other is being used as a permanent plantation about which all cost records are being kept with a view to demonstrating that it will pay the farmers of woodless sections of this country to grow a large proportion of their fuel, fence posts, etc.

The experimental farm garden attracted a great deal of attention, and many voiced the resolution that in future this part of their farm would receive better treatment. The flower garden, in which there were some splendid specimens of plants popularly believed to be too delicate for the rigorous winters of this country, came in for much admiration from the ladies who were present in large numbers.

The amount of livestock on the farm is small and is receiving but little experimental attention.

Fresh fodder for the bears may be expected when the Winnipeg Exchange gets started out next week on its annual jaunt through the country to size up the crops, and form an estimate of the supply that will be on hand this fall.

Prices, as we go to press, are:

1 hard .....	106 3/4
1 northern .....	105 3/4
2 northern .....	102 3/4
3 northern .....	100 3/4
No. 4 .....	95
No. 5 .....	86 1/2
No. 6 .....	77 1/2
Feed 1 .....	69 1/2
Feed 2 .....	60
No. 2 white oats .....	42 1/2
No. 3 white .....	40
Rejected .....	40
No. 3 barley .....	47 1/2
No. 4 barley .....	46 1/2
Feed .....	40 1/2
Flax, N. W. .....	119

#### OPTION QUOTATIONS.

Wheat .....	103 3/4	90 1/4	88 3/4
Oats—			
No. 2 white .....	42 1/2	36 3/4	
No. 3 .....	41	42	

#### PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Net per ton—

Bran .....	\$19.00
Shorts .....	21.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats .....	26.00
Barley .....	25.00
Oats .....	28.00
Oatmeal and millfeed .....	19.00
Wheat chop .....	22.00
Hay per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg), prairie hay .....	6.00 @ \$ 8.00
Timothy .....	12.00 @ \$ 8.00
Loads .....	6.00 @ 7.00
Baled straw .....	5.00 @ 6.00

#### BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Fancy fresh-made creamery bricks .....	21 1/2	@	22
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs. .....	20 1/2	@	22 1/2
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Extra fancy prints .....	21 1/2	@	22
Dairy, in tubs .....	20 1/2	@	22 1/2
CHEESE—			
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg .....	13		
Eastern cheese .....	13 1/2	@	13 1/2
EGGS—			
Manitoba, fresh-gathered, f. o. b. Winnipeg .....	20		

#### VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, car lots, per bu. ....	\$0.80
Potatoes, small lots, per bu. ....	1.00
Beets, per doz. ....	.20
Celery, per doz. ....	.50
Onions, per cwt. ....	3.00

#### LIVE-STOCK, WINNIPEG.

The active demand continues for all classes of live-stock, export-stock, killing stuff, and hogs. The latter especially are wanted, and deliveries for the past week have been light. Some export stock of fair quality is coming forward. Killing stuff, for local use, is none too plentiful, at least not cattle of quality. Hogs are decidedly scarce. Despite this condition of affairs, prices quoted for the various classes show no appreciable change. One wonders a little sometimes to what extent supply and demand influences the local market, and when a month or six weeks roll away, with buyers professing an eagerness to make the stock coming into the yards their property, when deliveries all the time are light, and conditions, one would think, were perfect for an advance, the price stands the same all the time. Choice export steers are rather low, it seems to us, considering the activity of the British demand, the price at which Canadian beef is selling on the other side, and is low in comparison to the prevailing price at Chicago and Eastern Canadian stock-yards. Stock of all grades is selling as follows: Choice export steers, \$4 to \$4.50; medium export, \$4; cows, \$3.50; bulls (export), \$3 to \$3.50; choice butcher, \$3.50; calves, \$3.75 to \$4; lambs, \$1 to \$1.50; hogs, \$5.75.

#### CHICAGO.

Deliveries at the Union Yards are reported fair in numbers for the week just closed. Stock offering was largely medium in quality, and prices show little change. Prime steers are scarce. Prices run: Native beef cattle, \$3.70 to \$7.85; Western rangers, \$5.85; fat cows, \$2.75 to \$5.75; heifers, \$2.65 to \$6.25; bulls, \$2 to \$4.60; calves, \$3.50 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to \$4.15.

#### TORONTO.

Export steers, \$5.30 to \$5.65; medium exporters, \$4.90 to \$5.25; export bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.75; cows, \$4 to \$4.25; butcher stock, \$5 to \$5.25; calves, \$3 to \$6; export ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.20; hogs, \$6.80.

## MARKETS

The situation in wheat continues strong, with prices tending upward. The bullish feeling continues to increase. Demand is good in both Europe and America, and offerings light. From no quarter of the world comes any word of serious damage to the growing crop, except some slight rust attacks in the Northwestern States. Conditions in Europe are favorable. Reports from Russia show that everything points to an average harvest of wheat. But, despite all this, the speculative markets of both continents have a strong undertone to them most of the time, and while prices may sag a little here or there, the general trend is upwards. That the United States and Canada are about to harvest what Government reports to date aver is a more than average crop, seems to have little effect upon the feeling of buyers, either here or in Europe. The new crop, as it comes from the field, is being bought up readily at prevailing prices. Millers are anxious for grain. All kinds of wheat are being sold down through the American south-west, but the market seems to get stronger the further north the thrasher comes, and the general feeling in the trade is that 1908 prices are going to average up around or over a dollar.

Certain interests in Western Canada continue to bear the crop. Just why the crop of these Western Provinces should be boomed each year as a bumper, the greatest ever, and all that, would be an explanation interesting to wheat-growers. Our crop is not a little better, and it needs it to some extent this year, to be the uninterested or unimpaired mind. It is a little further out in his estimate of the crop than those who are already prepared to take their profits or so all around for the Canadian West.

# HOME JOURNAL

## A Department for the Family

### PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER.

The Six Nation Indians of Brantford contributed fifty dollars to the Plains of Abraham fund. Mrs. Joseph Parker, mother of Sir Gilbert Parker the Canadian author, died at her home in Belleville, Ont.

The prize for the best band given at the Winnipeg Exhibition was won by Portage la Prairie. There were a number of entries, competition was keen, and every band gave good music.

According to ancient custom large numbers of English people went to Stonehenge to spend the longest day of the year. A departure from custom that made them very indignant was to find the historic monuments fenced in with barbed wire, and a shilling charged for admission.

Governor Norris, of Montana, addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Ottawa relative to the deportation of a large band of Cree Indians, who, while Canadian charges, have for years been roaming throughout that State. The Indians participated in the Riel Rebellion, and, with its suppression, came to Montana. The State Department arranged with Canada for their return, but soon afterward, dissatisfied with conditions in the north, they returned to this State, and are now at the point of starvation. Hence the letter to learn if the original allotments are still available. A number of Indians have agreed to return.

Dr. William Osler, the Oxonian, who in his address at John Hopkins University, 1905, was widely quoted as saying that man's best usefulness was past at 40, and that most men ought to be chloroformed at 60, entered upon his sixtieth year yesterday. He called for coffee and rolls, remarked that it was a fine day, and read the politics in the morning paper. Then he dressed himself for church and walked to the house of worship on foot. It now appears that Dr. Osler is about to enter a contest with Winston Churchill and George Wyndham, former chief secretary for Ireland, for the Lord Rectorship of the University of Edinburgh. The race is scheduled for November next, and it is understood that Dr. Osler is to begin training at once. Since the contestants do not have to carry weight for age, Dr. Osler is believed to have a fine chance to defeat the others. In any event, he is said to have announced that, if he is a loser, he will not permit his defeat to dampen his ardor for other work.

### UNCLE REMUS TELLS NO MORE STORIES

Joel Chandler Harris, who died on July 3rd after a short illness, was one of the few exponents of that type of American humor which is sweet and sane and quaint. The fun of Joel Chandler Harris and of Mark Twain have the same flavor, though the settings are entirely different. Mr. Harris or "Uncle Remus," as he is best known—was a native of Georgia and he has pictured to us in a long series of dialect stories extending over more than a quarter of a century the southern negro with all his whims and superstitions, his simple joys and sorrows. Thousands of English speaking people all over the world have read the adventures of Br'er Fox and Br'er Rabbit. He was editor of the Atlanta Constitution for years, and in its columns the first dialect sketches appeared which were to make his name more famous than the grave editorials he penned in the sanctum.

The sweetness of his nature kept him kin to flowers and children of whom he was passionately fond. In answer once to a question as to his recreations, he said that they consisted of thinking of things and tending his roses. His suburban home in Atlanta was a verandah on a five acre lot full of birds and flowers and children, with a comfortable house attached as an afterthought. The world has suffered a loss, for the present generation of humorists have an aerial quality in their wit, and mix it with slang and malice.

### AS ONE EMBARKING.

As one embarking turns deep-visioned eyes  
Back to the fast receding native shore,  
Whose crystal tides for him shall flow no more,  
Or sound their silver trumpets as they rise—  
And there beholds how all the landscape lies  
Transfigured with a charm it never wore  
In those indifferent early days before  
He faced the loneliness of foreign skies;  
So earth becomes, to eyes bedimmed with tears,  
Of that impending change whose silent knell  
Sounds at the heart of slowly-waning years  
(Even to those who always loved it well),  
Transfigured with a charm that more endears,  
And touched with beauty indescribable.

—HELENA COLEMAN.

### UNCLAIMED MONEY MADE PUBLIC.

Within the last few weeks considerable space was taken up in the issues of the Canadian dailies by the statement of the unclaimed deposits in the various banks of the Dominion. It is surprising how many hundred accounts there are of depositors who have not been heard from for at least five years; some of them have not given any account of themselves for a much longer period than that, one account covering fifty years.

This is one of the admirable features of our banking system which on the whole is one of the institutions of which we can be most proud: The Canadian Bank Act says that at the close of each year a return must be made to the government, for publication, of all dividends which have remained unpaid for more than five years, and also of all amounts or balances on which no transactions have taken place during the five years before the date of such return. These returns set forth the name of the creditor, his last known address, the amount due, the bank at which the last transaction took place, and the date on which it was done.

From the long list published this year it is evident that many depositors die or disappear without leaving any papers to show where their money is deposited, or they make wills and in them do not disclose all their effects, with the result that balances would remain in the bank indefinitely, and the rightful heirs have no knowledge of the money, if this clause of the banking act had been omitted. In this respect our system is preferable to the English banking law which makes no such provision, and English bankers are making serious objection to a bill brought before the House of Commons by Horatio Bottomley to provide for the giving over by the bankers to the department of public trustee of the amount of securities and untouched balances in their care. The bankers say that the House has no warrant to interfere between the banks and their customers, and they refuse to give any information to enquiries made by relatives or friends of the depositor who has died or disappeared. Many stories are told to account for the sum—variously estimated at from three to fifty millions of dollars—in the English banks which represents unclaimed property. An army officer had thirty thousand dollars in several banks unspecified in his will, and after his death all enquiries were met with the reply: We never give information on such subjects. A man killed in a railway accident who was known to be wealthy had his money in several banks. His family has since suffered want for lack of the information the banks refused to give. It is said that an eccentric old lady had a hundred and forty thousand dollars in a bank to which she went once a year. She would hand in a cheque, draw out the money, count the notes and reckon the interest, hand it all back again and disappear. One year she failed to put in an appearance and since then nothing whatever has been heard of her, but no one can get any satisfaction concerning her money from the place where she kept it.

### THE WARMEST WELCOME OF THE YEAR.

Lord Roberts is the most popular visitor Canada is likely to see this year. Royalty is accorded an enthusiastic welcome partly on the strength of position and because of Canadian loyalty. But "Bobs" gets a welcome for himself from everybody. Even lovers of peace who agree with General Sherman that "war is hell" have respect and honor for the man who, without regard for his calling, has all the qualities of a man. They know he would have been great in any line, and in the evil of warfare he has kept intact the honor, courtesy and upright living to which he was bred. Not only has he kept his own integrity, but his influence has been for good among his men. There is a smile over his strict temperance principles, and his endeavor to share them with others, but there is less drinking among the men who are in contact with him than in other parts of the army. He is an example of clean, high living going hand in hand with success that must be an inspiration to his men. His achievements as a soldier and commander need not be mentioned here. They are many and great. No disgrace has ever touched through him the name he bears. And his old soldiers adore him. There are no happier men in Canada than the Canadian veterans who have been chosen as his body-guard to Toronto. They served under him in Africa and hold it an honor to guard the life of a man who takes no particular care to guard his own, going up and down in the world without fear as without ostentation.

### OPIUM TRAFFIC INCREASING IN CANADA.

While the matter of the Asiatic claims for damages suffered during the Vancouver riots was being investigated, Mr. MacKenzie King chanced upon information which is now being used as a basis for another investigation of an important nature. During the former enquiry it transpired that British Columbia is sheltering a rapidly increasing trade in opium, and that Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster are the chief centres of this trade. There are no less than seven factories turning out the finished product and the estimated value of the manufactured article for last year is placed at over six hundred thousand dollars. The raw material is imported in cocoanut shells, and is powdered and then prepared for smoking. The larger part of this is consumed in Canada and its use is not restricted entirely to the Chinese. More white people are using it every day. Mr. King saw opium purchased freely in Chinese shops in spite of the regulations on the statute books of British Columbia against the traffic. The clauses requiring the person making the sale to be a qualified pharmacist, the drug to be labeled, and the purchaser to give his signature were all disregarded.

It seems a pity that the handling and use of this pernicious drug should be increasing in Canada while other countries are making stern and effective efforts to lessen its production and consumption. China and Japan have legislated severely against it, as has also Great Britain in India even at the cost of large revenues. Mr. King says "The only effective remedy is to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale alike, and this absolutely, save in so far as an exception may be necessary for medicinal purposes only. To be indifferent to the growth of such an evil in Canada would be inconsistent with those principles of morality which ought to govern the conduct of a Christian nation."

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Mrs. Timothy Eaton has contributed \$5000 to the fund for establishing a Ladies' College in connection with Wesley College, Winnipeg.

# The Quiet Hour

## NURSING A GRIEVANCE.

As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire: so is a contentious man to kindle strife.—Prov. xxvi., 21.  
 "He is always looking for trouble,  
 No matter how bright the day;  
 He is always looking for something,  
 Or someone to get in his way.  
 He never can be contented  
 To live as a mortal should,  
 And let the clouds of the future  
 Make way for the bad or the good;  
 But always snarling and snapping,  
 At the wrongs he thinks he bears,  
 He makes life for all his dear ones  
 One long round of worry and cares.  
 Such a man should live on an island,  
 Far down in the torrid zone,  
 Where he could go with his trouble,  
 And howl by himself alone.  
 Let us pick out the spots of sunshine,  
 And let life's troubles go by,  
 And try to point out to others  
 Bright paths which before them lie."

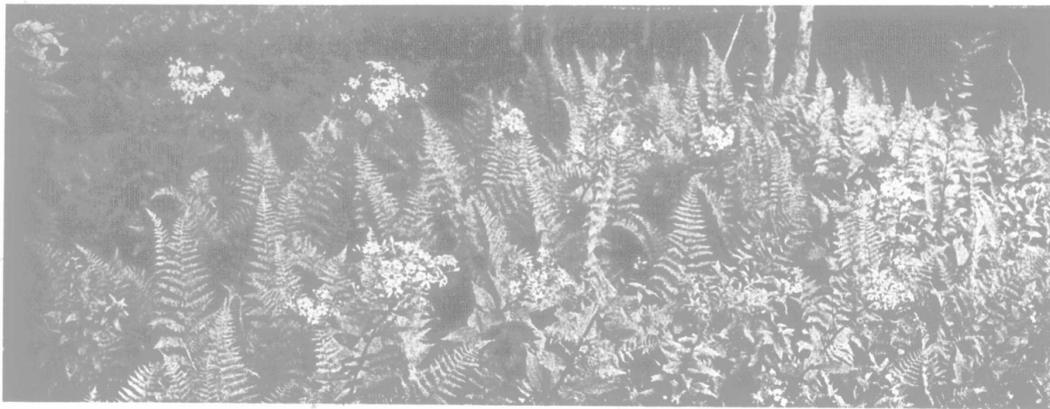
We should be very indignant if anyone accused us of being a "trouble hunter," or said we were "touchy." It is strange how we object to be called "touchy," and yet we may possibly own to being "sensitive." We are all willing to own that we are "miserable sinners," but, generally, quick to justify ourselves when accused of any particular sin, or even a fault. Of course we are not touchy, we never nurse a grievance or hunt for imaginary troubles! Why should we, when we have plenty of real ones? Still, we all know people who are splendid trouble hunters, don't we? They can see a grievance when it is quite invisible to the ordinary sight, and they never let it go until a fresh grievance or "slight" drives out the first. A few people in every community have to be carefully considered, because they are always taking offence when none is meant. They must not be carelessly passed over, or they will think themselves intentionally slighted, and will be offended. They are nearly always "cool" to somebody, although that same "somebody" may have been in high favor only yesterday. Perhaps a party has been given and no invitation came to them; perhaps they think they have been neglected in a time of sickness; perhaps they have not received as many friendly letters as they expected. Sometimes the grievance is entirely imaginary; they have accidentally been passed on the street without recognition, or see two people talking together in low tones, and feel certain they are saying something unpleasant about them. Trouble hunters take a delight in self-torture. They carefully gather up all the thorns within reach and stick them into themselves.

You may not be one of these unhappy beings who make "trouble-stalking" the business of their lives; but do you never deliberately nurse a grievance, making it grow bigger and blacker by brooding over it, and talking about it to your "dearest friend?"

I am afraid we are all ready to "fire up" at the smallest shadow of an insulting word or look—and what a lot of trouble we take to pass things on and make them worse. As our text says, our fiery temper seeks to rouse a like passion in others. When we are angry we seldom try to be peace-makers, seldom keep quiet long enough to let our anger die a natural death. No, we talk the grievance over with one neighbor after another, piling fresh fuel on the fire, and too often making

enemies out of old friends. The story of our wrong flies from mouth to mouth, growing more interesting as it is exaggerated; and it seldom fails to reach the first offender so changed in appearance that he denies it altogether, and considers that lies have been told about him. It is so easy to make a sword-thrust with the tongue that may never heal on this side of death. If we could only form the habit of carrying every grievance to the one friend who can help us to cure it. If we talked over our wrongs—real or fancied—on our knees, praying, as we are bidden, to God for the one who has injured us, good instead of harm would result. Perhaps we should cut the story short, in shame of our petty complaints about a trifle; perhaps, when we thought how patiently our Master endured shameful insults and cruel blows which were wholly undeserved, we could learn from Him to repay slights with kindly acts and words. It is very certain that real prayers for those who have been unkind to us will bring down swift blessing on ourselves as well as on them. It is certainly true that "blessings come home to roost."

We are not required to be stoical, far from it. It is not a virtue to harden one's self so as not to care about the unkindness of others. Surely our dear Lord Himself cared a great deal for



A WILDWOOD BORDER

human sympathy. Did He not look for it in Gethsemane, and look in vain? and worse than the cruel blows of the scourge must have been the denial of his friend and the treachery of a companion. The insults heaped upon Him must have cut terribly into His sensitive human soul. Yet He did not brood over His wrongs or make them worse by being bitterly resentful. No, He turned away from Himself altogether, cheering the sorrowful women, encouraging the penitent thief, praying for the hardened soldiers, planning for His desolate mother and friend, putting Himself and all His troubles confidently into His Father's hands. Oh, if we could only gain something of His wonderful unselfishness! The reason we are vexed is because self has been set up as our idol, and all our world is not willing to bow down and admire it. If we could only forget ourselves for a little while!

You may be nursing a grievance at this moment. Someone may have treated you badly, and you, in return, may be turning yourself into an iceberg whenever he comes near you—which plan will never make him repent, or make either of you particularly happy. We might as well cultivate the habit—it is a habit—of forgetting small grievances. None of us are quite angelic; the little peculiarities and failings in which we indulge are probably irritating to our friends. Still, they overlook a great deal in us, and are reasonably ready to make allowances. Surely we, in our turn, might sometimes be willing to pass over a little rudeness or unkindness, instead of resenting it so hotly. It is not our business to set

everybody right or make a fuss about everything that is not to our mind. Charity may cover some sins by leaving them in the background and forgetting all about them. The truth is that we have but a small stock of that charity which is not easily provoked and thinketh no evil. We are by no means ready to bear all things, hope all things, and endure all things. It is just because we are "seeking our own" all the time, and are offended because other people don't see our importance in the same light, that we find so many thorns in our daily path. We are very "easily provoked," and are not willing to "bear" or "endure" anything, much less "all things," in the shape of insult, discourtesy, or even indifference. As for the command, "Pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you," it is almost entirely disregarded by most of us. Even when we take pains to be outwardly kind to one who has offended us, the action is apt to be artificial and insincere because it does not really express kindness of heart. It may be a deliberate attempt to "heap coals of fire" on an enemy's head, in the charitable hope that he may feel very uncomfortable under the treatment. Such unkindly kindness may make him vexed, but it is very unlikely to make him sorry for having wronged us. Men are always quick to detect the false ring in an action that does not spring from the heart—"His words were smoother than oil, and yet he was a sword." Let us cultivate a true and honest friendliness, in thought as well as in deed—

what thank have ye? for sinners also love those that love them. And if ye do good to them which do good to you, what thank have ye? for sinners also do even the same." Surely we who profess to be servants of the Prince of Peace, aim much higher than this. If we wish to show ourselves to be "children of the Highest" we must learn to love even our enemies, must do good whenever we get the chance, like the Good Samaritan, hoping for nothing again.

HOPE.

## UNTRAINED NURSES.

Obey the physician unquestioningly. Don't talk about the patient's condition in her hearing.

Never give medicines without the advice of the doctor.

Do not talk to the patient, nor to any one else, of what she talks about when in a delirium.

Move about the room in a light, gentle way, letting your very step bespeak the cheer of your heart.

Show your confidence in the swift recovery of your patient.

Act as if it were a pleasure to do the task before you.

If you have not naturally a low, firm, pleasant voice, cultivate one. It can be done. Recoveries have been retarded by a hoarse, rasping voice or a shrill, high one that grated on the nerves of the patient.

Don't fuss and fidget about the room. Calmness, an air of knowing what you are about to do, will inspire confidence and respect in the patient.

If you are inclined to be fidgety, provide yourself with sewing or embroidery and sit quietly.

Don't talk to the patient unless her recovery is so far progressed that you are expected to entertain her.

Don't seem to be in a hurry at anything. Nothing so composes the patient as a composed nurse.

Never trust to your eye in giving medicine. Always measure accurately with a dropper or marked glass.

Never give anything inwardly or outwardly without carefully reading the label twice. Fatal mistakes have been made by nurses who

"thought" they knew.

Don't arrange your hair, work over your nails, or fuss over any part of your toilet in the presence of the patient.

Don't wear squeaky shoes, or clothing that rustles or rattles. Rubber heels are necessary in a sick-room. A pair of white canvas shoes, such as are worn in the summer, are nice for this purpose.

Never sit down on the bed, nor lean upon it. An inexperienced nurse will do this without dreaming of the extent to which it irritates the patient. Have a chair handy, or stoop over.

Do not touch with your hands anything the patient is to put in her mouth. In offering her a pill, place it first upon a teaspoon.

Don't taste the food as you offer it to her. Don't bring more than she can eat. And never let it stand around in the hope that she may eat it later. Every vestige of the meal must be removed as soon as the patient has finished.

Whispering must not be permitted in the sick-room. Have all talking done in low, distinct tones. And do not permit the members of the family to come in and murmur together in such a manner that the patient is made curious yet cannot hear what they say.

Husband your strength. Make every step count. When it comes time for your exercise, airing or rest—for all of these you must have—make the most of every moment, so that you can go back to the sick-room refreshed and cheerful.—Philadelphia "Bulletin."

# Power Lot == God Help Us

By Sarah McLean Greene

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## CHAPTER XX

### SIDE-SADDLING THE LOG

Of the diplomacy of Captain Stu Belcher there had never been any doubt.

With a hail and a roar he brought his oxen up past Mrs. Byjo's, and when he discovered Doctor Margate taking a stroll farther down the road he drove his chariot of four wheels and a log in that direction with a mighty rattling and a swifter advance than usually appertains to such a vehicle.

"Git on, sir. Git on. Lemme give ye a lift. You're young enough ter side-saddle on a log, by Humfrey, an' will be fr twenty years to come. Whoa, you gol durn wireless telegraphers, you," he bellowed at his oxen, who found it as difficult to stay their pace as it had been in the first place to acquire it. "Git right up—call it side-saddlin', tho' we ain't got no saddles! Jest the other side o' that knot, unless ye want ter put a skylight though yer trowse's. You ain't got nobody yer mend 'em for ye. I have, an' I done well, too, Doctor Margerit—I done well."

"That's good," said the doctor, riding the log skillfully, and enjoying a most unaccountable elation therefore; it may have been the atmosphere, it may have been the world around him, but the cushions of his victoria and the padding of his electric cab as his mind reverted to them, seemed base and discommodious in comparison. "I'm glad you found a good mate. I hope you deserve her. And now look here, Captain Belcher, don't you let Robert Hilton bring Cuby Tee-bo up here on the hills and carry out that fake marriage to her. I expect you to look out for that, or there'll be sad consequences for you. Mind what I say—that must not be done."

"Why, now, what have you got ag'in that pretty little Kanuck?"

"Nothing whatever; she's a treasure, she's a beauty, with the man of her heart to guide her along; but Rob Hilton's not that man, and she is not the girl of his heart. That was a little escapade; they have never really chosen each other; the marriage was a fake, and they've both got a haunting suspicion of that fact, too."

The great Belcher looked stoutly, boldly, at the doctor; the doctor's keen eyes did not flinch.

"Look a what your Rob Hilton was when he come here," at last spoke Belcher, in a tone of unappreciated merit that could not help but thrill his listener with its wonder and reproach, "an' then look a' what I've made of him."

"You made of him?"

"Sure as herrin' for breakfast. Sure. He come here, out o' the booze settlements thar' to his native town, a natterally struttin' Shang-hi rooster with Bantam lightness o' dispersion an' a goose giggle. An' me, or somebody else—call it me—tied him down to this dull 'arth with a sense o' responsibilities an' duties an' sorrers, an' all sech drippin's from the mother cow necessary ter raise up a healthy calf. Ain't that so?" The doctor bit his lip, and briefly nodded.

"He was a derelic', he was," continued Belcher, "on the drift, ef ever the' was one; an' somebody—call it me—took an' anchored o' 'im so tight he's been grubbin' away contented ever sense, sweatin' all the microbes an' tomfoolery out er his system, an' raisin' pertaters three dozen ter the hill. An' now you come over from New York an' want ter heave over all his ballas' an' lighten up on his moorin's an' send him bumpin' an' careenin' aike a durn tramp o' the seas ag'in. My humphrey, but you got a gall on ye."

Doctor Margate laughed hilariously, but Belcher regarded him with a steady reprobation and made not the slightest acknowledgement of the ring of sympathy in his tones.

"The Senate misses you, Captain Belcher—you don't miss the Senate any-

As a matter of fact, though, it was I who sent Robert Hilton grubbing in the earth, and a certain Captain Jim—a—a—Jim Turbine has been a sort of hovering—a—decent fellow, with a weather eye out for poor Rob and Mary in this Beulah land to see that the wolves did not get them quite; and you, Captain Belcher, you, being in a humorous mood, practised some of your tremendous pleasantries on poor Rob, putting him in an insufferably false position. It was what I call a dastardly piece of work."

"Git out," said Belcher coolly; "you a man o' science, by Tamarack, and don't know what the ropes is that fa'rly cows a man an' knocks all the gale out er him so's what friskiness he has left is no more 'n a sucklin' lamb, jumpin' on all fours an' kickin' out his hin' legs at nothin'." You don't know—that your kentry air an' your honest t'il an' all yer cornmeal mush an' moonshine wouldn't 'a' proved a rope ter holt that derelic', no more 'n a strand o' knittin' cotton. No sir, it was me done it. Joke or 'arnest, it was me hove out the right size o' cable—it was that thar' marriage-tie done the job."

The broad smile on Doctor Margate's hypnotized countenance again culminated in explosive laughter.

"The World of political rivalry, of commercial activity misses you, Captain Belcher—but you do not miss it. How admirably, for instance, you ride on a log. The pounding over rocks and ruts seems to give you only a firmer seat and a more graceful carriage, while I joggle about like a cork, in comparison, and am sometimes compelled to clutch out wildly. Well, what shall we do about Rob? Will you see to it—will you aid Captain Jim Turbine in seeing to it (for I regret to say that I am called away, and must leave Power Lot to-morrow)—that housekeeping for Rob and Cuby on the hill shall never begin? Will you step in at the needful moment and in full good season, and deliver Rob of the false burden he is bearing? I could make you considerable trouble if I chose to do so. I shall be proud to be your friend and act in unison with you if you will engage fairly to do what I ask."

Captain Belcher glowered severely at the doctor, then looked off to the fir trees and sniffed a sniff of scorn.

"Ye couldn't drag Cuby Tee-bo up to the hill to housekeep along o' Rob. The' ain't no kind o' hawser ye could fashion 'd haul that gal up thar' ter wash out er fryin'-pan an' hang out er clo's accordin' as Rob Hilton an' Ma'y Sting'ree an' Widder Treet an' the rest o' 'em thinks fryin'-pans ought ter be washed an' clo's hung. No, sir. An' I don't blame 'er. She'd fling 'er fryin'-pan an' 'er suds straight inter the faces o' the whole caboodle o' 'em. An' I'd do the same ef I was her. Don't you worry. Cuby Tee-bo ain't ketched yet."

"Well, well!" "You know some things thar' whar' you come from, an' you been roun' the worl' eatin' yer yysters on the harf-shell an' smokin' yer Havanas down in the cabin's loon, but I been roun' the worl' watchin' out from the herric'n deck, with the rain hiss'n at me an' the salt bitin' me, until I know purty well what's up in any 'arthly latertude whar' I happen ter be drivin' my craft fr the time bein'." That's me."

"I believe you." "Now the' ain't no harm goin' ter happen ter Rob Hilton by way of bindin' of him ter anybody 't 'ain't best o' p'rhaps fr him ter be bound to, an' that anyways don't want him. Meanwhiles you let him dig his crap o' pertaters. That's my 'dvice. Fr though he don't reckon on it, mebbe he's a-workin' in a holt on the proud sperrit o' that ar' high-toned, scholarly Ma'y Sting'ree, that 'ud sure make him toe the mark to every spellin' match that's comin' to him in this worl'. The' ain't nothin' tunes up the melodious o' love in a case like hern, like a big, slow-ponderin', easy-laughin',

slap-the-whole-menagery-in-the-mouth and die-for-ye cuss like Rob Hilton."

"Impossible."

"Nothin' ain't impossible from the herric'n deck. This 'ere old worl' c'n kick up more cyclones to the squar' inch an' s'prise more folks to the squar' minute than any other worl' I ever see."

"True."

"An' ef the' is anythin' drorin' her towards him, it's jest that good, set-up-straight-in-meetin', none-o'-the-pre-serves-thank-ye, small-piece-o'-pie-fr-me-please way in which he is a-regardin' his obligations to Cuby Tee-bo. See? As fr Cuby, she's a good gal, though she's a wild one and a gay one, she is, an' her mettle is up ter somethin' tough 't knows how ter sail a boat. D' ye ketch on?"

"No."

"Wal', she wants Jim, that's who she wants."

"He seems a decent sort of fellow."

"Decent sort o' feller? Why, by the Great Nor'easter, what are you a-lookin' fr? Why, Jim Turbine an' me c'd run this whole contentment ef we was only giv' a fa'r post o' observation an' c'd find some chairs our size to sit in. I reckon you don't know all the' is ter be knowned about Jim Turbine an' me."

The doctor was silent.

"Jim Turbine c'n go out on a sea 't spells dead-man to ary other mortal, an' beat in home through the hell-racket o' the elements smokin' his pipe at sundown, wishin, the wind 'ud breeze so 't there 'd be somethin' doin'. That's me an' Jim. He c'n make a fool o' himself ev'ry day in the week, like he's been a-doin' readin' books an' drulin' at the mouth about the 'beauties o' natur', an' all sech, tell he's got a notion he wants somethin' high-toneder 'n what his bringin' up 'll allow him; but jest wait tell the gale strikes him fa'r abeam an' he'll reel right 'round an' right up on an even keel ev'ry time. Ef he ever does get drowned he won't git drowned—he'll show up somewhar."

Captain Belcher refilled his pipe, his cowhide boots swaying freely in sympathy with the perils of his present method of transit; a jolt of unusual violence, over a stump, separated him for a space from his affinity with the log; he descended, however, precisely in his former chosen seat, uninterrupted in his attentions to his pipe and wholly unperturbed. But the doctor, as a result of the catastrophe, sat down abruptly in the road, where he contemplated in some bewilderment for the moment his unexpected change of base.

"Shall I stop 'em?" Captain Belcher called back to him cheerfully, "or c'n ye jump on while the train's movin'?"

"I won't board the train again, thank you. I need exercise," replied Doctor Margate dryly, as he rose. "I'll walk back home."

"Hold on," yelled the captain, himself descending and shouting and belaboring a halt on his oxen; "I want a word with ye 'fore ye go. Ye're a man o' straight good sense, an' I respec' ye. I've been hove off myself by a stump lesser size 'n that."

"I haven't been in training, you see," replied the doctor, with no trace of vexation in his manner or in his tone.

"No, ye ain't had the 'dvantages a man like you ought ter had," said Belcher, standing regally thoughtful, the veteran of many scars, of well-sustained ship-wreck, and of hide seemingly impregnable at last to all save added wind-burn. "Ye'd rate along o' me an' Jim ef ye 'd had harf a chance in the worl'." He meditated, and in spite of the dictates of sound reason and common sense against such unconscionable boasting, the doctor admired him and was more than half inclined to take him at his own estimation.

"The question is," said Belcher at last, withdrawing his gaze from the profound contemplation of the distant Bay of Fundy, "be you a-goin' ter keep yer mouth shet?"

"Not in the least, if I see fit to open it," replied Doctor Margate.

"That's the talk," exclaimed Belcher approvingly; "but be ye goin' ter see fit ter keep it shet—that's the question. Come now, as the gospel says, an' le's figger this out together. Do ye want ter tell Rob Hilton—ter-morrer, fr instance—that the' 's nothin' bindin' of him here? Fr he ain't got no notion 't thar' 's any chance for him along a' Ma'y Sting'ree,

no more 'n I have of ailyenatin' the 'fections o' the wife o' the Old Man in the Moon."

"That settles it."

"An' I doubt ef Ma'y Sting'ree has took the idee inter her head one bit yit either. No sir—it's me 't has figgered out this match."

"Not you and Jim?"

"Jim's sore—sore as a bile. He wusships the groun' Ma'y treads on. But he ain't fr her. Jim's got many a wil' sea yit ter sail afore he dies. Ef Jim goes ter homin', it had ought ter be with some mid-ocean bird o' his own breed. Jim thinks he'd like ter git civerlized and live ashore, but he wouldn't—them ol' whitecaps out thar' 'ud call him, an' he'd ruffle his feathers an' stretch his neck, an' off he'd go. Ho-hum, it's tough on Jim; but he won't go under; ye needn't ter werry 'bout Jim."

"I won't. I am more concerned about the match you propose to make between Miss Stingaree and Rob Hilton."

"Easy, easy! Whar' thar' 's a woman in the' calkerlation the' 's no knowin' when you may look out an' find yer weather-vane's clean blowed off the barn. Easy now. But you let Rob bide an' keep on workin' fr a while. He couldn't git Cuby ef he tried. An' he won't git put in no box, now I promise ye, ef that'll do. I promise ye."

"Well."

"An' you'll keep yer mouth shet about any little frolick anybody mon't 'a' played? I ain't sayin' who. You'll lay low tell the storm's over, an' the flyin' jib's run up, an' all's well some way 'r another, won't ye? That's what I want ter know."

"Why yes, under the circumstances, and considering that you promise to make it all clear as daylight at the auspicious moment, I think I may safely say I will leave that for the present to your judgment—and your conscience. But the tme must come soon, Captain Belcher."

"Easy! easy! This is goin' ter be a tejus mess o' ropes, mebbly, an' we've got ter keep both eyes shet whilst we squint with one and wink with t'other. Wal', I'm sorry ye ain't goin' ter stay long enough ter come 'round an' git acquainted with my folks, Doctor."

"But at least I congratulate myself, Captain Belcher, on having become acquainted with you."

"Wal', I won't deny that ye'll find me thirty-six inches ter the yard with plenty over ter 'low fr shrinkage, ev'ry time. Come 'n see us ag'in. Do. Sorry our ways in this worl' did n' lie par'el, Doctor," concluded Captain Belcher with a splendid dismissing, commiserating wave of the hand.

(To be continued)

### CANADIAN BORN.

We first saw the light in Canada, the land beloved of God,  
We are the pulse of Canada, its marrow and its blood.  
And we, the men of Canada, can face the world and brag  
That we were born in Canada beneath the British flag.  
Few of us have the blood of kings, few are of courtly birth,  
But few are vagabonds or rogues of doubtful name and worth,  
And all have one credential that entitles us to brag  
That we were born in Canada beneath the British flag.  
We've yet to make our money, we've yet to make our fame,  
But we have gold and glory in our clean colonial name,  
And every man's a millionaire if he can only brag  
That he was born in Canada beneath the British flag.  
No title and no coronet is half as proudly worn,  
As that which we inherited as men Canadian born;  
We count no man so noble as the one who makes the brag  
That he was born in Canada beneath the British flag.  
The Dutch may have his Holland, the Spaniard have his Spain,  
The Yankee to the south of us must south of us remain,  
For not a man dare lift a hand against the men who brag  
That they were born in Canada beneath the British flag.

—E. PAULINE JOHNSON.

# Ingle Nook

## BY REQUEST.

A correspondent has asked for the poems "Bairnies, Cuddle Doon," and "Potatoes." The former is given below, but I have never seen or heard of the latter. Perhaps some reader could help in the matter. D.D.)

## CUDDLE DOON.

The bairnies cuddle doon at night  
Wi' muckle faucht an' din.  
"Oh, try and sleep, ye waukrife rogues  
Your feyther's comin' in."  
They never heed a word I speak,  
I try to gie a froom;  
But aye I hap them up, an' cry,  
"Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"

Wae Jamie wi' the curly heid—  
He aye sleeps next the wa—  
Bangs up an' cries, "I want a piece—"  
The rascal starts them a'.  
I rin an' fetch them pieces, drinks—  
They stop awee the soun'—  
Then draw the blankets up, an' cry,  
"Noo, weanies, cuddle doon!"

But ere five minutes gang, wee Rab  
Cries oot, frae' neath the claes,  
"Mither, mak' Tam gie ower at once:  
He's kittlin' wi' his taes."  
The mischief's in that Tam for tricks,  
He'd bother half the toon,  
But aye I hap them up, an' cry,  
"Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"

At length they hear their feyther's fit;  
An' as he nears the door,  
They turn their faces to the wa'  
While Tam pretends to snore.  
"Hae a' the weans been gude?" he asks,  
As he pits off his shoon.  
"The bairnies, John, are in their beds,  
An' lang sin' cuddled doon."

An just afore we bed oursels  
We look at oor wee lambs.  
Tam has his airm roun' wee Rab's neck,  
An' Rab his airm roun' Tam's.  
I lift wee Jamie up the bed,  
An', as I straik each croon,  
I whisper, till my heart fills up,  
"Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"

The bairnies cuddle doon at night  
Wi' mirth that's dear to me;  
But soon the big world's cark and care  
Will quaiten doon their glee.  
Yet come what will to ilka ane,  
May He who sits aboon  
Aye whisper, though their paws be bald,  
"Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"

## HOME

Whatever brawls disturb the street,  
There should be peace at Home,  
Where sisters dwell and brothers meet,  
Quarrels should never come.

Once when passing through the streets of a great city, a gentleman saw through an open window a family, consisting of father, mother, sons and daughters all apparently very happy: while he was a wanderer as indeed he always had been, without a home—he returned to his temporary lodgings and composed that beautiful song we all love, "Home, Sweet Home."

Mr. William Simpson, a Liverpool philanthropist, used to tell a touching story. Calling one day on a friend and finding the door open he entered without the formality of knocking. It being his friend's usual dinner hour he went straight to the dining-room and tapped gently at the door, and as there was no response he peeped in to the room. Everything was prepared, but the steaming dishes stood untouched. His friend was standing with his face to the fire, moodily filling his pipe. His wife, with averted head, stood by the window silently gazing into the street. He took in the situation at a glance. They had been quarrelling. An open piano stood close at hand, so he sat down and played a few bars of Home, sweet home, and turning his head slightly saw the wife in her husband's arms. Then softly he slipped from the room and closed the door.

Many writers have given definitions of home, but I think the prettiest I have

heard was that piece by a little girl, "The Place Where Mother Lives."

Home is the peculiar sphere of woman, and of all members of the family, the mother has pre-eminently the greatest influence, either for good or bad. "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." The mother that clasps her little one to her bosom is the first to instill into the opening mind of her child those principles which shall make or mar his character in the days to come, for a child left to himself, left without proper training, "bringeth his mother to shame." A celebrated French preacher has remarked that "the greatest moral power in the world is that which a mother exercises over her young child." No one is so well adapted as she to guide the bias of his youthful nature. "To rear the tender thought, to teach the young idea how to shoot."

It needs a wise and patient effort to make home the most attractive place in the world, and it should never be less than that. Those womanly arts which by the skillful touch lend beauty and peace to the plainest things, and from

## GOOD NEWS FROM BELLA-COOLA

Dear Ingle Nook:—I wonder if all the members of our circle were as agreeably surprised as myself, to see how liberal Dame Durden was to the Ingle Nook in the May 20th issue?

What has she done to the advertisers, and who else has she shoved aside to make room for us? I hope they will not mind, so that we shall be allowed to hold the advantage gained by the increased space. What has become of "Mother-of-four"? We have not had a word from her for months. I was very agreeably surprised one mail day last winter to receive such a nice friendly, and helpful letter from her, and many suggestions for a nice Easter entertainment. I fully intended to follow the suggestions as closely as possible for a school entertainment, only I could not get the necessary articles from the east in time, so I was obliged to put that idea out of my mind and do with what I could get. Thanks to "Mother-of-four's" kind suggestions, I shall hereafter be prepared both for Christmas and Easter.

The social was a decided success, in spite of my disappointment in not being able to carry it out as we had first planned. We cleared a profit of about \$70.00, which your must admit, was very encouraging for a small place. Our little school here will be without

Ingle Nook or their families have missed reading "The Value of the Spoken or the Written Word," selected by Hope for the Quiet Hour of May 20th, then hunt up the paper and read it, and I know you will all enjoy it and profit by it. It is the truest and most beautifully expressed article on our home relationship I have read for a long time, and I trust we shall all be better for it. I think it is, unfortunately, true of the majority of homes. Best wishes to all.  
BELLA-COOLA.

## WORTH WORKING FOR.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have just been reading the letter from "Only Me," and "Over Seas Alone," and felt that I must write a bit. I have often felt like writing to ask some questions, when, lo! opening the ADVOCATE and turning to our page, I have found just what I wanted. But now I want to tell "Over Seas Alone" that there are lots of cowslips and primroses growing in our own vicinity, but I do not know if they are the English variety. Then we have dozens, yes, scores, of other lovely wild flowers on the prairie. One can almost tell the month by the color of the flowers prevailing. Each one has its own preponderance of color; first, the anemone, our Manitoba emblem; then the wood violet; next, cowslips and buttercups (these are not like the Ontario ones). Next comes a profusion of wild roses, the fairies of the prairie, filling the air with their sweetness; after that the tiger lily and the wild peas.

I love the country, for in it I have found health and strength and prosperity. Of course I have to work, but anything worth having is worth working for, and the beauty of this country is that you have something worth working for.

I sent that scripture cake recipe to the lady who asked for it, but do not know whether she got it or not as she did not reply. But it does not matter. Wishing the Ingle Nook the success it deserves, I am, as ever

Man. JEAN.

## BOBS.

There's a little red-faced man  
Which is Bobs!  
Rides the tallest 'orse 'e can—  
Our Bobs!  
If it bucks or kicks or rears,  
'E can sit for twenty years,  
With a smile round both 'is ears—  
Can't yer, Bobs?  
If a limber's slipped a trace,  
'Ook on Bobs;  
If a marker's lost 'is place,  
Dress by Bobs.  
For 'e's eyes all up his coat,  
An' a bugle in 'is throat;  
An' you will not play the goat  
Under Bobs.  
'E's a little down on drink,  
Chaplain Bobs;  
But it keeps us outer clink—  
Don't it, Bobs?  
So we will not complain,  
Tho 'e's water on the brain,  
If 'e leads us straight again—  
Blue-light Bobs.  
If you stood 'im on 'is 'ead,  
Father Bobs,  
You could spill a quart o' lead  
Outer Bobs.  
'E's been at it thirty years,  
And amassin' sou'nevners  
In the way o' slugs an' spears—  
Ain't yer, Bobs?  
What 'e does not know of war,  
General Bobs,  
You can arst the shop next door—  
Can't they, Bobs?  
Oh, 'e's little but 'e's wise;  
'E's a terror for his size,  
An' 'e -does-not-advertise—  
Do yer, Bobs?  
Now, they've made a bloomin' lord  
Outer Bobs,  
Which was but 'is fair reward—  
Weren't it, Bobs?  
And 'e'll wear a coronet  
Where 'is 'elmet used to set;  
But we know you won't forget—  
Will yer, Bobs?  
Then 'ere's to Bobs Bahadur  
Little Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!  
Pocket Wellington an' 'arder—  
Fightin' Bobs, Bobs, Bobs!  
This ain't no l'-sman' ode,  
But you've 'elped the soldier's load,  
An' for benefit bestowed,  
Bles yer, Bobs!

—KUDYARD KIPLING.



DESIGN FOR STENCILLING DAFFODILS

being homely make them to be homelike, are all needed to this end. Many a husband too prone to stray, might be kept by his own fireside by no more art or subtler skill than this.

Home means rest, familiarity, love, truth, "a fruitful waste of time," self-forgetfulness, a thousand acts of happy self-sacrifices. It is the true life, the end in itself, for which almost everything else is a mere instrument or preparation. It is the old-fashioned doctrine but none the less true that the real test of what a man verily is, is his home life. The man who cares nothing for home, who does nothing to make home happy, who is forever longing for new faces and new scenes, may not necessarily be vicious, but he is in a parlous state, and the ready prey for the great enemy of souls. And the wife who cannot make a home may be very beautiful and very brilliant, the "observed of all observers," the belle of her set, the best known name in society; but after all, she lacks that something that pearl of great price, without which she comes short of true womanhood.

G. A. S. BROADBENT.

a teacher at the close of the school term, and although we are advertising in a Victoria newspaper, I am much afraid we shall be unable to secure another, for the demand for teachers is so much larger than the supply in hand in the B. C. Educational department, that I doubt if we secure one. This school would be just right for a young lady teacher. The pupils are small and 10 in number, so it is not a hard school to manage.

I agree with "Blue Bell" in her enthusiasm about the vegetable garden. The farm would be no farm to me without every kind of fresh vegetable and fruit. We have put in a large vegetable garden and the seed is up beautifully, and my small fruits promise a good crop, for the bushes are laden with flowers and green fruits. We have also planted an orchard of two acres this spring, and besides I put in a walnut tree, an English filbert and some sweet chestnuts, as well as half a dozen peach trees and two grape vines. I am so pleased to see they are all putting out new shoots.

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# Selected Recipes

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CLIPPING.

**Canning Peas, Beans, Asparagus and Young Beets.**—Fill glass jars with freshly picked young beans or peas and fill up each jar with water that has been boiled and cooled. Lay on the glass tops and stand the jars in a boiler or large covered pan; surround them half way up with cold water and cover the boiler. Bring quickly to boiling point and boil steadily for two and a half hours if peas or beets, and for one and a half hours if beans or asparagus. Scald the rubber rings, and taking a jar at a time from the water, put on the ring, being careful not to lay the glass top down or touch the inside of it with the fingers. If your hands are not skilful enough for this, slip the glass top off into a pan of boiling water and leave it while adjusting the rubber. Seal up each jar carefully and set back in the boiler to boil for ten minutes longer. Keep in a cool dark place.

**Pickled Beets that Will Keep.**—Boil young beets until tender. Fill the jars, add a little salt and pepper and a teaspoon of white sugar. Fill up with boiling vinegar and seal.

**Corned Beef.**—To corn beef, mix salt with saltpetre in the proportion of ten parts of the first to one of the second, and with this rub the piece of beef to be corned until the salt lies dry upon the surface. Let it stand in a cold place for twenty-four hours and repeat the process, and the next day put it into a pickle. This is made by boiling together for ten minutes a gallon of salt, four ounces of saltpetre, and a pound and a half of brown sugar in five gallons of water. The meat should not be put into the pickle until the latter is perfectly cold. Leave it in the pickle and take it out as needed, looking after it once in a while to see if it is keeping well. If not take the meat out, rub it well with dry salt and prepare a fresh brine.

**Canned Beef.**—Cut up the portions to be preserved, season to taste, and pack lightly in glass sealers with enough fat to form a layer over the meat when it is cooked. Put the tops on the sealers but not the rubber rings. Place the jars upon wooden strips or a frame in the wash boiler, and fill the boiler with water to within one-third of the top of the jars. Boil slowly for 5 hours, adding hot water when necessary. Then lift out the jars, put on the rubber rings and screw down the tops tightly. Let cool before storing away. If there is not enough fat with the meat melt down suet, and pour it boiling over the final sealing up. Use new rubber rings.

**Lemonade.**—Squeeze the juice from the lemons, and a little of the thin yellow rind. Add a pint of water for each lemon if large and juicy, and add sugar to please the taste.—Asked for by A.W. B.

**Lemonade prepared.**—Take the juice of 12 lemons, grate the yellow rind of six into it, and let it stand over night. Make a syrup of six pounds of sugar and enough water to make it rather thick. When the syrup is cool, strain the juice into it. Put into well-corked bottles, and use a tablespoonful to each glass of water when required for a drink.

**Rhubarb sauce for cold meat.**—Four pounds rhubarb (cut up), 2 pounds sugar, 1 1/4 cups vinegar, 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon, allspice, cloves and salt, 1/2 teaspoon of pepper.—Sent by SASKA for MARGARET W.

First impressions are the most lasting, and it is important that children beginning their musical career should have an instrument perfect in tone and responsive in action, as it will make a pleasure out of what, with an inferior instrument, might be regarded as a task. The Goulay Piano is the most perfect instrument in Canada, alike for the student or the finished musician. Students practising on a Goulay always become interested in their work.

**Baked Indian pudding.**—Put into a tin pail two quarts of sweet milk, and set the pail into a kettle of hot water. Dip out about one cup of the cool milk, and let the remainder become hot. Rub smooth in the cup of cold milk five spoons of corn meal, three spoons of flour, one teaspoon of ginger; salt and a little molasses, and sugar to taste. When the milk is scalding add this smooth mixture and stir until it begins to cook and thicken. (If you do not cook this, the meal and flour will settle to the bottom while baking). Have a pudding dish well greased and pour in this mixture. Let it bake slowly for two hours, uncovered. It can be stirred while baking without injury. If you wish to slice in apples the last hour it is a great improvement. Raisins improve it also. If you think it will be thicker than you wish, pour over some cream of milk while it is cooking. To be served hot with butter. This is a dessert after baked beans. All of these need a steady oven.—EXCHANGE.

**Rice fritters.**—Two ounces of rice, half an ounce of butter, half a pint of milk, boiling lard, castor sugar, lemon and flour. Method—Boil the rice in water till perfectly cooked, then drain and put into a clean saucepan, cover with the milk in which the butter has been dissolved, and beat in sufficient flour to make the mixture thick enough to drop from the spoon. Have a saucepan of boiling lard ready, and into it drop the rice batter, a spoonful at a time. Fry till a golden brown, and drain before the fire. Sift castor sugar over and serve a cut lemon with the fritters.

## The "Farmer's Advocate" Fashions



6042 House Gown or Wrapper, 34 to 44 bust.

6028 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.



6041 One Piece Shirt Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

6032 Nine Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient. Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

# Children's Corner

## CHILDREN'S CORNER NOTES

Jennie Wilson must choose another pen-name as we already have a "Pansy". I think Jennie could write a longer and more interesting letter next time. All she told us that was new in this letter was that they have a colt two month's old called Captain.

Cousin DOROTHY.

## PICKING CURRANTS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write again as I saw my last letter in print. My papa takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE all the time, and I can read well enough to read the children's nice little letters. I am having my holiday now, and I am having a great time helping mamma do the work. Mamma and I went to the garden yesterday and we picked red currants and we got about three quarts. I have nine ducks and mamma has thirteen goslings and about fifty chickens and three turkeys. I found a lot of strawberries yesterday. And as I was going over to my brother's I found some more. I do not like pen names.

MARY GEMMILL.

## A LITTLE HELPER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have taken much pleasure in reading your pleasant corner. I have two brothers and one sister. My mother is an invalid and cannot do any work, so I have to help all I can in the house. There is a store, a butcher-shop and a livery stable half a mile from our place. There will soon be a railroad here as they are surveying a new line through. We have to walk two miles to school, which is a nice walk in summer, but I don't like to walk to school in winter because it is too cold. I am in the fourth reader and I am twelve years old. We have over sixty head of cattle.

I think we have a very beautiful country around here. There is such an abundance of wild flowers and so many small hills and lakes. I think I know the answer to the riddle, "A Good Conundrum" in June 24th.—the prisoner was the visitor's father. I will close with best wishes to all the cousins.

Alta. (a) WILD ROSE.

## A GOOD PICNIC

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—May I join the talk in the Corner again, or is it too soon? About pen names,—I do not like the idea of that so very well; I think it would be nicer to continue the same as before. Alix said in her letter it would be lonesome in the country. It is sometimes in winter, but in summer it is so beautiful to look over the fields and see green trees, wild roses, violets and other different flowers when in bloom.

I would be very pleased to hear from any little girls who would like to correspond with me. I would like to have my letter published this week if there is enough room in this issue so that Ella Cooney and Alix would not need to wait any longer for my address. I have a calf of my own, and an old hen and her two chicks which mamma and papa gave me: There was a picnic at Coal Valley, June 25th, two miles from our place. It was a nice day. They sold ice cream, lemonade, candy and also peanuts. We took baskets which were sold for dinner. There was a baseball game in the afternoon, horse racing, foot races, like boys' and egg races and other sports. There was a swing for the children. In the evening there was a short concert.

Alta. (b) ELLA PRITCHARD (10)  
(You will have Ella Cooney's address by this time, but I have not the whole address of Alix. When she sees this she will likely send it. C. D.)

## A SCHOOL PICNIC

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As it is raining to-day and I have nothing else to do, I thought I would write my first letter to your charming Corner. We have lived in Canada only two years, and like pretty well, considering the mosquitoes

and cold winters. There is a coulee in our pasture not far from our house, and we have a boat which we call "The Uncle Sam." and I often go in it. We had a school picnic in a grove on the last day of school. We had a nice lunch and afterwards played games until about five o'clock in the afternoon. If it had not rained to-day we would have gone to the Winnipeg fair. If it is clear to-morrow perhaps we will go then. My brother plays in the Pleasant Valley base ball nine which has not lost a game this summer.

I am sending a little picture which I drew, and I hope it will be good enough to print as it is drawn with India ink. I will close my letter now hoping that some of the others will draw some pictures for the corner.

Man. (a) KATHERINE LEWIS (12)

## PROSPERITY IN B. C.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We had a picnic here on the 24th of May, I got 25 cents and my sister got 35 cents for racing. When I took my coat off to run another race, some one stole 35 cents out of my coat pocket.

We came up here from Saskatchewan. My father came on ahead of us with a carload of freight. I was in Sask. when I wrote last. We had a fine trip up here. We have a farm of 160 acres. I slash brush in the day time for there is a lot of brush on our farm here. There are mountains on both sides of us. Our farm runs up on the East mountain. The foot of the mountain is right back of our stable. There is a mountain by the name of Mt. Ida not far from us.

Our garden is growing well. We are having onions to eat, and we have eaten nearly all of our radishes, but have more sown. In our garden we have onions, carrots, sage, savory, beets, turnips, peas, beans, tomatoes, cabbage, pumpkins, squash, pie melons, cucumbers and radishes. We are having warm weather now. It is almost too warm to work in the middle of the day some times. The grain is all in head and is looking fine. We are having holidays now.

B. C. (a) GEORGE WILFRID TAYLOR.

## WANTS A WATCH

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your Corner. We live four miles from Innisfail. We are getting a telephone and the posts are in up to the house. Would you please tell me how many subscribers you must have before you can get a watch? My father owns 800 acres of land, and 125 head of cattle and 100 head of horses. I go to school every day. We live three miles and a half from our school.

Your affectionate cousin  
Alta (a) FLORENCE BROWN.

(To get a boy's watch you must send three new subscribers at \$1.50 each, and to get a girl's watch needs four new subscribers at \$1.50 each. I hope you will earn a watch soon in that way. C. D.)

## THE HEART'S ANSWER.

Heart, tell me when I ask thee,  
What is this love, I pray?  
"Two souls to one thought subject,  
Two hearts one law obey."  
And, say, whence comes this love, then?  
"It comes we know not how."  
But say, how goes that same love?  
"No love, if false the vow."  
What love is purest, sweetest?  
"No thought of self it knows."  
And when is love the deepest?  
"The streams that silent flows."  
And when is love the richest?  
"The richest when it gives."  
Oh, tell me sweet love's language?  
"In deed, not words, it lives."

## Questions and Answers

### BUMBLE FOOT.

Have noticed for some time my fowls are very lame, first a small lump between the toes, which gradually gets larger until the foot swells so much that there is scarcely any resemblance to a foot. It is nearly always the right foot, it looks red and inflamed as though it would burst. Three roosters and two hens are lame at the present time.

Is there a cure for it, and can you tell me the cause? They seem all right but for that; they eat well, and combs are red, but of course they are very lame. Should be sorry to have to destroy them, as I have only a few left, wolves having taken so many.

Sask. S. W.  
Ans.—The trouble very likely is bumble foot, a condition caused by the hen getting pebbles embedded in the sole of the foot, from roosting on narrow perches or from jumping down from a high perch to the floor. Neglected cases may extend to the joints of the leg and become incurable. The treatment is to cut open the abscess and empty out the pus. Wash out with a weak carbolic solution and anoint daily with carbolated vaseline until well.

### TUBERCULOSIS AND HEAVES IN HORSE.

1. I have a cow that has had a cough for some time, and now her breathing is hard after running. She is in very good condition, and full of life.

2. Also have a yearling which has a cough and makes a noise like one snoring. How can I cure them?

3. What is the best to give a horse that has the heaves slightly?

Sask. E. C. P.  
Ans.—1. Both animals show very marked symptoms of "tuberculosis." We would advise you to have your local veterinarian examine them, he will likely apply the tuberculin test, you may then be guided by his advice.

2. Feed this horse sparingly hay or other coarse feed, be sure the hay is not musty or in bad condition from other causes, oats should be sifted to free them from dust. All feed should be sprinkled with lime water, and lime water only allowed for drinking. Prepare lime water by putting six or eight pieces of unslacked lime in a barrel of water and use the clear solution. Make a fresh supply every day. If possible give him a run at grass.

### TENDONITIS.

A mare four years old has a three months' old colt just now. About February I noticed her going a little lame, she ran out with some other mares all winter and has never been worked this last year. I examined her but could find nothing wrong, but after two or three weeks the tendons below the knee of her near fore leg swelled and got hard. I have blistered her leg twice now from the knee down, the swelling seems to be now around the fetlock. She does not go very lame but still I would not like to work her in the condition she is now. Please say what would be best to take down the swelling.

Alta. J. W.  
Ans.—In about three weeks from the time you put the last blister on, apply another, from just below the knee to well below the fetlock. Make a blister of cantharides, 2 drams, biniodide of mercury, 2 drams, lard 3 ounces; well mix and rub in for twenty minutes, tie her head up for forty-eight hours, then wash off with warm water and soap, smear with vaseline every three days turn her out on pasture for the summer.

### HOMEMADE LIGHTNING RODS: SOME MINOR DETAILS

In "The Farmer's Advocate," some time ago, there was an article on controlling the lightning bolt. Please give directions for erecting such rods on my barn.

1. The barn is 50 x 72, with a lean-to 20 x 72, which makes the

barn 70 x 72 on stone foundation; side posts of barn, 19 ft. high; from peak of roof to floor, 40 ft. Please give directions for twisting the nine strands of No. 9 wire, and full directions for erecting on barn, and also fastening it to ridge of barn and down the gable ends.

2. How deep in the ground should ends be put?

3. What distance out from the end of barn on boards, and also the distance from foundation?

4. How many strands of wire will I have to put in the uprights that will be fastened to the rod on the ridge?

5. Will two upright points be enough in that length of barn, and how high and how far from the ends of barn, or would three be better?

6. I have a windmill on barn, erected about the middle of barn, and 10 ft. to one side of ridge. Would it be wise to put a twisted wire in ground in basement and fasten it to bottom of grinder? The grinder is below the floor in basement, right under the shaft.

### AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1 and 3. Highest lines and projecting points should be specially guarded. Your idea that the rod should be run along ridge and down each gable end into the ground is correct. A very good plan for twisting the cable is to fasten each strand of wire to one of the spokes of a wagon wheel, while the other end of each strand is fastened to a stake driven into the ground at the proper distance and strongly braced. Wires should be drawn evenly tight. Next, brace the wagon well, raise the wheel off the ground with wagon jack, and turn wheel until cable is sufficiently twisted. The rod might with safety be stapled tightly to building as a general thing, but, occasionally, a discharge being conducted along the rod might be so violent as to be accompanied with a spark. To provide against danger of fire in such a case, it is well to keep it an inch from the building. This can be done by putting a cork under the rod between the prongs of staple, or four-inch nails can be driven in such a way as to form an X, and cork and staple dispensed with.

2. At least five feet. Permanently damp earth should be reached.

4. The uprights are usually cut off from the rod proper, sufficient length being allowed for them when measuring the length to be made.

5. Allow seven feet for each upright, one and a half feet for twisting around main rod, add five and a half feet of perpendicular. Three or four should be used on a barn as long as yours, the end ones to be not more than five feet from ends of ridge.

6. Very wise, indeed.

### SOW-THISTLE AND DAISY.

I enclose you the blossoms and roots of two weeds. One looks like a large white daisy with, I may say, innumerable roots, and so fine that they cover the ground like a mat, and kill all other vegetation. The other looks like a large orange daisy, and, like the white, covers the ground, and destroys the pasture. Do you know if spraying would fix them, and the kind of spray, or anything else one could do to get rid of them?

Wash. D. H. S.

Ans.—The weeds enclosed are perennial sow thistle and ox-eye daisy. Spraying with chemicals has never been carried out successfully against sow thistle, nor do we know if it is destructive to the ox-eye daisy. If the sow thistle is in small patches only, smother it out with straw or manure. Summer-fallowing for two seasons in succession will destroy it, providing no plant is allowed to show any green leaves. It is a most difficult weed to deal with.

The ox-eye daisy is not a weed of the worst class. It is generally found growing on poor soil. A good dressing of manure will usually greatly diminish its strength. The use of hoed crop is recommended to thoroughly eradicate it.

### RUPTURE OF THE DIAPHRAGM.

Had a horse, thirteen years old. Refused his oats Sunday night; dull on Monday. Tuesday took thumps; gave him a ball of aloes Wednesday. Thursday he was a very sick horse, seemed better, but no appetite. Seemed in agony, stood up all the time; temperature and pulse normal until Thursday morning; died at 11.30 p. m. Stood up until he dropped dead. Opened him, found the large bowel and small intestines full of water.

A. E. W.

Man.  
Ans.—It is unfortunate that you did not carry your post-mortem examination a little further. If you had examined the diaphragm we think you would have found the cause of death to be due to rupture of that muscle. Thumps, or spasm of the diaphragm, is generally caused by over-exertion, particularly if this occurs soon after a full meal, or a hearty drink of water. Race horses are often affected, and horses at pasture will sometimes get excited and run until they suffer from spasm of the diaphragm. The treatment consists of keeping the horse quiet in a well-ventilated loose box, and the administration of a drench composed of tincture of opium, 1 ounce; spirits of nitrous ether, 1 ounce; water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint. Repeat in one hour, if necessary.

### DEBILITY AND DIABETES

1. I have two mares, one ten years old and the other three years old, which I believe have had the distemper. Both were in good condition at the commencement of seeding, but have got so thin that I cannot do a day's work with them. I am feeding these mares heavier than my other horses, which have worked harder, and they are in good condition. What is the best thing for them? The symptoms they had were general weakness, swellings under the jaw and side of the gullet. Water comes down their nose when drinking, and the three-year-old choked at one stage when eating oats.

2. Horse, five years old, has all of the above symptoms, and is in poorer condition. He urinates from two to three times an hour when working.

T. E. E.

Sask.  
Ans.—Both mares have had an attack of laryngitis (sore throat), for which they apparently received no treatment, as a result they have become run down in health and condition. They should have a rest for a week or two on pasture to recuperate, and the following medicine, three times a day, mixed with damp bran and oats: Powdered sulphate of iron, 2 ounces; powdered nuxvomica, 2 ounces; powdered gentian, 4 ounces; nitrate of potash, 3 ounces. Mix well, and give a tablespoonful at a dose.

The five-year-old horse is suffering from diabetes, which may become a serious disease if not promptly treated. First, attend to the feed, see that it is free from mustiness or other defects. If found to be musty, do not feed any more of it, but give a complete change of diet; a run on grass being preferable. Give this medicine morning and evening for a week or ten days: Iodine crystals,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; sulphate of iron,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; iodide of potash, 2 ounces; bicarbonate of soda, 2 ounces. Divide into twelve equal parts. Give one part in a large capsule, or mixed with treacle to combine it. Roll in paper to make a ball. This horse should not be worked until his condition has improved.

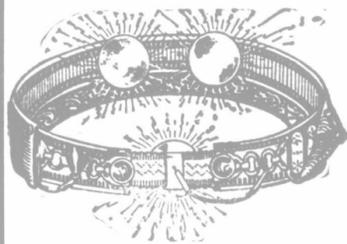
### RIDDING POULTRY HOUSE OF MITES

Can you tell me how to destroy mites in a henhouse? Have tried whitewashing and smoking with sulphur, and spraying coal oil, etc.

Sask. J. W.  
Ans.—Try spraying thoroughly with a two-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. If the nest boxes are infested, soak them in this solution, or in a solution made with sheep

dip. Wash the perches, walls and ceiling thoroughly. If the mites can get into crevices where the carbolic will not reach them, seal the crevices up with hot tar. Fumigating with sulphur, providing the house is tight, ought to rid your building of these pests. If the mites remain on the fowls during the day, give the flock a good dipping. Sheep dip, prepared according to directions, is effective. Keep fowls away from the infested quarters until the mites are destroyed therein.

## TRY NATURE'S MEDICINE.



Don't give up because drugs have failed to cure you. Drugs were made to sell, not to cure.

The practice of drugging was originated by savages, and is founded on superstition. It is entirely out of place in this day of progress.

If you would obey Nature's laws, you would never be sick, never need medicine of any kind. When you do get sick, you don't help Nature. You work against her. Nature will cure when she has the power—electricity. Pain and sickness are due to a lack of electricity in the human body. Instead of restoring this force when you are ailing, you take drugs which decrease what little electricity you have.

My way of curing is to restore electricity wherever it is lacking, and health and strength will take the place of sickness.

Electricity is Nature's medicine. It is nourishment to the body.

My Electric Belt will cure every case of nervous debility, varicose, losses, weakness of any kind, stomach, heart, liver or kidney troubles, rheumatism, pains in the back and shoulders, sciatica, lumbago, indigestion, neuralgia, constipation, dyspepsia and all troubles where new life can restore health.

MR. ANTHONY STECKLEY, Bethesda, Ont., writes: "Regarding your Belt, I can say that I feel brighter and stronger in every way than I ever was before, and I consider myself to-day a better man than I ever expected to be. I thank you and your Belt for this happy result."

Anyone who will secure me can get my Belt, and

## PAY WHEN CURED

READ WITH CARE. Positively the only Electric Belt sold which has a practical physician in attendance.

FREE BOOK I have a book which every man should read (one for women also). It tells of facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. CONSULTATION FREE. If you can't call, send for my book. I mail it to you, closely sealed, free.

## DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN

112 Yonge St., Toronto.

Office Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed. and Sat. till 8.30 p.m. 7-9-08



### Registered Shorthorn Cattle For Sale

My herd of 35 head of Pure Blood Registered Shorthorn Cattle with calves at foot, together with the prize bull, "Keepsake," are for sale.

For further particulars apply to W. J. McNamara, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

## We Do Job Printing

Right on Time Right on Quality Right on Price

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited.

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Shorthorn Sale!

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# Biliousness and its Remedy.

When your liver is out of order your whole system suffers. Your food ferments in your stomach and intestines, causing windy spasms, and the impurities that result enter your blood and are carried to every part of your system. The results are nausea, sickness, headache, blurred sight, pains between the shoulders, furred tongue, languor and general depression of spirits. Mother Seigel's Syrup overcomes all that, because it puts your liver right and keeps it right—and your stomach too. Mme. Auguste Ouellette, St. Jean Port Joli, L'Islet Co., P.Q., writing on Jan. 24, 1908, says:—"After meals I had severe pains in the stomach, and I was pale and thin from sleeplessness and headache. Mother Seigel's Syrup cured me when nothing else could."

**MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.**

Price 60 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

A. J. WHITE & CO., LTD., MONTREAL.

**Steedman's SOOTHING Powders**

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT. Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc. Preserve a healthy state of the constitution IN CHILDREN

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN. CONTAIN NO POISON

**PEACH'S TABLE DAMASK**

FREE the recognised Guide of Ideas, 1000 Illustrations, 500 Illustrations.

Direct Loom Prices Direct to You. Lace, Hosiery, Hosiery, Cravats, Tapestry, etc. Ladies and Gents Underwear, Tailoring, Boots and Shoes.

For 31 years we offer the best for lasting service. See list of the above in our catalogue. Catalogue free, postage paid.

**MARVELOUS PARCEL** Postage Free

10 Dinner and 6 Half-Parcel \$3.10

2 White Damask Table Cloths, 24 yds. by 24 yds. rich pattern, hemmed.

2 White Damask Table Cloths, special make in cotton, having the effect of Linen Damask, 60 ins. long, 54 ins. wide, hemmed.

2 Half Bleached Table Cloths, hard wearing.

2 Irish Character Tea Cloths, Hand Embroidered, Drawn Thread.

2 Travelling Cases, Embroidered and Drawn Thread, Marvellous quality. Try one. Reliable Workings.

Price 50 pence each.

SAME PEACH & SONS, The Looms, Box 663 NOTTINGHAM, Eng. (Est. 1872)

## DIARRHOEA IN A MARE

I have a mare eleven years old that swelled up in hind legs a little when standing in. I put her to work and the swelling left. She then refused to eat grain. I got some tonic prescribed by a vet. but she would not eat. Intending to give her a dose of it, I starved her for about eight hours when she began to scour. I starved her twelve hours, then gave her a small dose of oil, she is now very loose in the bowels, passing hardly anything but water, has still no appetite although she seemed hungry while starving.

Man. J. A. W. Ans.—We think by the time this answer is published your mare will be dead. However, if she be alive, give her cold flaxseed tea to drink, or cold flour gruel will be allowed, but no clear water until the diarrhoea ceases, try to get her to eat crushed oats, oat meal, or dry bran in small quantities, but often. For medicine give sub-nitrate of bismuth in two ounce doses every four hours, until relieved, this can be shaken up in a pint of cold linseed tea and given as a drench, also give every four hours aromatic spirits of ammonia two ounces, in a pint of cold water, as a drench. Administer the latter two hours after the former and continue at these intervals until the mare commences to eat again.

## OIL FOR MOSQUITOES

Do you know of any oil or preparation that will keep mosquitoes off horses.

N. J. U. Ans.—No, we are not aware of any preparation being on the market for this purpose. The mixture of fish oil and crude carbolic acid for flies does not seem to offend mosquitoes.

## HOMESTEADER'S TAXES

Is a homesteader obliged to pay the statute labor tax on land before he secures his patent to it? Can the government make a charge against land for taxes in arrears? Is it the same with school taxes?

Alta. J. W. Ans.—A homesteader is liable for both local improvement and school taxes from the time he files on his land, before, as well as after he gets his patent. The only difference is that before he gets his patent the taxes cannot be charged against the land, but afterwards they can.

## CUSTODY OF MINORS

Does the law in Saskatchewan allow children of seven and over to choose which parent they shall reside with in case of separation?

ANXIOUS AUNT. Ans.—No, the court awards which parent shall have the custody of minors.

## BUBONIC PLAGUE

I notice in a paper of recent date that bubonic plague has been discovered in Seattle. Please let me know in your columns how this plague originates and its nature. I have read a good deal about it from time to time of late years but have never been able to gain any information regarding it. I am much pleased with the information contained under head of "Questions and Answers" each week.

Man. W. N. C. Ans.—This disease is one of the terrors of the southeastern portion of the world. The bacillus attacks the lymphatic glands and is sometimes found in the blood. The symptoms are high fever, swelling of the lymphatic glands, profound stupor or wild delirium ending in death, the whole course being run in a few days from the time the disease develops. The development takes place in from two to eight days after infection. Bubonic plague is a filthy disease. It thrives in dirt, in crowded and insanitary houses. It may occur and even flourish in such surroundings in a cold climate and it is sure to do so in a hot country. It is said that Canton and Bombay are never without cases of the plague. Poorly fed, poorly housed,

moral and physical weaklings are the first to go in an epidemic. One great cause of the spread of the disease is said to be found in the annual Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca, where thousands upon thousands of people of all classes are herded together on steamboats and trains without the slightest regard for cleanliness and decency. Since England gained some influence in Egypt that country has been spared a visit from hordes of pilgrims who used to stop off on their way to and from Mecca. Foreign pilgrims are not allowed to land at Alexandria, and natives are quarantined from ten to fifteen days before being allowed to enter after visiting Mecca. From January to August in 1901 the deaths in India ran up to 600,000.

The northern countries have not been entirely spared and epidemics have broken out in large cities, but always in the poorer and more crowded parts of the town, where poverty and bad habits had bred weak constitutions. The first occurrence in Europe was in 542 A. D. Sanitation was practically unknown and there were many deaths. The worst attack was in London in 1664-65 when 70,000 people died of the "Black Death" as it was called, out of a total population of 460,000. The Great Fire occurring the next year was a blessing in disguise, as it effectually destroyed many sources of infection and better houses and wider streets replaced the old. In 1900 San Francisco had a few cases—ten among the Chinese of the lowest class. Glasgow and Liverpool both suffered alarm in 1900 and 1901. The rumor that it has appeared in Seattle this year has not yet been satisfactorily confirmed. Pure air, sunshine and clean living are the great preventives of this horrible disease.

Of all the many reasons for the popularity of the Goulay piano, the greatest and best apart from its acknowledged beauty and wearing qualities, is the purity and sweetness of tone which has marked it as the leader throughout Canada.

## INGLE NOOK—[Continued from Page 82]

SOME "DON'TS" FROM THE FAIR Dear Girls:—It isn't very nice to give you a special invitation to come to the Ingle Nook and then begin by saying "Don't," but there were a few ideas in my head that seemed to begin naturally with "Don't."

I got them (the ideas) at the Fair as I sat for an hour in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE tent one dull afternoon. I wasn't in a very critical mood, but could not help noticing the dress of the women who went past on the board walk, and my thoughts addressed to an imaginary hearer resolved themselves into something like this:

Don't wear any shade of pink in summer if you get tanned. Even the prettiest shade of pink against a brown skin makes the wearer look commonplace. Have your pinks for winter.

Don't wear thin-soled shoes or toe slippers even on very festive outdoor occasions, unless you are going to sit on a lawn in the shade and look pretty. It isn't fair to fine shoes or yourself to wear them to excursions on picnics or fairs.

Don't have a "best" dress unless you can have plenty of clothes beside. I mean those fussy, frilly effects in muslin, or voile, or other clinging material with any amount of trimming, a long skirt and elaborate sleeves. Those are strictly house dresses and look as much out of place in public places as would a dressing gown or curl papers. Have a trim skirt not longer than to your instep, and refuse to have one that droops in the back if you have any influence whatever with the dressmaker. If you make your own clothes and are not an expert avoid patterns of circular skirts. They almost invariably droop pathetically in the back. And a droopy skirt spoils a woman's appearance as completely as a man's is spoiled when his necktie slips up behind. The man or woman isn't born who can look imposing and dignified under such circumstances. A dress that is a neat walking length is snitable to wear at any time and in any place, and it is better to spend the money you would put into a fancy dress, into a plain suit and some pretty white blouses. Then with black

**Highland Park College**  
Des Moines, Iowa.

Terms Open Nov. 26, '07, Jan. 6, Feb. 18, May 12, June 16, '08

A Standard College that comes just a little nearer meeting the demands of modern education than any other College in the country.

THE FOLLOWING REGULAR COURSES MAINTAINED

1 Classical	11 Pharmacy
2 Scientific	12 Music
3 Normal	13 Oratory
4 Primary Training	14 Business
5 Civil Engineering	15 Shorthand
6 Electrical Engineering	16 Telegraphy
7 Steam Engineering	17 Pen Art and Drawing
8 Mechanical Engineering	18 Railway Mail Service
9 Machinists' Course	19 Summer School
10 Telephone Engineering	20 Home Study

Instruction given in all branches by correspondence. Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College Normal, and Commercial Courses, \$15.00 a quarter. All expenses three months \$45.00; six months \$91.11, nine months \$132.60. School all year. Enter anytime. 2000 students annually. Catalog free. Mention course you are interested in and state whether you wish resident or correspondence work.

Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

## SLOAN - DUPLOYAN Shorthand by Mail in 12 Easy Lessons

The most wonderful invention of the age. 12 gold medals awarded. Write for our Free Booklet.

Gibbons Business College, Ltd  
SASKATOON, SASK.

**Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.**

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!

LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

## FARMER'S ADVOCATE ADS will bring results

gloves, comfortable boots and a neat hat a girl is not only fit for the finest out-door occasion, but can appear indoors at anything but a formal entertainment. Plenty of city girls go to concerts and theatres in the same skirts they have worn all day, only changing to a clean fresh blouse, and rearranging their hair. DAME DURDEN.

## LONGING TO HEAR FROM HOME

Dear Dame Durden:—I wonder if any of the members of the Ingle Nook have ever been longing for a letter. A letter seems but a small, a trifling thing, but what a messenger of cheer and joy it sometimes is!

Years ago I was away from home and wretchedly homesick. If only I could hear from home; even the sight of familiar writing would seem good, and the old home paper, once quite despised, would be a source of greatest interest, even the advertisements being eagerly read for the sake of seeing the familiar home names. Mail day came, and I would be sure there would be letters, and felt as though I could not exist without one. But the clerk shuffled them through: "Nothing." Clinging to a last hope I asked "Nor papers?" "No." If you ever have been through this experience you know the feeling that I had on hearing these words; if not, there is no use trying to describe it. Since then I have been clerk in a post office, and every day one may see little incidents of this kind at the office. How anxiously the stranger, far from home, watches as the package of letters is looked through, hope diminishing in his face as the bundle lessens, till as the last letter is reached and none for him, what disappointment and longing is expressed in his face as he slowly turns away, knowing that there is still so much longer to wait before he can hear from the homefolk. To all readers of the "Nook" I would say:

"The duty of writing do not put off. Let sleep or pleasure wait, Lest the letter, for which they looked and longed Be a day or an hour too late"

DELL.

## WANTS AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted and Miscellaneous advertisements. **TERMS**—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**FOR SALE**—480 acres in Saskatchewan—4 miles from good town, creamery, etc., on C.P.R. main line. Good eight roomed house, frame barn 32x26, frame pigery 60x16. Two large granaries and other buildings. Good well and pump. 100 acres in crop to barley and oats. Good kitchen garden. 100 more acres could be broken. Land nearly all fenced and in good shape. Over four thousand cord good size growing poplar easily sold at \$3.00 green and \$4.00 dry. Stock consists of 4 young mares served this season. One 2-yr. old filly, 1 horse, 11 cows, several head young cattle, 40 pigs, yoke oxen. Usual harness and implements. The whole to be sold at a reasonable price as am getting old and wife cannot do the work. J. H. B., Qu'Appelle, Sask. 5-8

**FARMERS! BUTCHERS! EVERYBODY!!!** Keep your knives and scissors sharp by using the **Black Diamond Sharpener Stone**. Puts keen cutting edge on all tools. Price 25c., postage 7c. Wright Supply Co., P. O. Box 1148, Edmonton, Alta. 22-1f

**IF YOU WANT** to buy or sell property any kind anywhere write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—We have a number of rebuilt Threshing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 760 Main St., Winnipeg. P. O. Box 481.

**WANTED**—Young men for Firemen and Brake men, instruct you at home by mail. We assist in securing employment. For free information send stamp to National Railway Training School Inc., 376 Robert St., [Room 176], St. Paul, Minn.

**WANTED**—Stockmen and others to get their Printing done by The **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**. Mail Order Job Printing Department. Prices Quoted. Sample sent on application. Address Mail Order Dept. The **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**, Winnipeg.

**WE WANT YOU** to mail us your watch for repair and we will tell you what the cost will be. We are specialists in watch repairing. The Manitoba Watch & Jewelry Co., 275 Garry St., Winnipeg, Man. T. F.

**PEDIGREE SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS** for sale from the best of stock at Ten Dollars each. Marked right, bred right, sold right. H. S. Cressman, Lashburn, Sask. 5-8

**WANTED**—Position as housekeeper by young woman. Widower preferred; fond of children; no objection to farm. Apply to Miss M. Rocanville, Sask. 5-8

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE** for land. Good steam threshing and plowing outfit near Winnipeg. Write for particulars. Box 284, Mapleton, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. 12-8

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

**BANTING STOCK FARM**—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanesa, Man. Phone 85.

**POPULAR PARK HEREFORDS**, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Berkshire Pigs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. 1f

**A. & J. MORRISON**, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

**GEO. SWALES**, Holmfild, Man., breeder of Red Polled cattle. Young stock for sale.

**POLAND CHINA PIGS**, Young stock for sale. Stringency prices. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 1bn

**A. J. MACKAY**, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, MacDonald Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep.

**MERRYFIELD FARM**, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

**STRONSA STOCK FARM**—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

**SHETLAND PONIES** and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man. 1f

**BERKSHIRES**—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address J. A. McGill. 24-4

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, P. O. Ont.—Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and horses. T. F.

**RAILROADING WANTED FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN** for all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100, become Engineers and earn \$200 monthly. Brakemen \$75, become Conductors and earn \$150. Positions awaiting strong, competent young men. State age. Name position preferred. RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Room 163, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance is no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

**10 H. P. GASOLINE ENGINE** at a Bargain. Only run about two weeks and good as new. Guaranteed in first class running condition. Prominent make—horizontal type—will sell cheap. W. E. Wheeler, 649 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 5-8

**FOR SALE**—Cattle and Hay Ranch, land, buildings, stock and implements, endless hay and pasture—a snap. John Sieffert, Winnipegosis, Manitoba. 19-8

**FOR SALE** in car load quantities—Fifteen thousand seven foot split cedar fence posts. Now is the time to get fence posts cheap. Clarkson Bros., Ymir, B.C. 5-8

**WANTED**—Position as engineer on threshing outfit this season. Ten year's experience; with certificate for Saskatchewan. Traction engine preferred. Apply to Drawer 16, Carn-duff, Sask. 12-8

**FEW SECRET FORMULAS**—Invaluable to stock raisers. \$3.00 will give you a chance in a life time. Been used by innumerable prize winning exhibitors giving excellent results. R. S. Anderson, High River, Alberta. 19-8

**MEN WANTED**, good vision, under 30, over 145 pounds, for brakemen and firemen on all railroads. Experience unnecessary; pay \$75 to \$100 monthly; promoted to conductor or engineer; \$150 to \$200. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance is no bar. Position guaranteed competent men. 22-1f

**\$7000**—Poultry Ranch for sale. Address Chas. Durbal, Spokane, Washington.

**FOR SALE**—Hart-Parr plowing and threshing engine in first-class shape, for eighteen hundred dollars. J. I. Case steel separator, 32x54, with self feeder, high weigher and wind stacker, machine practically new, for 300 dollars less than cost last fall, and on easy terms. Address Box C, Irvine, Alberta. 22-1f

### Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

**STRAYED** to the premises of the undersigned, a red and white cow, dehorned, and red and white steer, with white face. Both branded. M. Gibbon, N. E. 4, 12-9-12, Holland, Man. 5-8

**STRAYED** from the premises of the undersigned, one bay pony branded 25 on left hip and Y. B. on left shoulder; last seen south of Eli. Any information will be rewarded. John Cochrane, Oakville, Man. 8

**STRAYED**—On July 13, from Lot 23, Kildonan, two mile road [McPhillips street], a brown mare six years old, with halter and heavy rope on neck, left hind leg branded figure 2. Also colt about 2 weeks old, brown, with black spot on forehead. Any information leading to recovery of same will be rewarded at above address, or 120 Aikins St., Winnipeg. 22-1f

## TRADE NOTES

### A POULTRY COMMISSION TOUR

In another column of this issue, the W. J. Guest Fish Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, are running an advertisement to which we direct our readers' attentions. This company is prepared to handle all kinds of poultry, buying direct from farmers, and paying the highest market prices. Farmers or poultrymen who will have stock to dispose of during the next few months should write to the Guest Fish Co., Ltd., for full particulars and instructions how to ship. Crates are supplied shippers, so all that is required to be done is to put the birds in the crate and forward them.

### THE BRAND ON HARVEST TOOLS

A reputation is a notable asset. It pays a man to be known as a reputable individual. It pays the manufacturer of any article to get his product established upon a reputable basis, and it pays the user of goods to see that the articles he buys have a reputation and a name. We are heading up to what that means in regard to harvest tools. Farmers demand one quality in these things: high-grade durability, a quality that is attained by using only the best in steel and wood that can be obtained, and by putting the tools together in such a way that the various parts will stand the maximum strain with the minimum of wear. It is this quality of high-grade durability that the manufacturers of Maple Leaf Gold Sheaf Harvest Tools have aimed to incorporate into their goods ever since they went into the business. That their aim has been attained, the Canada-wide reputation of the tools that bear the Gold Sheaf on the label eloquently attests. Farmers and others requiring forks, rakes, hoes, spades, etc., would be well advised to look for this brand on the goods they buy. It stands for a reputation, and nobody can afford to buy anything without that. Gold Sheaf harvest tools have a reputation to sustain, and the men who make them are determined that every article that bears the Gold Sheaf name will stand right up to the established mark in quality and reliability. That's the only kind to buy.

### FRUIT FARMING IN THE KOOTENAY

The Kootenay district in British Columbia has a reputation for more than mining. Lying in the valleys of this district is some of the most fertile and best-situated land for fruit-growing in British Columbia, land that has already demonstrated what it can do in the fruit-growing line, lying in a district nearer by a day's train haul to the Eastern markets, to Winnipeg, Calgary, and the other plain's cities, than any other fruit-growing territory in British Columbia. You can go further west, you may cross the mountain ranges, and the fruit-growing valleys all the way from the Albertan boundary to the coast, you may find land that looks as good, you can get cheaper

land, but you can't get better land in fruit-growing British Columbia than that which lies about the town of Robson in the Kootenay.

Robson lies just below the Kootenay Lake. Its altitude is four hundred feet lower than the lake, which, combined with a direct southern exposure, eliminates any possibility of damage from frost. The land at Robson is not all level. Its not flat like the prairie is in some places. In fact, it wouldn't be the Kootenay if it were flat like a billiard table; but around Robson there is a larger percentage of level land than anywhere else in the district. And the transportation facilities are of the best. Morning and evening trains, east and west, while the C. P. R. lake steamers ply between Robson and Revelstoke. Fruit can go out over either the main line or the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

Robson lands are being rapidly bought up by farmers from the Prairie Provinces, who, tired of the dreary monotony of prairie isolation, are coming to this land of temperate, even summers and mild winters, and settling here where the beautiful Columbia sweeps down from its mountain source, curves in and out among the snow-capped peaks while it pursues its age-worn passage to the sea. We advise all readers, who contemplate purchasing fruit land in British Columbia, either for fruit-farming, or on spec, to investigate the Kootenay Valley at Robson before they make a final choice. McDermaid & McHardy is one of the most reliable real-estate firms there. Their address is 515 Baker St., Nelson, B. C.

There is hardly any composition that is inaccessible to the owner of a Goulay Angelus Player-Piano, as new rolls are added to the repertoire month by month. Just as the Goulay is recognized as Canada's leading high-class piano, the Angelus Player attachment is acknowledged to be the finest device of its kind ever given to the public.

Little Margie, on her first visit to a farm, was told to wander about the farm and search for eggs. Some time later the child returned almost in tears.

"Couldn't you find any eggs, dearie?" asked her mother.

"No," replied Margie, wearily. "I think it's mean, too, 'cause lots of hens were standing around doing nothing."

A certain drill sergeant, whose severity had made him unpopular with his company, was putting a squad of recruits through the funeral exercise. Opening the ranks so as to admit the passage of the supposed cortege between them, the instructor by way of practical explanation, walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying, as he did so:

"Now, I am the corpse. Pay attention."

Having reached the end of the party, he turned round, regarded them with a scrutinizing eye for a moment or two, then remarked:

"Your lands is right, and your 'eads is right, but you 'aven't got that look of regret you ought to 'ave."

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

**W. J. CURRIE**, Lauder, Man., Breeder of White Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Exhibition birds for sale. One hundred birds to select from. Eggs in season. T. F.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS** and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up Fine Red Cockerels, \$1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville, Man. T. F.

## POULTRY MARKET

CRATES SUPPLIED  
BEST PRICES FOR ALL VARIETIES  
LARGEST BUYERS IN WESTERN CANADA  
**THE W. J. GUEST FISH CO. LTD., WINNIPEG**

### Push a Cork in if you can't pull it out

We can't escape the 35 per cent. duty the States impose on Canadian ammunition.

But we drive the cork in with quality.

Witness the 20,000,000 rounds of Dominion ammunition sold across the border in a single year, and not one complaint worthy of consideration.

For all makes of arms. Costs one-third to one-fifth less than duty paying ammunition. Our guarantee puts all risk on the Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

#### DOMINION AMMUNITION



Water-proof; sun-proof; spark-proof; lightning-proof.  
**Genasco Ready Roofing**

Made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt, the most enduring weather-resister known. Nothing else can make roofing last anywhere near so long. That's why the demand for Genasco is increasing so rapidly.

Mineral or smooth surface. Ask your dealer for Genasco. Refuse all substitutes. Look for the hemisphere trade-mark. Write for "reason" book 77; also samples.

#### THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.  
Philadelphia New York San Francisco Chicago

**Church Chime Bells**  
Memorial Bells a Specialty.  
McChase Bell Foundry Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

No Work Washing Clothes With  
**"New Century" Washing Machine**  
No scalded hands—no tired arms—no strained back—no rubbing—no all-day spent over the wash tub. The picture shows the "New Century" way of washing. And you can wash a tubful of clothes in 5 minutes. The New Wringer Attachment makes the wringing easy, too, and drains the water right into the tub. \$9.50—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free booklet that tells all about the "New Century."  
Dowseill Mfg. Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

#### FURBONS BY COMPANY

**LEASING OF LANDS**  
The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department Hudson Bay Company, Winnipeg.

### GOSSIP

#### THE "TIMES" ON THE MEAT SITUATION

The "Times" in a recent article on the British Meat Situation has the following to say:  
"For the year 1907 out of a total of 417,057 tons of meat which passed through Smithfield, the chief market, only 20 per cent was home grown, the rest being made up of 26 per cent. of Australian, 41 per cent. of North and South American, and 13 per cent. of Continental meat. It will thus be seen that we draw our heaviest supplies from North and South America, and that, when any shrinkage occurs in the imports from these countries, it must have a serious and far-reaching effect on the meat trade in this country and on the prices to the consumer. One of the direct consequences of the serious financial panic from which the United States suffered last year was that the farmers rushed to cash their stock at any price rather than lay out money in purchasing feeding stuffs to keep their cattle through the winter. The States have now realized their error, and find they have barely enough cattle for their home trade. Imports to this country from the States have therefore fallen away by nearly 40 per cent., or, to give the exact figures, from January 1st to June 8th in this year the total imports were 672,615 cwt., as against 1,135,762 cwt. for the corresponding period last year, showing the remarkable decrease of 463,147 cwt. Added to this, Canada suffered two years ago from an extraordinary severe winter, which depleted the stock by fully 50 per cent., the mortality naturally being heaviest among the young stock, which in the ordinary course of events would have now been fattened for the British market, so that to date the imports show a decrease of 18,859 cwt. The only cheering fact in this gloomy story is that the imports from South America have increased by 150,425 cwt., but when this is placed against a total shrinkage of 482,006 cwt. there is seen to be a shortage of 331,581 cwt. quite sufficient, dependent as we are on foreign supplies, to account for a serious rise in prices. Reports are to the effect that the United States have had a good grass-growing year, and in the late summer will have more stock to export. Should this prove happily to be so, values should fall, perhaps not to a considerable extent, but, at any rate, to a normal level."

"All that has been written about the American beef trust ruling the trade in Smithfield is nonsense. The sole factor governing the market is the question of supply and demand. If the Americans bring more here than the trade demands, they have to take greatly reduced prices, and they have experienced this many times during the past thirty years they have been trading with this country, and will probably do so again. Their freights are booked months ahead and whether they fill their space or not, they have to pay for the tonnage they have engaged, so that it is hardly likely they would send their ships with such greatly reduced cargoes merely for the pleasure of raising the price of meat to the British consumer."

#### HONEY MADE FROM HONEY-DEW

Beekeepers in the Hawaiian Islands are both angry and disgusted because of a ruling made by the U. S. government against their product, which forbids its sale in the United States under the name of honey.

Of course, it really is honey—that is to say, if sweet stuff stored in combs by bees is so to be called. The bees, too, are all right—the same kind of bees that

we have here, and every one of them a full-fledged member of the honey-makers' union. So far as is known there is not a scab insect among them.

What, then, is the trouble? Why, simply that the raw material used for making the honey does not bear the proper label. According to the government's ruling, honey, in order to be recognized as such, must be made out of flower-juice—the nectar distilled by the blossoms of flowering plants. Hawaiian honey does not correspond to this designation; it is composed chiefly of "honey-dew."

Honey-dew is the sweetest fluid secreted by certain insects known as aphides. Bees are very fond of the stuff, and so likewise are ants. Everybody has heard of the "ant's cow," which is the aphid—the sort of little green bug that so frequently appears on rose bushes. But there are a good many species of aphides, and one of them destroyed about twelve million dollars' worth of young wheat in Texas and Oklahoma last year.

Sometimes the streets of towns are fairly beslobbered with honey-dew, so plentiful are the aphides that brouse on certain kinds of trees. Bees gather it eagerly. But in the Hawaiian Islands it seems to be the principal source of supply for the industrious honey-getters, and hence the present difficulty. Probably the problem will eventually be solved satisfactorily by allowing the producers to market the product in this country as "honey-dew honey," or under some other such distinctive name.

#### The Marketing of Canadian Dairy Produce.

(Continued from page 76).  
LOADING THE OCEAN LINERS.  
The Montreal Harbor extends about four miles along the river front, but practically all the cheese and butter is loaded inside of a mile. Large steel and cement sheds are being built on the docks, from which the ships' cargoes are discharged and loaded. The following steamship companies carry dairy produce to the different ports in Great Britain: The Allan Line, to Liverpool, London and Glasgow; the Dominion Line, to Liverpool and Bristol; the C. P. R. Line, to London, Liverpool and Bristol; the Thompson Line, to London, Leith and Aberdeen; the Donaldson Line, to Glasgow; the Manchester Line, to Manchester; the Head Line, to Dublin and Belfast; the Leyland Line, to Hull, Liverpool and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The above lines have 62 vessels sailing regularly between Montreal and British ports. Forty of these steamships are equipped with cold-storage for butter, and twenty-four have cool-air chambers for cheese. In addition to these, the C. P. R. Line has two steamers sailing regularly from Quebec to Liverpool, which are equipped with both cold-storage for butter and cool-air chambers for cheese. The steamship service from the Port of Montreal closes December 1st, and during the winter months our cheese and butter is shipped by way of St. John, N. B.; Portland, and New York, U. S. At each ship there is a man who ropes any cheese boxes that may be broken between the warehouse and the docks before they are put on board. The cheeses

**MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS**

Many people make a mistake in thinking that the only office of a pill is to move the bowels, but a properly prepared pill should act beneficially upon the liver and the entire glandular and secretory system.

This is just what Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills do, and by their specific alterative action cure Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Flatulency, Heartburn, Headache, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Catarrh of the Stomach, Coated Tongue, Feul Breath, and all diseases arising from impurities clogging the system.

They are small and easy to take, and do not gripe, weaken or sicken. They may be used as a mild laxative or a strong purgative according to the dose.

Price 25 cents a vial, or 5 vials for a \$1, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by  
The T. Milburn, Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

#### HOW ZAM-BUK SAVED A GIRL'S HAIR

##### A Lesson to All Mothers

When eczema, ulcers or ringworm break out on the scalp, generally the first thing the doctor orders is to have the hair cut off. Don't do it before trying Zam-Buk, which can cure without such a sacrifice. Mrs. J. Butler, of 5 Bannockburn Avenue, Montreal, says:

"My daughter, Annie, caught eczema. It broke out on her face and scalp, and the disease was quickly transmitted to Herbert and Edith, and in their cases not only their heads, but their hands and faces were covered with sores and scaly places. I tried various blood-purifying remedies in vain, and then consulted a doctor. He applied all kinds of lotions, but the sores remained the same. He next ordered that the hair be all shaven off from the girls' heads in order to get down to the disease on the scalp. They each had nice long hair, and I thought it such a pity to cut it all off. I refused. He thereupon withdrew his services altogether.

"After that I bought first one thing and then another, but it was all no good until we got Zam-Buk. That proved equal to the case, and in a few weeks it cleared every trace of skin disease from each child. With it in use there was no need to cut off the girls' hair or take any other extreme measure, it just went to work and healed the sores in fine shape."

Zam-Buk cures blood-poisoning, cuts, bruises, old wounds, running sores, ulcers, boils, eruptions, scalp sores, eczema, itch, barber's rash, burns, scalds, and all skin injuries and diseases. Best cure for piles yet known. All druggists and stores at 50c. a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

For local and long distance telephone equipment—use apparatus made by  
**The Northern Electric & Mfg. Co. Ltd.**  
MONTREAL & WINNIPEG  
Makers of everything pertaining to a telephone



#### HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.  
**THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.**  
Dept. M Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Frank G. Simpson. A.T. Hepworth.

# GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS

**SIMPSON-HEPWORTH CO. LTD.**  
A Strictly Commission House, Devoted to Selling (Grain of all Kinds for Farmers.  
Mail Shipping Bills P. O. Box 470. 520 Ashdown Block, Winnipeg

KINGSTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

## Jas. Richardson & Sons

Highest prices paid for all kinds of  
**GRAIN** in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples **WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX.** Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

### The Royal Grain Co., Limited

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
GRAIN EXCHANGE - WINNIPEG

**FARMERS**—We will make you a liberal cash advance on your carload lots and guarantee you a square deal.

**SHIP**—your **GRAIN** to our advice and make drafts on us through your Bank with bill of lading attached.

### The Farmers Portable Knock Down GALVANIZED STEEL GRANARY



Fire proof—Wind and rain proof—Mice, rat and vermin proof—Good ventilation—The only tank made that the farmer can put together himself quickly and without delay. Each section is numbered and you cannot go wrong in erecting. The HAND POWER ELEVATOR for unloading is furnished with the Granary, if desired, at a small additional cost. CASH PRICES of Standard Sizes, F. O. B. Winnipeg, are:

8 ft. dia. by 8 ft. deep, cap. 350 bus., price	\$75.00
10 ft. " " " " " " " " " "	100.00
12 ft. " " " " " " " " " "	124.00
14 ft. " " " " " " " " " "	147.00
Price of Elevator	50.00

Prices on special sizes quoted on application.  
Order now; don't wait till you want it as it will be impossible to fill all orders reaching us when the threshing season is on. Order to-day.  
Manufactured and for sale by

### THE JUBILEE METAL CORNICE WORKS

PHONE 3784 701 Wellington Ave., Winnipeg, Man. J. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor  
Sole owner and Manufacturer of this Patent.  
All infringement of the above Patent Tank will be prosecuted.



## VIRGINIA FARMS \$10 and Up Per Acre

In "THE GREEN FIELDS OF VIRGINIA"

you can grow better crops and raise finer stock at less expense than elsewhere. Close to large eastern markets. Excellent church, school, and social advantages. Abundance of water and grass; short, mild winters; cheap land and labor; and excellent shipping facilities make this section very attractive to homesteaders and investors. You can buy a

**COMPLETE FARM FOR \$500** with comfortable, new three-room cottage, and 23 acres for vegetables, fruit and poultry.  
Write for our beautiful pamphlet, lists of farms, and excursion rates.

F. H. LeBAUME, Agr. & Ind. Agt. N. W. NORFOLK & WESTERN, Norfolk & Western Ry. Box Roanoke, Va.

### BINDER TWINE

Every ball fully Guaranteed and properly tagged to comply with Canadian laws.	Free on board cars Calgary	Free on board cars Winnipeg
STANDARD 500 ft. per bale 50 lbs.	\$4.75	\$4.38
MANILA 550 ft. per bale 50 lbs.	5.25	4.98
MANILA 600 ft. per bale 50 lbs.	5.75	5.38

Orders accepted for one bale or more. Terms cash with order or C. O. D. Prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. Ask us for price on car lots.  
COOPER CORDAGE CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

## GALL CURE

Money refunded if Bruises, Cuts, Harness and Saddle Galls, Scratches, Grasso Heel, Chafes, Rope Burns and similar affections are not speedily cured with Bickmore's Gall Cure. The old and tried remedy for these troubles. At all Dealers. Be sure you get Bickmore's. Above trade-mark on every box. Sample and Horse Book 10 cents.  
WINGATE CHEMICAL CO. LTD., Canadian Dist'rs., 645 NOTRE DAME ST., W. MONTREAL, CANADA

## Lump Jaw

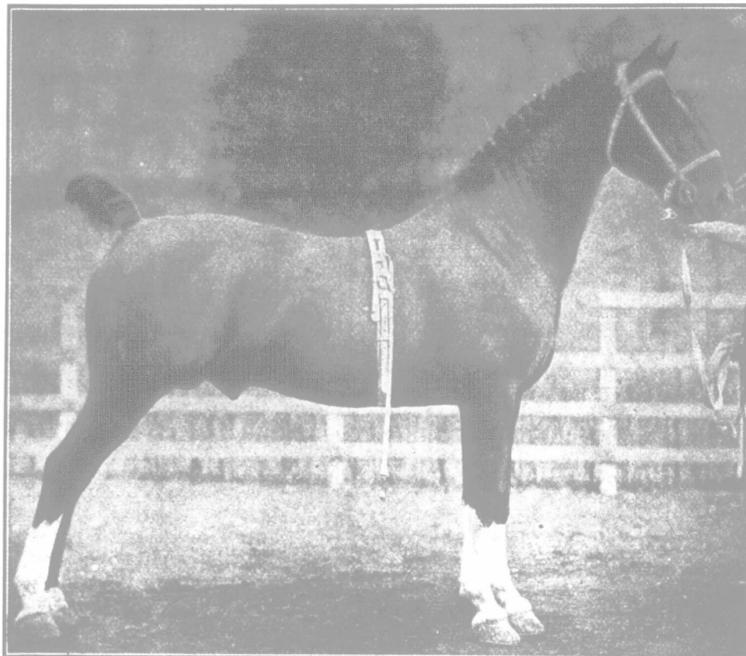
The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was  
**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**  
and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.  
Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.  
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

are put on board in platform nets. These consist of a plank platform large enough to place three cheese in three rows side by side; the cheese are piled two deep, making eighteen cheese in each load. A rope net is drawn around and over the boxes to hold them in place until lowered into the ship's hold. The cheese are loaded on these platforms in the sheds, and are drawn up the gangways and lowered to the holds by the ship's derricks. On board the ship, the cheese are stored, either in cool-air chambers, where the temperature is from 35 to 45 degrees, or in ordinary storage, where the temperature is from 55 to 65 degrees.

**CREAMERY BUTTER TRADE.**  
One of the weak features of our Canadian creamery butter trade is the indifferent manner in which the butter is cared for at the creameries. Many of our creamery managers scarcely realize the importance of getting the butter at a low temperature immediately after it is made to preserve its keeping qualities. The Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner's Branch, at Ottawa, have, for a number of years, arranged for a weekly and bi-weekly iced-car service for butter on about sixty different

put into the cold chambers, where the temperature is kept from 10 to 30 degrees. In addition to the iced-car inspectors, a staff of cargo inspectors are employed, who carefully watch the handling of the butter and cheese discharged from the river boats, when delivered at the docks, and while being put on board the steamships. A detailed report is made on the condition of the cheese boxes and of the cheese, if the butter boxes are sacked or not sacked, the temperature of the butter upon arrival at the docks and when it is put on board, where the goods are stored on board ship, and whether in cold-storage, cool-air, or ordinary storage. Recording thermometers are placed with the cargoes in all the steamships for the purpose of securing a continuous record of the temperature throughout the voyage.

**TRACING THE BLAME.**  
A similar service of inspection is maintained at the ports in Great Britain. The temperature of the butter is again taken upon delivery on the dock at the British ports, and a detailed report returned to the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner's office, Ottawa, and any neglect in handling dairy produce is at



THE AUTOCRAT (7294).  
Champion Hackney Stallion of Scottish show, foaled 1897, sire Garton Duke of Connaught.

routes on the railways in Ontario and Quebec running to Montreal. This arrangement provides cold-storage transportation for practically all the creamery butter shipped by rail to Montreal during the summer months.

**WATCHING THE RAILWAYS.**  
Three men are employed by the Government as travelling inspectors, who report to the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner on the operation of the iced cheese and butter cars on the different routes, to see that a sufficient quantity of ice is used and that the cars are kept clean and in proper condition for carrying cheese and butter.

The butter is carted from the freight sheds and river docks to the warehouses, where it is unloaded into the basements of the warehouses, inspected, and weights tested upon the same basis as the cheese. It is then put into the cold chambers, where the temperature is kept at from 10 to 20 degrees. The great bulk of Canadian creamery butter for export is packed in the square style of box holding 56 pounds. Occasionally, 112-pound keels are used. No print butter is exported. Probably about one-half of the boxes are put in cotton sacks when exported. The butter is delivered at the docks by the cartage companies, and is usually put on board ship at once, and

once reported to the responsible parties. Thus, a complete record is secured of the condition of the goods as they are delivered to and from the steamships, and, as a result of this policy, a very great improvement has been brought about in recent years in the handling of Canadian dairy products from the curing-room or creamery to the consumers in Great Britain.

### CANADA AT THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION

Three months ago the site of the magnificent Canadian Pavilion at the Franco-British Exhibition was a piece of waste land. To-day it is covered with lawns and shrubs, while in the centre rises the building, covering 60,000 square feet of space, and surmounted by a glittering dome, seen from all parts of the grounds.

**The Golden Hopper**  
Entering the principal doorway, which faces the Scenic Railway, we observe in the centre of the floor, rising to the dome, the Agricultural Trophy, which is an exhibition in itself. Looking up into the dome, we see four cornucopias emptying their wealth of golden grain over the globe. Below them is the rest of the Golden Hopper, and in the arches that surround it are shelves of cereals and specimens of agricultural products and fruits. The

**Warranted to Give Satisfaction.**  
**Gombault's**  
**Caustic Balsam**



**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**  
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
 Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Cappea Hock,  
 Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind  
 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,  
 Bingbone and other bony tumors.  
 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,  
 Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all  
 Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,  
 Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.  
 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is  
 Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50  
 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-  
 press, charges paid, with full directions for  
 its use. Send for descriptive circulars,  
 testimonials, etc. Address  
**The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.**

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.**

My herd is headed by the famous Black Gay-Lawn (91941) sired by Black Woodlawn (2706), the brother of the International Gr. Championship winner in 1907. I have for sale at present a number of splendid young bulls bred from such families as the Erica's, Frides and Blackbirds. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.  
 Geo. G. Melson.  
 Wildwood Stock Farm, Olds, Alberta.

**Glendening Bros., Harding, Man.**

**RED POLLED CATTLE**  
 We are nearly sold out of bulls but have a few females for sale.

**YORKSHIRE HOGS**  
 If you want hogs—good hogs—hogs that will make you money—it will pay you to write us. We have breeding sows, young pigs, and 2 stock boars in the market.

**Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Ont.**

now offers for sale his recent Toronto winners—the 1st prize and Champion Shire horse, Newham's Duke (Imp.); also the 3rd and 7th prize in aged Clydesdale, in an entry of 27. The two latter horses are sired by the noted Hiawatha, dams Lady Grayley and May Rose. The weighty kind that will sire draught horses.  
 Correspondence solicited.

**Clydesdales and Hackneys**

fresh, sound, good.  
 The best money could buy in Sootland.  
 Prices Right. Easy Terms.  
**W. S. HENDERSON, Carberry, Man.**

**Mr. A. T. Hickman, Court Lodge**

Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep and mere champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

**STAR FARM SHORTHORNS**

This prize winning herd is headed by the Imported Champion Bull Allister. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot. Farm 1 mile from station. Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.  
**R. W. CASWELL, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.**

**Glencorse Yorkshires**

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D.C. (Imp.) bred by Earl Rosberry K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th (Imp.) in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.  
**GLENE BROS. DIDSBURO, ALTA.**

"Golden Hopper" is an inspiration, and in designing it, Col. Hutchison, the Canadian Commissioner, has given to Canada the finest advertising idea to be seen in the entire Exhibition. Within the four archways, facing the four sides, are full length portraits of the King and Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

To the left is a huge panorama representing a view of the Western prairie, with herds of cattle and a settler's homestead. In the foreground of this fine scene is the "Congress of Animals," containing specimens of all the big game for which Canada is famous. High above this panorama on the walls are immense portraits of Lord Grey and Lord Strathcona.

**Minerals, Manufactures and Fruit**

At the end of the hall is a magnificent stand of mahogany and glass, on all sides of which are imposing displays of Canada's mineral wealth. A splendid display of Canadian manufactures. Manufactures of all kinds, in fact, are grouped everywhere, showing Canada's advance in these lines.

At the opposite end there is a wide alcove round which a vast crowd is gathered admiring a panoramic scene in the Canadian apple country, and English visitors exclaim, "How like our own orchards of Kent and Worcester?" In front of this great picture are scores of tables bearing samples of Canadian apples, while ranged on shelves on either side of the picture are exhibits of fruit in bottles, and outside this alcove are handsome stands showing essences, liquors, etc.

**Tableaux in Butter**

Near entrance No. 2 is a third panorama which illustrates the yachting and fishing spots of the lakes and rivers of Canada. Above these realistic scenes, the visitor stands to admire the colored portraits of the "Empire Builders," Sir John A. Macdonald on one side, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the other. The most striking exhibit at this end—corresponding in its get-up to the great mineral display at the other end—is that devoted to dairy produce. An artistic genius has designed life-size tableaux—one representing Jacques Cartier landing at Montreal, the other is the meeting of King Edward and the French President, Fallieres. The scenes are irresistibly natural. The crowds gaze in wide-eyed wonder when they notice the inscription, "Canadian Butter Exhibit." The noise of the refrigerator gives a hint, and at last it dawns upon the crowd that these tableaux are done in butter, and all over the hall we hear in all accents, "It is pure Canadian butter." Besides this exhibition of the butter artists, there is one side of this stand devoted to the butter of commerce, and there, by the way, is an admirable bust of the Hon. Sydney Fisher done in butter.

**Beavers at Work**

The fourth great panorama is in an alcove, round which crowds of all nations in great delight are standing six deep. The scene is a great Canadian river, and in the foreground are real water and logs of timber. It is, in fact, a beaver dam, with lively beavers sporting as at home. Truly this Palace is crowded with wonders—first, the golden Grain Hopper, next the Congress of Animals, then the realistic orchard scene and the fishing scenes, but most fascinating of all, the sight of Canada's beaver which London crowds never saw before.

**Lord Grey's Tributes**

One hundred views about the walls give a real idea of Canadian scenery in all parts, while on the pillars in gold letters are statements of eminent men about Canada. One of these which attracts a great deal of attention is under the portrait of Earl Grey, Governor-General, and concludes with these words "All I have seen from the Atlantic to the Pacific, convinces me it is a land of infinite possibilities."

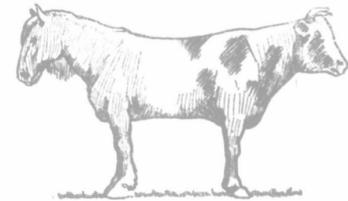
It would take a long letter merely to catalogue the varied exhibits of the Canadian Palace. But, even the most cursory glance at the most striking objects show that to examine this hall carefully is a liberal education. It is designed in its minutest detail to bring Canadian scenery, Canadian resources and manufacturers, and above all, Canadian agriculture, to the mental vision of the least imaginative visitor.

**WHY MEAT IS SCARCE IN ENGLAND**

While admitting that the deficiency is more noticeable in supplies of refrigerated beef and American cattle, and is probably more acutely felt in London, there can be no question that the rise in prices general throughout the country is perfectly justifiable on account of the enhanced values for fat stock. We share fully in the opinion expressed by some prominent traders that the advance ought really to have been made some months ago. The main point is, now that an organized attempt has been made to put selling prices on a basis calculated to leave a margin of profit, some effort should be made to maintain same, and also to conduct business on certain well-defined commercial methods such as will enable traders to meet the ever-increasing, unfair, competition to which they are too frequently exposed. We use the word "unfair" advisedly, because the competition of drapers, grocers, co-operative stores, and alleged direct supply stores is decidedly unfair in the matter of "cutting prices." It is in times such as we are now passing through, that attention is compelled to many matters which, under more favorable circumstances, are apt to be overlooked. That is to say when, as at the present moment, a grave economic crisis, due to various causes, arises, affecting commercially such a large body of traders, it seems strange to find that the partial exhaustion of one source of supply should have such far-reaching results. Naturally this invites the inquiry, "Why is our home-bred supply so short?"

A complete answer to this is not possible within the limits of this column, but we may say that the breeding, rearing, and fattening of cattle for our own use has been persistently discouraged for many years by the action of local authorities in compulsorily closing private slaughterhouses, and also by their harassing prosecution of traders for being in possession of alleged tuberculous meat. The combined result of these different actions was to withdraw from our native markets an enormous number of customers whose business henceforth practically became a dead meat one. Under such circumstances, what encouragement was there for agriculturists to feed cattle for ordinary commercial purposes? Again, the opportunity that British farmers had for fattening Canadian store cattle and selling same at remunerative prices, was swept away on a baseless suspicion, thus playing more and more into the hands of the dead meat shippers, besides seriously curtailing the many industrial businesses that go hand in hand with cattle rearing. Had the foreign meat trade been confined wholly to wholesale lines, the competition would not have been so ruinous, but when it became largely a retail trade, the situation was altered very considerably, and in self-defence the butcher, who was also a private slaughterhouse owner, was compelled to resort to the dead meat market for an increasing share of his daily supplies. Can it be wondered then that both public and private slaughterhouses are fast becoming profitless undertakings in the Metropolis as well as in the majority of large provincial towns?

Thus far we have merely outlined the general features of certain prominent factors that have been actively in operation for some years, all contributing to bring about the present situation, but absolutely outside the control of the retailer, namely—(1) the wholesale compulsory closing of private slaughterhouses; (2) curtailment of home-bred and prohibition of imported stores; (3) unnecessary prosecution of meat traders on account of tuberculosis; (4) extraordinary development of imported meat trade through establishing retail branches; (5) competition of co-operative and other stores dealing in meat only as a side show; (6) the continued advance in rents, taxes, wages, and working expenses generally. There are other features of a more personal kind to which we shall allude in another article, meantime we urge upon all our readers the necessity of loyally maintaining retail prices at such a figure as will give them a reasonable return on their capital.—Chicago Live Stock World.



**The Stock-Owners' Medicine Chest**  
 What you have been wanting for years

- This chest contains:  
 1 Colic Draught  
 6 Cough Powders  
 6 Diuretic Powders  
 1 Wound Lotion  
 6 Diarrhoea Draughts  
 12 Condition Powders

Full instructions and veterinary advice enclosed. For \$3.00 you get drugs that would cost you \$10.00 in the ordinary way. Send for one of our medicine chests at once, you may have a sick horse to-morrow and by spending \$3.00 now may save \$300.00 in a week.

—THE—  
**Stock-Owners' Veterinary Dispensary**  
 249 Jarvis St., Toronto  
 Agents wanted everywhere.

**Ring-Bone**

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee  
**Fleming's**  
**Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
 to remove the lameness and make the horse sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of  
**Fleming's Vest-Pocket**  
**Veterinary Adviser**  
 Ninety-six pages of veterinary information with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

**ABSORBINE**

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints—Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Book 7-C free.  
**ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind,**  
 \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Yarroweels, Hydroceles, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation.  
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 Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg  
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We advise prospective purchasers to Buy Young Pigs. They can save on the price; save on the express charges (as crates can be made very light), and develop their pigs to suit themselves. We have five Stock Boars and over twenty-five sows, and will quote prices that means business. Write for particulars or send your orders to **WALTER JAMES & SONS** Rosser, Man.

**SHORTHORNS**

I have just sold four nice three-year-old bulls to T. McCord, of Talbot, Alberta; also one yearling bull to C. Standish, of Pridis, Alta.; I have two yearling bulls for sale and some bull calves.  
**JOHN RAMSAY, Pridis, Alta.**

**Forest Home Farm**

Our Stock in all lines exceeds our limit of accommodation. We must reduce stock and will quote prices that will do it. In Clydesdales we have two yearling stallions, one imported, two-year-old and yearling fillies. A very fine lot of young shorthorn bulls and heifers by Missie's Prince (Imp.); Tam Glen at head of herd. Yorkshires, all ages; spring pigs at prices to suit.  
 Barred Rock eggs at \$1.50 per setting of 14.  
 Roland and Carman stations, G. P. R., G. N. R. and G. N. R.

**ANDREW GRAHAM**  
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## THE CARNAGE OF PEACE

Waldemar Kaempffert, writing in last Saturday's *Evening Post*, shows by facts and figures dug out of statistical reports and gathered in other ways, that war, deadly as it is, produces nothing like the carnage that is produced every year by the gentle arts of peace. According to his figures the annual number of casualties in the United States, in industrial pursuits, manufacturing and railroading is somewhere in the neighborhood of five hundred thousand.

More frightful statistics are furnished by railroads than by any form of American activity.

In the year ending June 30, 1907, 5000 persons were killed and 76,286 were injured by our railroads, a stupendous total of 81,286—about twenty-five times as many as the killed and wounded in the 2651 engagements of the Philippine War, lasting three years and three months. We might have carried on that Philippine conflict for eighty years before the carnage of the railroads for a single year would have been equaled.

The perils of railway travel are increasing instead of diminishing. In 1889, when the Interstate Commerce Commission made its first report, there were in all 704,783 railroad employees, of which army of men 22,000 were killed and injured during the year. In 1905 there were 1,382,196 railroad employees, whose ranks were depleted by 70,194. Stated more simply, this means that, although not twice as many are employed now as there were in 1889, over three times as many casualties occur. Out of every twenty men engaged in railroading, one must die or come to harm. It has been gruesomely computed that a railroad mail clerk stands about twenty chances to one of ending the year with a whole skin. The odds for the engineer in the cab are less favorable. His chances are 9 to 1 that he will not be injured, and 120 to 1 that he will not be killed in a twelve month. When he pulls wide the throttle lever in the cab, passengers, conductor, porters, brakemen, baggage handlers, express clerks, the boy who calls out the latest magazines, track walkers, men stationed at crossings and waving red, white and green flags, crews of freight trains sidetracked for a flying express, switchmen and yardmen—in a word, every man, woman and child on the train and on the road is held in the trembling hand of railway destiny. It is not strange that Mr. J. J. Hill, himself a railway official, is reported to have said: "Every time I undertake a railroad journey I wonder whether it is to be my last." Yet he spoke only from the passenger's standpoint.

## Two Killed, Five Hurt every Working Day

Less complete than the railway reports of the Inter-state Commerce Commission, the records of the coal-producing States at least are sufficiently voluminous to give one a glimpse of the conditions that prevail throughout all American mines. Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, a well-known insurance statistician, has made a special study of coal-mine accidents—a study which leads him to fix the number of coal-miners killed at 2078 for the year 1906, and the number for the decade ending 1906 at 16,273, with the grim reservation that these latter figures fall short by several thousand of the actual number killed. He ventures the opinion that "with the reasonable attention to approved methods of safeguarding the lives of coal miners, a rate of 2 per 1000 should not be exceeded in the United States. According to earlier returns such a rate was seldom exceeded in the past, and for illustration, in 1897, out of 19 coal-producing States, nine returned a fatality rate of 2 or less per 1000." The fatal accident rate of 3.16 per 1000 for the entire coalfield in 1906, and 3.11 per 1000 in 1905, seems to bear out John Mitchell's assertion that, in the anthracite mines alone, two are killed and five injured every working-day in the year.

## The Cost of Coal in Flesh and Blood

Comparison with the corresponding European conditions again brings home our culpable indifference. Briefly, there are twice as many fatalities among

American coal-miners as among English, the proportion being 2.64 here to 1.27. Fifty years ago five men in every thousand perished in English mines. The introduction of safety appliances and a more vigorous governmental inspection have reduced that ratio to 1.40.

Some time ago John Mitchell, while president of the United Mine Workers, stated that coal-mining was no more dangerous than other forms of mining. Thirty States of the Union are mining States. Of these, fifteen keep records of their dead and injured miners. In these fifteen States 5986 miners were killed in 1904; in the other fifteen, Mr. Mitchell estimates the killed at 2000, the maimed at 4000. In an average year 11,968, or roughly 12,000 men, will either die or come to harm in the iron, gold, silver, copper, lead and coal mines and in the quarries of the United States.

Nor is this all. In the textile trades and particularly among the industrial soldiers of mid-air the carnage is even greater.

The Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' Union of Chicago had a total membership of 1358 men in 1906. Of that regiment of skilled men 156 either lost their lives or were disabled. Perched on a slim, cold piece of steel a hundred feet above safety, armed only with pneumatic tools and rivets, these industrial soldiers run more risks than if they carried guns and wore cartridge belts stamped with the letters U.S.A. Men sometimes slip, drop through false-work, to be buffeted from one bracing to another, only to reach the ground a lifeless mass. I have been informed by the secretary and treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers that ninety per cent. of the deaths occurring among members of the association are due to accident. In the period beginning with July, 1907, and ending with March, 1908, \$14,000 was paid out of the association treasury for a hundred and forty funeral claims. So hazardous is a bridge-builder's calling that few insurance companies will take the risk of issuing a policy on his life.

\* \* \*

An honest farmer who lived near Greenville, N. Y., in the forties was congratulating himself over the freedom of his cattle from the epizootic which at that time was raging in that county when a herdsman ran up breathless and reported that one of his best oxen was dead, dead of the epizootic. "So he's dead, is he, Bill, Wal, always was a cantankerous old beast. Take his hide off and sell it at the tannery for what you can get."

Half an hour later another ox died of the plague and the fact was reported. "Wal, that there old ox always was a god darned stubborn critter," said the farmer. "He wouldn't gee and he wouldn't haw. Take his hide off and sell it at the tannery, Bill, for what you can get."

Soon after another ox died and then another and another. Things began to look serious and even the old man's optimism waned. The last announcement left him silently shaking his head.

His wife had heard the ill news. She was of a stern, self-condemning style of morality and she soothed her husband by telling him that this affliction was a judgment of Heaven on him for his wickedness.

The farmer turned this thought over in his mind, heaved a sigh and observed: "Wal, maybe you'r right, Martha. Maybe you'r right. I am a wicked man. But if I owe Heaven a judgment and it's collecting the debt, all I can say is it's the cheapest and coolest way for me to settle I know of."

\* \* \*

Mr. B. E. Porter, a graduate of Iowa Agricultural College, has just been elected professor of animal husbandry in the Hawaii Agricultural College.

\* \* \*

Granted a piano of the fine singing quality of a Goulay, and a clever attachment of the quality of the Goulay-Angelus, there is nothing to wonder the most difficult compositions with all the difficult passages and finish of a virtuoso.

## THE VETERINARY ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA

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

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

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

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## JOHN A. TURNER

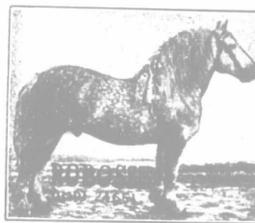
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Importer and Breeder of

Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep  
Since last December I have sold 42 STALLIONS and have now 20 STALLIONS on hand. A new importation will arrive soon. My prices defy competition and you have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Business conducted personally. Everyone welcome.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS  
Stallions, Mares, or Colts, all ages

Your choice of 40 bred from imported stock. One black Stallion, Charleroi, 6 years old, weight 2,050 lbs.; Mares weighing 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs.; Yearlings and two-year-olds of good quality. Correspondence solicited. Photos sent on application. Imported stallion, Robosse, at head of herd. Prices very low for this class of stock. Farm 3 miles from North Portal.

W. E. &amp; R. C. UPPER, North Portal, Sask.

Brampton Jerseys Canada's  
Premier Herd

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey.

We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from.

Write for prices and particulars.

Long-distance 'phone at farm.

B. H. BULL &amp; SON, Brampton, Ont.

Rare Bargains in  
FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones, the females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

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## GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages.

Also some choice young bulls fit for service, and some cows and heifers of noted Scotch descent.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big shows.

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Carberry, Sask.



### In a Lighter Vein

In a certain public school is a little girl pupil who is well up in most of her studies, but she has an inveterate dislike of geography, and it seems impossible to teach the study to her. The other day her teacher, made impatient, sent to Rosie's mother a note requesting her to see that the girl studied her lesson. The next day showed no improvement, however.

"And did your mother read the note, Rosie?" said the teacher.  
 "Yes, ma'am," was the reply.  
 "What did she say?"  
 "My mother said that she didn't know geography, an' she got married, an' my aunt didn't know geography, an' she got married, an' you know geography, an' you didn't get married."

Mrs. Graham is an estimable lady whose hobby is house decoration. One day the lady was careless enough to drink a glass of red ink, believing it to be claret. She was a good deal scared when she discovered her mistake, but no harm came to her.

The doctor who was summoned, upon hearing what had happened, dryly remarked to her:  
 "Mrs. Graham, there's such a thing as pushing this rage for decorated interiors too far."

Ban Johnson, president of the National League, tells of his experience in a New York restaurant.

"While attending a conference in the East," relates the baseball magnate, "I was presented with a handsome Boston terrier. That night, accompanied by my four-footed friend, I visited an up-town cafe. Presently a waiter, formerly from Chicago, accosted me, and announced, 'No dogs allowed. You'll have to take him out.'"

"Come, come, old man," I replied, "he's offending no one."

"Can't serve people who have dogs, I tell you!" continued the waiter wrathfully, collecting an armful of dishes from an adjoining table. "You'll have to get out!"

"Just then a friend of mine dropped in, and said in a cheery tone: 'Well, well, Ban, glad to see you! How's baseball?'"

"Before I had time to reply, I was startled by the crashing of dishes. Turning quickly I beheld the waiter rushing toward me with outstretched hands.

"Hel-lo, Ban!" he exclaimed, cordially, slapping me on the back; "Didn't know you! What'll you have—what'll the dog have?"

Attorney General Jackson of New York was criticising in Albany a certain excuse that had been offered him. "It was a slim excuse," he said. "It reminds me of the excuse of the lightning rod agent."

"In the days when all the world swore by lightning rods, a farmer had two costly ones put upon the new barn. But only a week or two later there came a violent thunderstorm, the barn was struck, and in a few hours all that remained of it was a heap of charred black refuse.

Next day the farmer sought out the lightning rod agent.

"Fine lightning rods you sold me!" he shouted. "Here's my new barn been struck and burned to ashes!"

"What?" said the agent. "Struck by lightning?"

"Yes, sir; by lightning."

"In the daytime?"

"No; at night. Last night."

"The agent's puzzled frown relaxed a little.

"Ah," he said. "It was a dark night, wasn't it?"

"Of course it was," said the farmer. "It was pitch dark."

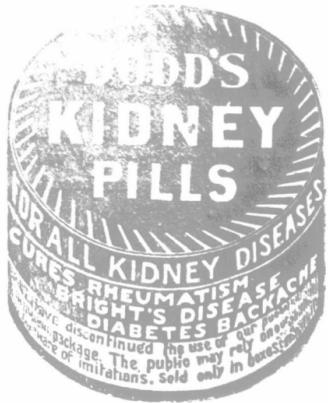
"Were the lanterns burning?"

"What lanterns?"

"The agent looked amazed, incredulous.

"Why," he said, "you don't mean to tell me you didn't run up lanterns on the roof on dark nights?"

"I never heard of such a thing," shouted the farmer. "Run lanterns up! Why



"Well," said the agent, "If you don't know enough to keep your lightning rods showing you can't blame me." — *Buffalo Enquirer.*

When Charles Dickens was in Washington he met one morning on the steps of the Capitol a young congressman from Tennessee whom the great novelist had offended by his bluntness. That morning Dickens was in great good humor.

"I have," said he, "found an almost exact counterpart of Little Nell."

"Little Nell who?" queried the Tennesseean.

Dickens looked him over from head to foot and from foot to head before he answered: "My Little Nell."

"Oh," said the Tennesseean, "I didn't know you had your daughter with you."

10c. The latest success.

## Black Watch

The big black plug chewing tobacco.

2285

"I am speaking of the Little Nell of my story. 'The Old Curiosity Shop,' sir," retorted Dickens, flushing.

"Oh!" said the imperturbable Tennesseean, "you write novels, do you? Don't you consider that a rather trifling occupation for a grown-up man?"

A professor in the University of Berlin who came over here a year ago was much surprised the first time when he travelled in a sleeping car to be asked by the porter for his berth ticket. "My berth ticket?" he said. "I have my passport, I have my letter of credit, and I have even in my trunk my certificate of vaccination; but the railway company should want my berth ticket, I do not see." "But," said the porter, "I must know whether you have lower or upper berth." "Upper, of course," said the German. "Look at my passport; does it not say 'Well and highly born'?" — *President Hadley in 'Yale Alumni Weekly.'*

Little Margie on her first visit to a farm was told to wander about the farm and search for eggs. Some time later the child returned almost in tears.

"Couldn't you find any eggs, dearie?" asked her mother.

"No," replied Margie, wearily. "I think it's mean, too, 'cause lots of hens were standing around doing nothing." — *'Lippincott's.'*

"Good morning," said the claim agent, cheerfully, to the patient with a broken leg and a head in bandages. "I have good news for you. Yes, sir. The company feels sorry for you. It is willing to forgive and forget. Soulless? Why, man, it's all soul."

"Ready to pay about five thousand?"

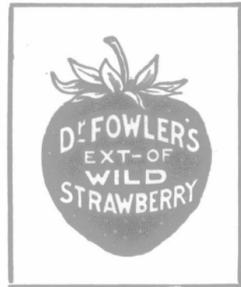
"No-o, not exactly that. But I am authorized to sign its agreement not to prosecute you for letting yourself get thrown on the right of way and blocking rush-hour traffic." — *Philadelphia Ledger.*

The perfect Player-Piano is the Gourlay Angelus. With it you can play any music with all the expression and feeling of which you are capable. Its great superiority lies in its exclusive features—the phrasing lever, melodant and artistyle music.

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There is no Medicine Like



It has been a household remedy for 63 years. You can always rely on it in time of need to do just what we claim for it. Do not allow an unprincipled druggist to palm off a cheap substitute on you.

The genuine "Dr. Fowler's" is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE ONLY CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry for diarrhoea, and I think there is not a better remedy to be found, as I have a large family and all subject to it. I would not be without it in the house as it is a quick cure, and 'the only thing' that will cure them."

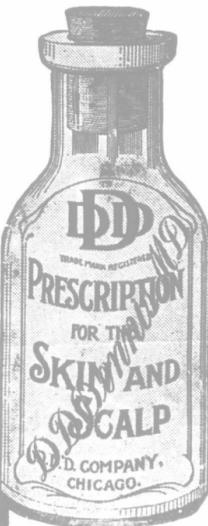
Mrs. Robt. Rahm, Burketon, Ont., writes:—

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All druggists: 40c. and \$1.00. LYMAN, SONS & CO, MONTREAL

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Skin Sufferers, Read This: The great remedy from the States that has cured thousands of cases of eczema and other forms of skin disease is now offered to Canadian sufferers. Read the offer of a FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.



This wonderful remedy is the famous *Oil of Wintergreen Compound, D.D.D. PRESCRIPTION*. It is an external, pure, mild compound that has received the highest endorsement of medical science—takes away the terrible burning itch as if by magic. Just apply a few drops to the afflicted skin and the itch is gone—the skin is cooled and refreshed, gradually the eruption disappears, the skin is made clean, soft and white—the disease is cured.

**INSTANT RELIEF!** Just think what it means, after days of untold agony and nights of torture, to have the burning itch suddenly stopped. I wish you could see the hundreds of letters we receive from people who try to tell us how thankful they are—people who have suffered for days, months and years, and then get instant relief. No need to dose the stomach with drugs—the itch is in the skin and you must cure it there. D.D.D. Prescription is a mild, soothing compound containing oil of wintergreen. It is applied direct to the itching skin, gets at the seat of the trouble and kills the disease germ. Stop the itch at once—cure the disease. Hundreds of others have done it, and so can you. Send Today for a Trial Bottle Free.

**Trial Bottle Free**

Let us prove to you that this great remedy will give instant relief, and effect a complete cure.

**SIGN THE COUPON** and mail to us today, enclosing only 10c to help pay postage and packing, and we will send you this trial bottle of D.D.D. and a valuable pamphlet on treatment, diet, bathing, exercise, etc., for eczema and other skin trouble. Sign and send coupon **RIGHT NOW.**

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**RECENT CURES BY D.D.D. IN CANADA**

Mrs. Sarah E. Hollingsworth, Picton, Ont., writes: "Every other remedy I had tried would help for a while, but D.D.D. cured completely. It also cured a friend of mine who suffered untold agony before using it, and whom no doctor could help."

Mrs. Henry Harvey, Black Lake, P. Q., Canada, says: "I had been a sufferer from facial eczema for about ten years. I was treated unavailingly by several doctors and remedies. About two years ago I saw D.D.D. advertised. I at once decided to give it a trial and sent for a sample bottle, which cured me in a couple of weeks, and I have not had it since. D.D.D. has been a god-send to me as well as many others."

Mrs. William Fox, Chancery Lane, Brockville, Ont., Can., says: "Gladly I give you consent to use any letter I may have sent in praise of your wonderful D.D.D. Prescription. My little daughter's head still remains clear of the horrid scaly disease. Her father and I both notice how much brighter she is and her light hair is simply beautiful, so thick and glossy, after six years of suffering. It seems wonderful that less than four bottles of D.D.D. should have cured her after so much money spent on the X-Ray treatment, failed."

J. Gillespie, 570 Beverly St., Whitby, Ont., Can., says: "I have found in my own case, does all that is claimed for it."

Mrs. Wm. Noxon, King St., Peterborough, Can., writes: "I have used D.D.D. Prescription and I feel safe in recommending it to all skin sufferers as a remedy. I suffered so much from eczema that I knew of D.D.D. that I had never heard of before. I am so grateful for what it has done for me. Sign the coupon and get your free sample bottle. I am sure that others are so grateful."

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IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS  
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Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands have been put on the market for sale in the Kettle Valley, which have been subdivided into lots of various sizes; many of these front along the river and are beautifully situated. Soil a rich sandy loam, which produces the most magnificent apples, small fruit and vegetables. Very valuable local market only a few miles away in the flourishing mining district of the boundary where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. Splendid climate. About 30 miles east of Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Prices only \$100 to \$150 per acre. Abundant supply of the finest water and no rent to pay for it. Apply to

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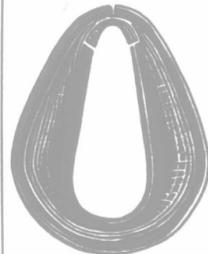
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