

# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1876

Vol. XLV

Winnipeg, Canada, August 24, 1910

No. 935

## For nothing I will tell you all about Cement



These pictures show you plainly how simple a matter it is to change a decrepit frame house into one of cement-stone.



You may have my expert advice without charge. I can save you considerable money.

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And the reason I offer you my services for nothing is simply that the companies that employ me want the farming community awakened to the value that cement—the right kind—has for every farmer. Even if they never sell you any cement, they want you and your neighbors to be informed on the uses of cement—and the ease and simplicity with which you can cheaply use it.

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## GOSSIP

### WHEAT CROP IN EUROPE

The August *Crop Reporter* of the United States department of agriculture contains the following summary of crop conditions in Europe. Crop conditions in Canada and the United States were given in *THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE* of August 17.

The results of the cereal harvests in parts of the south and recent climatic disturbances in the center and north of Europe indicate that the early prospect for an unprecedented abundant year on the continent as a whole is not likely to attain full realization. In Spain results, though not up to expectations, are on the whole a fair average. The wheat crop of Italy is above all previous records but one. Roumania and Bulgaria have each apparently harvested record crops of wheat.

In central Europe excessive moisture and unseasonably low temperatures have somewhat delayed maturity. Rust and rank growth of weeds are depreciating the outlook. The seeming continuous deterioration of wheat in parts of France causes grave anxiety. In Austria, Hungary and Germany more or less import declines in agricultural prospects are confirmed, and from Russia have recently come numerous reports of important reductions in the wheat yield on account of drought. There is little doubt but that the impaired situation in the two important wheat producers, Russia and France, will have a very perceptible effect on the total wheat yield of Europe. It is not generally believed that the continental total will exceed the excellent results of last year. Last year the European wheat crop—roundly two billion bushels—established a new record, exceeding the production of the previous season by 275 million bushels. The increase was due almost entirely to European Russia, whose 711 million bushel yield, surpassing that of the year before by 232 million bushels, was exceptional and not likely to be immediately repeated.

In Great Britain the harvest will be a late one, wheat cutting scarcely being possible in the earliest districts before the second week of August. In its initial report on crop prospects this season, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries made the July condition of wheat 101 against 104 in July, 1909, 103 in 1908, 109 in 1907, and 106 in 1906, indicating for this year a poorer showing than for any one of the previous four.

Another month of overcast skies, frequent storms, unseasonably low temperatures, and retarded cereal growth has been added to the season's almost unbroken series in France. As a consequence, agricultural prospects have, as a whole, further deteriorated. The seriousness of the general situation is suggested by the recently expressed opinion of a prominent authority that the total loss to agricultural interests from the current unfavorable season may amount to as much as 400 million dollars. In the realm of agriculture the chief solicitude is in respect to wheat. The latest official estimate of the wheat yield is 289 million bushels, or 67 million less than last year.

The Italian crop is officially estimated at 185 million bushels, which is 95.4 per cent. of the 1909 crop. The Spanish government estimate a wheat crop in Spain of 137 million bushels; a few millions less than 1909, but well above the average for the past four years. The German crop was figured July 15, in about average condition. In Russia unfavorable weather in some important agricultural districts in July, has modified the popular impression created by early official forecasts that a better than average yield was, on the whole, to be expected this year. Drought and intense heat are believed to have materially reduced, in many localities, the quantitative prospects of the spring-sown crops. Moreover, the autumn-sown cereals, said to have withstood well the blighting effects of insufficient moisture, are now reported in many districts, notably in the south, to have been materially impaired in quality

by harvest rains. The probable significance of these conditions in respect of the two chief bread grains may be inferred from the fact that ordinarily the greater part of the wheat produced in this country is of the spring variety, while the bulk of the rye is autumn-sown. Although no official interpretation of the present situation has yet appeared, private opinion inclines decidedly to belief in an important deterioration in the spring wheat prospect, and considerable dissatisfaction is anticipated on some markets with the quality of winter grain. The total acreage under the two varieties of wheat in the European division of the Empire usually about ten million acres larger than the combined spring and winter wheat area of the United States—is believed increased over that of last year, but probably not sufficient to counteract appreciably prospective deficiencies in per acre yields.

A preliminary official estimate of the Roumanian government puts the yield of wheat at 141 million bushels, double the poor outturn of last year and even superior to the banner crop of 113 million bushels in 1906.

In Bulgaria the record wheat crop, 39 million bushels, is believed to have been surpassed this year. Trade estimates put the 1910 yield at upward of 50 million bushels.

In Austria and Hungary crops have been damaged by rains. The quality of the wheat in both countries will be seriously off. Wheat in Austria has been affected by lodging, hail, rust, and in June by Hessian fly. The Hungarian wheat crop is officially estimated at 198 million bushels, the largest ever produced but one.

### ENUMERATION OF CENSUS VALUES

The farm and urban values of the census of 1911 will be enumerated under the date of 1st June. They will include the real estate and live-stock values of each enumeration district at that date, of the live and nursery stock sold in 1910, of the dairy products consumed at home, sent to factories or sold, and of the animals slaughtered on the farm in the same year, together with values of other products of the farm.

Land and buildings and farm implements and machinery owned by every person in the enumeration district will be recorded separately for values in 1911, and the rent of land and buildings will also be recorded if leased in that year. Values will be taken for orchard fruits, small fruits and vegetables separately for 1910; but values of horses, milch cows, other horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and hives of bees will be taken separately for 1911, at the date of the census.

The values of live stock and nursery stock sold in 1910 will include horses, milch cows, other horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and hives of bees, and of nursery stock, which means fruit and ornamental trees grown for transplanting into orchards, gardens and parks.

Dairy products consumed on the farm, and sent to factories or sold, refer to products of the year 1910. They include the values of milk, cream, home-made butter and home-made cheese. Animals slaughtered on the farm in 1910 will be recorded for the values of horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Horses are not included in these values, as in our country their meats are not used for food.

The values of other products of the farm include those of eggs, honey and wax for 1910, and wool, maple sugar and maple syrup for 1911.

The enumeration of hired labor on the farm refers to the year 1910. It will give the total number of weeks of labor employed, which means the number for all men who work for hire on the farm, and the total amount paid for hire, including allowance for board. The payment should be reckoned for the full time of service, and should include the value of board. The inquiry relating to earnings for domestic service is asked for in schedule No. 1.

In addition to the foregoing inquiries of values, a question is asked for the value of all lands and buildings not manufacturing establishments or mines owned in Canada in 1911, which are outside of the enumerator's district.

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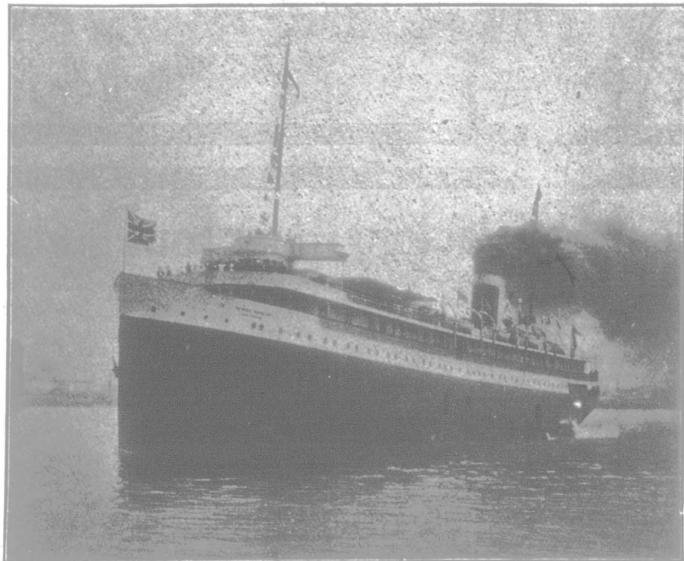
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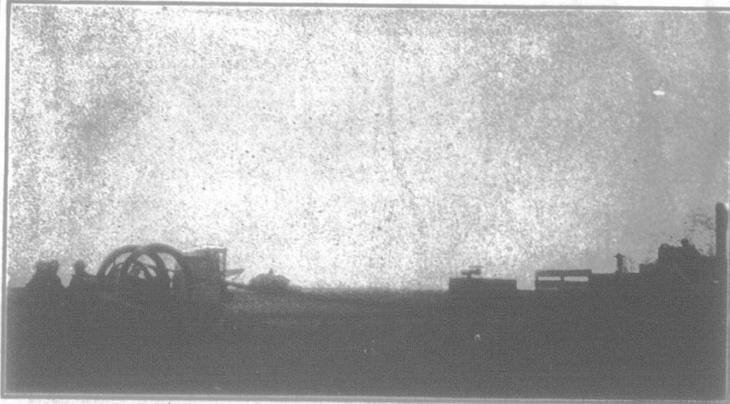
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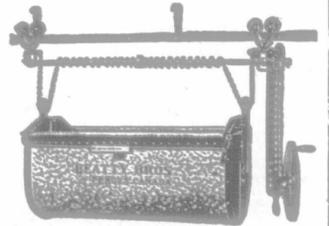
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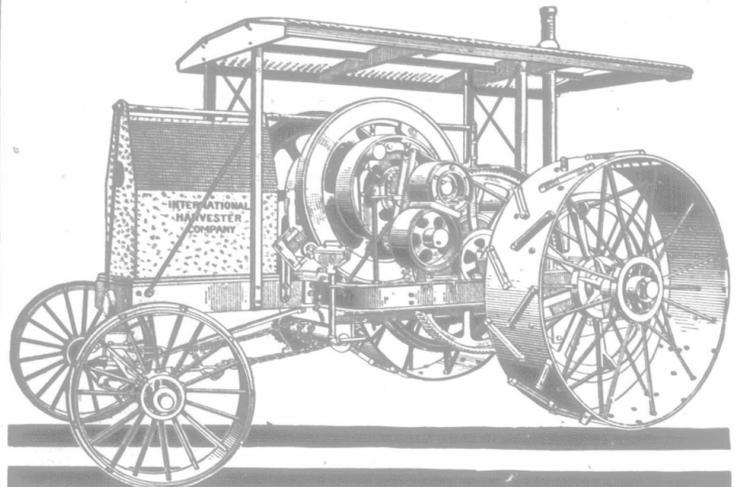
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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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## EDITORIAL

### The Price of Wheat

The price situation in wheat rests now chiefly upon the outturn of the European crop. The drought in America had its influence on the market and has ceased for the time being as a price-making factor. The Argentine has not yet been figured on; for the moment European conditions are making the price of wheat, and European conditions, when summed up generally, are favorable. Last year Europe produced in round numbers two billion bushels of wheat. The world's crop was approximately three billion bushels in 1909. The continent therefore is the heaviest producer, the largest consumer and usually the most influential price-making factor in the world of wheat. While we are exciting ourselves about a crop of 150 million bushels Europe is quietly harvesting two-thirds of the wheat of the world.

Reports, official and unofficial, indicate a rather better than average harvest in the old world. Large sections have suffered from one form of devastation or another, but on the whole, the crop will be up to what it was in 1909. This is having an important bearing on prices at the moment and will tend to hold values lower. Generally speaking, wheat prices at this date and in the face of conditions known to exist are pretty well up. There will probably be some depreciation before much of this year's crop is moved, but in the end wheat seems likely to sell higher.

### Roads the Nation's Care

On another page of this issue a contributor, L. S. Little, dealing with the problem of Canadian highways, suggests that since roads are the nation's property they should be the nation's care. It is further hinted that in Canada the Dominion government should provide a new department under a minister of highways.

Road making and road maintenance in

Canada have come to be recognized as big problems. As agriculturists have learned to assert their rights from a commercial standpoint; they also have realized that they might as well have some of the "sweets" of life. Gradually it is dawning on them that with extra expenditure of money properly graded roads can be made and that these roads can be kept smooth and passable for a greater number of days every year. They have found out that there is no reason why they and their rigs should be shaken to pieces every spring and for a great part of the summer.

Different means may be adopted for providing satisfactory roads and maintaining them in proper condition. In Canada the plan has been to allow the provinces to attend to their own road problems. Whether or not it would improve matters to have a Dominion department of highways is a question on which there will be difference of opinion. It is quite likely that it will be many years before road problems will be taken from the jurisdiction of the provinces.

### Should Judges Give Reasons?

Why do judges not give reasons for their placings in the ring? asks a reader, who claims he has been attending horse shows, fat stock shows, fairs and exhibitions for the past thirty-five years and has never yet heard a judge offer any explanation of the why or wherefore of the way the prizes were awarded in the ring. There are two reasons, probably, why judges do not point out the merits and demerits of the animals they award ribbons to: Firstly, they do not care to do so; secondly, the exhibition association does not desire them to do so. Both reasons, perhaps, show short-sightedness, but they have proven strong enough to the present to prevent the practice of giving reasons in the ring from becoming general or even occasional.

It is doubtful, too, if exhibitors desire to have the defects of their animals uncovered by an expert judge, and the ringside enlightened, however valuable such enlightenment should be from an educational standpoint. Men, as a rule, like to be "next" to any weaknesses or deficiencies that an expert judge believes exists in their neighbor's stud or herd, but the neighbor isn't quite so willing that such demerits should be paraded before the world, and as he usually has more to do with fair associations and the appointment of judges than have the curious crowd, it is not to be wondered at that judges either decline to or are instructed not to give reasons for their placings when the awards are made.

Giving reasons, also, might sometimes do a judge's reputation little good. Judging live stock is not governed by any hard or fast rules; it is a matter of personal opinion only, and ex-

pert judges may differ as widely on the question of what animal comes nearest the ideal of the breed or type it represents as they do on questions of religion or politics. For one judge to give reasons for his decision in a ring of horses, and another judge his a few days later for reversing that decision, would have the public rather worse muddled than they are at present where no reasons are given.

The advantages of giving reasons, however, far offset any disadvantages that arise therefrom, and after breeders become accustomed to having their exhibits criticized adversely, as well as favorably, and the judge gives a demonstration in judging on every class he worked over, only occasional objections to the practice would be expected. We are inclined to think, however, that fairs and exhibitions cannot be developed into stock-judging schools, and that more genuine educational work in stock judging can be carried on through farmers' institutes and such organizations, or by demonstration trains going about from place to place with a corps of instructors and classes of stock, or by short courses in stock judging at the agricultural colleges, than could be accomplished by judges at fairs briefly pointing out what they consider desirable or undesirable characteristics in the animals brought before them in the ring. The function of the fair is educative, but there are better and more thorough ways of giving the instruction which the offering of reasons by judges aims at.

### Two Great Needs

In discussing what Lord Richard Cavendish has to say on the economic development of the country our English correspondent says: "There are in the country two great needs. The first is that from a scientific point of view we know little of the habits and nature of agricultural produce; and the second, farmers do not place their goods on the market to the best advantage."

We have not outgrown Old Country weaknesses by coming to this new and hustling agricultural country. Perhaps growers of wheat who have had thousands of bushels every year for two or three decades, think they can learn nothing about the production of this cereal. But there is much to learn. There are many factors that contribute toward giving the maximum yield. In every branch of farming it is the same. There is much to learn.

As regards marketing, too, soil tillers of Western Canada have learned only during the past decade or so that they lost money because of the fact that little or no precaution was taken to prevent middlemen from getting too much from the real price.

Conditions are changing. Agricultural colleges are teaching the younger farmers, and

even those who are older, to evince keener interest in agricultural papers, and agricultural institutions that spend their energies in an attempt to help them.

### MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 10

#### I THINK OF WASTEFULNESS DURING THRESHING TIME

Perhaps I am safe in stating that 90 per cent. of the farmers of the Canadian West lose from \$5.00 to \$50.00 every year because of carelessness during the threshing season, and particularly around the separator. Those who lose as low as \$5.00 have not more than a day's threshing, and many who can run their crop through a thresher between daylight and dark have an avoidable loss running up to \$50.00.

This leads me to intimate that it would be a profitable investment to secure the services of a careful man of intelligence whose sole duty at threshing time would be to look after details that will avoid this loss. Some of it is due to gross neglect on the part of the men in charge of the machine, but, generally speaking, *these men are competent if they know that the man for whom they are working insists on them displaying that competency.*

Grain threshing is not simply running so many sheaves of grain through a separator. It is a science, if one has in mind the economical separation of grain from straw and chaff. Every machine has a *capacity*, and that capacity can be reached only when it is carefully handled, and when some degree of *steadiness* is maintained in feeding. Lack of attention to details and irregular feeding will turn bushels into the chaff and straw in a short run.

But losses over which the owner of the grain has full control are in evidence under the machine, around the wagons and at the granary. He seems to consider that where bushels are being garnered a handful or a pailful is of no consequence. No one is free to look after these seemingly insignificant losses, and, before long, bushels are scattered around and destroyed.

It is forgotten that even the inferior *tailings* could be gathered, run through a grinder and used to advantage in feeding stock—cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc. Every farmer can find some profitable use to which he can put what can be gathered up around a threshing stand.

The trouble is many have not seen the advantage of keeping stock and more refuse to buy a fanning mill. The latter in most cases would pay for itself in one season. It is impossible to avoid having some choice grain so mixed with chaff and dirt that it is not fit for market. The consequence is it is left for wandering herds to devour, or mixed with cleaner grain, giving the buyer an opportunity to take dockage on a whole car.

It should not be necessary to refer to torn bags or holes in wagon boxes or granaries. These are sometimes seen, but it is a mark of slovenliness, except in case of accident—and then a remedy should not be long delayed.

Hire a man specially to look after details—or to take your place and leave you free to see that there are no avoidable losses. When wheat is worth one dollar a bushel, and other grains at like figures, it pays to garner every pound.

"ARCHIE McCLURE."

#### "Bonds of Empire"

The Scottish Lord Advocate, Alex. Ure, has been speaking in England, on the colonial preference policy as a "bond" of empire, and his remarks are of special significance, in view of the big memorial from Western farmers to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. Ure said that he was not going to defend Free Trade, which could defend itself. They were not going to provide old age pensions by tariffs. He tested the promises of tariff reformers

by the board of trade returns, rather than by bodies of workmen, personally conducted trippers to Germany. All that tariff reform would yield them was three-fourths of the cost of one dreadnought. Tariff reform was the most colossal fraud that was ever attempted to be perpetrated in Britain.

Tariff reform last week had suffered a resurrection, after many months of suspended animation or burial, in the form of colonial preference, which was quite the silliest and most foolish of all the forms which it had ever assumed.

It was said that the self-governing colonies wished to break away from the mother country, and that colonial preference would save them from the dreaded evil. But the fact was that there never was a time in the history of the country when the self-governing colonies were so closely knit to this country. What was it that these mad and muddle-headed people who preached colonial preference wanted?

They wanted to give to Canadian farmers an increased price in our markets for their produce—a price which was increased by artificial means, and which they did not receive to-day; but the Canadian farmers themselves, on the very day that this gospel was preached in the house of commons repudiated it, and said plainly that all they wanted was not preference in the home markets at the expense of the British working classes, but fair play in their own market to get rid of protection in Canada.

The loyalty and affection of our great self-governing colonies rested rather upon a common race, a common religion, a common blood, common aspirations and common ideals.

F. DEWHIRST.

## HORSE

### Observations on Horse Subjects

Ever and anon someone rises up to state that the end of the Clydesdale reign draws nigh; that the Canadian West has all but entered upon the road American horse users have been pursuing for the past fifty years or so, and that when we get good and going the West will quickly pass into the domain of the horses of the Perche and Scotch drafters will be about as common here as fur coats are in the tropics. Which prospect is rather uninviting to those who have their thousands, yea millions, invested in the Clyde, but if they are wise men they won't lose any sleep over it. The experience of the United States in the matter of draft horses in the past fifty years is not to be duplicated here in the next half century, not by a long shot, if our estimate of the future is anywhere near correct. The Percheron will increase and as the years roll by will strengthen the proportion in numbers which he bears to the Clydesdale; so will Shires increase and Suffolks and Belgians, but the Clydesdale has obtained a foothold here that cannot be easily shaken, and we look for him to hold the premier place in drafters in 1960, as he holds it in 1910. This is taking a rather far look into the future, but the conclusion



HAPPY WITH HER PONY

seems justified by facts and by the sentiment for breed that is so strongly characteristic of the generation of horsemen that is molding for the West its ideas and ideals in draft horses.

\* \* \*

It is interesting to consider the circumstances that contributed to the upward course of the Percheron in the United States. French draft horses were first imported to America early in the nineteenth century, the first importation on record being to this country about 1816. It was nearly forty years before the breed gained a foothold in the United States. About 1850 the first Percheron stallion was brought into Ohio, a rather celebrated stallion in his day, Louis Napoleon by name, and his advent seems to have started the movement in favor of the breed, a movement that has continued to the present and seems unlikely soon to be directed to any other breed. The Percheron popularized himself rapidly and inside of thirty years became the draft horse of the central and western states.

The Clydesdale and the Percheron started in the United States on an even footing. The first Clydesdale stallion was imported in 1856. The breed was at the zenith of its popularity in the eighties. Since then it has been second to the Percheron and in some sections superseded by other breeds, notably the Belgian and the Shire.

\* \* \*

One reason for the growth of Percheron popularity in America is in the apparent inherent desire in the Yankee for a horse that can "get up and go." The average American horse user is not content to walk his horse when the horse could just as well be on the trot. He figures that life's too short to waste any of it on the walk, and wants a horse that will travel at a faster clip than the plodding drafters of the British Isles. He is not unmindful of the fact that draft horses were not intended for working off the walk, and in the end doesn't gain anything by pounding to pieces his heavy horses in the desire to "get there"; but he thinks he does, and the "think" in this case turned one of the tricks that made for the popularity of the French drafter.

Another factor in the up-growth of the breed turns on another idea in the mind of the average American horse user. He wants an animal that doesn't require too much attention in care and feeding, and fancies the Percheron will get along and thrive and do his work with less attention in these respects than will his Scotch rival. Probably he is right; experience, at any rate, seems to bear out the conclusion. He wants a horse that will feed on corn as well as on oats and keep thrifty; that will stand work without being cleaned and looked after too closely; that is hardy, little subject to digestive disorders or the ailments of skin, bone and foot, common where little grooming or stable care is given, and in the Percheron he believes those qualities most nearly exist. The belief may or may not be capable of substantiation. That is neither here nor there. It exists and that is sufficient for the continued popularization of the breed.

\* \* \*

For all this, however, the Clyde would have held his place in the United States, had the Scotch breeders of a quarter of a century or more ago been onto their jobs and less dogmatic in their ideas about what the type and color and size of their horses ought to be. The Americans wanted solid colors; the Scotchmen didn't give a hang. They simply went along breeding white-splashed bays, browns, blacks or sorrels, and the American buyer with a particular trade to satisfy couldn't buy in Scotland the color in demand at home. The old country breeders were busying themselves, assiduously in lengthening and increasing the slope of the pastern. The "quality" craze was started and buyers from the United States turned in increasing numbers to France, where the Frenchman, whatever he may have thought of the Yankees' notions in horses, was shrewd enough to take advantage of the business and ready to sacrifice any ideas he may have had of breed type, draft size and color and to breed for America what the Americans were tramping on each other's toes to exchange their long chunks of money for. The Percheron got his foothold

in the United States because a few Scotchmen fancied themselves the keepers of the ideals of the Clydesdale breed and shapers of its destiny. They imagined they knew more about what the Americans wanted than Americans knew themselves, and by the time they found out their mistake, if they have ever learned it yet, the most profitable horse market in the world had passed to their friends across the channel, and old country breeders had the satisfaction of knowing that Percheron horses were being imported and sold in the United States at prices such as few Clydesdales have sold for on this continent.

We verily believe that the pigheadedness of breeders in the old land, more than anything else, was responsible for the decline of interest in the Clydesdale in the United States. As between the Clyde and the Percheron difference in ruggedness, size and general usefulness is more fancied than real. It was because the breeders of the Percheron adapted their product to demand, and the Caledonians thought themselves mighty enough to shape demand for their product, that the one captured the richest purebred horse market in the new world, and the other was left to wonder how it was done.

The domain of the Clyde in Western Canada has not yet been seriously assailed. The breed is pretty well entrenched and has not yet been hard-pressed to repel invasion by other breeds. The invasion of Americans will give the breed the hardest jolt it has yet received in the Canadian West. How it will emerge depends on how well breeders have learned the necessity of shaping their breeding to what the trade requires. The importance of size will stand all the emphasizing and notice that well-wishers of the Clyde can give. This fact cannot be too frequently sounded: that size in the Clydesdale is his most important quality in meeting the present and future demand in Western Canada. Breed more of the hair off their legs; get more weight than the average of them carry; conform the horse to the ideals of the man who is going to exchange the money for him. Meet demand and the future is assured; buck it and the business is going the way it went with Americans.

EQUITANT.

Hereditary Unsoundness in Horses

Dr. S. S. Cameron, M.R.C.V.S., as a thesis for his degree (D.V.S.) at Melbourne University, Australia, recently prepared a very interesting paper regarding this important subject, and in the following table is shown an analysis of unsoundness in stallions rejected by him during the seasons 1907-8-9:—

Reason for Rejection.	Draughts (Examined 1299)		Lights (Examined 779)		Ponies (Examined 558)		Totals (Examined 2636)	
	Num-ber	Per-cent.	Num-ber	Per-cent.	Num-ber	Per-cent.	Num-ber	Per-cent.
Sidebone.....	262*	20.2	4	0.5	.....	.....	266	10.1
Ringbone.....	40	3.1	14	1.8	6	1.1	60	2.3
Spavin (Bone) ..	7	0.5	25	3.2	2	0.4	34	1.3
Curb .....	.....	.....	19	2.4	10	1.8	29	1.1
Bog Spavin and Thoroughpin	17	1.3	8	1.0	.....	.....	25	0.9
Cataract (Eye) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.2	1	0.0
Roaring .....	.....	.....	2	0.3	2	0.4	4	0.1
Totals.....	326	25.1	72	9.2	19	3.4	417	15.8

\*Thirteen horses rejected for other causes also had sidebones, making a total of 275 draught horses with sidebones.

Among the conclusions to be drawn from the results set out in the above table, Dr. Cameron considers the following to be of first importance:

CONCERNING BREEDS OF HORSES.

1. That hereditary unsoundness exists in draft horses to a much greater extent than in other breeds—to two and a half times greater extent than in light horses, and eight times greater than in ponies.

2. That light horses are much less subject to hereditary unsoundness than draft horses, but much more so than ponies.

3. That ponies are, of all breeds, least subject to unsoundness of an hereditary character.

CONCERNING HEREDITARY UNSOUNDNESS.

1. As regards sidebone that:

(a) Ponies do not develop sidebone as a form of hereditary unsoundness.

(b) In light horses sidebone is so rare that it may be considered negligible.

(c) This form of unsoundness is practically confined to draft horses, and is the most common of all forms of hereditary unsoundness in draft

horses, and further, that its incidence in draft horses is practically six and a half times greater than that of any other hereditary unsoundness, either in draft horses or in any other breed.

2. As regards ringbone that:

(a) In ponies and light horses the occurrence of ringbone is rare.

(b) In draft horses ringbone is, next to sidebone, the most common form of hereditary unsoundness.

3. As regards bone spavin, that this form of unsoundness:

(a) Is practically confined to light horses.

(b) Is the most common form of hereditary unsoundness in light horses.

(c) Is so rare in ponies and in draft horses as to be regarded as practically negligible.

4. As regards Curb that:

(a) Curb may be regarded as being an hereditary unsoundness in light horses and ponies only.

(b) Curb is the most common form of hereditary unsoundness in ponies.

(c) Curb is rare in draft horses and negligible as a form of hereditary unsoundness.

5. As regards bog spavin, thoroughpin, cataract and roaring, the figures are insufficient for any reliable conclusions to be drawn.

As regards the more common unsoundness, the percentage proportion of unsoundness is least in two and three-year-olds, and increases each year until the age of maturity, at which age-period (six years and over) the greatest percentage of unsoundness is found in all breeds.

\* \* \*

A world's record was smashed on August 8, when Uhlán, one of the speediest trotters on the American track, did a mile to a wagon in 2.01 flat. This is a new mark in trotting to a wagon. It was made at Cleveland, Ohio.

\* \* \*

Merry Widow, owned by R. J. McKenzie, Winnipeg, won the 2.09 pace, in two straight heats at the Grand Circuit meeting in Detroit last week; time, 2.05½. This mare was scheduled for some sensational performances in the races in connection with the Winnipeg Industrial, but did not uncover any extra ordinary outbursts of speed here, being beaten by Bland S. The time made by the mare at Detroit was the fastest on the track, being three seconds better than the free-for-all.

\* \* \*

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association are sending out circulars announcing the rules and conditions governing the Selkirk futurity for harness horses and the Fort Garry Derby for running horses, both races to be run in 1913, over the course of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. The Selkirk Futurity is

open to foals of 1910, from mares that at the time of foaling are owned in Canada or the Northwestern States. The race is to be trotted or paced in mile heats, best two in three, there being two divisions each with \$1,500 purses. The Fort Garry Derby is open to foals of 1910, foaled in Canada, west of the Great Lakes, raced and trained in the West. The stake is \$1,500, and the race one and one-sixteenth miles. Entries for both races close September 1, 1910.

STOCK

Chilled Meat Business

Asked for an opinion on the advisability of establishing a chilled meat export trade, Hon. Clifford Sifton says:

"The question of chilled meat industry with refrigerator car service is, without doubt, of great importance. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details to give an opinion as to the method in which this problem should be dealt with. I may say, however, that I see very serious difficulties in the way of having the matter dealt with directly by the federal government. Possibly an arrangement for subsidizing a company of semi-public character would be more effective."

Raising Goats

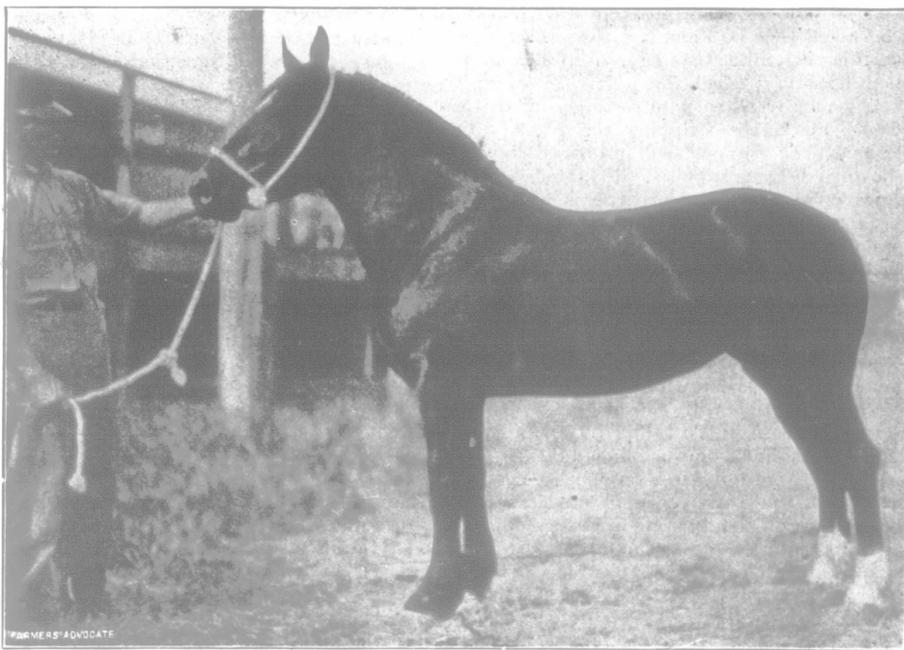
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Give me your opinion of the raising of Angora goats on a prairie farm; the method of rearing, the nearest point from which purchase could be made, and an idea of the price. Do you think them a paying investment?

A. A. McCLINTOCK.

Ans.—It is doubtful if goat raising would prove profitable. Goats are kept in this country chiefly as pets, or one or two in a sheep flock to protect it from dogs or wolves. There is no great demand for goats for breeding purposes and little demand for their products, the manufacture of mohair not being an industry with us.

Goats may be reared much the same as sheep. On the farm they would require to be protected from wolves as sheep are, and on the ranches could be run in flocks. They are less profitable than sheep, cost more to begin with, and produce smaller annual returns in wool and young. On the farm they require to be fenced in with fencing woven so close they cannot get their heads between the wires. Shelter for them is more necessary than for sheep. In an average Alberta winter they could browse outside all the time, wet snow and sleet being the elements most to be avoided. Dry cold will not hurt goats. If fed



ELLISON BROS., TWO-YEAR PERCHERON FILLY, BULAK, WINNER IN HER CLASS AT WINNIPEG

in winter fodder and grain suitable for sheep will do for the goats equally well.

The kids are born weaker than lambs and more care has to be taken of them at birth. The kids cannot follow the doe for two or three days and the general practice is to keep them in the stable for a week or ten days, or until they can easily keep up with the does. The kids are weaned when between four and five months of age. The males not required for breeders should be castrated when about four weeks old. We do not know of any breeders of Angora goats in Western Canada.

### Live Cattle Imports

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.)

When live cattle imports were allowed from foreign countries into Great Britain, Birkenhead, one of the Mersey ports, was a great centre for the slaughter of foreign cattle. Six years ago as many as 10,000 head were slaughtered each week. At present the slaughter reaches about 2,000 head, but this smaller total is much better than the meagre 500 of a few weeks ago.

There has been, and still is, considerable unemployment in Birkenhead, as a result of the great decrease of live cattle imports, and this question is a very serious one for the workmen of the Mersey town and presents another side of the cattle importation problem. Quite naturally, these people are strongly in favor of ending the embargo on Argentine cattle, as that country formerly sent many cattle. They claim, with much force, that the lairages were originally established to prevent the spread of disease. Any beast coming from a foreign country where disease was known to exist could be examined and attended to on the spot. This is decidedly not the idea now. Only healthy cattle must come—that is healthy when shipped, and this is quite right. Foreign cattle should not be landed at an open port, but only at the lairages for slaughter. At the lairages are all the facilities for detecting disease, and live cattle landed there for slaughter could not spread disease amongst British flocks and herds.

Live foreign cattle cannot be landed now—at least Argentine cattle cannot, and herein is Birkenhead's grievance.

To show how stagnant matters are there it may be noted that no Canadian sheep had been landed this year till a week ago, when 300 sheep of good quality reached the port. In English markets generally all sorts of so-called fat cattle are being marketed—stripping the country of cattle, and next year we shall probably have a big shortage of home supplies. So far as the admittance of Canadian store cattle is concerned there seems no prospect of the removal of the embargo. This is no hardship to Canada, but rather a benefit, such cattle should be fattened in Canada rather than here. English feeders might benefit by the importation of stores, but not Canadian farmers.

#### DISEASED ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

The board of agriculture followed up its prompt action in connection with the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Yorkshire by an order to slaughter the animals on the affected farm. The order was at once carried out—35 cattle, 94 sheep, and 4 pigs were slaughtered. Subsequently a steer on an adjoining farm was found to be suffering from the disease, and a second order was issued and 34 cattle and 107 sheep pastured in the same field were slaughtered. The board will allow compensation. The cause of the outbreak is a mystery, as Ripon is nowhere near any of the great ports where cattle are imported. An attempt has been made in parliament to get

an embargo placed upon feeding stuffs, straw, etc., from foreign countries where the disease has been known to exist during the last six months. In view of the enormous imports of feeding stuffs—88 million cwts.—the board of agriculture refuse any embargo, pending the discovery of the source of the present outbreak. Straw and litter are under an existing order.

The farmers in the district affected are suffering hardships and loss through not being able to move their stock, and are appealing for a lessening of the area covered by restrictions from 15 miles to 5 miles.

The Irish department of agriculture has taken the precaution to prohibit for the present all importations of cattle, sheep, goats and swine from Great Britain. The president of the board of agriculture (Earl Carrington), speaking at the Yorkshire show, referred to the outbreak, and said that although it was serious there was no occasion for panic.

#### MORE SHOWS HELD.

The Leicestershire show had discouraging weather. Though entries were larger than last year they were still below the 1908 total. Shire horses were an excellent feature, and there were 138 forward of good quality, including many Royal winners. The Shire gold medal went to a grand brood mare, Mr. Bradley's "Halstead Duchess 3rd."

Cattle, too, were a capital lot. A fine yearling bull, Mrs. Dixon's "Gunthorpe Beau," took the Shorthorn Society's prize for best bull.

Sheep were in small numbers, but of right types,

more sunshine, and crops are in a more advanced condition than they were a year ago.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Lord Richard Cavendish, chairman of the development commission, has been speaking on the work of the new board, and states that the principal object is the economic development of the country.

There are in the country two great needs. The first is that from a scientific point of view we know little of the habits and nature of agricultural produce; and secondly, farmers do not place their goods on the market to the best advantage. The chairman laid special stress on the need for agricultural research—England would have to take care not to fall behind other countries. In Canada, that land of glowing promise, no stone was left unturned by which the natural resources could be brought to the highest standard of perfection. Canada's system of research and rural education was far in advance of anything in England.

As an instance of the practical value of agricultural research he could mention Prof. Biffen's (of Cambridge) discovery that a wheat could be grown in Australia with a yield 400 per cent. higher than any yet grown in this country.

In regard to live stock so long as British farmers maintained the high character of the stock, so long would Britain be the market for the world.

The board has £250,000 from last year's budget surplus for its purposes.

F. DEWHIRST.

### Auction Sales of Sheep

The Sheep-breeders' Association of Manitoba are considering holding auction sales of range-bred ewes at Brandon, October 18; Portage la Prairie, October 20, and Winnipeg, October 22, provided the demand for sheep will justify the expenditure.

The association is undertaking these sales with the hope of improving the sheep industry in the province and assisting those who wish to obtain sheep at practically cost price. The class to be offered is confined to yearlings and

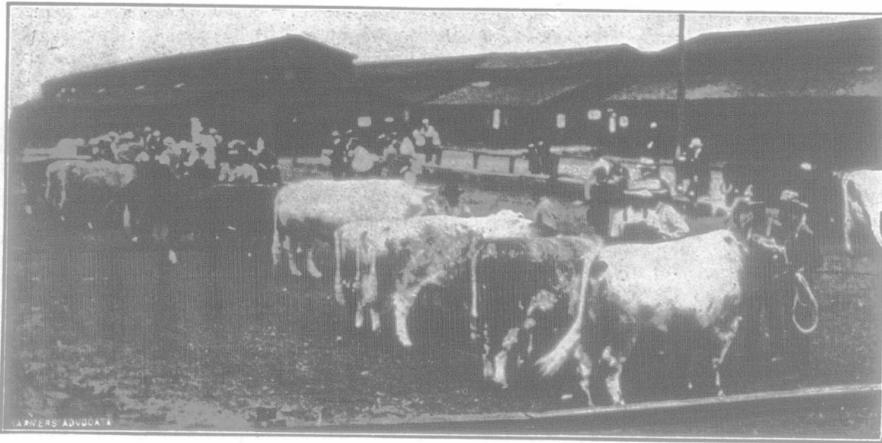
to shearing ewes, range bred, as it is considered that the Western-bred sheep will do better on Manitoba farms than the eastern ones.

These animals will be put up in lots of six, and no one will be permitted to purchase more than two lots at any one sale, each purchaser assuming all freight charges from place of sale to his nearest station.

The secretary of the association, Dr. A. W. Bell, Winnipeg, is sending to prospective purchasers a return card to be filled in stating the number of sheep that will be purchased if prices are right, the breed desired, and the place of sale preferred. This will enable the association to provide the right sheep at the right place; the rest is with the buyer.

\* \* \*

Scours in little pigs come largely from over and irregular feeding. The little pig is greedy and its stomach and intestines are comparatively small. The digestive juices decompose the food and turn it into a milky, soupy condition from which the digested material must be assimilated, or it must be pushed through the intestines. When an excess of food is given the overplus must be passed along with the indigestible matter in the faeces. The faeces are thin, soft and watery, and the animal is scouring. Lighter feeding is the remedy rather than drugs. Sudden changes in the ration should be avoided, but the amount of food should be gradually increased from day to day in proportion with the pig's development.



SHORTHORN HERDS MADE A GREAT SHOWING AT WINNIPEG

and competition was very keen in the pig classes.

The Wirral and Birkenhead show is always a big one, as about £3,000 are offered in prizes. Some fine horses, cattle and sheep were shown.

Amongst draft horses the Leeds winner, A. Grandage's massive "Gaer Conqueror," took the Shire championship.

Some grand cattle were entered. That well-known winner, J. D. Willis' "Alnwick Favorite," taking champion honors for bulls, with F. Miller's "Dairy Queen 2nd" as champion cow.

As might be expected in the great dairy county of Chester the cheese exhibit was very large, quality high, and competition keen. The Royal winner, P. V. Cooke, of Tattenhall, took the champion award for Cheshire cheese.

#### CROP PROSPECTS VARY.

The great need of English cereal crops is sunshine, and plenty of it. Crop prospects vary widely even in a single district, but on the whole are not nearly so good as they were a month ago. Though the harvest last year was a late one, this year's is likely to be later than for many years, as a result of a sunless July. Wheat is an uneven crop; oats are patchy in many places; barley looks the most promising of the cereals. Beans and peas promise to be well above the average. Potatoes and root crops are satisfactory, the cool, moist weather has been good for them, but they need sunshine and warmth now. Small fruits have been good, but apples, peaches and plums are beneath the average. In Scotland there has been

# FARM

## Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they may inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

August 31.—*What do you consider the average farmer should have as a library to which to refer from time to time? Give your opinion of agricultural books, bulletins, reports, etc., and other available reading matter.*

September 7.—*Give suggestions on exhibiting field roots and garden vegetables at local fairs. Many exhibitors pay little or no attention to making their display attractive. What have you to suggest on collection of specimens and their preparation for the show table?*

September 14.—*Give suggestions on preparing poultry for market. Discuss specifically the fitting and marketing of old birds and this year's stock.*

September 21.—*What is the best means of tying cattle in the stable? Would you advise a man building a new stable to equip it with stanchions or chains?*

## Some Suggestions on Stacking

Discussion this week is on the question of stacking grain. Several letters follow in which readers set forth their views. The replies received indicate that a majority of those answering the question favor stacking; yet, on the whole, it seems as if less stacking is being done each year despite the advantages of such a plan. The reasons are pretty well explained in the letters. The prizes are awarded in the order in which the articles appear.

## Advantages and Disadvantages of Stacking

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The question of stacking grain is one on which there is a wide difference of opinion. Farmers who once stacked all their grain have now abandoned the practice altogether; in other parts farmers all stack. There are a great many things to be said in favor of stacking, especially if wheat is the crop to be handled. It is claimed that wheat should be stacked for at least three weeks before threshing, during which time the grain is cured so that it keeps better in large bins. When wheat is put together in large quantities, either in the stack or in the bin, it goes through a stage called "sweating." This rather improves the grain if it happens in the stack, where the surplus moisture is absorbed by the dry straw. If, however, the grain is threshed

as soon as possible after being cut, unless it is very dry, it is apt to heat in the bins.

The color of stacked wheat is usually very much better than that of wheat threshed in the field. It has not been darkened or dulled by the action of the weather while waiting for threshers. In short, it is claimed that stacked wheat will sell for a grade higher than the same wheat would if threshed from the stack. If machines are hard to get, the farmer who stacks knows that his grain is safe till the machine arrives, even if he cannot thresh till spring. Hundreds of farmers last year deeply regretted that they missed stacking their grain during the month of fine weather that followed the cutting season. Those who did not get threshed during that time had the misfortune to see their grain snowed up, and the weather was such that wheat so left was utterly spoiled.

In stacking we have the advantage of placing the straw where it will be of most use. It may be stacked near the stable, for use during winter, or it may be stacked close to a pasture, so that the straw can be blown across into the pasture for the use of animals that are running loose. In any case, it need not be left where it will interfere with the working of the land, either spring or fall.

The advantages of stacking are: Fewer men are required at threshing; threshing may be done when the weather is unsuitable for stook-threshing; the threshing season is lengthened

a small, round stack. It will seem very high in the middle, but that is just as it should be.

Now, start a circle at the outside of the stack. Allow the butts of the sheaves to extend six inches beyond the outside row of the foundation. Allow the next row to overlap the outside half way, and continue till the center is reached and well filled. As the sheaves are laid in place, each one should be stepped on to be sure it is firm. Never neglect to keep the middle of the stack full and firmly tramped.

Each layer after the first should project two or three inches outside the one on which it is laid, till the height of the bottom of the wagon-rack is reached at least. After that the sides of the stack may be kept perpendicular, if so preferred, till the stack is as high as the top of a load of sheaves. After that the outside row of each layer may be drawn in a little toward the center.

While laying the last two layers before starting to draw in the stack, do not step on the outside rows very firmly, and keep the center so high that it will seem as though the sheaves must surely slide off. Do not tramp the outside rows till the stack is drawn in to a point. Then tie two poles together with twine, and hang them over the top sheaf to keep high winds from uncapping the stack.

As the stack settles, the outside sheaves, being loosely laid on each other, will settle more than the inner rows, and thus all the sheaves will slant downwards toward the outside of the stack, making a perfect water-shed, which no rain can possibly penetrate. The longer such a stack stands, the less likely will it be to get wet by rain.

Sask. B. E. Dow.

## Favors Stacking

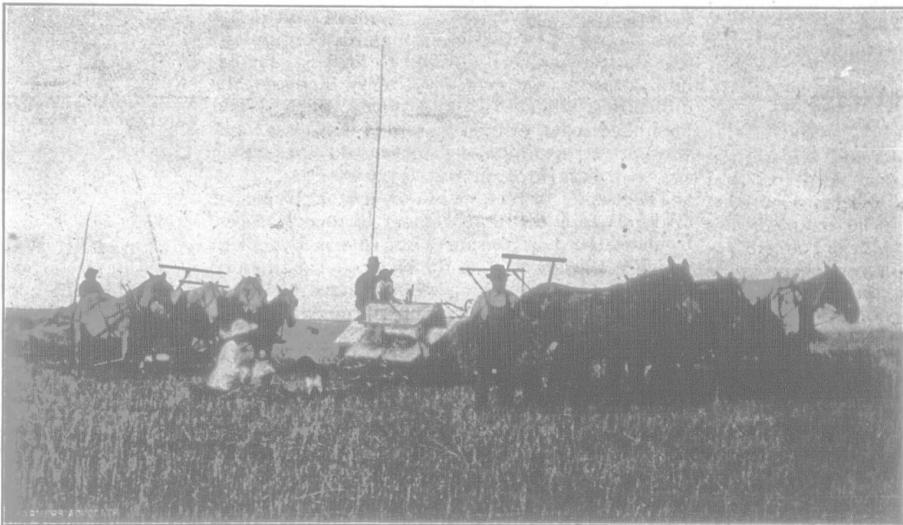
ED. FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As the season for stacking grain is now approaching, a few words of caution, and may be advice, would perhaps not come amiss to many of our new settlers. What I am about to say is obtained from bitter experience, for, from formerly stacking my grain as my neighbors did, I had a very heavy loss in wet and spoilt grown grain in the stack. This taught me stack building very suddenly.

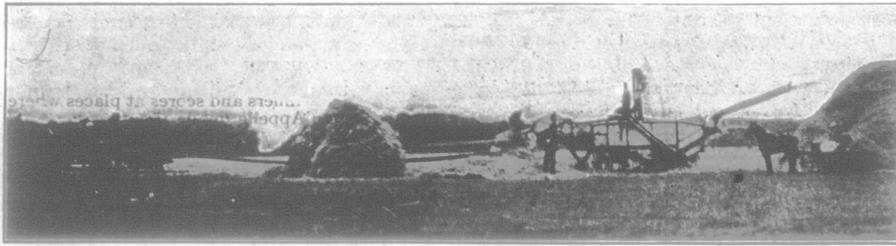
The proper way to build a grain stack is to have a good slope on every outside row of sheaves from the ground to the cap sheaf. Some still persist in building the butt of the stack with the outside row level and then putting on a "dry roof" from the eaves up. It is just as easy and quick to build a stack with the outside row sloping. Care should be taken never to tramp on the outside row, but every other sheaf that goes into the stack should be stepped on as the builder goes round and round with the different rows. To avoid putting any weight on outside sheaves I take two rows together, namely, the outside row and its binder, which I place so that the butt of the inside sheaf just catches the heads of the outside sheaf, treading on the inside ones which are placed as close together as possible, but the outside ones are put not so close. This gives them an additional chance to settle with more slope still after the stack is finished. The threshers may swear at the outside sheaves slipping off at threshing time, but the grain will be perfectly dry in spite of any driving rain or snow that I have ever experienced in the last twenty-five years.

If the grain to be stacked is close and handy a builder can keep two wagons going, and if his pitchers are good men he can stack for three teams.

The stacking of grain has its advantages and



LUNCH ARRIVES IN THE MIDDLE OF THE AFTERNOON



THRESHING FALL WHEAT ON CAPTAIN SMITH'S FARM IN SPRINGFIELD  
This wheat was a good plump sample and yielded about 40 bushels to the acre

disadvantages, and for those who would like to escape stacking, I would point out the probable loss of grade. Maybe a lot of humbugging during stook threshing is due to bad weather, breakdowns to threshing machine, careless handling of grain with its attendant waste in the field during loading, the scarcity of help in the house to cook and attend to the wants of so many men at one time, and the attendant waste of so many teamsters around the stables during feeding time.

On the other hand, by stacking, a lot of waste is saved, both as regards materials, and nervous energy of the farmer. A better grade is invariably obtained from stacked grain as to the color. But summing up I would say that unless stacking is well done, it would be far better to leave the grain in the stook until the thresher can get to it, and take the chance also of having to turn those stooks, goodness knows how many times, if wet weather should set in.

Man.

R. ROBBINS.

### Our Future Highways

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In all that has been written and said during the last few years regarding the need for good roads—and much that is admirable has been published—the ultimate end to be attained does not appear to have received sufficient attention. Earth roads and gravel roads, properly made and looked after, have been and will continue to be of great service in helping forward the settlement of the country. But such roads, whether of earth or gravel are after all mere make-shifts, and like all make-shifts very unthrifty and expensive in the long run. Too often they are at their worst at the very season when they are most required.

The rate at which Canada, and especially Western Canada, is developing supplies the best reason for considering this important subject, and it cannot fail to strike any thoughtful person that the question of highways has been allowed to drift sadly behind. When the building of railroads was begun, it was only natural that the public mind should be absorbed in the subject, and that every effort should be put forth to open up great stretches of new territory as quickly as possible. It was also natural—inevitable, indeed—that lavish grants of land should be made to encourage railroad building. But it is surprising that no such provision should have been made for the very obvious claims of the highways. There could never have been any reason for doubting that permanent roads would some day be absolutely necessary to the development of the country, and it is somewhat remarkable that even when lands were set aside for school purposes, the claims of the highways were still overlooked. This might yet be remedied to a great extent, and a large proportion of the cost of building the highways of the future provided for.

But while it is beyond the scope of this article to enter into this part of the subject, it is evident that some action should be taken to settle the best methods of dealing with it. Obviously organization is wanted, so as to secure the best results from widely varying conditions and under diverse circumstances. It is also evident that the management of the highways cannot always remain a parochial or county matter. Need it be even a provincial one? The highways are the property of the people, without distinction of class or location, and all are directly interested and benefited by them; more so, indeed, than

in the case of the waterways. The highways are the nation's property; they should be the nation's care. Why, then, should not this care and management develop a great department of the Dominion government, thoroughly equipped and under a minister of highways, getting rid of all patchwork and sectional methods, evolving in course of time a perfect system and equalizing, as far as possible, the cost to the different districts? Although wisdom may be found in a multitude of counsellors, it is to be feared that a multiplicity of councils handling their own road problems may lead to very unsatisfactory results. Besides, many of these boards would find themselves in a less favorable position than their neighbors, and consequently be unable to do the best for their particular districts.

It will be objected that this is a stupendous undertaking and looking far ahead, but is not that the very best reason for making a beginning? The matter has been allowed to drift too far behind already, and every year only increases the difficulties, while cities and towns which should be linked together by a system of first-class highways are struggling along under conditions which are well nigh intolerable.

The rapid development of motor traffic of all kinds calls for improvement of road surfaces, to abate the dust nuisance, but that is a problem which is already well on the way to a satisfactory solution, and before long we shall have highways and vehicles suited to the requirements of the times. This is Canada's century, and there can be no doubt that in this, as in many other matters, our advance will be notable. Canada can have roads equal to any in the world—and she will! To be able to travel over a perfect road in an automobile—or a wheel-barrow—from the Atlantic to the Pacific is no dream.

There is very little mystery in the art of road building, but it calls for experience, skill and rigorous supervision. There is no lack of competent engineers in Canada ready, when called upon, to undertake the work and to see it done in the best way. Excellent material for road construction of various kinds, are to be found all over the Dominion, at longer or shorter intervals, and as the work advances access to new "finds" will lessen the difficulties in this respect. Given a few essentials, properly constructed roads will last, practically, for ever. There must be a thoroughly solid formation, with provision for drainage so ample and perfect that the road surface and the road-bed will at all times be kept free from water. The materials for all description of work must be of the best quality, the workmanship honest and beyond question, and the roads must be strong enough to bear the heaviest traffic. Superintendence and inspection by thoroughly qualified men. After the work is finished it must be maintained in perfect order. To allow a highway to get "out of repair" is to court disaster. Eternal vigilance is the price we must pay for good roads, but it is well worth the price. Make-shifts, slipshod work and inferior materials spell disaster. Like most "cheap" things, a cheap road is a poor bargain.

It should be quite unnecessary at this time of day to plead for good highways. Leaving all other considerations aside, it would be worth the outlay in the benefits they would secure to the farmers alone in the saving of his horse flesh, in the wear and tear of vehicles, implements and machinery, in the time getting to market and in the affairs of business generally. But the people would gain enormously in many ways,

and even if ever it was believed that the railroads could gain by the absence of good roads, that idea is wholly exploded now, and every mile of well-made road adds largely to the revenues of the railway companies. Highways and railroads supplement each other. The increase in business generally it would be impossible to estimate, while the added comfort and convenience must be apparent to everyone. Empire-builders have always been, must always be, road builders; and, instead of following we should now be leading in such work. A great work has to be accomplished in Canada, and it must be faced sooner or later. What is the best way to approach it so that it may be planned out ahead in some orderly fashion? Let us hear what others have to propose. Any well thought-out scheme of handling this great work, so long as it is kept free of party politics, can only be for the national good: otherwise—well, otherwise! Man. L. S. LITTLE.

### Corn Near Middlechurch

Fodder corn has done well in many parts of the West this season. In St. Paul's municipality, Manitoba, Henry Clark has a two-acre plot that looked well the middle of August. Most of it stood about seven feet high.

Talking of his crop, Mr. Clark was very enthusiastic. Last year potatoes were on the land. Manure was applied during winter. Part of the area was sown about May 24. In about ten days the balance was sown to the variety Longfellow. The late sowing is now much ahead of the other in height, and the stalks are green to the bottom, while the other is turning somewhat yellow. All through the summer careful cultivation was given to keep down weeds and preserve a surface mulch until the corn shaded the ground and the spreading rootlets filled in between the rows.

### Fall Wheat in Manitoba

Is fall wheat a possibility in Manitoba? Judging from results obtained in Springfield municipality by Captain Smith this year it is. The return from a 13-acre field is 529 bushels. Quality is good, the kernels being large and plump, but of course a considerable percentage of them are starchy or soft.

This can be taken as the truth about what is probably the first acreage of winter wheat grown in the vicinity of Winnipeg. It was considered to be such a curiosity that certain individuals seemed to class it as a monstrosity. A local paper not one hundred miles from Captain Smith's farm credited him with a 60-acre field and a 50-bushel yield. An American paper was even more enthusiastic and gave him a 220-acre field and a 60-bushel yield. But we often see such things in print. Even the truth in this case is worth reporting.

Captain Smith has been in Springfield so long that he objects to anyone laying claim to more years there than he. He has always endeavored to farm well and many consider his advice as sound on agricultural matters. In municipal legislation and farmers' institute work also he is always heard from. Last year he had a nice summerfallow and he decided to try fall wheat—the kind that Alberta has produced. He bought enough Alberta Red to sow this summerfallow comprising between 13 and 14 acres.

Between August 20 and 25 the seed was put in and despite unusually dry weather a top of 6 or 8 inches and a good root system developed before winter set in. It came through the winter in prime condition, but a late cold snap killed out a few low places on which water lay. It was ready for the binder on July 23, and was in stook by July 26. Before the middle of August it was threshed and neighbors were purchasing it for seed.

This 40-bushel yield may sound big to those whose crops have suffered from drought. However, there are many tidy crops of wheat, oats and barley in different parts. Nevertheless few wheat fields will turn in approximately 40 bushels to the acre. This indicates that the winter wheat

proposition deserves attention in Manitoba, wherever conditions are at all favorable.

It is over 30 years since the land on which this crop of wheat grew was first cropped. It never was summerfallowed until 1909. The previous crop was barley and part of the field was manured for that crop. Although this light application of manure made little or no difference in the barley yield it showed effect this year in a more thrifty growth of wheat and heavier yield.

### Date to Sow Winter Wheat

At what date should fall wheat be sown in Manitoba?—H. C.

Ans.—Fall wheat has not been grown with much success outside of the Swan River valley, but there have been a few instances of successful crops being grown in other parts of the province. It is usually considered advisable to sow not later than the middle of August, in order that the plants may become firmly rooted before winter. Earlier sowing is practiced to a considerable extent in Alberta, but Manitoba conditions are somewhat different. The success of the crop in this province seems to depend less on the date of sowing than on other conditions, as it has been repeatedly tried without success in most parts of Manitoba. On the Experimental Farm it has been sown repeatedly, but it has always failed to winter until this year. Several plots were sown last year on August 15th, and the plants were sufficiently large to cover the ground by winter time. Other plots which were sown about the middle of September did not appear above the ground in the fall but came up fresh and green as soon as the snow was off the ground last spring. The earlier sown plots were ripe on July 29th. The others required a week later to mature. There have been so few successes and so many failures in growing this crop in Manitoba that it is practically impossible to say just what conditions it requires. The land on which this year's crop was sown is the same as where winter wheat has been tried in previous years, so that our success in growing it this year must be attributed to the season rather than to any special conditions that were provided.—JAMES MURRAY, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Brandon.

## DAIRY

### Churned Butter Soft

After churning for one to one and a half hours in hot weather I found I had soft butter. The cows all freshened recently and the cream is kept in a fairly cold cellar. Why should it take so long to bring butter and why should it be soft?—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Different reasons are given for it requiring too long a time to get butter. The cream may be too cold, too thin, or too thick; the churn may be too full; the cream may have been kept for too long a time, or the cows may be getting feed that is too dry. It would seem that the temperature was too high when you were done churning, or the butter would not have been soft. In order to ascertain particulars regarding your cream send a sample to the dairy department, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

### Some July Contrasts

On the milk record sheets received at the dairy division, Ottawa, from members of cow-testing associations, there are found some good yields of milk and butterfat for July. For instance, in the Bertie, Ont., association one cow that freshened in May gave 1,320 pounds of milk, testing 4.0 per cent. of fat, equal to 52.8 pounds of fat. One herd of 17 cows at Glanworth, Ont., has an average of 926 pounds of milk, the herd including five two-year-olds. Some cows in this herd have given 4,840 pounds of milk in four months. At Cassel, Ont., 183 cows averaged 858 pounds of milk, 3.6 test, 28.3 pounds of fat.

The records of many individual cows in these and other associations show a yield of barely 650

pounds of milk and 22 pounds of fat, or less than half of many good yields.

It is not difficult to make three very simple deductions from these remarkable contrasts. First, there are plenty of cows still being kept for milk production that are not worthy the name of dairy cows; second, scores of dairy farmers are getting excellent records from selected herds; third, records alone do not increase the yield of milk and butter—there must be intelligent selection of good cows based on the lessons that individual records teach. C. F. W.

### Regulating Dairies

A law now on the statutes of New York reads: No person shall keep cows, for the production of milk for market or for sale or exchange, or for manufacturing the milk or cream from the same into any article of food, in a crowded or unhealthy condition or in unhealthful or unsanitary surroundings, and no person shall keep such cows or the product therefrom, in such condition or surroundings or in such places as shall cause or tend to cause the produce from such cows to be in an unclean, unhealthful or diseased condition, if the produce from such cows is to be sold, offered or exposed for sale upon the markets for consumption or to be manufactured into any food product, nor shall such cows or the produce therefrom be handled or cared for by any person suffering with or affected by any infectious or contagious disease, nor from cows fed on any substance that is in a state of putrefaction or fermentation, or upon any food that is unhealthful or that produces or may produce impure, unhealthful, diseased or unwholesome milk. But this section shall not be construed to prohibit the feeding of ensilage.

## FIELD NOTES

Kildonan and St. Andrew's Agricultural Society will hold the annual exhibition September 14 and 15 this year.

### Farmers' Institute Convention

The next annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Washington, D. C., November 14 to 16, 1910. At the same place and beginning November 16 will be held the annual meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. This meeting promises to be one of the most important that the Institute Association has yet held. The relation of the Farmers' Institute to the work of the section of the association of colleges and stations will be up for discussion, as well as the subject of Young People's Institutes and Farmers' Institutes for Women.

### Death of Dr. Andrew Smith

Dr. Andrew Smith, F.R.C., V.S., of Toronto, founder of veterinary teaching in Canada, and for upwards of half a century principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, died on August 15. Dr. Smith was known all over America as an authority on the horse as a judge and as an educationist, where veterinary work was concerned. From his institution at Toronto have graduated the majority of the successful veterinarians now practicing in America. He founded the Ontario Veterinary College, and was actively connected with teaching in it, up to the time the institution was taken over by the Ontario department of agriculture two years ago. It is doubtful if there was in all America a man who had such widespread recognition in his own special calling.

### Awards in Standing Fields

Great interest has been taken in the Standing Fields of Grain Competition in Saskatchewan, and in many localities the scores were very close. Reports are not yet to hand for all contests, but following are prize winners and scores at places where R. H. Carter, of Du Appelle, made the awards:

Lloydminster Agricultural Society:—Rackham & Smith, 86½; R. Holtby, 78½; Hill & Sons, 77½; R. Symonds, 76.

Paynton and District Wheat:—H. Wade, 84½; Ed. Ireland, 83; Geo. Wyatt, 80½.

Oats:—Fred Spence, 70½; A. M. Black, 65½; H. Watson, 65.

Lashburn and District Wheat:—W. J. Saunders, 87; Jos. Wilson, 84; Robt. Bruce, 79½; W. S. McGregor, 79½.

Oats:—B. Hardinge, 79½; W. Townley Smith, 79; J. Walter, 76; W. J. Saunders, 75.

### Events of the Week

The general conference of the Methodist Church of Canada met last week in Victoria, B. C.

The board of railway commissioners will arrive in the West about September 1, sitting at all important points between Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The Belgian exposition to which all countries contributed exhibits was devastated by fire on August 15. Millions of dollars of valuable exhibits were destroyed and the greater part of the buildings burned. The Canadian section was unharmed.

The announcement is made from the head offices of the Grand Trunk Pacific that the company will be able to handle grain from all points east of Edmonton for Fort William on September 1.

The census and statistics branch of the department of agriculture estimate that on March 31, 1910, the population of the Dominion was 7,489,781. Ontario has made the largest gains in population in the past nine years, showing an increase of a little more than half a million. The populations of the Western provinces are: Manitoba, 496,111; Saskatchewan, 377,590; Alberta, 321,862; British Columbia, 327,723.

Despite the growing discontent in Germany at the colossal proportions to which military and naval expenditures are growing, the Kaiser's government continue their programme of naval construction, which includes the laying down of four new dreadnoughts this year. This, German authorities claim, will give Germany supremacy for the time being in vessels of the dreadnought type.

The latest feat in flying is a trip from Paris to London, made last week by a French aviator. This was eclipsed later by a fifty-mile race between aeroplanes and pigeons, the machine outdistancing a flock of forty-seven carrier pigeons and doing the distance in 6 minutes and 20 seconds faster time than was made by the birds of nature.

Two murderers, confined in the Hamilton lunatic asylum, made a sensational escape last week. Evidently aided by friends on the outside, they sawed through iron bars, unlocked doors and got clear away. It was several hours afterwards before the escape was discovered, by which time the men were safely out of reach. One was the notorious "Gunner" Moir, who murdered an officer in London two years ago. The other, Taggart, was a Toronto milkman until 1898, when he murdered his wife one morning and escaped the scaffold on the plea of insanity. Moir was re-arrested Saturday evening while working on a fruit farm near St. Davids, Ont.

Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, recently returned from a two months' canoe trip, in which he traversed the Mackenzie River to its mouth, and crossed the divide to the Yukon country, thence back to civilization. The trip was made to ascertain the practicability of settlement in the north country. He estimates there is an area in the Mackenzie river basin equal to 300,000 square miles, fit for farming purposes. The land is wooded, but the climatic conditions are favorable to the development of a great new agricultural area.



OATS STOOKED UP WELL ON THE FARM OF GEO. MILLER, EX-REEVE OF SPRINGFIELD, ON AUGUST 11

# OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Prices, generally, are lower this week. Grain prices show large depreciations, the slump in values being due to better outlook abroad and the apparent ability of exporting countries to make increased deliveries. Live stock are lower. Locally, prices are off on account of large deliveries at the yards. Outside markets are lower because of an easier tone, generally, in live stock values.

### GRAIN

The wheat market opened weak in all centers and continued sensitive to bearish sentiment all week. Cables on Monday came unexpectedly lower. Liverpool was a cent and a half below the previous week's close and other European markets reflected the influence of heavy shipments in the week preceding. Shipments were heavy and general selling by scalpers in American markets aided the downward course of wheat. News generally has been bearish. Improved conditions were reported from parts of Europe, France particularly, while Russia was shipping a surprisingly heavy quantity of wheat, considering the rather dismal reports that have emanated from that quarter from time to time during the present season. Exporting countries shipped 11,120,000 bushels, as compared with 10,464,000 the week before and 5,064,000 a year ago. Russian and Danubian shipments were 6,323,000, as compared with 4,568,000 the week before and 3,568,000 a year ago. Breadstuffs on passage increased by 3,209,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,232,000 bushels a year ago. The American visible supply increased 3,750,000 bushels, Canadian showed a quarter million falling off, but the wheat in sight in the Dominion stands nearly two and one-half million bushels more than at this date, 1909. All of which was bear news of the first magnitude and the most surprising thing is that wheat values did not decline to a greater extent than they did.

### CANADIAN VISIBLE

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Wheat	3,721,327	4,100,925	1,367,995
Oats	6,765,707	6,729,638	1,599,895
Barley	828,855	680,357	160,010

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on August 12, 1910, was 2,528,200, as against 2,992,873.02 last week, and 609,363.30 last year, two years ago 78,840.50. Total shipments for the week were 811,662, last year 218,371. Amount of each grade.

	1910.	1909.
No. 1 Hard	15,712.00	10,031.10
No. 2 Northern	800,408.50	242,134.00
No. 2 Northern	793,879.50	130,679.50
No. 3 Northern	396,121.30	65,894.20
No. 4	58,693.50	40,902.20
No. 5	39,701.00	11,447.00
Other grades	423,683.00	108,274.50
Total	2,528,200.00	609,363.30

Oats	3,580,095	1,089,622
Barley	388,553	267,430
Flax	19,093	46,208

### WINNIPEG OPTION PRICES

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
October	104½	104½	105½	104½	103½	102½
December	103	103	103½	102½	101½	100½
May	107½	107½	108½	107½	106	106½
Oats—						
October	38½	38½	40½	39	38½	38½
December	37½	37½	39½	37½	37	37
May	40½	41	42½	41½	40½	40½
Flax—						
October	210	206	208	209	212	212

### CASH PRICES

Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	108½	109½	110	109	108	106½
No. 2 Nor.	105½	107½	108½	107½	105½	104½
No. 3 Nor.	102½	103½	104½	103½	102½	101½
Oats—						
No. 2 white	37	37½	39	37½	37½	37
Flax—						
No. 1 N.-W.	220	220	220	220	220	220

### LIVERPOOL

No. 1 Nor.	122½	122	123	123	123	121½
No. 2 Nor.	119½	119	120	120	120	118½
No. 3 Nor.	117	116½	116½	118½	117	115½
October	110½	110½	110½	110½	109½	108
December	111½	111½	111½	111½	110½	109½
May	111½	112	112	112½	111½	109½

### AMERICAN OPTIONS

Chicago—						
September	102½	102½	101½	101½	100½	98½
December	105½	105½	104½	105½	104	102½
May	110½	110½	109½	109½	109	107½
Minneapolis—						
September	111½	110½	110½	111½	110½	108½
December	112½	112½	111½	112½	111½	110½
May	116½	116½	115½	116½	115½	114½
Duluth—						
September	113½	113½	112½	112½	112½	111½
December	113½	113½	112½	113½	112½	111½
May	117	117	116½	117	115½	114½
New York—						
September	109½	108½	108½	108½	107	106½
December	112½	112½	111½	111½	109½	109½

**CONDITIONS IN NORTHWESTERN STATES**  
The last report of North Dakota states that harvesting is practically over and that threshing in many sections is well under way. Considerable wheat has been threshed in South Dakota and southern Minnesota, and usually the yields have run beyond early estimates. The *Northwestern Miller* estimates a crop of 155,000,000 bushels for Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

### FOREIGN CROP SUMMARY

In France the outlook is improved by more favorable weather. Import requirements are now estimated at from 48,000,000 to 96,000,000 bushels. The Italian crop is turning out lighter than expected. Argentine reports indicate that the outlook in the north is unsatisfactory. In the south better conditions prevail. Southeastern Europe is turning out well and reports generally are satisfactory. Austria and Hungary wheat is turning out well but quality is reported low. Australians are offering futures freely.

### CANADIAN CROPS

Nothing new can be added to the report published last week on Dominion crops. Foreign experts are figuring on a 40,000,000 decrease in exports from this country, which estimate is believed to be overdrawn. The first frost of the season occurred August 17. Lower temperatures prevailed all over the West on the night of the sixteenth with light frosts at Kamsack, Humboldt and Regina. No damage is reported, though the market showed some firmness in consequence of the reports. Harvesting is proceeding apace and few complaints of any nature are heard.

### ESTIMATED YIELDS IN EUROPE

The International Institute at Rome in a cablegram to the Dominion department of agriculture on August 20, estimated the wheat crop in European countries on August 1 as follows:

Spain, 130,797,616 bushels, compared with 144,039,371 last year; Hungary, 139,137,520, compared with 124,939,038 bushels last year; Romania, 107,137,320, compared with 35,856,727; Japan, 22,047,674, compared with 23,035,617; In Great Britain the yield per acre is 31.99 bushels, compared with 54.47 last year. Conditions in Germany same as reported July 1. Austria shows some deterioration.

### LIVESTOCK

Prices in most livestock markets were a fraction lower last week, the decrease in values being due to heavy offerings. British markets had a rather lower tendency and the chief American markets went lower in consequence. At Toronto values showed considerable depreciation in all lines, the largest slump being in exporters. Montreal reported steady values with a tendency to rise. Chicago was lower. At Winnipeg deliveries were fair and prices all round a trifle under a week ago, with no improvement in quality. Hogs here are around the 8 cent point. Some business is being done in stockers and feeders, the bulk going East.

Rice & Whaley, livestock commission agents, report as follows under date of August 18: The supply of cattle for the first four days of this week is estimated at 3,000 head, as compared with 2,500 for the same period last week. About 1,200 head went direct to the East, the balance being on sale here.

The increase of sale cattle this week had a tendency to check buyers to some extent and prices on the bulk of the offerings were from 10 to 25 cents lower.

Stockers and feeders were in moderate supply and anything showing weight and quality met with an active demand at firm prices.

With the increase in receipts, which is generally looked for from this time on, the demand for the inferior stock will be lessened materially and shippers should try to buy this kind at much lower prices. We would also advise you to buy for a shade lower prices on mostly all grades. Foreign cables are all lower and it takes very good export steers to sell on our market at present for \$5.50, delivered, fed and watered.

We quote prices this week as follows, fed and watered:  
Best export steers \$5.25 to \$5.50  
Fair to good export steers 4.75 to 5.15  
Best export heifers 4.25 to 5.15  
Best butcher steers 4.75 to 5.25  
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers 4.35 to 4.75  
Best fat cows 3.75 to 4.25  
Fair to good cows 3.25 to 3.65  
Common cows 2.00 to 2.75  
Best bulls 3.25 to 3.75  
Common bulls 2.50 to 3.00  
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up 4.00 to 4.50  
Good to best feeding steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. 3.65 to 4.00  
Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs. 3.25 to 3.65  
Light stockers 2.50 to 3.00  
The hog receipts this week were light, 400 head being on sale. Notwithstanding the light receipts prices were strong, quarter lower than last week, the bulk changing hands at 8 cents.  
Sheep and lambs were also in very light supply, less than 100 head being on sale. Light sheep are

selling from \$5.50 to \$6.00, heavy sheep \$4.50 to \$5.00, choice lambs \$6.00 to \$7.00.  
Calves, 120 head. Choice veals \$4.50 to \$5.00 with the medium and heavy kinds from \$3.75 to \$4.00.

### REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs—	Ave. weight.	Price.
174	Medium hogs	254	\$8.00
2	Heavy hogs	440	7.00
1	Sow	450	7.00
<b>Cattle—</b>			
2	Steers and cattle	1192	4.75
16	"	997	4.35
18	"	1100	4.30
14	"	1069	4.15
15	"	962	3.85
6	"	871	3.80
6	"	833	3.70
15	"	960	3.65
4	"	919	2.75
15	Cattle	1005	4.10
4	"	1007	3.75
8	"	771	3.00
1	Cow	1185	3.50
3	Bulls	1308	3.00
10	"	1074	2.75
16	Calves	211	4.75
1	"	209	4.25
1	"	295	4.50
21	"	191	4.00
13	"	286	3.75
8	Sheep	72	6.00
2	"	120	4.50
57	Lambs	82	7.00

### TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.75 to \$6.85; export heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; export bulls, \$5.00 to \$5.25; export cows, \$4.50 to \$5.25; butcher steers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; heifers \$4.30 to \$6.00; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.50; feeders, \$4.70 to \$5.50; ewes, \$4.00 to \$4.50; bucks, \$3.00 to \$3.50; lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.75; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.60.

### BRITISH

Latest London cables quote Canadian ranchers at 12 cents to 13½ cents; Eastern steers, 14 cents to 15 cents; Liverpool, ranchers, 11½ cents to 12½ cents; Canadian steers, 13½ cents to 14 cents; United States steers, 13½ cents to 14½ cents. Canadian bacon, 16 1-14 cents to 16 and 13-14 cents.

### CHICAGO

Beef steers, \$4.75 to \$8.50; cows, \$2.00 to \$5.75; heifers, \$5.00 to \$6.75; bulls, \$3.40 to \$5.50; calves, \$4.00 to \$8.50; feeders, \$4.75 to \$6.00; stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$8.00 to \$8.45; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.40; lambs, \$4.00 to \$7.00.

### PRODUCE MARKETS

Following were the quotations last week for farm products in Winnipeg:

Creams, sour, per lb. butterfat	22 to 23c.
" sweet,	30 to 31c.
Butter, creamery, fresh, in boxes	24½c. to 25c.
" " " bricks	26c.
" No. 1 dairy	19c.
" No. 2 dairy	16 to 17c.
Cheese, Eastern	12½ to 13½c.
" Manitoba make	10 to 10½c.
Eggs, fresh, subject to candling	16½c.
Live poultry, turkeys, per lb.	10 to 12c.
" chickens, per lb.	10 to 12c.
" boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to 10c.
" ducks, per lb.	10 to 12c.
" geese, per lb.	10 to 11c.
Meats, cured ham, per lb.	20c.
" breakfast bacon, per lb.	20½c.
" dry, salted sides, per lb.	16c.
" beef, hind quarters, per lb.	10c.
" beef, front quarter, per lb.	6½c.
" mutton, per lb.	13c.
" pork, per lb.	13½c.
" veal, per lb.	9c.
Hides, country cured, per lb.	7½ to 8c.
Sheep skins	55 to 75c.
Unwashed wool	9 to 10c.
Feed, bran, per ton	\$19.00
" shorts, per ton	21.00
" chopped barley, per ton	23.00
" chopped oats, per ton	26.00
Hay, prairie, per ton	\$10.00 to 13.00
" timothy, per ton	15.00 to 17.00
Potatoes, per bushel	90c. to 1.00

### Dates to Keep in Mind

Stock Show and Race Meet, Edmonton, August 23 to 26.  
Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, August 27 to Sept. 10.  
Dominion Exhibition, at St. John, N. B., Sept. 5 to 15.  
Western Fair, at London, Sept. 9 to 17.  
Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, Sept. 9 to 17.  
Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., October 4 to 8.

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# HOME JOURNAL

Samuel Baptiste Dumont, grandfather of Gabriel Dumont, one of the chief leaders in the Northwest Rebellion, was found dead in a hay field near Onion Lake, Sask.

Fraulein Schwenke, one of the first among the women to matriculate at the University of Berlin when they were admitted first in 1908, had just won the Kaiser's prize. It is the most coveted of all honors, and this is the first time it has been awarded to a woman. The winner is a daughter of Herr Schwenke, chief director of the Royal Library in Berlin, and her essay which won the prize was on "The Policy of Frederick the Great."

## Pensions for Widows

(JANE ADDAMS in the Survey)  
A widow with three little children lived in a furnished room on the top floor of a cheap lodging house in Chicago. Every morning after she had put out the fire for fear of accident, and told the children to get into bed if they were cold, she locked the door and went to her scrubbing of a large downtown theatre, for which she received \$16 a month. Because her fellow-lodgers complained that the children cried all day the landlady said that the mother must move. She tried in vain to find another room equally cheap, and at last, quite crazed by worry and anxiety, made up her mind that she must dispose of her children. Had the overworked woman taken her own life, the state would have cared for her children either by the most approved method of boarding them out, or in institutions for dependent children. Would it, therefore, seem so unreasonable to board them with their own mother, requiring a standard of nutrition and school attendance?

## A Century of Neighborly Peace

There is another celebration coming our way soon. In 1915 Canada and the United States will have enjoyed one hundred years of peaceful neighborliness, and that seems worthy of notice by both nations. The war of 1812-13-14 was even more of a stupid mistake on both sides than most wars are, and neither side gained anything by it. We've gone a hundred years without repeating such foolishness, and can afford to celebrate the reign of common sense. A century celebration society has been formed and draws its membership largely from such bodies as the United Empire Loyalists of Ontario, the Daughters of the Empire, the Six Nations Indians, the York Historical Society, the Empire Club, and others. This association has drafted a program to be carried out some time between July and October in 1915, the chief events of which will be carried out on the historic ground in the region of Lake Ontario, where the last fighting took place. Among other numbers suggested are the erection of a monument to celebrate the preservation of the British provinces to the Crown, the monument, in whatever form it may take, to be participated in by the whole Dominion. A great historical pageant is in course of preparation, too, to be shown in Toronto, the historical events to be represented, including early life in the wilderness, the French regime, the struggle between the French and the British in 1759, the coming of the United Empire Loyalists to Canada after the United States gained its independence, the war of 1812-13-14, confederation in 1867, and the growth and development of the Dominion and of the whole empire.

## The Angel of the Crimea Dead

Florence Nightingale is dead! On Sunday, August 14th, 1910, after more than ninety years, her life closed. A great life is not measured by years, but the British nation can rejoice over every year that Florence Nightingale was spared

### THE LADY OF THE LAMP

Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,  
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,  
Our hearts, in glad surprise,  
To higher levels rise.

The tidal wave of deeper souls  
Into our inmost being rolls,  
And lifts us unawares  
Out of all meaner cares.

Honor to those whose words or deeds  
Thus help us in our daily needs,  
And by their overflow  
Raise us from what is low!

Thus thought I, as by night I read  
Of the great army of the dead,  
The trenches cold and damp,  
The starved and frozen camp—

The wounded from the battle plain,  
In dreary hospitals of pain,  
The cheerless corridors,  
The cold and stony floors.

Lo! in that house of misery  
A lady with a lamp I see  
Pass through the glimmering gloom,  
And flit from room to room.

And slow, as in a dream of bliss,  
The speechless sufferer turns to kiss  
Her shadow as it falls  
Upon the darkening walls.

As if a door in heaven should be  
Opened and then closed suddenly  
The vision came and went,  
The light shone and was spent.

On England's annals, through the long  
Hereafter of her speech and song,  
That light its rays shall cast  
From portals of the past.

A Lady with a Lamp shall stand  
In the great history of the land,  
A noble type of good,  
Heroic womanhood.

Nor even shall be wanting here  
The palm, the lily, and the spear,  
The symbols that of yore  
Saint Filomena bore.

—Longfellow.

to her country. She belonged to the Nightingales of Hampshire, but was born at Florence, Italy, May 15th, 1820, hence her name that spoke of "a stately city and a soft-voiced bird." From earliest girlhood she had a passion for relieving pain. She doctored the broken leg of a sheep

dog, dressed a wound for a boy cousin, and when living patients failed her, tended her sick dolls faithfully. Older grown, she wanted to know more of the best methods of alleviating pain, and so spent years in nursing institutions in England and Germany. Soon after came the great opportunity of her life. The Crimean war, ill-advised and ill-managed in every department, had no means of caring for the thousands of sick who never saw a battle as well as those wounded in action. The secretary of war asked Miss Nightingale to organize a party of women nurses to go to the seat of war and endeavor to deal with the ghastly situation. She consented and went with her staff, and the whole outlook was changed for the sick and wounded. Hope and cheer and cleanliness came with her, and even in dying men blessed the "Angel of the Crimea," their "Lady of the Lamp."

On her return the nation in an attempt to show its gratitude did what pleased her more than any personal tribute could have done—raised \$250,000 and established the Nightingale Home—the first English institution for the training of nurses, out of which grew the army of dignified, cultured, skilled women, who have replaced the "Sairy Gamps" of a former time.

Miss Nightingale's name has never been connected with love or marriage—no one can doubt that the arrangement was of her own choosing. She was wedded to her profession as few are of whom the expression is used. For almost fifty years she has been an invalid, living quietly in Park Lane, London, surrounded by faithful servants, her books and flowers, and the few intimate friends who were admitted to her presence. She has not been idle, and though cut off from active life, the needs of her profession have always been in her mind. Her counsel was sought by America during the civil war, when questions of sanitary arrangements and the treatment of the wounded were under discussion, and the German authorities sought her advice for the same purpose during the Franco-Prussian war. She is the author of several books, including "Notes on Hospitals," "Notes on Nursing," and "Observations on the Sanitary State of the Army in India." She drew up a confidential report of the working of the army medical department in the Crimea.

She never asked for rewards, but lived her quiet life peacefully to the end, ever assured of the continued love and interest of all the British from the throne to the humblest shack. King Edward did himself and the nation honor when he bestowed on her the "Order of Merit," never before given to a woman, and never held by more than twenty-four people, among whom are Roberts and Kitchener.

\* \* \*

J. R. Booth, the Ottawa lumberman, whose mills had to be shut down during the Grand Trunk strike, paid his men for the time they had lost. It cost him twelve thousand dollars.

\* \* \*

The French League for the Protection of Birds is greatly concerned about the vast slaughter of birds caused by the fashion for "Chantecler" hats. The league asserts that 300,000,000 birds are killed yearly for the adornment of women. Last year a single London merchant is asserted to have sold 32,000 humming-birds. Oddly enough, the society for the Protection of Animals this year presented its annual "grand prix" to M. Rostand, the author of "Chantecler."

## THERE IS NOTHING HID

THERE is nothing hid which shall not be manifested, neither was anything kept secret, but that it should come abroad.—S. Mark iv. :22.

In the long run all hidden things are known,  
The eye of truth will penetrate the night,  
And, good or ill, thy secret shall be known,  
However well 'tis guarded from the light,  
All the unspoken motives of the breast  
Are fathomed by the years and stand confest

In the long run.  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

"Murder will out," says the proverb—though probably when a man is bent on murder he has little faith in the warning. But murder is not the only secret which is sure to be openly manifested. "There is nothing secret, but that it should come abroad," says our Lord. "Whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear shall be proclaimed upon the housetops." We are constantly finding out the truth of His words even now, though the day has not yet come when God shall judge the secrets of men and bring to light the hidden things of darkness. That day seems so far off that we are apt to care little about it, and may be more impressed by the thought that even now the secret thoughts of our hearts are plainly visible—at least, the general direction of them—to our acquaintances, and especially to our relations. Children are quick to see what is hidden beneath the surface. A teacher once asked a small boy how large a piece of pie he would get if his mother had to divide it among the family (seven persons, including the parents.) He answered, "A sixth." The teacher thought he had made a mistake in arithmetic, but the little fellow confidently declared: "I know my mother. She'd say she wasn't hungry for pie that day; and I'd get one-sixth."

Children can read the secret thoughts, and can judge how those thoughts will blossom out into action—and so can their elders.

We can make a pretty safe estimate of a person's general character sometimes by a few remarks he may make. For example: Would you like to engage this man to work for you? Do you think he would be a success in any business?

"Roebottom was a roofer. He was engaged on a Mickle street house. One day as he was lurching he was heard to give a yell of pain.

"What's the matter, Roebottom?" a carpenter asked.

"I got a nail in my foot," the roofer answered.

"Well, why don't you pull it out?" said the carpenter.

"What! In my dinner hour?" yelled Roebottom, reproachfully."



## Hope's Quiet Hour

We "give ourselves away," as the saying is, just as plainly as that every day of our lives. Two people may live in the same house, doing much the same work, and yet the one life may be very plainly consecrated in the highest service, while the other is plainly seen to be selfish and worldly. It is especially the little things which reveal the secret spirit of a life, the little opportunities which are gladly seized or carelessly let slip. If only our trust and love were unfeeling, everybody around us would know that our secret life was hid with Christ in God. There is never need to proclaim to the world that your thoughts are true and lovely. Keep your secret soul white and shining and loyal in God's sight, and your world will not fail to know it without being told. Our Lord made no attempt to assert His innocence to Pilate, and yet the hard, worldly Roman saw instantly that there was no fault in this man.

Thought is a world-force, it is spiritual and sways the material. Everything—from a pin to an air-ship—is made in thought before it materializes. One man sways multitudes for good or for ill. How does he do it? It is not by what he says—though words have marvellous power—for words that do not ring true to the character behind them, carry little weight. It is the invisible personality that draws men after a leader. Character is revealed in the face—the face, which is out of a man's own sight, but plainly visible to others—it reveals itself in the tones of the voice as well as in the words spoken, in the walk, and in every line of the body.

Our own Canadian writer, Jean Blewett, has sung about the outward signs of a good woman.

"Her eyes are the windows of a soul  
Where only the white thoughts  
spring,

And they look, as the eyes of the angels look,  
For the good in everything."

Her lips can whisper the tenderest words

That weary and worn can hear,

Can tell of the dawn of a better morn,

Till only the cowards fear.

Her hands can lift up the fallen one  
From an overthrow complete:  
Can take a soul from the mire of sin  
And lead it to Christ's dear feet.

And she can walk wherever she will,—  
She walketh never alone,  
The work she does is the Master's work,  
And God guards well His own."

We read in Ezekiel ix. of a mark which is set on the foreheads of those who hate evil—it is not a mark which they can place on themselves, but it is written there by "a man clothed with linen." Then, in the Book of Revelation, this seal of God is mentioned several times, and in the last chapter we are told of the servants of Christ: "They shall see His face, and His Name shall be in their foreheads." How is that mark of possession indelibly stamped, outwardly and visibly, on the willing servants of the King? "They shall see His face," and, looking daily at that Vision of perfect holiness, the secret desire of their hearts shines through the veil of flesh—as secret desires always do.

There is another mark mentioned—"the mark of the beast"—which is the outward sign, on forehead and hand, of those who worship the beast. This also is frequently mentioned in the Book of Revelation, and in chapter xiii. we read that "no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name." The state of affairs in the markets of a great city must have been far worse in those days than they are now. Plenty of people can prosper in business without stooping to trickery or meanness of any kind. But those who do stoop to "worship the beast," either by dishonesty or by letting their kingly spirit be dragged down by vices which may well be called "beastly," need not fancy that they can hide the fact. Thoughts and habits which are encouraged for years always write themselves on the body. Those who work in hospitals know the awful truth of Rev. xiv.: 2—and the sins of men are still visited upon their children. We are too closely linked with each other for sin's consequences to stop short with the sinner. This is one of

the mysteries which God has not explained to us, though He never fails to make all things work together for the good of those who choose His service. We do not understand His ways always, but we always know that the path of righteousness is bright and glad and safe, while the path of unrighteousness is dark and miserable and dangerous. And, knowing this,

"Faith keeps its way, hand-knit with  
Reverence,  
And both with knowledge going on before,  
Climbs out of deeper depths to high,  
serener heights,  
And climbs forevermore."  
—DORA FARNCOMB.

## THE DOCTOR'S STORY

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed,  
Bandaged and blistered from foot to head.  
Bandaged and blistered from head to toe,

Mrs. Rogers was very low.  
Bottle and saucer, spoon and cup  
On the table stood bravely up;  
Physic of high and low degree;  
Calomel, catnip, boneset tea—  
Everything a body could bear,  
Excepting light and water and air.

I opened the blinds; the day was bright;  
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some light.  
I opened the window; the day was fair,  
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air.  
Bottles and blisters, powders and pills,  
Catnip, boneset, syrup and squills,  
Drugs and medicines, high and low,  
I threw them as far as I could throw.  
"What are you doing?" my patient

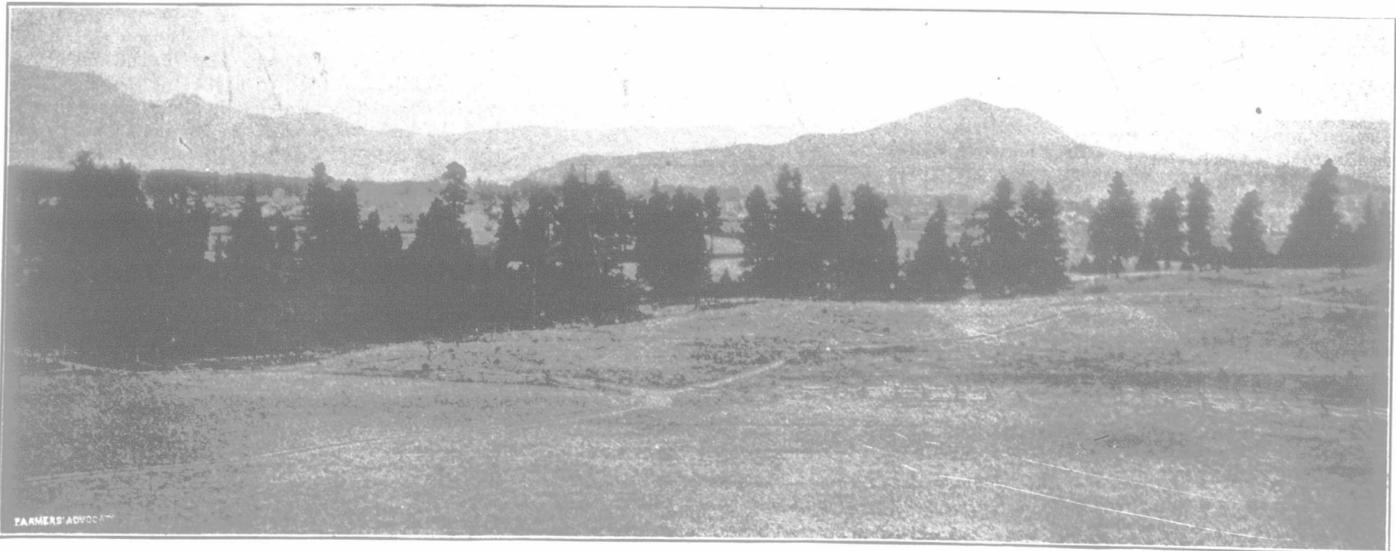
cried;  
"Frightening Death," I coolly replied.  
"You are crazy!" a visitor said.  
I flung a bottle at her head.

Deacon Rogers he came to me;  
"Wife is comin' round," said he,  
"I re'ly think she'll worry thru;  
She scolds me just as she used to do.  
All the people have poohed and slurred—  
And the neighbors have had their word;  
'Twas better to perish, some of 'em say,  
Than be cured in such an irregular way."  
"Your wife," said I, "had God's good care  
And His remedies—light and water and air.

All the doctors, beyond a doubt,  
Couldn't have cured Mrs. Rogers with-  
out."

The deacon smiled and bowed his head;  
"Then your bill is nothing," he said,  
"God's be the glory, as you say;  
God bless you, doctor, good day! good day!"

If ever I doctor that woman again,  
I'll give her medicines made by men.



VIEW OF CENTRAL OKANAGAN LANDS LESS THAN A MILE FROM KELOWNA

# The Ingle Nook

## INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTE

Will any member who has used wild tomatoes in the West, please write promptly about their appearance, wholesomeness and method of cooking? —D. D.

## HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS IN HARVEST

So many potatoes are used when harvesting begins. They can be partly prepared in advance by having the children scrub two or three pailfuls nice and clean. They can make a "lark" of it some evening. Then when wanted for use, just rinse off the potatoes and cook them with their jackets on. If wanted for frying they can be peeled easily while still hot.

Unless the weather is very hot and you have no cool place to keep it, boil a ham a day or so before the rush comes. In the liquid in which it is cooked boil a pot of beans until tender. These can be kept in a crock and re-heated with a little milk or tomato juice or fried in butter.

Using half a pound of good raisins to each pound of choice, well-washed prunes will make as nice fruit for suppers as can be desired. Put the fruit to soak over night in barely enough water to cover. Then put over the fire in the morning and cook very slowly until tender. You will find that very little sugar is then needed to sweeten.

Don't make layer cakes or icing or fancy pastry. Other things that are just as tasty can be made with less work. Any open-face pie can be made in the long shallow bake-pans, pumpkin, custard or cooked fruit for filling. Make johnny-cake, gingerbread, or Spanish bun in long sheets. Rice and tapioca puddings cooked in milk pans are fine, if one has plenty of milk and eggs. Light, plain cake or cottage pudding served with fruit sauce is always relished and is nourishing. Bake your biscuit dough without cutting into rounds, and break it up for the table. It takes less time and is just as nice.

Have clean, white oilcloth on your table, clean dishes and just as few flies as possible—those are all the concessions you need make to style. For the rest serve plain food, well-cooked and plenty of it, and the men will be more than satisfied.

Boiled beets with vinegar or raw cabbage sliced thin with salad dressing, make relishes that are not hard to supply in large quantities. The beets and the salad dressing can be prepared in advance.

## OBSERVATIONS

A Chinaman in a laundry was scrubbing neck and wrist bands with a stiff nail brush. Nail brushes are easier to replace than knuckles, aren't they?

I was unfortunately present at a little domestic dispute one day. Apologies came to me later and the explanation that Harry had a naturally hot temper and Jessica was nervous. You can guess who made the explanations. In nine cases out of a dozen "nerves" is just a poetical expression for plain bad temper. It all depends upon whose disposition is under discussion.

Some of our common English similes and metaphors are not very forceful in their significance. We say "work like a dog," and who has an easier time than any dog of your acquaintance? Why not say "work like a wife and mother on a farm in the busy season," and get something really forceful and expressive in the way of a comparison?

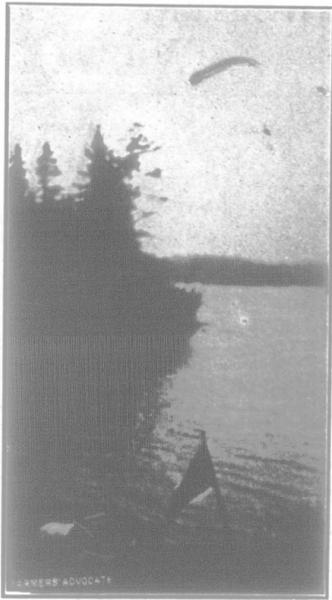
I went to a real old-fashioned gypsy picnic the other day. It had some features unlike the ordinary picnic. For one, there was no cake, except a few slices of plain gingerbread and some cookies. We were out for all day and that meant two meals, and the idea was to have the second one something besides a stale, crumbly repetition of the first. A granite preserving kettle was the chief factor in accomplishing this. It justified the trouble of transporting it by holding half a watermelon and a

piece of ice well wrapped up in newspapers. At noon we had a fire built and the aforementioned kettle slung over it filled with green corn. The ice was put in the lemonade, which formed the "drinkables" for that meal, and the watermelon figured as dessert. For supper, coffee was boiled in the kettle and eggs were cooked hard in the coffee. Everybody was given a slice of lean bacon and provided with a switch with prongs on one end. The bacon was laid on the prongs and thus held was broiled over the fire, transferred to a slice of bread and eaten as a hot sandwich while the eggs finished cooking. There was nothing left to take home but a few dishes and some pickles. It was a huge success simply because it was "different."

DAME DURDEN.

## TO COOK OR NOT TO COOK

A short article in a paper, after discussing whether or not a girl should know how to cook before she goes into a home of her own, decided that while of course it would be an advantage if she knew how, still it was not a neces-



A CORNER OF LAKE OF THE WOODS

sity. What is your opinion on this question? What say the new husbands who have been subjects for experimenting upon with fearful and wonderful attempts in the culinary line?

"The instinct is born in a woman to know how to cook; something tells her that such things are right and she instinctively grasps at the idea of proportions. Certainly she will make some bad failures, even the best cooks do this right along, but she is aiming to please and she never makes the same mistake twice."

I do not know who was responsible for the above statements, but I don't agree with them. If girls intend to get married they ought to know beforehand how to prepare a meal so that it will be edible, without having to experiment for six months or more, and at the same time causing civil war in the digestive economy of her lord and master. By the time she has learned enough to put salt on the beefsteak and to make bread that won't resist a bullet, the long-suffering man will have become perfectly convinced that no matter what his wife does, she never can make pies or biscuits "like mother made."

Well, you say, if a girl is a stenographer or a clerk or teacher she can't spend time at home to learn these things and must perforce wait for her own home. Not at all. What was the girl doing, ninety times out of a hundred, before she became the stenographer, clerk or teacher but living at home and going to school? At any rate it is

pretty certain she was at home until she was fifteen, and the mother of any girl who has not learned something of the mysteries of flour, yeast, meat and vegetables and a hot oven before that time, ought to be ashamed if she has not taught her daughter.

You may think that this is a great fuss to make about a small matter, but believe me if you have not already found out that about two-thirds of the average married woman's existence runs to the tune of "What shall I get for dinner?" why you will be brought up against it with a hard bump some day, and will find that beef and potatoes are a great factor in the making or marring of wedded life, no matter what "he" may say beforehand.

DELL.

## RECIPES WANTED

Dear Dame Durden,—I have often thought I would like to write to the Ingle Nook, if I only had something interesting to write about. But this time I come for help. Could you or any of the members please tell me a recipe for vinegar—one that it does not take too long to be good for use, or any that you might know of?

Also recipes for using green tomatoes as preserves, and the way to pickle beans, cauliflower and tomatoes?

ANNIE BELLE.

Preserved Green Tomato.—To each pound of sliced tomato put three-quarters pound white sugar and one lemon. Cook gently until the tomato is transparent. Seal in glass jars while hot.

Green Tomato Pickle.—One peck green tomatoes and six large onions sliced. Sprinkle with one cup of salt and let stand over night. Drain in the morning, then add two quarts water and one quart vinegar. Boil in this for fifteen minutes, then drain again and add to the pickle two pounds sugar, two quarts vinegar, two tablespoonfuls each of cloves, allspice, mustard, cinnamon, and one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. Boil fifteen minutes and seal.

Cauliflower Pickles.—Break the heads into small pieces and boil in salted water for ten or fifteen minutes. Drain carefully and place in jars when cold. Put half a package of pickling spice into a cheesecloth bag and boil it for two or three minutes in sufficient vinegar to cover the cauliflower. Take out the spice, add half a cup sugar and a tablespoonful of mustard to each quart of vinegar. Pour it over the cauliflower and cover tightly.

Vinegar Quickly Made.—To a gallon of warm soft water use a quarter of a pound of good brown sugar and half a cup of yeast. Dissolve the sugar in a little of the water, stirring well. Then put with the rest of the water in a keg or small barrel, adding the yeast when liquid is just warm. Do not fill the keg more than two-thirds full. Put mosquito netting or coarse cheesecloth over the bung hole to keep out flies and dust. Shake it well every day and keep in a steadily warm place.

Pickled Beans.—Choose tender young beans and leave them whole unless they are very long. Let stand over night in a brine made of one cup of salt to sufficient water to barely cover a peck of beans. In the morning drain off and pack the beans in jars. Heat one and one-half quarts of vinegar and a pint of water to which has been added two cups sugar, two ounces pickling spice tied in a cheesecloth bag, and a few small red peppers. Pour the scalding vinegar over the beans and seal while hot.

## AN EFFICIENT MOUSE-TRAP

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE: We have been greatly plagued with mice in tents and houses since coming to Alberta three months ago, and found traps of little use. Finally we hit on the plan of placing the washbasins (delft or china) near the buildings with water to about one-third of their depth. On two mornings we found twelve mice in one basin, while five, seven and nine were frequently found. A board was so placed as to enable the mice to get into the basin, and all other water made inaccessible. The mice were noticeably fewer after a week.

FARMER.

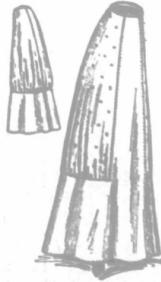
# Latest Fashions

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6709 Boy's Middy Blouse, 6 to 12 years.



6547 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.



5927 Child's Night-Gown, 2 to 8 years.



## His Last Shot

Two men, guests of a rural hotel, had just come from the dining-room and seated themselves at the further end of the veranda. The day was fast drawing to its close, the golden sunset foretelling fine weather for the morrow.

The elder of the two was commonly known among the patrons of the house as "The Colonel," probably because of his military appearance, as no one knew of his ever having been connected with any military organization.

The other man, a recent arrival, had manifested a desire to get together a hunting party, for the neighborhood was known to afford plenty of sport at that season of the year for the hunting of small game.

Colonel Poole thanked his companion for the invitation to be one of the number, at the same time intimating that such sport did not appeal to him.

"Well, Colonel, you don't seem to be much interested in hunting? Surely you have at some time or other, indulged in it?"

At this juncture they were joined by a third gentleman, who evidently had overheard some of the conversation, as he drew up a chair and addressed the younger man.

"It is evident that you don't know that the colonel used to be a fine shot. I well remember when hunting was about the only recreation he had. It has of late been a matter of some surprise to those who have known him from away back, that he is no longer an enthusiast."

"Well, I'll tell you," rejoined Colonel Poole. "It is some years since I last went hunting, and it is now my intention never to go again. I'll relate a little experience if you would like to hear it. You will then understand why it is that I consider the wanton shooting of game most inhuman and therefore unbecoming in a man."

The speaker paused a moment, noting the look of curiosity on their faces.

"And you would really like to hear my story, gentlemen, to me it was a most impressive incident, and one that would touch the heart of any man, providing he had a heart not entirely insensible to pity and remorse."

"By all means," said one, "let's hear it. I don't mind shedding a tear or two on occasion."

Colonel Poole waved his hand before his face, seemingly to lift the veil from his memory.

"Ten years ago," he resumed, "I was in a southern city on some business that did not require all my time. So I had plenty of opportunity to get out in the open with my rifle. I was not at that time a confirmed hunter, but I will confess that I enjoyed the sport as well as anyone else. And all the hunting I ever did was merely for the pleasure of killing something. The shooting of a bird, a fox or a rabbit had enough of the adventure in it to pay for the physical exertion and the money expended on such trips.

"One bright afternoon with my gun on my shoulder, I started for the woods. I walked about for some time without seeing anything in the shape of a live target. I finally gave up all hope of getting a shot. Retracing my steps I came out into an open space and immediately heard a bird-call.

"Looking in the direction of the noise I saw two wild doves flying about in the most playful manner, happy and fearless. Quite mechanically I raised my gun and shot one of the birds. I fell to the ground within twenty feet of where I stood. The broken wing and a crimson spot on the breast told too well that my shot had been fatal. I

immediately took aim to bring down the remaining bird. I had scarcely got a bead on him when he suddenly flew to the side of his dead mate, crying in such a piteous manner that I was actually sickened, it so touched my heart. I never heard such sounds come from any creature but children in great fear or distress.

"I placed the stock of my gun on the ground and meditated upon the scene. The male bird fluttered close by the dead body of his dear mate in a futile attempt to arouse her. I was conscious of a sense of condemnation, really feeling guilty of having caused this tragedy. The efforts and continual crying of the bird trying so hard to coo notes of encouragement and assistance—excuse my emotion, but, honest, it was a most pitiful sight. A thousand thoughts ran through my mind, and I asked myself how I would like to have someone shoot my dear companion at home, and thus deprive me of her for the rest of my life.

"Feeling a lump in my throat growing larger and larger, I turned to leave the spot. As I walked away the continual and piercing cries of the widowed bird rang unpleasantly in my ears. I stopped. I could not help it. I returned to the opening, walking directly to within a few feet of the birds, but my presence did not seem to be at all noticed by the male, who, with bill and claws was trying to lift up the dead body. Tears I could not suppress trickled down my cheeks.

"I realized that the all-seeing eye that notices the fall of the sparrow was at that moment looking down upon us, and an unseen finger seemed to be pointing to me as murderer. I had committed a crime in the sight of heaven; I had broken one of God's commandments and killed one of His creatures.

"What was I to do? The agony of the situation became unbearable and in desperation I resolved to put the remaining bird out of misery. Taking up my gun, I gently poked the live bird with the end of the barrel, wishing to frighten him into flight before shooting him. But the bird actually seemed to invite death, for he persisted in clinging to his dead mate. I did not prolong the agony of the hero of this affair, nor my own discomfiture. I pulled the trigger and shot him dead.

"In the great beyond, if there are animals and birds in eternal paradise, as Martin Luther told his children once when they cried over the loss of a kitten, I trust those two doves are re-united, safe from the heartless wretch who shoots and kills for the fun of it."

For many minutes after the Colonel had finished his story, the silence was broken only by the songs of the distant whippoorwills.

The owl cannot move its eye in the socket, but in order to compensate for this absence of motion the bird is able to turn its head round in almost a complete circle without moving its body.

The following wireless message has been received by Mr. George Rowland, Connecticut: "Indian Harbor, via Cape Race, Nfld.: Arrived safely—How are you all? (Signed) JOHN ROWLAND."

This is the message flashed by wireless from Indian Harbor, Labrador, telling of the safe arrival of the daring young Yale man who had the forty-foot hospital tender 'Yale' built along lines suggested by himself, raised the cost of construction by personal subscription and then with a crew of students took the boat from Booth Bay, Maine, along some of the worst coast in the world, and turned it over to Dr. Grenfell, the Labrador missionary, as a wedding present, to be used in the Labrador work.

## WHAT EDUCATION DOES THE FARMER NEED?

Dear Editor:—I suppose the rest of the fellows are like me—they cannot keep their eyes open long enough to write a letter to the club when they come in from harvest work.

I quit school in June and guess I won't go back again. I guess I've got enough schooling for a farmer, though the editor will know I can't spell very good. We had a dandy teacher last year. She wasn't one of your scared kind. She could play baseball, and she didn't mind snow-balling in the winter. I liked her because she called me "Bill," and the other teachers always said "Willie," as if they were talking to a baby. She lent me a book called Silent Places, that would give some of you hunters an idea of what life in the woods is like. It is all about Canada, too.

This is about all for this time. Sask. BILL. (Your spelling wasn't just the very best I have ever seen. It seems a pity to stop school before it is absolutely necessary. By the way, I'd like to hear the opinion of the other boys as to how much education a farmer needs, and what kind of education. Need the farmer be an ignoramus?—Ed.]

## WESTERN WIGWAM

### THE HANDY TELEPHONE

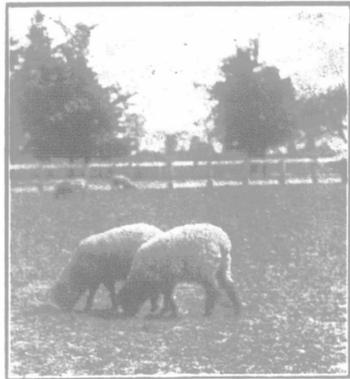
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I live on the farm and like it very well. I have a cow of my own and I milk her every night, but not in the morning. We have four cows milking. We have two pigs and eight oxen, fifty-five cattle and three calves. We have the telephone, but we did not have it in a month yet. Mother and father went to town to-day and I phoned up to them. The telephone is very handy. Man. SUNFLOWER.

### DISAPPOINTED ABOUT THE PICNIC

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I go to school every day that I can but now it is summer holidays. We have three miles and a half to go to school. Our picnic was supposed to be yesterday but Mrs. W— took sick and Miss W— had to go and nurse her. They are both a great help to a picnic and we couldn't do without them. They think we will have a little picnic this year. Alta. GLADYS McRAE.

### SOME MEMBERS MISSED

Dear Cousins,—I saw my last letter in print in the Wigwam and I think I will write another. I think we had better hurry if we want to leave the Boys' Club behind. I guess the boys will leave our club for a while now. They ought to help us out yet a bit, I think. The Western cousins know how bad a year it is for the grain. Our fall wheat is very good but the other grain is not. How many of the cousins were careless enough to lose their pins? I lost mine and I am very sorry. I think some of our good letterwriters must have passed the age limit. I miss Fizzle Top's letters very much. I am reading the new story, "The Green Paper Doll," and I enjoy it very



THE TWINS.

much. I did not read "The Golden Dog" because there was so much French in it. Our school opens August 15th. I think our holidays passed very quickly. I suppose many of the cousins had two months. How did you all spend the vacation? My cousin is visiting us now.

Did any of you go to Winnipeg to the exhibition? I have not much news this time but will write soon again if this letter misses the wastepaper basket.

I would like to correspond with Clarence Dobbin if he is willing to do so. I will write first if he wishes me to. I am twelve years old. Alta. JENNY WREN.

### A FUNNY NAME

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about four years. I have four brothers and one sister. We have twenty-one head of cattle, twelve head of horses and colts, and a pony whose name is Polly. I am sending a two cent stamp for a button. We have a lot of garden in this year. Alta. MR.-STICK-IN-THE-MUD.

### RAILWAY THROUGH THE FARM

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I wrote once before but did not see it in print, so I suppose it reached the W.P.B. We live on a farm sixty miles from Moose Jaw, and the railway goes through our land. I go to school, and my studies are arithmetic, reading, spelling, grammar, geography, history, writing and composition. I will tell you what we have on the farm: Five horses, four cows, eight pigs, two calves and some poultry. There are 28 scholars at our school now and it is increasing. Good luck to the club! Sask. GOLDEN LEAF.

### HER FIRST LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. My brother has taken the ADVOCATE for a long time and he likes the paper. He has a farm of his own. My father is dead, and I have a brother seventeen years old that looks after the farm.

I am twelve years old and I am in standard four. I have three sisters and four brothers alive and two brothers dead. I will close for this time, hoping to receive a button. Alta. CLARA CORBETT.

### A GOOD RECORD

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to THE ADVOCATE, and as I saw my first one in print I thought I would write again.

Our school is closed now for the holidays. Our teacher's name is Miss P—. She is an English lady. She is going to teach our school another year. The children like her very much. We had an examination at the close of the school and my average was the best of anyone in school. It was 92 out of 100. I was examined in nine branches. I have one sister and two brothers and we all go to school. My grandma lives near the school and when it's cold we stay with her.

We spent Dominion Day at a large lake near us. We children went in for a wade. I am sending a two cent stamp and would like to get a button. Alta. OLD SPECK.

### ON A SCOTTISH FARM

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Wigwam, and I hope to see it in print. I am very fond of reading the interesting letters. Mother gets the FARMER'S ADVOCATE sent from a friend in Canada. We have a nice farm here of about 300 acres, and grow wheat, beans, barley, corn, potatoes, turnips and hay. We have eight work horses, two colts, and a pony, which is used either for driving or riding. I go to school, and am in the sixth standard. I got second prize for an essay on kindness to animals. I would like to correspond with any girl about my own age (twelve). I am very fond of my lessons, and of reading. I play pianoforte and violin, and have just passed my elementary exam. in piano, obtaining a first-class certificate.

I have no brothers or sisters. Scotland. ANNIE D. H. ANDERSON. (Hope you'll get some nice correspondents.—C. D.)

## TRADE NOTES

### CANADIAN MADE AUTO

The people of Winnipeg and the Northwest will get their first view of the new Canadian-built motor car, the "Dominion Limited," within the next few days. One of the earliest cars produced from the factory has been shipped from Walkerville, Ont., and is expected to arrive in Winnipeg some day this week.

A great deal of interest has been manifested in this splendid new touring car, and visitors from various parts of the Northwest should see this machine. It is not a Canadian-built replica of a car built in the United States, but is built entirely on Canadian soil by a Canadian firm, who designed the car with the idea of meeting the conditions peculiar to Canada.

Mr. Scott, of the Dominion Motors, Ltd., who is bringing the car to Winnipeg, will be prepared to demonstrate to interested parties who wish to examine it and take a trial spin in its comfortable seats.

### GLENER AND SHOCKER

The farmers who are using the new gleaner and shocker, supplied and sold direct from the factory of Munro Steel and Wire Works, Winnipeg, say that it is a splendid machine, saves about a bushel of wheat to the acre as well as help, and it stooks the grain as cut by the binder, saving it from rain and assisting to get a higher grade for the wheat. From the evidence before us it will not be long till every farmer will have a gleaner and stooker attached to his binder. Some farmers are having these machines shipped to them by express.

## GOSSIP

### WHY NOT HAVE BULBS?

Those who have tried to beautify their homes and surroundings with bulbs have met with success if due precautions were taken in planting and caring for them. In fact, those who make a start do not care to be without them for a single season. For window culture they are satisfactory almost at any time. For display in beds it is near time preparations were being made. The Steele-Briggs Seed Company, in this issue announce that their catalogue dealing with bulbs will be ready for distribution August 25. By mistake on the part of our compositors last week's paper gave the date as August 15. However, those who have written will receive it without further delay. This catalog is worth having and it is sent free on request.

The annual catalog "Selected Seeds for Western Canada" will be ready by the first of January. It would be well, therefore, to ask the firm to place your name on their mailing list when writing.

### EXPORT MEAT TRADE

A recent issue of the Edmonton Capital has the following:

The board of trade of Western Canada have in the past been inclined to take a somewhat narrow and restricted view of their functions, their vision has been confined too much by the boundaries of their respective cities, and consequently many matters of immense and pressing importance to the country as a whole, and in which they could render valuable aid, have been largely neglected.

As showing, however, that there is a healthy tendency to take a broader and more comprehensive view of subjects of great national significance, a resolution is appended which has been unanimously passed by the council of the Edmonton board of trade, for presentation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier when in this city, and which no doubt will spur other boards throughout the West to take somewhat similar action with regard to this momentous and far-reaching question.

The resolution, which deals with the matter in a very clear, concise, and un-

mistakable manner, reads as follows: Whereas, the real and enduring progress and prosperity of every city, town and village throughout the whole West is inextricably bound up with the success of agriculture.

And whereas, the continuous cropping of our lands, and the putting of nothing back, must eventually end in the impoverishing of our soil, and thus rob the country of one of its principal and most valuable assets.

And whereas, the production and fattening of meat animals holds the same important relationship to true and permanent agriculture as agriculture does to the future advancement and well-being of the whole Dominion.

And whereas, the lack of steady and profitable export market is largely responsible for the deplorable condition of the live stock industry in the West, and is the principle reason the farmers are devoting practically the whole of their time and energy to the production of grain for export,

And whereas, progress in the live-stock business is under present conditions out of the question, and no material advancement will be made until such time as it is clear to the farmers

return from a certain crop; another piece of land of different quality would perhaps yield a very small return if sowed to the same crop. Finding out the particular class of crops the land is best suited to growing is therefore a very important matter for the wide-awake farmer.

A splendid example of what can be gained by the intelligent adaptation of crops to soil conditions is to be found in the county of Norfolk, Ontario. In certain parts of that county there are considerable areas of sandy land that cannot hope to compete with heavier, richer soils in the growing of wheat and other staple grains. Thus, farmers who attempted to grow these crops found that their profits were not as satisfactory as might have been desired. Some years ago, however, a few men noted that the soil and climate of the county were well suited to growing fruit, especially apples. The Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association was formed and forthwith started on a reputation-making campaign. All members agreed to care for and spray their orchards as stipulated by the rules of the association. Incidentally, too, all fruit was to be marketed through the central

### SHOOTING GAME IN SASKATCHEWAN

The following notice has been sent out by the game guardian for Saskatchewan:

Seeing that the duck shooting season is but a few days distant, the present is an opportune time to remind your readers that some important changes were made in the game ordinance at the last session of the Saskatchewan legislature. It is now necessary that all residents of cities, towns and incorporated villages in the province, who intend to do any shooting this fall, shall first secure a license. This resident's license may be obtained from the local issuer of marriage licenses at a cost of one dollar. Big game licenses may be obtained from the same source for two dollars.

Another important change in the act is that the old guest permit has been abolished. This permit was good for five days among the birds and cost one dollar. Under the amended ordinance non-residents wishing to shoot game birds in Saskatchewan must obtain a six-day non-resident's bird license from the department of agriculture, Regina, or the district game guardian. This license costs ten dollars.

It may be mentioned that in addition to the district game guardians there are now several hundred of voluntary game guardians throughout the province. All members of the R. N. W. M. P. are ex-officio game guardians, as also are councillors of rural municipalities and local improvement districts. Licenses must be shown to game guardians upon request.

### LOCAL SHOWS IN MANITOBA

At the fourth annual fair for Rapid City, held August 10, the entries of stock were large, and the specimens shown a credit to the district. Vegetables, grains, dairy products and fancy work showed up well. A feature of this year's fair was the farmer's green trot. The management is to be complimented on cutting out all fakes. The attendance was good. Some are of the opinion that a two days' show should be held with some good outside attractions.

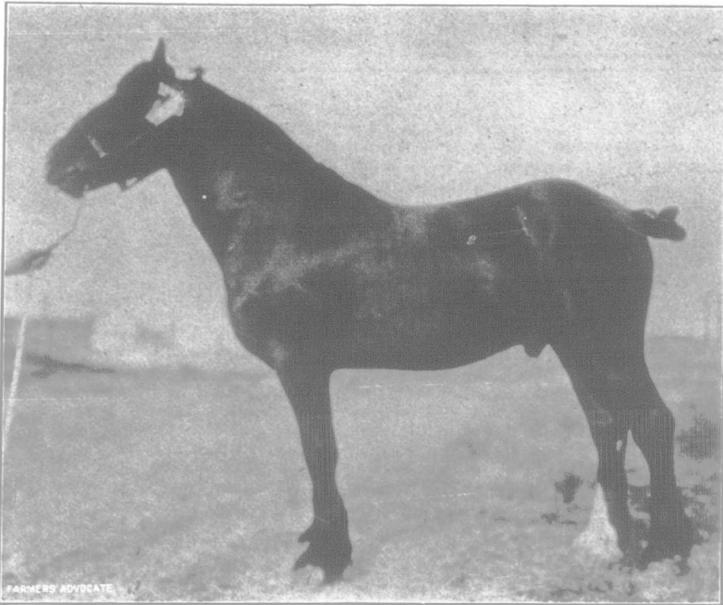
On Friday, August 12, Binscarth held its first fair, and it was a great success, despite the heavy rain in the forenoon. There were over 900 entries in all departments, some 250 of them being for horses. In the large rink, the roots, vegetables, dairy products and fancy work were displayed to good advantage. This display was large, well arranged, and equal to similar shows at older fairs. Mr. McFarlane, of Binscarth, with a span of fine black Percherons, won first in heavy draft horses, and Mr. Murdoch captured first on drivers and colts. Binscarth started right in having a clean show.

At the Strathclair show on August 13 for some reason the attendance was light, but much interest was taken in the judging ring. Horses and cattle were quartered in the fine, large rink; also the other departments. No sheep, swine or poultry were shown. The display of butter and cookery was larger than ever, and in roots and vegetables the specimens were good, but not numerous enough, and shown in a very cramped space. The grey draft team of Arthur Brown, of Oakburn, took first, and his bays in the agricultural class also won the red card.

Prof. W. H. Peters and J. W. Crowe officiated at these fairs to the general satisfaction of all. E. J. R.

### MINIOTA SUMMER SHOW

The third exhibition of live stock and farm produce in the Miniota district has come and gone. Each exhibition excels the former in number of entries and quality of exhibits, and the keen interest taken by the exhibitors make it very interesting, even to the spectators. There were about 1,000 entries. The marked improvement in the horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry from those shown at the first exhibition held in Miniota was sufficient to demonstrate the good work done by this exhibition in stimulating the production of a better class of animals and more of them, and the interest taken by the young people in this phase of farm industry is auguring well for the future prosperity of this



FINE TYPE OF CANADIAN BRED CLYDESDALE STALLION  
This two-year-old, Pride of Cairo, owned by O'Neil, Hodgins & Milne, was placed fourth in a strong class at Winnipeg

that it will be well worth their while to grow and fatten more stock.

And whereas, this most desirable state of affairs can only be brought about by providing the farmer with a stable and remunerative outlet for his meat animals.

And whereas, to obtain the necessary market stability, it is imperative that a modern, scientific, and up-to-date system of meat exporting be established on a sound, business-like, and permanent foundation.

And whereas, to be productive of the greatest possible good to the country as a whole, it is essential the federal government control this important industry from its very commencement.

And whereas, the inauguration of this weighty and far-reaching industry is the only practical method of giving the required confidence to produce and finish stock, and its inception would encourage the production of all kinds of meat animals to an extent few realize this western country is capable of.

Be it resolved, the council of the Edmonton board of trade urgently entreat the federal government to take this matter up and render the necessary assistance towards establishing the industry with all possible speed.

### THE CROP THAT PAYS

No farmer can make the broad statement that one crop pays better than another. The amount of the return depends largely upon the character of the land on which the crop is grown. One kind of land brings the greatest

agency. The results have been little short of phenomenal. The orchard acreage has been largely increased, Norfolk apples are now held as second to none in the markets of the world and the profits have been most gratifying: As a consequence, land values, in the last six years, have doubled.

And this has been accomplished mainly by selecting the crop best adapted to the soil. The work that the Commission of Conservation has undertaken, of classifying lands according to the character of the soil to determine what crops can most profitably be grown is therefore a task of no small importance. If the commission points out the crops that pay the best on different soils, both the farmer and the nation will be the richer for it.

### COST OF BUILDINGS

We occasionally receive queries wanting to know the cost of buildings of certain dimensions or of certain building materials. Since the cost varies according to locality and materials it is often not worth while sending such questions. The better plan is to consult a local builder or contractor.

### UNLOADING WAGON RACK

A reader asks us to publish plan and description of a handy device for unloading a heavy basket rack from a wagon. He would like to make one in which the horses did the work, so that one man could handle it. Readers who have made use of any device for unloading such racks are invited to forward us plans and descriptions of the same. This is a matter that is of interest to many farmers.

## The Gun You Want Is in the Eaton Catalogue

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A safe, close shooting gun that is better by far than the price usually brings. It is fitted with the Greener Cross Locking Bolt, which prevents gun flying open. Extra heavy breech makes smokeless powder a safe load. Our Catalogue shows cut and gives full description. We will be pleased to mail you our new Catalogue free on request.

On pages 229 and 231 of our Fall Catalogue you will find a full assortment of ammunition, shells and supplies of every sort required by the hunter or trapper.

Get a copy of our Fall and Winter Catalogue and make your choice from among over twenty models of English and American manufacture. If you want a thoroughly reliable gun, the Eaton Catalogue will guide you in making a proper selection, and you will know that you are buying at lowest price.

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makes

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED  
WINNIPEG CANADA



prosperous and fertile district.

Interest was not all in the live animals, as shown by the large number of entries in the various classes of farm produce, unexcelled in the larger exhibitions. Then in the home manufacture and fine arts a person could put in a whole day looking over the ladies' department of the show, viewing the bread and butter and other exhibits. In teams the winners were: Heavy draft, C. Craig; agricultural, A. Warren; general-purpose, G. Lidster; carriage, Thos. Irwin; roadsters, R. Lelond.

G. R.

### THE FISHERIES DISPUTE

One of the most important cases that was ever argued before an international court is being tried now by the court at The Hague. It is the long-standing dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to the rights of the latter to fish in Newfoundland waters. Once or twice it has brought the two nations almost to the verge of war, and has been a matter of contention between these countries since the United States became independent. A review of the questions involved is interesting.

They are varied and important. The liberties conferred by the treaty of 1818 were ceded to the "inhabitants" of the United States. The first point to be decided is what is meant by the word "inhabitants." Can vessels flying the American flag employ fishermen not alone residing in the United States, but who may be shipped in Canadian ports or on the high seas off the Newfoundland seaboard, beyond territorial jurisdiction? Newfoundland holds that none but genuine "inhabitants" of the Republic residing in that country and shipped at an American port can be employed, while America takes the position that the flag covers all who may be on board, and that if a ship has her proper papers it is not within the competence of the British or colonial governments to inquire into the nationality of those who may make up her crew.

The second point that arises is what is meant by the liberty to take fish "in common" with British subjects. Does

it give the Americans the same rights in every respect as are enjoyed by the colonists, and if so, does it render Americans liable to the same obligations as are imposed upon British subjects by the colonial fishery laws? In other words, are American fishing vessels and their crews, operating in Newfoundland waters, bound by the local regulations that may be made from year to year by the island parliament? Newfoundland contends that they are so bound, but the United States maintains that any such regulations must be by joint agreement, dictated solely with the object of preserving the fisheries, as if the colony were conceded the right to make regulations of itself, it could so frame them as to destroy the value of the liberties granted to American subjects by treaty.

The third question arising is as to whether inhabitants of the United States are required to report at the custom-houses, pay light or other duties, or be subject to any similar regulations. Newfoundland contends that for the maintenance of her rights of sovereignty, the prevention of smuggling and the carrying out of ordinary jurisdictional powers, she is entitled to require that vessels of every nationality entering her waters must report at custom-houses, and, as they participate in the benefits of her lighthouses and other service should pay light and harbor and similar dues, whereas the United States maintains that American fishing vessels are under no such obligations.

The fourth question is as to where the three marine miles off the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors, mentioned in the treaty of 1818, are to be measured from. This raises once more the whole "headland" question on which there will doubtless now be a definite pronouncement. Britain, as a general thing, maintains that territorial jurisdiction extends seaward for three miles from a line drawn from the outer headlands, no matter how wide the bay that is enclosed may be, and under the exercise of this regulation in bygone days American fishing vessels were seized for fishing in the Bay of Fundy, which is sixty miles across. The

United States, on the other hand, maintains that the three-mile limit should follow the sinuosities of the coast, though in actual practice American authorities did not apply this construction to Boston, New York, and Delaware bays, or other wide inlets on the Atlantic coast.

The fifth question involved is whether Americans have the right to take fish in the bays, harbors and creeks of Newfoundland and the Magdalen Islands, as they admittedly have on the coast of Labrador. Newfoundland maintains that they have not, on the ground that the differing phraseology implies a difference in the liberties conceded, whereas the United States contends that the admitted practice since the treaty of 1818 was negotiated has been for Americans to fish in these inlets.

Such is the international problem that presents itself for solution at The Hague, and its determination will remove the last serious issue that exists between Great Britain and the United States.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

### OWNERSHIP OF LAND—ROAD ALLOWANCE

1. My homestead contains 139 acres odd, the remaining 21 acres supposed to be covered by water. Part of this 21 acres has become dry. To whom does this part belong? If not to me how should I proceed to procure same?  
2. A C. P. R. one-quarter section which was covered by water at the time of survey is now partly dry land. I wish

to procure this land. To whom does it belong and how should I proceed?

3. In putting road allowance around a lake and through my one-quarter section have the municipality the right to cut me off from water?

4. If said road allowance goes through my pasture have the municipality to fence both sides of road?—NOMEN.

Ans. 1.—This will depend on the crown grant. If the crown grant is for 160 acres, when the water dries off the land it will belong to you. If the crown grant is for only 139 acres, then the 21 acres will remain the property of the government. If it is the property of the government, the proper method for you to adopt, is to communicate with the Minister of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, and arrange to procure the remaining 21 acres from the crown. He will inform you what course to pursue.

2. A letter addressed to the land commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg, will obtain the necessary information.

3 and 4. We do not know what right the municipality would have for putting a road allowance in any other place than that allowed by the government. It will be necessary to ascertain where they get their rights from. We should advise consulting a local solicitor on this point. You should bear in mind the fact that if you allow the public to continuously make use of a road over your land, that although they may not have any legal right at the present time, they will in the course of time obtain one and can compel you then to allow them to use a right-of-way over your property irrespective of the present legal position.

### TRANSFERRING PROPERTY TO WIFE

What is the legal proceedings necessary for a man to make over to his wife—property—such as horses, cattle, etc., such property to be legally held by her?—A. M.

Ans.—The proceedings necessary to take are to have a properly drawn bill of sale, which should be registered. A bill of sale of this kind can only be lawfully given if your inquirer is perfectly solvent, and the giving of such property will not make him insolvent.

### CUTTING NEW SEEDING OF RYE GRASS

I sowed a small patch of summer-fallow to Western rye grass the past spring. It has come up very patchy, but is heading out well. Should this be mowed over and left on ground, or can the hay be taken this year? It has been very late growing. It was sowed May 24th.—RYE GRASS.

Ans.—You do not say whether or not the rye grass was sown with grain crop, but we presume it was not. Grass seeded alone on good soil that has been well prepared should form a good top the first season. You will have to use judgment as regards cutting for hay. If it is very long and heavy it would not do to cut it and let it stay there, as it would destroy the grass in places. If you can turn stock in why not use it for pasture, not allowing them to eat it off too bare? Otherwise a good plan would be to scatter more seed on the bare places, run the mower over where it needs cutting and gather up where you consider it is worth while. If the bare places are large it will pay to run the harrows over after scattering the seed. Of course the grass will do itself no harm if allowed to stand. If you decide to use the mower don't wait any longer than you can help.

### KILLING COUCH GRASS

I have a field under summer-fallow. The land is fairly new, only having had four crops, and I find that it contains a very considerable quantity of couch grass in places. I disced the field about May 20 and plowed about June 25. I am now told the discing was a mistake, as the roots should not be cut up. I shall be obliged to plow it again in the fall, as buckwheat plants are too strong to kill with the harrows.

I am advised to be careful not to spread it about the field in harrowing, but I cannot attempt to harrow the patch containing the couch grass alone



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as the trouble is already too much spread about. Can it be destroyed by seeding the field down to grass? If so, how many years would it be necessary to leave the field in grass?—A. J. W.

Ans.—Discussing this question in a former issue, Prof. S. A. Bedford, of Manitoba Agricultural College, says:

"Couch grass is one of the most persistent weeds to be found in this country, and unless eradicated it will soon take possession of any farm. During a dry summer the land may be plowed lightly about the latter end of June, well harrowed, and then cross plowed during July. This will bring a large number of the roots to the surface, where they can be drawn to the surface with the ordinary spike-tooth harrow; or, better still, with a spring-tooth harrow, and then raked up and burned.

"The above plan entails a lot of labor, and can only be carried out successfully during a hot, dry summer. In many respects a much better plan is to plow the land during the first week of June; harrow it once, and sow about three bushels of barley per acre. If the land is moist, the barley will grow up quickly and smother out the couch grass, but to secure success with this plan the soil must not be allowed to get dry before the seed is sown, otherwise the couch grass will get the start and choke the barley.

"Plowing the grass late in the fall and leaving the land rough so as to expose the roots to the winter frosts often destroys many of them.

"Cultivation during damp weather, or when the soil is wet, only helps to spread the roots and increase the pest."

As couch grass belongs to the grass family nothing can be gained by seeding down. The weed would prove to be a more vigorous grower than the desirable pasture grasses.

**STORED OATS SOLD**

I would like some advice about storing grain under the Manitoba grain act, which I think is used here in Alberta. Last spring I stored a car of oats, 1,750 bushels, in an elevator, expecting to sell when prices were better. The drought made the crop very short here and the demand is such that oats are selling for 50 cents per bushel. I asked the elevator company for the return of my oats, but they have shipped them and offer me 37 cents per bushel net or the same amount of oats in Fort William, upon which I would be expected to pay freight. Is there not someone who represents the shippers' interest, to whom I could write for information? Any information you may be able to give will be highly appreciated.—R. W. H.

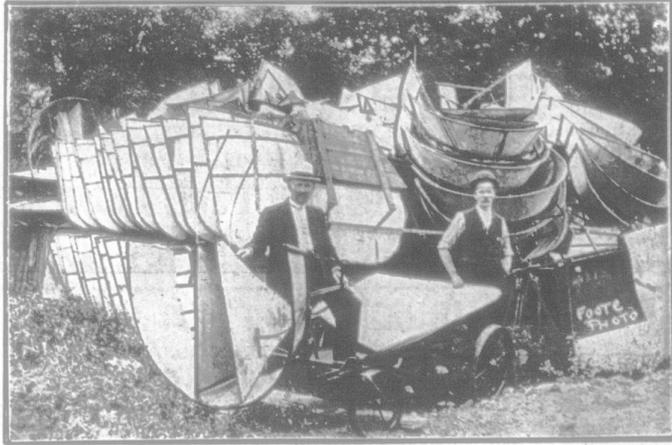
Ans.—Clauses 53 and 58 of the Manitoba Grain Act seem to meet your case. This act holds good in Alberta. It would seem that if the elevator operator did not notify you in writing you have redress. D. D. Campbell, room 526, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, looks after shippers' interests without charge. Here are the two clauses of the act:

53. The person operating any country elevator or country warehouse shall, upon request of any person delivering grain for storage or shipment, deliver to such person therefor a warehouse receipt or receipts, dated the day the grain was received and specifying—

- (a) The gross and net weight of such grain;
- (b) The dockage for dirt or other cause;
- (c) The grade of such grain when graded conformably to the grade fixed by law and in force at terminal points; and,
- (d) That the grain mentioned in such receipt has been received into store.

2. Such receipt shall also state upon its face that the grain mentioned therein has been received into store, and that upon the return of such receipt, and upon payment or tender of payment of all lawful charges for receiving, storing, insuring, delivering or otherwise handling such grain, which may accrue up to the time of the return of the receipt, the grain is deliverable to the person on whose account it has been taken into store, or to his order, either from the elevator or warehouse where it was received for storage, or, if either party so desires, in quantities not less than carload lots, on track at any terminal elevator in the inspection district of Manitoba, on the line of railway upon which the receiving elevator or ware-

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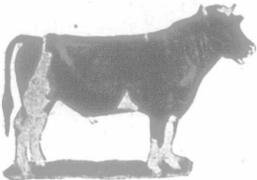
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house is situate, or any line connecting therewith, so soon as the transportation company delivers the same at such terminal, and the certificate of grade and weight is returned.

3. In the case of a country elevator or warehouse on the line of railway formerly known as the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway, or on any line of railway operated therewith, if either party desires such grain to be shipped to a terminal point, it may be delivered on track at the proper terminal elevator, at or adjacent to Duluth.

4. Nothing herein shall prevent the owner of such grain from, at any time before it is so shipped to terminals, requiring it to be shipped to any other terminal than as hereinbefore provided.

5. The operator of any country elevator or warehouse may at any time forward any grain stored in his elevator to any terminal elevator in the inspection district of Manitoba on the same line of railway, or on railways connecting therewith, and on so doing shall be liable for the delivery thereof to its owner at such terminal elevator in the same manner and to the same extent in all respects as if such grain had been so forwarded at the request of the owner thereof: Provided that in case of a country elevator or warehouse on the line of railway formerly known as the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway, or on any line of railway operated therewith, such grain may be delivered on track at the proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth.

2. Such country elevator or warehouse operator on so forwarding the grain shall, without delay, notify in writing, the owner of the grain of such forwarding.

### PAYMENT OF TAXES

A bought 300 acres of land from a company and it was to be clear. After six months A gets notice of taxes for ninety dollars. Does A have to pay taxes or can he take it off next payment?—J. J.

Ans.—A can pay taxes and deduct them from the next payment.

### WILD TOMATO

Is the berry found on native plants, and commonly known as wild tomato, poisonous?—A. A.

Ans.—What is known as the wild tomato belongs to the Solanum family of plants. In this group are potatoes and tomatoes and other edible tubers and fruits. It is not possible to state whether or not what you have is poisonous without having a minute description of plant and fruit or, what is better, a sample.

### NUISANCE GROUNDS

How close to any farm or buildings can the council place a nuisance ground? I would like to know just how far I would be justified in opposing this, if placed where it is talked of, as they have bought land of the C. P. R. one hundred and seventy-five yards from my house.—A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You should oppose the nuisance ground being made where it is as strongly as possible. Your best procedure is to appear before the council and to get as many neighbors as possible to go and support you. The municipality, of course, are, we take it, compelled to have a nuisance ground, but they must place it in a position where it will do the least possible harm to the public.

### COLLECTING RENT FOR HOUSE

A rents a house to B at \$6.00 per month, just a verbal agreement and no stated time as to when the rent should be paid. B has been in possession of the house now for over three months. A has asked B for the rent several times, but B in reply always says he has no money. What steps should A take to secure the rent? B is a working man with a family and is working by the month on a farm. Will A have to give B one month's notice to vacate the house? Can A seize B's household goods for the rent?—S. J.

Ans.—Your proper remedy will be to issue a distress warrant for the amount of rent due, but as seizures are somewhat technical matters, you should either consult a solicitor or employ a regular bailiff who is accustomed to making seizures of this kind.

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**QUESTIONS  
AND  
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**TREATMENT FOR ECZEMA**

Give treatment for eczema on horse.—  
C. H. A.

Ans.—If the hair is long, clip him. Give a thorough washing with warm, strong, soft-soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush, and rub with cloths till dry. Then dress well, twice daily, with a solution of corrosive sublimate, twenty-five grains to a quart of water. Give internally one ounce of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, twice daily, every alternate week, as long as necessary.

**TONIC FOR MARES**

1. A mare foaled June 8 and appears perfectly well but is quite thin, due to a long ride when she was shipped here in May. I tried her with the horse the ninth day and every week since and she will not take the horse. What do you think of her and what would you advise me to do?

2. Another mare six years old has a slight cough and the glands in her throat are swollen and also the cords to about twice the size they should be. She gets oats and water three times a day and feeds mostly on green grass.—  
J. E. F.

Ans.—Your mare being in such poor condition, the various organs of the body are unable to perform their functions in a proper manner, hence she does not come in season because the generative system is in a depleted condition, as are the other organs. Give her the following medicine for two weeks then try her again: Tincture of iron eight ounces, liquor arsenicalis, eight ounces; liquor strychnine, two ounces. Dose two table-spoonful in a pint of cold water as a drench three times a day just before feeding. Feed both mares well, and give each the above medicine, but rub the throat of the mare that coughs with mustard and water, made about the consistency of thick cream. The mustard may be well rubbed into the swollen glands and under the throat every evening for three days, then smear with vaseline to soften the skin.

**HEIFER GIVING MILK**

What is the cause of a cow coming into full milk? I bought a two-year-old heifer about two months ago. She was running in a large herd with about a dozen more and an eight-year-old bull. I began to feed her well intending to sell her for beef, and she has got fat. This week her udder filled up and she is milking fine. As she has appeared to be coming in season regularly and shows no sign of being in calf or having slipped one I am wondering if she will keep on milking or if she had calved or what is the cause. It is evident she has had one calf while in the herd else why would she milk at all, and when I got her home I thought her teats and udder were extra large for a heifer.—**CURIOS.**

Ans.—Since the heifer has been running out with a bull, we must conclude that she has had a calf which was born either dead or alive, and that is the reason she is giving milk. But as we have said before in answering such questions, females of all species of animals have been known to give milk in abundance while yet in the virgin state. This is due to certain physiological, or pathological conditions, which cause the mammary glands to become active, and secrete the lacteal fluid.

**LAME COLT**

Have a colt four years old; have worked him for two years, not too heavy either. He limps on one of his hind feet. It seems to be in thick of the leg or right up in his hip. It is in the left hind leg. When in the barn he always rests on one leg. I let him in the pasture for a few weeks, then one day I hitched him to the buggy and went to town. He walk-

ed there as well as ever, even when going at a good gait, but the next morning was as bad as ever. He eats well at all times but sometimes refuses to drink much water.

Can you tell me what this is and how to treat him? Would it not be a good idea to let him run in pasture for the rest of the season?—**L. G.**

Ans.—From the very meagre information given in your letter of enquiry it is impossible for us to make a positive diagnosis of the cause of the lameness in your horse, but from what we are able to gather we are inclined to the opinion that the case is one of spavin. Examine the hock carefully. You may find an enlargement on the lower part of the joint, on the inside and towards the front of the joint. If you find the trouble there, apply a good

blister as follows: Clip off the hair from over the enlargement and well rub in for twenty minutes an ointment composed of powdered cantharides, two drams; biniodide of mercury, two drams; vaseline, two ounces. Mix well. Tie his head up for 48 hours so that he cannot lie down, or touch the parts with his mouth. After 48 hours wash off the blister and smear with vaseline every three days. Repeat the blister in three weeks if necessary.

**STALLION HAS EDEMATOUS OR DROPSICAL SWELLING OF THE SCROTUM**

I have a five-year-old stallion. I make a point of working my stallions and this one took sick last spring in town where he was with another stallion for a load, under the care of a hired man. It lasted for three days. He was

stiff in the back and had his legs swollen right up to the hips. He got all right and came home after a few days' stay in town. Since then he has been loose in the field with the mares and other stallions, till two weeks ago. Now, we have the stallions in the stable. They are all poor, of course, but this one has fever most all the time (99 degrees Fahrenheit). He has good appetite, and would serve mares if he had a chance. His testicles are very much enlarged, mostly before getting exercise. They get to right size again after two or three hours loose in a corral. The swelling does not feel hot or seem sore, and does not lie in the testicles themselves, but in the envelopes below.—  
**HORSEMAN.**

Ans.—When your horse was taken sick last spring, he had an attack of



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Nothing but the strongest steels and metals have been used throughout. Its mechanical details have been worked out along standard and proven lines, by an automobile engineer who is an acknowledged authority in high-class motor car construction. Nothing has been omitted that is considered desirable or essential to the comfort of the occupants, or the proper performance of the car under any and all circumstances.

**Send for This Illustrated Book**

We want you to read of the mechanical details of the Dominion "Limited" at your own leisure. Send for our book today. Read it over carefully, and if you do not understand some of the mechanical terms, write us, or talk it over with some mechanically-inclined friend. He will tell you that in design and construction the Dominion "Limited" follows the practice of the most successful cars in the world.

**A Brief Outline of the Dominion "Limited"**

A four-cylinder motor, cast en-bloc, capable of 32 to 35 horsepower, with varying speeds of from five to fifty miles an hour and higher, with a full load of passengers. The motor is simple, compact, silent and runs as smoothly as an electric car.

A Magneto ignition system of approved reputation.

A simple, sensitive and easy system of control. Ample annular ball bearings of best steel at every important point. Special forged and heat treated front axle, capable of withstanding the shocks of the roughest roads. Strong frame; long, easy springs and low center of gravity make the roughest roads seem smooth.

But send for the book—today. It will tell you more of the car than we can here.

Dealers are rapidly applying for agency contracts to sell the Dominion "Limited," but there is still much desirable territory, which we will assign to responsible men who are prepared to represent us properly. Write at once for our dealers' proposition.

**Dominion Motors, Ltd.**

38 Dominion Boulevard Walkerville, Ontario.  
We also build Motor Trucks and Delivery Cars.





## FALL BULBS

For outdoor and indoor planting.

Write for catalogue, ready August 25th.

Also have your name added to our Mailing List for Catalogue of "Selected Seeds for Western Canada," ready about January 1st, 1911.

# Steele, Briggs Seed Co

WINNIPEG, CANADA Limited.

## WANTS AND FOR SALE

**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.

**FARM HELP** of every description supplied. Mrs. Johnson-McCler, 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Phone 7752.

**SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS**—I will sell two at bottom price. I will buy any number at market prices, subject to confirmation. E. B. McDermid, Nelson, B. C.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS** sunny, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunderstorms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 34 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

**AGENTS WANTED**—Smart active ladies to take orders in country districts for our famous made-to-order corsets and skirts. Good commission. Apply Robinson Corset and Costume Co., London, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Comox, Vancouver Island cleared farms, bush land, sea frontage in district, all prices. Fine farming country. Good local market, ideal climate. Apply F. R. F. Biscoe, Comox, B. C.

**FOR SALE**—Eight hundred breeding ewes and lambs. Andrew Scott, Crane Lake, Sask.

**WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY.** Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

**FOR SALE**—35 head of registered Hereford cattle—cows, heifers and calves. They are a first-class lot, nearly all from imported bulls—Mighty Ruler No. 1715, Albert No. 80081 John H. Reid, Moosomin, Sask.

**FOR SALE**—A few young pedigreed Yorkshire boars, farrowed April and May. Apply to F. de Pass, Uppingham Farm, Strome, Alberta.

**FOR SALE**—Yorkshire pigs, three months old, \$10.00 each; pedigrees furnished. Grant Bros., Wild Rose Farm, Redvers, Sask.

**FOR SALE**—Re-built Red River special separator, complete with feeder, bagger, weigher, wind stacker and belts. This outfit is worth \$700.00. Will sell at once for \$300.00. Write E. S. Burrow, 555 Burnell Street, Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN**—The imported Clydesdale stallion, Royal Carruchan (2561); registered in Vol. X Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada. For further particulars apply to D. Rowan, Miniota, Man.

### 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. Over this two cents per word.

**LOST IN KILDONAN**, two drivers, one gray pacer, one iron gray trotter. Finder kindly notify Lowery Bros., 925 Main Street.

**STRAYED** from Lot 6, Concession 4, Conmee Township, an aged brown horse with one white hind foot and white on forehead; no shoes on. \$5.00 reward. Address W. Ball, Kakabeka Falls P.O., New Ontario.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

**Rates**—Two cents per word each insertion, cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

**300 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS** \$1.00 and \$1.25 each. J. A. Surprenant St. Pierre, Man.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and 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.

**D SMITH**, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshires hogs and Pekin ducks.

**GUS WIGHT**, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

**McKIRDY BROS.**, Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

**JAMES WILSON**, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls of breeding age for sale. Heifers and cows from fashionable families. These are show animals at breeder's prices. My 320 acre stock farm for sale.

**W. J. TREGILLUS**, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

**HEREFORDS**—Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHEPHERD PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**BROWN BROS.**, Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

**J. MORRISON BRUCE**—Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

**H. W. BEVAN**, Duncans, Vancouver Island, B. C., breeds the best strains of registered Jerseys. Young stock for sale.

**C. G. EULSTRODE**, Mount Farm, South Qu'Appelle, Sask. Breeder of Berkshire swine.

**H. C. GRAHAM**, "Lea Park," Kitcooty, Alta., Scotch Collies and Yorkshires for sale.

"azoturia." The edematous swelling of the scrotum may or may not be the result of his previous illness. Whatever the cause of the dropsical swelling you had better follow out this line of treatment: Internally give morning and evening one dram of iodide of potash. This may be dissolved in two quarts of drinking water, and continued for ten days. Then it should be discontinued for a few days; then repeat as before. Externally, gently rub into the swollen parts, once daily a little iodine ointment. If in about a week the ointment has caused the skin to become rough and sore, discontinue its use for a few days until the skin again becomes normal. Feed him well and allow plenty of exercise. As his general condition improves the swelling will disappear.

### OX HAS LYMPHANGITIS

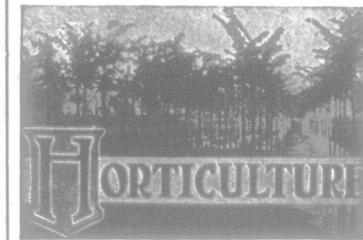
What is wrong with my ox? One morning a few days ago as I turned him out to pasture I noticed that his right hind leg was a good deal swollen from the hock to the foot, but he is only perceptibly lame. Is it all right to work him? What can I do? I have hardly worked him all summer.—C. R. B.

Ans.—Your ox has an attack of lymphangitis, which has been brought about by too liberal feeding of grain. If the swelling is there when you see this reply to your query we advise you to give him a physic of epsom salts, from one to one and a half lbs., according to his size; molasses, one pound; powdered ginger, one ounce. Dissolve all the ingredients in not less than three pints of warm water and give at one dose as a drench. If the leg is sore to the touch, bathe with warm water often.

### COLT HAS SWOLLEN GLANDS IN THROAT

Colt had distemper last spring. Throat swelled and broke outside. Now there are still small lumps in throat. Kindly prescribe.—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The glands in the region of the throat often remain enlarged for a long time after recovery from distemper, but as the colt grows older and matures the swellings become absorbed, and the throat assumes its normal condition. However, you may assist nature by gently rubbing into the swollen glands once daily for a week a little iodine ointment. Discontinue its use for a few days, if the parts become sore.



### PROTECTION OF FORESTS FROM FIRE

The problem of protecting the forests of the country from fires is receiving considerable attention from associations of private owners, associations of lumber companies, State forest wardens, and the National Government, and the United States Department of Agriculture has just issued Bulletin 82, Forest Service, relating to the subject. In spite of all that has been done, however, probably 60 per cent. of the private forests have no adequate system of protection.

There are three classes of forest fires: Surface fires, which burn the surface layer of leaves, dry grass, brush and small trees; ground fires, burning the deep accumulation of vegetable mold; and crown fires, which accompany surface fires and burn the crowns of the trees. Surface fires are the most common and may start under ordinary dry conditions. The severity of the fire, of course, depends largely on the amount of accumulated leaves and brush and the strength of the wind. Surface fires kill seedlings and young trees, but in many cases do not kill the larger trees. Under some conditions

## Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

# Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best HYGIENIC ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Hemorrhoids from Horses and Cattle. **SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.** Impossible to produce scum or blisters. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

# TORONTO EXHIBITION

FROM WINNIPEG AND RETURN

**\$36.90**

Via All Rail

**\$42.60**

Via Lake and Rail

### CHOICE OF ROUTES

Corresponding Low Fares from other points

Tickets on sale Aug. 22 to Sept. 6  
Return Limit Sept. 23, 1910

Full information from local Agent or write  
**R. CREELMAN**,  
Asst. General Passenger Agent  
WINNIPEG, Man.

**FOR SALE** Barred Plymouth Rocks—30 choice yearling hens. S. C. White Leghorns—A few good cockerels Won Championship at Winnipeg Industrial. **C. H. BAIRD**, 265 Portage Ave. Winnipeg

## CHURCH BELLS

CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY

FULLY WARRANTED

**McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.**,  
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.  
Established 1866




### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father or mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

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

## HIGHER RIFLE SCORES

Since the adoption of the Ross Rifle there has been a notable improvement in scores throughout Canada.

Rifle shots handicap their skill who do not provide themselves with a Mark III.

## ROSS RIFLE

The new models are fitted so as to fit the adjustment of the new peep rear sight. Illustrated catalogs and full particulars sent on request.

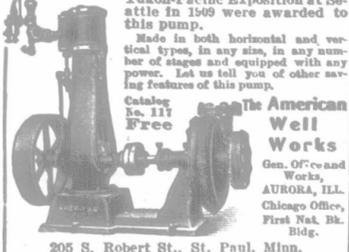
THE ROSS RIFLE CO.  
QUEBEC, P. Q.

## THE GREATEST Money Saver

Cheapest to install, least attention, fewest repairs, highest efficiency and economical and dependable under every condition of service is the

### American Centrifugal Pump

There is not a valve or other get-out-of-order feature about it—just the easiest possible curved flow-lines without a sudden change of direction in passage through the pump, enabling water to be raised with less power than with any other pump in existence. It's the modern way in pumping. There's 41 years of manufacturing experience behind it. All gold medals given to centrifugals at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle in 1909 were awarded to this pump.



205 S. Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.



### Important!

Trinidad Lake asphalt is of vital importance to every roof. Lengthens its life. Saves time, labor, money.

## Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt. Doesn't crack, rot, or break. Gives lasting protection to your home, barn, and all other buildings. The Kant-leak Kleet clamps seams watertight without cement or large-headed nails. Makes laying easier than ever. Saves time. Protects against wind. Gives fine finish. Furnished in rolls of Genasco, when ordered. Look for the trademark. Ask your dealer for Genasco. Mineral or smooth surface. Highest award, Seattle, 1909. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

### THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

#### PHILADELPHIA

New York San Francisco Chicago

Cross-section, Genasco Smooth-surface Roofing  
Trinidad Lake Asphalt  
Asphalt-saturated Wool felt  
Trinidad Lake Asphalt

F. H. McGavin Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

T. M. DALY, K. C. R. W. McCLURE  
W. M. CRICHTON E. A. COHEN

## DALY, CRICHTON & McCLURE

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS  
Office: CANADA LIFE BUILDING  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

they may kill everything in the area which they cover. Ground fires occur only when the vegetable mold has become thoroughly dry. They burn slowly, but with intense heat, and are exceedingly difficult to extinguish. They have been known to burn all winter, creeping along under a deep layer of snow. Ground fires usually destroy all trees, killing the tissues of the roots, and the trees die and are blown down. Crown fires almost invariably accompany surface fires and occur only when the woods are very dry and there is a high wind. Usually all trees are killed. Sometimes, however, where there are a great many hardwoods in mixture with coniferous trees, single trees or groups of trees may escape injury.

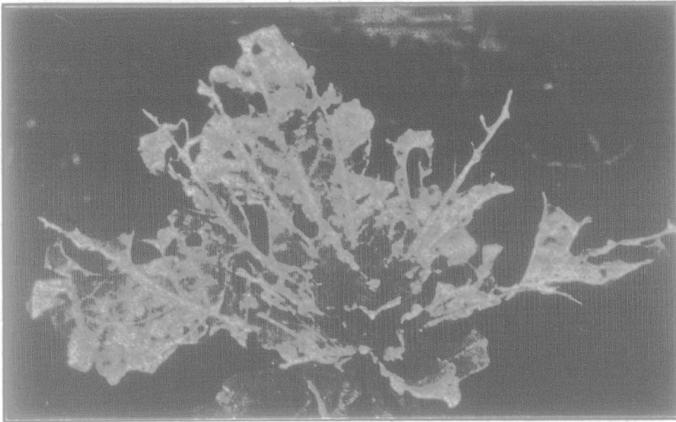
As the value of lumber and of the forests increases and the necessity of protecting them from fires as far as possible becomes appreciated, the owners and the different organizations controlling the forests are using every means of securing them against destruction by a thorough patrol system, organized fire-fighting squads with tools and equipment for extinguishing fires located at accessible points, by constantly warning the public against the careless use of fire, and by every other available means. The number of forest guards on the national forests is inadequate for the work, in some cases a single man having the responsibility of protecting 100,000 acres, whereas in most places there should be at least one guard for every 10,000 acres. Prussia has a guard for every 1,700 acres.

### FORESTRY REPORT

The annual report of the Canadian Forestry Association for the current year (1910) has just been issued, and is now being mailed to members of the association. In addition to a report of the business meeting of the association a full report of the convention held in Fredericton, N. B., in February last, is contained in the volume. All papers read are given in full, and much of the ensuing discussion as well. Much valuable information is contained in regard to the protection of the forest from fire, the wood pulp industry, the education of professional foresters or forest engineers and many other aspects of forestry. Requests for copies of the report should be addressed to Jas. Lawler, Secretary Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, Ont.

This association is doing a good work. Among the worthy objects of the directors are the following:

1. The exploration of the public domain, so that lands unsuitable for agricultural purposes may be reserved for timber production.
2. The preservation of the forests for their influence on climate, soil and water supply.
3. The promotion of judicious methods in dealing with forests and woodlands.
4. Reforestation where advisable.
5. Tree-planting on the plains, and on streets and highways.
6. The collection and dissemination of information bearing on the forestry problem in general.



Green worms riddled this cabbage and hundreds of others in the same field in three days. Poisoned resin-lime mixture was used and destroyed the pest promptly.

### FIGHTING CABBAGE WORMS

At the C. P. R. farm in Springfield municipality this season trouble has been experienced with the green worm destroying cabbages and cauliflowers. When the pests were first noticed pyrethrum powder was used, but it seemed to have lost its strength. At any rate the worms were not killed.

Then the farm manager, T. H. Tweltridge, began to search for something more reliable. He located bulletin 141, of the New York Experiment Station in which a poisoned resin-lime mixture was recommended. The destructive worms had a three-day start and many plants were badly riddled. The mixture referred to did the work. Here it is: Make a stock solution as follows: Pulverized resin, 5 lbs.; concentrated lye, 1 lb.; fish oil, or any cheap animal oil except tallow, 1 pint; water, 5 gallons.

Prepare for use as follows: Stock solution, 1 gallon; water, 16 gallons; milk of lime, 3 gallons; Paris green, one-quarter pound.

This preparation can be applied easily by a hand sprayer. The resin and lime helps to make the poison adhere.

In making the stock solution the oil, resin and one gallon of water are placed in an iron kettle and heated until the resin is soft. Then the solution of concentrated lye is added and all stirred. Then add four gallons more water and allow it to boil until the mixture unites with cold water making a clear amber-colored liquid. Add enough water to make five gallons and you have a stock solution ready for making the spraying mixture for field work. In case there are only a few plants to treat smaller quantities can be used of each ingredient.

### FRUIT CROP REPORT

Dominion Fruit Crop Report No. 3, covering July, says that continued dry weather in Ontario and Quebec during the last week of June and the forepart of July shortened the strawberry crop. The drought affected other small fruits to some extent, particularly raspberries, but heavy showers later in the month improved conditions greatly, though rain came too late to prevent a heavy drop in apples. The weather in the maritime provinces has been rather wet, with alternate hot and cold spells. The weather in British Columbia has been very hot and dry.

British Columbia is credited with a heavy crop of pears, especially Bartletts. Peaches are reported a fair crop both in Ontario and British Columbia. In the Pacific province, however, it is said to be an off year for Early Crawfords. Ontario grape vineyards promise a medium to full crop.

Speaking of markets the report says there is a good demand from the Northwest. One disturbing feature there will be the competition of Washington, Oregon and California. The better organization of sellers will, no doubt, also aid in a proper distribution from the larger points of production.

Correspondents agree that good prices have been maintained for all fruit marketed so far this season, and are looking forward confidently to a fairly good season. The apple buyers are already on the move in Ontario, but there has not been sufficient selling to fix prices. One point is certain, that all No. 1 apples and pears will find a ready sale, both early and late. Early apples now offered in local markets as well as in the Northwest are finding a ready market at good prices.

## HAD TRIED MANY REMEDIES FOR CONSTIPATION

FOUND NONE TO EQUAL

### Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills

Constipation is one of the most prevalent troubles the human race is subject to, and is the greatest cause of many of our ailments. Keep the Bowels open and you will very seldom be sick.

Mrs. M. Bell, 467 Harris St., Vancouver, B.C., writes:—"I had tried many remedies for Constipation and never found any so satisfactory as your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills.

We always keep them in the house and would not be without them.

"I recommended them to a neighbor and she is highly enthusiastic about them, as her's is a very difficult case, and she expected no good results from them. You may imagine her surprise and gratification when she found that they completely cured her."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK LINE**

BETWEEN  
**Chicago & Eastern Canada**  
AND THE  
**DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE TO NEW YORK**  
Via Niagara Falls

THROUGH COACHES AND PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS

Steamship Tickets, Cook's Tours  
Quebec S. S. Co.  
Special Tours to the Mediterranean  
Bermudas and West Indies.

For rates, reservations, time tables, and full information, apply to  
**A. E. DUFF**  
General Agent Passenger Department  
Portage Ave., Phone Main 7000  
Winnipeg, Man.

## SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the  
**KOOTENAYS**  
New map now ready giving particulars of

## IMPROVEMENTS

New prices and terms. Many Lots all ready for Spring work. Trees growing. Write for particulars to

**The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit Company, Ltd.**  
NELSON B. C.

## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

### LEASING OF LANDS

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

**McDonald's Yorkshires**



A few fine, long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April, from prize winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.  
A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.



**Melrose Stock Farm**  
SHORTHORNS  
CLYDESDALES

Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three years old.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS,  
Oakner P. O., Man. On the G. T. P.

**SHORTHORNS**  
**Great Private Sale**

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars, also prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

R. W. GOSWELL, Star Farm,  
Box 1283, Saskatoon, Phone 375  
C. P. R., O.N.R., G. T. P.

**ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM**

Ormsby, P. Que.  
Importation and breeding of High-Class Clydesdales a specialty.  
Special importations will be made for breeders at minimum cost. My next importation will arrive about 1st June.  
DUNCAN McEACHRAN

**MIDDLETON'S**  
Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths



Stock of 800 to choose from. Prices from \$7.50 up. Inquiries given immediate attention.  
Address

H. A. MIDDLETON, BERGEN, MAN., or  
E. G. MIDDLETON, 154 Princess St., Winnipeg

**The J. C. Ranch**

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A carload of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show-ring champion or a range stallion.

JOHN CLARK, JR.  
Box 32, Gleichen, Alta.

**Messrs. Hickman & Scruby**

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England  
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. C. L. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.



**J. C. POPE**

Regina Stock Farm  
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.



**Glencorse Yorkshires**

ALSO FOR SALE!  
Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kof (7158) and litter of registered Sable Collie puppies.

Glén Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH

2 Clydesdale Colts Cheap  
Yorkshire Pigs \$8.00 each  
Best strains of Breeding  
J. BOUSFIELD, Prop. MacGREGOR, Man.

**APPLE PACKING**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The apple season is now at hand, and with it all the cares of picking, grading and boxing the fruit to the best advantage. As the happy time has not yet come when we can get our apples packed for us, as they do in Oregon, by gangs of expert packers, we have to endeavor to become experts ourselves.

The Fruit Marks Act is very stringent, but even so, we should try, for the sake of the good name of our province, of our orchard and of ourselves to see to it that we are even more particular in our pack than the act requires. For both fancy and No. 1 grade the apples should all be perfect specimens, and undue advantage should never be taken of the percentage allowance of inferior fruit, which is merely intended to avoid any hardships to an orchardist, through unintentional mistakes made by an honest and rapid packer.

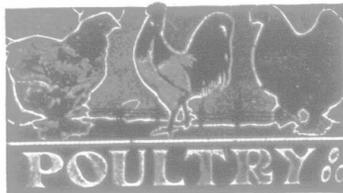
The Ottawa authorities have further issued a useful bulletin on apple packing, which deserves close study, and which gives most of the information needful to become an expert packer. But there are a few facts outside of this worthy of mention. Wrapping the individual apple not only protects the fruit, but prevents the rapid spread of rot or other disease, which, without it, would permeate the box with little delay.

Since the stalk end of the apple is the one least injured by bruising, and the blossom end the most, the fold of the wrapping paper should come over the latter to help in protecting it. The stalk end should also be placed next to the wood of the box, where there is most danger of bruising.

The diagonal or offset pack is always preferable to the straight pack, for, whereas in the former each apple nests between those of the rows above and below it, in the straight pack they all rest directly on the tops of one another, in which position bruising is most likely to occur.

Apples, as well as every other kind of fruit, should be cooled before packing, and, to allow for shrinkage, each box should be "crowned." That is, whilst at the ends of the box the fruit is flush with the top, at the middle the fruit should be three-quarters of an inch above it, sloping down regularly to each end. Thus slackness (which is fatal) is avoided, and bruising does not occur, as it would if the crowning were excessive. Too much care cannot be taken that the boxes are correctly marked, both as to quality and variety, as called for by the act.

B. C. W. J. L. HAMILTON.



**POULTRY**

Eggs of American breeds average about 24 ounces to the dozen; the Mediterranean class from 22 to 26 ounces, and the Asiatics from 24 to 30 ounces.

**EXPERIMENTS WITH HOUSES**

At the agricultural experiment station of Maryland, U. S. A., an interesting line of investigation has been started. The station is conducting a series of experiments to determine the influence of different styles of houses on the domestic fowl. It is intended that these experiments shall be conducted over a term of years so that the influence on succeeding generations of fowls may be judged. Investigations were started in 1907, and the bulletin giving results of the first and second year's work has been issued. Six different styles of houses are being used: the tight house, glass front house, cloth front house with hooded



**HOLSTEINS**

High-class stock for sale. Young bulls of breeding age. Females from record of merit cows. Our stock are heavy producers from some of the best blood found in America. Write us for particulars.

MICHEENER BROS.  
Red Deer Alta.

**Kendall's Spavin Cure**



The cure that saves horsemen and farmers millions of dollars every year.

It is known the world over as the one certain, reliable remedy for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths and any Lameness.

Cases just developing and old, stubborn sores and swellings readily yield to the wonderful curative powers of this famous remedy.

Orangeville, Ont., Dec. 21, '08

"We had a horse which was getting very lame on account of a Spavin. I was anxious about him as we could not work the beast when we most needed him.

Our teamster saw Kendall's Spavin Cure in the store and tried it.

I am pleased to say he had success as the horse has stopped limping and is doing his day's work."

W. A. NICHOLSON.

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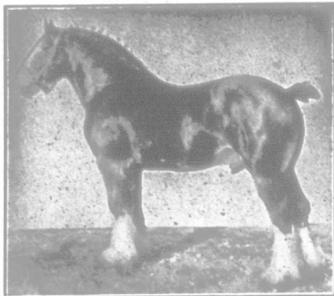
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Made for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 horses. The HEIDER 4-horse PLOW Eveners works four horses abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow. Works free, no side draft, all horses pull equal. We make clevises to attach our Eveners to all plows. HEIDER 3-horse Wagon Eveners for wagon, measure spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. GO TO YOUR DEALER, if he can't supply you don't accept any other. Write us for catalog and we will tell you where to get them. We also make Wagon Doubletrees, Single-trees, Neck Yokes, etc. Insist on getting HEIDER'S if you want the best in EVENERS

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roost and open front without hooded roost. Each pen is 15 feet square, and doors and inside fixtures are exactly the same in each.

The following conclusions are a summary of the data obtained from the work with the first generation. The experiment is in progress at the present time, and will be continued for several generations.

(1) That the cost of tight double-walled construction is greater than that of any other type. In the experiment here discussed it was found that the fertility and hatching quality of eggs were very much better in fresh-air houses of less expensive construction.

(2) So far as the present data indicates, the general health of the adult fowls was not seriously impaired by environment conditions.

(3) The amount of food eaten by the fowls does not appear to be influenced by housing conditions.

(4) The present data indicates that egg production is largely influenced by the action of individual hens, rather than by environment conditions. This, of course, applies to the first generation. It may be found that future generations will show a more definite variation in favor of the fresh-air houses, or vice-versa.

(5) That the fertility and hatch ability of eggs is much better in the open and cloth-front houses, where the fowls are allowed free access to yards or range. This is more noticeable in the second year of the first generation, and additional data not included in this paper shows a wide variation in favor of these conditions.

(6) That the progeny of fowls in fresh-air houses, having free access to yards or range, are more resistant to disease than those of the fowls which are maintained in houses of other construction, and not having the liberty of the yards during the breeding season.



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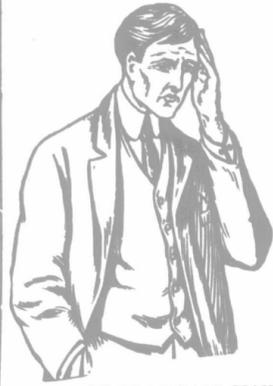
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Years-count for nothing if you have the vitality. You can feel young all your life where there is ample nerve force to back your courage. Let me make you a "HEALTH BELT MAN." Let me supply you with that vim, vigor and manly strength which conquers all obstacles. A man at 60 should be in the prime of life; early decline unfits you for the world's work. I have talked with more than 100,000 debilitated men; the lack of vital vigor is responsible for most failures; you can't command the attention and admiration of women or even men if you lack personal vitality. My HEALTH BELT fills you full of vital force; it strengthens weakened parts; it gives you courage to meet squarely any eyes which may look into yours. You become as attractive in your personal influence as the strongest, most full-blooded man you know. Thousands upon thousands have been cured by

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If you are sick and discouraged and have failed in your search for relief with no result, try my Belt. If it fails to cure you it costs you nothing. Reasonable security is all I ask. Remember my terms are

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The only way to cure anything is to help Nature. Drugs don't do that. Nature will cure when she has the power—electricity.

Electricity is Nature's medicine. It cures by giving strength, nourishment to the body. It removes the cause of disease by supplying to the body the force it lacks, enabling every organ to perform its work properly, and when every organ is in a healthy condition there can be no pain or sickness.

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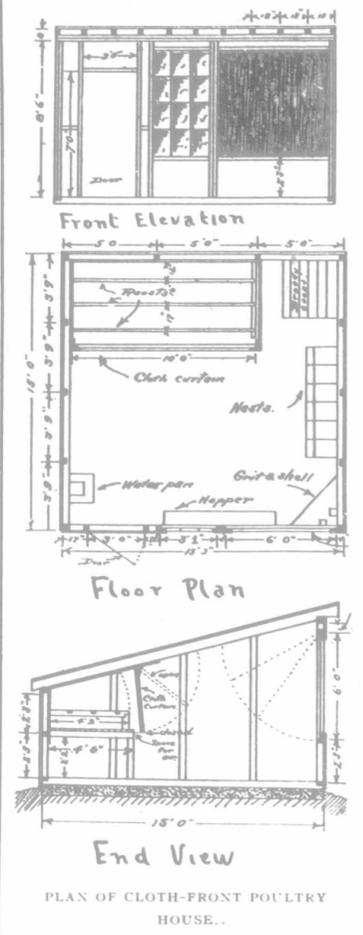
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**PLAN OF HOUSE WANTED**  
 EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:  
 Have heard the cloth-front poultry house highly recommended, and would like some information regarding the same. Is it an advisable type of house to build in this country? Could you publish plan showing style and method of construction of such a house?  
 —Mrs. E. M. S.

Ans.—Cloth-front houses are not generally used in this country, nor is their use advised by poultry experts. A. W. Foley, poultry expert for Alberta in his bulletin on poultry raising, neither commends nor condemns this style of house, merely stating that some are in use in Alberta, but data concerning them are not sufficient to base conclusive opinions on. We have had readers in Alberta as well as in Manitoba and Saskatchewan write us in commendation of the cloth-front house. The plans published herewith are from the bulletin of the Maryland Experiment Station, and show the style of cloth front house in use at that station



in the experimental work being carried on to determine whether or not the kind of house has any influence on the fowls housed in them or of succeeding generations of birds.

The term "cloth-front house" means a house that is open during the day, but protected by a cloth curtain at night. In the front of the pen there is one window 3 x 6 feet and an opening 6 x 6 feet. The bottom of the opening is 2 feet 6 inches from the floor, and extends close up to the eaves. A wooden frame covered with unbleached sheeting, is fitted to the opening. This curtain is hinged at the top, and swings in when open. The window is stationary, and is used as a source of light when the curtain is down.

The part of the pen which is taken up by the hooded roost is sealed on the inside of the studs and rafters, making a 4-inch dead-air space around the ends, back and ceiling of the roost. The front of the roost is covered with a cloth curtain, which is hinged at the top, and hooded to the rafters when not in use. This curtain does not fit tight against the floor of the roost, but is left open about 2 inches for ventilating purposes.

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There is no cure for bilious headache, torpid liver and indigestion that can be compared to Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills for prompt and certain results. This has been proven by so many thousands of letters published from time to time that everybody should know it by this time.

Mr. Fred Hinz, Bradhagen, Perth Co., Ont., writes: "I don't like to have my name in the papers, but feel out of justice to suffering humanity I should tell others of the good I obtained from Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills and Ointment."

"For years I was troubled a great deal with sick headaches and was often so bad that I could not work. Being advised to try Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills I did so and can say they have brought about a complete cure. From the first I found that one pill cured my headache quickly every time. I was also a victim of itching piles and found Dr. Chase's Ointment the most satisfactory treatment I ever used. It brought relief almost instantly."

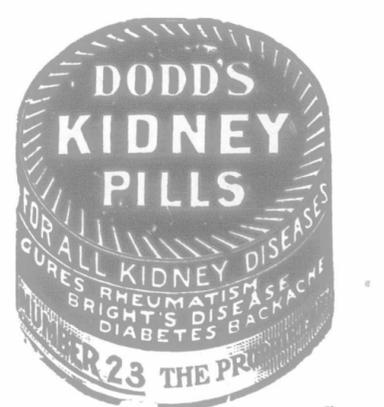
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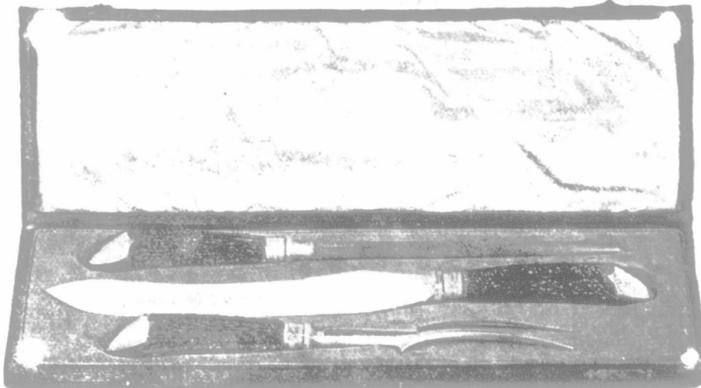
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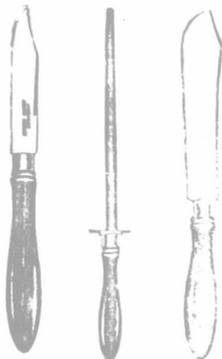


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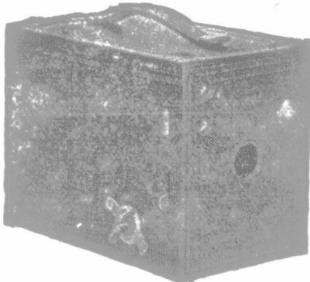
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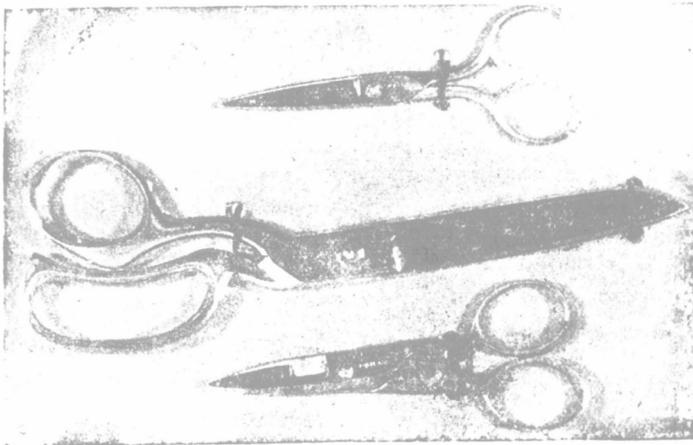
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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

# Farmer's Advocate

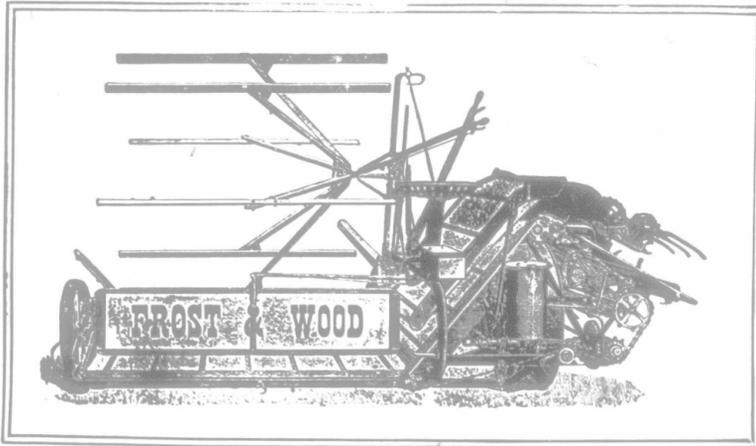
OF WINNIPEG LIMITED

## Absolutely Dependable

Strong  
Foundation

Roller  
Bearings

Light Draft



Automatic  
Force Feed

Sure Knotter

Runs Easily

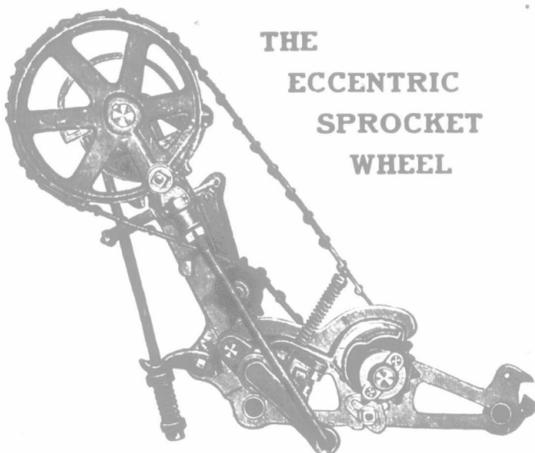
# FROST & WOOD

## Improved Binders

**"DEPENDABILITY"** practically sums up the whole question about a Binder. When your crops need harvesting, you must have a machine that will do your work quickly and efficiently without a hitch from start to finish. And that machine is the Frost and Wood Binder—it is built in one of the largest factories in Canada where farm implements of the highest quality are being constantly improved—all that is latest and best has been put into this one successful Binder.

**ROLLER BEARINGS** of generous size fit neatly and accurately in their boxes and the liberal way in which we have equipped this machine with this class of bearings accounts for its remarkable light draft and also ensures very small cost for repairs.

**AUTOMATIC FORCE FEED.** Our Binder is capable of elevating whatever the machine cuts—from lightest to the heaviest grains. The upper canvas on the elevator is so arranged that it will grip the straw as it is delivered from the platform. Hard to explain without an illustration but our booklet "Binder Facts" gives all details. Can we send you this book?



THE  
ECCENTRIC  
SPROCKET  
WHEEL

**NOTICE** that three of the arms of the Sprocket Wheel are shorter than the other three which accounts for greater power and speedier work.

When the grain is being compressed and tied, the packer arms require all the power they can get to make tight sheaves and the chain which drives the Eccentric Sprocket is then pulling over the long arms of the wheel, exerting a steady powerful draw. After the bundles are compressed and tied the chain has reached the short arms of the Eccentric Sprocket and must therefore travel faster, thus the bundles are discharged quickly and everything is ready again for another bundle to be compressed, tied and discharged. Actual experience in the field has proved the superiority of this action on our Binder.

**A SURE KNOTTER.** Before any of our Binders leave the factory we try them out thoroughly in all kinds of grain. We make it a point to see that all sheaves are tied securely and that there are no "misses" and no waste of twine. The binding attachment can be regulated to tie any size sheaf—we will guarantee the efficiency of this knotter in every particular.

**THE MAIN DRIVE WHEEL,** that generates the power, cuts, elevates and ties the grain is a substantial piece of machinery capable of standing the heaviest strain it may be put to. It has a double row of spokes arranged on the "staggered" principle with the centres securely held in the wheel hub casting and with ends firmly fastened through the rim—absolutely no chance of them working loose. The large Angle-steel Mud-hugs rivetted to the outside of the rim prevent the wheel from skidding on soft ground or dry slippery stubble—the wide tire makes work easy under all conditions.

**OTHER GOOD POINTS.** You could not wish for a sturdier, stronger foundation than we put on our Binder—in fact the whole machine is built for hard wear and tear and time and experience have demonstrated that the Frost and Wood Improved Binder is positively the strongest and most durable machine of its kind in Canada. Don't fail to see one of our Agents' dealers or write them direct for further particulars and booklet—it will save you both time and money.

SEE THE COCKSHUTT—FROST & WOOD AGENT

**COCKSHUTT** PLOW COMPANY LIMITED **WINNIPEG**

BRANDON

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON