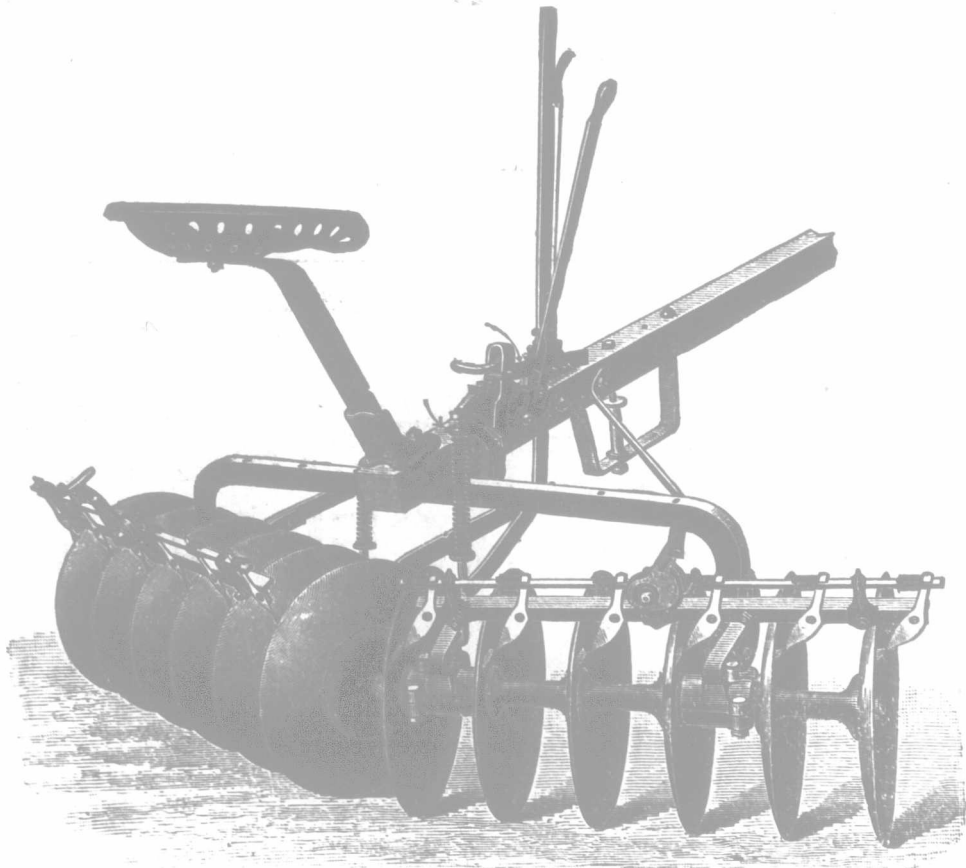


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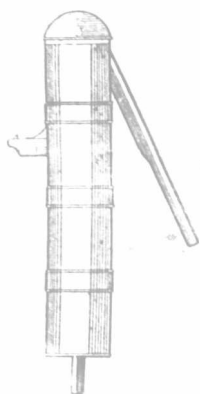
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AGRICULTURE IN HUNGARY.

Recently published statistics show the importance of the agricultural resources of Hungary in the material prosperity of the country. The area of the country which is annually sown with corn amounts to 13,200,000 hectares, or 32,618,000 acres; orchards, etc., cover 400,000 hectares, or 988,440 acres; vineyards, 200,000 hectares, or 499,220 acres; and pasture 4,200,000 hectares, or 10,378,620 acres. The principal products of the soil are wheat, maize, rye, barley and oats, the production of which during last year, according to the official estimate, was: wheat 198 million bushels, rye 57 million bushels, maize 164 million bushels, oats 78 million bushels, and barley 68 million bushels. It is evident that in a country so extensive as Hungary the soil has not everywhere the same fertility; the mountainous regions to the north and east are in particular less fertile than the rest of the country, and this explains the fact, which is often the subject of remark but is rarely understood, that the yield per hectare is much less in Hungary than in many other countries. Wheat is cultivated in Hungary on land which, in France, for example, would not yield a sufficient return to be profitable. Moreover, a considerable proportion of the area sown with corn is not manured, the peasant relying solely on the fertility of the soil and the favor of the elements. In the central plain, which extends from Budapest to Temesvar, there are numerous farms where a yield of 35 hectolitres per hectare is obtained, but there are also some where the yield is no more than 9 hectolitres; in this way the average yield for the whole country is considerably diminished. As regards the quality of the cereals produced, Hungary occupies a high position amongst the grain-producing countries of the world, her wheat and barley being especially esteemed.

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A shooting party, putting up at Amos Libby's Maine camp, found their sport much interfered with by rain. Still, fine or wet, the old-fashioned barometer that hung in Amos's general room persistently pointed to "set fair." At last one of the party drew his attention to the glass. "Don't you think now, Amos," he said, "there's something the matter with your glass?" "No, sir, she's a good glass an' a powerful one," Amos replied, with dignity, "but she ain't moved by trifles."

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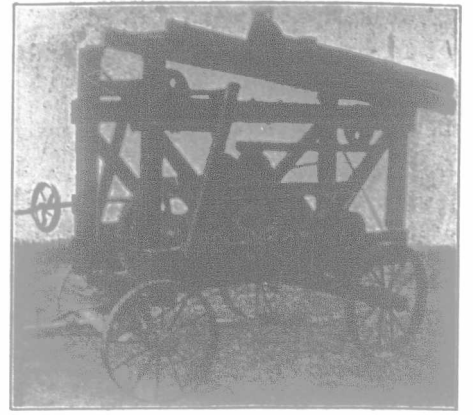
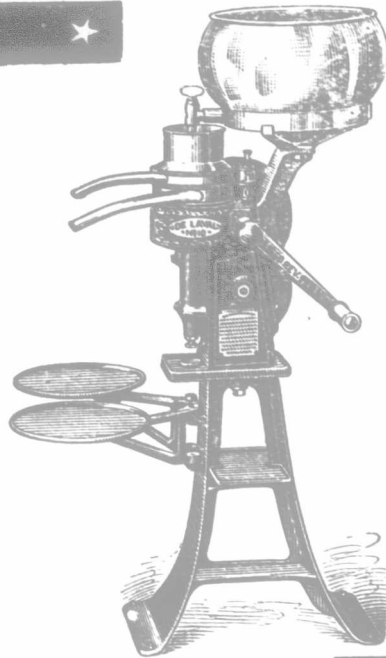
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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

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July 1, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLIII. No. 823

EDITORIAL

Money and Interest.

Our remarks on the subject "Dallying with the Currency" have brought forth some protest from the class who believe that by increasing the actual amount of bill, silver and gold, that ordinarily circulates the difficulties of a financial stringency will be overcome. This opinion arises from the belief that money itself is a commodity of intrinsic value, and by not grasping the fact that it is simply a token of so much goods or work. To increase the bulk of money in circulation at any given time, would supply to make it less valuable and consequently, more of it would be required to buy a given amount of goods or engage a certain amount of labor.

There are those who believe also with one of our correspondents that it is an injustice for a merchant to insist upon cash from a poor customer, that is a customer without much security, while allowing a well-to-do man credit. But here again one must consider more than the mere matter of immediate convenience. Eventually things must be paid for. The man who pays for his goods at the time of purchase discharges his whole obligation, while the man who takes credit not only pays for the goods he gets, but in the end, must also pay for the credit he gets. True there are instances where the merchant does not charge extra, but in these cases the merchant himself must bear the cost of the use of his money (which is a matter of his own option), and therefore, his object would be to get as many as possible of his customers to pay cash.

As to the relative desirability of the cash or credit system, there can be no two opinions. In wholesale transactions there are men and firms able to pay cash and these get certain discounts, consequently they are in a position to sell cheaper than those of their competitors who have to wait until they sell their goods before they can pay for them, and in the meantime cannot take advantage of cash discounts. In the retail trade at country points it would much improve conditions if all purchases were for cash or, what is the same thing, at thirty days credit. While credit extends, the value of the merchandise always demands interest and therefore cash payments effect the saving of interest which is an economy that all should practise.

Alcohol a "Trust Buster."

Upon the subject of alcohol for fuel and light, which has been broached several times in these columns, and which a Calgary correspondent writes upon again in this issue, we have noticed some further information. A writer in the "Saturday Evening Post" Philadelphia, says:

The first feature of an alcohol stove or lamp that impresses the observer is the small size of its fuel reservoir. One of the German stoves, for instance, with two burners like those of gas stove is capable of cooking a meal, consuming only two-fifths of a pint of alcohol an hour. It will heat water and do other work of light character at the rate of one-sixth of a pint, bringing cost down to about a cent and a quarter an hour. One quart of alcohol in a special lamp gives a 150-

candle incandescent light for twelve hours. A 525-candle lamp burns sixteen hours with a gallon, lighting a large interior like a riding academy. Alcohol is intensely hot as a fuel, so that in a family of three persons all the cooking has been done for an entire month with three gallons, at a wholesale cost of \$1.10, as against four dollars for the same work from anthracite coal."

Denatured alcohol in Germany sells for twenty-seven cents a gallon in barrel lots, and at this price is effective in keeping the cost of gasoline and kerosene below the figures paid for these commodities on this side of the Atlantic where they are produced.

To secure this fuel for use in Canada it will be necessary for the government to remove the restrictions upon its manufacture, and for some one to go into making of alcohol stoves and lamps. Obviously this latter will not be done until some move is made in government circles, and this is one of the reforms that farmers particularly should urge. Alcohol can very easily be made from farm products, potatoes being mostly used in Germany, and gallon for gallon it is by long odds cheaper than gasoline.

A Buried Treasure.

The annual excursions conducted by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, to the Experimental Farm at Indian Head will be held this year on July 29th and 30th.

MANITOBA LISTEN

In Saskatchewan the excursions have been well patronized and much useful information acquired from the various demonstrations about the farm, and much enjoyment extracted from the outing. In Ontario similar excursions are run to the experimental farm and agricultural college at Guelph, and in many states an annual visit to the State agricultural college or demonstration stations is arranged for.

Manitoba is behind the times. We have right here in the postage stamp province one of the most unique and carefully managed experimental farms on the continent. The work that is being done there is watched with interest all over the world. Last winter the superintendent conducted most valuable experiments in cattle feeding. The grounds are planted in prodigious profusion with the various plants and shrubs that are already acclimatized, or that may be acclimatized in Manitoba. Brandon is the pivot point of the agricultural activities of the province, and to quite an extent of the whole west. The citizens are utilizing every effort to bring people into their city. In the councils of the provincial government the wishes of Brandon always receive careful and weighty consideration, which is due the second city of the province. Why then has this excellent opportunity of showing to the people of the whole great west, the attractions, achievements and endowments of the famous Wheat City been neglected? Ask the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Brandon people arouse. Use the influence at your command to secure for your city, excursion train loads of admiring and appreciative farmers who as a result of their visit will return to their homes encouraged and equipped to pursue the science of agriculture to the limits of enlightened intelligence.

The Office of the Alberta Live Stock Commissioner.

The duties that will attach to the office of the newly appointed live-stock commissioner for Alberta are as yet not very clear. The purpose which the government had in mind when the position was created, was that the commissioner should be of assistance to the small cattle grower who desired to forward his own stock to the British market, but who is prevented from doing so now because of the difficulties in his way, difficulties artificial as well as natural. It is to aid the small shipper in overcoming the so-called artificial obstacles that the commissioner will likely concern himself. The manner in which they will be overcome will be a matter of detail to be worked out by experience. As matters stand at the present time the small shipper is seriously handicapped if he attempts to ship his own stock through. By a small shipper we mean the man with more than one car and less than a trainload of stock. His shipment is delayed in transit. His cars are run on slow freight time, sidetracked frequently and oftentimes arrive at port too late to catch the steamer in which space is contracted for. The cost of shipping a small bunch of steers is necessarily a trifle more per head than the cost of handling a train load, but the extra cost to the average individual small shipper is out of all proportion to what a reasonable increase in shipping cost ought to be. In addition to this the regular shipper gets sometimes what practically amounts to special privileges. He is, in the "know" and able to profit from past experiences while the small man is bucking up against a new game and generally has to play his part with loaded dice.

Now one of arguments always advanced by the cattle producer is that the middleman gets too large a share of selling price of the stock. He contends that if the facilities for shipping could be employed by him in forwarding his own stock and anything like a square deal handed out to him, the middleman, the buyer, could be largely eliminated and all the profit accruing from the business would return to the man who produced the stuff. In a large sense this is true. One reason that the cattle industry of Alberta is in an unsatisfactory condition from the producer's standpoint is that his distance from market and the difficulties that confront him on the way to that market, almost force him to dispose of his stock to the large shippers, who being in a position to dictate terms of almost any kind they wish, get the stock for about whatever they care to pay for it.

The work of the live-stock commissioner will take form in aiding the small shippers to get their stock through as expeditiously as the larger shippers are enabled to handle theirs. He will arrange with farmers and cattlemen to make up trainloads of stock, see that the shipments get a good run to port of embarkation, arrange for space on the cattleboats, and because he represents a large number of individual shippers, will be able to handle stock as cheaply as the larger exporter are able to manage theirs. Whether the plan will work out exactly as it is outlined here is not yet certain, but in general this is a portion of the work which Mr. Stevens will undertake as live-stock commissioner for

Alberta. Other work no doubt will arise as the business gets underway.

The outstanding weakness of the whole scheme will likely be the cattlemen themselves. In order that the commissioner may be of service the small shippers must be willing to make use of him, and not to be dissuaded into turning their stock over to somebody else after arrangements are made to ship them right through. The commissioner, if this plan is tried, must arrange for transportation and steamer space. He can do that only on a guarantee that a certain number of cattle will be available for shipment at a certain time. If one man with a load or two is attracted by an alluring offer held out by somebody else, and disposes of his stock otherwise than by forwarding them himself, who is going to pay for the cars that have been ordered to his account or the steamer space contracted for? Certainly neither the government nor the other shippers associated in the shipment can be expected to make up any extra charges such as this, and ocean space, is one charge that has to be met if ordered whether used or not.

Stockmen too, we would imagine, would hardly be agreeable to enter any kind of a contract binding themselves to ship through any kind of a commissioner. The independent characteristic is too strong among farmers for that. The average of them wants to sell his stuff when the most money is likely to be received for it, and it may frequently happen that after the government official has made rail and steamer arrangements for a shipment for a number of individuals, one or two of them will sell out to the common enemy before shipping day arrives and disarrange the whole thing. Space will be ordered that cannot be used. Charges will be incurred which no one can be reasonably expected to meet. The scheme, it is to be hoped, will work out with some measure of satisfaction. Farmers have been clamoring for something of this kind for years. Some of them have been agitating for co-operative shipment of stock, some for government owned packing plants, etc. The government's present undertaking is in the nature of a compromise of the two. If farmers will not co-operate sufficiently to make the present selling system something of a success, they are unlikely to stand by either a government conducted business all through or a co-operative concern of their own. The Albertan experiment will be watched with considerable interest.

Land Speculation.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

What is the effect of this practice on the agricultural community? Is it all detrimental or only partly so?

We have in this part of the country three classes of speculators: one has something to commend him. He purchases a half section of virgin prairie breaks up a portion of it, erects good buildings on it, and sells at an advance to someone who has an outfit large enough to cultivate it. In this way the chances are that the purchaser has a more comfortable home while he is paying for his farm than he would have had if he, with his limited capital, had erected the buildings himself. And the community is benefitted because the seller is likely to be most careful in his selection of a purchaser. Having invested a large amount of capital in his land, he knows that only a man who is a first-class farmer and likely to do his work well, and who is economical in his home life, and practises business methods will be able to return his investment with interest.

This is no mere theory. I know several cases where it is working out in practice.

Then there is the man who buys a half section of prairie and simply holds it for a rise in price:

and there it lies from year to year, while the man who wants land to settle on has to trek away to the Peace River or somewhere else because such land is usually held at such exorbitant prices that under our present system of farming it cannot be made to pay interest on the price asked. What is the effect of all this on the community in which the land is situated? The FARMER'S ADVOCATE pointed out some of the ill effects a few weeks ago, but not all. We will look at its effect on our schools first. It is a hindrance to the building of a school because if the proposed school is not located very closely to his land, the speculator will drive for miles to obstruct the building of such because it will raise his taxes; and if haply the school is built in defiance to him, we are still up against the fact that a few sections in a school district without any one on them makes necessarily a small school, and usually a cheap teacher.

Then what about the churches? Some may say we don't require them, but in spite of all that, the church is one of our national institutions, and it will be a sad and unfortunate day for us when it ceases to be, and there are districts in the West to-day drawing assistance from the East for this very purpose, which would be helping to carry on the good work elsewhere if it were not for the "burden of vacant lands." I am no advocate of a State Church, but at the same time we have a weak spot right here.

There is also a very great difficulty in getting a mail service into a thinly settled district. One of the questions the Post Office Department will ask before establishing an office is, How many families will it serve? And if there are not enough to return at least a goodly portion of the cost it cannot be got, and the people in those districts must continue to drive to town for their mail.

Then comes the question of municipal taxation; but the speculator says he always pays his taxes. True, but he does not pay the right amount. Land in this municipality of Miniota is assessed on its value, and if I have cleaned up my land and have made it look well, and the speculator's land alongside has patches of scrub and stone, my land is valued higher, and if my personal property runs over the prescribed \$1,500, I am assessed on that as I am on my land, and part of that money is spent to build a road running between two vacant sections up to the next actual settler. Thus we are handicapped and loaded down at every turn by this custom that some men choose to call legitimate business.

But the third class of speculator is the worst of all. He is the man in town who buys a farm and undertakes to make it pay for itself by renting. He, like the first, buys his land and hires someone to break it up at the lowest price he can get it done for, and the contractor naturally tries to do all the acres he can without any regard to the quality of the work, so it doesn't require a prophet to tell what it will be like. The owner then builds a shack as cheaply as possible, and then looks for a tenant for next spring, and usually finds what may be called the "professional renter," who has two or three thin spavined horses. He, in turn, buys cheap seed and starts to go, his crop is usually three weeks late on his half-broken land, and after a few years of this sort of thing the owner is prepared to sell. But what has he got to offer? A patch of noxious weeds, a pest spot, a menace to the country for a hundred miles around. That sounds a little strong, but I can go to some such places in an hour, and I do not know of a single farm that has been in the hands of two or three different renters for ten years that is anything else to-day. And the worst feature of the situation is, there does not seem to be any immediate hope of relief so long as land is rising in value.

I was up a forty foot windmill the other day in this bluff country, and the vision is naturally a little limited, but from that perch I could see land

held by farmers living in other districts, some held by municipal councillors, some by men in Ontario, some by members of parliament, some by ministers of the crown, some by ministers of the gospel, in fact, all classes and conditions of men are holding land in this part of the country, or in other words, blocking the development of it, and perhaps one of the worst obstructions we have is the Manitoba University, because it pays no taxes whatever, even when its lands are situated in school districts. And I may say that this state of affairs does not naturally tend to develop any particular love for that institution. Anyone who can devise some method of putting a stop to this system of sucking the life blood out of our rural districts will be doing his country a noble service. It is a greater hardship than all the grain pools or lumber or manufacture's combines, because a man buying one of these farms must first feed the parasite or lose his farm.

Miniota, Man.

"ACTUAL FARMER."

HORSE

Some Brandon Specials.

Here are some of the specials offered for horses at the Brandon Exhibition. For first prize, aged stallion, Central Canada Insurance Co., \$100 challenge cup and medal; for Clydesdale male championship, \$100 in gold, by Ald. Wallace; gold medal by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Great Britain; challenge cup, \$100 value, by Free Press for best heavy draft stallion; challenge cup for best Clydesdale stallion sold by Alex. Galbraith & Son; set of American stud books for the best Canadian bred Clydesdale, any age or sex; \$100 in gold for best Clydesdale mare; and gold medal by the Scottish Society; \$100 in gold by Ald. Wallace for the best heavy draft agricultural or general purpose team (registered stock bred); silver cup and \$25 in cash for the best farmer's four-horse team.

Dr. Hilton Honored.

The western members of the Health of Animals branch presented Dr. George Hilton with a beautifully engraved gold watch and locket and chain on his return to Ottawa after a sojourn in the West, taking over the administration of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act from the R. N. W. M. P. and reorganizing the work in the new provinces. Dr. Hilton is Acting Veterinary Director-General during Dr. Rutherford's absence at the Agricultural Congress in Rome this month.

Honors for Hackneys.

The horse show at Winnipeg on June 11, 12 and 13, to which we briefly referred in our issue of the 17, was in every way a triumph for Hackney breeding. Interest was intense before the show among those who were familiar with the types of horses that would compete, and this interest was maintained up to the end of the show when the grand championship of all types was awarded.

Winnipeg horsemen as a class show a strong preference for trotting bred stock in the carriage classes as opposed to Hackney breeding. The argument is that the Hackney is not speedy enough and that he wastes too much energy pounding the gravel, while the trotting bred carriage horse will display not only style but negotiate a lively pace at the same time. Several Winnipeg gentlemen backed their convictions with sums of money large enough to buy a pretty tidy farm, with the result that visitors to the horse show saw some of the best standard bred carriage horses that the country has produced, and also a few with Hackney breeding.

In the show ring Mr. D. C. Cameron's Hackney bred pair repudiated the assertions that had been made about their slow paces and wasted energy by trotting clean away from horses of standard breeding and winning easily with their superior style and contour.

For some reason or other the standard, bred carriage horse as a general rule does not give one the impression that he enjoys himself when on exhibition. He usually carries his ears back, frets under the bit, and wears a worried expression while the Hackney types enter with a keen relish

into the gayeties of the occasion. This, at least, is how the true types have impressed the writer, and he has seen considerable of horse shows. Of course, instances directly opposite may be cited, but one must judge of the general department.

At the Winnipeg show it was Hackney breeding that won in the singles, doubles, tandems, the championship pony class and the grand championship of the show. These remarks are not made to disparage the standard-bred horse as a carriage animal, but merely to add some plain truth to the discussion of Hackney *versus* standard bred horses for carriage purposes. The winning of the grand championship of the whole show by the Hackney pony Berkeley Elegance is the fourth successive instance of which this honor has fallen to horses of Hackney breeding.

Shortage of Army Horses.

All nations are facing a shortage of military horses. This is partially attributable to the marvelous industrial development in all parts of the world during the last score of years, which has broadened the urgent demand for horses in the arts of peace. There are approximately 20,000,000 horses in the United States, and yet the government experiences great difficulty in maintaining its army supply of horses.

So largely increased is the industrial demand for horses, particularly in agricultural exploitation, that the receipts at the Chicago and three other western wholesale markets declined around 100,000 in 1907. Farmers so largely increased their operations that there were fewer horses to come forward for distribution to the other great national industries. All the leading markets for the first five months of the current year report decreased receipts as compared with a year ago, and all nations are now facing an admitted shortage of horse for military purposes.

To maintain the cavalry troops, the artillery corps and the commissary department of armies it is necessary to annually purchase a large number of horses. England, Germany, France, Austria and Italy are pressed to obtain the requisite number of horses to keep intact their military establishments. In the United States the question of supplying the army with horses is receiving the attention of congress and the subject has been left to a special commission for solution.

The principal obstacle in the way is the market price of cavalry mounts and artillery horses, which sell to the government at \$125@185. At these prices there is not adequate inducement to breeders to raise these particular classes. Farmers can raise coach horses and drafters as cheaply as military horses, and the former classes find ready sale at \$200 to \$500 in the open market, while the latter offerings can only be sold to the government at such prices as the secretary of war shall name.

In England horses suitable for military purposes are subsidized and can be requisitioned at any time at the original appraisement. The government price averages around \$200, while farmers can raise horses of double this value. So imminent is the shortage in Europe that government studs are being established and also a special premium paid to farmers who raise horses suitable for cavalry mounts or artillery service.

The present shortage throughout all civilized nations of military horses may impel the establishment of government studs to supply the deficit. Even in the United States this system is being championed by the ablest army officers as the surest way to obtain adequate supply of horses suitable for military purposes. — *Chicago Farmers and Drivers Journal.*

Why Growth must be Obtained in Youth.

A stunted foal makes a dwarfed horse or mare, no matter how good the after care and feed. This is not to say that extra favorable conditions in the second and third years will not increase the youngster's scale and development over what they would be if the neglect were continued; but the ground lost in foalhood cannot be wholly regained. Every foal born into the world has wrapped up within its individuality the possibility of a certain maximum development, to attain which it must be abundantly nourished, exercised and cared for from birth to maturity; and to this end the first month is the most important month, the first year the most important year in its whole life. Youth is the time for growth. The bones then are of cartilaginous nature, and capable of extension in proportion to the growth-producing quality and quantity of the food. Ossification, or conversion into bone, proceeds from certain fixed centers called ossific centers, and gradually spreads from these. In long bones there are three ossific centers, one in the center called the epiphysis, and one in each end called an epiphysis. As ossification commences in the shaft, there are for some time after birth, intervening portions of unossified cartilage, marked by the deepening in the long bones of young animals;

they disappear at variable periods, the portions of bone hitherto imperfectly united becoming consolidated into one firm mass. The bone increases in length by the growth of the unossified ring, uniting the shaft and epiphysis, until the ring fills up, when the growth is completed. Ossification is completed in some bones much earlier than in others, and at birth, those which are required for support and progression are farthest advanced.

From the foregoing, it is clear why growth should be promoted in every normal way in youth before the cartilaginous tissue shall have been converted into inextensible bone. Give the baby colt every possible chance. Feed it liberally, using skim milk, if necessary, and always bran, oats, good clover hay or grass. Then, by providing abundance of exercise, insure the transmutation of this feed into bone and muscle, rather than superfluous adipose tissue. This is especially in the case of the light breeds of important horses. With these, care may require to be exercised not to feed too heavily, and the wisdom of supplementing the dam's secretion with skim milk may be open to question. In general, however, it is safe to say that a small quantity of skim milk will be of distinct advantage to a weanling. The owner must exercise his judgment, but the importance of liberal feeding, free (though not exhausting) exercise and watchful care, can scarcely be over-emphasized. Twenty colts are underfed for one that is too abundantly supplied.

Sensible Test for Blinders

Mr. Lucas, a famous English veterinary surgeon, was once called in to decide a question of blindness in a horse, concerning which two London vets., differed. He came up to London, to the dealer's yard, where the horse stood, and, without examining the animal's eyes, ordered a halter to be put on him and an empty bucket to be placed in the middle of the yard; then, taking the halter, he led the horse in a direct line for the bucket. The horse went forwards and blundered over it with his forelegs. "Blind, without doubt," was the verdict. — *Horse World.*

STOCK

Discussions of live-stock subjects welcomed.

Searching for Cheaper Beef Making Material.

Neils F. Hansen, of the South Dakota Experiment Station, is again on his way to Northern Russia and Siberia, to study the plant life of those semi-arid northern wastes which in many respects resemble the semi-arid lands of the northern United States. His object is to find a proteid that will thrive in the semi-arid regions of the northwest, that will reduce the cost of beef production and lower prices to the American consumer. Cattle are becoming scarcer in the United States, at any rate beef and beef products have reached the highest prices recorded in twenty years.

This is Professor Hansen's third trip through Northern Asia on the same quest.

On his previous expeditions he found fields of alfalfa on the steppes of Russia thriving in a climate that corresponds with that of the western lands which it is hoped will be reclaimed through his efforts. He has found that these fields of alfalfa are hundreds of years old and that the individual plants instead of being biennial, live for a generation or more. One of the most important results of the successful intro-

duction of this northern alfalfa would be the fertilization of the soil which would make possible the raising of wheat and other crops where little of value can now be grown.

Pork Commission Named

The Alberta Department of Agriculture announced on June 22nd, the personnel of the commission that is to inquire into the pork industry of the province. It consists of three men, A. G. Harrison, Edmonton, Francis Bower, Red Deer, and R. A. Wallace, High River. The commission will first hold meetings in Alberta, gathering as much information as they can regarding the extent of the pork industry. Afterwards it is expected that a number of Canadian and American packing establishments will be visited. The object of the commission's investigations is to get authentic information for the department as to the existing state of affairs, and to advise as to the government's establishment and supervision of packing plants in the province. The dates and places where the commission will sit has not yet been decided.

Small Ranchers Dip

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In regard to your article in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of May 27th, 1908, headed, "To Stamp out Mange on the Range," page 759, I would beg to state that paragraph No. 2 saying that it is the small cattleman who is the chief obstacle to the eradication of the mange, is, in my estimation, incorrect, as far as this country is concerned.

All the small cattlemen and farmers took their cattle to be dipped last year and dipped twice (some having to go a considerable distance), and were very careful to see that there was no mange amongst them. For it is to their interest to save all of their cattle and not lose one of them. But there were still range cattle left on the range that were not dipped and when these were found to have the mange they were taken to the police who refused to have anything to do with them.

It seems hardly fair to compel these men to dip and have range cattle left on the range that have not been dipped running with their bunches.

It seems but right that the government should make some provision for eradicating the mange from among these cattle. The small stockman who took any of his cattle that he picked up to the dipping tank had to pay for them as well which is not fair. If the government were to furnish the sulphur and lime the people in this district would take care that all the cattle were dipped properly and in a year or two there would be no mange in the country.

The stockman knows the mange when he sees it and it doesn't appear to be necessary to send lecturers over the country to tell them what they already know all about.

Granum, S. Alta.

D. C. HOBBS.

Pulp Fed Albertan Cattle Sell Well

The Knight Sugar Company at Raymond, Alberta sold last month 924 head of export steers at a price which it is estimated will net seventy dollars per head, the highest figure perhaps ever given for so large a bunch of steers in western Canada. These cattle were fed on prairie hay, straw, a little grain and on but pulp from the sugar factory. Mr. H. A. Mullins, who handled the deal for the sugar company, informs us that this is one of the best finished lots of steers that has passed through Winnipeg in years. They were exported.



CLYDESDALES ON "GOLDEN WEST" FARM, PROPERTY OF P. M. BEEDT, REGINA

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

American Market Conditions.

There is a reasonable possibility that before the end of the present season, before September, beef cattle in the United States may touch a higher level than they ever reached before. The high spot we believe is nine cents, paid for a bunch of corn fed steers back in 1902. This year the top so far has been \$8.40 but the season is early yet, and with corn fed beef scarcer by a long shot than anybody ever expected it would be, there is no telling what will happen in meat prices during the next few months. As it is cattle are high and certain to remain so for some time. Hogs also are advancing and are none too plentiful. American packers, it was reported a week or so ago, were recalling meat shipments already afloat or delivered in England in order to gather supplies for the home demand. Whether this was true or not meat is a scarcer commodity in Chicago than it has been for some time. Cattle of good quality are not plentiful and advancing beef prices have raised the value of all other meat provisions. The impression is growing that hogs are at a low point now and that first quality pork in the next month or two will make some radical advances over present figures.

Good cattle in the United States, at present are more distinctly in a class by themselves than they ever were before. It is not because horned stock is scarce that cattle and beef prices are advancing.

Last week 48,000 head were sold in Chicago while in the same period last year 44,500 head were marketed. Sheep and hogs receipts similarly are up to the average and for the present are coming out rather better than at this season a year ago. It is the unusual condition of so large a percentage of stock offering that is sending values in the higher grades up to top notch places. Corn was scarce last winter and high priced. Fewer cattle were fattened on this cereal throughout the finishing states than for some years before and the men who fattened the stock that is selling at these prices, while they are not losing anything on the transaction are making rather less than an average profit from the business. A lot of trashy stock is being sold on all American markets at the present, cattle that have not been fed at all and hogs that have come up to weight in the grass plots. Stock of this kind is competing for buyers, while for the other kind buyers are competing. The difference is about three dollars a hundred for beef.

Shorthorn Strains

In his very excellent work, recently published, entitled, "Fifty Years Among Shorthorns," Mr. Robert Bruce has some interesting chapters on the leading strains of the red, white and roan breeds.

For many years, he remarks, Shorthorns were spoken of as belonging to two strains of blood, viz., Bates and Booth. Latterly, however, another and distinct strain came to be recognized, so that now we have Bates, Booth and Cruickshank, together with such mixtures, of two or more of these great families, as form the greater proportion of our Shorthorn herds. To-day, few distinctly Bates or Booth-bred herds are to be found. It has been stated, after a careful investigation of the entries in Volume 51 of the Herdbook, that in every herd in the United Kingdom what has been termed the Scotch cross has been introduced, with the exception of two. Of these two, one of the breeders makes one, and the other two, entries in that volume.

Such being the case, it would seem evident that the two strains of blood so long kept distinct, being practically bred on what might be termed close lines, are being gradually but surely diluted with the blood of the Northern cattle. It may well be interesting to consider briefly in what way the Northern cattle differed from those which for a lengthened period "held the field." In doing so, the opinions expressed by the writer may be questioned, but every practical breeder will endorse the statement that public opinion demanded and forced upon breeders the absolute necessity of greater freedom of action in the matter of Shorthorn breeding than had existed for a considerable time. Such freedom of action now allows of the subject being discussed in a broader spirit than would have formerly been accepted.

Between the two strains of Southern Shorthorns, as they existed before the Northern-bred animals received a footing in England, there was a considerable and distinct difference of type. Let us first consider the Bates cattle. For a

number of years the values of Bates cattle, when put up for auction, depended almost altogether upon the question as to whether the animal was what was termed "straight-bred." Passing from the hands of the great breeder whose ability and judgment had stamped them with certain refined qualifications, and when constitution and substance had been to some extent overlooked, the method of breeding almost entirely by and for pedigree record, which became general amongst owners of Bates cattle, could only result in disappointment. With certain well-defined indications of a style and character peculiarly their own, these cattle could in no sense be looked upon as being utility animals; they lack in strength-giving muscle or lean flesh.

The Booth cattle from the first were more robust, deeper-fleshed animals than those of the Bates strain of blood. After many years of close breeding, resulting in gradual increase of fat development to the loss of muscle or flesh, a class of Booth cattle was bred that was disappointing as dairy or butcher stock. Breeders of the Booth strains of blood came to hold strong opinions regarding certain points in an animal which, however much they might tend to make what might be termed a perfect outline, did nothing to maintain, much less to increase, the intrinsic value, from a practical farmer's point of view. In short, in the case of both Bates and Booth cattle, their breeders had seemed to overlook the great importance of careful attention to flesh or muscle development in their cattle, and, as a consequence, a large proportion of them became less and less fitted to maintain, far less improve, the dual or general-purpose character of the breed.

The Formalin Treatment for Scours.

Heavy losses by the death of young calves from scours, occurring at the age of a few days, have been reported this spring from several districts. The disease appears to be of an infectious character, and is in many cases coincident with contagious abortion in the cows of the herd, it being noticed that in herds so affected, a considerable proportion of the calves that are carried full time fall victims to this class of scours in a few hours to a few days after birth. Veterinarians claim that, in many cases the disease is due to a germ which enters the system via the opening in the umbilical cord, or navel string, as in the case of newborn foals affected with navel-ill or joint-ill, in which cases scours are also an accompaniment. As a preventive, in the case of both calves and colts, keeping the stall cleanly bedded, and disinfection of the navel string, is advised, for which latter purpose a solution of one part of corrosive sublimate, or of carbolic acid, to 500 of water, or a strong solution of Zenoleum or other of the coal-tar dips may be used immediately the calf is born, and two or three times daily till the cord is dried up. Formalin has been strongly recommended as a treatment for the cure of this, as well as for other classes of scours. Experiments have been carried out to determine what quantity of formalin may safely be given young calves and it is advised that the following mixture be used for the purpose:

One-half ounce of formalin mixed with fifteen and one-half ounces of distilled or freshly-boiled water, to be kept in an amber-colored bottle to prevent chemical changes from taking place. Of this mixture, add one teaspoonful to each pint or pound of milk fed to affected calves, or, as a preventive, it may be mixed with the skim milk just after separating, and then may be fed to all of the calves at such times as there seems to be danger of the trouble appearing, and this may be judged by noting the first signs of derangement of the digestive organs. In treating a scouring calf, the first step should be to give from one to two ounces of castor oil, shaken up in milk, and when this has acted then give the formalin mixture in milk. While one teaspoonful per pound of milk is said to be the proper dose of the formalin mixture for a very young calf, as much as one tablespoonful three times daily in a little milk has been given in the case of older calves. In obstinate cases of scours in calves, Dr. Alexander, of Chicago, says he has used, at the same time as the formalin mixture, when good results did not follow the use of this mixture alone, a mixture of one part of salol and two parts of subnitrate of bismuth. The dose of this mixture is one to two teaspoonfuls, according to size of calf and severity of case, and it may be repeated two or three times a day. It should be remembered that scouring calves should be isolated, and, after cleansing and disinfecting premises which have been occupied by affected calves, the walls and woodwork should be whitewashed, and the floors covered with clean, dry bedding.

More on the Herd Law Grievance

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—I am pleased to see yet another letter on "Herd Law," in your issue of June 10th. The writer Mr. Mundiman, seems to be quite sure of his ground, on one point at any rate, namely, that he wants to keep Herd Law in force. However, there are other points on which he seems to want further light—for instance he asks why the Minister of Agriculture has at last extended a much needed helping hand to the stockmen of Alberta, by promising that no more Herd Districts will be established in Alberta, south of the C. P. R., unless some change in the law is made by the legislature.

When Mr. Mundiman states that farming and stock-raising are "opposing interests," I think he begs the question—I claim that both can be carried on side by side, provided the farmer fences. Therefore I am not surprised at the stand taken by the Minister of Agriculture.

To allow Herd Law ever to have come into a district such as McLeod, known for the last thirty years as the "Stockman's Paradise," is nothing short of a sin against nature. Herd Law in such a district means ruin to the stockman, and surely some consideration is due to these men, who were the pioneers of the district, spent their time and money in opening up a place, which if not for them, would never have been heard of.

All honor to the Minister of Agriculture in Alberta. I take off my hat to him and wish more power to his elbows! I hope soon to have reason to say the same for our own Minister at Regina.

Mr. Mundiman thinks it would be all right to tax stock running on vacant lands \$1.25 per head, because it will cost the farmers \$23,000 to fence a township! I have not verified his figures, but take for granted they are correct. What would Mr. Mundiman propose to do with this money when he gets it? Not spend it on making roads for the new farmers to draw wheat on, surely? Because the men from whom it would be taken have already, during the last 25 years, done enough improvements to justify the Government in letting them go tax free for the rest of their lives! Then the \$23,000, which the farmers will have to spend in fencing, will be solely for their own advantage, and be a permanent improvement to their farms.

I think that when a settler enters a mixed farming district of his own free will, and finds that he has to make an investment in fencing, it is no greater hardship on him to do so than it is for a man who goes into an incorporated town now-a-days and finds that he must put up a decent building, as provided for by the usual building ordinance.

Mr. Mundiman tells us about the good cattle raised in Manitoba, and leads us to infer that they come from herd law districts. Not much! (*Ego ipso in Arcadia vini*). I am living just now in the municipality of Bussell, where they had the great advantage of the pure-bred bulls brought in and raised by the old Binscarth Farm, and but for Herd Law should have the best cattle in Canada. There are plenty of good cattle shipped from Binscarth and Bussell, but these towns are merely shipping points for districts which have been too far-sighted to allow Herd Law to get a foothold.

With the troubles of the farmer, as related by Mr. Mundiman, I am not so sympathetic as I might be, because, of all the dogs that snarled out of a manger at unoffending cattle, the Herd Law dog is the snarliest and meanest! And sometimes the annoyances he receives from his stockmen neighbors are just as good for him as fleas are to the four footed dog, which we are told, are a good thing for a dog to have, "just to let him know he is only a dog any how."

Mr. Mundiman winds up by saying, that after thirty years' experience, the stockman should see that his business is outclassed by the mixed farmer. Perhaps he is right. Anyhow the stockman can decide that point for himself. But how does Mr. Mundiman propose to engage in mixed farming, without fences? And if he has to fence his grain against his own stock, wouldn't the same fence keep out his bad, bold neighbor's horses and cattle?

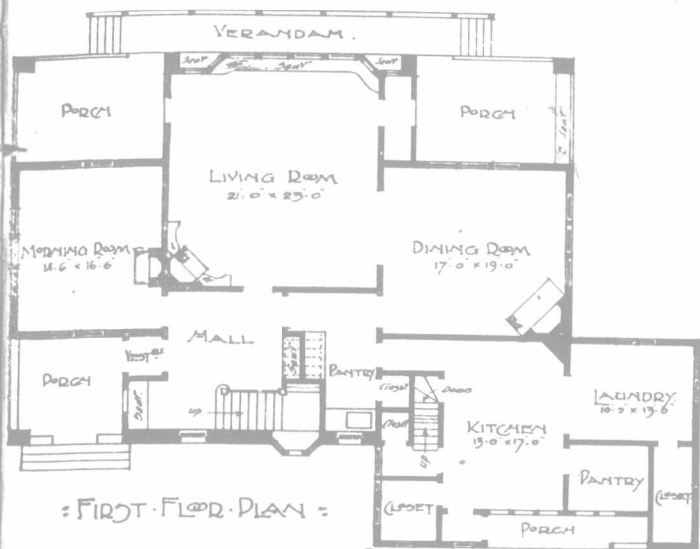
I will close by saying that if there was any good reason, why men who have always run a bunch of horses or cattle cannot continue to do so, just because the good farming land in their district has been taken up, I would advise these men to move, but there is no reason; let them stay right where they are and fight Herd Law.

G. H. BRADSHAW.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.
A Farm Bungalow

The residence illustrated in the accompanying cuts is specially adapted to the needs of the farmers, and has been designed to express spaciousness, comfort

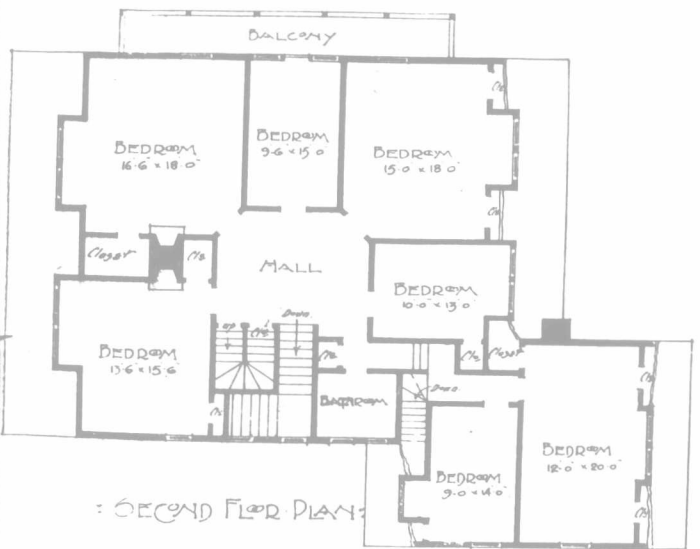


FARM BUNGALOW—GROUND FLOOR

and convenience.

The main features of the design are delineated in the following paragraphs.

The first item of interest is the main hall which gives access to all the principal rooms on the ground floor and also to the stair leading to the second floor. In this hall are cozy corners and comfortable angle nooks, and the room is one which conducive to ease and enjoyment.



FARM BUNGALOW—SECOND FLOOR

The morning room is to the left as you enter and has large windows, and should face the east. It has a fire-place and should impress all with a sense of cheerfulness. The living room is a large, bright and airy room, and has all the appurtenances which go to give the intimates of the house the impression that the room is in reality what it is called, a "Living-room."

The Dining-room, which is opposite the morning

room, (between kitchen and dining-room), laundry, laundry closet, two kitchen closets and a pantry closet. Thus it will be seen that there is provided ample space for soiled linen, and the necessary kitchen utensils.

I would request that particular note be taken of the spacious verandas. The stairs are also worthy of note, as their are the main stair, the stair to the basement and the rear stair.

The second floor is very conveniently arranged, and is subdivided into eight chambers, six of which are in the main portion of the house and the remaining two (being for the hired help) are over the kitchen wing. The closets are large and numerous, and all the rooms are well provided for in this respect. The two bedrooms over the morning room are provided with hearths and fire-places.

The bath-room is so placed that it is conveniently reached from either wing of the house.

In the attic there are additional rooms either for storage of for the hired-help.

The basement is provided with concrete floor, fuel, vegetable, and storage rooms and has furnace, cistern, etc., in fact, has all the appliances necessary, and conducive to the comfort of the house.

The exterior design is in the bungalow style, and is composed of pleasing lines, and is treated in quiet, restful color effects. The exterior walls are of stone and shingles and the roof is of course, of shingles, but the latter are stained a dark green while the sidewalls are of pearl grey tone. The apex of each gable is treated with stucco.

The whole design is one which should fill all the requirements of the modern agriculturist, and at the same time give him the right to be proud of the building by reason of its intrinsic beauty.

HUGH G. HOLMAN,
Architect.

63 1/2 Scott Bldg., Winnipeg.

Clover and Grasses in the Kootenay

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having seeded a piece of ground to alfalfa in 1905 only to have it killed out in the following severe spring, as was all fall grain that year, I was somewhat doubtful whether to try more or not as there was none growing here then, but taking hope from the very luxuriant growth in 1906 of a few dozen plants that had escaped the killing out; I sent to Spokane for a special dry land seed and sowed about half an acre last year without nurse crop on well prepared bench prairie land, the soil being very light loam and without irrigation. I also put in alongside a small plot of sainfoin and one of sweet clover.

I was very much pleased with the appearance of the alfalfa last season, it grew well and I clipped the tops with the scythe and earlier this spring it also looked very healthy and made a strong start in growth but at present, June 15th, it is quite yellow and sick looking except a number of scattered spots, these being a good color and moderately good length, some eighteen inches high, the rest however only from four to eight inches. We have had a great deal of rain and cold weather and scarcely a clear day for a month previous to June 5th, so I am at a loss to know whether the weather or soil is accountable for the appearance of the plants although I believe it is lack of bacteria in the latter.

The sainfoin is healthy and doing especially well; it was about twenty inches high on May 24th and as it was thin stand on the ground many of the plants are nearly or quite two feet across and at present it is from thirty to thirty-six inches high and just coming in blossom and carrying a large amount of leafage, and if it continues as well as it promises it seems to me it will be very valuable for such conditions of soil and climate as we have here in East Kootenay. The sweet clover has done better than the alfalfa but it also has some yellow spots; a peculiar thing is that where either the clover or alfalfa ad-

(Western rye) and is in every way a better looking grass filling the ground more evenly, making an earlier growth and giving a taller and more leafy stem and as in all the reports of analysis of the two that I have seen, it is giving a higher nutritive value it looks as though for dry land farming in here it would be the better grass.

On this same kind of soil I have standing for three years some smooth brome and while it makes a lot of low leafage and is green both early and late the yield of hay has been practically nothing as it refuses to head up to any extent and seems to be worthless as a hay grass under dry land conditions here at least. I have been advised to plow it shallow this fall and harrow well and that in that case it will give a heavy crop of tall grass next season, if I do I will give your readers the benefit of the experiment however it turns out.

B. C.

KINNIKINNIK RANCHER.

The Salting of Hay

The real justification of the common practice of salting hay when it is pitched into the mow or stack or of scattering slacked lime upon it at that time, is undoubtedly to be found in the power of the salt and lime to check the growth of fungi. The salt and the lime both work to check fermentation, and to prevent moulding, and the use of them is undoubtedly commendable in special cases, as when partially cured hay has to be stored in bad weather, or as in the short days of autumn, when rowen cannot be properly dried in the fields. Six or eight quarts of salt to the ton of hay are thought to be sufficient, even when the hay is hardly half dry when housed. It is an interesting fact that, in the interior of the country—that is to say, far from the sea-coast—where animals rarely get all the salt they would like, cattle often prefer hay that has been salted, under the conditions just now described, to the best hay that has been made perfectly, according to the usual methods. Many people have argued from this circumstance, that all hay should be slightly salted, and the practice of doing so has become general in many localities. It is no uncommon thing to see New England farmers scattering half a peck of salt to the ton of hay, as the latter is throw upon the mow, no matter how good the hay may be. In so far as the appetites of the animals may be increased, the putting of salt or lime upon well-cured hay may be well enough, and for saving damp and weedy hay both these additions have undoubted merit, but there is no need of them on hay that has been well dried and properly housed.

The preservative action of salt in hay-mows is well illustrated by the fact that, on the sea-coast of New England, it is easy to keep watermelons that have ripened in september fresh and sound until December by simply packing them away in a cool barn in "salt hay," i.e., hay made from grass grown upon salt marshes. Of late years, large quantities of this salt marsh hay have been used for packing bananas also, which are transported by rail into the interior of the country.

Cleaning and Grading Grain on the Farm.

Much time, thought, expense, and friction has been expended the past few years in connection with the threshing, storage and transport of grain.

I have watched the proceedings with much interest from the farmers' point of view—and am bound to believe that whether the elevators throughout the country are Government owned or otherwise we shall not arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem viz.: that the farmer shall receive full payment for full measure.

The corrective process must commence upon the farm.

It is not disputed that in the West today far too large a percentage of the cost of threshing done is debitable to weed seeds, nor is it not the threshing alone where time and money goes to waste but once in sacks, these weed seeds etc., are a never ending expense to the grain grower.

Now, if we cannot get rid of the weeds we can at least get rid of the necessity for hauling weed seeds 10, 15 or 20 miles to an elevator, or railroad car, being docked nobody knows how much, and paying freight on what ultimately goes to feed another man's hogs.

Thinking the present an opportune moment not only to thresh out weed seeds but also the elevator and railroad dockages, I persuaded one of the largest threshing machine manufacturers of England, Messrs. Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd. of Gainsborough, to send out one of their finishing threshing machines. It is here, and will be seen in operation at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. It cleans and grades the grain at one operation.

I know well what I am up against in introducing this class of threshing machine. I shall be told they are too expensive, they cannot thresh enough per day and they are this that and the other, but there are two sides to every question, and I venture to say that the extra cost and the smaller quantity will vanish, by cleaning and grading on the farm. The farmer will know exactly what he has to sell, both as to quantity and grade, he can send off his samples and make his deal. Why should he not have the hog feed in place of hauling it many miles and paying for separating it from the grain in which operation slight mistakes will and do arise as to what amount of weed seeds were taken out, not to mention the mixing that occurs.

Winnipeg, June 1908.

A. BURNES GREIG.



FARM BUNGALOW—ELEVATION

room, is conveniently placed, and is equally accessible from the living room, hall, pantry and kitchen, and in all respects ideal.

In the servants wing of the house will be found the following rooms, which are all located in their proper relation to each other—kitchen, storage pantry,

join the sainfoin their color and growth are much better than the rest of the ground.

I also sowed a fourth of an acre of similar ground to Western or False Couch grass (*Agropyron Prondropsis*) with seed gathered on the adjacent range, it stands alongside a piece of slender wheat grass

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SHAW.

DAIRY

Our Dairy Industry

Dairying is not only one of the greatest industries in Canada, from a material point of view, but it is one of the greatest industries of the world. It supplies all civilized people with at least two of their most indispensable articles of food. There are few persons in the Dominion who do not derive, either directly or indirectly, some benefit from this industry, which has contributed so largely to the prosperity of Canadian agriculture. The total value of the products of Canadian dairies, including milk, butter, cheese and condensed milk, amounts to something like \$100,000,000 annually. Very important in this connection is the fact that, while we recover with the aid of the gentle cow this large amount of wealth from mother Earth by the transmutation of pasturage of fodder crops into milk, the soil is not impoverished by the process, but, on the contrary, is left in better condition every year to produce another \$100,000,000. If you dig a million dollars out of a gold mine, you have nothing left but a hole in the ground, and I am told you are much surer of the hole in the ground than of the million dollars. In a country like ours, where agriculture is the true basis of wealth, this question of the conservation of soil fertility is of fundamental importance.

Thus spoke J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, in a most interesting lecture, delivered before the May Court Club, Ottawa, in February last. Let us extract a few further scintillations from the address, which by the way, has been printed in brochure form.

Rusty Cans and Their Effect on Cheese Making

The Wisconsin Experiment Station for the past two years has been considering the question of the effect of rusty cans upon the action of rennet in coagulating milk. Milk was placed in iron dishes, and rusty tin cans and allowed to stand for definite periods of time. Fifty cubic centimeters of each sample was then taken, one cubic centimeter of standard commercial rennet added and the time required for coagulation to occur noted. The results showed that it took from one to sixteen and one-half minutes longer for the same milk kept in rust cans to coagulate than in case of milk kept in a glass beaker.

Every time that this experiment was repeated the milk kept in the rusty pan gave evidence of a retarding influence on the rennet action compared with that in the glass beaker. What has been said in the preceding paragraph concerning the acid also held good in all other experiments conducted with iron.

Milk which has been allowed to stand in iron dishes for several hours had a peculiar bluish grey color, indicating the presence of iron solution. In several instances the amount of iron dissolved in the milk was determined as iron oxide. The maximum quantities of iron dissolved in the milk ranged from one to one and a half pounds for every one thousand pounds of milk. The lower acidity of the milk kept in contact with iron also supports the view that the acid of the milk acts upon the iron and finally causes it to pass into solution. The iron lactates thus formed will increase the solids of the milk and then retarding influence on rennet action may at least be partly due to this cause, since milks high in solids in contact with iron require correspondingly longer periods of time for coagulation than milks low in solids under similar circumstances.

Milk comes in contact with iron in the form of rusty cans or poorly tinned utensils in practically all creameries and cheese factories. The quality of the milk will to a large extent depend upon the condition of utensils into which the milk is poured, kept, and finally hauled to the factory. The degree of influence of iron on milk will depend largely upon the temperature of the milk, the length of time kept in the cans, and the amount of exposed surface.

Dairying in China.

An American consul at Tsingtau, China, writes his government a very interesting report on the condition of livestock and the development of the cattle trade among the Chinese. Incidentally he touches slightly upon dairying which would seem to be a new industry in the Orient, and says:

"Cattle are not grown in China to any great extent; there are no large cattle ranches, each small farmer raising such stock as he may himself need. Cows are not used for milk by the Chinese people, but are yoked with oxen, or with any other available animal, and used in cultivating the fields. Foreign buyers can afford to pay prices which appeal to the owners of cattle, and it is feared that if large

exportation continues the country will be depleted of this class of draft animal.

"In a few places in the province, especially those towns where occidentals are living, the Chinese raise cows for milking purposes, and even the better class natives are taking kindly to the use of milk. It is the fear of typhoid germs in the milk that makes the sale of tinned products so large among the foreign population of this country.

"I am informed by Dr. Martini that a most curious fact has been discovered by him and his assistants in relation to the percentage of butter fat contained in the milk of Chinese cows. These locally grown animals are much smaller than our home cows, and give a much smaller amount of milk, but it contains 7 to 8 per cent. fat, while cows milk in the United States seldom yields more than 2 to 3 per cent. fat, and 4 per cent. is considered extraordinary. This increased percentage of fat is said to be due to the bean cake fed to the animals here. Peanuts and beans are grown throughout this province in large quantities, and crushed into peanut oil and bean oil, which is exported in large quantities. The refuse from the mills is pressed into round cakes, measuring about 18 inches in diameter and two to three inches thick, which is largely exported to Japan for use as a fertilizer, and is fed to cows, oxen and all draft animals. The bean cake when used is pounded up in rough granite mortars and mixed with the animal's food, and all domestic animals in this country seem to appreciate its peculiar flavor.

"The large percentage of fat contained in the milk here makes it unsatisfactory for drinking purposes, especially for children, but it produces excellent butter in large quantities, there being very little waste material, and it is so easily manufactured that merely shaking the milk in a stoppered bottle for a few moments will produce butter."

POULTRY

Origin of Rhode Island Reds

Answering a question as to the origin of the Rhode Island Red breed of fowls, the editor of Farm Poultry says:

The Rhode Island Red is a fowl that has been produced by several farmers in and about Little Compton, Rhode Island. This community is largely engaged in the production of eggs for market. Rhode Island Red is the fowl kept by nearly all of them, but you occasionally see a few Light Brahmans and Barred Plymouth Rocks, and we are told that at one time you could see some R. C. Brown Leghorns. All these varieties, and more, have been used in making the Rhode Island Reds. Some Red Malays are said to be chiefly responsible for this color of the breed. Years ago there, males were introduced and crossed on different birds in this vicinity. The poultry farmers took a fancy to the red color, and always bred from red males. Whenever they introduced a cross, they always saved the red males from this cross and bred them. In time, the breed established had this red color, no matter whether the foreign blood introduced had been Light Brahma or Barred Plymouth Rock; but whatever it had been, the red always predominated, and these poultry-raisers always clung to it. It should be borne in mind that this was years ago—twenty, thirty, or, in some cases, even fifty years ago. The introduction of the R. C. Brown Leghorn blood is said by many, to be responsible for the rose-comb variety. The fact that there farmers were not as particular in the selections of the females as they were in the selection of the males, is undoubtedly what has caused this breed not to breed as true as others, and possibly very recently.

Hints on Rearing Brooder Chicks

A sheet of thick brown paper should be placed on the floor of the sleeping chamber, under the litter, so as to keep the floor from becoming soiled. Over the paper some litter must be spread, and this may consist of chaff, chopped straw, dried lawn clippings, or any short light material spread on the floor to the depth of half an inch. For the floors of brooders, dry garden earth and clean sand are also used, and can be recommended as quite as good as light litter. Both the paper and litter used on the floor should be removed three times a week, if there is a full batch in the brooder, but if the batch has been a small one, and the machine is filled to, say, only half its capacity, the litter need not be removed oftener than twice a week.

* * *

The brooder should be placed in somewhat the same condition as one would place a coop containing hen and chickens. In summer and early spring the proper place for it is an open field, provided the situation is a sheltered one as exposure to severe storms and chilling winds should be guarded against. The machine should be placed where it will receive sunshine during the greater part of the day, but when the weather is particularly sultry, with the sun blazing in the earth, it is almost needless to say that the brooder must be located in the shade.

The temperature of the sleeping compartment of the brooder should be maintained for the first three or four days at about 90 degrees. The temperature should be taken half way between the floor and the top. At the end of four days the heat can be decreased gradually until the young birds are three weeks old, when 70 degrees at night will be sufficient. Then by degrees, 50 degrees can be reached, until it is considered that the chicks can do without any artificial heat. The heat, however, in the brooder, must be regulated to some considerable extent according to the temperature of the outside atmosphere. If the weather is warm, the brooder can be allowed to cool down more in the day time, care being taken that the temperature is raised again for the night.

* * *

One of the best ways of feeding chicks, assuming that they are to be fed a combination of dry and soft foods, is to allow them during the first four or five days of their lives several feeds a day of crumbly mash consisting of custard made from eggs and milk nicely dried by the addition of some wheatmeal, or fine middlings and an occasional feed of purely dry food, such as oatmeal, millet, canary seed, crushed wheat etc. During the first day, of course, they do not need any feeding, but afterwards they must be fed frequently as the crops of newly-hatched chicks are small and they cannot hold very much food at a time. It is not too often to feed them once every three hours during the first week, care being taken to give only as much food at each meal as the chicks will eat up with relish, and to supply the meals very early in the morning, late at night, and at regular intervals throughout the day.

* * *

Chicks need grit to aid them in digesting their food as badly as they need the food itself. Grit should be given in the form of sharp sand, or specially prepared chicken grit, from the very beginning. Green food also should be supplied from the commencement, and an excellent plan is to dig a sod of earth with short green grass, such as can be found in a pasture, and place it in the chicken run. A small quantity of lean meat, either cooked or raw, may be allowed daily, but the greatest care must be taken not to feed too much of it, and as soon as the chicks get a free run they generally do better without any animal food. After the first few days the use of egg foods may be dispensed with, because chicks invariably do better on plain meals, milk, meat and vegetables.

* * *

When feeding mashes to chicks the most important rule to be borne in mind is that the mashes must be in a nice crumbly condition, that on no account must they be sour, stale or sloppy, and that no mash must be left lying about after the young birds have eaten enough. Chickens can be reared without giving them any water to drink, provided they get milk instead, or that the foods supplied contain sufficient moisture, but it is always safer to keep a well filled fountain of fresh water where they can reach it, and then they will never suffer from thirst, nor drink too much when an opportunity arises.

The welfare of chicks, which are being raised in a brooder, depends almost entirely upon the skill of the attendant and the amount of care which is given to them. They have no mother to teach them how and when to eat, when to rest and when to scratch, and instinct being often at fault, it is a common failing with brooder chicks to eat and rest too much and to scratch too little. The chicks must accordingly be fed in the most careful manner, and they must be induced to scratch for a large portion of it in the light litter of the run. Brooders must be cleaned daily, and the litter must be entirely renewed two or three times a week, the heat must be kept regular, for if it is too high the chicks will die at once, and if it is too low they will pine and dwindle away and finally the attendant must use his or her powers of observation and see that the chicks are thriving and growing from day to day as they ought when well cared, liberally fed, and managed in an intelligent manner.

HORTICULTURE

Strawberry Growing in Alberta

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

You ask what my experience has been in growing strawberries in Alberta. It is two years this Spring since I planted my first plants here, only a few hundred at first. They stood the very severe winter of 1907 and 1908 and a year ago this spring I set out several thousand plants brought from my own strawberry patch in Ontario, where, by the way, I have grown strawberries for commercial purposes for about forty years. The photo is one I took in September of plants set late in May and I think I never before had such a fine looking patch.

This Spring I have sold over twenty thousand plants off the patch and at this date, June 6th, they are coming nicely out in bloom although I kept them covered as late as I could to keep growth back so as to have the plants dormant when I ship for planting, also to keep them from blooming too early so as to escape the Spring frosts as much as possible.

Last summer the plants set in the Spring of 1906 bore abundance of fine fruit. I also allowed some of the most vigorous of the plants

Indians and they all tell us that ginseng is not found in western Canada. This, however, does not mean that it cannot be cultivated in our rich, loamy soils. This is one of the fields open for experimentation. There does not seem to be any reason why it should not be grown and there is the possibility of the person who undertakes it, making a tidy revenue. Of course it is not all clear sailing in growing ginseng. Like other things the revenue is in some part commensurate with the care and skill required to get a crop. If any of our readers decide to try it we shall be glad to learn of their success and will be glad to be able to offer any suggestions on the growing or marketing of the root.

Co-operation is general, and the "half-dozen" acre farmer can quite hold his own in contributing to the co-operative dairy, the bacon factory, or the egg-collecting station of the district.

Most of these small holdings are freehold, but in some cases they are held on life tenure. To acquire a life tenure about £30 is paid on entering, and then an annual rental of a little over £2. Taxes on a six-acre farm are about £1 14s, per annum.

State aid can be obtained in the acquirement of allotments—the Government granting a loan of nine-tenths of the loanable value of the land. When this is repaid the land becomes freehold.

The close settlement has much to do with the success of the co-operative institutions, as large supplies can be procured within a limited area.

Denmark is surprisingly prosperous under this system of land tenure, and it is claimed that she is the third country in Europe as regards wealth. The wealth is more evenly distributed than in Britain, and extreme wealth or extreme poverty is rarely met with,

* * *

In the little town of Thatcham, in Berkshire, a highly intensive vegetable farm is being developed to grow early vegetables and salad materials for the London market.

An acre of land has been surrounded by a high, corrugated iron fence, and the whole plot is one gigantic hot-bed. This hot-bed has passages just wide enough for a man to pass along. Manure and everything required are carried in.

There are small glass frames of the simplest construction crowded all over these hot-beds, and these frames are supplemented by hundreds of bell glasses.

Under each glass are lettuces—the cos in the centre, and the cabbage round, and every tiny space is filled with carrots, radishes and small salads. No fraction of space is wasted, and as fast as one lettuce is cut another is pricked out.

The gardener—a Frenchman, with long experience in "petite" culture—lives in a bungalow in the centre of the tract. Two Welsh ladies own the garden, and there is a great demand for their produce at remunerative prices.

* * *

The annual May race sales at York brought a large attendance of buyers, and the trade was exceptionally brisk. Many polo ponies were sold, and prices ranged up to 84 gs., which was given for Mr. J. W. Todd's "Corner Boy." Mr. Hope Barton's 14 hunters sold at prices up to 100 gs., and Mr. Wilmot Smith's "Ballyduly" realized 150 gs.

Polo ponies brought high prices at the recent sale at Tattersall's. Mr. Rawlinson's stud averaged £94 3s., his "Miss Haig" reaching 380 gs.

Eleven hunters from Lord Annaly's Pytchley stud aggregated 2,280 gs. "Lady Blanche" reached 410 gs.

—F. DEWHURST

To Prevent Floods.

A plan has been proposed to stop forever the costly spring floods at Pittsburg and other places along the rivers which drain the Appalachian mountains. These annual devastations are so certain in their recurrence that they have come to be considered almost inevitable. All the efforts of the government with dams, restraining walls and other engineering works have proved inadequate to control the streams when they have been swollen with the melting winter snows. On the other hand the government projects have proved unavailing to permit unhampered navigation later on in the year, when the flood waters have spent themselves. This latter trouble possibly causes a greater financial loss to the south than the floods, but as it is not concentrated into a brief spectacular outburst, less is heard of it through the newspapers. It was, indeed, the problem of navigation that gave rise to the present scheme.

It is now proposed to go to the seat of the evil—to the headwaters of the rivers—and apply there two remedies: First, the maintenance of a forest cover which will keep the ground porous so that it will not shed all the water from its surface at once, but will soak it up and release it gradually; second, to establish reservoirs at strategic points which will retain surplus not useful but only does damage by being allowed to flow free, and will pay it out, little by little, later on, when it is sorely needed.

The United States has spent nearly \$30,000,000 to improve navigation on the rivers which have their upland sources in the southern Appalachians and work already undertaken will cost at least \$56,000,000 before it is finished. This does not include the Ohio proper, which is largely supplied with water from these sources, on which more than \$6,000,000 has been spent. Despite this outlay navigation is so precarious on many of these rivers, especially in the upper stretches, during several months in every year that steamboat lines have to suspend operations and many companies have abandoned the field because with the light-draft vessels they are forced to use they cannot compete with railroads, although steamboat transportation is normally much cheaper than railroad rates. The government has striven for a four foot depth, or even, in some places, for a three foot stage, and been unable to maintain it throughout the year.

The initial cost of these reservoirs would be greater than the works under the present system, but the authors of the circular say that the storage reservoirs

FIELD NOTES

BRITISH NOTES

May has proven a good month for agricultural interests upon the whole. The month opened with warm and pleasant weather, and closed as brilliantly at it began. In the middle of the month there was considerable rainfall, and great damage was done by floods in the Thames valley—much corn being destroyed.

Crop reports are generally favorable, though there is much discoloration of oats and barley, with complaints of stunted growth. Fruit prospects have undergone radical improvement. Hay prospects are good, some clover is cut, and haymaking will be general in a week.

* * *

There is a brisk demand for agricultural lands, and a goodly percentage of sales are recorded—the purchasers being tenants in many cases. Two hundred and nine acres at Carlisle brought £3,400, and a farm at Stanington, Northumberland, has sold for £4,750. Sales of agricultural land bought a few years ago show substantial profits.

* * *

Trafalgar Square has seen many demonstrations, but none more interesting than that of the hop growers (on a recent Saturday) who are demanding an import duty on foreign hops at the rate of forty shillings a hundred-weight. This industry has suffered serious depression in recent years owing to enormous receipts of hops from Germany and the Pacific States. Some 30,000 people from the hop growing counties surrounding the metropolis took part in the proceedings, and vantage points in the neighborhood were crowded with interested spectators.

Striking mottoes were displayed on some of the banners; one bore the words: "England expects that foreign hops will have to pay a duty," and this was most appropriately displayed at the base of the Nelson Column. Another conspicuous question asked was: "And shall hops picked by Chinamen make England's hop trade die?; here's 50,000 Kentishmen will know the reason why!"

* * *

Mr. Trevelyan's "Access to Mountain" Bill has been productive of much discussion in Parliament and Press, since its introduction into the House of Commons. If this bill is passed the public will have "the right of free access to uncultivated mountain and moorland with no liability to prosecution for trespass. From its sympathetic reception by the House there appears to be an excellent chance of the measure becoming a law, and the public will have access to many "beauty spots" from which they are now rigidly excluded.

* * *

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of a Bill designed to facilitate the formation of agricultural credit banks. Such institutions are doing excellent work in India, France and Germany. The rapid increase under the new act, of small holdings make some such measure necessary to provide farmers with capital on reasonable terms.

* * *

In the new Budget the Government has provided for a reduction of the sugar duty from 4s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. a hundredweight. This will be a decided boon to the sugar using industries, and indirectly benefit the fruit growers who dispose of their produce to the jam factories.

* * *

Australian advices state that farming prospects there are good. The agricultural season has opened with general rains. Southern wheat and grazing districts being greatly benefited. The apple exports to Britain for the season just closed show substantial advance on previous records, and the industry is in a flourishing condition.

* * *

The May "Westminster Review" has an instructive article on the successful small agricultural holdings in Denmark—that pre-eminent exporter of butter and bacon to the British market.

In that country there are 200,000 small holdings—averaging about six acres each, and about 70,000 peasant farms—a little larger, but still ridiculously small compared to Canadian farms.



STRAWBERRY PLANTATION AT LEDUC

set in the Spring of 1907 to bear some fruit which is contrary to my general rule. But when I was going round to cut off the bloom buds I found that many of the vigorous plants had started sending out runners so I let many remain on and they bore fine fruit.

Last winter was a very mild one here so that I have had the experience of one very cold and one very mild winter, and for anything that I can see so far the strawberry is as likely to do well here as in most places.

I am in the hopes to get the people of the West to go largely into the growing of strawberries thinking it the most profitable fruit that can be grown here for home consumption.

I am now in my seventy-second year and had retired from work in the East, but all my family of six children having come West to make their homes, I used to come out almost every summer or fall to spend a couple of months among them, and seeing the great need of someone with experience making the experiment I felt it my duty to be that one, so have started in again with as much vigor and hope of success as a young man.

I will keep you informed from time to time as to my future success.

Leduc, Alta. James Chegwin.

Ginseng Growing

A reader at Oak Lake, Manitoba, writes to ask about the growing of ginseng root. He has read in eastern and southern papers of the cultivation of this herb and some accounts accord it with giving a revenue of \$25,000 to the acre. Naturally such a possibility of making money from land could not be ignored.

The ginseng plant is found in the woods of eastern Canada and the states and as far west as Wisconsin and Minnesota. It is usually found with maple, beech, hemlock and such timber. It is essentially a plant of the shade but has been cultivated quite largely of late. In cultivating conditions as nearly like those of a shady wood as possible are given by covering the plot with a lath frame to break the direct sunlight. Forest leaves and mould is also used to build up the soil of the plot; under these circumstances it cannot be expected that very much ginseng root would be cultivated especially as it requires some three to six years to produce root enough for marketing. But there are many instances where small lots have yielded quite large revenues.

In eastern Canada the Indians gather considerable of the root in the woods and there is a market for it dry at the rate of about eight dollars a pound. The consuming public are the Chinese who have great faith in its medicinal properties. They have enquired about ginseng from the firms who usually buy such commodities from the

would give the relief, both in regard to navigation and to floods, and they point out that the relief so gained would be permanent, whereas under the system now in operation there is a continuous expense in dredging the channels, which become clogged with sand and silt washed down by the spring floods, especially from the unforested areas around some of the rivers.

In the long run the storage reservoir method would be cheaper as well as more effective, for, as one of the sponsors of the plan says, it is better business to add to the tops of the rivers and get what you want than keep digging out the bottoms in an attempt to get a river deep enough to float a boat in.

The Edmonton Exhibition.

A somewhat unusual set of circumstances affected the Edmonton Exhibition this year. The fact of a Dominion Fair being held within the province, and to some extent necessarily dwarfing the lesser event, was in many ways a disadvantage, although on the other hand it was the means of bringing out a display of high-grade live-stock that would not otherwise have been shown. There was danger, too, on the weather score, three fine days happening to sandwich in between unusually heavy rains, and the fair closing on the fourth day in a downpour. In the third place the financial stringency, with the consequent scarcity of ready cash among the farmers, worked somewhat against the attendance, which was not so large as last year. But with all of these unfavorable conditions the Alberta Provincial Fair, (as the Edmonton people call their exhibition) which was held in Edmonton June 23—26 inclusive, was as a whole the best that has ever been held in the province. Never before was such high-grade stock shown.

It must be remembered that there are now three annual exhibitions in Edmonton. A poultry and pet stock exhibition is held in mid-winter; in late June comes the provincial fair; and in the fall a grain and seed fair. In some respects the latter is the best of the three, inasmuch as it shows the actual productiveness of the Central Alberta farms. On account of this coming event in the fall the Provincial Fair which has just been held has developed more particularly, so far as farming interests are concerned, into a live-stock show, and that feature was especially noticeable this year. A selection of cattle, horses, and swine beyond anything that has ever before been shown in the far West was in the stalls, some of it en route to Calgary. From an educational point of view therefore, the fair was pronounced a success.

The exhibits in the manufacturers and industrial end were good but were quite secondary in interest to those of the live-stock. The displays of wagons and implements were very limited and the grain exhibits were left for the fall fair.

Considerably increased accommodation was provided this year, a new shed with thirty stalls having been added to the live-stock buildings. The fair was very well managed and perhaps the only criticism that need be made is that some effort should be made to get the judging through at an earlier date. There were not enough judges this year and too much work was thrown upon each man. At the same time the judging was exceptionally well done, as may be taken for granted when it is stated that it was in the hands of Professor Grisdale of the Ottawa Experimental Farm for the cattle, and Lieut. Col. McCrae, J. Guelph, and John Gardhouse, of Highfield, Ontario, for the horses.

This year's fair has abundantly proven that Central Alberta is especially adapted to stock raising, many of the prizes going to local exhibitors; but at the same time much has been learned in the way of professional stock raising from the three or four exhibitors from the east. These included James Bowman, of Guelph, Ont., with a fine herd of twenty Polled Angus; Lieut. Col. McCrae, of Guelph, with his Galloway bull; J. B. Hogate, of Brandon, Manitoba, with some fine Percherons; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, with a

choice lot of Shorthorns; and a number of others from various points south of Edmonton. The number of live-stock exhibits was considerably in advance of last year.

HORSES.

The display of horses in the central show ring was the nearest to a society horse show that has yet been seen in the West, out of Winnipeg. J. B. Hogate, of Brandon, had five perfectly trained Hackneys, and his Thornton Royalty, already the winner of many prizes, took first easily. The single roadsters class was won by C. J. Roberts, of Edmonton.

In the thoroughbred class, L. M. Sage, of Innisfail, Alta., won first with his four-year-old stallion Young Pilgrim. W. Spole, of Cassandria, showed a bunch of Alberta bred stock. The standard bred animals were nearly all local stock. Competition was keener in the saddle horse class. The agricultural and general purpose class were well represented.

Much interest was shown in the award of the heavy weight championship, which went to Mr. Hogate's Prince of the East, shown for the first time. Grimcargh, also owned by Mr. Hogate, took first in the Shire class, a noble animal of 2,200 pounds sired by Gunthorpe Advance.

Mr. John Gardhouse, of Highfield, judged the heavy horses and expressed himself as well pleased with them as a whole. He offered the suggestion that the province would greatly benefit by the importation of a few good registered mares in the heavy class. In making his choice between Mr. Hogate's Prince of the East and Grimcargh—Clyde and Shire respectively—he preferred the former on the grounds of being a better type for Alberta farmers' use.

CATTLE.

There was a particularly fine showing of bulls of beef breed. James Bowman entered his Polled Angus bull and two of his get; Lieut. Col. McCrae his Galloway, James Tough, of Edmonton, his Hereford, Goldstone, and R. W. Caswell his Shorthorn, Allister. Judging between these six entries required more than usual expertness and when Prof. Grisdale gave the award to the Shorthorn he was called upon for his reasons, which he was well able to give.

In the grand championship contest for the best bull of dairy breed there were five entries. Edwin Auld, of Edmonton, won the medal for his champion Ayrshire. The dairy breeds made a good showing, which promises well for the future of the Alberta dairying industry.

The fact that C. W. Cameron, of Strathcona, was not able to show his herd was partly responsible for the Jersey exhibit not being quite up to the mark. The Jersey cows and heifers showed excellent milking qualities, and the prizes went to Edmonton entries. Among these was a three-year-old cow by Hon. C. W. Cross.

Mr. Bowman's herd of twenty Aberdeen-Angus has been shown from Halifax to Edmonton and went from Edmonton to Calgary, to show afterward at Winnipeg, Toronto, and London. D. McCrae took all the Galloway prizes. The Shorthorns, numbering forty-nine entries, were all from western breeders, two herds from Lacombe being especially fine as Alberta samples. Edmonton and Lacombe shared the Herefords.

Through Premier Rutherford's interest a new feature was inaugurated this year in the way of a milking test. A prize was provided for the best individual cow on the grounds, judged as to the quantity and quality of milk, the good points of the animal, and speed in milking. The milk was tested at a local dairy, and C. Torgeson, Edmonton, was awarded the prize out of seven competitors, with 88.62 points.

SWINE.

The swine entries were considerably larger than last year. One exhibit of Poland China hogs came from Scotland, Ontario, by W. M. Smith; in the Berkshires the prizes were shared by J. Couch, Edmonton, and D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; Yorkshires by

P. M. Ballantyne and H. W. Metcalfe, Lacombe and J. A. Davis and G. L. Smith, Clover Bar. A very fine Tamworth boar shown by H. M. Quebec, Clover Bar took first prize. Prof. Grisdale judged the swine and was well pleased with the stock shown, though he criticized the young sows as below the mark. Bacon breeds were good.

More attention is sure to be given to swine in Alberta in the future. The northern country is admirably suited to pork raising, and the establishment of a packing plant at Edmonton means a great impetus to the industry.

SHEEP.

Not many pure bred sheep were on the grounds, but some famous prize winners were shown. These included thirteen Suffolks by James Bowman, of Guelph, which had been imported just previous to the International Fat Stock Show in Chicago where they were prize winners. Another entry from Ontario was by W. M. Smith, with a flock of South Devons, and E. F. Parks, of Burford; Ontario, had some Cotswolds.

Sheep raising has not been taken up as it very well might by Alberta farmers. Prof. Grisdale thought that the exhibition directors should pay more attention to classification and thus do something to encourage the industry.

JUDGING COMPETITIONS.

One of the most educative features of the fair was the competition in judging, the object of which was to train the younger stockmen in sizing up the qualities of cattle, sheep, swine, and general purpose horses. Eight men entered in horse judging, eleven in cattle, ten for the sheep, and eight for the swine. The first prizes were won by J. H. Cameron, J. A. Davis, and P. M. Ballantyne respectively.

It may be very fairly said that the most prominent feature of the Edmonton Fair this year was its educative value. It was minus frills but abundant in real instructiveness, and therein lies the chief aim and reason for an agricultural fair.

A. F.

Death of Robert Muir.

Robert Muir, head of the R. Muir Company, grain merchants, of Winnipeg, died suddenly last Saturday afternoon. The deceased was not considered seriously ill until a few moments before his death. Mr. Muir has been engaged in the grain business in Winnipeg for the past thirty years and his name and firm is known widely among farmers in western Canada. He has always figured prominently in all matters where the grain exchange was concerned. Last winter when the provincial government at the behest of the grain growers of the province was amending the grain exchange charter, Mr. Muir was in the thick of the fight opposing the changes proposed. One thing can be said of his attitude on that occasion, that whether right or wrong he was conscientiously convinced that the cause he was upholding was right, and that any radical change in the existing order of things in the grain selling business would work more harm than good. He was too strongly principled a man to be swayed in his opinions by anything but the sense of right and justice. Mr. Muir was president of the grain exchange in 1898, and has since served each year in some executive capacity. He leaves two sons one of who was associated with him in the grain business.

The Late Mr. A. P. Ketchen.

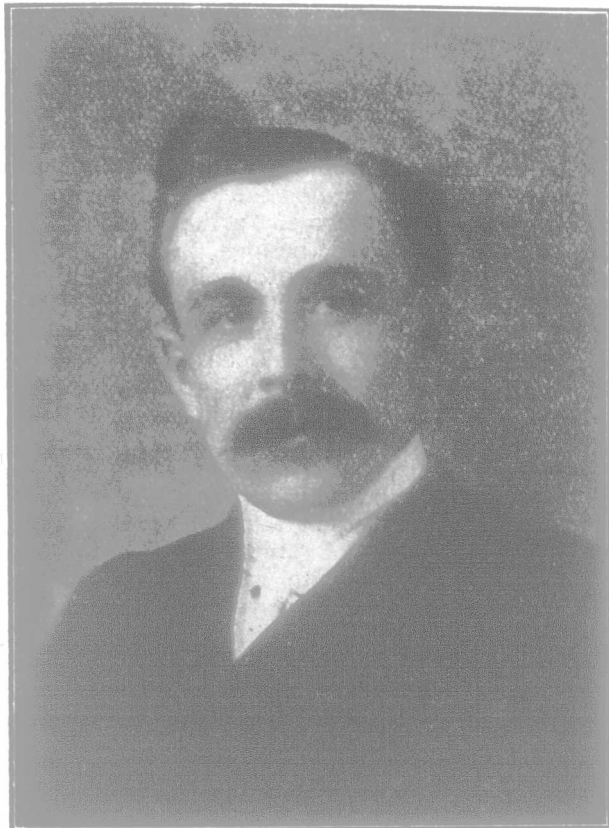
Exceptionally sad and untimely was the death of Mr. A. P. Ketchen, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, which occurred on Saturday morning last. On Friday, Mr. Ketchen had attended and officiated as judge at a plowing match near Creelman. This work kept him in the scorching sun from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m., and being unaccustomed to such exposure, a heat stroke, followed by dropsey, immediately



VIEW OF THE EDMONTON EXHIBITION GROUND

overtook him, with fatal results in about eighteen hours. In his death the cause of progressive agriculture loses a staunch advocate and supporter. From earliest boyhood the late Mr. Ketchen had been of the farm and for it, and being gifted with a keen perception, a fertile brain, a fluent tongue, and a powerful pen, much of the improvement in agriculture throughout Canada in recent years may be traced to his example and precept.

It was through the medium of the Farmers' Institute in Ontario that the late Mr. Ketchen entered the public arena. For several seasons he addressed meetings of farmers in different parts of the province, upon the problem of feeding beef cattle and the use of



A. P. KETCHEN.

cement in farm buildings. It is superfluous to say that these two subjects are probably the best illuminated of any that came within the scope of farmers' institute lectures.

Mr. Ketchen was a native of Huron County, Ont., and received a thorough education, as that term was understood by the pioneers, parents and teachers of his native province. After farming and engaging in Institute work for some years, he entered the Ontario Agricultural College in 1900, where he took the four-year degree course in three years. After graduating he was engaged for about a year in the live-stock branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, after which he visited all parts of the Dominion discussing stock-raising subjects.

In 1904 the Nor'-West Farmer secured Mr. Ketchen as editor, which position he occupied until 1906, when the Hon. Mr. Motherwell selected him as his deputy at Regina. In the position of deputy, Mr. Ketchen probably found his most congenial sphere. He was essentially a councillor, organizer and director, and the deliberate progressive policy of the department at Regina owes in no small measure its inception and administration to the Mr. Ketchen.

As a citizen, Mr. Ketchen's ideals were broad and noble. Always the general good was placed before personal advantage, and in his intercourse with his fellow men he displayed a sincerity that bespoke the genuine character. Our young country can ill afford to lose such a citizen, but it may immeasurably profit in emulating his ideals.

Thinks to Remember.

Portage la Prairie Exhibition.....	July 9, 10, 11
Winnipeg Exhibition.....	July 11 to 17
Brandon Exhibition.....	July 13 to 17
Regina Exhibition.....	July 21 to 24
Killarney Exhibition.....	July 21 to 24
North Dakota State Fair, Fargo.....	July 21 to 25
National Exhibition, Toronto.....	Aug. 29 to Sept. 14
Minnesota State Fair, Hamline.....	Aug. 31 to Sept. 4
London, Ont., Exhibition.....	Sept. 16 to 19
Ottawa Exhibition.....	Sept. 18 to 24
Victoria Exhibition.....	Sept. 22 to 26
New Westminster Exhibition.....	Sept. 29 to Oct 3

Crop Conditions in North Dakota.

Never before in the history of the state has there been such favorable conditions for spring work, and such promising signs of a rich harvest. Reports from all parts of the state during the spring months indicate favorable weather conditions and the crops have the best possible start. Deep freezing of the ground as during last winter is always considered good as it serves to hold the moisture. Seeding on the experiment station farms at Fargo and Dickinson and nearly all private farms was one month earlier than last year.

It is significant that the acreage of alfalfa and other leguminous crops will be practically double what it was last year. Even at Williston, Beach and the slope country around Bismarck there will be a much larger acreage of clover and other forage crops grown than ever before. The Red River Valley bids fair to pass into history as the granary of the world with its mammoth wheat farms, some of which boasted of an unbroken furrow for six miles. The causes will be the necessity of preserving the fertility of its soil, a more intelligent conception of farming, and diversification, rotation and stock raising.

MARKETS

Wheat during the week just closed has not changed much in price. There have been fluctuations of some magnitude, but nothing to materially alter price conditions. Harvesting operations, which are now under way in the South, have not influenced values to any extent yet. Conflicting rumors, of course, are afloat as to actual conditions in the fall wheat states where cutting is going forward, but nothing definite. Threshing returns from Oklahoma and Nebraska give yields running anywhere from six to twenty-five bushels to the acre, but these do not seem to affect the market much. It would appear this year as though the market went off generally on unfavorable crop and weather reports, and gained strength when natural conditions seemed most in line for a slump. Several times American markets have gone lower despite edisquieting rumors or serious damage in Kansas and other states, and have advanced a day or two later when bear news from no quarter was very much in evidence. Values are dependent just now more than at any other time upon the feeling of the British market. English wheat users are chary about buying, and are purchasing only what they require for immediate use. British demand for actual wheat is the real factor in fixing prices just now. It is doubtful if the speculative element was ever less influential than it is at the present time. The market for all other grains is quiet. Prices as we go to press are:—

1 hard.....	103
1 northern.....	102
2 northern.....	99
3 northern.....	94 1/2
No. 4.....	87
No. 5.....	77 1/2

No. 6.....	68
Feed 1.....	57
Feed 2.....	50
No. 2 white oats.....	39 1/2
No. 3 white.....	39
No. 1 N. W. flax.....	119
NJW 1 K50.....	

OPTION QUOTATIONS

Wheat.....	July	Oct.
Oats—	102	85
No. 2 white.....	40 1/2	39
No. 3.....	40	

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Net per ton—	
Bran.....	\$19.00
Shorts.....	21.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats.....	26.00
Barley.....	25.00
Oats.....	28.00
Oatmeal mill feed.....	19.00
Wheat chop.....	22.00
Hay per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg) prairie hay.....	\$ 8.00@ \$10.00
Timothy.....	14.00@ 16.00
Loads.....	10.00@ 12.00
Baled straw per ton (cars on track Winnipeg).....	5.00@ 6.00

BUTTER AND EGGS

Fancy fresh made creamery bricks..	21 1/2 @	22 1/2
Boxes, 28 to 14 lbs.....	20 1/2 @	21 1/2
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Extra fancy prints.....	16 1/2 @	19 1/2
Dairy, in tubs.....	15 @	16 1/2
CHEESE—		
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg.....	12 1/2 @	13 1/2
Eastern cheese.....	13 1/2 @	13 1/2
EGGS—		
Manitoba fresh gathered f. o. b. Winnipeg.....	15 @	16
VEGETABLES—		
Potatoes, car lots.....	50 @	5
Potatoes, smaller lots.....	60 @	
Beets, per cwt.....	\$3.00	
Carrots, per cwt.....	2.00	
Celery, per doz.....	.80@	\$1.00
Onions, per cwt.....	3.50	
New Cabbage, per cwt.....	3.25	

LIVE STOCK, WINNIPEG

The cattle receipts of the week were not unusually large, but some of the best stock sold in Winnipeg during the present season have been marketed since our last report. On Thursday of last week, Creswell Cattle Co., of Waldeck, brought in 750 head of steers that averaged something over thirteen hundred, off cars. There were 48 cars in this consignment and the cattle all through were remarkably uniform in size, conformation and fleshing. Mr. Cook, of Newdale, had in a bunch the same day as the Creswell people, topping the market for the week with his consignment. Prices are a little lower than last report. Exporters are selling at from \$4.75 to \$5.00; steers and heifers over a thousand pounds at from \$4.00 to \$5.00; cows, \$4.00 to \$4.50; and butcher stock at from \$3.00 to \$3.50. Sheep are quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.50, with few being handled. Hogs of best quality and desired weights are worth \$5.25, with heavy fats about \$4.50. Hog deliveries have been normal.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$6.25 to \$6.60; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cattle, \$5.80 to \$6.00; common butcher, \$4.50 to \$4.75; cows, \$3.80 to \$4.35; sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.25; hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.25.

CHICAGO

Native beef cattle, \$4.85 to \$8.20; fat cows, \$3.25 to \$6.00; heifers, \$3.10 to \$6.35; bulls, \$2.25 to \$5.00; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$3.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$6.25; stockers, \$3.00 to \$5.10; sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.90; lambs, \$5.00 to \$6.00; hogs, mixed packing, \$5.85 to \$6.30; heavy packing, \$5.80 to \$6.25.



WATCHING THE RACES

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Trondjeim Cathedral where the ancient Norwegian kings were buried is to be rebuilt by the government of Norway.

A statue to the memory of Jeanne Mance, who founded the Hotel Dieu in Montreal two hundred and fifty years ago, is to be erected in the grounds of the hospital.

A. R. Davis, C. E. of Winnipeg has written a new book of a distinctly Canadian type called "The Old Loyalist." It is the first book by this author.

The new Jewish Free School was inaugurated at Alexandria, Egypt, with imposing ceremonies. The structure is a vast building, containing forty-five rooms, accommodating twelve hundred children, who receive there free education and a midday meal. Prince Aziz Hasan, brother of the Khedive, and many notabilities of the country were present.

Blind Tom, known to three generations of Americans as a marvelous player of the piano, died in New York in June. He was a pure-blooded negro, born in Georgia in 1849. He was not quite blind, being able to distinguish between light and darkness, but mentally he was as dull as his sight. His whole ability lay in his wonderfully musical ear. He could reproduce on the piano, correctly and without effort, any music that was played in his hearing.

The main feature of the recent celebrations in Vienna, in honor of the jubilee of the reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph, was a magnificent pageant. More than twenty thousand representatives of different races, comprising the population of Austria-Hungary, garbed to represent the different historic periods since the foundation of the Hapsburg dynasty, either rode or walked in the procession, and nearly 500,000 persons witnessed it.

The collection of ten paintings of Indian chiefs by Edmund Morris, which were purchased by the Ontario Government, has been augmented by the addition of twenty-five new paintings, which Mr. Morris has just completed. This series, which, with Paul Kane's collection in the University of Toronto, owned by Mr. E. B. Osler, are the only paintings of the kind in the world, is of exceptional value to the student of ethnology. As character studies alone they are of great interest. Mr. Morris has known Indians all his life, having been born and brought up in the Northwest. It was not till three years ago that he commenced to paint them, however. The paintings are portraits of chiefs of the Ojibway tribes, and of the Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegiens and Sarcees.

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART

CURRENT VERSE. SAFE.

FROM foreign lands she sent the word
That she was safe from storm and tide
And happy on the other side.
And I who loved her smiled. To me
That one so dear had crossed the sea
Safe and unharmed was joy untold—
My lamb was safe within the fold.

From foreign lands they sent the word
That she is safe from wind and tide,
And happy on the other side.
But strange that I who loved her well
Should weep as if some wo befell—
Should weep when far from storm and sea
My friend is safe as safe can be.

—THE INDEPENDENT

GENERAL BULLER DEAD

If any Britisher in the Empire were asked to name the most prominent figures in British military life, he would be almost sure to say "Roberts, Kitchener, Buller." This being so, the announcement of the death of General Sir Henry Redvers Buller in London on June 2nd will come close home to every part of the empire. He came of a family of soldiers high in military circles, but his rapid advancement was due as much to his qualities of determination, level-headedness, patience and energy, as to any influence gained by his family connections.

He had seen much service in many lands and under the most diverse conditions. He served in China in 1860, as a beginning to his active military career. Ten years later he was here in the Canadian West, with Lord Wolseley, in the Red River rebellion of 1870. He was extremely popular with the Canadian militia and many men who served at that time still speak of him with admiration. In 1873-74 he did fine work in the Ashanti war, and in 1878-79 was a leading figure in the Kaffir war where he commanded the irregular cavalry known as "Buller's Horse." Egypt was the next field of action and he was present at Tel-el-Kebir. He was chief of the staff of the Nile expedition. His work in South Africa began in 1899, as general commander of the forces in Natal. He successfully conducted the operations leading to the relief of Ladysmith after a siege of 118 days. The repulse of his army at Spion Kop was the only defeat of any magnitude which he suffered, and his successful achievements have modified this one disaster. He retired from active service in 1906.

An evidence of his personal bravery under fire is the fact that he won the coveted Victoria Cross twice over. In the Kaffir war he assisted while closely pursued by Zulus, in rescuing Captain D'Arcy of the Frontier Light Horse, who was retiring on foot, Buller carrying him on his own horse to the rear. On the same day he did the same service for Lieut. Everett whose horse had been shot under him. Then he saved a trooper who had become exhausted and was within eighty yards of the Zulus.

THE GREATEST SHORT STORIES

If one were called upon suddenly to mention the three most exquisitely beautiful short stories in English, one would unhesitatingly say, first, Mr. James's "The Alter of the Dead," second, Stevenson's "Will o' the Mill," and third, Kipling's "Without Benefit of Clergy." In none of these three is there action, plot, or denouement; but each one is so shot through with beauty, rarity, individuality, that it lives in the memory as a single, wonderful gem, seen once and never forgotten. From the opening phrase of "The Alter of the Dead," "he had a mortal dislike, poor Stransome, to lean anniversaries," to the last "but alone with him in the dusky church a great dread was upon her of what might still happen, for his face had the whiteness of death," each phrase is shot through with distinction and individuality—no word is shop-worn, no phrase is shabby. The story in itself contains nothing more exciting than a middle-aged gentleman protesting against the universal flux, insisting that in a world where "all things move and nothing abides" he will at least build altars to the stable heart and enduring loyalties. He found a corner in an out-of-the-way church where he might commemorate his dead, where he revisited and relit the old affections and lived with them, and here ultimately it comes about that through the ministrations of a kindred spirit he learns to forgive his one great enemy, among the dead, and the little rift in his exquisite piety towards humankind is mended before his death.—*Huron*.

THE DOG DAYS.

Among animals the horse and dog have the most friendly relationship with mankind. The horse is man's intelligent helper, the dog, as a rule, his intelligent companion and friend. But even the friendly house-dog can become a menace in hot weather, and there are hosts of mongrel curs to be considered besides. A New York medical man says that hydrophobia is increasing both here and in Europe, and just now the subject is fresh in the minds of Canadians by reason of two cases which have developed in the last few weeks. One man, a Canadian by birth, died of the malady as the result of having his hand licked by a pet spaniel. Little Winnie Randall, of Saskatchewan, is receiving treatment at the Minneapolis Pasteur Institute for the bite from a dog, which was killed and found to have well-developed symptoms of rabies. She is progressing toward recovery quite satisfactorily, thanks to prompt treatment. Last year in the same district of Saskatchewan, there were a number of cases of rabies among animals reported, and it is believed that the disease was not entirely stamped out. The authorities are giving the matter close attention, now, to prevent a renewal of the outbreak.

Carefulness can do much in the way of prevention of this horrible disease. In the first place it is wise not to harbor a lot of useless dogs. The country is overrun with them—worse than useless—public nuisances that should be abolished.

Don't destroy your good dog because he acts as if uncomfortable. He may be only thirsty, and you have neglected to give him abundance of clean water. But watch him, watch him carefully. If he refuses water for hours at a time, if he chokes over it and his neck seems stiff and painful, or if he is snappish and irritable instead of in his usual friendly good humor, kill him, even if it costs a pang. If a human being has received bite or scratch from a dog acting at all strangely, cauterize the wound, and muzzle and secure the dog, so that he can be watched for symptoms of rabies. He may be entirely free from the trouble, and if he were killed the bitten person would be kept in a state of apprehension for weeks and months, not knowing whether the dog was mad or not. It is better to be sure than sorry.

DEATH OF A FORMER GOVERNOR GENERAL

Lord Derby, Frederick Arthur Stanley, who died in England in June, was the representative of one of the great houses in northern England. The name of Stanley occurs often in English history, especially in the days of Border warfare; and we all recall Marmion's cry, "On, Stanley, on!" in Scott's stirring poem. The first Earl was knighted on Bosworth Field in 1485, and the fourth Earl was a peer at the trial of the Scottish Queen Mary. The deceased Lord Derby was the sixteenth of his race.

He was born in 1841, educated at Eton, entered the army in 1858 and resigned from it in 1865 to enter Parliament, remaining in the House until 1886. During this time he was Lord of the Admiralty, Secretary to the war office and to the Treasury, Secretary of State for War and Colonial Secretary.

From 1888 to 1893 he was Governor-General of Canada. He gave a great deal of attention to the development of the Royal Society in Canada. He was a lover of athletics and his memory remains green in Canada in the famous Stanley Cup given by him for the victorious hockey team. Stanley Barracks, Toronto, was named after him.

FRESH-AIR WORK.

"What though your feet are often over-weary,
 On ceaseless errands sent:
 And tired shoulders ache and ache so sorely
 'Neath heavy burdens bent?
 Be patient, lest the ones whom you are serving
 Be soon beyond your care;
 Lest little wayward feet that you are guiding
 Slip past you unaware.
 Ah, then, no joy would seem so dear and blessed
 As spending months and years
 In ceaseless service for the vanished darlings
 So vainly mourned with tears.
 But while you have your dear ones still around you,
 Do not regret your care;
 For easier aching feet and arms and shoulders,
 Than aching hearts to bear.
 And still beyond your household duties reaching,
 Stretch forth a helping hand;
 So many stand in need of loving comfort
 All over this wide land;
 Perchance some soul you aid to-day,
 to-morrow

The Quiet Hour

May with the angels sing;
 Someone may go straight from your earthly table
 To banquet with the King."

The latest theory in "the new view of the child" is that he has a right to be happy, even in school, so says an April number of "Charities and the Corrections." The happiness of children is certainly considered more and more in these days. When I went to school, no one seemed to think it mattered much whether lessons were interesting or uninteresting. But now everything must be sugar-coated, and lesson books for the little ones are as delightful as story books and school seeks to be as enjoyable as the play-room. The change is for the better—if not pushed too far. Where life is made a continual holiday, the soul is apt to grow weak and soft and yet surely Jane Addams is right when she prophesies that we shall, one day recognize "that the joyousness of childhood, the glorious fulness of enjoyment for which children are by nature adapted, and by their Creator intended,

is, in itself, a worthy end of legislation and social concern."

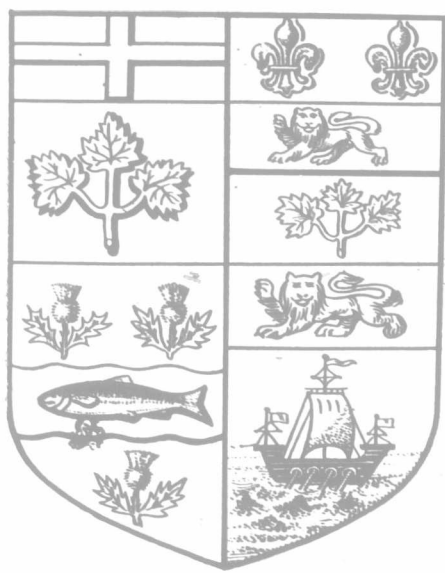
If God wants all of us to be happy—as he surely does—most of all does He want the children to be happy. And seldom do they disappoint His loving desire in this respect. Look at the children where you will, and you will find a love of play and fun is strong element in their natures. Their sorrows are short-lived, their gladness brightens long hours of every day with its merry sunshine, if only they are given a fraction of a chance to have a good time. And city children enjoy life quite as thoroughly as their country fellows; but all children are delighted with a change. A country child loves to ride on the street cars, and a city child is just as delighted when he can get astride a steady old farm horse. And it is true enough that "the child seems to belong to the country." It is true that children, who are so sensitive to every impression, are harmed and stunted in soul as well as body by living for long years in dirty, crowded streets, without a chance to hear the birds sing, or see the

grass grow. A kindergarten teacher told me yesterday that last summer she took some little ones to a park; and one of them, hearing a bird sing in a tree, asked if it were a "horse." It hardly seems possible that they can live for years without seeing a blade of grass growing out of the ground, or a dandelion in all its golden glory in a field. And, yet it is often true. Think how a city child must feel as if he were dropped into the middle of a fairy tale when he sees around him the unaccustomed marvels of plants and animals. In past years, many readers of "The FARMER'S ADVOCATE" have lent a hand to those who are trying to paint in the memory of many eager city children beautiful pictures of waving trees—green against the blue of the sky—of golden flowers on a background of green, and many other uplifting scenes which are "common" in your eyes, but have all the attractions of novelty for them. HOPE.

* * *

The "singing quality" in the tone of every Gourlay piano is a distinguishing characteristic. It is not due to any one cause alone, but is rather the result of unwearied study, perfect craftsmanship, rarest of materials and a determination to excel no matter what the cost may be.

Armorial Bearings of the Canadian Provinces



ARMS OF THE DOMINION.

A glance at the illustration of the armorial bearings of the Dominion of Canada as authorized by royal warrant on May 26th, 1866, will bring vividly to mind the many changes that have taken place in the make-up of the

Dominion since that date. Just the year before, on July 1st, 1867, the confederation of the four provinces had resulted in the formation of the Dominion, and the emblems of the provinces were united to form the arms of the country as a whole. In the upper half appear Ontario on the left and Quebec on the right. The base is occupied by the device of Nova Scotia on the left and New Brunswick on the right. Since that time five provinces have been added at different times, Manitoba in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873, and Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1906. These have no representation on the Canadian arms, and it would seem desirable to design new bearings that would be distinctively Canadian, and yet representative of none of the provincial divisions particularly.

The various emblems chosen by each province to appear on its shield are typical of that province, and one who knew anything of the history and circumstances of each could not make many errors in picking them out. Notice the sunset on the design of British Columbia—the farthest west,—Alberta's foothills and prairie;—New Brunswick's marine view. Saskatchewan shows the wheat which was instrumental in changing it from a territory to a province, and Manitoba keeps on her arms the buffalo as a memory of past days when the mighty animals roamed her prairies. Some of them mark the desire not to forget the land from which the first settlers came, and all keep well to the front the thought of the empire to which they still belong, indicating it by the lion or St. George's cross. Nova Scotia—New

Scotland—still clings to the land of heather and shows the Scotch thistle in token thereof. The fleur-de-lys on old Quebec reminds the habitant of Sunny France, the home of his people in the long ago, as the lion rampant is a symbol of the land to which he now pays willing allegiance.

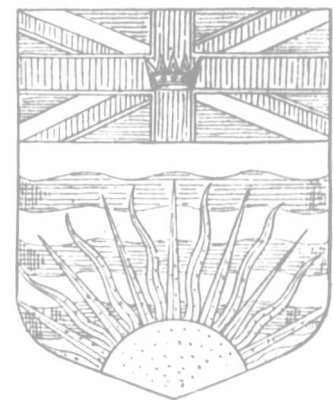
Heraldry—of which armorial bearings is a branch,—belongs to the age when chivalry was in flower and when knights were bold, and is almost the only vestige of that time we have left. The old time language is still retained in describing devices, and unless one knows the meaning of the terms, a description of a heraldic device is as intelligible as Greek. Would the ordinary person guess that "Gold on a few wavy azure, between three thistles stemmed and leaved proper a silver salmon naiant" is the technical language for Nova Scotia's arms, or that Alberta's device is "Azure in front of a range of snow mountains proper a range of hills vert; in base a wheatfield surmounted by a prairie both also proper; on a chief argent a St. George's Cross?" Colors are gules, (red) azure, (blue) sable, (black) vert, (green) purple, (purple). Where uncolored illustrations are used the colors can be determined by the direction of the fine lines and dots used. A blank surface is white or argent, a dotted surface, gold. Lines running vertically are red, horizontally are blue. If both vertical and horizontal are used to make a check pattern the part so marked is black. Lines running diagonally from left to right indicate green, and from right to left represent purple.



THE BRITISH COAT-OF-ARMS.



Prince Edward Island—Lion rampant on a red field; green trees on a white field



British Columbia—Union Jack in red and white on a blue ground alternate; blue and white wavy bars; setting sun at base



Saskatchewan—Red lion rampant on field of gold; three sheaves of wheat, gold on a green ground



Manitoba—Red St. George's cross on white ground; buffalo on green ground



Nova Scotia—Two thistles above a silver salmon on a blue ground; single thistle at base



Ontario—Red cross on white ground; maple leaves yellow on green ground



New Brunswick—Lion rampant on red ground; ship at base on gold ground



Alberta—Red cross on white ground; snow mountains against blue ground, green hills at base wheat-field and prairie in natural color



Quebec—Two fleur-de-lys on gold ground; lion rampant on a red field; maple leaves on gold at base

CHAPTER XV

SHE OF THE WHIP-HAND

Mary Stingaree and the doctor sat out on the porch together; vines hid its rotting timbers; beauty covered all defects during the brief marvelously bright summer in this northern clime. The little porch faced the grandeur of the scene.

"I could not write it to you," said Mary. "It seemed too dreadful; he was doing so well, until they enticed him down there, and he fell—he drank again—and—was married; trapped into it, I understand, but married, to a little French-Canadian girl down there at the River."

"Yes, I heard that rumor. The man who brought me up here—James Turbine—seemed to think it possible there might be some mistake about that. He says the truth concerning that affair all lies with a certain 'Captain Belcher,' if he could only be made to speak the truth. The few other participants, including Rob himself, were too muddled to take away any impressions of the scene that would serve as reliable statistics."

"Surely the girl herself would know." "She is as courageous as Captain Belcher, I am told. What she affirms, that will she swear to, and blench not, neither be confused."

"It is possible then, you mean, that Rob was not married to her?"

"Jim Turbine certainly intimated that such a doubt was admissible." "But Rob himself virtually acknowledges it, and—though he has never gone to live with them down there—he is working with all his might to make a home for her."

"I shall have the mystery solved and the truth brought to light. Everything I hear, with the exception of that one fall, seems creditable to Rob. It was a case of 'kill or cure'—and it begins to look like 'cure.' He was doomed, body and soul, in the life he was pursuing. He was never sober long enough to look comprehensively and connectedly into his own affairs or assume any worthy responsibility concerning them. To fill his pockets with cash and carouse it away was the end and aim of his bright being. His father was a pleasure-lover too, but he had a keen business sense. The property is safely and conservatively invested, and is waxing greater every day of Rob's life; and he, I believe now, will grow to his responsibilities. A woman whom he had learned to adore—a good woman—a strong woman—could pilot him through, I believe."

Mary, too, saw in the great man's eyes the exhaustion of a spiritual fight, the self-immolation of the dog who strikes out once more to save.

"I hope that all present complications may clear for poor Rob's sake," she said, "and that he may find such a woman."

"He has not lived under the same roof with you, these past months," declared the man, with an emotion not to be mistaken, "without suffering, climbing, hoping; without realizing to the depths of his soul who that woman in that absorbs him, exalts him, stings him to despair."

He rose and stood for a moment with half-averted face, one arm uplifted to a vine-clad pillar of the porch.

"I am forced to remember"—Mary spoke with an intensity that had driven the color from her lips—"that my own father was an inebriate, and that my brother is one. I do not entertain the thoughts that some entertain. My life, though stainless itself I know, lies by way of sacrifice, but not by way of increasing, perhaps, the sum of evil."

"Nonsense"—he faced her—"I am a physician, as you know. I believe no man living has had a wider experience at least, of the human constitution and its limitations, and its possibilities. I tell you your assertion is nonsense. A man can grow out of evil, in weeks, months, in a day, in an hour. God lives and works by ceaseless 'miracles.' New growth, new life. Nature proves it. Heredity is the bugbear of all the old Back-Numbers in existence. God laughs that theory to scorn if we only had the eyes to see, and the courage to rise and live."

Mary, long quietly resting at Power Lot, God Help Us, shrank a little from this startling mental antagonist. She

was quite ready to turn the flow of the theme to lightness.

A smile dawned in her eyes. "Thank you. I am well aware that I am an old 'Back-Number.'"

"Nonsense, again." The truth of him would not be withstood. "I love you till my heart is torn past control. Will you answer me?" he continued gently. "I have asked you this question before. You know my life, my reputation—celebrity, I may say without vainglory, since I want to present this case as alluringly as possible. My fortune is large, my character well proven. Mary—will you marry me?"

"No, oh no. You are cruel. Do not ask me that."

"You do not love me in the least like that?"

"No, oh no. Why, when one is in straits, do people think only of themselves?"

"Why, indeed. Well, I will think of myself no more." He returned to his chair, easily resting his arm on the chair-arm, and his iron-gray head on his hand; but the side of his face toward her was plain to view, strong, tender, his eyes looking out seaward. A qualm went to her heart, that ached with admiration and with pity. He would have renewed the bright sun of his youth, but his sorrow was above all things considerate and brave.

"I did not mean that," she stammered. "You are unselfish and great. But I—I think you mistake my power; my power over poor Rob, for instance. He is interesting; he is fascinating"—she smiled—"in one way, I admit, to a mind that has had so many stern realities to deal with as I have, he is so easily made joyous. Whatever his mood, he has a child's heart; though he has lived in the midst of sophistication and excess, he has kept a certain bright soul of his own, unblemished. I cannot express it in any better way, but you understand. I thought at one time that I had influence over him—unconsciously, in the sense that it was more, much more, than I desired to have."

The color swept over her face.

"I understand," said Doctor Margate, "perfectly."

"You may rest assured that now, though he is always courteous, he quite avoids me," she continued. "The utmost of my feeling toward him has been such—such, I should imagine, as a mother might feel toward an engaging, but unfortunate, child."

"That feeling, even unmodified, in its very essence, goes a long way," replied the man, still gazing calmly seaward; "farther than you know, or dream of."

"But," Mary made haste to continue, "there is an actual tie involving a weaker appeal still, far weaker, in the case of my poor brother. I have not much opportunity for the studying of joy in any nature."

Bate to her intense mortification, was making himself heard in the kitchen in an angry disapproval of her temporary withdrawal from active affairs and his delayed supper.

Doctor Margate divined much. "Poor girl—poor child," he said; "let me help you with that burden, with any burden, just as your old friend. Upon my soul, I will be content if you will only let me help you."

He reached out his hand and laid it lightly, though with a gesture of infinite protection, upon her.

It was at this juncture that Rob appeared. He had seen Bate enter the house with that aggressive manner of importance which indicated an inward replenishing from some vicious source at the River. Perished, in that instant, Rob's distaste for meeting Doctor Margate—in the thought that Mary "might need him." So he marched in, giving the noisy Bate a look of stern meaning on his way through the house to the

Power Lot--God Help Us

By Sarah McLean Greene

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porch door. Their backs were turned to him, but he heard the low pleading of Doctor Margate's voice and saw the hand laid protectingly upon hers.

A cold hand wrung his vitals dry of all sensation for a moment. Then he caught his breath and advanced to the doctor with a cordiality so correct and firm that it was visibly altogether Spartan. The good man's pleased exclamations at his health, his tan, his vigor, hardly pierced his consciousness. He knew that Mary was in a dilemma, that she would have been pleased to invite the doctor to supper, that it was impossible on account of Bate.

"By the way," said Rob, with a splendid affectation of social ease, "I come as an emissary from Mrs. Stafford, who is anxious to see her guest, and who has her supper all prepared. May I escort you over, Doctor, and introduce you to your hostess?"

"Thank you. Good—I'll go at once. But see here, boy—why, you're grand," he exclaimed, holding Rob off. "Why, I'd give my money and my Sunday coat to look as you do. Is this Rob Hilton, or Saint Michael, Saint George, and Saint Glory stepping out of a picture frame? Bless you, lad, I'm more glad than you know to see you again."

Rob acknowledged these hearty encomiums but dully. What did it all signify to him? Mary was indeed forever lost to him. When he came back to his own meal he heard Bate even from a distance, pursuing a harsh, bumptious, brutal discourse with Mary.

"See here, for a girl that sets up to be as good as you be, you have a mighty suspicious lot o' men hangin' round ye. I wouldn't put on sanctimony, an' then act like that, ef I was you. Ye'd better be honest, 't least. Who was that cussid old dude settin' out thar' on the porch with ye, anyway? I wanted to mow out in front, thar', an' ye had ter go an' plank yerselves down thar', shameless critturs."

It came to Rob, in a hot wave of recollection, *this* was the being with whom he had aimed to affiliate on first arriving at Power Lot, to whom he had appealed for a mutual clandestine procuring of the drink that had been a curse to them both. Shame and humiliation actually scorched him at this remembrance of the devils which had so vilely possessed him. He listened, trembling, too, with anger.

"Bate," said Mary, very calmly, "if you ever speak to me in that way again, I will appeal to Mrs. Stafford, whom you have more reason than one to fear. I know that you are hardly responsible, and I am patient, but you must be decent, do you hear me?"

"A nice sister I've got," snarled Bate. "Bad herself, an' schemin' all the time to git me into trouble."

"Oh, but how I have worked and sacrificed myself to keep you out of trouble," cried Mary passionately at last, "and you malign and insult me." "Yer can't prove I took old Byjo's money," asserted Bate stolidly, but Rob detected the fear in his tone; "it's yer d—d suspicions. She prob'ly hid it away, an' then laid the loss of it onto other folks."

"We won't discuss a matter of which we both thoroughly understand the truth; but if you speak brutally to me again, I will appeal to her to let you suffer the consequences from which we've so long tried to shield you."

"Ye will, will ye?—ye sneakin', meddlin'—"

Through the half-opened door Rob, unbelieving, saw Bate advancing upon Mary with upraised fists. He sprang like a lion; it was the work of but one instant of ecstatic indignation, and Bate lay stretched on the kitchen floor at his feet. Before he could stagger up the avenging hand had felled him again.

"You would strike her, would you—you would strike her!" Rob hissed,

sobbed, through his teeth; "you would strike her. Oh, my God!"

Bate, half rising, reached for a knife that lay on the table. Rob kicked it fiercely from his hand, and seizing a rope that hung from a nail on the wall, and kneeling on the infuriated wretch, he tied him hand and foot. Imprecations, vile accusations were hurled at them both. Mary stood by, white as if laid in her grave.

"There," gasped Rob, rising from his knees, "let him lie there—till he's safe. Never mind what he says, it's of no consequence what he says."

He thought that Mary would fall. "Come, Miss Stingaree," he said naturally, persuasively, as if she were the child, and he seeking to restore her to a normal realization of existence again; "come, we must get some supper. Will you help me? Bate will consent to behave himself and get up and eat with us, by and by. Come, show me what to do."

They made but a sad and poor pretense at eating. Mary placed Bate's supper to keep it warm, and went over to him where he lay.

"Bate," she said sorrowfully, "won't you try to think for a moment how I have kept you free, how I have tried to help you always? I want to keep you free and to help you now; but you must not lie about people, nor abuse and strike them. You will promise not to do that? You will swear by the memory of our poor mother? Oh, Bate, my brother!"

The pleading in her voice choked her utterance, tears welled in her eyes as she entreated him. Bate gave a long, angry sneer.

"Bate," said Rob, his lips tightening with pain as he watched the extremity of Mary's grief, he also undertaking to plead, for her sake, "I couldn't see you strike her; sure, you would have killed yourself afterward if you had done such a thing. Come, promise what she asks, for your own sake. I will untie you. Let's be friends, let's try to do better, let's help each other on. I've a quick temper myself, I know."

Another long snort of scorn from Bate. But just at this moment Mrs. Byjo stepped in briskly.

"Well," she declared, "if a good appetite is a compliment to a provider, my boarder has set me up, and no mistake. I know when people eat to be polite, and when they eat because they want to. He apologized once or twice. 'Go right ahead,' says I 'I'm as able-bodied at the mixin' bowl as I am at the plow.' He's finished, at last, and gone off gappin' at the view. You'd think this was the only real up-and-down, helter-skelter, far-reachin' piece o' lan'scape on the sphere by the way any strange comer stan's an' opens his mouth at it— Why what's the matter?" she exclaimed, discovering Bate stretched on the floor in a dimming corner of the room.

"What ye been doin', Bate?" she questioned the supine one with paralyzing force of directness. "I know. Ye've been tryin' to abuse somebody—to harm and hurt somebody; and ye promised me straight, when I let ye off, ye promised me ye wouldn't."

Mrs. Byjo usually carried her whip with her. She had it now, and she brought the lash around with a sharp crack.

"Fraid to let him up, are you, Mary and Rob?" she inquired staunchly; "well, I ain't afraid to let him up." She stepped bravely forth and untied the knots that bound him, then swung back and gave her lash a clear and resounding snap in the air, as it were, by way of experiment. Bate did not stir.

"Get up, by Jo," she commanded him, with the utmost cheerfulness, "or I'll thrash ye layin' down."

To the astonishment of Mary and Rob Bate rose to his feet, the whole contour of his face and shoulders being that of sheepish obedience.

"Now, do ye promise," she adjured him, "and promise to keep, this time? Swar it then, swar it by the knockin' over at Spook House. Disobey them, and see what'll come to ye."

Bate, very pale, nodded a subdued acquiescence. "I swar."

"There's such folks as Bate in this world," continued Mrs. Byjo, lapsing from the sterner measures of her course to philosophize frankly and helpfully in the downcast face of her pupil. "Some-

Ingle Nook

HOW TO MAKE ANTIQUE FLOWER POTS.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have often wondered how many readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE are aware of the many useful articles that can be made from broken china and even plain crockery. Save all broken plates, cups, saucers, etc., anything in the shape of dishes. For convenience these could be broken smaller by putting in a small box and then tapping the bits with a hammer until they are no bigger than a fifty cent piece.

It is best to try a small article first so as to get used to handling the putty and varnish, and then a large article can be attempted with confidence. Suppose we do a flower pot for the table. If the person making the article cares to buy a plain flower pot he could do so, but the plainer and more odd in shape, the more antique it looks when finished. Such articles as five pound jam tins, wood jam buckets and tin lard buckets, all look well when completed.

Well we will suppose an article has been chosen and is ready. Next thing to do is to buy some "pure linseed oil putty" (commercial or fish oil putty is useless) and a small tin of good varnish with a small clean brush

prevent the damp from the soil affecting the putty.

This kind of work looks beautiful if a little patience and perseverance is used. For instance, umbrella stands done this way on small drain pipes or made of galvanized iron mounted on a plain wood pedestal, will pay for the little labor and expense. Many of these things can be made in the long winter evenings, making them short pleasant evenings. Another unique style in place of putty and broken china is all sorts, shapes and colors of stamps, old stamps. These certainly look well, and at a distance one wonders what ancient work he is gazing upon. Of course the article must be cleaned and varnished before the stamps are put on. This work is simple enough for children and, especially in towns, keeps the children at home and turns their minds to economy and industry. Just try it and see.

LIVLANENG.

SELECTED RECIPES

Fish Turbut.—Stir one-half cup flour into one-fourth cup butter. Season with pepper, salt and small chopped onion. Stir in one pint sweet milk and one well beaten egg. Boil till thick. Butter a baking dish. Lay in alterna-



YOUR GARDEN COULD LOOK LIKE THIS

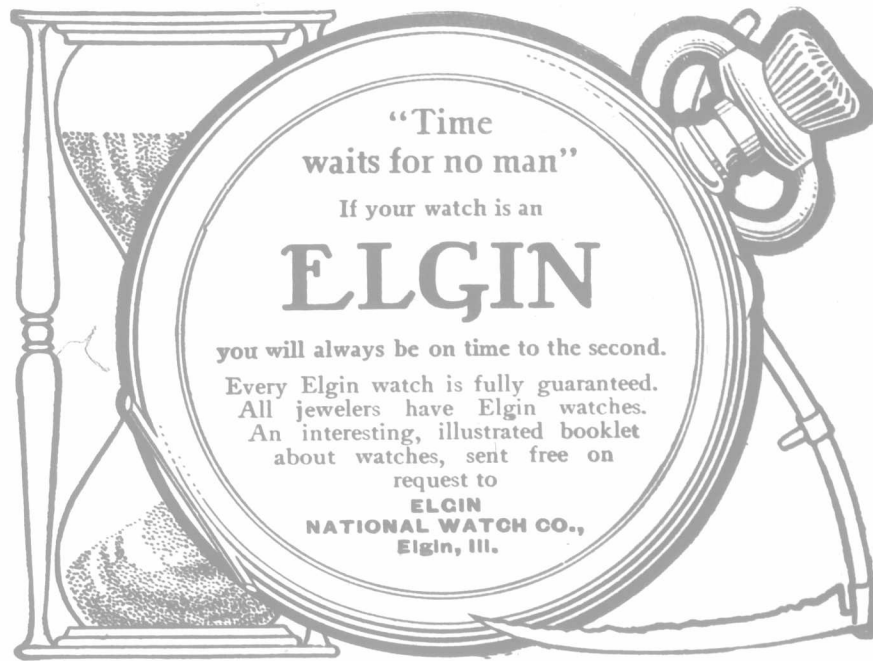
(old paint brushes will not do). The article must be clean and free from grease, etc. Now, get the broken china, varnish and putty all handy. The china should be scattered and a few assorted sizes and colors picked ready. The article should now have a thin coat of varnish and be put to dry in a warm place free from dust. If the putty is dry it should be finely broken up and a few drops of boiled linseed oil added until it will work quite freely in the hands without being sticky. When the varnish is nearly dry, not quite dry but just sticky, well adhered to the article and yet able to hold the putty,—lay the putty on about one-eighth inch thick and proceed to put the bits of broken china into the putty. Press the china well in and do not be too particular about choosing certain bits or colors. The best plan is to put on the largest pieces first, placed anywhere, and anyhow, then add smaller pieces then fill in with bits until complete. Some color the putty before placing it on the varnish, and colors in oil are usually used so that no other oil is required to moisten the putty. Another way is to carefully paint the putty that shows between the china with liquid silver or gold paint, and the latter gives a splendid finish. The bottom of the article should not be done but the work should be carried over the top of the pot to just where the soil should meet. At this part the finish should be well varnished to

tive layers canned salmon and the above dressing. Sprinkle cracker crumbs over top. Moisten the crumbs with milk, dot with butter, and bake with a cover over the dish for 25 minutes. Remove cover and let it brown.

Coffee Jelly.—Take the coffee left from breakfast and heat on the stove; sweeten to taste with sugar, and stir until it dissolves. Add sufficient gelatine dissolved in cold water to set it and turn it into a mould. One-half a box of gelatine sets a quart of coffee.

Scotch Pudding.—2 cupfuls of bread crumbs, 1 cupful each of raisins, molasses, water and flour; 1 egg, 1 teaspoon of soda. Steam for one hour. The above ingredients will make two small puddings.

Cheese Cakes.—Take good, sweet skim milk, put on stove in granite pot to boil; when boiling, add buttermilk or rennet enough to curdle, stirring all the while; set aside to cool; then strain through a colander. To one cup of curds add two well-beaten eggs, one and a half cups of sweet milk (not skimmed), sugar to suit taste, half a cup of currants and nutmeg, and cook like custard or pumpkin pies. A little cream added to milk makes an improvement.



Children's Corner

GOOD MORNING

"Good-morning, world!" On the window seat
She balanced her two little timid feet;

She clung with her dimpled hands and stood
Framed in like a picture of babyhood.

The clambering vines hung low and green
Round the sunniest curls that e'er were seen,

As she stood with beauty and light imperaled,
And bade "Good-morning" to all the world.

"Good-morning, world!" And the great world heard;
Each rustling tree and each singing bird.

The danging flowers and the fields of grass
Nodded and waved at the little lass;

And the far-off hills and the sky overhead
Listened and beamed as the word was said.

And the old sun lifted his head and smiled:
"Good-morning, world!" "Good-morning, child!"

A KIND TEACHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was in Alberta when I wrote last, but now I am in British Columbia. I like Kit Allen's idea of having pen-names. Okanagan Centre is just a new place and there is a large irrigation system being put in. It is not yet completed,

but we hope it will be soon as everything is very dry without water, and we do not have much rain. All kinds of fruit do splendidly here, but most of the people are growing peaches. Our town is beautifully situated on the shore of Lake Okanagan. Okanagan is an Indian word which means "treacherous," and it is well named. The climate is fine here as well as the scenery. The school is in the church now, as they have no school-house built. I have two and one-half miles to walk to school. To-day, (the fourth of June) I found some wild strawberries. Our last teacher gave us sewing and music lessons free, besides teaching school, which was very kind of her, don't you think so? I will close with some riddles.

1. What is that which goes to London without stopping? A road.
 2. What is that which grows in winter and dies in summer and grows with its roots upward? An icicle.
- B. C. (a) HAZEL JONES.

WORKING FOR A WATCH

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have not written to you for a long time, so here goes. I have seen twenty-five birds' nests this year. I am going to try to win a watch too, Cousin Dorothy. I am thirteen years old now; my birthday was in June. Two more weeks before it is holidays! We have six weeks up here. Some of my friends are sick now. I am going to take a pen-name.

THE WATER LILY.

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**FIRST VENTURE IN A PUBLIC
SCHOOL.**

My dear Cousin Dorothy:—Your little corner has been so very interesting to me since I came to Canada two months ago, I wish to enter and be one of the many happy cousins. May I? I am an American girl and my home is in Philadelphia, Penn., though I haven't been there very much lately. It is a nice large city and I enjoyed the winters we spent there.

I am twelve years old, and in September I will enter High School at home. I am very anxious to enter, as it will be my first appearance in a public school, though I have been studying with a private teacher since I was four years old. But mother thinks a public school education more practical, she said. Next year, in September I mean, I will study arithmetic, algebra, English, Latin, physical geography and French. Three of the subjects are entirely new for me. My studies this year were arithmetic, grammar, U. S. history, geography and botany. Then for six years I have been studying piano and violin music. I like music very, very well. Don't all of you, Cousins?

Last year I spent in Europe, and in Leipsig I heard some fine artists. I think of all the European cities I like Rome the best. The Vatican and St. Peter's are such grand places. Did you ever visit them, Cousin Dorothy?

In Venice I saw my first gondola, and it is such a pretty sight to see them in carnival parade, with all the different flags floating. In Paris I saw many masterpieces of art of which we see so many copies. The foreign nations are very nice to visit, but I love our own dear country best.

Did any of the cousins ever hear of an anarchist? I think you haven't so many here as we have. I think they are terrible people, and I ought to think so, for one injured my father severely when he was mayor of the city, and he died.

Some suggested names for the Corner. Did any one choose "Cousin Dorothy's Corner?" I am going to subscribe for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE when I return home so I may remain

One of the Cousins,

Sask. (a) "PHILA DELPHIA."

(We give you a hearty welcome, Phila Delphia, and hope that you will keep yourself from being lonely by writing us another interesting letter. Could you write us something more about Venice, its canals and gondolas, its wonderful palaces and its people? No, I've never been fortunate enough to have seen Europe yet, but I'm going some-day, I hope, and in the meantime I like to have people who have been there tell me what they saw. No wonder you think anarchists are terrible. They are madmen whose religion is destruction. I cannot claim the name of which you spoke. Have you ever read the book whose heroine is called by your name? It is very interesting. A happy summer to you! C. D.)

SEEDING TIME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to the Children's Corner, I hope it will reach you safely. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years and likes it very much. We live on a farm about twenty-five miles from Hanley. It is seeding time here now and we expect to sow 225 acres of wheat and about forty acres of oats. We have ten head of cattle in all, and eight horses and a little colt. Its mother's name is Lady. We have two dogs and a cat.

Sask. (b) HUGH DUNCAN. (10)

TOO SHORT A LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I am ten years of age and go to school every day. I have three sisters and one brother. We have four pigs and eight horses whose names are Polly, Scot, Bess, Red and Queen, Nell, M. g. We have six cows. I think I have written enough for this time.

M. N. (11) EMILY GREEN. (15)

**Baby's
Own Soap**

*Best for Baby, best for you.
Avoid substitutes.*

Albert Soaps Ltd. Mfrs., Montreal.

Try "Albert"
Talc—Violet
Scented and
Antiseptic.

Steedman's
SOOTHING
Powders

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

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

CONTAIN
**NO
POISON**

KOOTENAY

Canada's fairest district.
No blizzards in winter,
no sand storms in summer,
no fuel famines in December,
no grain blockades in September.

That's Kootenay District

The Choicest property in
the Kootenay District
45 minutes from Nelson
four times a day.
Half an hour between
stones and as level as a
prairie farm.
Station, P. O., school,
store, hotel, only five
minutes walk.

That's SLOCAN PARK

Uncleared land \$100 per acre
Cleared " \$150 " "
Cleared, plowed
and planted \$200 " "
Only 2% cash and 2% per
month—no interest.

**Kootenay-Slocan
Fruit Co. Limited
Nelson, B. C.**

Power Lot--God Help Us

(Continued from page 932)

says there's not. Some talk about ever-bastin' lovin'-kindness and patience! and you've showed it, Mary Stingaree. You've showed it to Bate Stingaree."

She pointed the handle of her whip from one to the other as a simple and emphatic manner of elucidating her theme.

"Now, what Bate Stingaree needs, it appears, ain't lovin'-kindness, for it's been tried on him, and he ain't got sense enough to know it when he sees it; he thinks lovin'-kindness is a coward and afraid of him. What Bate Stingaree needs and admires, by Jo, is the whip." She gave hers another sonorous free-hearted crack in the air.

"Bate Stingaree's got to be born again like the man up the tree, 't the ministers preach about. I've got my opinions, and I believe he'll have his chance, and ef not in this world then in some world he will git born again till he turns out decent. Meanwhiles what he needs an' asks for in his very soul, poor feller, is the whip. And Bate," she added, with perfect friendliness of sympathy, "I've got some for ye, whenever ye feel a hankerin' after it, and bear you well in mind, young feller, I've got the whip-hand o' ye."

To be continued

TRADE NOTES

EDMONTON ABATTOIR TO OPEN IN SEPTEMBER.

The J. Y. Griffin Company, informs us and their advertisement in another part of this issue will convey the announcement to our readers, that their Edmonton abattoir will be ready to receive hogs on September 9th, 1908. The machinery and equipment of the plant are now being installed and everything will be ready for operations to start on the day mentioned. This company also in their desire to foster the production of the proper type of bacon hog, have brought in a number of excellent Yorkshire boars which they are offering at cost prices. Farmers requiring such would do well to write these people.

MANITOBA FARMERS' MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY.

In another column of this issue will be found an advertisement of the well known hail insurance company, a company that is so well known to our readers by their record in the hail insurance business in Western Canada that we need add nothing in reference to their business integrity and standing. For the season of 1908 the Manitoba Mutual is prepared to write hail insurance on the best terms considered in relation to the nature of the risk and the character of the protection offered. In the bad hail districts insurance have been reduced one-half and premiums increased on that written. They have now \$2,500,000 of insurance in force and with the business that will be written up during the ensuing year will bring the 1908 record of the company up to something like \$3,000,000. We feel convinced that the plans which this company have in hand for this year and their well known prompt and business-like methods of settling all claims is appreciated by every farmer in the province. The home office is at 503 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

HAIL INSURANCE.

Most men who live in districts where hail is likely to occur feel satisfied that money invested in hail insurance is well spent. But, every year after a disastrous hail storm has visited a section, a wail goes up from those who had not foresight enough to have their crops insured. The wise ones take no chances of being caught without protection. Hail insurance is a different kind of a proposition to ordinary fire insurance. In the latter business there are any number of sound companies,

ready to sell protection, but in hail insurance it is somewhat different, and a man requires to choose carefully the concern that he is going to do business with. He wants a company that is working along business lines, that he feels certain will be in existence to meet its obligations in case any damage to his crop occurs. For these reasons we have satisfaction in calling our readers' attention to the Central Canadian Insurance Company of Brandon, a company with an unbroken record of promptly paying for all losses in full, a company which we have every confidence in recommending. The manager is Mr. Jas. Cornell. He will be glad to answer all inquiries as to rates, etc. The address is Brandon.

TORONTO HORSE EXCHANGE

For a good many years now, Toronto has been the horse buying centre in Eastern Canada for Western horse dealers, and farmers. Its position in some ways is unique. To this centre come the bulk of the marketable horses of Ontario and at Toronto, horse users can purchase practically at their own prices, horse stock of any kind which they require. More horses have been bought in that city for the Western trade than in any other market in the Dominion. Chief among the horse dealers in that city, who have made a specialty of catering to Western requirements, is the Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange, West Toronto. This company sells by auction on Monday and Wednesday of every week in the year. The Union Stock Yards cover 170 acres of land, their stabling will accommodate more than a thousand head of horses. Here for three hundred days of the year, horse buyers can purchase stock of any class they require, drafters, roadsters, carriage horses, general purpose horses, farm chunks, etc, privately or at auction as they prefer. An advertisement of the Exchange appeared in last issue. Mr. Herbert Smith, late of Grand's Repository is the manager. His address is Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange, West Toronto, Canada.

HORSE BOOK FREE

W. F. Young, P. D. F. 46 Monmouth St., Springfield Mass., has recently issued a larger and more complete edition of his handy reference book "How To Remove Blemishes" which will be sent postpaid to any address upon request. This little book will be appreciated by any horse owner as it is full of "horsey" pointers and information that can be used to advantage. Send a postal today addressed plainly as above and the book will be sent you by return mail free of all cost and post-paid.

MR. A. J. CLARK PROMOTED.

Mr. A. J. Clark, Assistant Sales Manager, McClary Mfg. Co., London, has been appointed Manager of the Calgary Branch of the Company and will leave at once for the West.

Mr. Clark's regime in the McClary Company extends over a period of thirteen years, in which time he has seen service in factory, office and on the road.

Branches having been established at Winnipeg, and Vancouver for a score of years, McClary's have become a potent factor in the commercial life of the West and while Mr. Clark's many friends in Ontario will regret his departure they know full well his promotion is well deserved and that he will readily adapt his talents to the new task.

GOOD FRUIT LAND

McDermid & McHardy, Nelson, B. C. in our Exhibition Number are making a fruit land offer to our readers that calls for some comment. This firm we might say at the outset is one of the best known real estate concerns operating in B. C. lands. A good many of the men who are now prospering best in fruit farming in the Kootenays and other B. C. districts, obtained their holdings through McDermid and McHardy, not infrequently these gentlemen selected the land for the purchasers as well. The land which at present is open for purchase is described by those who have inspected it as the cream of the entire Kootenay, and anyone who knows anything of the splendid natural situation of the Kootenays for fruit farming will have some appreciation of what

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION

JULY 11th to 17th
1 9 0 8

Unequaled Live Stock and Wheat Exhibits

INNES' World Famous Orchestral Band of Chicago and 91 Highlanders' Band

Great Bench Show of Western Kennel Club

Great Band Competition open to cities and towns in the West

FINEST HORSES AND CATTLE IN WESTERN CANADA

Exceptional Attractions before Grand Stand!

The first Light Agricultural Motor Competition in America

Annual Meet of Manitoba Amateur Athletic Association

Spectacular Military Tattoo and Brilliant Fireworks

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 30th

A. A. ANDREWS President
W. SANFORD EVANS, Vice-President
A. W. BELL, Manager

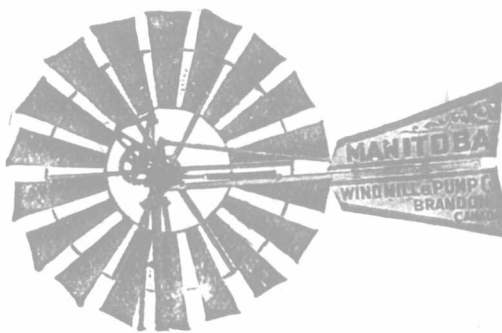
IF IT'S A CHOICE BETWEEN TWO FIRMS GIVE THE PREFERENCE TO THE ONE WHOSE ADVERTISEMENT IS FOUND IN YOUR FARM PAPER.

The Royal Grain Co., Limited

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
GRAIN EXCHANGE - - WINNIPEG

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

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



The Manitoba Power Mill

is the windmill for the West, Strongest and easiest running, has compression grease cups and patented regulating device.

The Monitor Gasoline Engines combine simplicity, reliability, durability and economy.

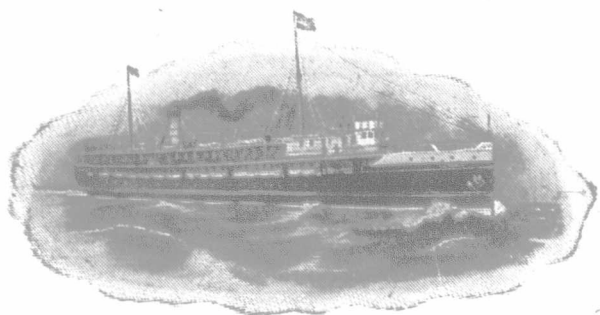
We also manufacture the Manitoba Pumping Windmill, Grain Grinder (in all sizes), Steel Saw Frames, Wood and Iron Pumps including the Hayes and Peters double acting pumps. See our Big Exhibit at Brandon Fair. Send for new Catalogue.

The Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co.
Brandon, Man.

Remember we are Western Manufacturers, not Dealers

THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO.

GRAND TRUNK RY. LINE



BEST LAKE AND RAIL ROUTE
TO AND FROM

EASTERN CANADA

STEAMERS LEAVE

Duluth, - - - - Mondays, 8 p. m.
Port Arthur, Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays, 11.30 p. m.
Connects with Grand Trunk at Sarnia for Toronto and all points East

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNEXCELLED

Freight Handled Carefully and Promptly

TICKETS FROM ALL RAILWAY AGENTS

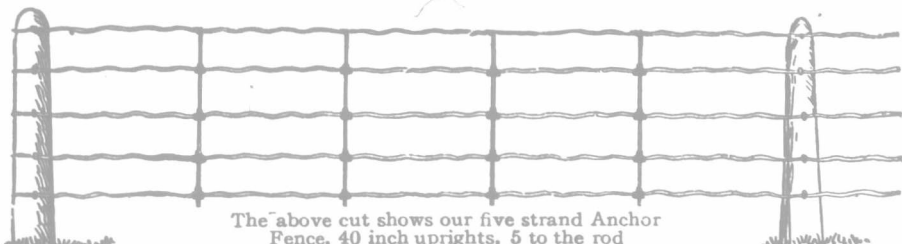
Have freight routed and **INSIST** on tickets reading
via The Northern Navigation Co.

R. CRAWFORD,
Agent, Winnipeg

C. H. NICHOLSON,
Traffic Mgr., Sarnia

FRAUDULENT ADVERTISEMENTS ARE NOT PUBLISHED
IN THIS JOURNAL. WE HAVE A REPUTATION TO SUSTAIN

YOU BUILD YOUR FENCE TO SUIT YOURSELF



The above cut shows our five strand Anchor
Fence, 40 inch uprights, 5 to the rod

You Require no Complicated Fence Machine; No Expert Labor
Anchor Fence is made of No. 9 Coiled Spring Steel Wire, with No. 9 or No. 7 uprights. The Anchor Clamp, at the crossing of the wires, holds them absolutely rigid.

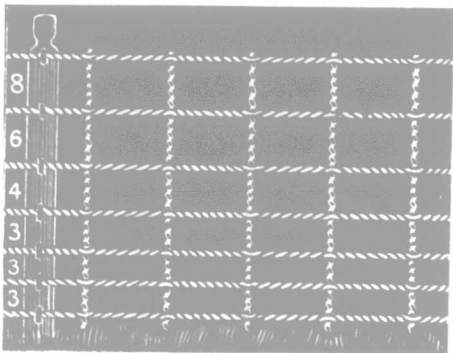
Anchor Fence provides doubly for contraction and expansion, by its coiled wire and the use of automatic ratchets. With a few simple tools, you build it yourself.

If You Want a Woven Fence

you find it in our Majestic Woven Wire Fence, the most elastic and durable of woven wire fences. Made exclusively of best imported galvanized steel wire.

Notice the reverse twist; this gives you the desired elasticity, and locks the running cables firmly to the deeply crimped uprights. The heaviest and strongest woven wire fencing on the market.

If you want fence write for our catalog F., which gives a lot of valuable information regarding fencing.



Low Hog Fence—Notice the heavy, rigid,
and yet elastic construction

The Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co., Ltd

92 Princess St., Winnipeg

the cream of the whole district will be It lies at Robson, ideally situated on the river, backed by mountain scenery beautiful beyond all description, and more important still this district is at hours near the large markets in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, than any other in the province. Fruit Land at the present time is selling at Robson at prices more reasonable than terms more favorable than it can be purchased in any other established fruit section in British Columbia. Now is the time to purchase before prices go up beyond your reach.

A GOOD BRAND ON A GOOD TOOL.

The splendid reputation long since gained by the Shurly and Dietrich Maple Leaf saws was due to the rigid selection of metal and a special process of tempering, now applied in the manufacture of other harvest tools, such as forks and hoes, which bear the brand: "The Maple Leaf Gold Sheaf Harvest Tools." These are made at the Maple Leaf Harvest Tool Company's extensive works, Tilsonburg, Ont., and every tool is warranted. More important even than the metal in these tools is the quality of the handles, for which the best second growth white ash is used. The firm has made the choice of wood for handles one of the very foremost features of the business, which farmers will be quick to appreciate. So confident are the firm of the character of their forks and hoes that the label on every tool bears the Maple Leaf brand, and farmers are asked to inquire specially for them in the stores of the dealers, and if they cannot be got in that way, then write direct to the factory at Tilsonburg, Ont. Farmers are more and more demanding a high-grade of durability in the tools used for farm work now-a-days, and that the Maple Leaf brand will soon enjoy a Canada-wide reputation may safely be predicted, judging by the achievements of Shurly and Dietrich in the past.

IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS.

Did you ever experience the pleasure and satisfaction of living in a land where the moisture was absolutely under your own control to be turned on or off at will? Where fruit, vegetables, grain, poultry, butter and cheese could be produced as they are in no other portion of America? Where the scenic beauty, natural resources and sport are unequalled? If you haven't, then you have not yet seen the Kettle River Valley of B.C., the land where apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, berries of all kinds, vegetables, grains, alfalfa, bunch grass, bees and poultry may be produced, a land that's good to live in, pleasant in the summer, tempered in the winter, a valley of sunshine, fruits, flowers, sport and beautiful scenery. The Kettle Valley is in Southern B.C., 35 miles east of the Okanagan. It is a strip from one to two miles in width, well sheltered from the wind. The soil is a light sandy loam, ideal for fruit-growing. The altitude is 1,900 feet above the sea, the climate the purest in British Columbia. Readers desiring information about this land will receive same in full by applying to D. R. Tait, Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co. Ltd., Midway, B.C. See advertisement in this issue.

THE VALUE OF AN EMASCULATOR

The little instrument which Messrs. Stevens & Son, Ltd., 60 Princess Street, Winnipeg, advertised in last issue, the Emasculator as it is called, is altogether too invaluable to every farmer for us to permit of their advertising notice alone to introduce it to our readers. An emasculator is an instrument which every man who keeps stock requires to possess. In these days and in this country, where the castration of animals is undertaken so largely by farmers and stock owners, the use of the very latest devices employed by the veterinary profession in this work will be found a great aid to speedy, successful and satisfactory work. The emasculator crushes, does not cut the cords, leaves no shreds or particles of cord attached to the blade. The instrument is made in two styles, one of which sells for \$5.50, and the other, equipped with an adjusting screw, for \$7.00.

Have You Suspected Your Kidneys as the Cause of Your Trouble

If you have backache, swelling of the feet and ankles, frequent or suppressed urine, painful sensation when urinating, specks floating before the eyes, great thirst, brick-dust deposit in the urine, or anything wrong with the urinary organs, then your kidneys are affected.

It is really not difficult to cure kidney trouble in its first stages. All you have to do is give DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS a trial.

They are the most effective remedy to be had for all kidney and urinary troubles.

Mrs. Alfred LeBlanc, Black Cape, Que., writes:—I feel it my duty to say a word about your Doan's Kidney Pills. I suffered dreadful pain across my back so bad I could not stoop or bend. After having used two boxes I feel now most completely cured thanks to your pills. I highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.



LEASING OF LANDS

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

HOGS WANTED

WE WISH TO NOTIFY LIVESTOCK RAISERS TRIBUTARY TO EDMONTON THAT OUR PLANT AT EDMONTON WILL BE COMPLETED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1908.

CAN USE LARGE NUMBERS OF BACON HOGS AT FULL VALUE.

BOARS—Write us about Pedigreed Yorkshire Boars.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.
LIMITED
WINNIPEG and EDMONTON

SYNOPSIS OF

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

GOSSIP

One by one the pioneer stock breeders are dispersing their herds. In this issue Mr. Glen Campbell, of Gilbert Plains, who has been breeding shorthorns since 1886, beginning first with Highlanders and afterwards taking up shorthorns, announces a complete sale on July 22. Catalogues may be had from D. S. MacDonald, auctioneer, Portage la Prairie.

NO SALE.

The sale of Shorthorn cattle advertised by Mr. H. O. Ayearst of Mt. Royal to be held in the C. P. R. pavillion, Winnipeg on the 24th ultimo, may be characterized as a failure. A very small crowd gathered at the place of sale and were met with the announcement that the Winnipeg Auctioneers' Association would not allow Mr. T. C. Norris, the recognized auctioneer of the pure-bred stock breeders' fraternity, to conduct the sale unless he took out a city license and a license will not be granted to anyone who does not reside in the city, hence there was a further handicap upon an enterprise that had little prospects of success. Arrangements were finally made whereby, a second hand furniture auctioneer assumed the role of salesman and the work of dispersion began. Mr. Walter James of Rosser bought four females catalogued namely, Crimson Carnation, Crimson Violet, Crimson Lass and Crimson Crocus for \$75, \$60, \$50 and \$40 respectively.

After this two bulls, Crimson Sunset and Crimson Pioneer, were sold for \$80 and \$50 to Messrs. Walter Andrews, Stony Mountain, and M. S. Peacock of Hanlan. A few private sales were afterwards made, but most of the cattle were taken back home and are now for sale privately.

Sometime we hope to see a really successful sale at the pavillion just to convince, the public that hoodoos do not haunt a place.

BRANDON'S LIBERAL PRIZES

The management of the Brandon Fair gives evidence of determination to make their 1908 exhibition an event to be remembered. In the prize list which has been published will be found offered substantial, even lavish, cash prizes, and specials of plate, medals, and merchandise for a large number of the best sections. Citizens of Brandon and the surrounding country seem to have united in a co-operative effort of immense proportions to induce exhibitors and visitors to patronize the fair on July 13 to 17.

Among the most noticeable of the special prizes are those offered for the best Clydesdale stallion. The Scottish Clydesdale Society offers a gold medal; Alderman Wallace \$100 in gold; and the Central Canada Insurance Co. offers a \$100 challenge cup for the best stallion in the aged class, which usually means the champion. These specials, added to the \$50 for first prize aged stallion, donated by the Imperial Bank, make a harvest worth working for. For best Clydesdale mare there is also a gold medal and \$100 in gold by Mr. Wallace. This, if prizes are an inducement to show, Brandon should receive a large entry of Clydesdales, and everyone knows there has been some very "classy" Clydes taken into the Brandon district of late.

In cattle, liberality to almost equal proportions is displayed, the cash prizes in the best filled sections running one to fifth place.

In an amateur play a fugitive from justice was supposed to have escaped from his pursuers by concealing himself under the table. The table was small and the terrified fugitive somewhat lengthening.

The commander of the pursuing party rushed on the stage and fell over the legs of the man he was searching for.

Picking himself up and ludicrously rubbing his eyes he convulsed his audience by exclaiming in true dramatic style:

"Ha! ha! The dastardly villain has studded us again."

THE HENDRIE SHORTHORN SALE.

The auction sale, at West Toronto, on June 11th, of the herd of Shorthorns belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ont., though attended by a fairly large representation of Ontario breeders, could hardly be called a success, the stock being in poor condition, and but few of them of attractive breeding, while the young things were not, as a rule, of promising appearance. The result was a low range of prices, very few reaching the \$100 mark, and the average a little less than \$75. That buyers secured some good bargains is practically certain, as, when brought into good condition, many of the animals will doubtless sell for double their cost or more. The highest price, \$160, was paid by Mr. A. E. Meyer, of Guelph, for Dimples, a roan three-year-old, by Strathallan Hillhurst, and out of Imp. Dimples, of the Jealousy tribe, and the highest price for a bull was \$127, for the roan two-year-old, Scottish Fashion, by Prince of Fashion (imp.), and out of Scottish Rose (imp.), purchased by Mr. M. J. McGillicuddy, Kenilworth.

The improvements in every Gourlay piano are the result of its makers' long experience with the world's best pianos. Every original idea in piano-building has been tested. The Gourlay piano is the embodiment of those which the tests proved to be valuable—the others are left out.

NOTES FROM IRELAND

Fifty-seven thousand pounds per annum for 50 years is the sum which the recent Committee of Inquiry have decided upon as being necessary to a proper state-controlled scheme of reforestation in Ireland, and the great question now is whether or not the treasury will sanction the expenditure. The inquiry was of a very exhaustive and convincing character, and no delay in getting the report into publicity, which was quite in keeping with the pressing urgency of the subject. The report is backed up by the unanimous approval of all classes in the country, and the county councils are anxious and willing to co-operate with the authorities; large areas of land are now to be had cheap, owing to the land being transferred under the Purchase Acts, and there could be no more opportune time for tackling in a serious way the great problem. Committee's findings, in that they detail the conditions of Ireland from the forestry point of view, were not unexpected. They gave, however, impress of authority to the oft-repeated contentions (1) that the subject has been deplorably neglected by successive governments, with the result that now we have the lowest forest area of any country in Europe, save one; (2) that no better time than the present could be found for commencing to remedy this state of affairs; (3) that an area of at least one million acres of woodlands is essential for the agricultural and industrial requirements of the country; (4) that a comprehensive scheme would, in the end, prove a sound investment, and that it is only by Government money that the work can be properly coped with. They fixed the annual expenditure at the sum mentioned above, viz.: £57,000 for 50 years, and estimated that, if no unforeseen circumstances arose, a return at the end of that time, of 4 1/2 per cent. would be obtained; and further stated that the Department of Agriculture could act as the Forestry Authority.

The money is the great difficulty now, but with such a vigorous and persistent advocate as Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., the department's Vice-President (who appointed the Committee), hope exists that the finances will be forthcoming—perhaps not so much as is asked for, but at least something to get the work started. This is Mr. Russell's hope, but would it were his well-founded assurance!

VETERINARIANS AND THEIR INTERESTS

In every live-stock-raising country, veterinary surgeons are a necessary body. They have been figuring with extra prominence of late in the United Kingdom, and in connection with a

The Maple Leaf Gold Sheaf Harvest Tools



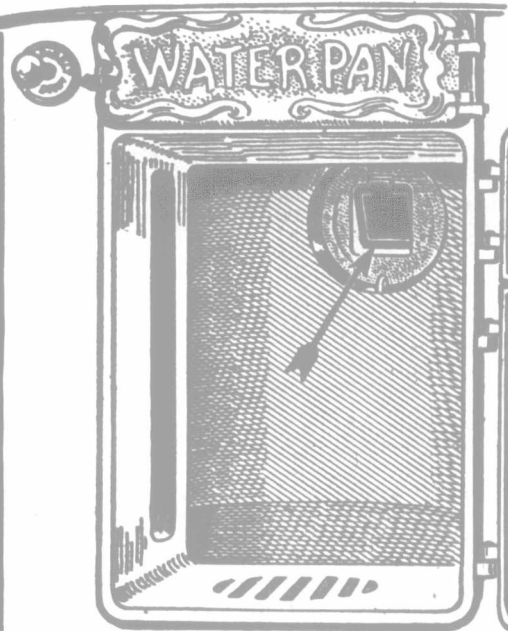
These tools are tempered by the same process used in the tempering of the famous Maple Leaf Saws. They are the best goods of the kind ever offered to the Canadian public. Every tool is warranted. Handles made of best second-growth white ash. It pays to use the best. If your merchant has not got them,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

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

J. C. DIETRICH, President. C. J. SHURLY, Vice-President.

F. D. PALMER, Treasurer. C. K. JANSEN, Secretary

Heading off a Risk



Gas is liable to puff out of the front door of any furnace unprovided for gas escape.

"Sunshine" Furnace has Automatic Gas Damper directly connected with smoke-pipe. Gas pressure sways damper sufficiently for it to escape up chimney (see illustration), but heat doesn't escape.

What does "Sunshine" Gas Damper mean to "Sunshine" Furnace? Means protection to the furnace parts against evil effects of gas.

What does "Sunshine" Gas Damper mean to "Sunshine" householder? Means furnace can be operated without fear as to "puffing" gas; furnace can be left without doubt as to whereabouts of gas.

What does "Sunshine" Gas Damper mean to "Sunshine" coal account? It means, instead of owner with "ordinary furnace" fear having to keep check-draft indefinitely closed to "let off" gas—when there's two-thirds parts of heat-energy to one part of gas passing up chimney—draft can with all safety be opened, and coal saved for another day's duty.

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg

McClary's

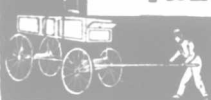
Vancouver St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary

PAGE WHITE FENCES

Get the Best, Styles for Lawns, Farms and Ranches. Made of high carbon wire, galvanized and then painted white. Tougher and stronger wire than goes into any other fence. Get 1908 prices and illustrated booklet.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED Largest fence and gate manufacturers in Canada. WALKERVILLE TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN WINNIPEG 220

DON'T STOP to ask your neighbors. Lift the load yourself with THE BURR SELF-LOCKING TACKLE BLOCK.



Can be used in any position and lock securely. The heavier the load, the tighter it locks. Never destroys the rope in locking. For butchering, stretching wire fences, lifting wagon-boxes, sick or injured animals, etc., it is indispensable to farmers. Saves labor of two or three men, 600 to 5000 pounds capacity. Miller-Morse Hdw. Co., Winnipeg. Ask dealers or write

WANTS AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted and Miscellaneous advertising.

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.

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE—For sale 3,000 Boiler tubes suitable for fence posts. Apply to Waterloo Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 1-7

FOR SALE—Threshing outfit, twenty horse traction engine, 32 x 56 separator. For further particulars apply to Calder, Clapton, Strassburg, Sask. 24-6

SNAPS—Improved Berkshires for sale, \$7.00 each, registered. These are bred from stock, first winners, their class, Brandon, 1907, was selected from pairs not akin. Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 24-6

FOR SALE—Half section, 3 1/2 miles from town, 160 acres in crop, will sell with or without crop. H. Lesslie Pearen, Radisson, Sask. 1-7

FARM HELP and any kind of help supplied free of charge by the Labor Information Office for Italians (56 Lafayette Street, Telephone 1198 Franklin) New York City. **FREE LABOR OFFICE.** Send for circular and application blanks. 22-7

OWING TO SICKNESS I offer the N. W. 1/4 12-23, 26-2 very low, with the crops, stock and machinery. Good small frame house and barn. Terms, one-third cash. Isaac Otis, Aylesbury, Sask. 8-7

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Will sell, part cash, balance easy terms or exchange for improved farm lands in Manitoba. British Columbia farm, 500 acres, North Thompson River Valley, 23 miles from Kamloops city in fruit growing district, two miles frontage on river, beautifully situated, 100 acres cultivated, rich soil, good spring water, some valuable timber, two storey house, large frame barn and other buildings. Apply Union Trust Co., Winnipeg, Man. 8-7

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

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

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

GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANO, slightly used, must sell, \$190, part on time. P. O. box 44, Winnipeg, Man.

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

LOCAL AGENTS wanted throughout Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan for "Digest of Canadian Business Laws." Every office and home needs it. Teachers' best vacation chance. Splendid commission.—W. Hanger, 97 Brunswick Ave., Toronto, Ont. 1-7

PORTRAIT AGENTS working for themselves send for our new wholesale price list. Samples free, prices lowest. —Merchants Portrait Co., Ltd., Toronto. 22-7

FOR SALE—Half-section farm, six miles from G.T.P. Railway; choice wheat land; 60 acres in crop and buildings. 18 per acre.—Chas. Segade, Robert, Sask. 1-7

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

STRAYED—Two spring calves, from the farm of Swanton Bros., on May the 15th, one black steer and one brown heifer; ages six months and three months respectively. The party who finds the same and returns them to the said Swanton Bros. will be amply rewarded.—Section 36-9-21 North of Bearsford. Alexander, Manitoba. 1-7

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

POPULAR PARK HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Buff Orpington Eggs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. T. F.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Popular Park Farm, Deleau, Man. T. F.

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

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

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-t

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 13-12

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeder of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$3 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

CLYDESDALES—A choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire Hogs and Pekin Ducks.

BEN MORE, reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor. Enquiries solicited. Hill P. O. Vancouver Is., B. C.

H. C. GRAHAM, Kitscoty, Alta.—Shorthorns—Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

FOSTER AND LYLE, Lytleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited. 13-7

movement which has not served to excite the enthusiastic sympathy of the farming public. The interests of the profession are protected by Acts of Parliament passed in 1881 and 1900, but the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons recently decided to have some amendments made in these measures. Their suggested alterations contained a couple of objectionable clauses, which farmers have not been slow to speak against. They wished to make it an offence, punishable by a fine not exceeding £20, for anyone but a member on the register of the R. C. V. S. (annual subscription of one guinea) to call himself a veterinary surgeon, or to use any name or title signifying that he is a veterinary surgeon, or is qualified to practice veterinary surgery or any branch thereof. In another case, they would make it illegal for anyone but one of their registered, qualified men to practice veterinary surgery or any branch thereof for fee or reward. The trouble lies in that phrase, "any branch thereof", for it is held by some that it would prevent a farmer getting his helpers to perform even the commonest of simple operations, such as tailing lambs, castrating, assisting during parturition, etc.; and, further, it would keep many a man, qualified by experience, if not by a college, from carrying on his work as a "professional" castrator, and many men make a specialty of this class of work. The outcry against these drastic proposals was so spontaneous and so vigorous that the College recently announced that they had decided, "owing to the misunderstanding that had arisen in the public mind," to delete the second of the clauses named from their proposed amendment. Still there remains something of a suspicious nature in the clause which they retain and if they wish to enjoy public sympathy and confidence, they should at least not go so far as to rob an experienced castrator, say, of his business, by striving to make it illegal for him to pursue his practice under the title of castrator, that being a branch of veterinary surgery. Further modification may take place before the whole Parliamentary procedure is complete. The R.C.V.S. are apparently anxious for those yearly subscriptions of a guinea, but they must not be allowed to have matters all their own way, ignoring altogether the rights, liberties and convenience of farmers. No one denies them every protection from imposition and unfair competition, but they must not forget that in this world we have not only to live, but to let live.

THE SEASON

When the year opened we got some fine days, but with February began a period of wet and work-retarding weather—something like last year, indeed. April, towards its close, was very badly behaved, and its exit took place after a violent wintry outburst. Since May came in a marked improvement has occurred, and, with the advent of warmer weather, growth is making some headway. Pastures, though fresh and green-looking, are not very well covered the grass being without substance, and grain is coming on but slowly. The absence of really warm growing weather is responsible for the backwardness which is everywhere apparent. Much will depend on the next few weeks, as to whether the outlook will be bright or dark. At date of writing, things are a long way behind even for an average year. Live stock have come through fairly well, but lack of keep compelled several farmers to sell of stores earlier than usual. The result is that now there is a great scarcity, and prices are going unusually high. Feeders across channel are sighing for Canadian stores; but it will take a lot of sighing to assure the authorities that their admission would not entail risk of disease introduction; and the recent outbreak in Scotland has reminded them and us all of the tremendous upset and disturbance that would follow such a calamity. The lambing season, in spite of the harsh weather, is favorably spoken of by flockmasters throughout the country especially by those in favored localities and those who took the precaution to provide adequate and nourishing food to their animals.

"EMERALD ISLE."

WHERE AMHERST MAKE EXCELS



7 POINTS
—THE PERFECT NUMBER—

BOY'S SCHOOL BOOT
Sizes 1 to 5, delivered to any Post office in Canada for \$2. Write
G. H. ANDERSON & Co.
Box 53, Port Arthur, Ont.

"Classified" Metal Ceilings and Wall Designs

are becoming more and more used. They are sanitary, decorative, clean, fire-proof and very easy to install. No chance for cracking or warping. Resist smoke and dirt. Easily washed with soap and water.

Mr. H. C. Britain, of Strathroy, Ont., writes in 1907: "In January 1900, I purchased a ceiling... which has given perfect satisfaction.... To-day it is as good as when it was put up."

ROOFERS to the FARMERS OF CANADA
SEND TODAY FOR OUR CATALOGUE NO. 19 OF DESIGNS AND DESCRIPTION OF INTERIOR METAL WORK.
Clare & Brockest
WINNIPEG

Low Down Wagons
soon earn their cost on any farm.

Steel Wheels for farm wagons. Straight or staggered spokes. Any size wanted, any width of tire. Hubs to fit any axle. For catalogue and prices, write to **Harmer Implement Co.** WINNIPEG, MAN.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

Never discontinued the use of our pills. Beware of imitations. Sold only in bottles.

Questions and Answers

MARE BREAKS INTO A RUN

Driving mare wants to trot faster than she can and breaks into a run. When pulled up and started again, she will do the same. Would an over-draw check do better than a side check?

I. R. K.

Ans.—Over-draw checks are usually used on trotting horses, and, when not used too tight, give good results on roadsters. At the same time I do not think they have any advantages over the ordinary side check for ordinary road work. Your mare is too anxious to go. She should be driven with an ordinary tight check, either side or over-draw, and an easy snaffle bit, and she must be held back, not allowed to go fast enough to break. It is quite possible she hits herself some place when she goes fast, and this causes a break. Examine for this, and if necessary, get her shoes changed, and if this does not correct the fault, wear boots. It requires considerable knowledge and skill, and any amount of patience to handle a horse of this disposition.

DEATHS FROM INDIGESTION.

I had a mare due to foal about the end of June. Worked her hard all winter and fed her heavily. She used to take sick spells every little while, always bloating. About half through seeding she took sick again, the bowels eventually closing up. I called in a veterinarian. He injected something into her twice and took the colt away. She died the next day.

I had also a yearling colt that was as well as usual in the morning when I

case; of course we do not know what they were. In the case of the colt your extremely large dose of turpentine (four ounces), would be very likely to cause inflammation of the stomach and other organs, and possibly cause death. About one-half ounce doses (well shaken up in raw linseed oil) is the dose for a yearling. Aloes is the strongest physic which can be given with any degree of safety by the layman.

* * *

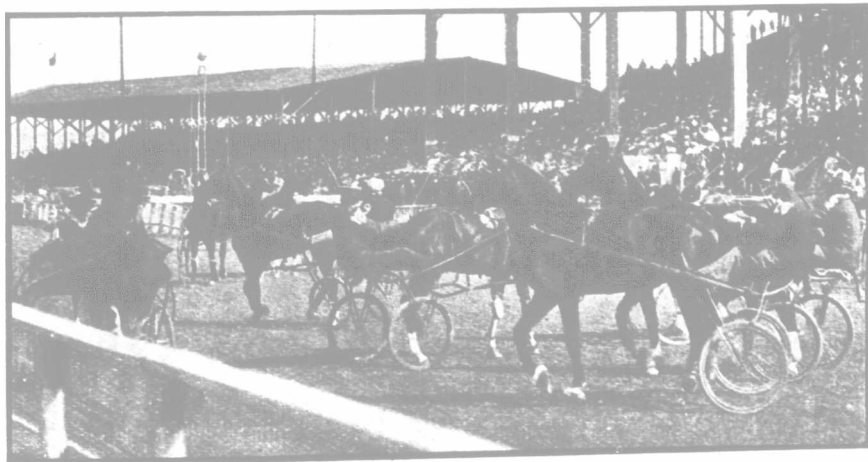
Anyone can gratify the very natural desire to play the music of the masters by obtaining a Gourlay-Angelus Piano. It places the boon of good music within the grasp of those whom circumstances or temperament have deprived of the accomplishment of playing the piano well by hand.

PIGS BORN HAIRLESS.

Will you please give the cause and remedy for sow's farrowing pigs with no hair. The sows were all two-years old and have had litters before. They were farrowed from April 1st to May 10th. I have fed them whole, frosted oats all winter in a large yard. The pigs come dead with no hair. One of the bunch of sows had five fine pigs. The rest all lived but one sow; the last to pig. She had eight pigs and six were never born. This sow died. She had the run of the farm for one month before farrowing.

E. B. F.

Ans.—Pigs like other animals at times suffer from derangement of the digestive system, especially in this so if fed for a long time on one kind of food, and if that food is difficult to digest. It is necessary in order to keep pigs in good health, to give them a mixed diet, or a complete change of food for a few days. There are a number of diseases which are caused by faulty digestion, such as diarrhoea, vomiting



"SCORING UP FOR THE WINNIPEG FAIR, 1907."

let her out. About five o'clock in the evening she took to running and I had a hard job to catch her. She seemed in intense agony. She would roll over three or four times then get on her back with her feet up. Gave her spirits of nitre and turpentine, then soda and saltpetre and then I tried about four ounces of turpentine and glasper salts, but couldn't get anything to make a change in her.

Please tell me what was the matter in both cases. Also what is the strongest physic to give a horse.

V. A. H.

Ans.—As you have pointed out in your letter, you worked this mare hard and fed her heavy, the consequence was she suffered from periodical attacks of indigestion, until, finally her digestive system became so much weakened from these attacks that she eventually succumbed. It is a serious mistake to work a pregnant mare hard, and feed her heavy to compensate for the lost energy. Gentle or moderate work with judicious feeding is beneficial.

It is dangerous to administer purgative medicines to mares in foal, such medicines are very liable to cause abortion. If a purgative is necessary raw linseed oil is the safest of all purgative medicines for pregnant mares.

The yearling colt also suffered from indigestion. She might have been saved by puncturing the bowels with a cannula trocar and canular, at least this operation would have given her a chance, as you say she was bloated all through her sickness. We presume the ordinary surgeon used the remedies which were most suitable to the

lung and skin diseases. In the pregnant sow the young suffer in various ways through diseases of the digestive organs of the dam, and many litters are lost as a consequence.

A diet of whole oats for several months would be very likely to bring about the condition you complain of and we would advise you to get your oat's ground and feed a mixture of ground oats, barley chop and bran, with roots and other vegetables when grasses cannot be obtained.

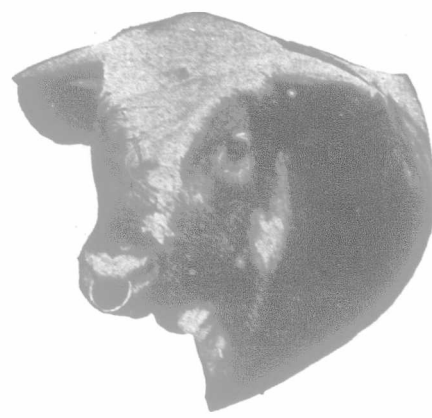
CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

Kindly prescribe to the following: Five-year-old horse, fed on three wheat sheaves and two quarts of oats twice a day. Has been ailing all spring. His droppings are hard and small and I noticed a slight paving now and again. He has been running in pasture for two weeks; no feed sheath swollen four days ago and is still dumphy. Out every fine day during winter.

A. S.

Ans.—This is a case of chronic indigestion, caused by the long continued feeding of wheat sheaves, without any change of diet, of a more digestible nature, but since you would expect that his condition would gradually improve, if you can get him to the horse morning and evening give him a tablespoonful of the following powder mixed with damp bran and oats: Powdered nuxvomica 2 ounces, Licarbonate of soda five ounces, powder of ginger one ounce, common salt eight ounces; mix well. Keep him on grass until he has recovered.

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS



At his Farm in Gilbert Plains on C.N.R.

GLEN CAMPBELL OFFERS FOR SALE

On Wednesday, July 22nd at 2-30 P. M.

his entire herd of about 40 head of Shorthorns, Scottish Canadian, August Archer and Royal Windsor strains predominate. The foundation stock of this herd were bought from the late Walter Lynch of Westbourne, and Jas. Bray of Longburn. These cattle are of the best breeding, not pampered, but in splendid breeding condition, and will be sold at buyers' own prices. Catalogues and all other information can be obtained from D. S. McDONALD of Portage la Prairie, who will conduct the sale.

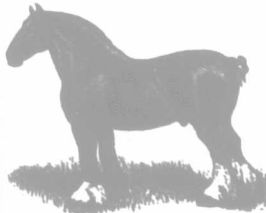
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BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM

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Importer and Breeder of

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



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BY USING

SIDEROLEUM

SIDEROLEUM the new Wood Preservative and Stain for your House, Barn, Fence and Machinery. SIDEROLEUM is the cheapest and best preservative made. SIDEROLEUM makes the wood Rot Proof and prevents decay. SIDEROLEUM keeps damp from penetrating. SIDEROLEUM drives out vermin. SIDEROLEUM will destroy all disease germs in your horse and cattle mangers. SIDEROLEUM will keep any length of time. SIDEROLEUM you can apply yourself and it dries quickly. SIDEROLEUM can be used inside as well as outside. SIDEROLEUM can be put on in the winter as well as summer. SIDEROLEUM dries a pleasing Nut Brown color. Sold in 10 Gallon drums by the sole Importers, Price \$1.00 per gallon on car. Cash with order. Drums free. Booklet and sample of treated wood on application.

West, Porteous & Co., Suite 7, Empress Block 354 Main St., WINNIPEG Telephone 3386.



Our Shorthorn herd will be seen at the Brandon fair where we shall be glad to meet all admirers of the breed.

JAMES DOUGLAS & SON

R. M. Douglas, Manager. Tantalton, Sask.

FRUIT LAND

Five and Ten Acre Blocks Three miles from New Westminister Cleared land \$200.00 per acre Uncleared ,, \$125.00 ,, Quarter Cash, balance very easy Write at once

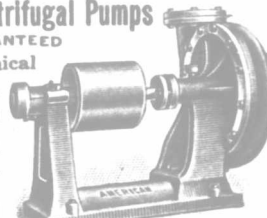
DOMINION TRUST CO. Ltd.

New Westminister, B. C.

American Centrifugal Pumps

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Highest mechanical efficiency. Saves 25% of power over all other pumps. Give us your pump specifications. Manufactured by THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS Aurora, Ill., U. S. A.



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BINDER TWINE

Every ball fully Guaranteed. Free on board cars and properly tagged to comply with Canadian laws. Free on board cars Winnipeg. STANDARD 500 lb. per bale 50 lbs. \$4.75 \$4.38 MANILA 550 lb. per bale 50 lbs. 5.25 4.88 MANILA 600 lb. per bale 50 lbs. 5.75 5.38 Orders accepted from outside the West. Terms cash with order or C. O. D. Prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. Ask us for price on car lots. COOPER CORDAGE CO., Minneapolis, Minn.



THE first ready roofings made some thirty years ago, lasted a very short time.

Then manufacturers improved the goods and smooth-surfaced roofings of various kinds were developed, that would endure fairly well if the top surface was given a coat of heavy waterproof paint every two years.

Now comes Amatite—with a mineral surface which requires no painting and which will last longer without painting than the other kind did with constant painting.

The top surface being mineral, is unaffected by weather or climate. It really protects.

The waterproofing material in Amatite is pitch—the best resistant to water known. Water will in time dissolve or disintegrate almost anything, but it is powerless against pitch.

Roofings of twice the price often do not protect as well because they are not waterproofed with pitch.

Amatite is easy to lay—anyone can do the work. We furnish you free, nails and liquid cement for laps.

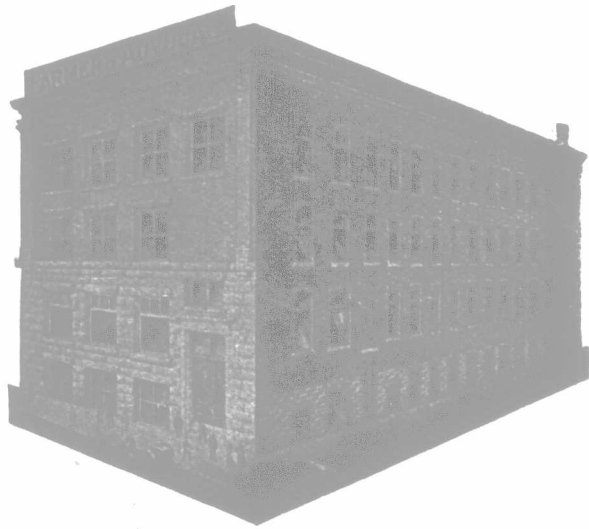
Investigate the cost of Amatite in your locality. You will be astonished at its low price.

Samples and illustrated Booklet FREE on request to nearest office.

The PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO. Ltd.

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

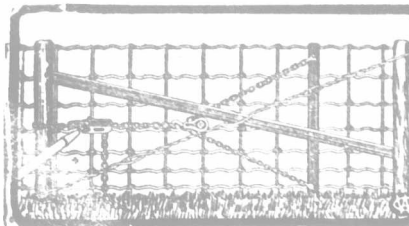
Visit us when you Visit the Fair



We extend a cordial invitation to our readers to call on us during Fair Time. We shall be pleased to show you through our building and have you inspect our plant. You have been a reader of the Advocate for years. You know us. We want to know you better.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, Ltd.

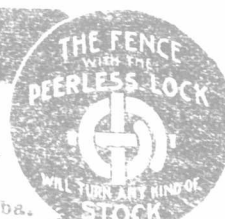
14-16 PRINCESS STREET



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect fence wire and has an article quoted from Bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. M Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



GUARANTEED STALLION

Someone wrote us asking what he could do to recover damages as the horse he bought has not proved sure. No name nor address accompanied the enquiry, so it is not answered, but this notice is given to impress upon our readers that we must have their names and post offices when they ask questions.

We treat enquiries in confidence by simply publishing initials, but we want to know who we are working for. Signatures such as "Reader," "Old Subscriber," "Perplexed," etc., are not sufficient.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

1. Ox has a swelling on windpipe at back of jaw; seems hard and is noticeable from outside. Has trouble breathing when working. Also has cough; runs a little at nose; goes very thin but is doing better on new grass. Has been this way for about five months.

2. Cow has lump on side of jaw seemingly just in the flesh. It got soft in the center and was lanced. It is hard now and not quite healed. Has been on for about ten months. Is her milk fit to use?

A. W. A.

Ans.—Cattle are prone to tumors of different kinds, which affects various regions of the body. The tumors may be either malignant or benign in origin. If of the former type they are due to a specific organism (germ) such as the germ of tuberculosis or the fungus of Actinomyces. These are invariably pernicious and from the beginning tend to destroy life. If of the latter type, they do not of themselves tend to produce death and are generally amenable to surgical treatment. It is impossible to correctly diagnose the disease from which the ox is suffering without an examination but the cow is affected with Actinomyces (Lumpy Jaw), which is also, possibly, the trouble in the ox.

Give each animal from 1 1/2 to 2 drams of Iodine of Potash dissolved in a pint of cold water, as a drench once a day, before feeding. The size of the dose must be regulated according to the size of the patient. Continue this medicine until signs of iodism appear, usually in ten days the signs are. The skin becomes scurfy, weeping from the eyes, catarrh from the nose, and loss of appetite. When these symptoms appear the medicine should be discontinued for a few days and afterwards resumed at the same dose. Paint the tumors once a day with tincture of iodine, but do not blister the parts.

The milk is not fit for use while the medicine is being used.

CHICK WEED

Could you give the name of the enclosed weed which I found in some Western rye grass pasture? How can it be eradicated? It is off new ground and all seeds would be near the surface.

Man. IGNORANTUS

Ans.—This is mouse-ear chickweed, not at all dangerous, and comparatively easy to eradicate. The seed is found frequently in grass seed, and has very evidently been brought onto your farm in that way. It is of no serious import and being an annual weed is easily eradicated by any method of summer cultivation or cutting that will keep seed from being formed.

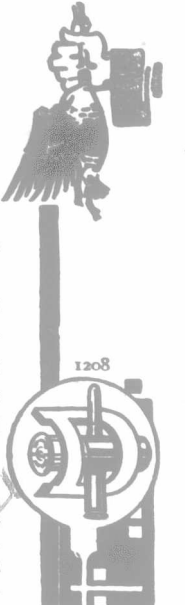
What is a Cowbird's nest does cost a few dollars more. You get your money's worth. You obtain the extra value in the well-settled and your own satisfaction. It is a very good investment. It is a very good investment. It is a very good investment.

It is more generous

to tell the secret of bagging game than it is to give away the game. Don't keep Dominion ammunition a secret for yourself.

You bag your game with Dominion cartridges, because they contain the finest materials, and are the most carefully made and tested cartridges in the world.

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



DOMINION AMMUNITION



VIRGINIA FARMS \$10 and Up Per Acre

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

COMPLETE FARM FOR \$500 with comfortable, new three-room cottage, and 25 acres for vegetables, fruit and poultry. Write for our beautiful pamphlet, lists of farms, and excursion rates.

F. H. LA BAUME, Agri. & Indl. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Box KA Roanoke, Va.



Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blaimb, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.



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HENS WITH SWELLED HEADS

Some of my hens have swellings about the eyes and ulcers in the mouth and outside of the head. What should I do?

Alta. **POULTRY WOMAN.**
Ans.—This is diphtheritic catarrh, usually caused by damp quarters and poor ventilation. This disease is very contagious, both to human beings as well as poultry and pigeons. If the disease has made a serious inroad upon the flock, my advice would be to destroy all birds showing symptoms of the disease.

If attempt is made to doctor the ailing birds apply 2% solution of creolin or pure carbolic and water to the affected parts on the head of the bird and inject a small quantity of the solution into the nostrils. Remove the diphtheritic membrane when bleeding will not be caused thereby, and continue the application.

Would also advise thorough renovating of the house, roosts, drop-boards, nests, etc., with quicklime, sulphur or other disinfectant. Birds infected and treated should not be returned to the healthy members of the flock until two or three weeks after the disease is thoroughly stamped out.

TROUBLESOME DOG

There is a trail across my farm, and when people are driving past my house my dog runs out and grabs the backs of buggies. Some people have threatened to kill him. He is not vicious, and when told to go back he will obey. I would not like to part with him. If he is killed, have I any claim? The dog

COLT WITH SWOLLEN JOINTS

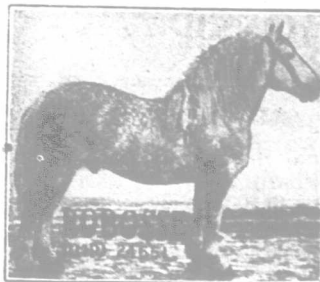
Colt four weeks old is lame in the stifle joint, is somewhat swollen and quite soft. It is also stiff in front feet, and one ankle joint is swollen. Has been in pasture most of time. Would the wet weather cause the stiffness and swelling—

Alta. **O. A. H.**
Ans.—Examine the colt's navel, if it has not properly healed, dress it three times a day with carbolic acid, one part to sixty parts clean water. If the navel is properly healed, the stiffness and swelling may be due to cold and exposure during the wet days and nights he was running out. Get some camphorated oil from your druggist and gently rub the affected joints twice a day. Keep him out of the rain, and wet pastures.

ATROPHY: WASTING OF THE CROUP

Two years ago a mare began to get lame in one hind leg, but I could not tell where the trouble lay. This spring the muscles began to fall away in front of and behind the hip. She is due to foal in a few weeks. Is this likely to hurt her? Is there any cure?

Alta. **J. D. T.**
Ans.—Atrophy or wasting of the muscles of the croup frequently follow certain diseases of the joints below; and other injuries. A horse lame for any length of time from spavin, for instance, will have a shrinking of the muscles of the hip on the affected side. Or in cases where the hip bones have been fractured the muscles will waste but also the point of the hip bone on the uninjured side is lower than its fellow on



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

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

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

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

SHORTHORNS

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

WE have a nice lot of young stock for sale. In Red Polls both bulls and heifers under a year old, and a few choice heifers, two-year-olds. In Yorkshire Hogs we have spring pigs ready for shipment. They are the kind that make you money. Two of our sows raised 47 pigs in 4 litters, in one year. They are easy feeders and rapid growers. Write for prices. **OLENDENING BROS. HARDING - MANITOBA**

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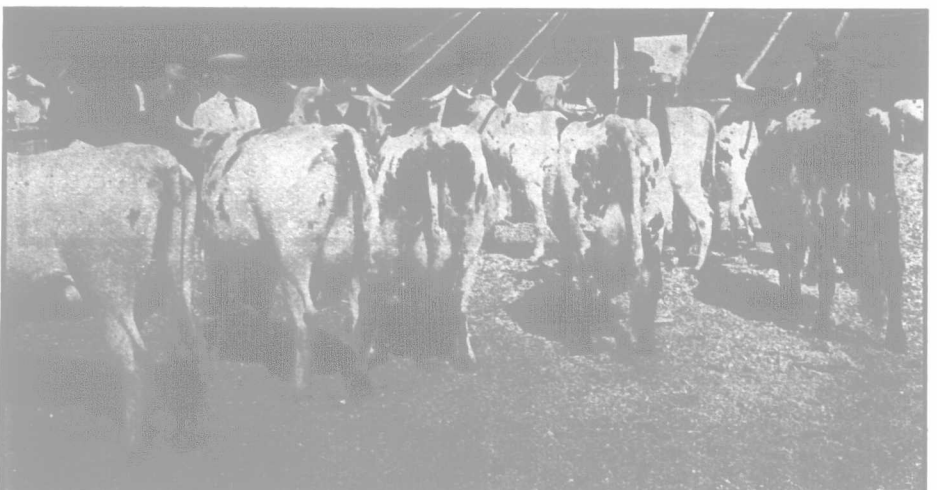
We advise prospective purchasers to Buy Young Pigs. They can save on the price; save on the express charges (as crates can be made very light), and develop their pigs to suit themselves. We have five Stock Boars and over twenty-five sows, and will quote prices that means business. Write for particulars or send your orders to **WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.**

Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

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

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

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



THE AGED SHORTHORN CLASS AT WINNIPEG FAIR, 1907

never goes out to the regular road allowance.

Man. **H. M.**
Ans.—First determine whether or not the trail is a lawful one; if so, you would not want to keep a nuisance. We have known dogs to be cured of this habit by tying them with a long chain or wire so that when they ran to the end of their tether, they would get a sudden jerk. There are very few dogs that are so valuable that they should be kept at a sacrifice of the good-will of a whole neighborhood.

Hiram P. Maxim, the inventor of the noiseless gun, gave a public demonstration of his weapon the other day before the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York. The Society for some years has been urging something more efficacious than the haphazard sledge hammer method now employed, and earnestly requested Mr. Maxim to make the demonstration. They wanted a gun which could drive a bullet into the brain of a steer with deadly results and with not noise enough to frighten all the other animals lined up in the killing driveway.

Leveling an ordinary 32-caliber rifle, remodelled according to his improved device and loaded with ordinary ammunition, the inventor took aim at two city directories placed one in front of the other, pulled the trigger, and drove a flat-nosed bullet six inches through the solid paper with hardly enough noise to be heard twenty-five feet away.

the opposite side; from this you can determine whether the atrophy is due to fracture of the hip bone, or to disease of the joints below. Examine the hock for bone spavin, if there is an enlargement found there, that will likely be the seat of trouble, then the hock should be fired and blistered by a veterinary surgeon and the horse given six weeks rest on pasture two weeks after the blister has been washed off.

GROWING RHUBARB

Can you tell me how, and what is the reason, that rhubarb goes to seed just as soon as it is up in the spring? Is it because the ground is rich and sandy? Should it be planted in low places or on high ground?

Alta. **C. T.**
Ans.—Rhubarb produces seed stalks freely during the entire growing season, and if permitted will "go to seed" as soon as it is up in the spring. It is to bring forth seed that the plant makes growth. The seed stalks should be promptly pulled up. It is not because the soil is too rich that seed is borne. Rhubarb delights in an extremely rich soil, the richer it is and the more manure it contains the better the quality of the stalks grown in it. Rhubarb will grow on any soil providing it is open and well cultivated.

If you possess a Gourlay piano, there's no need to send for a tuner whenever you expect company, nor for you to apologize for the piano's short comings, when a friend sits down to play. A Gourlay piano can always be depended on for it never fails to please.

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

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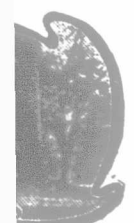
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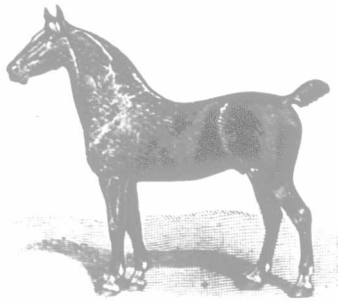
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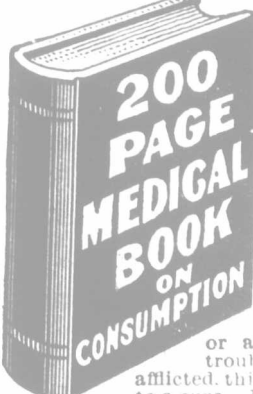
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to have this wonderful cure before it is too
late. Don't wait—write today. It may
mean the saving of your life.

GOSSIP

THE BATH AND WEST SHOW.

At the annual Bath & West of Eng-
land and Southern Counties Show, at
Dorchester, the first week in June, the
exhibitions of Shorthorn cattle numbered 71.
Milk is an important consideration in the
West of England, and classes are pro-
vided for milking Shorthorns. Mr.
Adeane won first honors in the class for
pedigree cows over four years with Bab-
raham Darling Lady, and was also first
and second for cows under four, in the
ordinary cow class. The champion
female was Lord Calthorpe's ex-Royal
winner, Sweetheart, second prize in her
class going to Sir J. Colman's Gallon
Rose, quite a Scotch type, with a fine
vessel. The three-year-old Queen of
Spey 16th, bred by the Duke of Rich-
mond, and shown by Messrs. Dean, was
first in her class. Lord Calthorpe had
an easy win in the two-year-old class
with Elvetham Sweetheart; she was
sired by Sittyton Chief, and out of the
champion cow, Sweetheart. Village
Belle, shown by Messrs. Garne, won in
yearling heifers, Deane Willis being
second with a neat red, by Babton
Viceroy. In the aged bull class, Sir
Richard Cooper, with Chiddingston
Malcolm, a finely-fleshed, evenly-colored
bull, bred by Messrs. Denny, in Kent,
where the Scotch type is popular, was a
clean first and breed champion. In
two-year-old bulls, Deane Willis was
first with Bapton Court, by Chevton
Brave Archer. The winning yearling
bull was bred by Messrs. Law, of Sanqu-
har, sired by Pride of Holl, and shown
by Messrs. Dean & Sons.

In the section for Shropshire sheep,
Sir R. P. Cooper took first prizes in all
the three classes. Mr. Williams, of
Whiston Hall, got second place for
shearing rams, and Mr. Bibby, of
Hardwick Grange, Shrewsbury, received
the second ticket for a pen of three
shearling ewes.

Cotswolds were an excellent display.
Messrs. T. W. Garne, W. Houlton and J.
Fowler were the leading winners.

In Lincolns, the contest was between
Messrs. H. Dudding and S. E. Dean &
Sons, Mr. Dudding winning for stud
rams and ram lambs, and Messrs. Dean
for yearling rams and yearling ewes;
their winning yearling ram was a par-
ticularly handsome, well-grown and fine
sheep.

Southdowns were a notably good and
large entry. Champion honors for
males went to Mr. F. H. Jennings, and
for females to Sir J. Wernher. Messrs.
C. Adeane, the Exors. of Col. McCalmont
and H. M. the King were also winners.

Oxford Downs had a good entry, of
high-class merit. Messrs. J. Horlick,
J. T. Hobbs, and A. Brassey were the
principal winners.

Hampshire Downs were a choice dis-
play of typical sheep, in which the lead-
ing winners sent some notably fine
specimens of their breed; these included
the exhibits made by Messrs. J. Flower,
H. C. Stephens, Hon. P. D. Bouverie,
and C. Coles.

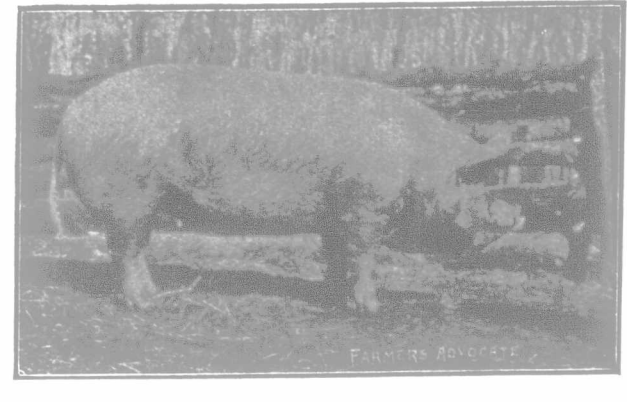
Dorset Horns had a record entry in
point of number, in respect of flocks
represented, and also in respect to high
individual merit and quality. Messrs.
W. R. Flower, J. Attrib, E. A. Hambro,
and F. J. Merson were the principal
winners.

In pigs, the Berkshires made a notably
good entry. For boars, Messrs. E.
Currie, Lord Calthorpe and G. J. B.
Chetwynd were the principal winners.
In the sow classes, which were excellent,
Messrs. J. Horton, J. Lawrence, and
Chetwynd were the principal winners.

The breeders of large black pigs sent
forward an entry of very high merit and
quality, and their leading winners were
Messrs. J. Warne, T. Warne, H. J. King-
well and J. C. Oliver.

Large Whites made a smaller entry
than usual, but of good merit. The
Earl of Ellesmere and Messrs. R. M.
Knockes and F. J. Morant took the lead-
ing honors.

The Tamworths made an entry of
good merit and quality. Mr. R. Robinson
sent first and second in each class,
and Mr. H. E. Stephens took the third
prize.



ATTENTION!

I have at present for sale a number of good early farrowed
Yorkshire boars and sows. They are sired by the champion
boars Prince II., and Cherry Lodge Leader, out of good breed-
ing sows of the best quality. Remember, these sows won last
year at the Winnipeg Fair both first prizes for herd boar and
three sows, Manitoba bred and open to Canada. That
should be sufficient recommendation for the stock I offer.
Will have a number for your inspection and purchase, at
the Winnipeg and Regina Fairs where I will be pleased to show
them to you whether you buy or not. Do not forget that in my
herd there are some of the very best Tamworth sows in the
World. Will have a choice litter of ten pigs out for competition
and sale. There will be some Berkshires too, so that we
can please all fancies for white, red or black pigs. Prices
will be in keeping with the quality of the stock.

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to feel like he did when he was budding into manhood
I offer him a book which will show him the road to
happiness—a book of 84 pages, which is full of
the things he likes to read, which will give him courage
and enlighten him as to the cause and cure of his
troubles. It will point out the pitfalls and guide him
safely to a future of strength and vitality. It is
beautifully illustrated. It tells what other men have
suffered and how they have cured themselves. It is
free. I will send it, closely sealed, without marks, if
you will mail me this coupon. If you are not the man
you ought to be, send for it to-day.

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Builds up broken-down men, restores youth and vigor and makes men look and feel strong.
It will cure every disease of Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Weak Stomach, Kidney and
Liver Trouble, Lame Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, Loss of Power, and every evidence of weak-
ness in men and women. It will not fail, it cannot fail, as it infuses in the weakened parts
the force of life and strength.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and you can

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They have a wonderful effect on a woman's system, making pains and aches vanish, bring color to the pale cheek and sparkle to the eye. The old, worn out, tired out, languid feelings give place to strength and vitality, and life seems worth living.

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WHERE CATTLE AND SHEEP MEN WAR.

The chorus to a song heard often in the sheep camps of the Western States quavered out on the crisp winter air of the Rockies. It was sung by a camp cook—a man whose humorous cast of eye and mouth was at variance with the belt of cartridges about his waist and the Winchester propped against a tree near at hand. There were other men moving restlessly about, mostly Mexican herders, and all of them had full cartridge belts and guns. On the surrounding hills were men standing sentinellike. They also had cartridge belts and guns. And all about were sheep and more sheep, and the tink of sheep bells and the "baa" of lambs filled the air.

It was the great sheep army moving from the summer range in the Rocky Mountains in western Colorado to the winter range on the high plateau of eastern Utah. And the cartridge belts and the guns and the guards on the surrounding hills were all evidences of the fact that this great mass of 21,000 sheep was being trailed through a hostile cattle country, where the cowmen had sworn to exact vengeance from any sheepman who crossed the "dead line."

No such daring move has ever been made in the history of the West. For years the unorganized sheepmen have suffered depredations at the hands of the well organized cattlemen. The country divided by the Colorado-Utah line has been one of the battlegrounds between these conflicting interests of the open range. Time after time when herders have crossed "dead lines" draw by the cattlemen cowboys have visited the camps of the offending herders and have killed the sheep, burned the wagon, and driven the men back with stern orders never to return.

The climax was reached in April of last year, when one night on Indian Creek, in western Colorado, Peter Swanson, a young sheep herder, was murdered by cattlemen. Swanson was accompanied by his brother and a man named Gourlay. These two men

were in camp with Swanson when a band of armed cattlemen rode up and called to them to surrender. Gourlay and Peter Swanson's brother were bound hand and foot without resistance, but Peter hesitated. But before the herder had a chance to draw a weapon he was shot, one of the horsemen getting down out of his saddle in order to get a better shot at the herder. After shooting the man the horseman rode away in the darkness, leaving two of the herders bound hand and foot and the other fatally wounded. Finally the men who were bound managed to get themselves free and carried Swanson to the nearest ranch house, but the young herder died in a few hours.

Swanson's killing aroused the sheepmen of Colorado to frenzy. The Western Wool Growers' Association offered \$4,000 reward for the apprehension of the slayers of the herder. A strange organization was affected among the Sheepmen, and in January of this year, when it was determined to move the sheep from the summer range to the plains where they feed in winter, the sheepmen decided to adopt strenuous methods for mutual protection.

The sheep feed in summer on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, but in winter they are moved back to the plains, where they find subsistence until the spring suns melt the deep snows from the mountain ranges. It is necessary to trail sheep many miles across a country where the cattlemen are strong and where many sheep killings have occurred. So the sheepmen hired one hundred of the best gun fighters in all the western country to act as guards while the herds were being moved. The sheep were divided into three divisions of 7,000 each. Generally sheep travel in bands of not more than 2,500. The massing of more than 20,000 was a sight not soon to be forgotten. The divisions moved slowly down the mountain road from Montrose toward Grand Junction. Everything was done with the utmost precision and vigilance was not relaxed an instant. Guard mounts were changed with military regularity. Scouts were sent ahead, and at night there were armed watchers surrounding every division to guard against surprise.

The camping outfit for the "army" was of large proportions. Scores of burros carried the provisions, tents, etc. The packers, herders, and guards swelled to total number of men to more than two hundred—and every man was armed to the teeth and ready to do battle to the death.

When the sheepmen reached the scene of Swanson's shooting an impressive sight was enacted. The young herder is buried where he fell, in a wild and lonely spot in the mountains. The sheepmen erected a great monument of stones over the herder's grave. On this monument they posted a notice offering an increased reward of \$10,000 for the apprehension of the men responsible for Swanson's death. Leaving this notice on the monument the cavalcade passed on. Swanson's brother was one who assisted in putting up the monument over the grave of the young sheep herder.

On Monday, January 13, the sheep army encamped across the river from the thriving town of Grand Junction, Col. Next day it moved across the town and out toward the ranges of Utah. After leaving grand junction it was frankly in hostile territory, as this part of the range is all given over to cattle business. Sheep move slowly under the best of circumstances, and it was possible for the cavalcade to make only twelve miles away. It took five hours for the procession of sheep to pass a given point.

No demonstration was made by any hostile interests, and the sheepmen reached their summer range without incident. Indeed it would have taken a small army of cattlemen to defeat such an organization of well armed and determined men.

Cattlemen contend that the sheep "feed out" the cattle range and that they are helpless against wandering sheepmen who do not pay local taxes, but who run their flocks where they will, and who have ruined many a cattleman by their actions. "Dead lines" have been drawn, and sheep have been slaughtered by thousands, and

in some instances herders killed for their temerity in disobeying the mandate of the cattlemen.

MAIZE IN NATAL.—The attention of the grain trade in regard to the increase in the world's production of cereals of all kinds is almost exclusively fixed upon the two great exporting countries, the United States and Argentina. There are, however, other countries in which the extension of the area under cereals, though not of such large importance, is nevertheless of real interest. Such is the case in South Africa, where the cultivation of cereals has been making great progress for some year past. The cultivation of maize, in particular, has recently extended largely in South Africa. It is estimated that maize to the value of £600,000 will be exported this year from the Port of Durban. The Government of Natal and also the Governments of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony do everything to encourage this export trade. They have recently instituted on the railways special reduced rates, so that now it costs no more to transport a ton of maize over a distance of 800 kilometres than to take it 80 kilos. Hitherto the rates have been 30s. in the one case and 4s. 4d. in the other; now the rate is the same for both distances, namely 9s. 10d., including the cost of shipment at Durban, which is about 1s. 4d. per ton. This tariff, which favors the more remote districts somewhat at the expense of the lands in close proximity to the coast, for which, in many cases, a high price has been paid, has not escaped criticism. It should be added that maize of inferior quality is excluded from the advantage of this tariff. It is hoped in this way to place the export trade in maize on a solid basis. THE MILLER.

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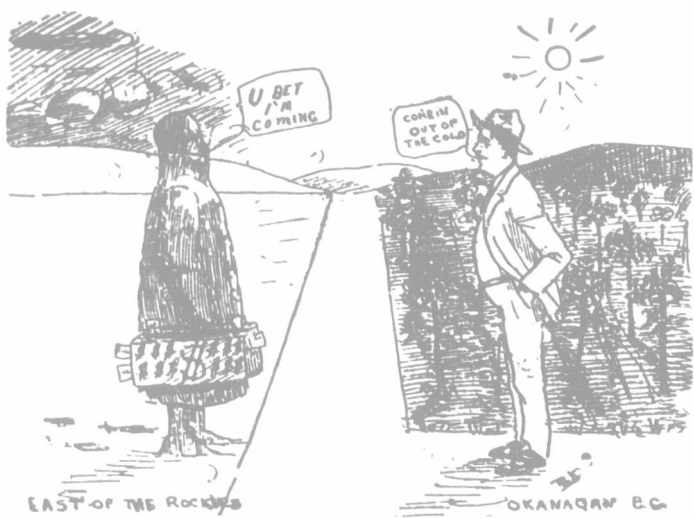
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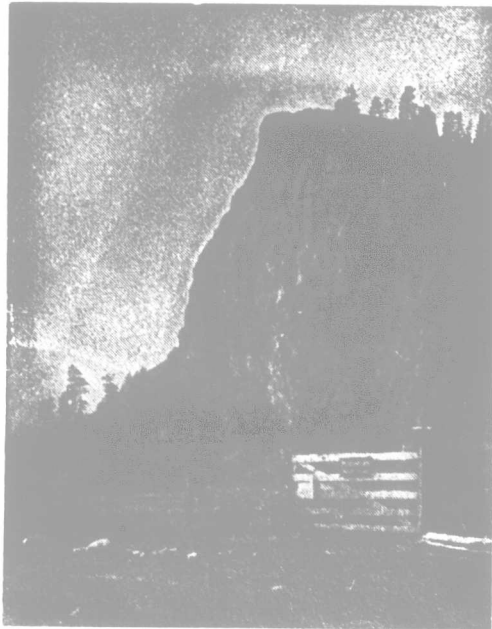
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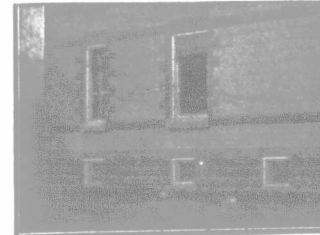
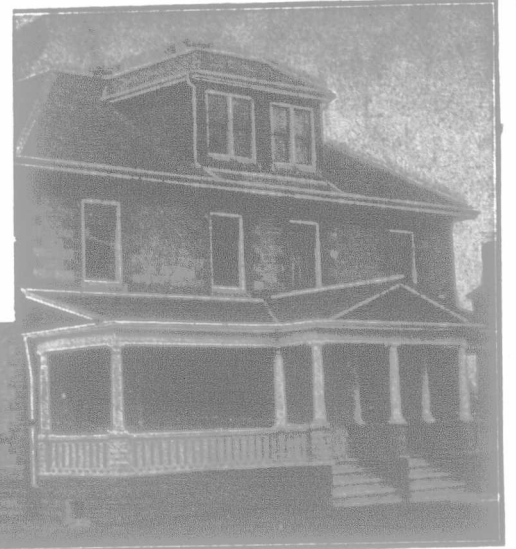


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