

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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SEPTEMBER 18, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 782

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172

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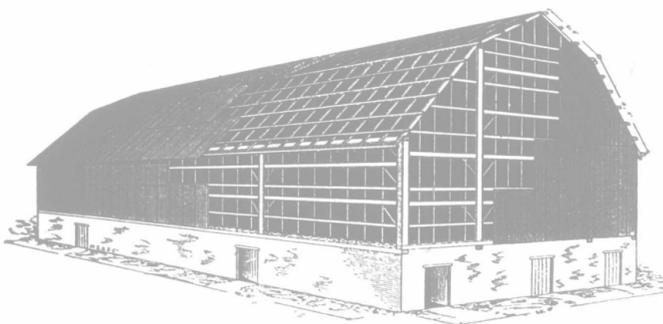
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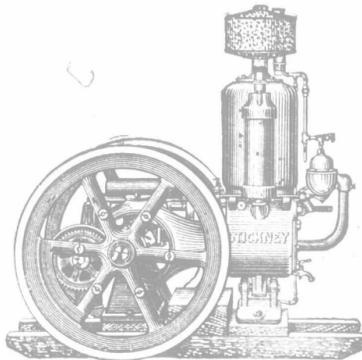
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Farmer's Advocate

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REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Sept. 18, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 782

EDITORIAL

Making More Millions.

In the area over which this paper circulates there are ten million acres in cultivated crops. The amount of land that might be brought under crop or a system of forestry to produce a revenue we need not discuss here. These cultivated crop acres yield a revenue of an average of about ten dollars an acre or \$100,000,000, and that is far short of what they are capable of producing. By the more general application of two practices, namely, plant breeding and selection, and as good cultivation on all land as is given on the best, the revenue from the land now under cultivation will yield fully twenty-five per cent. more, and that at an expenditure of not more than five per cent. of an increase in energy and time. In that fact lies a cure for the man whose farm is not paying a living profit and a suggestion to every farmer how to get a larger revenue for the work he does. If all the crops in the country were grown from the best seed and upon land, the cultivation of which could not be improved upon, then the potential increase of twenty-five per cent. would be made up and every one would have to look for an increase in revenue in an increased area of cultivation. But that stage is not yet reached and probably never shall be. We have had a lot to say lately upon this phase of production largely on account of the fact that we have heard more this season about farming not paying than for some time, and because there must be some explanation in addition to the unfavorable weather for the patchiness of the crops all over and particularly in the older settled parts. We want that extra twenty-five million and while we can get it by breaking up more prairie we can get it easiest and best by the plan suggested above.

Raising Geese and Golden Eggs.

Our seed grain special and the dairy special trains were movements in the right direction toward assisting in the spread of agricultural information. In a newly settled country like ours there is a natural tendency to look to the railway companies to assist in the solution of all large problems. The railway companies are held responsible, so to speak, in many cases for the presence of settlers and are naturally asked what they "are going to do about it." The special trains have done good work in Canada and the States, but across the line the railway companies are carrying the dissemination of agricultural information still farther.

A recent investigation by the Farmers' Institute specialist into what the railroad companies of the United States are doing in aid of agriculture, discloses the fact that with few exceptions they are coming as never before to appreciate this source of traffic, and quite a number of companies have already begun the organization of departments for the aid and encouragement of this industry. One company has three expert specialists and two assistants who devote their entire time to instructing and otherwise aiding the farmers. This company also publishes a monthly magazine giving information with respect to farm lands and methods of culture. Another company has been instrumental in organizing fruit growers' and truckers' associations at different points along its road, and issues printed circulars and bulletins of information respecting the agricultural advantages of the several localities through which the road passes. This company also employs experts to teach the farmer and farmer and to oversee and assist him in his work. Some of those experts have

had training in the agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the country, and others are commercial men of years of experience, who aid in marketing produce and assist by teaching the fruit growers and truckers how to grade, pack and prepare their products so as to suit the peculiar demands of the various cities. This road has a soliciting freight agent in every northern city of any magnitude. The agent informs the fruit growers' association and individual growers daily, and oftener if required, as to the exact condition of the market in the city where he is located. He advises of the arrival of the cars, the condition of the contents, and often gives the prices which were obtained for the consignment before the consignee reports the arrival of the car.

Another company has distributed along its lines 800 pure-bred bulls and 6,000 pure-bred pigs for breeding purposes, and it also offers prizes for the best-managed farms in the several districts through which it runs.

A western company has organized thirty-five farmers' institutes and truck-growers' associations. Another reports eighteen such organizations in its territory. In Texas the railroads have associated for the development of the industries of the State, and are encouraging and aiding the introduction of diversified crops, the improvement of the rural schools, and the construction of substantial highways in the country districts. The industrial agent of an important road in the Southwest, in reporting upon the methods adopted by that road in the encouragement of agriculture, states, "I have tried to use methods in promoting the success of the various farmers along our line in diversified farming, the same as if they were tenants on a big plantation, and I its manager responsible for their success."

Shipping Rules.

In every post office throughout the grain belt there will be seen some time during the fall a notice prepared by the chief warehouse commissioner, containing information upon the procedure in connection with the shipment of grain. The notice is distributed widely with the object of lessening the misunderstandings and losses that arise in the shipment of grain. That there is need for such a notice, every day's mail to the commissioner's office and to the government shipping agent bears evidence. The shipping of a car must necessarily require the performance of a few clerical duties in order that business may be done systematically and economically, and although these are not difficult, intricate or exceptional, the number of errors and omissions that occur is surprising. By all means read the directions to shippers and storers and so insure against trouble and loss.

A Splendid Example.

In old Ontario the cities and towns are so close together that practically every farm in the province receives its quota of urban youth, beauty, age and middle-age for a few weeks' recreation in the hot months or summer. These visits are enjoyed with equal zest by hosts and guests. Something of the sophistication of the town is spread into the country and the wholesomeness of the country is acquired for the delectation of the city. Later at "Exhibition Time" which has come to be the fifth season, the office of host and guest is reversed.

Canada's National Exhibition, as the Toronto fair has come to be called, is the outstanding monument to Ontario's achievements in agriculture and industrial pursuits. Just as the province is the peer of any other in the Dominion and of any state in the union in resources, steadily substantial development, and in the sobriety and industry of her people so the annual exhibition at the provincial capital stands out superior

to all other similar events. It is an object lesson in exposition or provincial or state fairs. Intuitively its management have determined its policy upon lines that vividly reflect the thought, the actions and the ambitions of the people of the province. Every phase of industrial and commercial activity is represented by a display. Farmers are familiarized with manufacturing processes and commercial schemes and the urban population is brought intimately in contact with the production of animals, cereals and various food products.

The example of national exhibition in furnishing buildings for agricultural and horticultural products, machinery, manufactured goods, process displays, art work, etc., is one that other exhibition officials might well keep before them, and the relationship between the various elements of the population, one that might well be perpetuated.

Values Finding Bottom.

However much we may deplore the uncertain and much reduced crop this year as compared with that of 1906, the conviction still clings that it is not an unmixed evil. Upon the certainty of the crop being short the first effect was to force up the prices of grain still held, and this rise came so early in the season that a large percentage of the old crop realized more than could have been got for it last fall before the storage charges were incurred.

The second effect and the one that is probably most far reaching and significant is the steady of dealing in farm lands. The crops of 1902, '04, '05 and '06 were so increasingly large that people began to move the normal crop yields up and as a natural consequence farm values took a higher level. With average crop yields it is well to fix a high ideal of attainment, for a man benefits himself in trying to attain it, but with land values there is nothing gained to humanity as a whole and only to the owner in a prospective way in raising their level. In one season the price of land was advanced fully twenty-five per cent. all over the country, yet very few had any more means of buying the necessities and comforts of life, unless it was those unfortunates who were able to negotiate a larger loan upon their farms. But taxes increased and the consciousness of increased values although there was little tangible evidence of it, tended to more liberal if not extravagant expenditures. The small crop this year has arrested the tendency to consider enhanced values as so much cash. We are more conscious now of the fact that the raising of crops upon the land is the one source of wealth and that the raising of values out of line of normal advances is largely a matter of bluffing ourselves that we are becoming rich. Too much of our land was given a value based upon what the owners could induce others to pay for it and not upon what it was actually worth for wealth production. The difference between these two is a fictitious value, and a season of short crops is the most effective means of removing the fictitious from the real. In the hard and fast business of land dealing there is no room for unrealities.

* * *

It is doubtful if Ontario farmers have ever harvested a shorter crop than they have in the season just closed. The shortage affects nearly every line of agriculture, and if the statement of President McEwing of the Farmers' Association of that province is correct, the farmers of Ontario will have \$80,000,000 less to spend this year than they had last. The business depression produced by a curtailment of their spending powers to such an extent as this, will reflect itself all over the Dominion. It is doubtful, however, if the shortage is as large as reported.

Homes, Not Homesteads, Woman's Chief Attraction.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of August 14th, that stalwart defender of the new West, Hugh McKellar, has stated that the great need of the West, in other words the farms and farmers of the great cereal growing provinces, is woman. That gentleman quotes the Canadian Council of Women, but has seemingly missed the pivotal point, as is evidenced by his idea, that it only needs a bigger material consideration to turn the tide of women landwards. Your correspondent has, however, done the country, his associates, and the gentler and homemaking sex a service by his error, because he has said enough to provoke a reasonable and profitable discussion. The reason for the growing distaste or indifference towards farm life by the non-homesteading sex is, that, while every effort has been made by inventors and manufacturers to provide the farmer with means

their profession as a means to obtain a competency, which when obtained or nearly so, they abandon it to enjoy (they and their wives are generally too tired, worn out, and dwarfed in soul and spirit) the fruits of life's struggle, rather than follow out the more sensible, and more enjoyable method of endeavoring to live as they go, to develop mind and body equally and to make homes, which the children will always regret having left and which steadily entice them back. Work is the common lot of man, and the effort of woman, she being his complement, but every possible means should be taken to render that work pleasurable, and to do so the home must be provided with facilities for doing the necessary work, at least on a par with those obtainable by the wives of artisans living on salaries from fifty to one hundred dollars a month. Agricultural education during the last decade has in this respect been considered, inasmuch as it barely glanced at the construction of comfortable farm homes, beyond

is to have all bottles and packages plainly labeled with the common name of the drug, in order to avoid mistakes, as many drugs are very similar in appearance, but differ greatly in action and doses; and, as the farmer is not supposed to be well posted on the properties of the drugs, he will not be able to discriminate; hence, if they are not labeled, he is liable to make serious mistakes. In fact, many drugs, some comparatively harmless, and others poisonous in small doses, are so alike in general appearance, smell, or absence of smell, etc., that even a druggist is liable to make a mistake unless very careful.

The chest should contain a weighing scales that will weigh correctly from 1 dram to 1 pound, a glass graduate marked from 1 dram to 4 ounces to measure liquids, a drenching bottle, a 4-ounce syringe, a veterinarian's injection pump, a trocar and canula, a dessert spoon or two, a few veterinarian's suture needles of different sizes, silk and hemp sutures of different sizes, a few yards of factory cotton or Canton flannel for bandages, a teat syphon or two, a cattle probang and gag, and a mortar and pestle.

The drugs should not be kept in large quantities, as many of them deteriorate with age and become less active, and this may be the means of loss, as we always depend upon a certain quantity of a certain drug administered under certain circumstances giving certain actions; but if the drug be of inferior quality, or has become so from long keeping, it will require a large dose to produce the action that the ordinary dose should produce; hence, if we are using the drug, supposing it is of standard strength, we will be disappointed, and it may be too late when we discover the cause of the non-action. Hence, we should purchase the drugs from a reliable druggist, and in small quantities, in order that we may be able to depend with reasonable certainty, upon their action. Of course, even when the best drugs are used, we often fail to get the looked-for action, as the action of drugs is largely modified by disease and other conditions that we cannot control. If drugs would produce their physiological actions under all circumstances, when administered in proper doses, it would be a very happy condition of things, and there would be very few fatal cases, as all that would be necessary would be to make a correct diagnosis of the case and then administer the drug that would correct the trouble; but so many conditions modify the action of medicines, not only in degree, but often in kind, we often look in vain for the action we are endeavoring to produce.

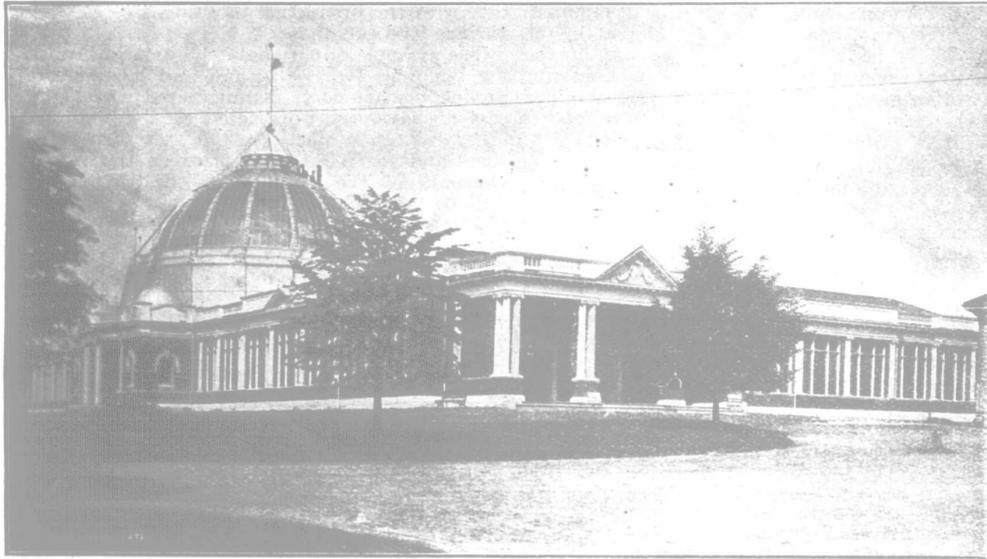
The medicines or drugs that the chest should contain:

Epsom salts, 10 lbs.
Gamboge, 1 lb.
Barbadoes Aloes, 1 lb.
Ginger, 1 lb.
Gentian, 1 lb.
Nux Vomica, 1 lb.
Hyposulphite of Soda, 1 lb.
Bicarbonate of Soda, 1 lb.
Nitrate of Potash, 1 lb.
Chlorate of Potash, 1 lb.
Iodide of Potash, 1 lb.
Cantharides, 1/4 lb.
Bimiodide of Mercury, 1/4 oz.
Sulphate of Iron, 1 lb.
Sulphate of Copper, 1 lb.
Calomel, 1 lb.
Vaseline, 4 lbs.
Catechu, 1 lb.
Boracic Acid, 1 lb.
Prepared Chalk, 1 lb.
Chloral Hydrate, 1 lb.
Sulphate of Zinc, 1 lb.
Acetate of Lead, 1 lb.

LIQUIDS.

Raw Linseed Oil, 1 gal.
Oil of Turpentine, 1 qt.
Fluid Extract of Belladonna, 8 oz.
Tincture of Opium, 8 oz.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre, 8 oz.
Liquor Ammonia, 8 oz.
Liquor Ammonia Acetatis, 1 lb.
Carbolic Acid, 8 oz.
Creolin Zenoleum, or other coal-tar products, 1 lb.
Rectified Spirits, 2 lbs.
Tincture of Arnica, 2 lbs.
Butter of Antimony, 4 oz.
Tincture of Myrrh, 4 oz.

This will make a fairly complete list, and includes most medicines that are reasonably safe for the unprofessional man to use. Some are used externally and others internally only, while some



NEW AGRICULTURAL HALL, NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

to accomplish more work or to do it easier and therefore better, equal effort has not been made to render the housewife similar assistance, or if appliances exist such have not been as well advertised or as quickly adopted. Any person at all familiar with the daily round of a farmhouse will recognize the truth of the statement, that, two of the main requirements are that of a power house or engine room, viz: fuel and water. Yet the similarity ends there, for in most places where a profitable output is looked forward to fuel and water are placed as convenient as possible for the engineer, and every facility is afforded for the removal of the waste. Is it so on the farm? A system of waterworks and sewage disposal are essential, before any farmhouse life can be considered as reasonable in its demands on the constitution and health of the women.

Old country farm homes are frequently held up as ideal, but some of the contributing causes—waterworks, sewerage and a fair supply of help, are not as prominently mentioned. Farm life has been decried for women on account of its loneliness, but that is hardly the reason which accounts for the positive distaste for it; many a good and intelligent woman would follow the man of her choice anywhere to make a home—but to a farmhouse! Loneliness is not the great obstacle, in fact does not exist where there are children, a garden and lawn, good magazines, perhaps a telephone and other things that prevent monotony, yet none of these may be enjoyed if the body is exhausted from incessant hard work. While no person can legitimately object to offering homesteads to women on equal terms to men, and for the life of me I fail to see why Canadian women have not as good a right to the land as any male person, home bred or immigrant, yet it is, I believe, a question of more comfort rather than more cash, or rather to have reasonable facilities for enjoying life rather than a continual striving after more riches, which are rarely attained before the person is so exhausted as to be unable to enjoy them. The fact is far too many farmers have been using

trying to render the external architectural effect equal to that of urban residences. Even the agricultural colleges have not given adequate attention to farm architecture, especially heating, lighting, sewerage and water supply for farm homes. I think every bachelor will agree that batching on the farm may be faithfully characterized the same as War! Therefore if farm life is to be lifted from the level of an abode for fallen angels, every endeavor should be put forth to make it attractive to womankind.

A. G. HOPKINS.

HORSE

The Farmer's Veterinary Medicine Chest.

While we consider that, except in simple ailments, it is wise for the farmer to send for his veterinarian, there are cases in which the services of such are not available, and many in which they are not necessary, as many simple ailments and accidents can be as successfully treated by the intelligent stock-owner as by the professional man. As we have in previous articles treated at length upon the symptoms of many diseases, we will not in this series take up much space on those points, but rather mention the drugs, instruments and fittings that we think should be found in the stable, and state the cases in which they should be used. In the first place, the chest or closet should be of reasonable size, and securely placed in some position where it is not liable to get knocked down or broken; and it should be kept securely locked, in order that children or meddling persons cannot have access, as, while the majority of drugs we will mention are comparatively harmless in reasonable doses, most drugs are harmful in excessive doses, and a drug intended for external application may be very harmful if taken internally, even in small doses. One of the most important points to be observed

of liquids in considerable quantities requires care. The head of the animal must be elevated, probably the better way being to pass the halter-shank over a beam or through a ring in the ceiling and draw on it until the head is so high that the mouth is higher than the throat, then the liquid is poured out of a bottle in small quantities into the mouth; when the patient swallows, a little more is poured out of the bottle, etc. If large quantities are poured into the mouth, and the animal does not swallow promptly, there is great danger of some passing down the windpipe and setting up mechanical bronchitis or causing suffocation. In drenching cattle, the head can be kept elevated by the operator with his thumb and finger in the nostrils. The ox will swallow much faster than the horse, in most cases; at the same time, care must be taken not to allow the liquid to run too fast. When small quantities of fluid are to be given to the horse, it can be done nicely by injecting well back into the mouth with a 2-ounce syringe. Powders can be given either in damp food, in water, or placed well back on the tongue with a spoon. When the bulk is large, as with an aloetic purgative, it is often given in the form of a ball. It requires some practice to enable a man to give balls readily. In future issues we will mention briefly, in detail, the use of the instruments and drugs above enumerated.

"WHIP."

How to Treat the Shying Horse.

Shying is not only one of the commonest of equine faults, but it is also, especially if persistent in a horse of mature age, one of the most difficult to eradicate. Yet, there is perhaps no vice which, as a rule, is less intelligently, and therefore, less successfully, combated.

That there is no special treatment for shying is conceded by most horsemen; there could scarcely be one, as shying may arise from a variety of causes. The one essential feature in treatment of shying, from whatever cause arising, is patience, patience, and again, patience.

Fear, especially in young horses, is the most frequent cause of shying, and in the opinion and experience of the writer, shying from fear is the easiest to deal with, and the most certain of cure; for there is nothing to which a horse will not become accustomed and indifferent if handled with patience and intelligence.

The utter disregard of flying, snorting, smoking motor-cars by city horses is now so much a matter of course as to attract attention only when its absence in country horses compels one to pull up, and frequently to show the driver how to pass the car without accident.

The sight of trained cavalry horses lying down while volley after volley is fired from rifles resting on their bodies, is another example of the adaptability of the equine mind to abnormal environment. The overcoming of fear in a horse, is, in the writer's opinion, at least, simply a matter of patience and gentleness. When in the West, I bought several thoroughbreds that had never been in a city, and proceeded to break them to saddle.

The chief difficulty was to accustom them to the trolley-cars which came along the roads at any speed up to thirty miles an hour.

My plan was to ride quietly to the terminus, and wait, at a respectful distance, the advent of a car. When it was stationary, I spent the ten minutes of its stay in riding round it in circles of gradually diminishing size, but never trying to force the horse nearer than he could be coaxed to approach. Generally, in less than an hour, the horse would go right up to the car and accept caresses from the conductor.

The next step was to follow the starting car, which, luckily, went slowly for the first mile, trotting behind and alongside, till the horse took no notice of it whatever. After that it was merely a matter of meeting cars at points where they moved slowly, till gradually, the horse grew accustomed to face them at any speed.

In teaching a horse to be fearless of any strange, and therefore, to him, alarming object, there are three rules of conduct to which there is no exception: NEVER speak sharply, NEVER use your whip, and NEVER urge him forward with a tight rein. A frightened or nervous horse is psychologically the equivalent of a frightened child. Would you have in his senses expert to cure his child's timidity by scolding or whipping him, or by scolding him suddenly by the arm?

The horse that shies, not from fear, but apparently from sheer good spirits or from some cause not intelligible to the human mind, is much more difficult to treat. Complete cure is frequently impossible, though great improvement may be expected from careful handling.

The best Irish hunter I ever possessed I bought for the ridiculous sum of twenty-five guineas (about one hundred and thirty dollars) owing to the fact that he was the worst shier I ever threw a leg over. The suddenness with which he would stop when going fast, and wheel round, was, especially in harness, positively dangerous.

My first experience with him in harness and under saddle were not encouraging; all my efforts to cure his shying were vain till I put him as leader in my tandem-cart, and found that in that position of comparative freedom from control he was much steadier.

Acting on this discovery, when next he showed signs of shying under the saddle, I just dropped my hand and gave him a free head instead of taking a firm hold of his mouth in order to try to keep him straight; the result was that the shy never developed, and that by a continuance of this treatment, the horse, though never wholly cured, became, to me at least, comparatively comfortable to ride and drive. This was not a case of shying through fear, as the horse shied worse and most frequently at familiar objects, of which on many occasions he took no notice whatever; nor was his sight in any way defective.

The shying seemed to be his idea of a joke to be perpetuated most effectively on the way home after a long day with the hounds, when I was, and he should have been, too tired for such frivolity. The moral of this incident is purely negative; it must not be understood that simply giving a horse his head will invariably, or even generally, cure shying, though it will often, as in the above case, minimize it; but it may be taken for granted that no treatment of shying without the free head will be permanently successful.

That this is even more important in horses that shy from fear than in others, I am convinced by years of experience; and it is after all, as I have explained above, the only rational method of dealing with nervousness.

It is impossible to condemn too strongly the pulling of a horse's mouth, and laying the whip smartly across his back, which is the practice usually seen and popularly advocated "to distract his attention," when a horse shows symptoms of alarm at an approaching object, such as a motor-car; a greater mistake or one more productive of future trouble for the driver, was never made.

The ancient superstition that a horse can think of only one thing at a time, and that, therefore, the whip will divert his attention from the object of his fears, is neither logical, nor tenable in practice.

"Put yourself in his place", is a good motto when dealing with horses. A sudden curtailment of his usual freedom of movement, by tightening the reins, when a nervous horse is looking suspiciously at some strange approaching object, naturally increases his alarm; while use of the whip engenders a fear of the object, which it will take no end of time and trouble to eradicate.

The fact that the approach of the alarming object was quickly followed by punishment naturally produces an association of the two in the equine mind, and a logical objection to face that object again.

The psychology of the free hand in the non-frightened shier, is not so easy to follow, but I can vouch for its success. Do not go to the extreme of letting your reins fall loose; hold them so as to have instant control of your horse's head, but just relax whatever pull you have on his mouth. If he knows you talk to him soothingly; a horse will pass with a rider or driver, whom he knows, many an object that no stranger can persuade him to face.

If riding, never leave your saddle; if driving, you may be compelled from reasons of safety to lead him; when you do so, walk between him and the cause of his alarm.

STOCK

Selections of Rams, Improving and Building Up Flocks—Points to be Considered.

In buying a ram it is not alone sufficient that we pay a good long price, though it does usually follow that the higher the price the better the individual. What we want to get, and the only kind we can afford to invest our money in, is one with lots of size, character and individuality; with personal merit; strong in the points where we desire improvement in our existing flock to be made; a ram that is a ram right from the ground up; one that has that bold masculine bearing, that makes him look as if he would beget strong, sturdy lambs, singly at least, in pairs as much as possible; lambs that would have lots of size, strength, and vigor in their youth, that would grow rapidly and cheaply; that are well fleshed and have close heavy fleeces. A ram possessed of all these qualities and characteristics would be cheap at any price, and if the flock was one we were building up year by year by selecting ewe lambs for breeders, such a ram's influence is immeasurable. He will in fact be the entire flock, and inside of five years of judicious selections are yearly made of his female progeny, and if the individuals chosen to succeed him as sires, have merit and character equal to his, the flock that then exists will be entirely of his creation. There is an old saying handed down from somewhere, that the sire is half the herd and though hackneyed and common place the statement, is literally and absolutely true. The male, everything else being equal, furnishes the offspring with one-half the qualities that go to make up its individuality. The female supplies the other half. But in this case the ewe produces only one or two lambs a year and influences the character of exactly that number. The ram, on the other hand, passes his personality to every lamb produced in the flock. Choose him wisely, accomplish this, and you have determined at least half the character of your next lamb crop. But it is very likely he is of stronger prepotency than most of the ewes, that is, able to transmit his qualities more surely and strongly to the progeny, which is usually the case in a well bred sire, then the ram represents much more than half the flock. In this case more than half the characteristics of the lamb, or the stronger and predominating half will come from the sire. If he is an individual superior in breeding to the females—and this will be true where a purebred ram is used on a grade flock—the characteristics he transmits to the offspring will be of more value (of higher quality or greater quantity) than those that come from the ewe. In this sense again the influence of the sire is predominating and he will be more than half the flock.

But then a ram will be kept with the same ewes for several years, each year he will start out a generation of lambs more than half of whose characteristics and strength have come from himself. This single step is a great improvement. But get as successors to him rams of similar type and breeding, mate them with these improved offspring of their predecessor, and they carry the improvement forward another step, fixing the desired qualities more strongly in the progeny which they beget, ensuring that those qualities will be transmitted more surely by the dam, and thus eliminating defects or undesirable characters that have come from the mother's side. In this way from generation to generation the succession of well selected sires goes on increasing and intensifying the improvement of the flock. And sheep are a class of live stock capable of being rapidly improved in this manner. The ram soon becomes three-quarters, seven-eighths of the flock, and in a few he is practically the whole. So the sire may be much more than half the flock, whether judged by the strength, quality or accumulated effect of the characteristics he transmits. In a few years and at slight expense, slight at least comparatively speaking, a poor scrappy, run out bunch of ewes may be transformed into a well set up, profit making flock. But you have to select your males carefully and wisely to do it.

When one is buying a ram which has been used he can form an estimate of him by inspecting the offspring. If they are correct in type and breeding, if the ewes have produced a good

percentage of pairs and all seem strong, vigorous and growthy then the ram's value may be easily determined. But when purchasing a ram lamb, or one whose progeny cannot be inspected all that one can do as a safeguard is to learn the breeding qualities of his ancestors, and examine him carefully to see if he individually has the conformation, fleecing and other qualities desired in his offspring. It must always be remembered in choosing a ram that he should be exceptionally strong in those points in which the ewes as a class are weak, that is, if the ewes show a tendency to run bare in fleecing underneath or are inclined to be raw on top, a ram should be used on them that is thickly woolled on all points and is good in his fleshing on the back and loin.

The most important quality in a ram is that one previously mentioned, masculinity, for with this quality there usually goes all the other characters desirable in a ram or flock. His face should be somewhat short and broad between the ears. The neck should be full and strong, swelling smoothly and firmly into the shoulder, rising thick and strong in the crest, but of not too great a length. These things in a large measure constitute masculinity. Then there is the important matter of constitution. The chest should be deep, its floor sinking well down between the forelegs, and broad. The ribs behind the shoulder should be deep, well sprung out from the back bone, making the girth large, and giving to the brisket in front plenty prominence and width. These features are indicative of constitutional strength, stamina and vigor. A ram should be short in the legs. No matter of what breed he is he should be close to the ground with the legs straight and strong. A straight leg is one that shows no tendency to buckle in or out at the knee. A strong leg one that is flat and fairly large in the bone with good straight upstanding pasterns. Excessive fleshing should not be looked for, but the flesh he does carry should be even and firm without a roll on any part of the body. On rams that have been highly fitted we sometimes find that the flesh has "slipped" down to the fore flank leaving the back bare. Avoid a ram of this kind as you would a mad dog. Such a condition is usually an indication that at one time the ram was in high fit, likely for show purposes, and the chances are that he is unweildy in his movements, broken down in the pasterns and useless as a breeder. The fleece, too, is an important point to consider. It should be "alive," spring not dead to the touch, densely covering the belly, thick on top, and if he is of a breed characterized by woolled heads and legs see that he is well covered on these points. They are the strongest indications of breed character. A well woolled belly, too, is taken as indicative of constitutional vigor.

A word also on the selection of ewes might be seasonable just now; flocks are improved by weeding from them the old and faulty sheep. The weaker members are yearly withdrawn and drafts made from the lamb flocks to fill the vacancies. The points that should be considered in weeding out the older ewes are in the first instance age, together with such defects as broken mouths, rupture, bad udders or indifference as breeders. Ewes that are defective in fleece or form should be eliminated from the flock just as rapidly as individuals of superior merit in these respects can be secured to take their places. Weak necked, mean headed females, ewes with loose fleeces, flat ribs and scraggy quarters should be taken out of the breeding flock just as quickly as younger breeders more densely woolled, stronger in constitution and fuller in fleshing can be bred up.

In selecting lambs to enter the ewe flock individuals should be chosen that conform to the type desired. The same strength in neck and head is not looked for in them that is required in the ram. The face may be longer, the neck more feminine in conformation, but the body should be deep, the heart girth full, the ribs long and well sprung to provide lots of room for the growing lamb. She should show signs of being a good milker, that is her type should verge strongly towards that which is typical of a good dairy cow. She should be somewhat wedge shaped, deep in the chest and body, wide across the loins and hips. The flesh as in the ram should be even, with lots of it on the back, and no bunches around the tail head. The same thing in the matter of fleecing applies to her as was remarked in the ram. It should have all the density possible, with plenty underneath. She should, too, be the offspring of a ewe

that is a good breeder. The tendency to produce twin lambs is largely hereditary, hence in making selections of breeders care should be taken to choose those that come from a strain noted as prolific producers.

There is no class of live stock that may be more quickly improved by careful selection than sheep. The early age at which they reach maturity makes it possible in a very few years to affect vast improvements in the flock of this principle if selection and weeding is kept steadily in view. The annual progress of a flock is effected by the withdrawal of the weaker members and the importation of the newest and the best, and to this improvement there is practically no limit.

Hog Trouble: Paralysis.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Something strange happens to my hogs. Have a spring litter five months' old confined in a fenced corral. We feed moistened chop (all oats and first class grain) noon and night and green feed (rape, mangolds, or corn) at noon. A pair of brood sows also under identical conditions. About a month ago one of the shoats got out and remained out some days, when I noticed her lying about a good deal and when molested seemed to have some trouble to get a move on. The trouble seemed in the hind part, something like a weak back. When up a while seemed to be fairly good. We threw her into the corral and she seemed all right in a day or two. It was only a few days till we noticed some more showing actions similar to the above. Sometimes the hind quarters refused to work at all and would trail three or four yards, presently it would become natural and the hog would hustle round the trough eating as usual. Once or twice a meal was refused but very seldom. I watched the brood sows but saw no signs of any trouble with them, but the thought occurred to me would the litters be all right. That my thoughts were not unfounded is now being proven. Both sows have farrowed. About one-half of one sow's litter are partially paralyzed in the hind quarters. The largest, strongest looking are the worst. They lie around and seem to sleep. The sow has lam on three, or they died naturally during night. I am notable to say which. She has two yet that are not able to walk. None of the other sow's are entirely knocked out, but am of the opinion they have some symptoms, but of lesser degree. One sow has had two litters before and never lost one. Both are in pretty good flesh but scarcely think too much so. The shoats that became crippled were first somewhat scoured. Did not notice any of them seriously affected that way. I am blaming the rape, but two of the shoats went off on a feed of mangolds. They have not had a very liberal supply and have had green oats and barley ever since it was large enough to use. Would like to know if you have ever heard or seen anything of the kind before and can point one to a removal of the cause.

Man.

G. A.

From these symptoms we would infer that your pigs are suffering from partial paralysis, a disease not uncommon among swine but seldom found as general in a herd as it is in yours. Paralysis may arise from a number of causes, the usual one being over-feeding on dry food with insufficient exercise. It may be due to hereditary predisposition, or it may occur from no obvious cause whatever. In this case we would be inclined to think that it has been transmitted from the sows to the young stock which might easily occur without the sows themselves being affected. It is a disease more common to young than to older pigs. From the rations you have been feeding it is difficult to see how it should be induced by the feed, unless the oats and other grain were out of all proportion to the green feed, and the corral too small to afford any room for exercise at all. We never heard of rape, mangolds or green corn being injurious in this way. It is just such food as this that is required to correct the condition.

For the shoats that are crippled up we would advise purging with two ounces of raw linseed oil, repeating the dose in 24 hours if necessary. Feed on milk, bran, grass, rape, etc. Give sufficient of Epsom salts, sulphur and powdered charcoal in the food, to keep the bowels moving freely, say about a dessert spoonful of each daily. Turn them into a grass field and provide shelter. They must get regular exercise and plenty of green food. In the meantime give ten

grains of nux vomica to each pig three times daily, until the paralysis disappears.

For the sucking pigs that are affected give a dose of castor oil, two table spoonfuls in some new milk. And then follow next day with six grains of calomel. The application of pure turpentine over the loins is also beneficial. These ones may only be suffering from too much feed and too little exercise. The sow is probably a heavy milker, turn her out and provide plenty of salt, charcoal and ashes for her and the litter.

The best way to drench a pig or to give medicine if it won't eat, is to use an old shoe with the toe cut off, pressed into the mouth to keep the jaws open. The liquid is poured into the shoe and passes into the throat of the animal from the opening in the toe.

FARM

'Carrying Water by Siphon.

In districts where the water supply is not very abundant questions like the following are frequently asked:

"Will water run through a siphon a distance of 100 yards provided the outlet is lower than the inlet?"

Sask.

F. W.

The length of a siphon does not materially effect its working only as far as it increases the danger of air getting into the pipe. The explanation of the siphon lies in the fact that the pressure of air upon the surface of a body of water is equal to the weight of a column of water 32 feet in height in a case where there is no air pressure upon the top. Thus, when the air is removed from a hose by sucking or by filling it with water and one end put in a barrel the water will run through the hose to a point below the surface of the supply only so long as the hose does not carry the water up more than 32 feet. In practice, however, very few siphons will carry water this high on account of air getting in. Most calculation place the height at 21 feet which is safe and always gives satisfaction. Our correspondent will be able, therefore, to run water 100 yards by siphon provided he does not need to run it over a rise of more than 21 feet or at most 32 feet.

Cutting Frosted Grain for Feed.

A reader at Fillmore, Sask., writes us as follows: "The frost of Aug. 21st, killed the larger part of the growing wheat in this section of the country. The wheat was all well headed out and the grain was just beginning to form in the heads. Is this frost killed wheat of much value as feed for cows? Some claim it is no better than wheat straw, others say it is good feed if cut now, but not if left till the unfrozen wheat gets ripe, kindly give us your opinion."

Any grain whether frosted or not, makes more nutritious hay feed for stock if cut before it ripens its grain. As the process of ripening proceeds the nutrients taken up by the soil and elaborated into food within the plant, are transported upward and stored within the seed. For some time previous to complete maturity, the roots die off, and the plant draws no further nourishment from the soil. But the transportation of the food materials previously taken in, goes steadily on. The nutrients in the stem and leaves, continues to be forced into the developing seed, until finally growth in that quarter is complete. By the time this condition is reached the stem and leaves have been pretty well depleted of all the nourishing matter which they contain, hence it is that straw contains little material for flesh or milk production when fed to animals. For this reason timothy or any of our grasses, are cut before maturity is reached, in order that their nutrients may be contained in the stem and leaf, not in the seed. Similarly wheat or any grain that has been frosted should be cut before the processes of growth have ceased, before the plant has poured upward all the available and transportable growth producing nutrients it contains in its useless endeavor to develop seed. Frosted grain intended for hay, should be cut at about the same stage of maturity as ordinary grasses, say timothy, intended for this purpose. If severely frozen it may as well be cut immediately after the frost occurs since no more growth can be made.

As a food for cows there are other feeds more conducive to milk production than frozen wheat. It contains a rather smaller percentage of digestible nutrients than timothy, or oats cut green for the same purpose. If fed to dairy cows the addition of something fairly strong in protein should be added to the ration, to get the best results. Bran would be good to feed along with wheat hay.

Wild Mustard.

Perhaps the commonest weed met with in this country is the wild mustard, (*Brassica Sinapistrum*), a weed that in some districts seems to have established itself so strongly as to baffle all attempts at eradication. It is a plant that seems specially adapted to flourish in our soils and in some ways is peculiarly fitted for perpetuating itself and resisting destruction. It came to this continent originally from Europe. It was brought here from Ontario where it ranks among the worst weeds, first being found in these provinces around railway stations and places where settlers' effects were unloaded. It is altogether too familiar to everybody to require any description here. Every farmer in the West knows it to his sorrow. What he wants to know is how to get rid of it, not prosy rehearsals of its botanical peculiarities.

Mustard belongs to that class of annual plants the seeds of which will live in the soil for a number of years. Wild oats and French weed are in the same class with it. The North Dakota Experiment Station some years ago conducted an experiment to determine the length of time weed seeds would retain their vitality in the soil. Wild oats germinated after being buried twenty months, but were dead after fifty six. Some of the mustard and French weed seeds grew after being in the soil five years. These facts, however, need not be discouraging, for a season of careful cultivation will bring most weed seeds into condition which will cause their germination. After that the few remaining can be removed cheaply by pulling or subsequent cultivation.

It cannot be denied though that mustard is among the most difficult weeds to eradicate. It is difficult enough to deal with where the area infested covers only a few acres, it becomes much more than proportionately difficult to destroy when the infested area amounts to several hundred acres and the labor available for fighting the weed is the same or less. In England and in Ontario, spraying with a weak solution of copper sulphate has been found efficacious in destroying the growing plants, but the next plowing of the soil turned up new seeds and next season the weed seemed flourishing in the crop as luxuriantly as before. This system of eradication followed consistently year by year will ultimately rid a field of the pest, but for some reason in Ontario the spraying method has not come into use. In England it is more generally followed. Out here we only know of it being tried in a few cases, but where tried it was a success. The areas to be treated here, however, seem altogether too large to make spraying practical.

Summer fallowing is about the only way we have of checking mustard. The land should be plowed shallow in the fall, as soon after the crop is harvested as possible. Stir it up with a harrow once or twice in the spring to induce all the seed in the upper three or four inches to grow. About July turn the soil over again plowing to the usual depth. Cultivate the fallow right into the fall destroying the weeds as much as possible by surface cultivation. This won't rid a field entirely of mustard as there is always some seeds left to germinate the following spring, but if it is carefully done such plants as grow can be removed by pulling. If this is followed for a year or two the upper, cultivated soil strata will be freed from the pest. Hand pulling is a laborious method of eradicating weeds to be sure, but it is impossible to germinate all the seeds no matter how thoroughly our summer fallowing has been done, and when one goes to the expense of fallowing a field for a season he cannot afford to allow such few weeds as do persist in growing the following season to reseed his field and render the previous labor useless.

Mustard seed has a good many ways of distributing itself, it may be carried from place to place by birds, animals and by machinery. The last two are the most common methods of infection, and also the most easily controlled by the farmer. Quite a percentage of mustard seed will pass through the digestive tract of

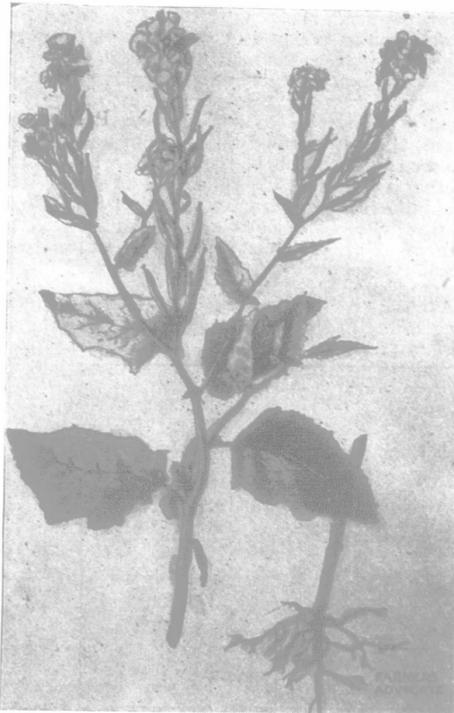
some farm animals without injury to its germination. Wild oats is another weed that is easily distributed in this way. It pays to grind feed grain to ensure of no weed seeds being distributed by this means. Threshing machines, too, are a common means of conveying weed seeds from one farm to another. Farmers should insist that threshing machines be thoroughly cleaned before moving from a weedy farm onto theirs. Too seldom is this precaution taken. Machines are moved directly from one farm to

The eastward dispersal of this potato beetle from what is generally considered its original home in the West is of peculiar interest. The beetle appear to have been first associated with injury to potato in 1865. Forty-five years prior to that time it had been recognized as feeding on the sand bur, or beaked nightshade (*Solanum rostratum* Dunal.), a related solanaceous plant peculiar to the Rocky Mountain region. The beetle was described in 1824 by Thomas Say. With the advance of civilization westward and the cultivation of potato in the vicinity of its native home, the insect acquired the habit of feeding upon this more succulent plant, and about 1859 it had spread to the east as far as Nebraska. Two years afterwards it reached Kansas, and later Iowa, which it traversed in three or four years; so that by 1864 or 1865 it had crossed the Mississippi River and invaded the western borders of Illinois. In its spread through Illinois it was described by Walsh as marching through that State "in many separate columns, just as Sherman marched to the sea; the southern columns of the grand army lagged far behind the northern columns." By 1860 it had found its way to Ohio, appearing almost simultaneously in the northern and western portions. During all this time, beginning with the year 1861, the insect had done considerable injury, and by 1870 it had become exceedingly destructive in the North and Middle West, and was continuing its eastward march at an increasing rate. It had now reached the Province of Ontario. By 1872 its depredations in the West had noticeably abated, owing to the effectiveness of natural enemies and to the increasing use of Paris Green. Its progress eastward, however, continued, the northern columns becoming established in Pennsylvania and New York, the southern ones reaching Kentucky. The next year it made its first appearance in the District of Columbia and West Virginia, and in 1874 it had reached the Atlantic seaboard and was reported from Connecticut to Maryland and Virginia.

By the centennial year (1876) the Colorado potato beetle had spread over an area composing more than a third of the United States, so that it occupied at that time more or less completely the States of Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, in none of which was it native except in the State first mentioned. At that time it occupied also portions of Wyoming and southern Dakota—where it was perhaps also native—and a considerable part of the more arable portions of eastern Canada.

The farther spread of this insect, particularly southward, is of less interest and has, in many instances at least, been dependent more or less on the increased cultivation of the potato. The following additional statements as to the insect's progress are taken from data collated mainly from the records of this office, some of which are published more in detail by Tower. In 1877 the beetle appeared in North Carolina and Tennessee. The following year it was reported to be completely overrunning portions of Canada, being found eastward in New Brunswick. In 1879 it was recorded from Manitoba. In 1880 its presence was observed in Texas. Since about 1882 complaints of injuries have been made in Nova Scotia; in 1885, at Savannah, Ga.; in 1888, at Jackson, Miss.; and in Smith County, Tex. In 1892 the species had become abundant in Alabama, and was noticed also in South Carolina. The following year its occurrence was observed by H. G. Hubbard at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., which is evidently the most northern limit of its original habitat, as it was not found there on potato. In succeeding years other localities were added in some of the States which have been mentioned, but little of positive interest adding to its known distribution has been learned since 1893. It should be stated, however, that the species has been found at Jacksonville, Fla.; in southern Louisiana, and at San Antonio, Tex. but these extreme localities do not indicate permanent location.

It has been calculated that it increased its range from its original home to the Atlantic coast at an average annual rate of about eighty-eight miles. Its spread eastward was accomplished largely by flight, as the writer had occasion to



WILD MUSTARD.
(*Brassica Sinapistrum*.)

another with scarcely any thought being given of cleaning them out. Caution also should be observed in importing new varieties of grain. Practically every troublesome weed at present flourishing in this country is an imported species, and we cannot exercise too much care in guarding against infection from this source. Had this precaution been taken in the first place, we would now have few really pernicious varieties of weeds to contend with. If it is carefully observed now, and all seed grain well cleaned before sowing, a long step would be taken in controlling such species as are at present troublesome, while a good many kinds that have not yet got a foothold would be effectually prevented from establishing themselves.

How Potato Bugs Spread.

A few days ago mature potato beetles could be seen hurrying in every direction as if pursued by an implacable enemy or haunted by a horrible dream. In every case there seemed to be a definite object in view though no one has ever been able to tell just what it was. Eventually these beetles, if not caught by birds or crushed by large animals, found a secluded place and delve into the earth for their long sleep.

The spread of these beetles from their original home in Colorado is interestingly told by F. H. Chittenden, entomologist in charge of the United States breeding experiments, which we repeat below:

It has always been believed—and, the writer maintains, with reason, until the contrary can be proved beyond doubt—that the Colorado potato beetle, having become dispersed from Colorado as a starting point, originated as a species in that region. Dr. W. L. Tower, however, in a publication issued in 1906, has assumed that this insect had the same origin as its principle wild food plant, *Solanum rostratum*, which he states is essentially tropical, and that the insect has followed the distribution of the plant from Mexico into Texas, New Mexico, and parts of Arizona. He also gives reasons for the belief that *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* has developed from *L. "intermedia" Tower.* after changing its habitat, the latter occurring in both Mexico and Texas, and the former not being found in Mexico at all, according to his experience.

observe when a resident of Cleveland in the early days of its invasion of northern Ohio. Great numbers of the beetles were seen on bright days in spring and early summer, with outspread wings, being carried directly eastward by the wind.

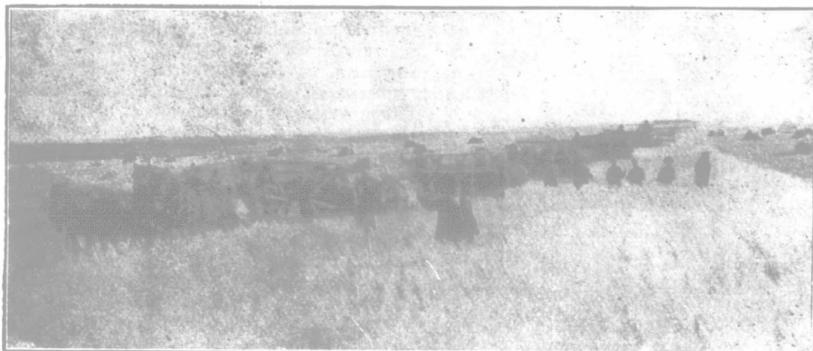
It has also been disseminated largely by railroads and by lake vessels, and has thus been able, through the direct agency of man, to cross the more barren plains bordering its native confines and the barriers made by large bodies of waters. So it will be seen that the winds and waters and eastbound trains have all aided in its dissemination eastward. Riley, from whose works the present account of the early distribution of the insect has been taken, observed the beetles on Lake Erie in 1870 on various floating objects, and the writer in subsequent years saw the borders of the same lake lined for a foot and more with the hordes of these beetles that had been blown into the water and had then been cast up on the shore.

DAIRY

Conditions Effecting Churning.

The process of causing the particles of butter fat to unite into masses, so that they may readily be separated from the milk serum, is called churning. Such union of the particles of fat is ordinarily brought about by agitation of the cream in a suitable vessel, called a churn. If milk or cream be agitated at a temperature somewhat below the melting point of butter fat, the particles of fat, as they pass by one another, agglutinate themselves into masses, and, the process being continued, the first formed masses continue uniting, until finally the whole body of fat may be brought together in a practical solid mass. The conditions influencing the separation of fat in this way are first, the viscosity of the milk; second, the ripeness of the cream; third, the temperature; fourth, the nature of the agitation; fifth, the quality of the globules of fat.

cream. These conditions usually occur in the late fall and early winter months, when the cows are far advanced in lactation, and when they are often fed on dry food of a character to make hard butter fat. An improper ripening of the cream often ripens these conditions, so that complaints of difficulty in churning are usually numerous all this period of the year. The course to be followed in cases of this nature is, first, to add to the food of the cows something of a succulent nature, that will cause the secretion of milk to be greater in amount and not so viscous. Second, to further lessen the viscosity by bringing about a vigorous lactic acid fermentation in the milk, and in extreme instances, perhaps, diluting the cream with warm water or weak brine. Care must be taken that this dilution does not go too far, or difficulty in churning from the thinness of the cream will result. The production of lactic acid in good amounts and within a reasonable time seems to be an important means of overcoming these cases of difficult churning. The production of lactic acid is hastened by the use of a culture or "starter." Bring the temperature of the cream to about seventy degrees F, and add about one pint of good, flavored sour skim-milk or butter-milk, which, if you have not been making good butter yourself, should be procured from a neighbor who has. Some home butter makers whom we know use commercial cultures in bringing about this lactic acid formation or ripening thus controlling the ripening from the start. It is not likely that some of the lower fermentations, which take place at temperatures below which the lactic acid germs are active, may have a retarding effect upon the churning. These cases of difficult churning are frequently accompanied by the production of an acid or bitter putrefactive fermentation product in the cream.



A FALL WHEAT FIELD AT PINCHER CREEK, ALTA.

Alfalfa Seed to the Acre.

In our last week's issue we suggested to an enquirer from Alberta that he sow from five to twelve pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre, and have since had our attention called to the fact that this is not according to the general teaching. This we readily admit, but one of our most trusted advisers in Alberta who is growing alfalfa had written us about the middle of August to say that his alfalfa was looking fine from a seeding of five pounds to the acre and that as between what he had sown and the amount generally recommended he had saved the subscription price to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for two years on each acre. Other experts on growing alfalfa in the dry climates south of the line, say if they can get one plant to grow on each square foot of the land they are well satisfied that the seeding is thick enough. In more humid climates this might not be thick enough, but for Alberta we would not advise as thick seeding as in countries where the rain fall is heavier and where the surface becomes caked hindering the growth of the young plant below ground. Our Alberta friend also suggests that a considerable saving in cost of seed can be made by getting the land in good shape for holding moisture and for the plants to grow. He further ventures the opinion that he would risk sowing in September when the land was in fine tilth and could be packed down for winter. Of course in the matter in the amount of seed to sow to the acre we do not wish to dogmatize nor to base our opinions upon the results of one man's work. We know there are some soils that require twice or three times the amount of clover or grass seed to get a catch that others do, and that while from fifteen to twenty pounds of alfalfa seed is generally recommended and frequently sown, yet a seeding of ten to twelve pounds on well prepared ground would be sufficient to start with and demonstrate the suitability of the land for the crop, also the success of the farmer in preparing the land for the smaller seeds.

The viscosity of the milk, that is, its adhesiveness or stickiness, affects the churning, in that it tends to keep the particles of fat from moving freely upon one another, and in that the viscous portions of the milk notably some of the albuminous matter, form a more or less dense layer about the fat globules, tending to keep them apart. The more viscous the milk, then, the greater the difficulty with which it will churn.

The ripeness of the cream affects the churning, largely because of its effect upon the viscosity of the milk. The production of lactic acid in milk always has the tendency to render it less viscous, and sour milk or cream therefore, will churn more readily than sweet for this reason.

The temperature is the most important condition effecting churning. Whether the particles of fat shall unite as they pass by one another when the liquid is in motion, depends very largely upon their temperature and degree of plasticity. If the temperature is too low, the globules of fat are so hard that when they hit one another they do not stick together. If, on the other hand, the temperature is too high, the effect of agitating the globules of fat is, instead of causing them to unite, to break them up into still smaller globules, and so render the emulsion more permanent. The range of temperature through which the particles of fat may be made to unite is considerable. The extreme limits may be placed at from forty-six to eighty degrees F. Any condition which tends to make the butter fat hard will necessarily be followed by a rise in the churning temperature, and any condition which tends to make the butter fat soft will for the same reason be followed by a fall in the churning temperature. In general, the lowest temperature compatible with securing butter in a reasonable length of time will give butter of the best quality. The lower the temperature at which the butter is churned, other things being equal, the more completely will the butter be retained from the butter-milk, the longer will be the time required for churning, and the less care in will be found in the butter.

Difficult Churning.—Conditions often arise under which it is very difficult or impossible to cause butter to grate in granules and separate from the butter-milk. One of the chief difficulties accompanies a small and hard condition of the butter granules with a high viscosity in the

POULTRY

The World's Poultry Production.

[Edward Brown, F.L.S., before the Second National Poultry Conference, University College, Reading, England.]

My contributions to the papers at the Second National Poultry Conference is largely statistical, but none the less of interest, and it may be, of value. Unfortunately, it is by no means so complete as was anticipated, due to the fact that in comparatively few cases is any attempt made by the Government authorities to estimate, even approximately, the production, and that so many countries do not export eggs and poultry, consuming all the produce at home. This is especially the case in the smaller European and American States, and in Asia. The British Colonies in Africa do not meet their own requirements, and import to make up the deficiency between demand and home supply, whilst the Antipodean Colonies are only beginning to export, as, heretofore the poultry industry has been undeveloped, and not beyond the needs of the resident population. But such facts as are available are here presented, and it may be that in the future, when increased production all over the world has made more apparent the importance of this industry, they may form a basis for comparisons.

One of the objects with which this inquiry was attempted was to see whether it was possible to form a fairly reliable estimate of the annual crop of eggs and poultry, but the result has been to indicate that the time for that has not yet arrived, and nothing more than a very speculative approximation can be attempted. From only three countries have returns been received in this direction, namely, France, Canada and the United States. In 1903 I prepared for the Royal Commission on Supply of Food and Raw Material in Time of War, an estimate as to poultry and egg production in the United Kingdom, relating to the year 1902, and I have brought these up to date, giving the figures of an estimate for our own country.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION.

	Year	Eggs and Poultry
United Kingdom	1906	£11,500,000
France	1899	17,223,000
Germany	1895	1,550,000
Canada	1905	3,235,000
United States	1899	58,922,000

The Agent-General for South Australia informs me that the estimated number of poultry produced in that Colony is 1,500,000, but the value is not stated.

It will be seen from the above that the statistics are most incomplete, and few deductions can be made therefrom. It would, perhaps, be a guide if we knew the respective number of fowls in the different countries, for much more information can be obtained in that direction. Several countries make a census of their stock of poultry but I did not set out to attempt an enumeration on these lines, I am not in a position to give the respective figures in anything like a complete manner. However, such as are available are given below:

Year	Fowls	Ducks	Geese	Turkeys	Totals
1885	12,401,533	2,201,901	885,310	473,583	15,963,533
1905	12,876,808	2,939,105	1,714,335	1,018,599	18,548,847
1903	11,555,332	889,413	187,929	58,245	12,690,919
1900	55,395,837	2,467,043	6,239,126	351,165	64,453,171
1905	4,934,942	432,858	34,498	11,321	5,413,619
1901	1,636,543	9,033	7,455	3,671	1,657,702

It may surprise those who have not studied this question to learn that the last returns available for Great Britain was published more than twenty years ago. Poultry are not included in the agricultural returns of Britain, although they are in those of Ireland. Considering the enormous developments in poultry-keeping in this country since 1885, the above figures are altogether misleading, and should, in respect to ordinary fowls, be increased by fifty per cent., at least, which would bring up the total to nearly twenty-four millions.

When we come to the export trade of various countries, we are on surer ground, although I had hoped to have made the returns much more complete, but replies have not been received from several countries. There have been, by courtesy of representatives of our Colonies, and the Consuls General of foreign countries in London, and by British Consuls abroad, to give the actual figures of exports to Great Britain. Our trade and navigation returns credit the last country through which produce passes at that from which the supplies are received. For instance, according to returns supplied to me by the Board of Agriculture, but not yet published, in 1906 we received only 1,000 eggs from Italy, whereas we actually received something like 150,000,000. These credited to Belgium. On the other hand, Germany is shown as sending us eggs to the value of £257,005, whereas the actual imports from that country were in value £4,500. The great bulk of the stated German supplies come from South Russia and Austro-Hungary.

EXPORT TRADES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Total export values in Eggs	Total export values in Poultry.	Total values eggs and poultry exported
Europe—				
United Kingdom	1906	3,760,466	28,938	3,789,404
Austria	1906	472,716	35,153	507,869
Belgium	1905	364,507		364,507
Bulgaria	1905	1,368,062		1,368,062
Denmark	1905	559,000	598,300	1,157,300
France	1906	67,700	61,480	129,180
Germany	1906	2,960,000	2,573,642	5,533,642
Hungary	1905	2,253,710	547,253	2,800,963
Italy	1905	150,000		150,000
Netherlands	1906	60,491		60,491
Portugal	1906	5,615,200	300,000	5,915,200
Russia	1906	320,358	76,097	396,455
Servia	1903	10,035		10,035
Spain	1906			54,783
Sweden	1906			9,200
Turkey	1906			
Africa—				
Cape Colony	1906	43,282	628	43,910
Egypt	1906	108,815		108,815
Morocco	1906	244,648		244,648
America—				
Canada	1905	148,505	13,764	162,269
United States	1906	216,385	291,042	507,427
Australia—				
South Australia	1906	121,000		121,000
New Zealand	1906	268	6,662	6,920
		Eggs.	Poultry.	Totals.
European countries		18,026,228	4,841,278	22,867,506
African Countries		406,745	628	407,373
American countries		364,890	304,806	669,696
Australian countries		121,268	6,662	127,930
		£18,919,131	£5,153,374	£24,072,505

Probably from these figures some faint notion may be obtained as to the world's production in eggs and poultry, though it is a pure estimate, and one which it would be impossible to prove. Still, it is desirable to make the attempt, and I submit the following table for what it is worth, taking into account the low values in many countries, and inclusive of home consumption:

Europe	£75,000,000
Europe	75,000,000
Asia	5,000,000
Africa	1,500,000
America (on 1905 basis)	115,000,000
Australia and New Zealand	1,500,000
	£198,000,000

Preserving Eggs for Winter.

The North Dakota Experiment Station has been conducting a series of experiments in preserving eggs and in recommending the water-glass treatment as the best tried, they give the following account of the results obtained and the way to put down eggs in the solution made with the substance:

"After experiments made with solutions of various strength and under varying conditions, we found that an 8 to 10 per cent. solution of water-glass would preserve eggs very effectually, so that at the end of eight months eggs that were preserved during the first part of the summer appeared to be perfectly fresh. In most packed eggs after a little time the yolks settle to one side and the eggs are then inferior in quality. In boiling eggs preserved for eight months in water-glass the yolk retained its normal position in the egg, and in taste they were not to be distinguished from fresh, unpacked store eggs. Again, most packed eggs do not beat up well for cake-making or for frosting, while eggs from a solution of water-glass seemed quite equal to the average fresh store eggs of the market. It should be borne in mind that in these experiments only fresh eggs were used for preserving; no egg more than four days old. Eggs that have already become stale cannot be successfully preserved by this or any other known method so as to come out fresh.

"Water-glass (sodium silicate) is a very cheap product that can usually be procured at any drug store at fifty cents per gallon, and one gallon will make enough solution to preserve fifty dozen of eggs; so that the cost of material for this method would only be about one cent per dozen. Water-glass is sodium and potassium silicate, sodium silicate being usually the cheaper. In its use the following precautions are necessary:

"First—The eggs to be put down must be fresh. A few stale eggs will soon injure the entire lot.

"Second—A good grade of water-glass must be used. Some of the cheap water-glass contains so much of free uncombined alkali that the eggs preserved in such solution become watery and acquire a bad flavor. We prefer water-glass in the form of a heavy white jelly, which flows like heavy cold molasses. Of this grade of water-glass somewhat less is needed than when the thinner product is employed. The dry powder water-glass has not, as a general rule, dissolved fully in hot water, and for that reason has not proved as satisfactory as the first named product.

"Third—Galvanized iron vessels, crocks, jars, etc., may be used to preserve the eggs. Wooden kegs of good quality are satisfactory, but these must be thoroughly sweetened by scalding with boiling water. There have been a few complaints that barrels have not been entirely satisfactory, as the water-glass dissolved some product which deposited on the eggs. This may have been due to the presence of glue used as sizing for the barrel. When the barrels have such coating it might be well to char the inside by placing in them a few shavings saturated with kerosene

oil and then throwing in a lighted paper. The barrels well burned and then thoroughly washed should be free from any glue-like products.

"For those who may desire to test the method, we give the following directions:

"Use pure water that has been thoroughly boiled and then cooled. To each ten quarts of water add one quart, or slightly less, of water-glass. When the heavy jelly-like solution of water-glass will be ample.

"The solution may be prepared, placed in the jar, and the fresh eggs added from time to time until the jar is filled, but be sure that there is fully two inches of water-glass solution to cover the eggs.

"Keep the eggs in a cool, dark place, and well covered to prevent evaporation. A cool cellar is a good place in which to keep the eggs.

"If the eggs are kept in too warm a place the silicate is deposited, and the eggs are not properly protected. Do not wash the eggs before packing, for by doing so you injure the keeping quality, probably by dissolving the mucilaginous coating on the outside of the shell.

"For packing use only perfectly fresh eggs, for stale eggs will not be saved and may prove harmful to the others.

"All packed eggs contain a little gas, and in boiling such eggs they will crack. This may be prevented by making a little pinhole in the blunt end of the egg. To do this, hold the egg in the hand, place the point of a pin against the shell of the egg at the blunt end and give the pin a quick, sharp blow, just enough to drive the pin through the shell without injury to the egg."

FIELD NOTES

Serious Crop Shortage in Ontario.

If the statement of President McEwing of the Farmers Association of Ontario is correct, the farmers of that province will have \$80,000,000 less to spend for the necessities and comforts of life for themselves and their families this year than they had last. The season which is drawing to a close in the East is one of the most extraordinary ever experienced, there. A spring of unusual lateness was followed in a good many districts by drought. A blight affected the oat crop and reduced the yield a quarter or a third. Fifty per cent of the fall wheat crop was ruined last winter and plowed up. From information of unquestioned reliability there seems no doubt but that the hay, grain, and root crop of Ontario will be at least one third less than the average crop for the past eight or ten years. This means that there will be less bacon, beef, mutton, butter and cheese. The shortage in the hay crop is also a matter of grave concern in many districts where the problem of providing sufficient food for the live stock during the winter months must now be immediately faced. Hay, straw, grain feed of every kind has advanced in prices in some instances as much as forty per cent., and it is not procurable at any price. There is no doubt but that large numbers of the cattle ordinarily fed during the winter months will this year be sacrificed before stall feeding begins. This will make a glut of butchers' cattle in the local markets with correspondingly reduced prices.

Lloydminster Show Postponed.

Owing to the lateness of the season the Agricultural Show of the above society has been postponed from September 19th to October 17th. Entries close October 14th.

The Grain Dealers' Estimate.

The estimate of the Northwestern Grain Dealers Association of a total yield of eighty-two million bushels of wheat is significant for one thing, and that is the object for which it appears to have been made. That the grain dealers who toured the country and viewed the crop from a car window could form very little opinion of the total yield they readily admitted themselves when they returned. A crop expert could tell little of the prospects from such a survey. But apparently fearing that the public, including the producers, should insist upon keeping the price up by continuous buying orders upon the option market and by holding back actual grain that element of the dealers' association who are interested in getting wheat cheap made their estimate. After such a season of adversity, if we reap a harvest of eighty-two million bushels, the laugh will be on the public as a whole for no one has expected more than seventy-five per cent. of last year's total, and despite the estimates of all and sundry the greater part of the public refuse to believe believeit will exceed the popular expectation.

Western Notes.

The large tracts which have for years been used merely as a grazing ground for herds of stock are yearly becoming absorbed by the pushful grain farmers, either in large blocks or, as is more common, in smaller holdings. Another instance of this is Mr. Whipple's ranch of about 1,500 acres near MacLeod. For many years it has been one of the show places of the district and, though it has changed

hands and its appearance will be entirely altered, it seems likely to become in the near future a spot well worth a visit, for a progressive American, Col. Reid, of Kentucky, has purchased it and proposes in the near future to have the bulk of it under crop within the next two years, employing the most modern implements for this purpose. The reports of crop failure or partial failure in Manitoba are blamed for causing the big millers of Vancouver to put up the price of flour 20 cents a barrel. Whilst there will be many who will regret the step, the farmers in general should remember that the price of wheat is away up and that they are getting their share of the enhanced values.

Olds, a few miles north of Calgary, is certainly taking a hand in the hog industry. Several farmers have considerable herds, Mr. A. W. Brown's being perhaps the largest.

From Stettler last week were shipped 14 cars (215 head) of cattle for Hochelaga, by Mr. R. T. Ferguson. The consignment was composed of drafts from the ranches of Stocken & Travers, Lane & Clymie and Joe Doan.

From Red Deer Messrs. Geissinger, Root, Reed & Powne shipped the record (for Red Deer) bunch of steers. They were for Chicago and good prices were paid notwithstanding the duty.

In connection with this export trade a prominent Live Stock Commission firm of the Union Stock Yards at Chicago say "A good fat, strong weight lot of Canadian grass cattle would sell readily around \$6.00 here averaging 1,350 to 1,400 pounds. A recent consignment of nine car loads from Red Deer, Alta., consisted of two-year-old steers and cows. The steers sold for feeders at \$4.00 to \$4.60. The market is well supplied in this respect, but there is a scarcity of fat grass steers averaging 1,250 to 1,400 pounds and we believe that this class can be shipped to good advantage this season from the Canadian Northwest. We do not advise shipping light weight steers and feeders. Good thick fat cows and heifers sell well.

Some of the American agricultural papers are discussing the feasibility of importing young stock to run on the ranges of Southern Alberta, with a view to reimportation after they show the benefits of the superior feed obtainable on this side the boundary. The duty question seems a difficult proposition, but difficulties exist for the successful man to overcome and it seems not unreasonable to suppose that some special arrangement might be tried by the customs department to facilitate the establishment of a new branch of agricultural industry which might benefit both Albertans and Americans. In a few years perhaps Canada might be able to raise all the stock her southern ranges can hold, but the chances are she will not be able to do so, in view of the large demand for both home markets and export to Great Britain. It is thought that this year, on account of the heavy drain last fall for export and the losses during the severe winter, the shipments of cattle will show a marked decrease as compared with 1906 and it may take several years for the country, out of its own resources, to be in a position to again export so freely as last fall. The

ranges do not reap any benefit by being left ungrazed by stock but rather improve by being grazed and manured by not too large a herd per acre, also to, if unoccupied, an appreciable portion of the natural wealth of the province is lying idle, so that, for a limited term of years, there should be room for an industry profitable to the rancher and the province in the shape of grazing American steers under some kind of bonded system.

Inspector C. E. Denny has issued to the ranchers in Alberta a letter on the prevention of Mange, which should prove of interest to owners of stock in any part, as the prevention of this disease before it can spread and become established in the herd is of such extreme importance. Any, too, who, living in Saskatchewan or Manitoba, may be purchasing stock from Alberta will feel more gratified to learn that the authorities and the stock owners are so fully alive to their duties in this respect. The shipping of the 1907 crop has commenced. Two carloads of Red Winter, graded No. 1 Alberta Red, passed through Calgary from Lethbridge en route for B. C. last week.

Horticulture and Forestry

Fall Bulbs.

BY D. W. BUCHANAN, DIRECTOR BUCHANAN NURSERY CO.

The term "fall bulbs" or "autumn bulbs" is not applied as might be supposed, to plants that bloom in the fall. In fact quite the contrary is the case, for these so-called fall bulbs are the first to put in their appearance in the spring. They are called fall bulbs because they are planted in the fall. These bulbs are also commonly known as Dutch bulbs, from the fact that the Dutch have been in the past and are still perhaps, the principal growers of bulbs for fall planting. The cultivation of these bulbs is quite an extensive industry in Holland.

Those who contemplate planting fall bulbs should not procrastinate. There are two good reasons for beginning early. In the first place the early purchaser will get the choicest bulbs, and this is a very important point. A small, puny bulb cannot produce a fine display of bloom. The bulb is the flower in embryo. The flower is already formed in the bulb and much of the food for the production of the bloom in the following spring is also stored in the bulb. This accounts for the fact that the plants make such rapid growth early in the spring, and display their glories before most other perennial flowers have put in an appearance.

It is also advisable to plant early, to allow the bulb to become established in the soil before severe freezing weather sets in. Those who intend planting should therefore be at it at once.

The species and varieties of fall bulbs that can be grown successfully in our prairie provinces are not nearly as large as perhaps many of our people have

been accustomed to in their former homes, but all the same that is not a good reason for neglecting to plant those that can be grown here. It is surely worth while making an effort to have some of those beautiful early flowers about the home to add to the pleasure of the early spring days.

For outdoor planting, tulips are by all odds the most satisfactory for our climate. Tulips may be seen in many gradens about Winnipeg every spring. In some instances they have had no greater care than a place in the lawn among the grass, and in such positions they will sometimes thrive for years, appearing each spring and disappearing as the tops die down in the summer or are removed by the lawn mower. Tulip bulbs should be planted in September or early in October. Good results have sometimes been had from later planting but to delay the planting is not advisable. Avoid damp places for planting bulbs or, in fact, almost all hardy herbaceous perennials. Many plants are lost from lack of drainage, though it is common to attribute such losses to Jack Frost. But Jack is not always to blame, damp, soggy soil causes the bulbs and also the roots of other plants to decay. When a plant fails to appear in the spring at the proper time, the question of excessive moisture may often be taken into consideration in thinking of the cause of the loss as well as the matter of low temperature. Perennial plants are also destroyed by mulching sometimes. Mulch may be put in too early, or too heavily. The best mulch is plenty of snow, and where there is a good snow cover very little other protection will be found necessary. We like to treat the perennial border much the same as the strawberry plantation in the matter of mulch, and that is, put the mulch on top of the snow. An early fall of snow before the mulch has been applied is very desirable. There is no danger of smothering plants with a heavy mulch on top of a fall of snow. We have put on a foot of straw and never lost a plant from mulching in that way. This plan forms an excellent protection against an early thaw with a freeze-up later. If snow does not come, tulips, as well as, most other herbaceous perennials will require some protection. This should not be put on until freezing weather sets in. A heavy mulch put on too early may result in smothering many of the plants in the herbaceous border.

But we are digressing from the subject of bulbs for fall planting and running into generalities. It is advisable to plant the fall bulbs fairly deep, six inches is not too deep in a loose friable soil. This may be reduced to four inches in heavy soil. Those who wish to go extensively into bulbs, should make up a special mixture by using sand and good garden soil. Some of the lilies and other more tender bulbs, that are not fully hardy here, may be grown by preparing special beds and planting the bulb about a foot deep. In this case a layer of a few inches of sand is placed in the bottom and the bulbs are placed directly on the sand, and then covered with the prepared soil. If ordinary soil was used especially of our heavy Red River Valley class, it is not likely that the plants would ever see daylight covered this deep, but with a carefully prepared soil they will appear



AN EDMONTON POTATO PATCH.

and bloom, though perhaps later than the usual time of flowering.

Even in the ordinary plan of planting tulips and fall bulbs, it is often customary with gardeners to place a little sand under the bulb, but in good soil this is not necessary.

Those who wish to try something further than tulips, may plant crocuses, snowdrops, Salla Siberica, etc. These may be tried with varying success, but with the tulips which are quite hardy, there is little risk of loss with reasonable care. Salla Siberica is also hardy.

The usefulness of these fall bulbs does not stop with out-door planting. Anyone can have them in bloom in the house all winter. They are more largely grown for winter use, perhaps, than for out-door planting. For winter bloom they should be potted in the fall, say in October, and the pots are well watered and put away in a dark cellar. The pots may be placed in a box and covered with several inches of sand. The object is to allow the bulbs to form roots. In from six to eight weeks they will be ready for removal to the living room, where they will soon bloom. Hyacinths are perhaps the best for winter bloom, though the various species of Narcissus tulips, crocuses, snowdrops, and many lilies are all excellent for winter forcing, and will give a measure of bloom all through the dreary winter months. The pots may be brought up from the cellar one at a time as desired, so that fresh plants will be coming on all the time.

In potting, the hyacinth bulb should not be entirely covered with earth, part of the bulb should be above ground. Most of the other bulbs may be planted one to two inches deep.

The so-called Chinese lily does not require storing in the cellar, but may be placed at once in moderate light. It does not compare in beauty with many of the other bulbs.

Advance in Farm Implement Prices.

American implement manufacturers it is expected, will very soon, if they have not done so already, advance the prices of their goods. This increase cannot be attributed to trust or monopolistic influences forcing prices up, though such may of course, be in some wise responsible for the advance. The cost of an article is based upon the expense of manufacturing, the cost of labor, raw materials and machinery. Of late years the cost of the raw materials used in the production of farm implements has noticeably increased. Iron and steel prices are higher this year than last by 10 per cent. They were higher last year than they were the year before. Pig iron, shafting, bolts, nuts, screws, washers, everything of iron or steel that goes into binders, mowers, threshers, manure spreaders, wagons, carriages, etc., will be higher by approximately 15 per cent. in 1908 than they are now. Timber, too, particularly, oak and hickory has been advancing steadily in price for years, the natural supply is becoming lessened, it is only a question of a few years until lumber of this kind will be almost impossible to obtain. Ten dollars per thousand will be about the average advance of 1908 over 1907.

Then the cost of labor is gradually becoming greater. Skilled mechanics, and practically speaking all labor is skilled, that is required to transform raw iron, steel and wood, into farm machinery, are paid more today in Canada and the United States than they were ever paid before. They require a larger remuneration since living charges, during the past decade have materially increased. So everything considered it costs the maker more to turn out a binder or hayrack now than it did in 1897. Manufacturers feel, too, that they are entitled to better prices. They say that the high price of raw material and the low selling price of implements, has put them where they do not enjoy as fully as they should the general prosperity of the country. In their opinion the raw material man and the consumer have reaped the full benefit of these prosperous times while their profits, correspondingly, have been reduced.

Undoubtedly, the farmer is enjoying today the highest figure he ever received for the products he has to sell. Agriculture has reached such a stage in America that the farmer, if he is to continue in the business at all, must have up-to-date machinery. Farm labor is scarcer than any other. It costs more today than any other form of unskilled labor in America. It is almost impossible to obtain and too dear to take the place of machinery in farm work. The farmer is dependent on the implement manufacturer, the latter must meet a constantly increasing charge for material and labor. It seems only natural, therefore, that machinery should become more expensive. A 10 or 15 per cent. advance may be looked for in prices for next year, unless in the meantime a slump occurs in the market on raw material, of which there is now no prospect, and even if a slump did occur, it is very unlikely manufacturers would reduce prices since these materials are usually bought a year or six months in advance, and would therefore be costing them the same as formerly. An advance in prices is certain, the only danger is that it may be greater than the situation warrants. It may be only justice for the farmer to pay more than he has been doing for his machinery.

If the facts as the manufacturers state them, are true, no objection can be made, but the advance must be legitimate.

MARKETS

Cash wheat has been selling in Winnipeg for the past week at from one to three cents above the dollar mark. On Saturday of the week previous it jumped from the nineties to a dollar two, and saw-sawed around the later point for several days. While every market on the American continent went lower, and while European cables came constantly weaker, the local market held steady on the advance, buoyed up by the uncertainty that still attaches to a small percentage of the Western crop, which at this writing remains uncut. Predictions of frost, too, and the actual drop of temperature in some districts below the freezing point, seemed to give sufficient foundation for a general bull movement, and heavy buying kept prices up.

At the present time it is not altogether clear how prevailing prices can be long maintained. The European situation shows some improvement over last week, the American crop is safely harvested, only a fraction if any of the western harvest could now be injured by a freeze out, export demand is slow and heavy shipments are going forward; the present season is exceptional in more ways than one, but not sufficiently so to warrant the expectation that wheat prices will not slump, when the new crop comes into the market. Wheat invariably declines in value as the crop begins to move, the decline this year has not yet occurred. The problem is: Is the world's shortage large enough to keep prices where they now are? We believe candidly it is not. The actual value of wheat, today, based on the visible supply and probable demand, is not more than 95 cents per bushel. It is generally believed that the present values given this cereal are more speculative than real. The world is short but not short enough to make a difference of over 30 cents a bushel over prices for this week last year. The present indications are that values will weaken and prices come down to about 95 or 96. It is hard, however, to foretell what will happen in wheat. A freeze out even though it can now cause but slight injury would be seized upon to boost prices. Unfavorable threshing weather, snow or rain, would make an easy pretext for keeping values up, but if reports, official and others, can be relied on for anything, actual conditions do not warrant present prices, and a decline seems inevitable.

The European situation has not affected the market to any extent this week. Liverpool cables shaded off considerable but the decline was only partially reflected in Chicago and Minneapolis Exchanges, and ignored completely in the local trade. The Chicago market for a number of weeks has been dominated by a concerted bull movement, which irrespective of actual conditions, has kept prices generally on the wing. A similar movement has operated here, and by the twin stimuli of an actual world's shortage and the possibility of the immature crop in these provinces, being injured, values have been easily maintained. Latest advices seem to indicate that these bull operators have nearly reached the end of their resources. The world's supply may now be fairly estimated, while the frost bug-bear, which has been used so assiduously to maintain values can hardly be regarded seriously now.

Bad weather toward the end of the week delaying harvesting and threshing kept prices firm and on an upward tendency to the close. The return of favorable conditions which is now predicted, will ease values down to their true level. There should be a good sized slump in wheat this week. Down perhaps to 98 or 100. Cash wheat in Chicago sold all week around 94c. Here it averaged \$1.03. At Minneapolis it sold for the same average price. Ordinarily Winnipeg sells a cent or two lower than these two American markets. This week she is nine cents above Chicago and stronger even than Minneapolis. Such a condition of affairs cannot last long. Such prices as these put Manitoba wheat considerably out of line for export. When American wheat can be laid down in Liverpool nine cents per bushel less than ours there will be little demand for Western wheat and what we do sell will be largely to Eastern millers. Oats have advanced about a cent and are now selling at 44 cents. May futures being bid over 45.

Prices for grain in store at the lakes: No. 1 Hard \$1.03 1/2, No. 1 Nor. \$1.02, No. 2 Nor. 99 1/2c, No. 3 Nor. 95c. Futures, Oct. \$1.03 1/2, Dec. \$1.03, May \$1.09.

Oats per bushel 44c. Futures Oct. 44 1/2c, Dec. 43 1/2c, May 45c. Barley 55c.

PRODUCE AND MILLFEED.

Bran, per ton	\$17 50
Shorts, per ton	18 50
Barley and Oat Chop, per ton	25 00
Oats, chopped per ton	28 00
Barley, chopped, per ton	22 00

HAY, (baled) in car lots, per ton,		
Prairie	11 00	@ 14 00
Timothy	13 00	@ 14 00
BUTTER—		
Fancy, fresh made creamery prints	27	
Creamery, 56 lb. boxes	24	@ 25
Creamery, 14 and 28 lb. boxes	24	@ 25
Dairy prints, extra fancy	22	@ 24
Dairy, in tubs	19	@ 20
CHEESE, Manitoban at Winnipeg	10	
Eggs, fresh, f. o. b. Winnipeg subject to candling	17	@ 18

LIVE STOCK.

The demand for export steers continues good with few coming forward. A few sold this week for a fraction over four cents, but the main business was done around that figure. There are too many butchers' cattle coming out, too many at least considering the quality old cows, bulls and so on. Hog prices shaded off a little and all grades are now quoted a quarter lower. Sheep and lambs remain steady with an active demand for good ones and deliveries light.

Prime export steers 1,400 lbs. and over \$4.00 to \$4.25, choice steers 1,100 to 1,200 pounds \$4.00, good steers 900 to 1,000 pounds \$3.75, butchers' stuff \$2.00 to \$2.50, choice heifers 1,000 and over \$3.80, cows (good) \$3.25 to \$3.50, common \$2.50 to \$3.00, bull \$2.00. Sheep \$6.00, lambs \$7.00. Bacon hogs 160 to 200 pounds \$6.75, heavies 200 to 400 lbs \$5.50 to \$6.25, lights (under 160) \$6.25.

TORONTO MARKETS.

The steer trade for the week was free from anything eventful. Deliveries were average for the season. The quality of some of the stuff rather poor. Good cattle of all grades were in demand but hard to get. Poor cattle were plentiful with little demand for them at all. There is no inquiry for stockers and feeders which are usually in demand at this season. Pastures are mostly burnt up. Farmers in view of probable feed shortage are buying light. Exporters, weighing around 1,400 are not in circulation at all. The stuff going forward for export is good butcher cattle; steers weighing about 1,200, and costing \$4.50 to \$4.75, choice export steers \$4.75 to \$5.10, medium \$4.25 to \$4.50, prime butcher \$4.65 to \$4.90, common killing stuff \$3.25 to \$3.50, cows export \$3.25 to \$4.00, common \$3.00 to \$3.25, sheep (export) \$2.25 to \$2.50, common \$2.25. Sheep \$4.25 to \$4.50, lambs \$5.00 to \$5.60. Bacon hogs (select) \$6.25, lights and fats \$6.00.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Prime steers \$4.00 to \$6.80, cows and heifers \$1.25 to \$6.00, Texas steers \$3.75 to \$5.00, western steers \$3.80 to \$6.00. Sheep \$3.80 to \$6.35. Lambs \$6.00 to \$7.85. Hogs, choice heavy \$6.00 to \$6.25, light \$6.45 to \$6.60, bulk of offerings sold at \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS	
New Agricultural Hall, National Exhibition, Toronto	1440
Wild Mustard	1443
A Fall Wheat Field at Pincher Creek	1444
An Edmonton Potato Patch	1446
The Delights of the Stream	1449
EDITORIAL	
Making More Millions	1439
Raising Geese and Golden Eggs	1439
Shipping Rules	1439
A Splendid Example	1439
Values Finding Bottom	1439
Ontario Farm Crops	1439
Home, Not Homesteads, Woman's Chief Attraction	1440
HORSE	
The Farmer's Veterinary Medicine Chest	1440
How to Treat the Shying Horse	1441
STOCK	
Selection of Rams, Improving and Building Up Flocks—Points to be Considered	1441
Hog Trouble: Paralysis	1442
FARM	
Carrying Water by Syphon	1442
Cutting Frosted Grain for Feed	1442
Wild Mustard	1443
How Potato Bugs Spread	1443
Alfalfa Seed to the Acre	1444
DAIRY	
Conditions Effecting Churning	1444
POULTRY	
The World's Poultry Production	1444
Preserving Eggs For Winter	1445
HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY	
Fall Bulbs	1446
FIELD NOTES	
The Grain Dealers' Estimate	1445
Western Notes	1445
Serious Crop Shortage	1445
Lloydminster Show Postponed	1445
Advance in Farm Implements	1447
Markets	1447
Home Journal	1448
Gossip	1453
Questions and Answers	1453

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

On August 26th, Wicklow, celebrated the 109th anniversary of Wicklow Baptist church, which is the first church built in Northumberland county, Ontario.

* * *

An interesting ceremony took place recently in the Schlossgarden, at Mannheim, Germany, under the direction of the Municipal Art Association of that city. A memorial was erected to Anna Holzel, the wife of a carpenter, who in 1784 saved the poet Schiller from a debtor's prison. Schiller was at that time surrounded by men who were envious of him, and who hated him because of his liberal ideas, and the prospect of seeing him go to prison, says a Berlin paper, was a source of joy to them. At the critical moment the carpenter's wife advanced the money to satisfy his creditors, and this woman of the people has now been honored. The memorial consists of a red sandstone block, with simple ornamentation, bearing an inscription which tells that Anna Holzel was Schiller's friend in a time of dire distress.

* * *

Cardiff Education Committee have been placed in a quandary by the appeal of over 10,000 children in the elementary schools to be taught Welsh. Up to six months ago Welsh was an obligatory subject in Standards I. and II., and the teachers were qualifying themselves to introduce the subject gradually into higher standards. Then came an outcry against compulsory teaching and an anti-Welsh Society, the British League, was formed. The city was divided into hostile camps on the subject, and eventually, by a narrow majority, the Council instructed the Education Committee to make Welsh an optional instead of an obligatory subject—a decision that meant splitting the classes in the schools, and renders necessary the appointment of supplementary teachers. A plebiscite was ordered to be taken of the 24,428 children who attended the schools, and as a result requests have been made for Welsh teaching on behalf of 10,000 children. The Director of Education, Mr. J. J. Jackson, states that the additional cost of the new arrangements would be £1,720 per annum.

* * *

The town Council of Edinburgh has accepted from the Earl of Rosebery, as a gift to the corporation, the historic mansion in Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, known as Lady Stair's House. The mansion was bought by Lord Rosebery some years ago, and he now offers it to the city for the purposes of a municipal museum, the present museum being quite inadequate.

"I have always intended to offer Lady Stair's House to the city of Edinburgh, and I have so disposed of it in my will. But as I think it may be made immediately available for the purposes of your municipal museum, I am anxious to place it at once at the disposal and in the ownership of the Town Council. Should they do me the honor to accept it, the gift will be a very inadequate mark of the loyal affection and gratitude I have for Edinburgh."

Lady Stair's Close, in the Lawnmarket, Old High street, Edinburgh, takes its name from Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Stair, who in her day was a leader of fashion and one of the most interesting characters of old Edinburgh. Her singular story is the groundwork of Scott's tale of "Lady Margaret's Mirror" and her house in the Close was the scene of remarkable events therein recorded.

The Countess was first married to Viscount Primrose—an ancestor of Lord Rosebery—but

he having made an attempt to murder her, she left and never afterwards resided with him. When Primrose died she vowed that she would never marry again. The great Earl of Stair fell deeply in love with her, and, against her will, forced her into a marriage. In spite of the unpromising beginning, they lived happily together.

The house was restored by Lord Rosebery a few years ago. The doorway is ornamented by the inscription, "Feare the Lord and Depart from Evil, 1622." In the adjoining close—Baxter's Close—stands the house in which Robert Burns lodged in 1786, and not far away stands the tall house known as Gladstone's Land, the original owner of which was Sir Robert Bannatyne but in 1631 it was acquired by Thomas Gladstone, an ancestor of the Gladstones of our own time.

The New Serial

We are congratulating ourselves and expecting our readers eventually to congratulate us, on securing for our next serial a new Canadian story, only published this year, entitled "Carmichael," and written by Anison North, a Canadian authoress. We feel sure that you will enjoy it and will watch eagerly for the first instalment in October. Tell your friends about it, so that they may subscribe in time to get the story from the beginning. Assure them that the instalment in each issue will be long enough to prevent the dissatisfaction sometimes caused by a serial.

Preserving Historical Records.

Comparatively speaking, Western Canada has no history, a condition which is more noticeable to the Europeans who come here than to the American or the native-born Canadian. But young as it is, Canadian history is in the making, and the first stones in nation-building are being laid now. Already the invasion of the white man who wanted to use the soil has driven back the original holder of these vast tracts who cared nothing for the riches below the prairie grass. Already the boundless reaches of untilled, uninhabited land have given place to cultivated acres and prosperous settlers. This is history-making of the best type, far in advance of ruined forts and ancient blood-stained battlefields.

But so peacefully has this country taken its first steps, that the majority of us are inclined to think them unimportant and unworthy of record for the benefit of future generations. This is a mistake. The coming peoples will want to know the beginnings of things in this country, and if they are to get correct information, some trustworthy records must be preserved.

In accomplishing something in this work of preservation, the Dominion government archives department is doing a good work. The provinces of Ontario and Nova Scotia have also formed branches to keep track of local events of historic value. Dr. Doughty, who is head of the Dominion archives department, is anxious to compile a sort of historical directory for the use of future students of Canadian history, but he

finds that many important documents, diaries and manuscripts have been carelessly destroyed by owners who did not stop to consider the value of what they were destroying.

At present, Dr. James Hannay of the archives department is in Manitoba endeavoring to get hold of despatches and documents of any kind that will throw light upon the early days of the province. In an interview, Dr. Hannay says:—

"For two years I have been engaged in locating the documents of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. I came back from the island the other day, and now I am trying to do the same work for Manitoba and the northwest. There is a difficulty here because the provinces are very new. The legislative history of Manitoba only goes back to 1873, and the government has not many documents in its possession, only what have been picked up by the librarian. But there are other sources of history that might be available in Manitoba and the Northwest. We are trying to interest the members of the legislatures. The fact is that every province should have its own department of archives. Ontario has one now, and it seems to be doing good work.

"I shall welcome anything that will throw light on the history of the west, whether oral or documentary, and as I shall be here for two or three months I hope to get into touch with those who have historical material. The trouble is to get hold of private collections or single documents, not because people are unwilling, but because it does not occur to them that they are of any value. Even old account books sometimes throw light on the mode of life in periods that have passed. For example, in Prince Edward Island the land was granted 240 years ago to a number of proprietors in England and a fight went on for more than a century between the tenants and the landlords. In looking over the accounts of the French tenants I observed that they did not buy anything but rum and salt, a great preponderance or rum. Everything else that they consumed was raised on their own land. From old accounts we can learn a great deal about wages and conditions of labor.

"I shall be glad to hear from anyone who can contribute any information with regard to the past. Even facts connected with such event as the Riel rebellion will pass into oblivion unless they are rescued shortly."

THE PROPER TERM.

(ANDREW LANG in the *London Morning Post*.)

A patriot myself, I object to the phrase "Little Englander." Whether a world-Empire is a good and enjoyable thing, or on the other hand, rather more of a nuisance than a sweet boon, I am not asking. Politics are no more "my trade" than "the moving incident" was Wordsworth's. He says, in blank verse, that "The moving incident is not my trade," and he is perfectly right. A chevalier of romance in real life, the witty and daring Sir Charles Wogan, describing his adventurous rescue of Marie Clementina Sobieska from prison, tells us how he won the favor of a German noble who had detected his scheme. "Like all stupid men, he loved talking politics," says Wogan, who stuffed him with political canards, "very fearful wild-fowl," and so gained his affections and his aid. It is not my business to add, like Dr. Johnson's "Sherry," to my natural dullness, and my objection to the term "Little Englander" is not political, but patriotic. It is shared by all the more ardent patriots of my country. "Why Englander?" they ask indignantly. "Why leave out Scotlander? Is Caledonia no longer even *nomini umbra*? The right phrase is "Little United Kingdom of England, Scotland and Irelander." I deeply sympathize and hope that this convenient term will come into general use, unless public speakers prefer "Little Great Britain and Kingdom of Irelander," when they wish to designate an opponent of Imperialism.

GUARD THE SPRING.

Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life.—Prov. iv.: 23.

People are growing more wide-awake to the dangerous, invisible foes which surround them than they used to be. Water may look clear enough, and yet carry far and wide the germs of disease. When typhoid or diphtheria break out, we try to exterminate the deadly, invisible foe, striking at the root of the trouble by having drains or well attended to. But, too often, the mischief is done, and a bright young life is taken from our midst because the spring has been left unguarded. Careless neglect is sometimes almost a crime, in the matter of physical germs of disease, but how much worse it becomes when the disease is spiritual. The spring should be kept pure, for if the thoughts of the heart are poisonous they will soon infect the whole nature, and when deadly disease takes hold of soul or body it is far harder to fight than if it were grappled with earlier.

We hear a great deal in these days about the "Higher Criticism," and timid souls fear that the strong rock of the Bible—a rock which has weathered many storms and come out stronger after every fight—is going to be shattered to fragments this time. Never fear! The truth can always stand investigation, and the more the Bible is read and studied, the more boldly it will stand out and give God's message to a questioning world. Let the "Higher Critics" study the outside questions of the date or authorship of this book or that, yet the Bible words strike straight to the heart to-day, as they did in the days of our forefathers, "for the word of God is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart."

How absolute is the purity demanded by our great Leader in His marvelous Sermon on the Mount. He sweeps aside as valueless any attempt to keep the commandments which is only concerned with outside acts or words. A man who appears to be moral and respectable may be breaking the sixth or seventh commandments in thought or word or look. And as it is with sins, so, also, is it with virtues. The giving of alms, praying, fasting—which exercises were considered by the religious people of the day to be meritorious in themselves—are declared by Christ to be worthless unless they spring from the right motive. His blessings are showered on the meek, the merciful, the pure-hearted—not necessarily on those who do great deeds which call forth the praise of the world. From the first book of the Bible to the last book, the same stern rule holds good: "The LORD seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the LORD looketh on the heart." It was utterly useless for Israel to attempt to deceive the Teacher of all hearts, to flatter Him with their mouth, and lie unto Him with their tongues, when "their heart was not right with Him." It was useless to make a show of repentance, in fasting and weeping, for prophet after prophet declared that sinners must rend their "hearts" and not their garments, if they would receive pardon and peace.

We need the constant reminder as much to-day as ever, for we are only too apt to rest satisfied if the outside conduct is fair and apparently virtuous, without troubling ourselves to go below the surface. And the rule holds good the other way, too. Our Lord's Divine clear-sightedness showed Him treasures of the soul, sometimes, hidden beneath an outside that was far from fair. He saw the germs of a saint in the sinful woman who washed His feet with her tears, in the publican who sat, driving his worldly business, and in the other who climbed a tree to see Him pass. He saw grand possibilities of glorious manhood in the persecutor who was making "havoc of the Church, entering into every house, and haling men and women breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord." What an irreparable loss the Church would have sustained if Christ had judged by out-

THE QUIET HOUR

side appearance only, and had not put out His hand to change Saul of Tarsus into Paul the apostle.

We have not the Divine power of looking at the heart, or of seeing invisible beginnings of sainthood, so, perhaps, we had better try to be more careful than we usually are in passing judgment on our fellow-servants. It may be that they are, in His sight, far ahead of us, even though their outside behavior may as yet show few signs of saintliness.

When I was in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE office the other day, I was presented with a copy of "Carmichael," the book lately published by The William Weld Company. There is a fine old man described in it—"Chris," by name—and his views on this subject are worth quoting. Peggie had been asking his opinion about a neighbor, and this is how he answered her:

"Most folks hes their good points, 'n' don't you ever go to gettin' so much dust on yer glasses as not to see it. It's that same dust that causes a good deal o' the misery o' this world, little girl."

"But, Chris, swearin's very wicked, isn't it?"

Slowly Chris laid the axe-handle down

"Surely it's not right to swear," said he, "an' I'm thinkin' when a man gets enough o' the grace o' God in his heart, he's glad enough to lay it aside fer good 'n' all. But I have sometimes been thinkin' swearin' isn't altogether shut up jist to the words that comes out of a

hidden beneath a rough exterior, our business is to keep both outside and inside fair and beautiful. Holy thoughts must infallibly—sooner or later—blossom out into righteous acts and courteous speech. And unholy thoughts cannot long be hidden either, 'for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. A good man out of the good treasure of the heart bringeth forth good things; and an evil man out of the evil treasure bringeth forth evil things." He cannot help himself. We are continually telling our friends and neighbors the thoughts and desires of our hearts. They generally know pretty well whether we are hungering and thirsting after righteousness, or whether our highest ambitions are bounded by the horizon of the world. Only—they can't see either the evil or the good within a heart when it is only in the embryo state. God can. And with wonderful tenderness He cares for each flower and insect and bird; surely we can trust Him to send just the training needed to develop the precious soul of each of His own dear children, for we are of infinitely more value in His sight than many sparrows. Let us try to trust Him always, and wait patiently until, in His good time, the flower of our longing desire opens in perfect beauty. If you try to pull open a tightly-closed bud, you only spoil the rose that God was carefully making for you. So it is in life. Jacob was promised the bless-

dwel, the King's daughter should be determined to be "all glorious within"—then the outside will develop naturally into beauty of conduct and expression. I heard a clergyman say, in preaching to children about the Seventh Commandment, "We are Christ's body-guard, and should rather die than let one evil thought through to hurt His heart."

What a wonderful union their is between our Lord and His members. A thought of evil not only injures us—in body as well as in soul—but also hurts Him.

The connection between body and soul is so close and mysterious that when the soul indulges in evil thoughts the body also is injured, as our Lord has warned us that the evil thoughts which come from within defile the whole man. Look at the faces you see in the crowded streets of a city. How plainly you can read the debasing thoughts, which have become a habit of years, on the faces and slouching figures of some whom you meet. Study the cases of miserable disease, in the wards of a large hospital, trace them to their root, and, in the large majority of cases, you will find that evil thoughts have poisoned the body. Take most cases of nervous diseases, and find that they began in worry—and worry is always want of faith, the corroding fear that God is not to be trusted in future dangers and difficulties. Go into the insane asylums and you will find that a great many patients have lost their reason through worry, bad temper or secret sins which began in thought.

And, take the other side. Look at the bright faces which make the sunshine of our homes. They may not be beautiful in complexion or feature, but they are far more to us than the most faultless face of a stranger, for they tell out visibly the invisible love and purity that are the real beauty of life. The fair thoughts within the heart cannot be hidden. They are unconsciously written on the face and revealed in the trivial actions and unstudied words which reveal us, for good or for evil, to those who live with us day after day. "Company manners" may deceive for a time, but no one can be on guard always at the doors to keep the innumerable thoughts from peeping out. They slip out through mouth or eyes, through looks and words and acts. And, even if evil thoughts could be hidden always within the heart, their deadly work would still be going on, and they would be poisoning the issues of life at the source.

And, remember, that it is not enough to have the house "swept and garnished" if it is allowed to remain "empty." It is not enough to drive out evil thoughts, the heart must be filled with good thoughts so that evil may have no chance to enter again. All the doors should be thrown open to our Royal Guest, who stands knocking and pleading for admittance. He is close beside you, or within you, at this moment. But He will not accept any but the first place in your temple. All other gods must be turned out, and then you will find that His word of "Peace" is full and satisfying.

"The Spirit of God lies all about the spirit of man like a mighty sea, ready to rush in at the smallest chink in the walls that shut Him out from His own."

Hope.
"This is the Gospel of Labor,
Ring it ye bells of the kirk,
The Lord of love
Came down from above
To live with the men who work."

OUT OF MANY.
None sought for beauty in that rugged face,
Her form revealed no subtle lines of grace—
But in the quiet of her fearless look
One read the life, as in an open book.
Sorrow had walked with her; she shunned despair.
Love drew the poison from grey thorns
Of care.
Close to her staff of strength the help-
less clung,
While little bells of Hope about them rung.
A lovely woman, on life's common street
Where myriads go, who never pause to greet,
She has no record in the Hall of Fame,
But lips grow tender as they speak her name.
C. M. Pichard.



"THE DELIGHTS OF THE STREAM."

man's mouth. The Bible says, swear not at all; 'n' the Bible's a grand guide fer us all. I'm not just sure o' the kind o' swearin' it meant jist there—mebbe they did swearin' different, as well as other things in them days—but if it meant all-round cursin' like what Henry Carmichael there does off 'n' on why I'm thinkin' mebbe it was luttin' jist as much at what's behind the words as at the words themselves. Ye see I'm thinkin' a good deal o' the swearin's about like when I say 'Dash it.' Fer example, if I was mad enough I could make 'Dash it' pretty bad swearin'—'n' hev' mebbe, lots o' times 'n' if I didn't say 'Dash it,' at all, but jist felt ugly enough 'n' mean enough, why that 'nd be swearin' too, jist as wicked swearin' mebbe, as when a man uses big soundin' words like them Henry Carmichael says."

I won't quote the whole of the old philosopher's speech on this subject, for it would be far better for you to get the book and follow his line of argument. There is a wonderful spirit of big-heartedness pervading the whole story. The writer evidently is not given to the common habit of standing as a pillar and looking down on everybody within sight.

But, though there may be a big heart

ing of the firstborn; but instead of waiting God's time, he tried to obtain it by deceit and fraud, bringing down years of sorrow on his own head. David, on the other hand, was promised the crown of Israel, but he refused to seize it when he had the opportunity, waiting trustfully until God and the people crowned him with honor and glory.

"Trust thou in the Lord and He shall give thee thy heart's desire," but only if you wait patiently until He sees that the right time has come will you be able to enjoy to the full what you are so eager to obtain. Let the heart be resting in perfect peace on the strong faith in God, wisdom and love, which will make you feel far safer in waiting under His directions—than if you had the power to secure the gratification of all your desires at once.

"Faith alone is the master-key
To the strait gate and narrow road;
The others but skeleton pick-locks be,
And you never shall pick the locks of
God."

Let us keep the heart "above all keeping," for it is the spring from which all our life is drawn. The secret thoughts of men, women and children should always be white and shining and beautiful, the heart should be like a glorious temple in which the Holy One can

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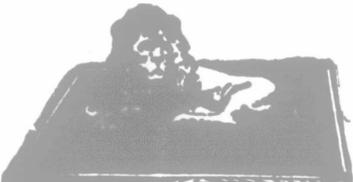
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INGLE NOOK CHATS

HOW TO REPAIR ENAMEL WARE.

Dear Dame Durden:—How to repair enamelled ware was the request of "Bella Coola" a few weeks ago. If the enamel is chipped and the metal rusty it should be well cleaned with emery paper (fine), or if not obtainable use old fine sandpaper, then proceed to solder in the usual way and use the flux. Should the enamel only be chipped and not leaking it should be cleaned and given two thin coats of bath enamel. This enamel will stand hot water, but should not be used for cooking utensils. Be sure to let the first coat of enamel dry before the second is put on.

ANOTHER VISIT FROM NAMELESS.

Dear Dame Durden:—Part of my "new" house is an old house, unused for over a year, and every evening out come hundreds of "millers"—those dusty grey moths—that are quite harmless so far as I know, but very disagreeable nevertheless. What can I do to get rid of them? I catch and destroy them every evening but it makes no difference to their number next evening.

I wonder if any one could send me, through you, Dame Durden, copies of the recipes for parkin published this year, also those for cakes without eggs. I had copied them all into separate booklets each with a fancy cover and the title in gold and had designed them for Christmas gifts. Another in process of making was "Christmas Cake" and if some benevolent member of the circle would furnish me with the recipes I would be very much obliged indeed. I have scarcely had time to read the paper since I came home but one recipe for rhubarb and strawberries I tried and found excellent.

"Can the work of the farmer's wife be simplified during harvest?" Mine would be if I could learn how to make various dishes that will "warm up" easily, or be appetizing and tolerably dainty when cold. Food that has stood in bachelor quarters for two or three days during harvest looks so dry and mussy. I have been carrying hot dinners at least every other day a distance of three miles every year, and when one has little children it is too much. I have found those tea cans (3 lb. size) and syrup pails invaluable when packing the "grub-box," they keep the bread, buns or cakes so nicely.

NAMELESS.

(So glad to hear from you again. Perhaps some of the ideas in Sept. 4th issue might be helpful in solving your good problem in harvest time. I'll try to get those recipes collected for you and send them on. It was a pity yours were destroyed when you had gone to so much trouble to put them in attractive form.)

I do not know how you can get rid of the "dusty millers." Being comparatively harmless the books on insects devote very little space to them. You might try shutting up a room in the evening and burning a little sulphur or insect powder in it, being sure not to allow any one to remain in the room. Burn every cocoon you can find.—D.D.)

HELPS FROM A TRUE PIONEER.

Dear Dame Durden:—As I am writing a note to the editor I will send one to you. Wasn't that letter of Hugh Mc Keller's splendid? I thought every word he wrote just right. I have enjoyed so much those short stories in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I like them so much better than the continued ones.

What excellent advice "Resident" gave in her letters. I hope new-comers have taken care of them as they should be a great help for the coming winter. I have lived in Manitoba twenty-four

years. I would advise those wishing to learn to cook in the Canadian way to purchase a Blue Ribbon cook book for they are very good and the recipes are economical.

There can be a great deal of labor saved by leaving the dishes unwiped but they must be washed very carefully with plenty of warm water, and set in the drainer so that each dish is apart from the others. Warm water may be poured over them, then set away to dry. If you have much glass you will need to keep three cloths; keep the one you wash the dishes with absolutely for the earthenware dishes, rinsing it out and hanging it to dry immediately after they are washed, and using another for the granite ware, pots and pans. Fold a cloth several thicknesses and set it on the table or a board. Turn glasses upside down on this to drain, and if well rinsed in warm water they will be lovely and sparkling when dry.

When you make a sponge cake for supper, make half as much more than for the cake; put some stewed fruit in a pudding dish setting it on the stove till warm. Put the sponge on top of fruit and bake, and you have a pudding for next day for dinner. This comes very handy especially if it is wash day.

When you are making pies, roll out some paste thin, cut in funny or plain small shapes (diamond shapes are pretty) and bake. Then some day when you are in a hurry add them to a meat stew ten minutes before serving, and it makes a lovely pot pie.

PIONEER.
(Thank you very much for your complimentary closing. Am glad you think I'm "nice", but perhaps it is well you are viewing me from a distance. A near neighbor has dealt a blow to my vanity by saying in confidence to her neighbor, that I'm "very disagreeable looking and not at all clever." Isn't that discouraging?—D. D.)



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SELECTED RECIPES.

Cabbage in Milk Sauce.—Soak the cabbage one hour; chop it fine; boil until tender in plenty of water; drain well; cover with milk; reheat, and thicken to a cream with a little flour rubbed to a paste with a spoonful of butter. Season with salt and pepper, and serve.

Molasses Cake.—One cup lard, 1 cup dark brown sugar, 1 cup black molasses, one-half teaspoon salt, 3 teaspoons cinnamon, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon lemon extract, 1 cup sour milk, 1 level teaspoon soda, 4 cups flour.

Stewed Cucumbers.—Pare; cut in quarters lengthwise; let soak 10 minutes in cold water, then put in boiling salted water and let simmer until tender. Make a thin white sauce, seasoning it with Cayenne, salt and onion juice. Lay the cooked cucumbers on buttered toast; pour the white sauce over, and serve hot.

To Cook Rice Properly.—First wash the rice thoroughly, then rinse it three or four times, then leave it for a while in cold water. Have water on the fire boiling fast in order to keep up action while the rice is being put in very slowly, after thoroughly drawing off the cold water. If the rice has been put in slow enough, in twenty minutes the whole will be cooked and each grain will be separate. Drain carefully and put on the back of the stove, where it is warm, with a lid only two-thirds on. When it dries it will be white as snow and each grain cooked by itself.

Egg Bread.—Boil half a pint of rice in the way given above, and after being drained, mix with it a half pint of coarse cornmeal while it is hot. The meal must be coarse or else the recipe will fail. Add a tablespoon of butter and three well beaten eggs and thin it all into a batter with five gills of milk. Beat well together. Bake in a pudding dish, half an hour in a moderate oven. If not well beaten the meal will go to the bottom, but if all is properly done it will be found delicious.

Cottage Soup.—Into an earthenware dish was put a pound of meat in slices, in layers, on two sliced onions, two sliced carrots, two ounces of rice, and a pint of whole peas that have been soaked overnight, the vegetables all in alternate layers with the meat. This was covered by a gallon of water and then the jar was tied down and put into a hot oven for four hours. The result was delicious. This is a good dish to prepare on ironing-day. Half the quantity of all the ingredients makes enough for the average family.

German Sauerkraut.—Choose wine or vinegar barrels to put it in, for they give a better flavor to the cabbage than a new barrel. Slice white cabbages in thin shreds. At the bottom of the barrel put a layer of salt, then a layer of cabbage and so on, pressing down each layer with a large wooden pestle which can be easily constructed from the trunk of a tree. Season the cabbage with a few juniper berries, caraway and coriander seeds. When the barrel has been properly pressed full, put it in a dry part of the cellar, cover with a cloth and a piece of plank on which place heavy weights. It will begin to ferment in a few days when the brine must be drawn off and replaced by fresh water, and this should be done each day until the liquor, or juice, is quite clear. Put on a new cloth, and clean the plank, put the weights on and let it stand for a month, when it will be "done." In cooking it for the table, add a piece of fat bacon and enough water to keep it boiling. Butter may also be used. Keep it covered while boiling.

TO MEND DISHES WHICH HAVE MET WITH DISASTER.—Take the broken fragment before the broken edge has been rubbed or washed, put it in place, and tie it there with bands of cotton, then place in cold milk, let come to boil, and boil for fifteen minutes or half an hour. If the break has not been spattered, and it has been possible to tie the piece firmly in place, the knitting will be complete, and the vessel almost as strong as new.

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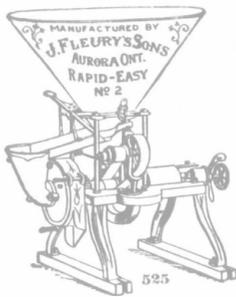
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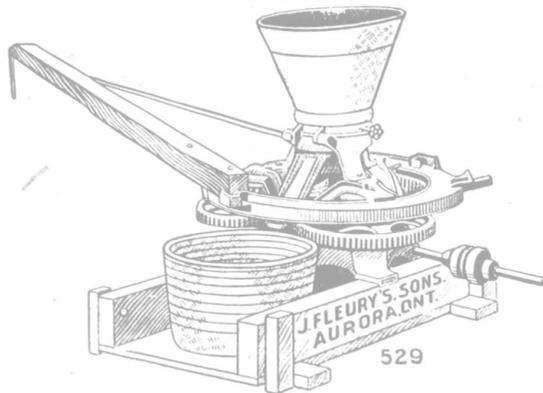


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Re No. 2 10" Grinder. "I have been using the No. 2 10" "Rapid-easy" Grinder for custom work with a 6 1/2 Horse Power Gas Engine. I can grind a bushel of oats per minute and about 40 bushels of oats and corn per hour."
 P. K. Nason, Fredericton, N.B.

"Good-Luck" Powers with or without grinder attachment are winning a high reputation. They not only satisfy but greatly please all who use them.
 A strong and very durable power, suitable for all sorts of work.



Medals & Diplomas
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The Fairchild Company, Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary
 Agents for Western Canada.

J. Fleury's Sons, Aurora, Ontario

Your silent salesman—an Advocate Advt.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

ASSESSIPPI—CLEAR WATER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I live on a farm along the Shell River banks, near a little village called Assesippi. Assesippi is an Indian word which means "clear water." Assesippi is a very pretty place in the summer, the scenery around is just beautiful. We had a barn raising this summer, we had two hundred and twenty-five men, women and children all together. We children put in a good time, watching the men working, and playing different kinds of games.

I have been home from school a lot this year to help mamma with the work, but I have gone since the holidays. I like going to school. Our teacher's name is Mr. M—. I like him very well but he will soon be leaving. Well, cousin Dorothy, I will have to close, so love to all of the writers.

Man. (a) MARION McLENNAN. (12)

HOME TILL AFTER HARVEST.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about three months and I like reading the Children's Corner fine. I am twelve years old and am in grade five. My studies are arithmetic, reading, spelling, music, history, drawing, writing and composition.

My father has a farm ten miles and a half north west of Holland, and twenty-three acres a half mile out of town where I stay and go to school. We have nine horses and thirty-three head of cattle with the calves; also about one hundred and seventy-five hens and chickens, two pigs and two dogs.

School started on the second of September but I am going to stay home till after harvest is over.

ISAIAH CARRIE.

PADDLING IN THE RIVER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—May I come into the corner again? I have two brothers, but no sisters. I am the organist for both our Sunday school and church.

I think I will write to you about my summer holidays. I went to Neepawa and had a fine time. There was a river flowing right near the place where I was visiting, so of course we got in and had a lovely time paddling in the water. I guess I will close wishing the Children's Corner every Success.

Man. (b) MADELEINE NICHOLSON. (14)

A LONG HOLIDAY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write you a few lines again to thank you for putting my last letter in the paper. My brothers, John and Herb are going to begin to cut papa's barley to-day. They are starting to work now. We get the ADVOCATE every week and I like to get it too. I always, the first thing, turn to the Children's Corner and the jokes, and I like to read the story. I have not been to school for three years. It is a long holiday, is it not? Cousin Dorothy, did you ever have as long a holiday as I have?

Sask. (b) JENNIE FIELDING WILSON
 (No, I never had such a long holiday. Six months was the longest time I ever had away from school or work. You can read and practice writing even if not at school. C. D.)

THE LONGER THE BETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have long felt a desire to join your club, but until now I had not the courage to write.

I live on a farm three miles from a prosperous little town. On the C. N. R. in the wheat belt of Saskatchewan. My father owns one pony, one cow, about thirty-five hens and twenty-one chickens.

We live about twenty rods from the school house which is on the end of our farm. I am in the fourth class and am studying literature, physiology, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and I intend taking up German next term.

The weather is lovely to-day but it rained yesterday.

Hoping I may remain in your club a long time.

Sask. (b) BLUE BELL.

PROGRESSIVE FARMING WITHOUT A MAN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Our farm has grown since I last wrote to you. We have now a yoke of oxen and ten acres of breaking, three of which were done by a bee. The oat stubble we backset, a neighbor disced, and we seeded to oats. We also have a twenty-acre pasture and a well, although it caved in five feet; its original depth was forty-three feet. We are haying with a neighbor; he cuts for us in return for our hauling for him; but when the weather is not fit for haying we go on with the building of a chicken house and another stable, both of sod. I think it is a very cold summer; sometimes a fire is quite necessary in the evening. I forgot to mention that we have two pigs and forty-five chickens. Mother and I did the most of the breaking in of the oxen, and until quite lately they wouldn't let a man go near them. We still run the place alone; I shall be thirteen in September. I very much enjoyed reading "Bob, Son of Battle;" I hope there will be another serial like it. I will now close.

Yours truly,

Sask. (a) ROVUS REEVES. (13)

How busy you and mother must be and how well you are getting along! The Children's Corner wishes you long continued success. Your handwriting must have pleased the printer when he got to your letter; it is so plain. C. D.)

A VERY SHORT LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I wish to enter the Corner as a member. We have twenty-two head of cattle, four pigs, two horses and forty hens. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Alice and Fanny and Arthur.

Man. (b) PHOEBE CHURCH. (16)

THE WIND IN THE EAST.

(To Recite on Friday Afternoon.)

One morning, our Clarissa Jane began the day all wrong;
 She wouldn't let her hair be curled,
 though it looked queer and long;
 She put her ruffled apron on, and 'twas her best one, too.
 She scared the little boy, next door, and made a great ado,
 She went out in the garden beds, and picked a great bouquet;
 She gathered phlox, and mignonette, and roses, so they say,
 And lovely Canterbury bells, that had more buds than flowers;
 She watered 'em, she sprinkled 'em, just like hard thunder showers.

"What ails the child?" Then Mother said, "I don't know in the least—
 But Grandma answered:—"Don't you see the wind is in the East?"
 For a full week it's blown and blown, day after day the same,
 When once the pleasant West Wind comes, she'll change, Clarissa Jane!"

Oh, Grandma always knows what's right; yes, what she says is best,
 For when next morning came, why then the wind blew from the West;
 Clarissa Jane, all curled and sweet, was just the nicest child;
 She did a square of patchwork first, she felt so good and mild.

Well, next she rolled her dolls all out, and then gave one away
 To Nan, the gardener's little girl, who dearly loves to play—
 She never asked for cookies once, she read her primer through;
 A little girl more ladylike I guess you never knew;
 Oh! All she said and all she did I can't begin to tell;
 When bedtime came she still was good, till fast asleep she fell—
 If only it weren't up so high, I'd tell the weather vane—
 "Oh, never turn, please, towards the East, you know Clarissa Jane."
 (Cooking School Magazine)

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Give Nature a Chance

When you are bilious, when your stomach is deranged, when your bowels are not in good order, when you have sick headache or can't sleep at night, things are apt to look very bad and it is no wonder that you feel discouraged and depressed.

At such times as these you need a remedy that will regulate and tone the digestive organs, rebuild the nervous energy, rest the tired brain and restore natural sleep.

Go to the nearest drug store and get a box of

Beecham's Pills

and take one or two immediately. You will feel their good effects in half an hour. Take another dose when you go to bed and you will waken, in the morning, feeling like a new person. Beecham's pills act at once on the digestive organs, give the liver natural exercise, operate the bowels, improve the blood, clear the brain and assist Nature to restore healthy conditions to the entire body. They do their work thoroughly and quietly, in perfect harmony with physical laws. Beecham's Pills have a remarkably buoyant effect on both mind and body, without the slightest reaction. A great remedy for the "blues," as they dispel the gloom of disease and

Act Like Sunshine

SOLD EVERYWHERE IN BOXES 25c



CLUB STABLES

12th STREET, (Box 485) BRANDON

MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie

Importers and Breeders of

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES

Out of a carefully bred and selected lot I am offering a five-year-old stallion, a three-year-old, a two-year-old, two yearlings, and several mares and fillies. Will sell quick before seeding. Farm (Meadow Lawn) convenient to Regina. Full details given on application. Address

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Suite 206—208 Somerset Block, Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Phone 4811

PIANOS and ORGANS

Highest grades only

Prices reasonable and easy.

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CORNWALL ST.

REGINA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Beautiful Western Province

No extremes, no early or late frosts, no malaria. For particulars of Farm and Fruit Lands write to

JOHN STEWART Land Agent

Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Reference: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg

Ans.—The presence of a cough without constitutional disturbance is always indicative of tuberculosis. At the same time it may be due to some local causes. Make a liniment of equal parts liquor ammonia, oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil. Rub their throats, twice daily, with this until it commences to blister. Give each calf 40 grains chlorate of potash and 8 grains quinine three times daily. If an improvement is not noticed in two weeks, get your veterinarian to test them with tuberculin, and I think it would be wise to destroy all that react, as they are so young, and it would not be wise to keep young cattle known to be tubercular. If they do not react, you need not be alarmed about the cough. V.

MARE HANGS HEAD.

Four-year-old mare stands with her head down near the ground when out in the yard. She sometimes does the same in the stable. After being driven, she hangs her head and appears sulky; but if fed grain, she will raise her head and eat it. She does not always hold her head this way. Sometimes the habit will not be noticed for two or three days, and at others it may be seen two or three times in one day. She has always been this way.

T. D.

Ans.—I do not think your mare has any disease. She is naturally of a sluggish disposition, and the habit of hanging her head is partly natural and partly acquired. In fact, she is a loafer. There is no occasion for alarm, as her general health is not in any way affected. The only way of checking the habit is to apply some mechanical means of preventing it; but I do not think this would be wise, as anything that would prevent free movements of the head would interfere with rest. As she has practiced it now for four years, it will be very hard to check, and as she has suffered no inconvenience in that time, it is not probable she will. V.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.

About four weeks ago I noticed a navel rupture, the size of a hen's egg, on my filly, now three months old. It is getting larger. G. F.

Ans.—In most cases nature effects a cure of umbilical hernia in foals; but, as the enlargement is increasing in yours, it should be treated. Probably the safest mode of treatment is by a truss. Some veterinary practitioners have trusses made for the purpose. They can be made out of leather by a harnessmaker, or out of canvas, etc., by any person. A truss consists in a strap of leather or canvas, about six inches wide, with a protrusion about three inches in diameter and one and one-half to two inches in depth on the center of it. The truss is placed so that this protrusion presses upon the tumor and keeps the intestine pressed into the abdominal cavity. Straps and buckles, or strings, are used to keep the truss in position, and, also, straps or strings extending from the bottom and top of truss and fastened to a strap around colt's neck to keep truss from slipping backwards. The colt is allowed to run with the dam, and truss left on until the opening closes, usually four to six weeks. If properly adjusted, it will not scarify. If this fails to cure, you must get your veterinarian to operate. The trouble is, there is danger of tetanus resulting from an operation; but, when a truss fails, the risks must be taken. V.

CRIBBING.

We have a horse, four years old, inclined to crib; just noticed him last month. Is there any remedy or preventive to keep him from getting worse? M. C. S.

Ans.—Removing the crib from the stall, feeding hay on the floor and oats in a pail to be removed after meals is recommended as a preventive. Buckling a strap tolerably tight around the neck, near up to the head, tends to prevent the habit, but may cause roaring. Covering front of manger with sheet-iron is suggested; also placing a small revolving roller above the front of manger so that the teeth may slip off.

UNRIPE FRUIT, CHANGE OF WATER, COLDS, IMPROPER DIET CAUSE

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,
CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOMACH,
SUMMER COMPLAINT, Etc.

These annoying bowel complaints may be quickly and effectually cured by the use of

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

This wonderful remedy has been on the market for over sixty years and in using it you are not running any risk.

Be sure when asking for Wild Strawberry you get Dr. Fowler's and don't let the unscrupulous dealer palm off a cheap substitute on you.

Mrs. Gordon Helmer, Newington, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY for Diarrhoea and never found any other medicine to equal it. There are many imitations, but none so good as Dr. Fowler's."

Mrs. C. W. Brown, Grand Harbor, N.B., writes: "I consider Dr. Fowler's EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY to be the best remedy for Summer Complaint, as it cured me of a very bad case. I can recommend it highly to anyone."

Every Household Needs

COWAN'S COCOA CHOCOLATE CAKE ICINGS etc.

Absolutely Pure Goods

The Cowan Co. Ltd., Toronto

Brampton Jerseys

Select your stock bull or family cow from Canada's most famous and largest Jersey herd.

B. H. BULL & SON

Brampton,

Canada.

Star Farm Shorthorns



Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister, winner of championship at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Herd also won twelve first and eleven second prizes, 1906. 3 Bulls that have won 1st and 2nd prizes Prince Albert and Saskatoon, for sale. Also Banded Plymouth Rocks farm one mile from station.

R. W. Caswell,

SASKATOON, SASK.

Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns

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EE **EE**

Steedman's
SOOTHING
Powders

Relieves FEVERISH HEAT.
Prevents FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.
Prevents a loathly state of the constitution
during the period of
TEETHING.

Places observe the **EE** in **STEEDMAN.**

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• NO
POISON

K. L. & I. Co.
IMPORTANT
ANNOUNCEMENT

We have been favored with instructions from the owner to place on the market for immediate and exclusive sale, the well-known Kootenay fruit farm known as the Durban Ranch. This is acknowledged to be the best developed property in the Kootenays, having magnificent orchards of matured fruit trees in full bearing, and a number of acres containing every description of small fruits in luxuriant profusion. The ranch comprises 125 acres, and is situated but two miles from the City of Nelson, B. C., which can be reached by either wagon road, railroad or launch. It also faces directly on the Beautiful Kootenay River.

The excellence of the fruit grown on Durban Ranch is proved by the number of prizes it has taken at the various fruit fairs during the past years. Thousands of dollars worth of prime fruit and other produce are shipped annually. Inspection of the owner's books will reveal the fact that the ranch is producing a heavy revenue.

The figure at which this property can be purchased is so low that we can guarantee an instant and most satisfactory return on the amount invested. It can be handled with \$4000 in cash, and approved Winnipeg or North West property will be accepted as part payment.

We have prepared a full detailed description of the ranch, a copy of which will be mailed upon application.

Kootenay Land and Investment Co.
Fruit Lands and Real Estate
P.O. Box 443 Nelson, B.C.

All Roads Lead to Mundare
100,000 acres of improved and unimproved wheat land, \$9 to \$20 per acre, easy terms. Write for information to
The Beaver Lake Land Co.,
Mundare, Alta

FEEDING SMUTTY GRAIN.

There is a pretty general idea amongst folks that to feed smutty grain to laying hens, or to feed grain or grain hay with smut in it to breeding stock of any kind, is injurious. Is there any foundation for this belief?
B. C. W. R.

Ans.—There is no danger of injuring stock or hens from feeding smutty grain, providing of course, there is not too large a proportion of the grain smutted. Ordinarily what is met with in grain will do no harm. There used to be a general idea among people that the condition known as Ergot, on rye, would induce abortion in cows, to which the grain or straw was fed. This however, has been proven by experiment to be erroneous. The same theory has been advanced in reference to smuts and rusts, which are closely related to the Ergot. There is no foundation in fact for such belief.

FEEDING PULLETS FOR EARLY LAYING.

Would you advise me through your paper as to the best way to get pullets (hatched May 21st) to moult? Also the best feed for pullets for early laying.
Winnipeg. R. L. Mc.

Ans.—Pullets if hatched in May ought to begin laying about the first of December, providing they have been well fed and are matured. If they do not lay before Christmas it is doubtful if they will commence before March. Give good nutritious, growth—not fat—producing foods, ground bone, meat, vegetables, and grain. They will not moult until next year.

ROAD ALLOWANCE ON RESERVE; ATTACKED BY A BULL.

1. Will you kindly inform me through the medium of your much esteemed paper, if there is any right-of-way or road allowance on Indian Reserves?

2. If any person on the reserves on business were attacked by a ferocious bull at large would he be justified in shooting it in self-defence?
Sask. RIGHT-OF-WAY.

Ans.—1. The Indian Act provides for the taking of such portions of Reserves for the purpose of roads and public works as shall be consented to by the Governor-in-Counsel and the Superintendent General has power, under the same Act, to enforce the performance of statute labor necessary for the purpose of keeping roads and bridges within the Reserves in good condition.

2. Any person who is attacked by a ferocious animal and whose life is in danger, has the right in self-defence, if necessary, to destroy the animal. This applies, we believe, to all conditions and circumstances including the one mentioned in your question.

SHEEP DOGS AND FARM DOGS.

Would you give answers to the following questions:

1. How many strains of Shepherd dogs are supposed to exist; give a full description and name of each strain?

2. What is supposed to be the best kind of a dog on a farm to handle cattle and sheep? Would like one that would be severe with cattle as we have a cranky bull and a mild dog would be no good with him. Would like one that would take hold of his heel with determination and draw blood. We have one now that goes to the heel, but is too mild. It does not make him get away from a man with any satisfaction.

3. Is it possible for a bitch if served by two dogs when in season to conceive to both and have pups by both?
B. C. T. R.

Ans.—1. The dog most commonly used in Scotland in sheep herding is the Collie, it is in fact about the only breed used there for this purpose. In England another dog called by some the old English bobtailed sheep dog, is used for herding purposes, but the docility and superior intelligence of the Scotch Collie make him the most useful animal for this work known. We could not undertake to furnish our correspondent with full description and name of each strain of shepherd dogs.

JOHN A. TURNER, BALDREGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY, P. O. Box 472. Phone 221A
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

Will import another shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies as well as a few Hackneys in October. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales speak for themselves. 37 Stallions Sold Since Jan. 1907; also 25 females (registered). Look for Exhibit at the Fairs. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly, can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome. Yearly home-bred stallions on hand at present as well as a few older ones.

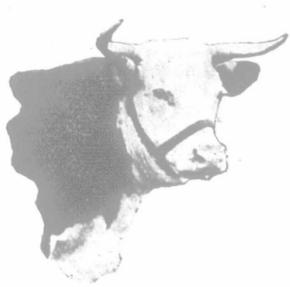
GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM
Clydesdales and Shorthorns



Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale
Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.
Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT Regina, Sask.

AT PRIVATE SALE
26 Head of Hereford Cattle



Including SAMPSON, 3074, Champion at Brandon 1904 as yearling; and Females of various ages. Also

50 Head of Grade Herefords
A first-class lot for rancher or mixed farmer.

Will make easy terms or give liberal discount for cash.

H. BING, Glenella, Man.

Our space is too limited for this information you will have to consult some standard work on the subject.

2. The Collie is generally used in this country, as a farm dog. A good deal depends on his training as to whether he will be mild or severe on the cattle. We would advise our correspondent to get a well bred animal of this breed, one that comes from a pair of good working parents which are themselves a little severe in their treatment of

stock, and train him up in the way he is required to go. Collies are very teachable, and can be taught to heel the cattle up savagely just as readily as they may be trained to deal with them gently. We don't like this idea of dogging stock. A dog that will draw blood is not desirable and a bull that is cranky by nature won't have his temper much improved by being hounded around by a dog.
3. No.



CHEW
PAY
ROLL
BRIGHT PLUG
TOBACCO

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

TERMS—Two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—Italian Rees. L. J. Crowder. Portage La Prairie, Man. 18-12

FARM FOR SALE—All of 16-19-24, north half of 9-19-24; all fenced. 300 acres broken, good house, stables and granary. Good well and creek on the place. Terms easy. For particulars apply to A. Cumming, Rosburn P.O., Man. 20-11

FOR SALE—British Columbia. Ranches, farms and fruit lands adjoining city of Kamloops; blocks of 10 acres up; river frontage; produces peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes which never fail to ripen; unlimited markets; terms easy. Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B.C. 6-11

FOR SALE—Twenty-three yearling steers and heifers. High-grade shorthorn, large sized and in good condition. David Jackson, Newdale, Man. 18-9

SITUATION wanted as Engineer for traction during harvesting. Three years experience. Address Box A, Farmer's Advocate. 18-9

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

A HUNDRED Firemen and Brakemen wanted on railroads in Winnipeg vicinity, to fill vacancies caused by promotions. Experience unnecessary. State age, height, weight. Firemen, \$100 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$200. Brakemen, \$75, become Conductors earn \$150. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 163, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Distance no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

FOR SALE, 480 acres, one of the finest farms in Manitoba. 400 under cultivation, balance hay and pasture, no waste land. Fenced with barbed wire and running water in pasture. Land heavy black loam, no sloughs or stones. Good house, 6 rooms and summer kitchen. Stable for 20 head, with loft; cattle stable for 16 head; good water and handy; granary room for 8,000 tons and good tool house. Grounds well laid out with nice garden and well treed. 5 miles from town and 1 1/2 from loading platform. Small cash payment and half crop for balance to right party. Apply for further particulars to Box D, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg. 18-9

VICTORIA, B.C.—For sale, a few acres of choice land situated about 200 yards from the city limits. Ideal land for fruit, poultry or residential purposes. The soil is good, with a southern slope studded with nice oak trees and the elevation high, commanding magnificent. Very easy terms. Particulars—S. G. Petherston Woodlands, Cedar Vale, Victoria, B.C. T.F.

SITUATION wanted by married man as foreman on farm; experienced; Scotsman. Apply S, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg. 25-9

POULTRY and EGGS

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

H. E. WABY, Holmfield, Man., will sell to make room, choice Barred Rock and S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels at \$1.00 to \$3.00. Buy now and save express on fullgrown birds. T.F.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free. 5-2

W. F. SCARTH & SON'S S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Eggs from carefully selected hens mated with first prize cock, Manitoba Poultry Show, 1907, \$2.00 per 13. Box 766, Virden. T.F.

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

BARRED ROCK Eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Leading strains of America. Selected for their choice barring and heavy laying of large brown eggs, and headed by cockerels, vigorous, blocky, and beautifully barred. I expect grand results from my Barred Rocks this season. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Eggs carefully selected from choicest matings reduced to \$1 per setting or \$1.50 per two settings. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

C. W. ROBBINS, Chilliwack, B. C., breeder of laying strain Buff Orpingtons. 18-9

CHOICE SINGLE COMB Snow-white Leghorn eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Bred for heavy layers and typical beauty. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Selected eggs reduced to \$1.50 per setting. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

FOR SALE—Barred Rocks, Leghorns, Geese, Turkeys Indian Runner Ducks, Rabbits, Pigeons; also improved Ranch. Geo. D. J. Perceval, Priddis, Alberta. 18-9

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—from five miles North of Ponoka. Iron Grey Horse, branded H on left shoulder; Black mare, indistinct brand; Dapple Grey mare. All unbroken and heavy weight. \$25 reward. F. D. Warren, Ponoka, Alberta. T. F.

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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.

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

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

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

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep. 7-8

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

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting P. O., Man. Phone 85, Wanwanesa. Exchange. 30-1

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, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man. T.F.

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

R. A. & J. A. WAIT, Salem, Elora Station, G.T., and C. N. R. 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. 31-12

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

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

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

IF YOU ARE in need of anything, search the advertising columns. You will find it in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car-lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live. 6-2

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Trade Notes

THE NECESSITY OF PROVIDING clean and comfortable quarters for farm animals has been repeatedly urged of late in the Government bulletins and the press. There is a marked improvement in plans and materials in buildings for both farm stock and poultry.

Perhaps the best example for the new order of things is to be seen in the large present use of ready roofing and siding. There has been and is now an enormous demand for light, easily handled and applied, vermin proof and absolutely water proof ready roofing. Happily the demand has been met in Paroid with a roofing with all the requisites and which is at the same time inexpensive.

The great drawback to ready roofing has been that the nails and tin caps used for fastening have quickly rusted out, causing leaks. The caps have been attacked by rust not only from above but also from beneath out of reach of protecting paint. The result is they are short lived.

This rust trouble we understand has now been fully overcome by a patented appliance. It consists of a roofing cap which is thoroughly rust-proof on both sides, above and below, and gives no chance for rust or corrosion. The nails used are also rust proofed. Incidentally, the caps are made square which gives more binding surface and holds the roofing firmer than the round caps.

These new caps are the patent of F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., and are furnished only with PAK-UP ROOFING. They fully justify the claims of the Makers that Paroid makes a permanent roof with a permanent cap. Prospective users of roofing are advised to keep in mind "the ready roofing with the squares, rust-proof cap." We believe samples not only of the roof but of the caps and nails are sent on application. Address as above or apply to Chicago, Ill., or Hamilton, Ontario.

HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, Des Moines, Iowa, opens its new school year with an increase in attendance of 15 per cent. over that of any previous year. Students are in attendance from more than half the states of the Union and from Canada, Germany, Austria and Mexico.

Highland Park College has grown to be one of the largest and most complete educational institutions in the West. It was established some seventeen years ago and no money has been spared in making it one of the leading institutions of learning in the country. Besides containing the regular College Courses there are special departments for preparing teachers for the public schools, a large College of Pharmacy and one of the most completely equipped Engineering Schools in the country, including Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Steam, Gas and Telephone Engineering, and in addition to this there is a thorough Machinist's Course which is one of the best in the West. Besides the regular courses there is a thorough training

HAMMOND'S



We Make what we sell, and guarantee all we make, and offer you exclusive styles.

Send for our Catalogue and Price List
HAMMOND, Winnipeg



MANGE

NOTICE is hereby given that, by Order in Council dated August 21st, 1907, the period during which cattle are required to be dipped within the area set forth in the Order in Council of June 10th, 1907, has been extended to the 15th September, 1907, and that in case of any owner failing to treat, or to make satisfactory preparation for treatment of his cattle on or before first September, 1907, the provisions regarding compulsory treatment shall go into force and effect.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,
Veterinary Director General.
Ottawa, August 22nd, 1907.

Business College, a College of Shorthand and Typewriting, Special Penmanship, Telegraphy, and one of the largest and best Colleges of Music in the country. The expenses have always been reasonable and the work in the school is of the highest grade. Every member of the faculty is a specialist in his department.

Students are admitted at Highland Park College any time they wish to enter. Special terms, however, open October 14th, November 26th and January 6th. If any of the readers of this paper are interested in sending their children away to school this year it will be well for them to write President Longwell for catalogues giving full and complete information relative to the school. We can endorse this school as one of the leading institutions of the West.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ABORTION IN A MARE.

Three-year-old mare was bred last year but "slipped," the foal when about five months old. Bred her again this year in June and believe her to be with foal. Is she likely to abort again and is there any particular time when it is liable to occur? What can I do to prevent it?

Sask. T. G. R.

Ans.—Your mare might have met with an accident which caused her to slip her foal the last time and she may not do so again. But if you wish to use a preventive you might give her a few doses of Fluid Extract of Cramp Bark, in one ounce doses, about the fifth month and again at nine months.

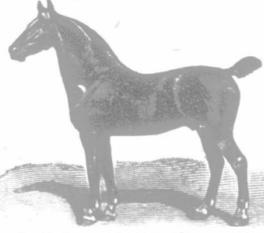
MORTAR FOR FINISHING COAT.

Could you tell me how to make up mortar for finishing coat with hard sand?

Saskatoon. S. W. B.

Ans.—To prepare mortar for finishing coat proceed as follows: Slake one part of fresh quicklime with water to the consistency of paste. Mix from one to one and one-half parts of this with about one part of sand. It is best to use the quantities used by the masons, which the mixture hardens, etc., make it a mortar about half and half.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam



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

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

**Glydesdale Fillies and Colts
 FOR SALE**

A large shipment, direct from Scot-
 land, of 2 and 3-year-old Fillies and
 two 1-year-old Colts, by Hiawatha
 and Imperialist. British and Can-
 adian pedigrees furnished. Give me
 a call, or write for particulars.

JOHN HORN
 Home Farm, Regina, P.O.

ABSORBINE



Removes Bursal Enlargements,
 Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated
 Parts, and any Puff or Swelling.
 Cures Lameness, Allays Pain
 without laying the horse up. Does not
 blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a
 bottle, delivered. Pamphlet I-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00
 bottle. Cures Synovitis, Weeping Sinew
 Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits
 reduces Varicose Veins, Yaws, Hydrocele,
 Allays pain. Book free. Genuine info. only by
 W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 46, Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
 LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
 Also furnished by Martin Baie & Wynne Co., Winnipeg;
 The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary;
 and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

PREVENT BLACKLEG
BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE
 To introduce, we will send one 10-dose
 package (value \$1.00) of

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
 "CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"
 and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax
 FREE to each stockman who sends the
 names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers.
 If you do not want Vaccine, send us your
 name and address on a post card and we
 will promptly send the booklet. It is up-
 to-date, valuable and interesting. Men-
 tion this paper. Address

THE CUTTER LABORATORY
 BERKELEY, CAL

Standing Offer



Good always, everywhere
\$100 Reward, for any lame-
 ness, curb, splint, founder
 distemper, etc., (where cure
 is possible) that is not cured by

TUTTLE'S
ELIXIR

Great horse remedy in the world. Tuttle's
 Family Elixir invaluable for human bruises,
 rheumatism, etc. Send for free 100 page
 book "Veterinary Experience." The perfect
 horse and guide. Every disease symptom and its treatment.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,
 12 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.
 Montreal Branch, 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.

**RUN DOWN IN CONDITION, LEG
 SWOLLEN.**

1. Horse nine years old, was badly
 run down in condition, and lousy, last
 spring. After seeding, he was put on
 good grass, and has remained there.
 Has gained considerably but is not fat.
 Has lumps, on or under the skin, around
 the flanks and on belly.

2. He carries a deep scar, caused
 by barb wire, on one hind leg, half way
 between the hock and fetlock. This
 leg is swollen like "grease leg" and the
 scar is inflamed and tender to the touch.
 Please prescribe.

Alta. B. L. W.

Vets.—Take your horse to a veter-
 inary and have his teeth examined and
 attended to if necessary. Afterwards
 give a good tonic as follows: Sulphate
 of iron, 4 ounces, powdered gentian 4
 ounces, bicarbonate of soda 4 ounces,
 powdered charcoal 4 ounces, powdered
 nux vomica 2 ounces, give a tablespoon-
 ful once per day in soft food.

2. Apply a light blister to swollen
 leg, bismuth of mercury 3 drams,
 vaseline 2 ounces; cut off the hair and
 rub in well, tie up the horse's head for
 36 hours then oil the leg; repeat in three
 weeks if necessary.

Miscellaneous.

AUTHOR OF "BOB, SON OF BATTLE."

Will you be kind enough to let me
 know the name of the author of "Bob,
 Son of Battle"?

G. G.

Ans.—Col. Alfred Ollivant is the
 author of this book.

LAWFUL FENCE.

Will you kindly tell me what con-
 stitutes a lawful fence in Alberta?
 Can a man claim damages for stock
 injured in a fence where there are only
 two wires and the posts from 16 to 40
 feet apart? The posts are only about
 one and one-half to two and one-half
 inches through.

What course should one take to
 recover damages for stock killed in
 such a fence? The owners have been
 asked to put in more posts but have
 not done so.

Alta. G. C. J.

Lawful fences are described in chap-
 ter 28 (1903) N. W. T., as follows:

Sec. 3—Any of the fences in this
 section described shall be deemed a lawful
 fence: 1. Any substantial fence not
 less than four feet in height, if it con-
 sists: (a) of rails or boards, not less
 than four in number, the lower one not
 more than eighteen inches from the
 ground, and each panel not exceeding
 twelve feet in length. (b) Of upright
 posts, boards or palings, not more than
 six inches apart. (c) Of barbed wire
 and a substantial top rail, the wires to
 be not less than two in number, and
 the lower one not more than twenty
 inches from the ground, posts to be not
 more than sixteen and a half feet apart.
 (d) Of three or more barbed wires, the
 lower one not more than twenty inches
 from the ground, posts to be not more
 than sixteen and a half feet apart. (e)
 Of not less than three barbed wires on
 posts not more than fifty feet apart;
 the wires being fastened to droppers,
 not less than two inches in width and
 one inch in thickness, or willow or other
 poles not less than one inch in diameter
 at the small end, or wire dropper; the
 said dropper or poles being placed at
 regular intervals of not more than
 seven feet apart. (f) Of two posts
 spiked together at the top and resting
 on the ground in the shape of an A,
 which shall be joined by a brace firmly
 nailed near the base, with three nails
 firmly secured on the one side of the A,
 the top rail not less than four feet, and
 the bottom rail not less than eighteen
 inches from the ground; there being
 also firmly secured on the other side of
 the A one rail, not more than twenty
 inches from the ground. (g) Of woven
 wire secured to posts not more than
 35 feet apart.

2. Any river bank or other natural
 boundary sufficient to keep domestic
 animals out of any land.

If there is a herd law in the district
 you will be able to recover. Your
 plan would have been to have
 impounded the stock and affirmed
 amount of damages. Would advise
 you to place the matter in the hands
 of a solicitor.

**Lump
 Jaw**



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

If you want **HEREFORD** blood in
 feeders that you must have
 with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns
 for sale. **JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie**

NEEPAWA STOCK FARM
FOR SALE—Shorthorns,
 combining milk and
 beef, and prize winning
 Tamworths, pigs of both
 sexes. Write me,
A. W. Caswell, Neepawa, Man.



SHORTHORNS
 Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites
 and roans, if you wish to breed the best and
 most profitable cattle. Can supply you with
 tip-top stuff. Am offering one three-year-old,
 six two-year-old and six yearling Shorthorn
 Bulls; also ten Cows and Heifers.
JOHN RAMSAY, - Priddis, Alta.

OUR
Shorthorns & Yorkshires
 Will be seen at the leading
 Western Fairs this year.
W. H. ENGLISH & SONS,
HARDING.

SHEEP FOR SALE
 We are offering for sale for October delivery
 500 Cross-bred Lincoln-Merino and Oxford Down-
 Merino Yearling Ewes at \$6.00 per head at Walsh
 station. Would sell in carload lots to suit pur-
 chasers. We have also for sale a number of
 Lincoln, Oxford-Down, and Cross-bred Oxford
 Down-Rambouillet Merino Rams. Prices accord-
 ing to quality.
The Sarnia Ranching Co. Ltd.
 Walsh, Alberta

**MAPLE
 SHADE**
JOHN DRYDEN & SON
 Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Brooklin, Ont.
 Myrtle, C.P.R.



SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES
 We have ready for shipment now, a number of
 Bulls and Heifers of various ages and of good
 quality. These will be sold cheap, as we are
 overcrowded.
 In Yorkshires we will be able to ship by the
 end of June a grand lot of young pigs, of either
 sex. Also a few good Berkshire Boars. These
 are mostly from imported or prizewinning stock.
 For particulars write to
WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

WOOL
 Write for our prices
E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO

CLENDENING BROS
 Harding, Man.
RED POLLED CATTLE
 The Grain Grower's Cow
A few Bull Calves for Sale
YORKSHIRE HOGS
 There is money in Hogs if you have the
 right kind. Our breeding insures both
 quality and quantity. Spring Pigs of
 both sexes for sale.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF
8 Good Young Bulls
FIT FOR SERVICE
Geo. Rankin & Sons, HAMIOTA, Man.

Terra Nova Stock Farm
HERD OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS
CATTLE
 All the best families represented.
 Some fine young bulls for sale from both im-
 ported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable.
S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

Sittyton Shorthorns
 The Champion Herd at Regina and Calgary,
 1906. At present all my bulls are sold but I can
 supply a number of first-class females of all ages
 and of most approved breeding. My old stock
 bull, Sittyton Hero 7th, has left a good mark.
 Get my prices for females before closing elsewhere.
GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.
 Lumsden or Pense stations.

SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE
One yearling "Lavender" bull for sale
 Younger bulls growing
 All shearing rams and ewes sold
 Will Sell a few good ram lambs
JOHN DRYDEN & SON
 Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Brooklin, Ont.
 Myrtle, C.P.R.

**Glencorse Herd of
 Improved Yorkshires**
 Is comprised of stock from the leading
 Prize Winning Herds of Great Britain
 and Canada.
 Young stock of both sexes for sale.
 Prices very reasonable.
GLEN BROS., Didsbury, Alta.

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS
 The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for
 three years. This year won nine first prizes out of
 ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three champion-
 ships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale.
 Address: **J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD, MAN.**

Bellevue Herd of Yorkshires
FOR SALE at present, the champion boar (1906) "Cherry Grove Leader," winner of
 first prize at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs 1907. "Prince II," champion boar at Brandon 1907.
 Both these boars got by the champion boar "Summer Hill Oak 17th," at Winnipeg 1905 and J
 Brandon 1905-6. What better record do you want? Boars and sows, all ages, at reasonable
 prices. Order early if you want any. The best herd west of the Lakes in Yorkshire and
 Tamworth Swine.
OLIVER KING, WAWANESA, MAN.

It pays to patronize Advocate advertisers



Easiest Range To Get a Good Fire Going In the Morning

No getting up to find the fire out and to be late with breakfast—if you have a

Happy Thought Range

A turn of the dampers at night and the fire is retained for 36 hours; another turn in the morning and the fire is burning brightly in 5 minutes.

STOVE SIMPLICITY

is embodied in the "Happy Thought Range" from oven to warming closet. There's the New Deflector Shelf—a splendid convenience; the Transparent Oven Door; Register, Simmering and Nested Covers, and the Combination Grate. Buck's Happy Thought is

THE RANGE OF QUALITY Burns Coal or Wood

Made in sizes to suit all requirements. Your local dealer will demonstrate for you its many other points of excellence, or write us direct for illustrated catalogue, which will be mailed to you FREE.



The WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited
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 For Sale by
 Leading dealers throughout the Dominion.
 Western Offices, 148 Alexander St., Winnipeg
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London and Lancashire Life

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:
MONTREAL

This Company is paying on matured policies the full amount of estimated profits

Liberal Contracts to Suitable Representatives

B. HAL. BROWN, Gen. Mr.
 Montreal

Allan, Lang, Killam & McKay,
 WINNIPEG

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
 \$1.50 A YEAR
 Office—14-16 Princess Street
 Winnipeg, - Manitoba.



TROUSERS

To Order By Mail **\$3.50**

- ☐ We guarantee a perfect fit, good materials, proper workmanship.
- ☐ Patterns to please all tastes in Worsteds, Tweeds, Serges or Homespuns.
- ☐ With our self-measurement forms any one can take correct measures.
- ☐ You couldn't duplicate these Trousers elsewhere under \$5.00.

Send for samples. Satisfaction or money back. We deliver FREE anywhere in Canada.

MEN'S WEAR Limited
 475 St. Catherine St. East
 Refer to any Bank or Mercantile Agency. **MONTREAL**



GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS LIKE SIXTY \$65
GILSON
ENGINE
 For Pumping Cream Separators, Churns, Wood Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL. Ask for catalog of sizes.
GILSON MFG. CO. LTD 107 West, Toronto, Ontario.

WAGES.

1. A man engages with a rancher at \$25 per month for one year, can he leave at any time by giving a month's notice?
 2. Must he give a month's notice on the same date he started to work or any day?
 3. Can he demand and get full pay for each month he has worked?
 4. If he is sick for a few days is that time deducted or can he demand full pay for that month.
- Alta. J. C. L.
 Ans.—1. Yes.
 2. No, any time so long as it is a month or more before he quits.
 3. Yes.
 4. Yes.

COLLECTING WAGES.

I landed here from the Old Country last April, was found work by the Salvation Army, Emigration Dept., at Winnipeg. I arrived on the man's farm April 5, to work for him, as his application to the S. A. stated \$22.00 for trial month and \$25.00 per month after for a yearly engagement, (for married couple). At the end of trial month, the weather not having fairly settled, our boss refused to make a contract for the year; he asked us to stay on another month, and see how the weather turned out and said he would do the right thing by us, and pay us for all time we were with him. When he had got nearly all his seeding done he cut up rough and made life nearly unbearable till we had to leave him. Now he refuses to pay us any wages till November and then he will pay one month at \$25.00, he says we cannot claim any more. We started April 5 and left May 31. I worked May 24, Bank Holiday, so counting twenty-six working days to the month; I am two days short of two months' wages.

Please advise me, in your column, can I claim more than a month's wages and how am I to claim it? Some people here advise me to put it in the hands of a lawyer to collect; if I do who pays the lawyer's fees?
 Sask. F. R. H.

Ans.—You had better give the matter over to a lawyer and if you have a clear case the other party will be liable for costs of the court should it go that far. You are certainly entitled to wages for the full time you worked but there may be trouble in collecting them.

CATTLE TRESPASSING.

We are troubled by our neighbor's breachy cattle, and in spite of our having put our fences in good order before seeding this year we constantly find them in the grain and garden. Besides the damage done to grain by laying down in it and tramping, we have had all our cabbages (over 600) eaten off after reaching full growth.

Kindly say through your legal column whether we have any redress. Can such cattle be impounded, or can we claim for damage done? Our fences are the usual two-wired four feet six inches.
 Man. G. B.

Ans.—The answer to this inquiry depends entirely on the by-laws of the municipality in which the trespass by the cattle is committed. Some municipalities have by-laws regulating the height and style of fences with a proviso that if the fences are not erected in accordance with the provisions of the by-law that the owners of property on which damage may be committed by stray cattle cannot recover. The remedy will also depend upon the by-law, if any, which has been passed by the municipality with regard to impounding cattle which have committed such a trespass. If pound-keepers have been appointed, the usual practice is for the injured person to take trespassing cattle to pound and notify the pound-keeper of the damage done, and in this case it is the pound-keeper's duty to retain cattle until such damages are paid, or, if they are not paid within the time required by the by-law, to sell the cattle and pay the pound-keeper the injury the property owner has sustained by him. Should the pound-keeper have appointed the person suffering the injury would then, we take it, be liable

Save Duty on Your Cartridges

When you use Dominion Ammunition you not only support Canadian labor but you also save the import duty.



You also get ammunition that is adapted to Canada's climate.

No imported Ammunition is so carefully tested, and inspected as Dominion

Made to fit all popular fire-arms.

Guaranteed by the **Dominion Cartridge Co. Ltd., MONTREAL.** 16-07

MILK CANS ROB YOU

Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the caseine—the cheese part—forming a spider web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



caseine web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Caseine don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog I-186 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.
 West Chester, Pa.
 Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

VANCOUVER
 British Columbia

Where there is practically no winter.



ROYAL BUSINESS EXCHANGE, LTD.
 450 HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER.

We Own 80,000 Acres of the

Best Wheat Land
 In Western Canada.

Prices from \$7.00 per Acre up. We can sell you a farm cheaper than any real estate firm in the West, simply because the land we sell is our own; you do not need much cash to buy from us; write for particulars **FARMER'S COLONIZATION and SUPPLY COMPANY** 6 Stanley Block, Winnipeg, Man.

hold the cattle himself and notify the owner that he claims a lien on the cattle equivalent to the amount of damage suffered by him. Of course he must properly feed the cattle while in his possession. Under the circumstance we would advise to consult with a local solicitor. As we have above stated the whole question will depend upon the municipal by-laws.

LIEN ON COW.

Homesteader's wife owes Singer Sewing Machine Co. a balance of \$16 on a machine. Agent entices husband to sign a note made upon one of their ordinary instalment papers making over cow in three months if not paid. Husband signs in his wife's name instead of his own. If wife should not be able to meet the payment in time can they legally take husband's cow by holding such a note?

Sask. A. C.

Ans.—A lien note given on a cow under these circumstances would not be legal and the cow could not be lawfully seized under it.

GOSSIP.

WHAT WEIGHT SHOULD A HORSE CARRY?

Strength and staying power in a horse often go in small parcels, just as they do in a man. A thick-set pony, with a bit of breeding, will carry weight and wear down a brute twice his weight that lacks quality; and a high-bred weed will even when poor often work to death a horse of substance. Nevertheless, other things being equal, size, of course, indicates strength, and having this in view an English army veterinary, Major Smith, some time ago made exhaustive inquiries into the question, "What weight should a horse be asked to carry?" The method adopted, says the *British Live Stock Journal*, was to ask an independent observer to estimate the horse's carrying capacity, test that in practice, and then weigh the horse, in this way the proportion which the estimated weight capacity bore to the body-weight was ascertained. Veterinary Major Smith's system was applied to two groups of horses belonging to light and heavy cavalry, and the result was as we might expect, broadly speaking, the heavier the horse the more it could carry. The bridge on which the horses were weightd was not sensitive within 28 lbs. It was found that thirteen horses whose carrying capacity had been estimated at an average of 170 pounds weighed each 952 pounds; that ten whose carrying capacity had been put at an average of 175 pounds weighed each 980 pounds; that of ten whose carrying power had been put at 178 pounds (average) weighed each 1,036 pounds. Further calculations and allowances were made to determine the relationship of a body-weight to carrying-power, in a military sense, i.e., performing hard and continuous work, and it was found that, roughly speaking, five and three-quarters pounds of body-weight were required to carry one pound on the back during severe exertion.

THE GREEN BUG AND ITS RAVAGES.

Chicago *Record-Herald*: It takes just about a pound of wheat to make an ordinary one-pound loaf of bread. One bushel of grain then will yield sixty loaves. Such being the case it is estimated that the equivalent of over one thousand million loaves of bread has been devoured this season by the green bug in Texas and Oklahoma alone. This number of loaves would suffice to supply every man, woman, and child in the United States with bread for a fortnight—providing them, that is to say, with a loaf of bread apiece every morning for fourteen days.

Last year's crop of wheat in Texas was 14,126,186 bushels. It will be about half as large this year, the other half having been eaten by the green bug. The wheat crop of Oklahoma in 1906 was 18,663,852 bushels. Indications are that it will be less than half this

You could make good money as a "CAPITAL" agent

Some CAPITAL agents are busy farmers. Some are creamery helpers. One of the best ones is a minister. They make good money, and they don't have to work too hard to make it. They make clean money because the CAPITAL happens to be the cream separator it isn't necessary to lie about. The plain truth sells it.

buy a CAPITAL; introduce him to those people; work with him all the time, and pay him well for whatever he does.

We will teach that man how to show people why one separator is profitable and another less so, and why the CAPITAL will make more money for the farmer most easily.

We will show him why the CAPITAL is the easiest separator there is to run,—the easiest to keep clean,—the one that PROVES itself,—the one with a common-sense, low-down back-saving tank.

We will convince that man, so he can convince others, that the CAPITAL Separator gets ALL the butter-fat out of milk with less effort and greater certainty.

We will prove to that man, beyond question, that the CAPITAL skimming device is the simplest, the surest, and the easiest to operate, day in and day out,—the easiest to clean, day in and day out,—the slowest to wear out.



That much we will do for anybody who will write and ask.

Besides that we will teach the right man how to sell separators, and demonstrate to him why the CAPITAL Separator is the one to sell,—because it is the ONLY one any farmer can really afford to buy.

This spring we are expanding our field force—adding a few good men to our agency staff. Possibly we can fit you in,—if you are the right kind of a man. You needn't be a dairying expert; and you needn't put up a cent of money. You can do your other work and sell the CAPITAL besides, if that's the way you'd rather have it. It will add much to your year's earnings, even that way.

Or you can make a business of the CAPITAL,—a good business,—substantial, permanent, profitable, and on the square all through.

We want ten good men Suppose YOU write

There are ten districts or so, right now, where a good man can start in and sell CAPITAL Separators to people who are ready to buy them just as soon as the machine is demonstrated to them. Each of those districts is for the right man, and he can have the field to himself. But he must be the RIGHT man,—truthful, honest, clean cut, with good common sense.

The right man can learn all this quick; and he can learn, too, how we make the CAPITAL buy itself in a very few months' time. The selling terms are the easiest kind of terms. The guarantee back of every CAPITAL machine absolutely protects the customer and gives the agent a feeling of solid security that's worth having. It's a fair, square, straight-out chance, this, for the right kind of a man to make money and make friends for himself. The CAPITAL does that for every man who sells it, because it makes money for every man who buys it.

For that man there's just as much money, in reason, as he wants to earn under a liberal, square-deal arrangement. We will protect him in his field, supply him with the names of people ready to

Think it all over,—remember you are not called on to invest a cent,—we will show you how and where to sell the CAPITAL,—protect you in your district,—and hand you over a paying business that will profit you well for as much or as little time as you feel you can give it.

Think it over, and—no matter where you live—write to

The National Manufacturing Co., Limited 124 Mail and Empire Building, TORONTO, ONT

much for 1907. Charge the balance to the green bug. The total damage done by the green bug to this year's crops of wheat and oats is not less than twenty million dollars. Eastward from Western Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas, and from Enid, Oklahoma, southward to Waco, Texas, these two cereals have literally been wiped out of existence.

The green bug is an aphid, or plant louse, about an eighth of an inch long. To the casual eye it closely resembles the tiny insect so familiar as a destroyer of rose bushes. The fact that the female becomes a grandmother in eighteen days is by no means the most remarkable characteristic of the creature, which not only lays eggs, but also brings forth its young alive. When it happens to have occasion for wings, in order to seek fresh sources of food supply, it

promptly undergoes the requisite transformation and puts them on.

In the autumn there are both males and females, and the latter lay eggs. But at no other season of the year are there any males or egg laying females. The eggs hatch in the spring, but they produce ready fertilized females, which eight days later begin to give birth to young at the rate of two or three, or sometimes six to eight a day. When they are eight days old the young themselves, likewise self fertilized, begin to bear young, and this goes on until fall, the multiplication continuing in geometric ratio.

During the summer the insects live on grasses and other such vegetation as may be available; but in autumn they seek the young wheat, on the leaves of which they bring forth their offspring. Cold weather is soon to arrive, however,

and accordingly at this season both male and females are produced, and the latter lay eggs, which are expected to last over the winter and hatch a new generation the following spring. Meanwhile, under ordinary circumstances, the bugs then selves all perish.

But it happens once in a while that there comes an exceptionally warm winter, followed by a chilly spring. When this happens, as in 1906-07, the bugs survive and go on multiplying all through the cold season, being able to withstand a temperature below freezing point. Nevertheless, if April should be reasonably warm, they would be attacked and practically destroyed by their natural enemies. It is only when a chilly spring, following such a winter prevents the breeding of these creatures, that the green bug has everything its own way.

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR
will make most money for you because it gets most cream. It averages to skim cleaner than other separators, and that's what counts in the long run. The U.S. has been doing the best work in many thousands of dairies for the past 10, 12 to 15 years. Do not throw away money that a U.S. will save. The U.S. is also the simplest, strongest, safest, neatest separator.



Examination, comparison, experience, ALL prove it. Only two parts in the bowl — easy to wash. Gears ALL enclosed, turn in oil, run surprising easy. No spattering of oil or slopping of milk with the U.S. Costs you nothing to find out why the U.S. is the best and it's money in your pocket to learn. Just write: "Send Catalogue No. 110," VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO. (474) Bellows Falls, Vermont

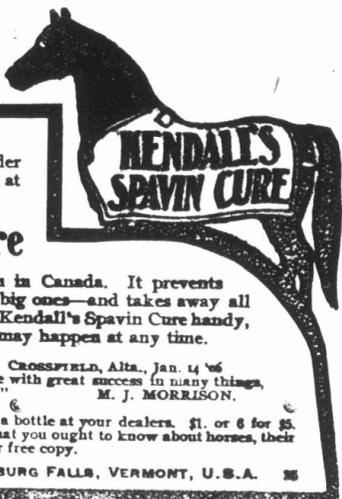
If Your Horse Gets Hurt?

If one of the horses should be kicked—cut a knee—strain a shoulder—go lame—have you the remedy at hand to CURE the injury?

Kendall's Spavin Cure

ought to be in every stable and barn in Canada. It prevents little horse troubles from becoming big ones—and takes away all signs of lameness. With a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy, you are prepared for accidents that may happen at any time.

CROSSFIELD, Alta., Jan. 14 '06
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success in many things, such as Barb Wire Cuts and Raw Sores."
M. J. MORRISON.
Don't be without it another day. Get a bottle at your dealers. \$1. or 6 for \$5. Our "Treatise On the Horse" tells just what you ought to know about horses, their diseases, and how to cure them. Write for free copy.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.



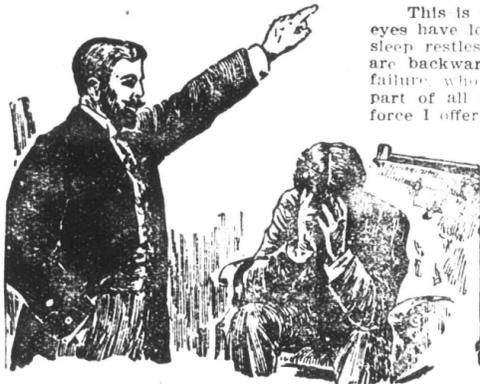
ROOF RIGHT NOW

There is one roof that saves money because it will last 100 years. Guaranteed in writing for 25 years.

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

This roof saves you work because it's so easy to put on (do it yourself with a hammer and snips), and save you worry because they fireproof, windproof and weather-proof the building they cover. Write us about it and hear all about ROOFING RIGHT. Address
The PEDLAR People (5-31) (1911)
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN



This is to men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them. It is to men who have part of all these symptoms of nervousness and want new life, new force I offer to you in my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

It pours glowing, exhilarating vitality into you while you sleep; it rejuvenates, animates the sluggish circulation, stimulates the brain to activity, and fills the body with life, ambition and endurance. In one day's use it will make you feel as if born anew. It banishes the motive power that runs your body and quickly banishes pain. It cures Nervous Disorders, Weak Back, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles, "Come-and-Go" Pains, and that Tired Feeling, after every other treatment has failed.

IT IS EASY TO WEAR—CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP.

All I ask is that you will secure me that I will receive my pay when the work is done, and you can wear my Belt and

Pay When Cured

- T. J. SWEENEY, care of Seaman's Institute, St. John, N.B., cured of weak back, varicocele and vital weakness.
- ALEX. COULTER, Sault Ste. Marie, cured of stomach trouble.
- N. C. RUSHOE, Lech Manor, Man., cured of weak back, kidney and stomach trouble.
- JAMES BROWN, Harville, Ont., cured of losses and stomach trouble, and finds life a pleasure.
- J. D. RAESBACK, Yanket Hill, Ont., cured of sciatic rheumatism.
- ROBT. COMEE, St. Catharines, cured of sciatic rheumatism and indigestion two years ago, and has never had a return of it.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of restoring new vitality to worn-out humanity, and I can give you nearly every town a testimonial. Come and see me if you can, and I'll fix you up, or if you can't call, write to me. You got a nice lot of men that I'll send, sealed, free.

Call To-day | Consultation
FREE! | Book
 | Test

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 117 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN. (This is my permanent address, and my book is advertised)

IF YOU CAN'T CALL, SEND COUPON FOR FREE BOOK.

SOME SCHOOLBOY ANSWERS.

Here are some delightful schoolboy "howlers" from The British University Correspondent:—

Tolstoy was the leader of the Passive Resisters; he had his goods sold rather than be vaccinated.

The Star Chamber was a room decorated with stars in which tortures were carried out. From this we have the modern expression "to see stars", i.e., to be in pain.

Charon was a man who fried soles over the sticks.

An abstract noun is one that cannot be felt, heard, seen, touched or smelt.

Cromwell raised a famous body of soldiers known to history as "The Ironclads."

Cigaret Wolsley was the first man to introduce tobacco into England.

The Black Prince was the name of a Zulu chieftain at Earl's Court Exhibition.

A strong verb is one that changes its vowel eternally.

The snow line reaches from the north pole to the south pole, and where it crosses the alps and the Himalayas it is many thousand feet high in the air.

The Transvaal is situated on a plateau four thousand miles high and produces large crops of serials.

Mortman tried to stop dead men from leaving their land to churches.

Socrates died from a dose of wedlock.

The heart is over the ribs in the midst of the borax.

A thermometer is an instrument for measuring temperance.

La belle dame sans merci: The beautiful lady who never said "I thank you."

Honi soit qui mal y pense: Let him be honored who thinks evil.

Mädchen is neuter gender because all females in Germany under eighteen are neuter.

From a composition: "His spirituous nature caused him to be loved by all."

The chairman replied in a few appropriate words.

A toga is a sort of naval officer usually found in China or Japan.

Description of a penny: "On one side is the king's head, and on the other a woman riding a bicycle, and they call her Ruby Tanver."

In 1234 A.D. the A.D. shows that it is A Date.

A good deal of paper is now made of Esperanto grass.

Contralto is a low sort of music which only ladies sing.

Marconi is used to make delicious puddings.

"The real Simon Pure" is one of those phrases which everyone understands and not one in a hundred could account for.

Simon Pure was a Pennsylvania Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," produced at Drury Lane theatre, London, in February, 1718.

One Col. Feignwell passes himself off as Simon and wins the heart of a Bristol heiress, Miss Lovely, after which the real Simon Pure turns up.

There is always something extremely refreshing in the way children, with the magnificent courage of ignorance, seize upon a grown-up expression and apply it as they please.

The little girl in the hospital did this with great success.

It was the question of the death of a little brother that had taken place recently enough to make his sister still a subject of reflected interest.

"It was all along of eating too much ice cream and other things," she narrated withunction to the doctor who was tending her.

"But she died beautifully." "It was a beautiful death, doctor," she would reply.

A little boy was on his knees recently, and auntie, staying in the room, was present.

"It is a pleasure," he said to him afterward, "to hear you say your prayers so well; you speak so seriously, and mean what you say, and care about it."

"Ah! but, auntie, what is the use of saying 'Amen' if you don't mean it?"

"I love Italian music, do you?"

"I don't like it, but I like the sound of it."

"I don't like it, but I like the sound of it."

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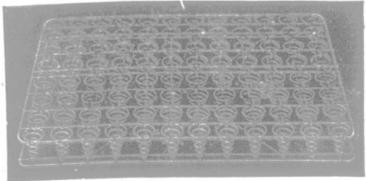
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**WHY NOT ?
Sleep on a
Cornelius Spring**

They are clean--no place for the lodgment of dust. They are sanitary and vermin-proof. If your dealer does not handle the "Cornelius" let us know and we will arrange it for you. We guarantee the "Cornelius" to be as represented, and if not entirely satisfactory after 30 days' trial the purchase price will be refunded.

CORNELIUS BROS.
485 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg

**British Columbia
Irrigated Fruit Lands
with Water Free**

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

W. O. WRIGHT, Managing Director
Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co.
MIDWAY, B. C.

Winnipeg Agents:
B. M. Tomlinson & Co., Edward Building
opp. Eaton's, Winnipeg, Man.

You must act at once

in order to secure one of our

**Orchard and Garden
Homes at Fruitvale**

In the center of the Southernmost and warmest valley in Southern B. C., West Kootenay, for \$10 down and \$10 per month for 10 acres.

**WE GUARANTEE
to pay all your expenses and refund
YOUR MONEY**

If our land and whole proposition is not exactly as we represent it. You can make from \$400 to \$700 per acre annually growing fruits and market gardening. Every tract is either level or gently sloping. The soil is loam with clay subsoil. Free from rock. Ample rainfall. Fine healthy climate. Cool in summer. Zero weather in winter practically unknown. No early or late frost danger. Plenty of timber on each tract for buildings, fences and fuel. Each tract fronts on a road, and every tract within half a mile of main line of K.R. Title is perfect. We own one fifth of the good land in the whole Kootenay and make these terms so that you will be able to use your surplus funds improving your land. We refer to three of the strongest Banks in Canada. Write quick for maps, etc., and testimonials of settlers at Fruitvale.

**KOOTENAY
ORCHARD ASSOCIATION**
Nelson, British Columbia

We Do Job Printing

Right on Time Right on Quality
Right on Price

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

ALL ABOUT COWS.

"I do like to go a walk with you, papa," said little Freddie, "because you know so much, and can tell me about everything."

"Yes, Freddie," remarked papa complacently. "I daresay I can answer a question or two."

They went along by the side of a field and saw a number of cows.

"I say, papa," said Freddie, "what is cows?"

"Cows," returned papa, after a little reflection, "cows are large brown animals with horns on their heads and tails--"

"Tails on their heads, papa?"

"No, Freddie, not on their heads. They eat grass and give milk."

"But yonder's a white cow, papa."

"Yes, so it is."

"But, papa, you said that cows were brown animals?"

"They're not always brown, Freddie."

"Why are they not always brown?"

"Oh, I don't know."

"But I thought you know'd every thing."

"Well, not exactly everything, Freddie."

"And why does cows eat grass?"

"Oh, because they like it."

"But why does they like it?"

"Oh, just in the same way as you like sweets and apple tarts."

"And why do they give milk, papa? Why don't they sell it?"

"Oh, because if they got any money they would have nowhere to keep it."

"Couldn't they keep it in their horns?"

"No, I don't think so."

"What's their horns for? Is that what they make the noise with?"

"No they make the noise with their mouth."

"But don't they blow their horns?"

"No."

"Why don't they?"

"Oh, because--look here, I think it's time we were going home again."--

Ex.

Sir Robert Ball, the noted astronomer, is fond of telling the following story against himself. Sir Robert was engaged to lecture on his own subject in a remote part of Ireland, but on his arrival at the little station he walked up and down the platform looking vainly for the expected conveyance. Finally, when all the other passengers had dispersed and driven off, a typical Irish servant came up to him with: "Maybe you're Sir Robert Ball?" On receiving an affirmative reply, the man broke out apologetically: "Oh, sure, your honor, I am sorry to have kept you waiting, but I was told to look out for an intellectual-looking gentleman!"

The family jar waxed fiercer. "You talk about my being to blame for our marrying?" shrilly exclaimed Mrs. Vick-Senn. "John Henry, did I hunt you out and make love to you?" "No!" he snorted. "But you could have given me the glassy eye and sent me about my business, and you didn't do it, madam--you didn't do it."

Mark Twain tells how four years ago he was invited by the University of Missouri to go out there and receive the degree of LL.D. At the same time he visited Hannibal, his boyhood home. Just as he was about to leave, being accompanied to the station by a crowd of citizens, Tom Nash, a schoolfellow, came up--white headed, but still a boy. He shook hand with his friend of many a year and nodding toward the crowd said: "People of this town are the same blamed fools they always were, ain't they, Sam?"

A lady at the tables could not make up her mind on which number to place her money. Seeing her hesitation her neighbor said to her: "Do as I do, madam. Put your money on the number which corresponds to your age."

The lady thereupon planted her louis on No. 22, and the winning number was 36.

"Ah madam," said the gallant neighbor, "if you had only followed my advice."--*La Vie Pour Vivre.*

LITTLE BROWN BABY.

(PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.)

Little brown baby wif spa'klin' eyes,
Come to yo' pappy an' set on his knee,
What you been doin', suh--makin' san' pies?

Look at dat bib--you's ee du'ty ez me
Look at dat mouf--dat's merlasses, I bet:

Come hyeah, Maria, an' wipe off his han's.

Bees gwine to ketch you and eat you up wit.

Bein' so sticky an' sweet--goodness lan's!

Little brown baby wif spa'klin' eyes,
Who's pappy's darlin' an' who's pappy's chile?

Who is it all de day nevah once tries
Fu' to be cross, er once loses dat smile?

Whah did you get dem teef? My, you's a scamp!

Whah did dat dimple come f'om in yo' chin?

Pappy do' know yo--I b'lieves you's a tramp;

Mammy, dis hyeah's some ol' straggler got in!

Let's th'ow him outen de do' in de san',
We do' want stragglers a-layin' 'roun' hyeah;

Let's gin him 'way to de big buggah-man;

I know he's hidin' erround hyeah right neah.

Buggah-man, buggah-man, come in de do'.

Hyeah's a bad boy you kin have fu' to eat.

Mammy an' pappy do' want him no mo'.
Swaller him down f'om his head to his feet!

Dah, now I t'ought that you'd hug me up close,

Go back, ol' buggah, you shan't have dis boy.

He ain't no tramp, ner no straggler, of co'se:

He's pappy's pa'dner an' playmate an' joy.

Come to you' pallet now--go to yo' res';
Wisht you could allus know ease an' cleah skies;

Wisht you could stay jes' a chile on my bres'--
Little brown baby wif spaklin' eyes!

An American statesman was traveling by train recently when a farmer edged into the seat and began telling him how to run the government.

When the farmer's supply of criticism began to run low, the statesman asked:

"What is your occupation?"

"Poultry farmer," was the reply.

"Do you know how many eggs each of your hens lay?"

"Why, no," confessed the man.

"Well, the man who looks after my chickens knows how much work each hen does. If he didn't I'd discharge him for not knowing his business. If a hen doesn't produce fifteen eggs a month it's a loss to keep it. Now, my friend, doesn't it strike you that after you had learned your own business so well that I couldn't give you points on it, then would be the proper time for you to come and teach me how the government ought to be run?"

Speaking of the departure of old-fashioned customs; what has become of the woman who took the table cloth to the door after a meal and shook it?--*Atchison Globe.*

"I don't see that there is any advantage in those clay pipes which you always seem to prefer."

"Oh, but there is. When they drop on the ground, for instance, you haven't to stoop and pick them up."--*Stray Stories.*

Now which is the cheaper, the bride or the groom?

Came the answer in accents bold:
"The bride 'cause she's always given away."

While the groom is generally sold."
--From the *Bohemian* for May.



Mr. Farmer
This means YOU. Your family
NEED a Red Cross Sanitary Closet
this winter, and it is up to you to
write us for full particulars.

Any house can have one, and we
know you want to be comfortable.
"Nuf said"

Write for Catalogue
**Red Cross Sanitary
Appliance Co.**
Winnipeg, Man.



**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.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

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

(2) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

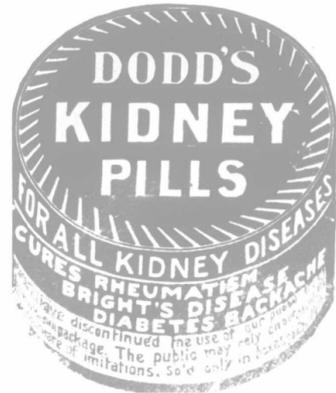
W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

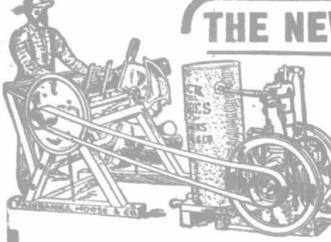
In opening the York assizes the lord chief justice stated that, apart from drink, he knew of no cause that led more to crime than young people idling about the streets.

No live animals except bees will be carried by post between Great Britain and Nicaragua, according to a parcel post agreement just concluded between the two countries.

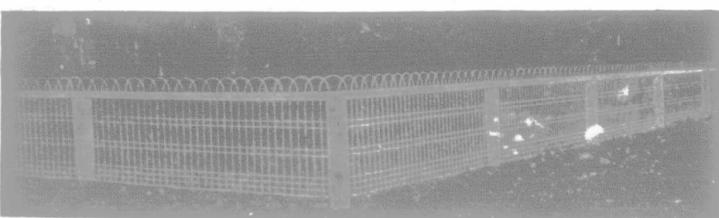
Lord Strathcona in an interview here said he was confident that by the end of the century Canada's population would be quite 80,000,000.



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