

FOUR FINE YOUNG HOLSTEINS

This young bull and the three heifers were bred and exhibited by H. Hancox. They were awarded first at Winnipeg.

"well" alone. If the animal is lame give him rest, let him run in pasture for a while. Sometimes a cure may be affected by the application of cold water or, failing this, blister. Make a blister of one tablespoonful of red iodide of mercury to two tablespoonfuls of lard. This blister should be applied with rubbing every day for from two to four days or until the area is well blistered. Then wait until the little scabs fall off and if the animal is still lame repeat the blister. To apply blister clip off the hair over the enlargement and wash with vinegar to remove grease. Rub in with the ends of the finger and tie the animal short for two to four days to prevent biting the part. Wash off four days after the last application of the blister, using warm water and soap and apply a little lard every day to prevent drying and also to loosen the scabs.

## TRADE NOTES

We have pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to the values offered by Dungan & Hunter, of 519 Logan Ave., Winnipeg. If you will refer to their advertisement appearing in this issue you will at once be interested in the excellent values offered therein. This house is most reputable and any orders received will be filled most promptly.

### SAVE YOUR GRAIN

Owing to the great heat this season a great deal of grain will have very short straw, making it hard to handle. We have recently been shown an improved grain gleaner and shocker that will be a big saver of wheat to those farmers who can secure one to attach to their binders.

This gleaner and shocker saves the short straws as well as labor, and leaves all the grain stooked as fast as binder can cut it. Operator rides with the machine, saves the hire of one man, and is said to more than save the cost of the machine in one season. If interested, write to the Munro Steel and Wire Works, Limited, Winnipeg.

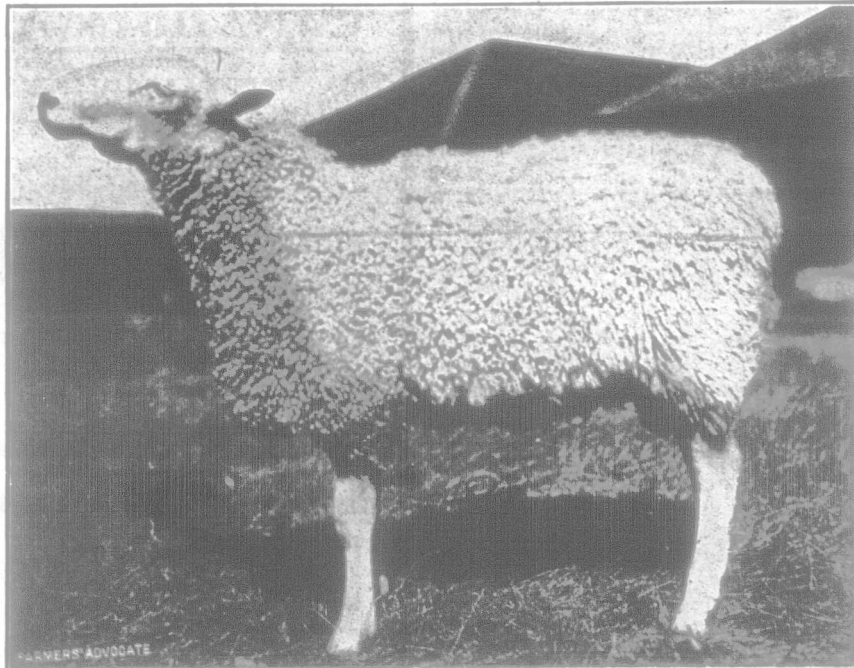
### GASOLINE ROAD BUILDERS

An interesting exhibit in road machinery was made at the Winnipeg Exhibition by B. G. Clements, Crookston, Minn. The Clements' road builder and ditcher introduces a new principle in this line of machinery. It is propelled by a gasoline engine, and at one operation digs a drainage ditch at the side of the road and deposits the earth in the center. The ditches are dug to uniform depth, and the dirt and sod pulverized mixed and spread in an even mixture on the road-bed. The manufacturer's estimate of the cost of operation is \$10 per day. The machine will dig 200 rods of ditch per day, making the ditch 2½ feet wide and 2½ feet deep, concave on the bottom; consumes from 24 to 30 gallons of gasoline, and can be operated by one man. It can be moved on the road at a speed from 1½ to 2 miles per hour, and weighs only 7½ tons. The Clements' Road grader is equipped with a 20 horsepower double-opposed gasoline engine, and is guaranteed by its makers to work in any kind of soil, either in constructing new roads, or in repairing old ones.

## GOSSIP

### HOGATE AFTER BIG FELLOWS

J. B. Hogate is now in the Old Country after another importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, as well as some Percheron stallions and fillies to supply



A. J. MCKAY'S CHAMPION LEICESTER RAM

his Ontario and Western trade. He promises to bring the kind of stallions Ontario and Western horsemen are looking for—great big heavy fellows, as big as he can get them, with plenty of quality, substance and good breeding. Mr. Hogate has always advocated big horses. He expects to have his new importation to arrive in Brandon some time in September.

### PRIZES AT VIRDEN

The annual exhibition held at Virden has assumed good proportions this last few years. Three years ago only \$600 were offered in prize money, while this year the total cash offered is \$4,000. In 1909 it was spoken of as the best exhibition held under the auspices of any agricultural society in Manitoba. The membership is over 500, and the attendance always is large.

Among this year's big prizes are \$30 for best tub of butter, and \$100 for best heavy draft, agricultural or general-purpose team. The dates are August 4 and 5. H. W. Dayton is secretary and manager.

### VANCOUVER EXHIBITION

Preparations are well under way for a big exhibition at Vancouver, to be opened on Monday, August 15. On Tuesday the formal opening includes dedication of grounds and buildings by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The usual attractions will be provided. Horses, races, and band music will be particularly interesting. A parade of live stock is arranged for every day at 2 p. m. Manager Roy has been busy, and promises something good.

The United Farmers of Alberta and representatives of the boards of trade of the Pacific province will hold a conference to discuss the interchange of commodities and improve trade relations between the provinces. The first meeting of the British Columbia Poultry Association, called by M. A. Jull, also will be held during the show.

### CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

The next census of agriculture will be taken under date of 1st June, 1911.

The area, product and value of field crops harvested in 1910 will be enumerated for fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn for husking, buckwheat, beans, peas, flax, mixed grains, hay and clover, alfalfa or lucerne, corn for forage, other forage crops, turnips, mangolds, sugar beets, other field roots, tobacco and hops; and grass seed, red clover seed and alsike clover seed will be enumerated for product and value.

Grain and other field crops for the harvest of 1911 will be taken by areas only, as none of these crops will be ripe at the taking of the census. The products of these crops will be gathered later in the year from the reports of correspondents.

Animals and animal products, also under the head of agriculture, will include the number of horses three years old and over, horses under three years, milch cows, other horned or

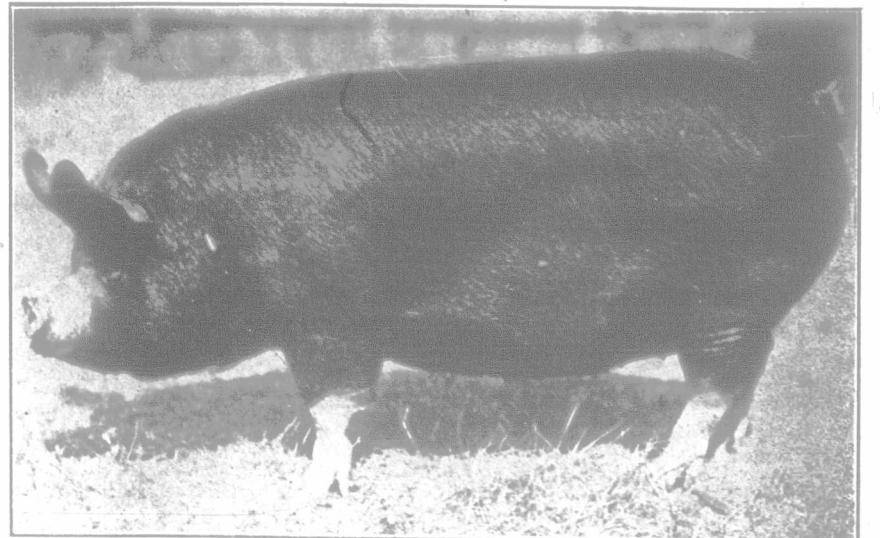
### WHEAT CONDITIONS ABROAD

Cereal harvest, practically finished in North Africa in June, has in its northward progress reached the southern latitudes of the extensive grain areas of Europe. On that continent during this and the two succeeding months harvesting operations will, in the natural course of events, gradually extend over an expanse of upward of 120 million acres of wheat, 100 million acres of rye, 80 million acres of oats, and about 45 million acres of barley—the four crops occupying a total surface the vast extent of which is reflected in the fact that it is between three and four times the combined acreage under the same crops in the United States.

Over the greater part of Europe the cereals during June were passing through a critical period of development—the stages from heading to maturity—when popular interest in the bounteousness of the approaching harvest is always acute, and adverse weather is exceptionally prone to be regarded as a portent of calamity. The month was, for the season, unusually tempestuous; from more or less extensive localities in practically every country came, on divers occasions, reports of beating storms of rain or hail which, practically in Italy, Hungary, the Balkan States, and parts of Russia, laid the more mature grains over considerable areas. These conditions at the time of their occurrence gave rise to rather sensational reports of losses. It is now realized, however, that damage of this character is not wholly irremediable, and subsequent fine weather in some of the most seriously affected States has inspired hope that, in quantity at least, the former excellent prospects may not have been materially impaired.

Excepting the efforts of storms, agriculture has in general made the progress expected at this season. In France, however, winter cereals continue in a backward state, and the highest expectations are for only a moderate crop of wheat. In Germany a rather prolonged dry spell, now broken, seems to have had no particularly serious effects. Drought has also been repeatedly reported from the Don and Volga regions of Russia. Most countries have had an ample sufficiency of moisture, and under its influence the spring-sown crops have flourished almost everywhere.

Great Britain.—In the rather disheartening agricultural outlook during the greater part of the spring now shows great betterment. Plentiful sunshine and opportune rains in late May and June have infused new vigor into belated vegetation, and the healthful color of both autumn and spring-sown crops gives the landscape everywhere an aspect of varying degrees of prosperity. Of the cereals, barley looks the best, growth in some localities being so rank as to cause apprehension in the event of heavy falls of rain. Oats in several districts has suffered from ravages of the wireworm, and the total yield will probably be affected. Wheat, the winter variety of which is believed to cover only about nine-tenths the usual area, has lately made good progress, the chief complaint being the Russia.—Crops, as a whole, have made fairly seasonable progress, although in many localities they have suffered from various extremes and vicissitudes of weather. In the south-



T. A. COX'S CHAMPION BERKSHIRE SOW