

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLVI

Winnipeg, Canada, August 17, 1910

No. 934



At your service "Sir-Anywhere"

YOU must analyze the parts of our No. 1317 Telephone Set to fully appreciate its superiority. For example, a farm phone demands an extra loud gong—you're liable to be quite a piece away when it rings, and it's of little use unless you always hear it. The gong we use is made of brass—a big one—and produces fully 50% more noise than any other gong for farm use. The gong posts are mounted directly on the ringer frame, so that even the warping of the instrument cannot change the adjustment.

Our Newly Designed No. 1317 Type Telephone Set

is also equipped with our new type No. 38 ringer—a very sensitive and efficient ringer, operating with only one-third to one-fourth the current required for other ringers in use on farm phones. The cabinet or wooden part of this telephone is the very finest quality, and finish of quartered-sawed oak—in point of mere appearance this instrument is an ornament to any wall. Of course, this means nothing, unless the service it gives is of the very best; but, consistent with satisfactory service, good appearance is always desirable.

THAT'S what a telephone says to every man on whose wall it hangs. It's a good servant—is a telephone—a mighty good servant, and always ready and waiting for you the moment you want it. And not only is it there for business but it stands for pleasure as well. Think what a convenience—what a deal of comfort—it would be for you in the long, lonesome winter evenings, when the snow is piled mountain-high in every path and road. Or suppose you needed a doctor on one of those evenings—just suppose. Well, if you have a telephone—but you know the story. There's only one way for a story like that to end if your telephone's a good instrument—if it does not get out of order—if it doesn't fail you at the critical moment—in short, if it's a "Northern Electric." You save a trip to town—a long wait—a never-ending journey back—and—perhaps—a life. Who knows!



Write for Our Free Book

The whole story of rural telephones is yours for the asking. Simply tell us that you want it.

Ask us to send you Bulletin No. 1416, and let it tell you not only all about our telephones for farm use, but also of the steps it is necessary to take in the formation of a rural phone company. This book tells how simple it is—how very little money is required and places you in a position where you can go right ahead yourself in your own community

and organize among your own neighbors. After you get the book, if there is other information you want, all you have to do is to ask for it—tell us what you want, and we will supply you with every detail. Why should you not be the man to promote a telephone company in your own neighborhood? Write us today—remember, the story is your for the asking.



No. 1317 is equipped with our new No. 48-A generator—a generator whose efficiency is greater, and which will ring a greater number of telephones on a longer line than any generator on the market. Thousands of these generators are operating on lines more than 30 miles long with as many as 40 telephones on the same line. Indeed, in one case, on a line approximately 75 miles long, there are 75 sets. While this is, of course, really too great a load, it is of interest as indicating the wonderful strength of this generator. Consider this

And Some Of Its Principal Exclusive Features

such as the fact that the armature is normally short circuited so as to give it complete protection against damage by lightning. The act of turning the crank, automatically connects the generator to the line—and this circuit is again broken as soon as the crank is released. All magnets are made of a special steel so as to insure their retaining their strength indefinitely. Remember this is a five bar generator and fully fifteen per cent. more efficient than any other generator on the market—specially adapted for use on long, heavily loaded rural lines.



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"It's a Good Sign"

Yes, a mighty good sign, when our customers begin advertising among their neighbors. It signifies two things: first, a friendly interest in the welfare of their neighbors, and, second, warranted advertising, the result of absolute satisfaction in their dealings with us.

This much appreciated advertising by our customers, has had the effect of forcing us from our old home, and necessitated the opening of our new country warehouse at 610 Portage Ave., which has been specially fitted up with a view to enabling us to give our customers the most prompt and complete service possible to obtain in the West. We moved into this new warehouse on August 1st, and say, "Handling groceries is now a real pleasure!" Why, here by our new system, we keep all goods shut up tight in bright, clean bins, which retain all the original freshness and cleanliness of the packer, so different from the usual method of having half the goods in shelves, and the other half in broken boxes, rickety cans, paper bags, etc., all exposed to the dirt and dust and flies. Then, again, we have almost every modern convenience for the quick and accurate handling of goods, including a new weighing apparatus, the most complete, and the only one of its kind in Canada. All these conveniences, by reducing the cost of labor, enable us to sell at exceedingly low prices, the purest, freshest and cleanest groceries possible to obtain.

Yes, by reducing the cost of doing business, and selling at a small profit (made possible by a larger turnover), we will sell a select line of groceries at such a low price, that you will find it very expensive not to buy from us, so get in line with your neighbors and get the best that's going.

Tea, No. 138.—A pure India and Ceylon tea (black), noted for its body and strength. Will compare favorably with any 35c. tea on the market. 1 lb. 25c., 5 lb. \$1.20, 10 lbs. \$2.30, 25 lbs. \$5.50.

Tea, No. 67.—A blend of choice Pekoes, specially selected and blended to give the best combination of flavor and strength. A great favorite with our customers, equal to any 40c. tea on the market, per lb. 28c., per 3 lbs. 83c., per 5 lbs. \$1.35.

Coffee, Leader Blend.—A combination of choice old, well-matured Mexican and American coffees. A regular 30c. coffee, per 5 lb. cannister \$1.05. Per 10-lb. cannister \$2.05.

The following two excellent lines we bought up from one of the largest dealers in the West, at a rate on the dollar. They have gone out of the coffee business, hence the low price quoted.

Coffee, Montrose Blend.—A rich, smooth flavor, aromatic, mild coffee. A usual 45c. line. Per 5-lb. cannister \$1.75, per 10-lb. cannister \$3.45.

Coffee, Oxford Brand.—This blend will be difficult to duplicate, at any price. A combination of the most select coffees grown. Per 5-lb. cannister \$2.00, per 10-lb. cannister \$3.85.

Coffee, Green Rio.—A good line, per lb. 15c., per 5-lb. 70c.

The above lines of coffee are sold (in the bean only) thus giving you the full original flavor and strength.

Coffee Mills.—Chilled grinders, family size, 25c.

Canned Vegetables—

Corn, per tin 10c., per 2 dozen tins \$2.15.

Peas, per tin 11c., per 2 dozen tins \$2.50.

Beans, per tin 10c., per 2 dozen tins \$2.15.

Tomatoes, per tin 10c., per 2 dozen tins \$2.35.

Canned Fruits—

Strawberries, plums, blueberries, assorted, per 2 dozen cans \$1.15.

Raspberries, gooseberries, cherries, per half-dozen cans \$1.05.

Vinegars

Better value than ever and just in time for the pickling season. "Wilson's," you know, is the best brand in Canada, so will make no mistake in ordering liberally. Per 5-gal. pail (wax-lined) \$1.75.

Yellow peaches, per 3-lb. can 20c.

Pie peaches, 3-lb. can 15c.

Gallon can 60c.

Apples, gallon can 25c.

Canned Fish—

Salmon, fresh, pink, per tin 10c., rich pink, per tin 14c.

Kippered herrings, Canadian, per tin 10c., imported 13c.

Fresh herrings, per tin 11c.

Sardines, Brunswick brand, 6 tins for 25c. King Oscar brand, 6 tins for 70c.

Evaporated Fruit—

Apples, per lb. 11c., per 25 lbs. \$2.65, 50 lbs. \$4.80.

Apricots, per lb. 17c., per 25 lbs. \$4.00.

Peaches, per 1 lb. 10c., per 25 lbs. \$2.45.

Pears, 1 lb. 12c., per 25 lbs. \$2.90.

Cherries, per lb. 18c., per 6 lbs. \$1.00.

Prunes, small, per lb. 7c., per 25 lbs. \$1.65.

Baking Material—

Royal yeast cakes, per package 4c., per dozen 45c.

Hops, compressed, per lb. 25c.

Cream of tartar, pure, per lb. 28c.

Baking soda, bulk, per lb. 3c., per 9 lbs. 25c.

Cow brand, per lb. 9c., per 3 lbs. 25c.

Baking powder, Red Cross brand, per 1-lb. tin 18c., per 5-lb. tin 65c.

Baking powder, Blue Ribbon, per 1-lb. tin 25c., per 5-lb. tin 90c.

Chocolate—

Cowans sweetened, 4-lb. cake 8c., per 1-lb. cake 30c.

Baker's unsweetened, 4-lb. cake 11c., per 1-lb. cake 40c.

Cocoanut—

Schep's shredded, per lb. 20c.

Walnuts—

Shelled, per lb. 35c.

Almonds—

Shelled, per lb. 40c.

Lard—

White, 3 lbs. for 25c.

Compound, per 3-lb. pail 45c., per 20-lb. pail \$2.90.

Pure Leaf lard, per 3-lb. pail 53c., per 20-lb. pail \$3.25.

Macaroni—

Per 5-lb. box 40c.

Molasses—

Per 3-lb. tin 15c., per 10-lb. tin 48c., per 12-lb. wood pail 65c., per 60-lb. wood pail \$2.40.

Cereals—

Rice, Japan, 5 lbs. for 25c., 50 lbs. \$2.20.

Patna, rice, per 4 lbs. 25c.

Tapioca, pearl, 1 lb. 7c., per 16 lbs. \$1.00.

Sago, finest brand, per 8 lbs. 45c.

Pot barley, per 6 lbs. 25c.

Split peas, per 5 lbs. 25c.

Whole green peas, per 5 lbs. 25c.

White beans, per 6 lbs. 25c., per 60 lbs. \$2.45.

Meals—

Rolled oats, per 20 lbs. 58c., per 80 lbs. \$2.15.

Gran. oat meal, fine or coarse, per 7 lbs. 25c., per 49 lbs. \$1.60.

Corn meal, per 10 lbs. 25c., per 49 lbs. \$1.15.

Graham or Whole Wheat flour, 10 lbs. 35c., per 49 lbs. \$1.55.

Pickles—

Sour, Sweet, Mustard or White onions, regular 25c. bottle for 20c. Sour, per 1 gallon pail 75c., per 5-gallon pail \$2.90. Mustard, per 1-gallon pail 80c., per 5-gallon pail \$3.15. Sweet, per 1-gallon pail 85c., per 5-gallon pail \$3.35.

Laundry Soap—

Royal Crown, per 6 bars 20c., 144 bars \$4.30.

Sunlight, per 6 bars 25c.

Fels Naphtha, 4 bars for 25c., per 10 bars 60c.

Toilet Soap—

Oat Meal, Crabapple, Olive Oil, Hard Water, Glycerine, Old Brown Windsor, French Castile, Teaberry, per 8 cakes, assorted, 25c.

Miscellaneous—

Ammonia, regular price 15c; per bottle 10c., per dozen bottles \$1.15.

Washing soda, per 15 lbs. 25c.

Bulk starch, per 3½ lbs. 25c.

Clothes pins, per doz. 1c.

Sugar—

Crystal granulated, per 50 lbs. \$3.00, per 100 lbs. \$5.95.

Brown sugar, per 50 lbs. \$2.85, per 100 lbs. \$5.65.

Fruit Jars

This is where you get in on the wholesale prices. Order your season's supply now—next month they'll be higher. The Atlas Mason fruit jars:

Pints, per doz. 55c.

Quarts, per doz. 60c.

½-gal. per doz. 85c.

Tea

Some months ago, before the recent advance in the price of teas, we saw a sample of a special blend of very choice Orange Pekoes, expertly combined by that world-famed tea firm, the Joseph Tetley Co., of London,

Eng., owners of the greatest tea gardens in India and Ceylon. We were so favorably impressed by the fragrance and strength of this tea, that we immediately placed a large order for same, to be shipped to us in the original 10-lb. lead-lined caddies. This tea we expect to arrive in Winnipeg in less than a week, and if a 25 per cent. saving is any inducement to our readers, we will be sold out before the end of the month.

Special, per 10-lb. cad. \$2.90

Prunes, medium, per lb. 8c., per 25 lbs. \$1.95.

Prunes, large, per lb. 9c., per 25 lbs. \$2.25.

Prunes (Special), large size. According to the present market, these prunes are worth 85c. per 10-lb. box. A limited number this month at 10-lb. box for 70c.

Raisins, select stock, 3 lbs. for 25c.

Raisins, seeded, 12-oz. packages 7c.

Seeded Raisins, full 16-oz. packages, 3 for 25c.

Currants, extra clean goods, 3 lbs. for 25c., 25 lbs. for \$1.95.

Cooking figs, per lb. 6c., 30 lbs. \$1.70.

Candied Peel—

Lemon, per lb. 12c.

Orange, per lb. 13c.

Citron, per lb. 17c.

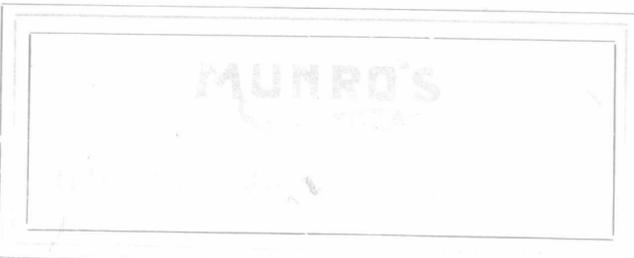
Spices

Every ounce guaranteed absolutely pure. 40c. per lb. is the usual price, but note our prices: Pepper, cloves, ginger, cinnamon and allspice, ground, per lb. 25c. Whole, per lb. 20c.

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Pickling Spice

The most select spices combined in just the right quantities for pickling. Regular, per lb. 30c. Special per lb. 22c.



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The seams of the *Majestic* are riveted (not put together with bolts and stove putty)—they always remain air tight, neither heat, nor cold affects them. The *Majestic* is lined throughout with pure asbestos, 1/4 inch thick, held in place by an iron grating—you can see it—and it stays there always. Air tight joints and pure asbestos lining assure an even, dependable baking heat, saving one-half the fuel.

The Great and Grand MAJESTIC Malleable and Charcoal Iron RANGE

All doors drop to form rigid shelves. No springs. Malleable iron oven racks slide out automatically, holding whatever they contain. The open end ash pan does away with shoveling ashes—ventilated ash pit prevents floor from catching fire—ash cup catches ashes.



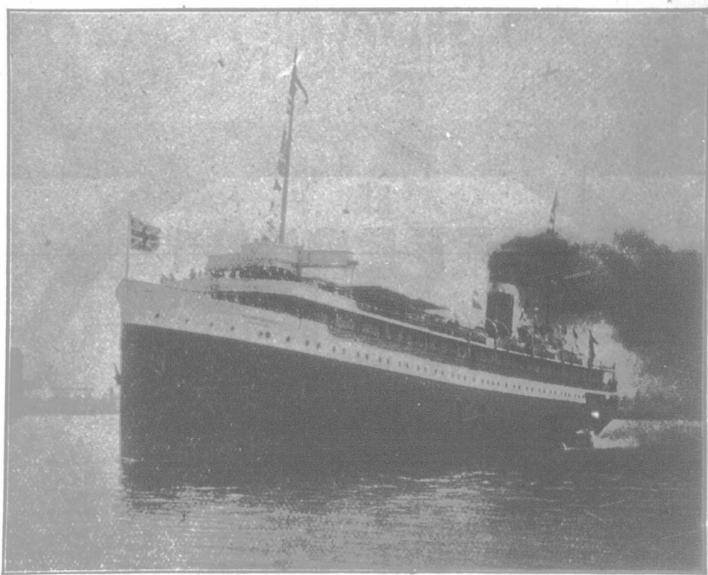
The reservoir is all copper and heats like a tea kettle, through a copper pocket, stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It boils 15 gallons of water in a very few minutes and by turning a lever the frame and reservoir moves away from the fire. This feature is patented and is used only in the *Majestic*. It is the best range at any price—a range with a reputation and it should be in your kitchen. It is for sale by the best dealers in nearly every county in 40 states. If you don't know who sells them in your vicinity, write us and we will send you our book, "Range Comparison." Everyone thinking of buying a range should first read this booklet.

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AND HOME JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL

Americans Leaving Canada

"Dissatisfied, discouraged, homesick and bankrupt, thousands of American settlers in the Canadian Northwest are turning their faces again toward the land where snow and ice do not come in August and where a variety of crops can be successfully grown. This is the natural result of the blind rush for lands whose main recommendation was their cheapness. Pictured in the glowing terms of the land-boomer, the semi-arid sections of Alberta have drawn poor but worthy farmers from their comfortable homes to experience the disheartening realization that time has neither mollified nor moistened the climate of that land. It is still a place where farming is fraught with difficulties.

"Although the emigration of homeseekers to Western Canada was larger this spring than a year ago, the tide has turned. Clarence J. Blanchard, of the reclamation service, reports that he has talked with a great number of settlers who are forsaking the experiment with Alberta irrigated lands to seek homes south of the line. Alfalfa and wheat have been their main crops, and these are not sure owing to the short season. The incongenial government, the high freight rates necessary to get crops to market and the long winter have been additional causes of discontent. It is reported that during the last nine months 15,000 settlers have returned to the United States from Canada, and the movement is increasing. These men have discovered that there was a reason for the cheapness of the land, but it has cost them dearly in cash and in hardship for their families to find it out."

* * *

This is what our esteemed contemporary, *The Breeders' Gazette*, gives in a recent issue under the caption "Canadian Settlers Disillusioned." It is a long time since we learned

not to consider seriously many of the "disillusioning" stories given prominence by daily newspapers; but when an agricultural journal of repute hands out such blackmail in a leading editorial it is a different matter. If the writer of that article had visited the Canadian West or looked up reliable statistics, instead of basing his remarks on a piece of "literature" prepared by interested parties whose pockets have been hurt by migrations to Canada, he would have tuned his words to a different story.

The "facts" for the yarns appearing in many newspapers and journals in the United States seem to have been furnished by a man named Blanchard, who is connected with the reclamation service in Montana. Despite the fact that half sections of Montana land have been offered free to settlers Canada has been drawing thousands each year. Railway companies and land syndicates, who are interested, have decided to put a stop to this rush to the Canadian Northwest. When it was learned that some parts of our prairie country had not been favored with copious rains it was considered opportune to open the "campaign."

* * *

But in the rashness of their frenzy they have so overstepped the mark that no one who stops to consider will take them seriously. Imagine what a return 15,000 settlers to the United States means! Families also would go along with the settler, so that at five to a family there would be an exodus of some 75,000 from Canada. Slightly more than 50,000 have come to Canada from the United States since March 1st, so that counting but three to a family the loss would almost equal the gain. Railways admit trains are crowded coming in, but few will agree that they carry as many back.

On the face of it the story is ridiculous. What are the facts? Commissioner Walker, of the immigration department, is in close touch with all particulars. His men have access to books containing statistics. A careful investigation shows that between January 1 and July 27 of this year, only 184 settlers have returned from Canada to the United States. To offset this and impress its insignificance, the entries show that from March 1 to July 27 over 50,000 persons entered Canada from the United States, between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, declaring they were Americans desirous of becoming permanent settlers.

* * *

The settlers who have come from the United States to Canada in recent years are not the kind that easily become "dissatisfied, discouraged and homesick." They knew much about the country before they decided to sell what they had and move. They knew that there was no guarantee that they would not meet early frosts, dry weather or hail is bound to evolve.

now and then. But they were satisfied that they would get bigger returns for their labor in a series of ten years or five years than they would get anywhere else on the globe. In some sections this year's dry weather has been a disappointment, but it has not sent thousands of our good Americans back across the line. They know that we have the soil for growing cereals, and they are already preparing for a bumper crop in 1911.

* * *

The distribution of this false literature through the United States will do no harm to Canada. It is a case of "every knock is a boost." Those who had thought of migrating northward will investigate carefully and find out from their friends the falsity of the base reports. When they look into the matter they will come and make number one citizens.

After all, settlers are not brought to Canada or kept at home by press reports alone. These simply direct attention and then investigation is made. The best settlers are those who come because someone they know has already settled and writes back: "Come on out; it's a great country!"

Hints at "snow and ice in August," and a "blind rush for lands whose main recommendation was their cheapness" sound good for the use of the disgruntled knocker. In the twentieth century, however, figures count. It is only necessary to look up crop yields for a series of years to decide whether or not the prairie provinces of Canada offer inducements to farmers. We have the land; we have the climate; we have the people—and we are getting more of the latter from across the line every year. They know there are "difficulties" and "hardships," but they are made of the stuff that can meet difficulties and hardships such as loom up in Prairie Canada and become prosperous citizens.

Inter-provincial Trade Relations

Better trade relations between British Columbia and the prairie provinces has been the subject of much thought and discussion for some time. The productivity of the virgin soils, augmented by the great influx of settlers, makes markets and marketing conditions an issue of growing importance. The United Farmers' Association of Alberta have taken the initiative in bringing about a conference of all the producing and consuming interests of Alberta and British Columbia. This conference is to be held in Vancouver this month, the object being to work out some scheme whereby obstacles in the way of inter-provincial trade can be removed. Whether or not the outcome of the conference results in the removal of existing hindrances, the betterment of inter-provincial trade relations

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 9

I HEAR FARMERS' GRIEVANCES MAGNIFIED.

I agree in the main with those who complain about the way farmers in the Canadian West have been imposed upon by divers interests—I mean I agree that there is ground for the complaint, but I cannot agree that it is wise to air grievances on all possible occasions. It has always been thus in a new country or in a new line of work. When farmers came to this great prairie country their minds were too much employed with doubts of a crop or thoughts of a failure to allow them to give careful consideration to marketing their product or to join in an attempt to prevent shrewder men with lesser inclinations to toil with their hands, from getting too big a share of the returns. It required many years to arouse the people to action. The same situation developed in live stock. Ranchers could produce choice animals, but they scarcely knew what they were worth, and as long as they made something worth while were easily made believe that their steers were not choice and that big allowance must be made for hauling them to a big market centre.

Everyone admits that these grievances have been such as to warrant the one most closely interested in complaining. But what is the use of "kicking"? The main thing is to work out a remedy. Conditions now are quite satisfactory in connection with the marketing both of grain and live stock. It would have been thus years ago if there had been more action and less complaining. The trouble was that grievances were so magnified and so paraded by those who claimed to have the interests of the farmer producer at heart that many imagined they had grievances whether they existed or not.

It is true that improved transportation facilities have had much to do with bettering market conditions. However, organized, intelligent and reasonable action has been the chief factor in bringing desirable changes.

Just the other day I had a talk with one of these magnifiers of grievances. He was tongue-lashing those "sharks" in the grain exchange and bemoaning the fact that they did not know how to treat the farmer fairly and honestly. He told about being "done" out of three cents a bushel on his wheat—and said that the same thing had occurred other years.

Now such men should not forget that there are honest and honorable men in the grain business. In the particular case referred to it was the farmer who was wrong. His wheat was of a low grade and contained wild oats. He thought he should get as much per bushel as a neighbor who farmed better and was given a higher grading. However, he could not be persuaded that there are honest men in the grain business. He had heard "Mr. So-and-So" say there were not, and he knew what he was talking about.

It must be admitted that years ago certain grain dealers took undue shares of the returns from the labors of the farmer. Gradually such extortions have been growing fewer. Under present conditions there is no reason why any man should not receive fair treatment. There are many firms only too anxious to do business on a reasonable basis and to pay standard prices according to honest grading. In addition there is a grain act that will protect all concerned if they go about it intelligently.

Grievances of years ago should be allowed to drop. The world hates a "kicker," and weaknesses or wrongs can be made right much more satisfactorily by united action along rational lines.

—"ARCHIE McCLEURE."

The Farmer Suffers Least

Who is most interested in a good crop and a sure crop: the farmer, the manufacturer, the railroad man, the merchant or the banker? The more I study the problem the more it looks as though the farmer is the best fixed to stand a

poor crop, and that it hurts the others more. The farmer loses less sleep over it than any of the others, and proportionately fewer farmers fail than any of the other lines of business mentioned in a time of poor crops. The farmer can get his living from the farm, can reduce expenses and economize in a way that the others cannot. From this it is plain that it is of vital interest to all that good crops be a sure thing for each year, and each of these industries which has really grown out of the farm ought to put forth their best effort to see that the farmer handles his farm according to the best that we know of farming.

A most wonderful change has been brought about in the last two generations. Then nearly everybody lived on the land. Now less than one-third of the people get their living directly from the soil, and the other two-thirds are in one sense working for the people who live on the soil. They make machinery. They make clothes. They manufacture their grains. They build railroads to transport these grains to the factory and other products back to the farm. So that while industry has developed into this complicated system, the farm remains at the foundation of it, and as this development goes on it becomes more and more necessary that the soil shall be made to produce up to its capacity.

A vast fund of information has been worked out during the last sixty years on how to manage farms, and institutions are now at work digging out more of this kind of information. Other institutions are at work giving this to the farmer and these need every support, as the products of the soil are going to depend upon how much of this information is made use of by those who do the work, and as we have seen before all lines of industry are conditioned on the amount of crops produced, so that such institutions as experiment stations, agricultural colleges, farmers' institutes and the extension departments are advancing farming as fast as their means will allow them, and in advancing farming they advance all forms of industry. So that they might in one sense be called "the prosperity makers of the nation." The wise men of this country have realized that and support these institutions from the national treasury to some extent, but do not furnish sufficient funds for them to develop to their full capacity, so that they have been left partly dependent upon the state. The railroads are anxious for more traffic and they realize the agencies that bring it about. They were the first to furnish money to run demonstration farms. This last year the Northern Pacific

Railroad placed a train at the service of the North Dakota farmers' institute and agricultural college, that they might put apparatus, appliances and instructors on the train and in this way bring the teaching of the agricultural college to many people who would not otherwise have the opportunity of getting such instruction which would enable them to grow larger crops and to diversify their farming more. The Great Northern Railroad at one time gave away large numbers of purebred cattle and hogs that the farmers along their railroad could produce a higher quality of stock and stock that would give them a larger return for the feed. In all these cases it was a business proposition with the railroad to increase the traffic along its lines.

It is well to stop and consider the great developments that have taken place and the new duties that this devolves on us, and also to consider what it is necessary to do in order to have this development go on and in order to bring it to its highest perfection.—W. C. PALMER, N. D. Agricultural College.

HORSE

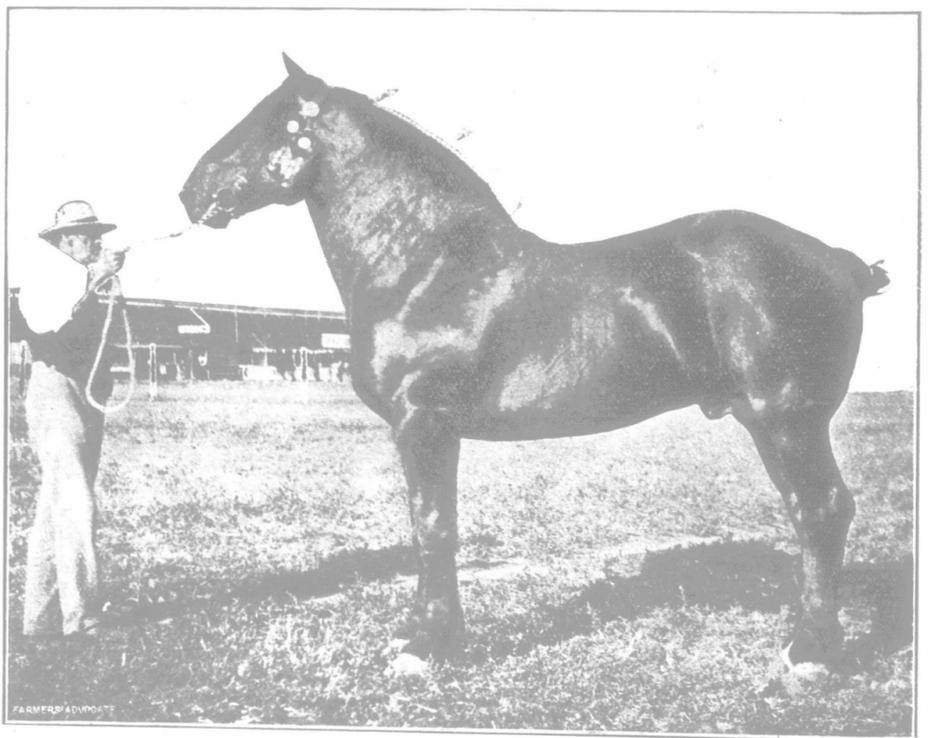
Raising Fall Foals

Discussion is invited this week on the subject of raising fall foals, whether or not it is an advisable practice for Western farmers. The letters published set forth pretty well the advantages and disadvantages of such practice, and are passed on without comment. As this question is of some considerable interest, and opinions seem to vary some, we would be glad to have readers who have had experience in the matter give the rest of us the benefit of what they have learned, or make such observations as they see fit on what is here printed. The prizes are awarded in the order in which the articles appear.

Difficulty in Foaling Mares in Fall

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Breeding the mares to foal in the fall is probably advisable, providing one has warm stabling and the proper kind of food for the foals. Raising fall colts has been advocated at times in this country, but very few horse raisers have ever taken the advice seriously. The trouble is not that as good colts cannot be raised in winter as in summer, but in the fact that it is difficult to get the mares in foal in October, November or



HARPOONEUR, FIRST IN CLASS AND CHAMPION PERCHERON STALLION AT BRANDON AND REGINA EXHIBITIONS. OWNED BY COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE

December, the months in which they would have to be bred to have the foals come at the right time. It is difficult enough to get mares in foal in the spring and the difficulty seems to increase as the season advances. Only a very small percentage of mares can be got in foal in the fall. That is my experience in the matter. Except for this I would as leave raise fall as spring colts. A foal coming in October or November, if one has a roomy box for the dam, a fairly warm stable and hay, grain and roots, can be raised as well and as cheaply as the foal that comes in April, May or June. Weaned some time in March the foal is ready to make best use of the grass and the mare can be put right out into the work. By the end of the second summer there isn't any noticeable difference between the colt foaled in the fall and the one that came several months earlier. But the trouble is to get them to come in the fall.

The great trouble horse raisers have to face is to get their mares in foal. This difficulty has been more pronounced this season than I remember ever having seen it before. The percentage of mares foaled from the spring and early summer matings is smaller than it should be, and nobody seems able to explain why it should be so. In my own neighborhood mares have been returning regularly to the stallions and I would judge little more than half of them are safe in foal. The trouble does not lie with the stallions, and does not seem to be with the mares, and yet it exists. In these times of high prices for horses a man can ill afford to have about half his mares miss each year, and yet this frequently is the case. This whole question should be investigated and it might be a valuable line of inquiry for your journal to undertake. The loss each year due to mares not conceiving runs away up into the thousands of dollars take the country over.

I have raised two or three fall colts, but for the reasons given have never followed the practice systematically. They came about October 1, and in addition to the dam's milk had hay and crushed oats from the time they were able to eat. Clover is better than prairie hay, timothy or the ordinary cultivated grasses, and a few roots, mangels or carrots, help to keep them in a thrifty condition, and fed the dam helps the milk supply. I weaned them towards the end of March and after that had no more difficulty with them. Trouble may occur through digestive disorders and unless fed with some judgment the foal may become stunted and "pot-bellied," but if he has a variety of foods, a roomy stall to run in, and is turned out every day, little trouble of this kind

is likely. The colt grows a thick coat of hair and is able to stand pretty severe weather.

To sum up: The advantages of raising fall colts are that the mare is sucking the colt when she is not required to work on the farm; the colt is likely to be as well-grown and developed when of working age as colts five or six months younger, and a man has more time to look after the foals in winter than in summer. The disadvantage is the practical difficulty of getting the mares in foal, a difficulty that is too large to be overlooked. It is claimed by some that it is as easy to breed in the fall as spring, providing the mares are in fair flesh, and that once the habit is developed in them of foaling in the autumn it is as easy to breed them to foal at this time as any other. This, however, has not been my experience.

Sask.

S. H. GRAHAM.

Breed in the Fall Mares That Miss in the Spring

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

It is hard to know what to do in the matter of advocating colts coming in the fall months. There is no doubt about there being many advantages, but it is just a question if here in Western Canada farmers are equipped with stables suitable for this undertaking. Furthermore, another difficulty exists in the fact that few of our mares can be got to breed in the fall months.

I have not had much experience with fall foals, but know several men who have had, both in Ontario and the United States—and I scarcely know of a failure. The only personal experience I had was with a common mare that failed to get in foal in the spring. I then bred her in the fall. The result of that mating was very satisfactory. The colt developed into a gingery, hardy horse that always looked well. Of course, one experiment does not prove anything, and, moreover, I continued rearing colts in the spring. However, your topic has set me thinking, and I shall take advantage of my first opportunity to have one or more come in the fall.

I should think we could afford to have mares foaling any time after the harvest rush is over. In fact, I generally can spare a team any time after September 20 or October 1. This, of course, would have to be worked out by the owner of the mares, depending on the horse help and the work to be done.

I do not think it would be wise on the part of farmer horsemen to neglect breeding their mares in the spring, but certainly they can

profit by doing more to try to mate in the fall those that failed to be in foal in the spring or early summer. After one or two foals had been reared at this season they would be in position to judge. There is no doubt about the mares being in position to rear better foals than when they are working hard in the fields during the heat of summer. Everyone knows that heated milk is objectionable to the foal, and such labor combined with suckling a colt is hard on the mare. However, satisfactory feed would have to be provided. In order to assist the mare in supplying milk succulent food is necessary. In addition, a roomy stall and thorough ventilation are needed. The foal, too, must have tasty hay—preferably clover—and reasonable rations of oats and roots that are easily provided. If protection is at hand during the first few weeks there need be no alarm about the youngster freezing. It is wonderful how he will keep himself warm in the winter weather if he is in good health.

Man

H. A. J.

Sixteenth Century Cure For Laziness

Referring to the enquiry of "E.-Sask." in the issue of June 29, a remedy for laziness recommended by Thomas Blundeville, in his book published in 1560, may be interesting to the querist and others (I am not advising its adoption):

"Let a footman stande behynde the hors with a shrewde (i.e. lively) cat tyed to ye ende of a long pole with hyr bellie upwardes, soe as shee may have hyr mouth and clawes at lybertie, and when your hors doth staie or goe backwardes, let hym thruste ye cat betweene hyr thyghes soe as shee may scratch and byte him."

Mr. Blundeville goes on to remark that "Ye weird crie of a hedge hogg being tyed straitly by the foote under the horse's bayle is a remedie of like force. Respiro, a Neapolitan, corrected a horse of the trynge in such sorte that hee had much ado afterward to keep him from ye contrarie vice of running away"—a statement not at all difficult of credence.

SASKWANIAN.

Favors Raising Fall Colts

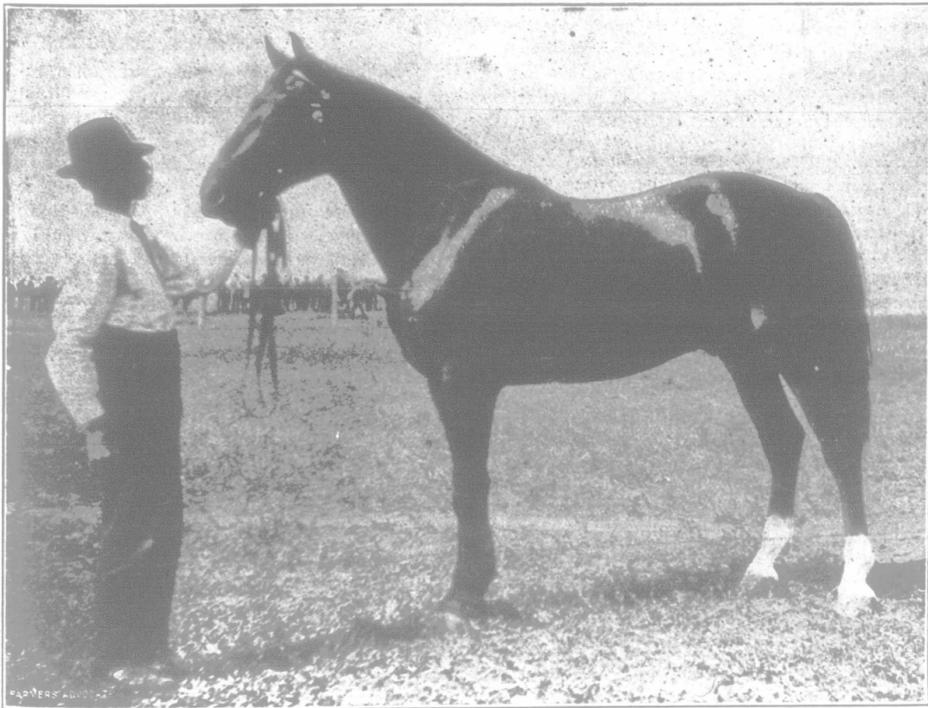
In a speech before the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association George F. Lee said the raising of fall colts ought to receive more attention among farmers than at present, and especially so where several colts are raised each year. Many mares, he said, are worked but little during the winter months, and could better raise a colt than in summer, when in the harness much of the time. No extra warm barn, and no more room, is needed than for the spring colt. The little fellow will get a surprisingly warm coat of hair, and ought to be out in the yard every day when other horses can be out.

It is best to have the fall colts come between October 15th and December 1st; getting them earlier brings it into the fall work too much, and getting them later makes it rather cold for the little fellows before they get their coat of hair.

Wean the colts about March 1st, which gives some time to get the mare in good shape for spring work. The colts by this time will eat oats, and when grass comes they can be let out, but teach them to come to the barn every night so that they can be fed twice a day. It will not do to try to carry a fall colt through the first summer on grass alone. Such a colt, well started, and kept growing right along, can be broken to work and will earn its living after two and one-half years old, which is half a year ahead of the spring colt, instead of a year behind, as some claim.

Another point is that a mare in foal, handled by a considerate driver, can better stand the work in summer than one nursing a colt and doing the same amount of work.

Some difficulty may be experienced in getting the mares to breed late enough in the fall, especially if they are thin in flesh, but when started, there is no trouble after that.



WINNER OF FIRST AWARD IN THE SECTION FOR GENERAL PURPOSE MARE OR GELDING, ANY AGE, BRANDON EXHIBITION, 1910. OWNED BY A. HOWDEN.

STOCK

The Yorkshire Show

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE).

The annual show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society is justly termed the "Great Yorkshire Show," and this year's exhibition at Leeds was one of the finest of the long series. The show was held upon an ample and picturesque park, and although the weather was not over-favorable there was an attendance of nearly 60,000. In all £2,818 was offered in prizes, and the bulk of this amount—£2,229 went for live stock, of which there were 866 entries. The entries in all departments were 1,740 in number. Some of the live stock entries were not forward, and their absence is accounted for by the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the northern part of the county.

* * *

In the horse section the largest number of entries were of Thoroughbreds and Hunters, and there were some capital Cleveland bays and Yorkshire coach horses. The stallions were the best class of hunters—first honors going to a fine, strong bay, H. Cholmondeley's "Berril." Brood mares were only a small class, and Miss Hignett's bay-brown "Diana," was easily first. "Diana" was first at the Royal. She was afterwards awarded the Hunters' Society's gold medal for best brood mare.

The yearling fillies were a larger class, and here Lord Middleton's brown "Sceptre" was first, and took the Hunter silver medal for best filly also.

There were eighty Hackney entries, but many absentees. In the senior stallion class the well-known winner "Flash Cadet," owned by Sir W. Gilbey, was first in a close contest. The Royal Champion "Antonius" was first amongst junior stallions. A fine type of brood mare with capital back and shoulders took first place for brood mare, T. R. Stork's "Bringham Nell." She also took the Hackney gold medal, beating the Royal winner, Sir W. Gilbey's "Gallant Girl." All three prize winners in the Hackney filly two-year-olds were sired by the famous "Polonius." The first went to W. Briggs' "Albin Ophelia"—second at the Royal. The two distinct Yorkshire breeds were good classes and some five carriage horses were shown. The champion coach horse for the fourth time was Mr. Stericker's bay "Breaston Prince." A Cleveland was second, John Lett's "Cholderton Luck's All," but he took the Cleveland championship. Some capital brood mares were shown, and a Cleveland was first.

The Shire section was better filled than usual, and 57 were entered. Many of the best breeders in the country were represented by characteristic specimens. That fine animal and London winner, A. Crandage's "Gaer Conqueror" headed the senior stallion class, with B. E. Everard's fine bay "Bardon Ruler" in second place. The junior stallion honors fell to "Wakeful Boy," owned by F. Farnsworth, and Messrs. Whitley's "Saltfleet Dray King" respectively.

Brood mares were a capital lot, and first place went to Messrs. Whitley's well-known winner, "Mollington Movement," by "Lockinge Forest King." The Duke of Sutherland's "Lilleshall Moss Rose" was placed second. Some useful fillies were shown. Lord Rothschild was the winner in all three classes.

* * *

In the cattle section there were twenty classes, and 218 entries, but many of the entries were not shown owing to the outbreak of disease in the north. There were many entries in the

shown, with hardly a weak class, and a large crowd watched the judging. Most interest was taken in the family class, consisting of a cow of any age with two or more of her produce in direct line of descent on the female side. Geo. Harrison took the first prize with his beautiful roan "Elvetham Ruth" (second at the Royal), and her two daughters. The second place went to E. S. Godsell.

In the aged bull class a massive animal, "Village Diamond," shown by the Duke of Portland, was first, beating the famous "Mintmaster," owned by Geo. Harrison. "Village Diamond" afterwards took the championship. First place in his class—three-year-old bulls—was taken by Geo. Harrison's "Prince Olaf 2nd" in strong competition, and also reserve for champion honors. He has been very successful this year at leading shows, including the Highland. The twenty two-year-old bulls made a grand show in the ring and were the largest class. First place and special prize offered by Shorthorn Society for the best bull calved in Yorkshire, in 1908, were taken by a massive low-set bull, C. A. Hirst's "Columbus." Second place went to J. H. Maden's "Rockcliffe Scotchman." The bull calf first was awarded to Geo. Harrison's roan, "Gainford Marquis." That successful Lancashire cow, J. H. Maden's "Magic Princess," was first amongst cows of any age, with Geo. Harrison's "Elvetham Ruth" in second place. These two cows were similarly placed at the Royal show.

Pigs were almost a record in numbers, there being 125 entries. There was strong competition amongst large white boars. Messrs. Purvis took first place. The gold medal went to a fine, large white sow, shown by R. E. W. Stephenson.

For middle-white boar above twelve months old C. Spencer took first and special, and Mr. Spencer took first also and reserve for special for middle-white sow above twelve months old. Sir G. Greenall took first with middle-white sow under twelve months old. R. Ibbotson took all the first places for Tamworths.

Berkshires were good. H. Peacock, S. Sanday and L. Currie took the first places. In large blacks, T. F. Hooley was the leading winner.

* * *

In the cheese section the exhibits were few and of rather uneven quality. Bottled fruit and honey made a most appetizing display. The buttermaking competitions were well filled, and some good butter was produced—well worked, evenly salted, and free from excess of moisture.

Considerations of space forbid extended mention of many features. There were 487 entries of poultry. A noticeable point was the preponderance of Hamburgs amongst the egg-laying varieties. One of the most popular sections of the show was the horticultural section, and the floral display was of high excellence, a veritable feast of color. There is no doubt of the success of this new innovation.

F. DEWHIRST.

Fly Remedies

Subscribers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE have had satisfactory results from the use of various fly remedies. Here are two mixtures that are recommended:

1. One quart of fish oil, one-third pint of tar, two or three ounces commercial sheep dip, and one-third ounce of carbolic acid. This was rubbed over the cows every four or five days. It kept away flies and the animals treated seemed to be comparatively free from warbles.

2. Another reader advocates a mixture of fish oil, sulphur and oil of tar, but does not give the proportions of these ingredients.

Registration Questions

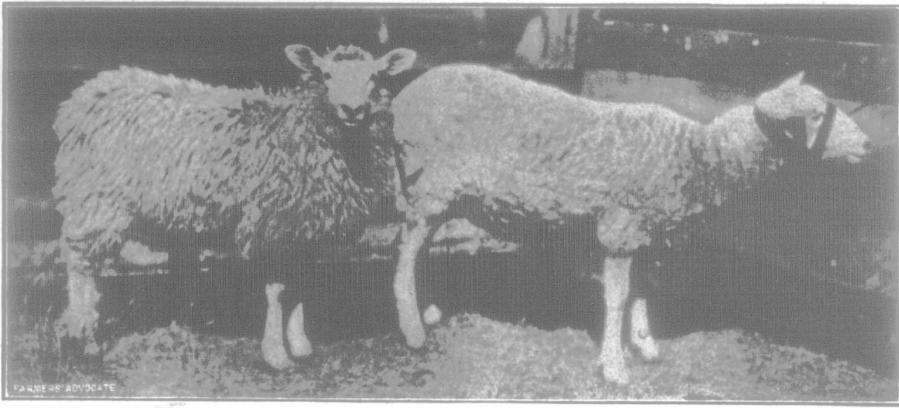
I have bought some Hereford cattle, and have a number of young calves ready for registration. To whom must I write? How much does it cost? What must I send in? We have the pedigrees of the sire and dams. Does it cost anything to get a pedigree transferred?

We also have a year-old Clydesdale mare whose four sires were registered. How would I have to go about it in order to have her registered?

A. S. D.

Ans.—Before you can record your Hereford calves, it is first necessary to have the sire and dams transferred to your ownership, if it has not already been done. Applications for transfer must be signed by the party or parties from whom you purchased them. Blank forms will be supplied free on application to "The Accountant," Canadian National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, from whom you may also get blank application forms free. Separate application must be made for each calf, and must be signed by the person owning the dam when the calf was born. Certification of service is necessary in each case, either on the application form or the transfer form for the dam. Full information as to fees will be found on the back of the forms.

In reference to the Clydesdale mare, fill in her pedigree on form supplied on application; have the last cross certified to by the owner of the sire, then take the pedigree to an officer authorized to administer oaths, and swear it.



IT PAYS TO USE A GOOD SIRE

This lamb, owned by A. J. McKay, is the result of a cross between a purebred Leicester ram and a common scrub ewe. It won in the mutton class for ewe or wether lamb at Winnipeg.

There were eight entries in the three-year-old heifer class and first place was attained by a good white heifer, E. H. Cartwright's "White Belle." The Royal winner "Augusta," was entered amongst the two-year-old heifers but was not shown. The Duke of Portland's roan, "Bletchley Queen," was easily first, with Geo. Harrison's "Ruth of Gainford" second. Mr. Harrison took the first place amongst the heifer calves with his "Gainford Dickson."

The Shorthorn Society's prize for dairy cow in milk, was taken by a Royal winner, "Brandsley Princess," bred by J. M. Strickland.

There were only four Jersey cattle shown, and three of them carried off prizes. The entries of Aberdeen Angus were good, but the score kept the animals away, only three being shown.

* * *

In the sheep section fear of disease kept many entries away. There should have been 138 sheep forward. In Leicesters, Geo. Harrison and E. Jordan, of Eastburn, took almost all the awards. In the Lincoln classes Henry Dudding, of Riley Grove, was a prominent winner. He took the Lincoln Long-wool sheep breeders' prize and championship for the best ram with his second prize winner at the Royal. R. Dixon, of Beverley, was also a Lincoln winner. There were excellent specimens of Wensleydale sheep, and the prizes were shared largely by the executors of Thos. Willis, and Lord Henry Bentinck.

Black-faced Scotch mountain sheep were a good class, and the awards were distributed amongst several prominent breeders.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

August 24.—Discuss the practice of stacking grain in the Canadian West. What are the chief advantages and disadvantages, and what are some of the important features of good stacking?

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

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

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

Fencing Pointers

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For level land a ready woven fence made of really good quality galvanized steel wire, of the so-called coiled spring type is probably as good as any. It must, however, be thoroughly galvanized so as to prevent rusting, especially where the wires are joined to one another. The vertical wires should have sufficient strength to offer considerable solidity, and the horizontal (coiled spring) wires should have ample strength, say No. 9 gauge. Such a fence well-stapled to cedar fence posts, at least 8 x 8 inches, set 2½ to 3 feet in the ground, well below frost level and 20 feet apart, should give good satisfaction. End posts and all anchor posts should be from 4 to 5 feet in the ground, and should have "dead men" (crossbars of cedar or big stones) set to help to carry the strain. Substantial poles to act as struts should stretch from near the top of the anchor post to the next post, against which it should butt just above ground level, and in addition to this a No. 9 soft (not steel) galvanized wire should be doubled around the anchor post at ground level, and carried, double, to the top of the nearest post, and drawn taut by a "Spanish windlass," i.e., a stick placed between the wires at right angles to them and turned round, end over end, so as to twist up the stay wires and so tighten them. In hollows the posts should be set as deep as the anchor posts, and "dead men" securely spiked to them, to prevent the upward pull of the fence drawing them out.

In very uneven ground a fence built on the spot is the best. In this case the posts are set as already described, and the wires are run one at

a time, commencing with the top wire (coiled spring wire, of course). To do this, the wire coil is placed on a horizontal free-running reel, when a horse hitched to the wire will soon draw it out. It is then stapled and the next wire run.

The staples must never be driven quite home with these fences, as a certain amount of freedom of movement of the wires must be allowed.

After the wires of this "built on the ground" fence are run, the vertical stays must be put in place. I do not like wire stays twisted round the horizontal wires, as the bending of galvanized wires cracks the zinc coating and admits rain, causing rapid rusting. If wire stays are employed I prefer them clipped or clamped on, whereby all bending is obviated.

The best of these built fences I have seen has wood pickets clipped on, one every four feet or so, by wire clips. These buttons should be painted. In fact, if the whole fence were painted its life would be greater, as all risk of rusting would be removed.

B. C.

W. J. L. HAMILTON.

Advice to Flax Growers

This is one of the driest years that North Dakota farmers have ever experienced. Flax on old flax lands has not only had to compete with wilt, but it has suffered under drouth conditions more severely than the crop can usually withstand. Many farmers who have sown flax on old flax lands find that the wilt in connection with the intense drouth has been very severe.

I am writing this to say that no farmer should allow the fact that there is only a small amount

This mulch serves as a blanket on top to hold in moisture and hasten the decomposition of the underturned sod.

It is not possible to give definite advice without knowing all particulars. The nature and amount of work done in preparing for crop will depend on how easy it is to retain the moisture and prepare a good seed bed.

Questions Answered at Lacombe

The following extracts were copied from a farmer's note book, being questions of importance that he had heard answered by the men who directed the excursionists about the experimental farm on the day of the farmers' excursion to Lacombe. Many of the questions and answers embody valuable information, especially to husbandmen of Alberta.

Q. What grass makes the best pasture?

A. A mixture of blue grass, timothy and alsike.

Q. What is the proper time to use a packer on the land?

A. Always after sowing, and before sowing if possible.

Q. What time should barley be sown to give the best results?

A. Early seeding of barley gives the best results. Our first seeding was made on May 31st.

Q. Do you advise inoculation for peas?

A. Yes, they are nitrogen restorers. They should be sown about April 15th.

Q. What variety of oats do you advocate as the best kind to grow?

A. The Banner yields well and is generally popular. The Pioneer does well, but is a black oat and consequently is not as popular. Banner oats should be sown about April 11th.

Q. Did you ever try sowing oats in the fall?

A. Yes. But the returns were not satisfactory.

Q. What is the best variety of fodder corn?

A. We are led to believe that "Longfellow" gives best results.

Q. What quantity of timothy seed should be sown to the acre?

A. Five pounds.

Q. What is your method of sowing grass seed?

A. Broadcast always.

Q. How many cuttings of alfalfa do you get each year from the one piece of ground?

A. Two cuttings.

Q. What variety of alfalfa is the best to grow?

A. We advocate the "Turkestan." It is the most satisfactory variety with us, though we have a Siberian variety under test which does well and is very hardy, as it will stand very severe weather—weather that will freeze mercury in a thermometer.

Q. In your opinion which are the best varieties of strawberries?

A. We advocate three varieties and in this order: Senator Dunlop, Haverland and Bederwood.

Q. What varieties of spring wheat have you for distribution?

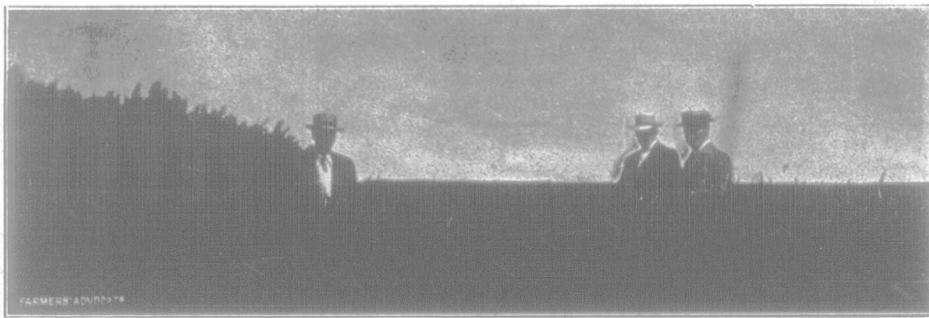
A. Chelsea, Red Fife, Preston and Huron.

Q. What varieties of potatoes do you consider the best?

A. There are several good varieties. Among the best are the Table Top, Ash Leaf Kidney and Rochester Rose.

* * *

The profits of farming must rest, ultimately, on the complete organization of the farm as a business unit. At the present time, with land advancing in market price, the average farmer is satisfied to play even, and take his ultimate profits in the increasing sale value of his farm. It should be clear, however, that sooner or later land prices will cease to advance, and for his profits the farmer of to-morrow must look to the marginal gain on the year's work.



WHEAT STOOD BREAST HIGH IN THE INDIAN HEAD DISTRICT THE LAST WEEK IN JULY. The photograph was taken on the farm of George Harvey. To the left appears one corner of the windbreak that protects buildings and gardens. The gentlemen are John Millar to the left and Hon. Mr. Motherwell and Mr. Harvey to the right.

of flax seed produced in the crop per acre to prevent him from saving the seed which does grow, for the flax plants which are able to withstand both drouth and wilt will produce seed which is of the highest value. Even flax which is quite thoroughly resistant during ordinary years is unable to withstand the wilt and canker under the excessive drouth conditions that have prevailed in parts of the state.

Those who have any flax which has survived under these very discouraging conditions should save every bit of the seed for sowing purposes, as it will be of much value to them in future years. Remember that it is the old story of the survival of the fittest, which is in action under such hard growth conditions.

Breaking and Backsetting

In breaking sod for backsetting, do you advise working on top before backsetting, or would it be as well to leave surface cultivation until after backsetting?—D. R. B., Sask.

Ans.—When prairie is broken in preparation for cropping, the object should be to put an end to all growth and to put the land in such shape that as much moisture as possible will go down and be held there for the following season. The methods followed differ according to conditions. In many parts breaking is done rather deeply and then no backsetting is required. Where breaking and backsetting is the practice the aim is to break shallow as early as possible in the spring. Some roll immediately to make the furrow slices lie close so that the sod will rot. Then the disk harrow is used, setting it so that it will form a loose mulch on top but not tear the sods to pieces.

DAIRY

Men Who Know

"I find the keeping of individual cow records very useful indeed, and would not go back again to the guessing method," writes a farmer who has tried both ways.

The men who just guess and who do not know what each cow in the herd gives during the year, often guess too much on the weight of milk and fat, and too little on the cost of feed. They guess that "Polly" is the best cow in the herd, but they do not know, because they have not weighed or tested the milk on any system. Probably "Buttercup" is far ahead of "Polly" as a producer.

The men who know the best cows in the herd, those who know which cows produce a large quantity at a low cost, are the men who not only get good satisfaction out of keeping good cows but they are the men who get good money when they sell, because they have records to augment the value. The men who know the poor cows by their records sell them off for beef and save time, and labor, and feed, and stable room, and bad language. The men who know enough to select good cows on their records of production are the successful dairymen to-day.

The Dairy Division, Ottawa, supplies record forms for milk and feed so that men can soon know what profit each cow pays. The question is not "What does the herd average this month or next, but what does each cow give during the year?" Each cow should be a "long distance milker." C. F. W.

Corn Silage and Alfalfa Hay

Neither corn silage nor alfalfa hay are yet in evidence in the Canadian West. Each year, however, finds more interest in fodder crops and it will not be long before dairymen at least will pay attention to corn and alfalfa. To show the value of these in the dairy stable, we quote from the *Illinois Agriculturist*:

At the Illinois Experiment Station it was found that good cows would produce 8,000 pounds of milk in a year when fed on corn ensilage and alfalfa hay. At the Pennsylvania Station it was found that alfalfa meal was nearly equal to bran when fed with a basal ration consisting of corn ensilage, 30 lbs.; mixed hay, 12 lbs.; corn meal, 3 lbs. and cottonseed meal, 1 lb.

At the Illinois Station alfalfa and bran were compared. The basal ration in this work consisted of corn silage, 30 lbs.; corn meal, 6 lbs., and clover hay, 6 lbs. Six cows were used, two lots of three each. Both lots were given the above ration. One was given in addition, all the choice alfalfa hay they would eat, and the other an equal amount of bran by weight. They were fed in this way for eight weeks, when the alfalfa and bran were reversed, and continued for eight weeks more.

In this test the results were practically equal, though the amount of milk was not a little in favor of the alfalfa. In another test alfalfa was compared with timothy hay, to show the value of alfalfa on our dairy farms. Eighteen cows were taken and divided into two lots of nine each. The basal ration consisted of 13 pounds of grain (corn meal, 3 pounds; bran, 1 pound); 10 pounds of shredded corn stover. Besides this, one lot was given 10 pounds of timothy hay, and the other, 10 pounds of alfalfa hay. They were fed this way for eight weeks, when the alfalfa and timothy were reversed, and continued eight weeks longer.

While on alfalfa, lot one produced 9 per cent. more milk than while on timothy, and the difference for lot two was 23 per cent. This difference was mainly due to the protein supplied. The milk from these cows was sold at \$1.30 per 100 pounds. During the test, the average difference in the milk produced amounted to \$9.80 per ton in favor of the alfalfa hay. If this average difference had continued for 25 weeks, the feeding season, the difference would

have been \$153.70. This would be 6 per cent. on the money invested in 51 cows at \$50.00 each. If two tons of timothy hay and three tons of alfalfa hay can be produced per acre, and if timothy hay is worth \$41.50 more per ton than timothy on the above basis. Besides the milk produced, the alfalfa had a much better physical effect on the cows.

Twenty pounds of alfalfa hay and 40 pounds of corn silage, with a little corn meal, gives nutrients enough for the production of 40 pounds of average milk daily. Cowpea hay will fall only a little short of alfalfa in this respect. It is difficult to find a cheaper source of protein than alfalfa, where it will grow well, and there are but two or three counties in the state which do not have one or more pieces of alfalfa.

* * *

A Pennsylvania correspondent of an American exchange says he knows of a number of cows that were cured of self-sucking by putting an old horse collar on them. In a few months, he adds, they forget the habit.

FIELD NOTES

Dates to Keep in Mind

Stock Show and Race Meet, Edmonton, August 23 to 26.
Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, August 27 to Sept. 10.
Dominion Exhibition, at St. John, N. B., Sept. 5 to 15.
Western Fair, at London, Sept. 9 to 17.
Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, Sept. 9 to 17.
Victoria, (B.C.) Exhibition, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.
Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., October 4 to 8.

Canadian Government Crop Report

The *Census Bulletin*, giving conditions of field crops in Canada up to July 31, was issued August 12. The report states:

In the eastern provinces growth has been uniformly good throughout July, and the percentages of condition have been high for every crop; but in extensive tracts of the northwest provinces drought has prevailed, and crops are reported in every stage of condition. The northerly parts of these provinces have been largely exempt from drought, and there the per cent. conditions are high. It is difficult to indicate fairly an average of conditions for the east and west which does not take account of areas sown and these have been considerably reduced since the June report.

Fall wheat is grown chiefly in Ontario and its condition for all Canada has been reduced by a relatively poor crop in Alberta compared with conditions at the same time last year. It is 84.63 to 76.53; rye is 85.20 in 1910 to 81.84 in 1909; peas, 81.70 to 87; buckwheat, 87.64 to 86.15; mixed grains, 99.61 to 87.23; beans, 84.43 to 83.33; potatoes, 81 to 92; hay and clover, 90.87 to 73.79; corn for husking, 84.30 to 82.86, and corn for fodder, 89.76 to 83. These crops, which are mainly grown in the east, show a high average of condition, affected only by a slight degree by reports from the West.

The average condition of spring wheat is 77 for 1910 to 84.57 for 1909, and of oats, 79.57 to 87.78 for all Canada, which is substantially lower than the averages for the east.

In the three northwest provinces the condition of spring wheat is 62, of oats 58.62, and of barley 63.60. The estimated yield of fall wheat in the country is 18,724,000 bushels, being 26.47 bushels per acre. The hay and clover crop is estimated at 15,490,000 tons, or 1.80 tons per acre, and of alfalfa 1.92 tons per acre.

Lethbridge Summer Show

The people who had an idea that Southern Alberta had nothing this year with which to make an exhibition, found a great surprise at the show held by Lethbridge and District Agricultural Society. Much interest centered in the grain and fodder exhibits. The good display of wheat, oats, barley, flax, alfalfa, timothy and other fodder crops is but a testimony of what irrigation and a productive soil will produce. Even in corn and vegetables there was a fine entry. The exhibit of live stock was well up to the standard. Over three hundred horses were shown and nearly one hundred cattle. Much interest was taken in a band of Spanish jennies from Old Mexico, shown by Walter Moss, of Lethbridge.

From the southern district there came many of the live stock exhibitors. Ray Knight, of Raymond, exhibited Suffolk Panches, Clydesdales and Shires, winning a number of the prizes in Suffolks and Shires.

The other Clydesdale exhibitors were Edward Hodge, of Magrath; J. Hanson, of Cardston; W. H. Harvey, of Lethbridge, and J. McLean, of Macleod. In the aged Clydesdale class, W. H. Harvey won first on Baron Sorby. McLean stood second, while Etonian, the last year champion, shown by J. Hanson, was rated third placing. Brimhall Bros., of Raymond, had out a good string of Shires that won for them seven prizes. Walter A. Jackson, of Macleod, was also a Shire exhibitor. Mr. Jackson had out a number of winning Hackneys.

In the Percheron class G. R. Reid, of Lethbridge, took first for four-year-old stallion; R. W. Bradshaw, second, and J. H. Kimball, third. The other prizes were divided between R. W. Bradshaw and Levi Harker, both of Magrath.

In the sheep classes, J. B. Ririe, of Magrath, cleaned things up in the fine-wooled classes. J. Crest, of Lethbridge, won in the coarse wools, and D. S. McCaig in the medium wools. The Lethbridge Farming Company had things mostly their own way in the Yorkshire, Berkshire and grade swine classes.

Death of George Mutch

Geo. Mutch, of the firm of A. & G. Mutch, died at his home in Lumsden, Sask., on the afternoon of August 12. Mr. Mutch was stricken with appendicitis during the week of the Regina Fair, and from the first slight hopes were entertained for his recovery. He was comparatively young in years, unmarried and resided with his brother, Alex.

Deceased was one of the best known stockmen in Saskatchewan or Western Canada. The firm of A. & G. Mutch have imported to the West some of the high-class Clydesdale horses for which this country is noted, including the famous Baron's Gem. Deceased personally selected many of their importations, and was rated one of the best Clydesdale judges in Canada. For some years, with his brother, he was closely identified with Shorthorn interests, when they maintained on the Craigie Mains farm one of the first herds of this breed in Saskatchewan. The herd was dispersed by auction in 1907, since when the entire interest of Mr. Mutch was given to the Clydesdale horse. He was for a time vice-president of the Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association of Saskatchewan, and at his death, director of the Regina Agricultural Association and the Lumsden Agricultural Society. In the death of George Mutch Saskatchewan loses one of its foremost Clydesdale enthusiasts, a gentleman and a reputable business man. Of this those who testify who knew him as an importer, as a breeder of Scotch cattle and horses, or as a friend.

Cartwright Show

The 28th annual exhibition, held by the Cartwright Agricultural Society, was one of the best in the history of the society. The total number of entries was considerably larger than last year. There was a very slight falling off in the number of exhibits in dairy products, which is perhaps to be accounted for by the fact that a large percentage of the farmers are shipping their cream to Winnipeg, and therefore, are not so deeply interested in butter-making. In grains, vegetables, domestic manufactures, ladies' work, horticulture and the children's department there was keen competition, and a full line of exhibits.

But the display of horses was the most notable feature of the show. More than 200 exhibits of animals, for the most part in excellent shape, taxed the skill of the judge, J. R. Scharff, of Hartney, keeping him in the ring from one o'clock p. m. to 7.30 p. m. The judges in cattle, dairy products and poultry were: H. N. Thompson, Sourisford; I. Villeneuve, Manitoba Agricultural College, and John H. Beavis, Crystal City.

Helping Saskatchewan Farmers

In order that nothing would be left undone in endeavoring to secure competent help for the farmers of Saskatchewan during the harvest rush, A. F. Mantle and F. Hedley Auld, of the provincial department of agriculture, left Regina at the end of last week and made their way to Winnipeg and thence further east to meet incoming trains carrying hundreds of men who had decided to assist the farmers of the prairie provinces to reap and thresh their crops. The two representatives will have a talk with as many of the new comers as possible before they get as far as Winnipeg and they will try to make arrangements to have them go where they are most needed. Despite "no-crop" talk Saskatchewan requires thousands of able-bodied men.

Discussing the crop situation with a representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Mr. Mantle said that the damage from dry weather was not as serious as was at one time thought. Cool weather and some rains have helped greatly. "However," continued Mr. Mantle, "a wrong impression seems to have gone abroad regarding the affected districts in our province. Some seem to think that the older settled parts where farmers are in position to stand a setback have suffered most. This may hold good in Manitoba, but with us the belt that has been most injured by the dry weather comprises farmers who have been there three years or less. The damage is more severe primarily because they had done no summerfalling

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Grain markets opened lower, but gained in strength as the week advanced. The situation rests now upon the foreign crop, conditions in Canada and the United States being pretty well understood. Live stock are being marketed freely without much change in prices. Hogs are getting a little lower, but are expected to maintain their present level.

GRAIN

Wheat was rather weaker last week than for some time, due to the more hopeful outlook indicated by the government crop report and a general tendency to rate the crop better than it has been estimated at. All news from this continent was bearish. The only bullish news of any prominence comes from France, where heavy rains within the past week or two have seriously depreciated the outlook. France, it is expected, will have to import heavily during the coming year.

CANADIAN VISIBLE.			
	Wheat.	Oats	Barley.
Fort William	1,768,217	2,095,133	183,388
Port Arthur	1,224,656	1,342,606	192,068
Depot Harbor		48,030	
Meaford	11,447	75,115	
Midland, Tiffin	65,102	1,103,899	4,387
Collingwood			47,793
Owen Sound	40,343	562,091	15,127
Goderich	148,310	216,702	66,802
Sarnia, Pt. Edward	16,299	49,041	
Pt. Colborne	103	205	5,134
Kingston	85,195	454,889	54,193
Montreal	742,553	740,877	110,999
Quebec	700	41,100	500

Total visible	4,100,925	6,729,688	680,357
Last week	4,352,945	6,918,701	729,902
Last year	1,155,760	2,101,214	143,594

European visible wheat 63,214,000 this week; 65,756,000 last week; showing decrease of 2,532,000. Last week there was an increase of 2,320,000 bushels. Last year a decrease of 3,700,000, when the total was 46,900,000.

OPTION PRICES, WINNIPEG.						
Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Oct.	104½	103½	105½	106	106½	106½
Dec.	102	101½	103½	104	104½	104½
May	106½	106	108½	108½	109½	109½
Oats—						
Oct.	41	40½	41½	40½	40½	40½
Dec.	39½	39½	40½	39½	39	39
May	42½	42½	43½	43	42½	42½
Flax—						
Oct.	210	210	214	217	215	215

CASH PRICES.						
Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	108½	108½	110½	111½	111½	111½
No. 2 Nor.	106½	105½	107½	108½	108½	108½
No. 3 Nor.	102	102	104½	104½	105	105
Oats—						
No. 2 White	39½	39	39½	39½	38	38
Flax—						
No. 1 N.W.	215	212	220	218	218	218

LIVERPOOL.						
Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	118½	118½	120	121½	122½	122½
No. 2 Nor.	114½	114	114½	115½	117	117
No. 3 Nor.	112½	112	112½	114	116½	117
Oct.	110½	110	110½	110½	111½	112
Dec.	109½	109½	110½	111½	112½	113½
May			112	113	113½	113½

AMERICAN OPTIONS.						
Chicago—						
Sept.	101	101½	101½	102½	102½	103½
Dec.	103½	104½	104½	106½	106½	106½
May	108½	109	109	110½	111½	111½
Minneapolis—						
Sept.	111½	111½	110½	112½	112	112½
Dec.	111½	111½	110½	112½	112½	113½
May	114½	115½	114½	116½	116½	117½
New York—						
Sept.	107½	107½	107½	108½	109½	109½
Dec.	109½	110½	110½	112	112½	112½
Duluth—						
Sept.	114	114½	113½	115½	114½	115½
Dec.	112½	112½	111½	113½	113½	115½
May	115½	115½	115	115½	116½	118½
DULUTH FLAX.						
Sept.	247	249	247	250	251	252
Dec.	235	234	233	235½	238	238

The August crop report of the United States department of agriculture was the most important feature of the market for the week. It was construed to be bearish, though it was hardly as bearish as some figured it out at first glance. It gave conditions up to August 1. The average condition of spring wheat on August 1, was 61.0, as compared with 61.6 last month, 91.6 on August 1, 1909, and 81.9 the ten-year average on August 1. Preliminary returns indicate a winter wheat yield of about 15.8 bushels per acre, or a total of about 458,294,000 bushels, as compared with 15.8 and 446,366,000 bushels, respectively, as finally estimated last year. The average quality of the crop is 95.6, against 90.3 last year.

Conditions in North Dakota are 34, as compared with 45 July 1, 1910; 93 for August 1, 1909, and 79 for the past ten years.

North Dakota is the poorest of the spring wheat producers, Minnesota and South Dakota both showing improvement during the last month, while North Dakota goes seriously back. The indicated wheat crop of Minnesota and North and South Dakota in total, as indicated by the August government report, is deemed as coming more nearly reflecting actual conditions than is usually the case. As to amounts credited to the respective states, there is more disagreement. At 72½ million bushels, Minnesota is deemed by many as too low, and North Dakota at 44½ millions, as too high. While until recently the disposition has been to place South Dakota at 33 to 35 millions, threshing reports from that state have been so favorable as to incline estimators to raise their figures a few millions. Threshing is progressing rapidly in southern and central Minnesota, and South Dakota, and has begun in places in North Dakota. Harvest is ten days to two weeks ahead of the average time. Some of the new wheat is received by mills and they report it dry, clean and in excellent condition to grind. All indications point to the new wheat making a strong glutinous flour.

The average condition of the oat crop on August 1, was 81.5, as compared with 82.2 last month, 85.5 on August 1, 1909, 76.8 on August 1, 1908, and 82.6 the ten-year average on August 1.

France—Broomhall reports further deteriorations as a result of unfavorable weather during harvest. Complaints from this condition are almost general. It is generally conceded among the best informed that the import requirements will be 36,000,000 bushels, and many estimate 40,000,000 as being certain.

United Kingdom—Cutting has commenced and indications point to about an average yield. Weather too damp and sunshine needed.

Russia—Latest advices report showery weather in south, which is unfavorable and arrivals are smaller. Outlook for wheat in interior is generally favorable.

Roumania—Outlook good and yield over last year. Harvesting is finished. Arrivals at ports are large and it is predicted this country will ship heavily this week.

Argentine—Drought continues in north, elsewhere outlook generally favorable and in many parts seeding is finished.

LIVE STOCK

Live-stock values are a little easier in most markets. Chicago reports heavy deliveries of low-grade cattle and a considerable depreciation in prices.

The drought is driving in the cattle from the north-western states, and the market is over-supplied. The report of the United States department of commerce and labor shows that receipts of live stock at the seven principal interior markets of the United States for the first six months of this year were less than sixteen and one-half million head, as compared with over 19,000,000 head for the same period of last year, and nearly 21,000,000 head in 1908. The shortage in hogs is almost 25 per cent., while cattle show a reduction of six per cent. and sheep of eleven per cent. In addition to this cattle recently marketed show a reduction in weight as compared with a year ago of 100 lbs. If general commercial conditions continue favorable, it may be accepted as fairly well assured that satisfactory prices will rule in all lines of live stock for another year at least.

This report is somewhat at variance with prevailing conditions, as it covers conditions up to July 1. Heavy runs of cattle are expected for some time at the principal American centers. At Winnipeg, good demand exists for the better grades of stock. Hogs are a trifle lower, though receipts are not over large. Hogs are likely to remain around the 8-cent level. The run of calves is lighter, and good calves are in demand. Good butcher stock of all kinds is in request at from \$3.50 to \$5.00. Business in exporters is good, and some feeders are going east. Buyers' letters to shippers indicate that not much change in prices for the present is expected.

Rice & Whaley report as follows on the market situation:

The supply of cattle this week so far was 2,500 head, 1,100 being direct for export, the balance for sale. Among the offerings were quite a number of good export cattle. The largest string of this class that has changed hands here this season so far sold at a price about equal to \$5.70 delivered, fed and watered.

The medium kind of cattle met with a good outlet. The supply of this kind was rather light and some sales showed a higher range than was quoted a week ago, yet our market is rather sensitive to anything like liberal runs and while we do not look for any increased receipts the coming week, owing to the busy harvest season, we would think that present quotations would hold steady to firm next week. We believe that shippers, who can get in some desirable handy weight butchers, will strike a good market next week, and we would also call attention to the demand for good weight feeding cattle. The stock cattle coming this season so far

have been rather light and they are the hardest kind to give satisfaction on.

Quotations as follows, fed and watered:

Best export steers	\$5.50 to \$5.75
Fair to good export steers	5.00 to 5.40
Best export heifers	4.50 to 5.25
Best butcher steers	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Best fat cows	3.75 to 4.25
Fair to good cows	3.25 to 3.75
Common cows	2.00 to 2.75
Best bulls	3.50 to 4.00
Common bulls	2.50 to 3.00
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up	4.00 to 4.25
Good to best feeding steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	3.65 to 4.00
Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs.	3.25 to 3.60
Light stockers	2.50 to 3.00
Hog receipts 500 head. The market has been quite active and the bulk of the hogs have been bought on a basis of \$8.25 to \$8.50. The Eastern markets are quoted lower, but while supplies are light we can see no reason for lowering of present values.	
Sheep and lambs, less than 100 head. Prices ranged about the same as last week. Heavy sheep \$4.50 to \$5.00; light sheep \$5.50 to \$6.00; choice lambs \$6.00 to \$7.00.	
Choice veals \$4.50 to \$5.00; medium and heavy kinds \$3.75 to \$4.00.	

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES			
No.	Hogs—	Ave. weight.	Price.
365	Medium hogs	225	\$8.25
42	" "	269	8.00
2	" "	190	7.50
6	Light hogs	91	7.50
Cattle—			
34	Steers and cattle	1016	4.40
22	" "	905	3.75
21	" "	1019	3.65
6	" "	1075	3.25
36	Steers	1419	4.75
20	" "	913	4.25
10	Cows	1097	3.25
1	Bull	1670	3.50
2	" "	1400	3.25
1	" "	1950	5.00
3	" "	1050	2.75
20	Heifers	1050	4.00
1	Calf	215	5.00
1	" "	160	4.50
9	" "	201	4.25
2	Sheep	105	6.00
30	Lambs	52	9.60
14	" "	75	7.00

TORONTO
Export steers, \$5.90 to \$7.00; heifers and cows, \$5.00 to \$6.10; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.50; butcher cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.50; bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.50; calves, \$3.00 to \$8.25; feeders, \$4.70 to \$5.25; store cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.50; heifers and bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.50; hogs, off cars, \$9.00; fed and watered, \$8.75.

BRITISH
Latest London cables quote ranchers at 12½ cents to 14 cents; Canadian steers, 14 cents to 14½ cents. At Liverpool fed ranchers sold at 12½ cents to 13½ cents; Canadian steers, 14 cents to 14½ cents; United States steers, 15 cents to 15½ cents.

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

Creams sour, per lb. butterfat	21 to 22c.
" sweet, "	30 to 31c.
Butter, creamery, fresh, in boxes	23½ to 24½c.
" " " bricks	25c.
" No. 1 dairy	15 to 17c.
" No. 2 dairy	12½ to 13½c.
Cheese, Eastern	12½ to 13½c.
" Manitoba make	10 to 10½c.
Eggs, fresh, subject to candling	16c.
Poultry, turkeys, per lb.	21 to 23c.
" chickens, per lb.	14 to 16c.
" boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to 10c.
" ducks, per lb.	16c.
" geese, per lb.	16c.
Meats, cured ham, per lb.	19c.
" breakfast bacon, per lb.	20½c.
" dry, salted sides, per lb.	16c.
" beef, hind quarters, per lb.	10½c.
" beef, front quarter, per lb.	7½c.
" mutton, per lb.	13c.
" pork, per lb.	13½c.
" veal, per lb.	9c.
Hides, country cured, per lb.	7½ to 8c.
Sheep skins	55 to 75c.
Unwashed wool	9 to 10c.
Feed, bran, per ton	\$19.50
" shorts, per ton	21.00
" chopped barley, per ton	27.00
" oats, per ton	29.00
Hav, prairie, per ton	\$11.00 to 13.00
" timothy, per ton	16.00 to 18.00
Potatoes, per bushel	60 to 75c.
" new, per bushel	\$1.75

Home Journal

People And Things The World Over

The Rev. L. C. Wood, incumbent of Singleton, who is now the oldest vicar in England, presided at the opening of the Blackpool Agricultural Show. He is in his ninety-second year.

There are now only 45,000 lace-makers in Belgium, as compared with 150,000 in 1875. The maximum wages paid to the most skilful lace-makers never exceed thirty cents a day, and out of 2,500 workers only about twenty are paid the maximum.

Dry in perpetuity is the restriction placed by the Santa Fe Railroad in all deeds to property in the new town of River Bank, which is to be a mid-valley division point on that line. District Agent Hobart says it is the first town laid out by a railroad to exclude saloons for all time.

On September 3rd, at Halifax, in the new All Saints' Cathedral, will be held the Canadian Church Congress, in connection with the bicentenary of the Church of England in Canada. Two hundred years ago the first regular services in Canada, according to the use of the Church of England, were held at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, where, after the capture of the fort by her Majesty's (Queen Anne's) arms, was held by Rev. John Harrison, and a sermon preached by Rev. Samuel Hesker. To-day the Church of England in Canada has twenty-two dioceses, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the bicentenary of its work in this Dominion is to be celebrated by special events at Halifax, Windsor and Annapolis Royal.

A fourteen room, two-story and a half house, built entirely of the lumber from a single fir tree, was recently finished at Elma, Wash. The tree was a giant Douglas fir, and was felled west of the town. It was marvellously straight and when scaled was found to contain 40,000 feet of serviceable lumber. The tree was cut into logs, the first butt being 28 feet in length. Inside the bark, the stump measured 7 feet and 9 inches in diameter. The distance to the first limb of this tree was 100 feet, and the total height of the tree was over 300 feet. At the standard price of \$25 a thousand, the lumber in this tree was worth more than \$1,000. Elma is in the midst of the great fir timber belt on the west slope of the Cascade Mountains.

Funeral wreaths cost even more than mummies to import into France, as two Italians discovered recently when they journeyed to attend the funeral of a compatriot at Nice. They took with them a wreath to which a ribbon bearing an inscription was attached, and at the frontier they were informed that the duty on this amounted to nearly five pounds. One of the mourners pointed out that the flowers were not artificial and therefore no duty was payable on them. "But," replied the custom house officer, "silk is subject to a heavy tariff, and this wreath, ribbon and flowers being lumped together for customs purposes." The mourners then decided to detach the ribbon from the wreath and to do this were compelled to return

to Italy. They missed their train and were too late for the funeral.

Another honor has been conferred upon Mme. Curie, wife of Prof. Curie, of Paris, who died in 1906, they having been the joint discoverers of radium. In 1903 they were awarded a medal for their researches by the Royal Society of Arts of England. Upon the death of her husband, Mme. Curie was offered the chair of physics in the Sorbonne, Paris, which she accepted. Since then she carried on her work, her most recent research being into the nature of the ultimate product of the uranium radium series, which, she believes, is very probably lead. The Royal Society of Arts has just conferred another medal on this famous woman for her discoveries in radium, which is a very high honor, the only other woman to whom it was given having been Queen Victoria.

Instead of getting out of the burning building, he ran from room to room rousing the sleepers to save their lives. The exit to the stairs was cut off by flames when he returned, and jumping from a window he was fatally injured. His short life was a record of saving souls and saving bodies. Many Canadian people were especially interested in the newspaper accounts that came across the Atlantic of the brave act, because they had heard him preach when he occupied old St. Andrew's pulpit in Toronto some years ago.

Happy Over Trifles

"It doesn't take much to make you happy!" is an expression dealt out contemptuously by Mr. Pessimist to some lighter-hearted soul, whose capacity for getting pleasure out of little things is a source of irritation to the gloomy observer. It shouldn't be a sentence of reproach, but a high compliment. The gloomiest of us could be happy over big pleasures, though, no doubt, we would manage to find some flaw in them; but it takes a big, sweet, joy-recognizing nature to get happiness out of small things. Such a soul will find honey enough to sweeten a whole day in a word of commendation for good work, a hearty morning greeting, a friendly letter. "Dear Mate," a husband wrote to his wife while away from home, and the happy choice of words warmed her heart every time she thought about it.

You might think that the people who can be happy with little cause will be miserable over trifles of unpleasantness. But it doesn't work that way. Such folk are encouragingly slow to wrath, and refuse to have their spirits ruffled by anything but the righteous anger that flames up at the sight of injustice and cowardice.

The Rage Against Decency

The rage the crooked man feels against straightness accounts for the frequency in American affairs that good men are murdered. It was for their virtues that Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were killed. The most recent example of this occurred on August 9, in New York, when Mayor Gaynor was shot just as he went aboard a liner for a few weeks' rest in Europe. The would-be assassin is a man named Gallagher, and it is no fault of his desire that the mayor of New York still retains a feeble hold on life. Gallagher had been a civic employee under the former administration, and bitterly resented his discharge when the new mayor instituted a drastic municipal house cleaning. Mayor Gaynor's chief loves are children and flowers, and his great hatred is reserved for municipal graft and rascality. The Tammany administration elected him to the mayor's chair, but it was with the distinct understanding that he was to be "no man's man" if he was elected. He hasn't been. He has brains and a backbone and the will to use both for the good of New York. Incompetents in the city's service, who were on the rolls through favor not ability, have been dismissed; grafting has been discouraged; the police department, which was notorious for its bad management, was thoroughly overhauled. Naturally, all this that wrought for the good of the city as a whole, upset the plans and calculations of a horde of civic employees and hangers-on, who had counted on as easy a time as they had formerly enjoyed. Gallagher, among them, nursed his grievance till it blossomed into murder. That is the story.

FRIEND AND ENEMY

My friend was perfection in my sight
And all he did was done aright;
I saw in him no flaw or blot,
When men assailed him I was hot
His dear perfections to defend,
Because he was my trusted friend.

Mine enemy was wholly bad,
I saw each weakness that he had,
I wondered what men saw to praise
And heard approval with amaze.
No worth or goodness could I see
Because he was mine enemy.

Yet I was wrong, for after all
In him I thought was wholly small
I've found so many greatneses,
I've found so much of littleness
In him who had my perfect trust,
That time has made my judgment
just.

And now with keener eyes I see
That neither friend nor enemy
Is wholly good or wholly ill,
For both are men and human still.
In both is much the years shall prove
That we should hate—but more to
love.

—MAURICE SMILEY, in *Leslie's*.

His Life For Theirs

It is a satisfying evidence that there is more to the human being than mind and body, when men and women everywhere, religious or irreligious, rise up involuntarily and heartily to do honor to heroism and self-sacrifice, even to the sacrifice of life itself. There was a funeral procession in Belfast, Ireland, the other day in which great men in Irish civil and religious life were glad to walk, and crowds stood in a pouring rain to watch the funeral train pass. A man had given up his life—not for his friends alone but for his unknown neighbors, and the people who needed him. The hotel in which he was staying caught fire in the night. There was little time for the first roused to escape, but Rev. McCaughan, Presbyterian minister, was among them.



Hope's Quiet Hour

THAT THOU MAYEST BE RICH

I counsel thee to buy of the gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich.—Rev. iii. : 18.

"It is not blessedness to know that thou thyself art blessed; True joy was never yet by one, nor yet by two possessed. Nor to the many is it given, but only to the all; The joy that leaves one heart un-blessed, would be for mine too small."

When we look at a life impartially, we can easily see that it is rich if it has given much. Who could dare to say that a woman like Florence Nightingale, or a man like Dr. Grenfell, lived a poor life? We all want to live richly, and the opportunity lies at every door, for we all have much to give. As Mrs. Browning reminds us: "The least flower, with a brimming cup, may stand, and share its dewdrop with another near."

It is hard to realize that the "mite" of a poor widow may be really "more" than the gold and silver of rich philanthropists—not only more in proportion to her means. A gift is great or small, according to the love it carries—and we all can give love. Many years ago a friend said to me that people were given other talents in various proportions, but that he thought the "talent of loving" was given equally to all. I have before me statistics to the effect that at least a dozen women have each given at least a million dollars to help in the uplift of humanity within the last few years. But these women have done bigger things than that. They have given sympathy and kindly interest to individuals. One of them talks in friendly fashion to sailors or railroad watchmen, another visits patients in the hospital with personal gifts to cheer them. Another "meets the girl strange to the city at the station, and starts her out in safety."

Now, we can't all give millions, but we can all do the far greater thing—give love. The millions will follow the love, if God should trust us with the stewardship of great wealth. But don't let us join the people who say, "I wish I were rich, then I could do a lot of good with the money." That is to imply that only those who have the command of great wealth can do great good. Could our Lord and His Apostles have helped the world more if they had been rich in silver and gold? I am sure it was quite the other way, and that God made no mistake when He chose, not only poor men, but men who had little education or worldly influence, to be the strong foundations of His Church. Character is so tremendous in its power and influence, that the power of wealth and education shrink in comparison. All through the ages we see that God has chosen things which are despised of men, to conquer the things which seem to be mighty—that no flesh should glory in His presence.

"Whatever may lie beyond us,
The lesson this earth doth give,
Is learn how to love divinely,
And then you have learned to live."

And, if we love not the brother whom we have seen, how can we love the brother we have not seen? In our eagerness to do great things for the world, let us never push aside, as of little consequence, the duties God has put into our hands. In a modern novel, a character is described as one of those who "work mechanically on fixed lines, and seem, as a rule, to miss

the pith of life." She was kind when she remembered the people who lived with her, but her heart was "in her escritoire, with her list of Bible classes, and servants' choral unions, and the long roll of contributors to the guild of work which she had started."

We all have to be on our guard lest our own pet philanthropic work should crowd into a corner the special duty which God gives us each day. Charity "begins" at home, and yet it must overflow the limits of home, if it is like the love of God. To shut all our sympathies within our own home, is to grow hard and cold and selfish. It certainly is not a true following in the steps of Him who had compassion on the multitude—a practical compassion—which soon resulted in an orderly supplying of their needs through an organized band of helpers.

Phillips Brooks declares that any man seeking to be holy, who does not set himself in close, live contact with the life about him, stands in great danger of growing pious or punctilious, instead of holy.

Most people in the world are working. Some are working only for pay, caring nothing for the one served, making their work just satisfactory enough to secure their own interests. When such a man passes through the gate of death he will be desperately poor. All the money he has worked so hard to gain must be left behind. Others are working to please themselves. But the glory of life is worn as a crown by those who are eager to give because they love. They know it is a privilege to serve. They feel that they have gained much when they have given much. Given what? What God has put into their hands to give.

A stranger once spent a few weeks in a small town, and one day he recognized in a store-clerk the usher who had looked after him each Sunday in church. He thanked the young man for his kind services, and was told that no one had ever before expressed a word of appreciation, though he had "ushered" in that church for years. A word of appreciation is something we can often give. Do we let a father or mother work for us for years without expressing any gratitude? Do we accept services from servants or "salesladies" as if they were machines, and cared nothing for a sign of human interest? A gentleman told me, not long ago, that he had often given his seat in the street-car to a woman, but he had never yet heard one say "thank you." A lady, who has been in charge of the biggest Fresh-air Mission in Boston for 25 years, told me that hardly any of the settlement workers, or other officials who came to make arrangements with her for sending parties of children to the country, returned in the fall to thank her for doing her best for the children's holiday. They paid the necessary money and that was all. Our Lord felt the behavior of the nine lepers who forgot to thank Him for their healing to be a very great sin of omission.

There is a "Crutch and Kindness League" in England. Each member has a crippled child to show interest in, and is expected to write to this child at least once a month. Think how many lives are brightened and strengthened by the members of this society. It is stated that there are over 9,000 cripples among the children of London. "Give and it shall be given to you," says our Master, "good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom." Those who minister to God's poor and sick, receive riches and health in ever-

flowing measure, God's crippled children may exert mighty influence for good by their cheery courage and trustful patience.

"Upon a crutch—her girlish face
Alight with love and tender grace—
Laughing, she limps from place to place,

Upon a crutch,
And you and I, who journey through
A rose-leaf world of dawn and dew,
We cry to Heaven overmuch,
We rail and frown at fate, while she
And many more in agony
Are brave and patient, strong and true,

Upon a crutch."

Those lines were written by Robert Loveman. His name is inspiring, as well as his words. God's riches are free, and yet our Lord counsels us to "buy" from Him that we may be rich. The pearl of great price is a gift, and yet the man who found it "sold all that he had" in order to "buy" it. We must scatter the grain broadcast to gain a bountiful harvest. We must give ourselves, with all that we have, to God's service before He can give us gold that will stand the fire. "He that grasps loses," say the Chinese.

DORA FARNCOMB.

PROBATION IN ALBERTA

"I believe in children," says Theodore Roosevelt, "good, healthy children and plenty of them."

Yes, we believe in children. We believe, too, that given the proper care and environment, one hundred per cent. of all our children would evolve into citizens who would sing "The Maple Leaf Forever" with such gusto as to infuse a still broader meaning into Canadian nationalism.

Our equipment to meet the needs of neglected children is outlined in the Alberta Children's Protection Act of 1909. Last year children of various nationalities came before this department, ranging all the way from the overgrown boy of sixteen to the bottle-fed baby. The boy between ten and fourteen presents a more perplexing problem than at any other age. Handle him rightly and he becomes steady, industrious, trustworthy!

It is not necessary to tell you that the best brain and brawn of Canada was produced on the farm. The country boy as a rule knows how to mind his own business, but take it in our young towns, villages and growing cities, with so many hours in school or shop and then with no cows to milk, no favorite horse to feed and caress, the boy seeks diversion elsewhere. We do not put enough stress on the soil and animal friends as strong moral agents.

There are a hundred ways of killing time and twisting the natural bent of healthy normal development. The boy usually means right. We work on this. When we have reason to believe that he has need of a firm hand we turn him over to a probation officer, who is a genial, sound-hearted man, who having been a boy himself, understands boys, makes them his companions, joins in their interests and guides and directs them when they require it. The boys get the habit of coming to him and presently their companions follow suit.

Now the prime requisite of the probation officer is that he have experience enough to know and brain enough to see the natural good in the boy whether anyone else sees it or not. He draws the picture of the boy's possibilities and once a week at least, sometimes oftener, they meet to see how this picture is filling in, to cheer the boy up if he is discouraged, to warn him if necessary, but constantly to keep in view the good copy that the boy may work to that end.

It is also the duty of the probation officer to meet first offenders—the boy who is committed for theft, burglary or forgery, which last may have been inspired from some detailed newspaper account of similar crime. Then there is the vagrant to deal with, the incorrigible, and the boy who is not altogether to blame for the traits passed on to him by a succession of worthless ancestors.

Out of some 300 and odd probationers enrolled last year it was necessary to send only three to the Industrial School. Such is the success of standing the boy

on his honor, having faith in him and giving him the right direction where his own lack of experience might lead his footsteps from the road to uprightness and honest industry.

Probation is merely judicious prevention. The majority of children put under this system are never heard of again in the way of giving trouble. There is no publicity, no reflection connected with such a measure, and the results are to the everlasting good and advantage of the boy, who just needs to be steadiest.

You know how death and misfortune may leave any child dependent. We find suitable homes for such. Very often the man and the woman with an empty cot want us to fill it with some babe they can love as their own. Many calls come from childless homes and from homes where the girls and boys have married and gone. All applicants fill out our formal blanks, giving references. We hear what the references have to say and even investigate the homes for ourselves when necessary. All applications are filed and in so far as possible in their proper turn we endeavor to put the right child in the right home.

In fact, when a boy's home cannot give him the correct and necessary moral training we often place him in a foster home and find that he is in his right element. We have placed one boy in as many as half a dozen homes before he was in the right soil. But this is the exception. It is not much use placing a mechanical boy on a farm, nor trying to make a boy who wants to work with horses, sit all day on a tailor's bench. As a rule the children and foster parents are so well satisfied with each other that neither could be induced to change. You would hardly believe how little girls who have been given over to the care of this department, are welcomed in the homes of the West.

Where do we keep children we have picked up until we find suitable homes for them? In the various children's shelters throughout the province, superintended by the Children's Aid Societies. We also have arrangements with the Salvation Army and other organizations and persons where Children's Aid Societies have not been formed. Our matrons do their best to mother the little transients and regularly visit all foster homes to report on the children and the homes.

In connection with this work, an agent looks after the children who are dodging school and missing the greatest opportunity of their lives. In our larger cities we require our newsboys and bootblacks to wear badges, just the same as cabmen, and in this way we keep pretty well in touch with these busy youngsters. It would be impossible, however, to carry on the work of probation without the able co-operation of the R. N. W. M. Police and the various municipal police officers of the province.

The woman who invites young people to visit her children in the home and gives them an environment of music, wholesome literature and wise companionship is carrying out a similar line of distinctly preventive work, and the more of such work there is done in the home, the less will there be for the state.

—Supt. of Neglected Children in Alberta.

OF FLOWERS

There were no roses till the first child died,
No violets nor balmy-breathed heart's-ease,
No heliotropes nor buds so dear to bees,
The fragrant honeysuckle, no gold-eyed
And lowly dandelion, nor stretching wide,
Clover and cowslip cups, like rival seas,
Meeting and parting as the young spring breeze
Runs giddy races playing seek and hide.
For all flowers died when Eve left Paradise;
And all the world was flowerless awhile,
Until a little child was laid in earth;
Then from its grave grew violets for its eyes,
And from its lips rose petals for its smile,
And so all flowers from that child's death took birth.

—MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN.

The Ingle Nook

SWEET PEAS

Where bees are droning all day long
And happy robins call,
Sweet peas are nodding in the breeze
Along the garden wall.
Pale blossoms, pink and lavender,
With buds like little pearls,
They bring me thoughts of other years
And prim, old-fashioned girls.

Their frocks of frilly calico
Were just that tint of blue,
Their bonnets with the ruffled capes,
That faded lilac too;
Sweet peas, along the garden wall,
You are the souls I know,
Of Hetty, Hannah, Ruth and Rose,
Who died so long ago.

—MINNA IRVING.

BABY'S FIRST SHORT OUTFIT

ONE SIZE.

Baby's first short clothes mark an important step in his development and are apt to mean quite as much consideration as has done the little layette of the earlier period. Illustrated are all the essential garments, each of which is carefully cut and designed with the special needs of the active infant in mind. The under garments are comfortable and roomy without being bulky and are so arranged as not to bind the tender little body, while the dress, the wrapper and the coat are each admirable in its own way.

No. 1 shows a coat with shoulder cape and comfortably full sleeves that is adapted to all materials in vogue for garments of the sort. For warm weather it would be appropriate made from pique or even the thinner lawn or muslin over a thin silk lining or of light weight cashmere, while for the cooler weather, bedford cord, henrietta cloth, heavy ribbed silk and similar materials are in vogue. To make it will be required 3 3/4 yards of material 21, 1 1/2 yards 44, or 1 1/2 yards 52 inches wide.

No. 2 shows a practical and altogether desirable little wrapper that can be made from flannel or flannelette and which will be found exceedingly useful to slip on over the night-gown. It is made with fronts and back that are tucked at the neck edges and is buttoned all the way down the front, a fact which makes it exceedingly easy to put on and off. A little roll-over collar finishes the neck and the edges can be either stitched with belding silk or embroidered with some fancy stitching as liked. The quantity of material required is 1 1/2 yards 27, 1 1/2 yards 36, or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards of insertion and 1 1/2 yards of edging.

No. 3 shows a pretty little dress with a pointed yoke. In the illustration the material is Persian lawn while the yoke is daintily embroidered by hand and there is a finish of lace insertion and edging, but the dress will be found suited to all the materials in vogue for the baby's dresses and can be made plain and simple for morning or more elaborate and designed for afternoon wear, as it is trimmed in one way or another. The dress portion is made in one piece, an opening being cut at the centre back. It is gathered and joined to the pointed yoke and the bishop sleeves are finished with straight, narrow bands. The quantity of material required is 2 yards 36 inches wide with 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for the yoke if contrasting material is used, 1 1/2 yards of edging.

No. 4 shows a little Dutch cap that can be made from lawn, from silk or from any preferred material, and finished



with a ruching as illustrated or with any other trimming that may be preferred. It is made with crown and head portion and in this instance the material is silk with ruching of lace. The quantity of material required is 3/4 yard any width.

No. 5 illustrates a practical and altogether desirable petticoat that is made with a straight skirt and comfortably fitted waist. The waist is perfectly smooth and there is a belt attached to it at the waist line, to which buttons are sewed. The skirt is straight and gathered, finished at the lower edge in any way that may be liked. It is joined to a belt that is supplied with button-holes, by means of which it and the waist are joined one to the other. For it 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide will be required with 2 1/2 yards of embroidery.

No. 6 illustrates the best possible style of drawers for the tiny child. They are amply roomy, allowing perfectly free movement, while they are protective and can be made dainty with a finish of lace or embroidery. To make them will be required 3/4 yard of material 36 inches wide with 1/2 yard of insertion and 1 1/2 yards of edging.

No. 7 simply illustrates the under waist that also is shown in combination with No. 5.

The patterns are cut in one size only and the complete set will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of 30 cents.

AN AFTERTHOUGHT

Dear Dame Durden:—Here I come again, in a hurry this time or I may be too late, for I see I left out some of my other letter. My mind must have been at school with the children when I wrote it, but I will make it right this time, if you will please excuse me for giving you so much trouble to print it over again.

For Juneberries or Saskatoons, put one-half pound of sugar to every pound of fruit.

Cut rhubarb into inch pieces, then put half berries and half rhubarb and add to each gallon one pint of vinegar, one pint of water, one teaspoon of ground cinnamon or ginger. Boil all together for five or ten minutes and seal while hot. I wonder if any of the Nook mothers can tell me how to overcome the habit of repeating her words in a child. One of my little girls repeats her words sometimes very badly. She is nearly four years old. Not any of the other children ever did it. I will stop now and let someone else have room. Sometime I may come again, if I may.

PEARL.

MEMORIES OF OLD ONTARIO

Dear Dame Durden:—May I come again? It is so long since I have had a chat that I scarcely know how to begin, but every time I read the letters in the Nook I just want to write at once, for I can imagine I know the writers personally; one can judge people pretty well by the tone of their letters. Do you not think so, Dame Durden? Have we not had a beautiful summer thus far, not the wet June month which we usually have in Alberta. This year is more like the June weather in old Ontario. I see there are several who write letters here from that place. Here is my hand to each of them, for that was always my home until six years ago, when we came to Alberta.

How many would like to go back there to live again? For my part I am comfortable and happy here with my husband and children, yet my thoughts often wander back to old scenes and old friends there. We meet nice people wherever we may go, and the new friends may be nice, yet it is the old time-tested ones we feel sure of. How many have had a holiday this summer? I have not yet, but several of us intend going down by the river, put up tents and spend a few days there. I am sure it will be pleasant—just do nothing but rest and enjoy ourselves. Someone may like to try this recipe for maling rhubarb marmalade: Four pounds rhu-

barb, cut fine, add a little water, just enough to cover; juice and rind of four lemons; boil twenty minutes, then add six pounds white sugar, one-half pound blanched almonds; boil until clear. If you prefer use raisins instead of almonds. This is very nice. How are the gardens? Mine is looking fine now, both vegetable and flower. The sweetpeas will soon be in bloom.

My letter is getting too long, and will do well if it misses the W. P. B.
ALBERTA J.

WATER PLANTS WHEN AWAY

House plants can be kept well watered during a week's absence of the house-keeper, according to an ingenious Scotch device. Set a bowl of water well above the level of the plant to be watered by means of a box or a pile of books. Twist several strands of common darning wool together or braid them to form a long wick, and soak them in water. If one end of the wick reach to the bottom of the bowl, and the other hang over the plants, a steady drip will continue until the bowl is emptied.

FORTY WAYS OF BAKING BREAD

"In visiting Greece I was struck with the primitive ovens built behind most of the houses in small towns," says a correspondent of the *Baker's Weekly*. "These were like large beehives, built of clay, they were evidently solid up to the sole, then had the arched roof over, with a door at one side.

"They are heated with fires of straw and twigs and when ready for use are swept out, the dough put in and the opening stopped up with stones and clay till the bread is cooked. Structures like these are typical of the ovens found in many lands where men have had to evolve appliances for various uses from the materials they had at hand.

"Thus in some places we find holes dug in the earth and lined with stones, in which a fire is kept burning till sufficient heat is raised, the bread being then put in and a stone laid over the opening, with a fire on it to keep up the cooking heat.

"In these ovens, we are told, the South Sea Islanders bake their bread, fruit and yams and roast their pork, and doubtless they answer their purposes very well. In some Eastern countries fire is put into a large earthen jar with small mouth and sloping sides, the cakes of bread being stuck on the outside of the jar to bake.

"Then we know the old-fashioned griddle, so much used in old Scotch farm houses, on which scones, bannocks and oatcakes are fired. This is also employed in Scandinavia for baking the universal 'Flad brod,' and it is also in use in many other countries in various shapes.

"In Cornwall the old kettle style of oven is still used for home baking, the dough being laid on the hot hearthstone with a large, round iron pot inverted over it. Fire outside of this keeps up the baking heat and the Cornish 'kettle bread' is very good eating, indeed, even if it is a little puddingy in the center sometimes.

"Even more primitive means of baking have to be used sometimes, as when the Australian digger rolls up his 'damper' in leaves and covers it with hot ashes to bake, but still, all methods from hot stones to draw plate ovens are used for the one great purpose, to make bread, and the variety of means used for this end go to show the universal importance of that article. Regular bakehouses with proper ovens seem to have been in use, however, for hundreds of years, and doubtless many relics of them are still in existence.

At the time of King Edward's funeral a large crowd was assembled near Victoria station as King George was driving by to meet the Kaiser. "Take off yer hat, Johnny," said a Britisher workman to his small son, "fer this is the new King a-coming! I wouldn't like 'im to think 'e wasn't wanted."

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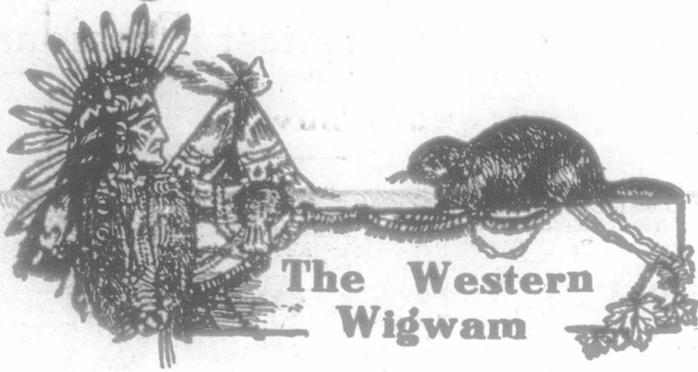
6702 Plain Blouse or Gumpie, 34 to 44 bust.



6711 Tucked Over Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 6553 Girl's Dress.



The Western Wigwam

TOOTHACHE FOR TWO WEEKS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I did not see my last letter in the paper. I received my button, and think it very pretty. I have quite far to walk to school, but I like to go very well. I walk three miles and a half.

The studies I take are arithmetic, reading, grammar, geography, history, spelling, drawing and writing. I was sick this spring and missed two weeks' school. I had the toothache.

HILDA WAELTI.

FULL OF SYMPATHY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I saw some of the members saying that there were not many writing now and I knew I was one. But here I am again.

I was very sorry to hear of one of our members getting hurt. She had a dreadful fall, and she must of had a lot of pain. I am always sorry to hear of such accidents.

One of our neighbors had bad luck. One of their boys got his jaw broken in three places, and many bad cuts on his face. And then their mother died. So, you see, they had bad luck.

I go to school every day, and I am in grade four. I saw one of the members asking how to press flowers, such as roses, without making them look ugly. I would like to hear, too. Good wishes to all.

CANADIAN LASSIE.

TRIED AGAIN SUCCESSFULLY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to your club. As I did not see my last one in print, I thought I would try my luck again. I received my button, and I think it is very pretty. I have three buttons, so I have to take turns in wearing them.

Well, our summer holidays will soon be here. I am trying for the eighth grade. I tried my primary music examination and passed with honors.

How many of the papooses like reading? I do. I have read a great many books. My favorites are: "Only The Governess," "Merle's Crusade," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "The Basket of Flowers." How many have read those? I have read a lot besides those. I will tell you the names of a few: "What Hattie Did," "Dora Thorn," "In Time of Roses," "Daddy's Girl," "Jessica's First Prayer," "Gipsy Marion," "Alice in Wonderland," "Polly: or The New Fashioned Girl," and "From Jest to Earnest." Well, I guess my letter is getting pretty long. As I have forgotten my pen-name, I will sign my own.

GEORGINA MILLER.

A FAREWELL LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Having seen my last two letters in print, I have decided to write one more, which, I believe, will be my last, as I am coming quite close to the age limit.

As so many of the members tell their favorite books, I won't say much about mine, though I am an impossible book-worm. Have read many, many books of all kinds, except history and poetry. I never could read poetry, for it does not seem to interest me. How many of the Wigs like to sing? I do, and oftentimes I go out by myself to some high hill and sing as loud as I can. Something, I believe, like the Indians do. Some day I hope to take music lessons, as I am very fond of music. Cousin Dorothy, would you print a story for me if I wrote one specially for the Wigwam? I dearly love to write stories. Do any

of the other Wigs? One time several of us girls in school tried writing stories for a prize, but I didn't win, to my bitter disappointment.

Now, dear Wigs, I am afraid I will have to bid you all adieu, and one thing I promise you, I'll not fail to read all the letters in the Western Wigwam. And, if any girl of sixteen years, or nearly sixteen, of something my own disposition, cares to write, I should be pleased to answer, but I would not care to correspond with more than one person, as I haven't extra much time to write letters. Good-bye, then, to all, and try to make our Wigwam a great success, even better than the Boys' Club. Good-bye, Cousin Dorothy.

COWGIRL ESTELLE.

(Glad to print your story. Send it along. Story-writers have always to endure those disappointments until they become very famous. Sorry to lose you from the Wigwam, but Dame Durden will give you a hearty welcome to the Ingle Nook among a crowd of other nice girls who have grown too big for the Wigwam.—C. D.)

A BEAVER DAM

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time, and he likes it very much. I enjoy reading the letters very much.

Our nearest station is five miles away.

I go to school every day, but we are having our holidays now. I am glad, too, for it is too hot to learn. Our teacher's name is Miss Mc—, but she is going to leave us now. We have to go three miles to school. My father gave us a little pony, and we drive him to school in the buggy. I have two brothers and three sisters. There are four of us go to school. In the winter time, when it is pretty cold, I ride the pony. There are quite a few scholars go to our school.

About a mile from our place is a ravine, and in it there is a beaver's dam. It was the first beaver's dam I ever saw, and I thought it very nice. They have dammed it up in three places. One day two boys were walking along the banks of the ravine and saw something different and went down to see what it was. There are a lot of people go down to see it. I have been down to see it four times, and it has changed a lot since the first time I was down. They did not build the dam straight across, but they built it in a circle.

Man. CAROLINE AMBRICK.

(Tell us more about the beavers, please. Couldn't you get a snapshot of it for our page?—C.D.)

AFRAID OF THE W. P. B.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was reading the letters in the Western Wigwam, and thought I would write. I hope this letter is not too long as it is my first, and I hope this club has no W. P. B., for my letter might find its way to it. We have three colts, but have not named them yet. We also have two dogs, and their names are Fan and Joe. I am eleven years old. I go to school every day. I am sending a two-cent stamp. Will you please send me two buttons, as I want one for another person.

I would like very much if some of the Wigs would write to me that live in the Western prairie, about my own age.

(One of the rules is that to obtain a button the person must write an interesting letter.—C. D.)

WONDERS

Suppose the earth should turn over, dears,
Some night when we're all asleep,
Why, wouldn't the water all be spilled
From the ocean so dark and deep?
And suppose the stars rolled about in
the sky,
As your marbles roll on the floor;
Suppose we could see for millions of
miles,
When we look out the window or
door!

Suppose we could travel thousands of
miles,
And never feel it, or know!
Oh, it makes me quite dizzy to think,
dears,
If the world should a-spinning go!
What is it, you say, my wise little
man?
That in kindergarten you learn
That the stars do roll about in the
sky,
And the earth does actually turn?

And you, my dear little nut-brown
maid,
With your satchel of books and slate,
You tell me the earth is flying away
At a most inconceivable rate;
That we're always travelling, travelling
on
Some thousands of miles a day,
Though we never feel it and may not
know.
We're so busy with work and play.
We've many wonderful lessons to
learn,
Grown children as well as small,
For you know there were hundreds of
years, my pets,
When no one supposed at all
That the earth and stars ever moved
an inch,
For they would 'nt believe 'twas true;
But don't you believe, dears, that all
the time
There was Somebody, somewhere,
knew?
—KATE LAWRENCE, in *Youth's Companion*.



THE BOYS' CLUB

SONNY'S FISHERY

I want to go a-fishin',
Oh, I want to go to-day,
But the corn it needs a hoein'
An' I can just hear daddy say,
When he sees me diggin' bait,
'Now, son, you'd better wait
Till the wind is in the south;
'Twill blow the bait in the fishes'
mouth.'

Well, I just keep on a-waitin'
Till there comes a rainy day,
But the garden needs a weedin',
An' I'll sure hear mother say,
When she sees me diggin' bait,
She'll say: 'Now, son, you wait
Till the wind is in the west;
Then, they say, fish bite the best.'

So I just don't get no fishin'
Till along one summer day,
When the circus is a-comin',
Then they all set up an' say,
'Now, son, you dig some bait,
An' I'll say 'I guess I'll wait,
For the wind is in the east,
An' then we know fish bite the least.'

—Leslie's Weekly.

AN OBSERVER OF HUMAN NATURE

Dear Editor:—I see that there are not very many letters in the Boys' Club now, and I think that we must be getting careless. I see there have been quite a few letters on the hunting question. I know hunting does not make me cruel, because I only shoot once or twice a year, but I know that it does make some cruel, for there are boys around here that do not care when they shoot, and would just as soon shoot kingbirds or robins as gophers. There are also boys that do not care for any day; in fact, they would just as soon go shooting on Sunday or go to the river and fish. These people let on that they know a lot about the Bible, but if they did they would say Sunday was a day of rest, instead of saying it was not any better than any other day.

There has been some very hot weather around here lately and when some of the boys see a cloud coming up they think it is going to be a thunderstorm, and of course they want to go and put their team in the stable. I saw them one day

when a little bit of a storm was on, and if they heard any thunder they were as white as ghosts.

I am very much interested in the Boys' Club and hope it will never be wanting for letters or be crowded out by other topics. GEORGE WALKER.

A HOME MADE ENGINE

Dear Editor and Boys,—I have long wished to write to your club, and will try to make my letter as interesting as possible. Please excuse my writing, and grammar.

I am sure every boy in the club would like to know how to make a steam engine that will run machinery. First get a piece of shingle and shave it down with a sharp knife to an inch wide, rather thin and six inches long. Then make two lengths of it—three inches each—in the centre of each piece cut half way through, a hole as wide as will let the other piece fit in the shape. Clasp them together and this is your flywheel.

Next get as large a can as possible, only be careful that it is airtight. Fill with water. Make a hole in the top between the size of a shingle nail hole and a pin hole. Put your engine in the position shown in the cut, then fix your flywheel over the hole in the boiler from which the steam escapes. Attach a spool to the flywheel and make such machinery as suits your taste. Fire up and keep going good, and presently water and steam will come from the hole under the flywheel, and, growing stronger, will force the wheel to go round. The bigger the boiler the better. This drawing is not very neat, but it will give an example of how it is done, if you have a clear mind, as boys always have. When you write to the club hint if you have succeeded in making a workable engine.

Ont. HUGH JAMES HUNTER.
(Your drawing was not very easy to copy with black ink, but the editor hopes the cuts are something like you intended them to be. We all know how much easier it is to do things than to describe accurately to others how they are done. Come again.—Ed.)



Fig. 1.

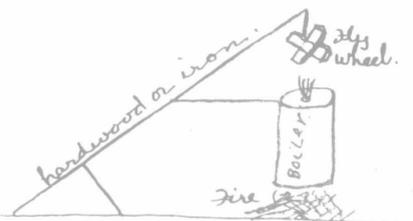


Fig. 2.

BOVRIL

IS A GREAT BUILDER-UP OF THE SYSTEM

It is palatable when other foods are refused.

It can be digested when other foods can not.

It is assimilated at once without effort.

BOVRIL is essentially a summer food.

TRADE NOTES

INTEREST IN LIGHTNING RODS

Every owner of buildings in prairie Canada should study lightning and consider the wisdom of reliable protection. All know of buildings being burned and they cannot locate one that was properly rodded being damaged by lightning. Of the wires used to rod buildings copper ranks at the top in conducting efficiency. The only manufacturers of copper cable lightning arresters in Western Canada are The Canadian Lightning Arrester and Electric Company, who have factory and offices in Winnipeg. Hundreds of customers in the Canadian West are satisfied with the rodding done by this firm. Insurance companies give a lower rate on wired buildings and those in a position to speak with authority give flattering testimonials.

A. Lindbach, provincial fire commissioner, says:

"Re lightning rods. Anyone whose business it is to know acknowledges not only the value of the necessity of providing lightning rods for large isolated buildings, such as churches, school houses, barns, etc., so much so that the mutual and other insurance companies here, as well as in the United States allow a substantial reduction in the insurance rate, on rodded buildings, against such as are not.

"The manufacture of lightning rods is now an extensive and legitimate business, and Townsley & Sons, who have lately opened a manufacturing plant at Winnipeg, are pioneers in their line and a firm that enjoys wide and enviable reputation for good and conscientious work throughout the Northwest.

"It is safe that buildings rodded by them are immune from being burned by lightning."

The business is handled by Messrs. Townsley & Sons, who have an advertisement on page 1223 of this issue. An interesting and valuable booklet dealing with lightning and its work as well as the principles of protection will be sent free on request.

Book Review

JANEY CANUCK IN THE WEST

Those who are at all interested in rural life in the Canadian West should not fail to read "Janey Canuck in the West." It is written by "Emily Ferguson" and shows a thorough knowledge of people and conditions on the prairies. Several pages are devoted to the now well-known Doukhobors. Everything in Western life from mosquitoes and bullfrogs to men and lumber camps, homesteaders and members of parliament are taken up in a racy way. Her story of what she has experienced and observed is worth reading.

The mainstay of the Canadian West receives treatment at the author's hands as follows: "Who so great as to pen the song of the wheat? Who can sum up its epic? From its sibilant swish on the wide-flung steppes to its whirr and crunch under the wheels of the mill, wheat sums up the tale of the race. Like love wheat rules the court,

the camp, the grove. It makes or breaks the world of men. Wheat is blood. Wheat is life. Who can sing its song?"

The bustle so characteristic of Winnipeg brings forth the following paragraph: "Winnipeg is changing from wood to stone. She is growing city-like in granite and asphalt. Hither-to banks and hotels were run up over night and had to pay for themselves in the next twenty-four hours. Winnipeg is another name for opportunity."

The writer was in close touch with the Doukhobors and many interesting chapters develop from her associations with them. On the whole she considers them a much maligned people.

Turning to love in an interesting chapter called "Pathfinders," she writes: "The proneness of femininity to fall in love with men that are plain is unaccountable. Woman's love has a way of 'glorifying clown and satyr.' We gaze on a piece of shag and think him a diamond of the first water. The greyer the gander the deeper the passion of the goose. It is a habit with which few men will quarrel."

She has a thorough knowledge of farm animals and agriculture in general. Dealing with details on a Western homestead she does not forget pigs, and says: "The pig knows nothing of the strenuous life. He has learned to 'laze' unmoved. It was an old Indian who affirmed that, among white men, the hog was the only gentleman, for he never worked, fed upon the best corn, and at last grew so fat he could not walk."

Careless farming and waste of fertilizers too, are discussed under "Dramatic Episodes." She writes regarding a farmer who did not realize the value of manure: "The farmer is moving his stable because the manure pile is so high the horses can no longer get in without scraping the skin off their backs. He says it takes less time to move the stable than the pile, and none of the farmers hereabouts have yet dreamed of putting manure on the land! They are not growing wheat; they are mining it. They are using the accumulated fertility of centuries and making no return. But Nature keeps strictly with them, and their draft will, sooner or later, be dishonored and their future prosperity discounted."

Every one of the forty-five chapters covering some 300 pages is worth reading. It is interesting. Buy it direct from Cassell & Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., for \$1.50, or remit that sum to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and the book will be sent without delay.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

GENERAL

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

TRAVELLING GRADE STALLION

Has a man who owns a scrub stallion, which is registered (licensed), the right to travel that horse, or can he only use him for serving mares at his own place?—S. R., Sask.

Ans.—Under the Horse Breeders' Ordinance in force in Saskatchewan the owners of grade or cross-bred stallions may travel their horses. The public is protected under the act in that it is provided that the owner of a stallion shall procure from the department of agriculture a certificate that states plainly the breeding of the stallion, whether he is purebred, grade or crossbred, and shall post up and keep affixed during the whole of the season copies of the certificate of such stallion in a conspicuous place, both within and upon the outside of the main door leading into every stable or building where said stallion stands regularly for public service. We presume the stallion you refer to is a grade or crossbred, the term "scrub" being somewhat synonymous.

Some people want quality, others price. Sensible people get both when they buy



If you don't find this tea superior to what you have been using, please return it and get your money refunded.

See What Is Under The Paint When you Buy A Manure Spreader



CHOOSING a spreader that will prove a big paying investment for years to come is a serious problem. You can't judge by appearance, for all spreaders look very much alike.

The way to be sure is to get right into the details of construction. See how and of what they are made. The handsome finish of—

I H C Spreaders

Corn King

Cloverleaf

is a true index to the quality in every part—not a cloak to cover up defects in workmanship and material. See them and judge for yourself if there are any others which have—

- such a noticeable absence of troublesome, unimportant gear wheels
- so few levers
- such a perfect apron
- such wonderful range of feed under absolute and instantaneous control of the driver
- such remarkably light draft, due to roller-bearings
- such perfect distribution
- such strength in every part.

I H C spreader frames are made of hard, heavy, non-porous, resinous wood—air dried, so that the sap is retained and the wood fiber cemented together. This prevents the manure liquids from penetrating the wood—makes it impervious to manure acids.

The Cloverleaf spreader has an endless apron. The Corn King spreader is of the return apron type. All are made in several sizes ranging in capacity from 30 to 70 bushels. All can be furnished with lime hoods to spread commercial fertilizer and drilling attachments to distribute manure in rows.

Ask the I H C local dealer to show you the style and size that will just meet your needs. Investigate its construction carefully. Compare it with any other make if you wish—then decide. If you prefer write to nearest branch house for catalogue and full information—mail a postal today.

ANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

Chicago (Incorporated) U S A



When Answering Ads. Mention the Advocate

DUNGAN & HUNTER

MAIL ORDER GROCERS

519 LOGAN AVE. - - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

A REAL BARGAIN

Send us \$9.80 and we will ship you the following choice selection of groceries.

You will notice in this \$9.80 order, we include 20 pounds Redpath's Granulated Sugar for 50c.

	Our Price	Retailer's Price		Our Price	Retailer's Price
20 lbs. Redpath Granulated sugar	50	\$1 25	1 1/2 lb. Soluble Cocoa	30	70
5 lbs. Black or Green Tea	1 50	2 50	5 lb. Best Cheese	80	1 00
2 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee	60	1 00	10 lbs. White Beans	50	70
Two 2 1/2 oz. bottle Vanilla and Lemon Extract	35	50	2 Cotton Clothes Lines, 48 feet	25	40
20 lbs. Rice	1 00	1 40	1 Scrub Brush	20	25
10 lbs. Tapioca	60	80	1 lb. mixed Candies, FREE		
1 lb. Black Pepper	25	40		\$9.80	\$16.35
1 lb. Cinnamon	22	40			
2 lbs. shredded Coconut	35	60			
3 lbs. Pure Baking Powder in 1-lb. tins	50	75			
6 Jelly Powders	40	50			
5-lb. Tin A. D. S. Jam, any kind	60	80			
1 lb. Mustard, Coleman, bulk	30	45			
10 lb. pot Barley	40	70			
3 lbs. New Orleans Molasses	18	25			

THIS SPECIAL OFFER EXPIRES AUGUST 31st

PLOWS

THE EATON LINE

The necessity for proper cultivation was never more clearly shown than during the present season. The farmer with the satisfactory yield is the farmer whose land was well and thoroughly tilled. From this time on more land will be summer-fallowed and more Fall plowing done than in the past. If you are looking for a good plowing outfit, the Eaton line and the Eaton price offer strong inducements.

Full description and prices will be found in the General Catalogue. Get a Catalogue for yourself and become posted.

Prairie and Bush Breakers Our "Monarch" prairie breaker is made of first-class material only and will stand the work it was intended for—breaking new prairie land. The plow comes complete with rolling coulter, gauge wheel and extra share. The "Defiance" brush breaker is another good example of the line of implements Eaton's sell. It is a very heavy plow and consequently will give excellent results in breaking up brush or rooty land. It will withstand the heaviest strain.

These two plows are shipped from Winnipeg only.

Walking Plows Our "Royal Clipper," same as cut, is made as only plows of this kind should be. It is well balanced, correctly proportioned and is braced so as to withstand severe strains. All the material is of best quality, the shares being made of steel by special process, the points reinforced by crucible steel, which greatly increases their wearing qualities.

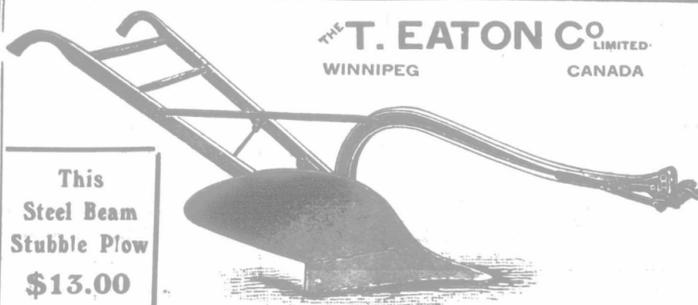
Shipped from Winnipeg only.

Gang Plows Our "Western Chief" steel gang plow contains all the features that make a plow work properly. The material and workmanship are of the very highest. The plow bottoms are of extra high quality, which gives them long-wearing qualities. This plow comes complete with pole, neckyoke, weed hooks and rolling coulters.

Shipped from either Winnipeg, Saskatoon or Calgary. Send all letters to Winnipeg as usual.

Sulky Plows Our sulky plows are the most modern and durable plows of their class made. Made from best material only, has hitch to beam and will turn square corners. All levers are within reach of operator. The plow comes complete with pole, neckyoke, three-horse eveners, weed hook and rolling coulter.

Shipped from either Winnipeg, Saskatoon or Calgary. Send all letters to Winnipeg as usual.

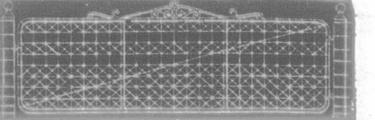


The electrically-welded, solid-piece frame gives strength and stiffness to

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates

We build Peerless Gates to last a lifetime—handy, convenient and attractive. They remain staunch and rigid through all kinds of rough usage. The frame is

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Box M, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man



made of heavy steel tubing electrically welded into one solid piece. The Peerless Gate, like the Peerless Fence, saves expense because it never needs repairs. We also make poultry, lawn and farm fences of exceptional strength. Write for free book.

KELOWNA IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

THE PRIZE WINNING DISTRICT OF THE OKANAGAN VALLEY

The new sub-division, "Glenmore" is being placed on the market. Ideal location, one-half mile from town limits. The soil varies from a sandy loam to a light clay loam. The land is practically level and a good portion prepared for planting.

The company is installing one of the most perfect irrigation systems in British Columbia.

Of winter, as the plainsman understands it, there is none. The temperature seldom goes down to zero.

Kelowna fruit takes the highest place at exhibitions. Its orchards are free from fruit pests of all kinds.

Apples have given results of \$750.00 per acre. Crop from four-year-old orchard of ten acres sold for \$3,000. Nineteen acres mixed orchard produced fruit worth \$9,000.

FOR PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS, CALL AT OFFICES, OR WRITE

THE CENTRAL OKANAGAN LANDS, LIMITED, KELOWNA, B.C., or DOMINION TRUST CO., LTD., REGINA, SASK., and CALGARY, ALTA.

FALL RYE AS FODDER

Please answer me the following questions in your paper:

1. Is fall rye the earliest green feed that can be grown for cattle for feeding in the spring of the year?
2. When should it be sown so as to make green feed as early as possible?
3. If sown as late as October 7th, about when will it be fit to use as green feed?—A. B. D.

Ans.—1. Yes, one of the earliest.
2. Late August or early September, depending on the season.

3. October 7 sowing should be ready for use in mid-June. However, much will depend on when growth ceases in the fall and when spring opens. At Manitoba Agricultural College last fall, rye was put in about the end of August and it was in good shape for cutting to feed to stock the first week in June this year. By the middle of June it was in full head and breast high. Of course the land should be in good tilth.

HOG FEEDER

Will you kindly send me plan and drawings for a practical and satisfactory self-feeder for about fifty hogs, feeding whole barley?

Sask. F. L.
Ans.—The feeder shown is for use in feeding grain to hogs. It is a shelled corn feeder, but works as well for other grains. It is intended for outside use for this purpose, being built on skids, and roofed. The bottom of the troughs is of two-inch plank and the sides are of grooved lumber. The roof and storing floor on the inside are of flooring and the roof projects over the sides, two feet from the plate. The corners are 3 1/2 feet high from the 4 x 4's, on which it is built, with a 2 x 4 plate to which the roof is nailed. The 4 x 4's project twelve inches at one end and serve as skids for hitching to when the feeder is to be moved. A floor four feet wide not attached, is on each side

of the feeder for the hogs to stand on when eating. The siding commences two inches above the floor of the troughs and hinged doors, forming part of the roof or cover, afford opening for putting in the feed. The measurements of all parts of this feeder are shown on the plan. This feeder will accommodate twenty-four hogs. By making it about nineteen feet in length, instead of nine, you would have a feeder at which fifty hogs could eat.

PLASTERING A HOUSE

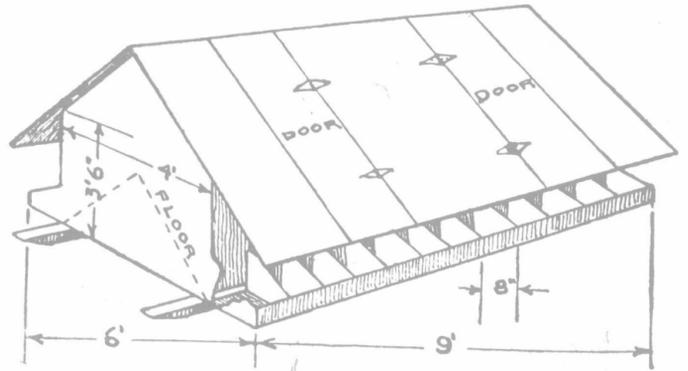
Have a new house, not plastered yet; would you recommend wall oilcloth instead of plaster? House is not boarded up or lathed inside, and I am living in it with a large family. What would be the difference in cost and duration?—F. H.

Ans.—Plaster is to be preferred, as it makes a better and warmer finish than most other materials. We have never heard of oilcloth being used for this purpose. Would recommend boarding the house inside, covering this with building paper. Nail the lath on strips to give a dead-air space, and then plaster.

BRUISES

Mare fell into a ditch and bruised her head and body badly. I used hot salt and water until the skin broke, and then got a lotion from my veterinarian, but I think something to heal the parts should be applied, as they are getting worse.—W. R. A.

Ans.—In cases of this kind the tissues that have been badly bruised and the circulation cut off by a wounding of the blood vessels will all slough off before the parts can heal. The extent of the injury cannot be told for some days after the accident. No doubt your veterinarian gave you a proper lotion. No application will heal the parts. All that can be done is to keep them clean and apply an antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, creolin, zenoleum, or other such wash.



HOG FEEDER FOR INSIDE OR OUTSIDE USE

Hold Him To Facts

Common cream separators contain 40 to 60 disks or other contraptions simply arranged they can not produce enough skimming force to do the work without them. The business of a cream separator is to produce skimming force. Lack of skimming force is sufficient proof of improper and out-of-date construction. Hold any agent or maker of common cream separators to the above facts if he claims that disk filled or otherwise complicated machines are modern. "Modern" means greatest skimming force, fewest parts, easiest to clean, greatest durability. Only

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators



are modern. Only Dairy Tubulars contain neither disks nor other contraptions. They produce twice the skimming force, skim faster, skimp twice as clean, wash many times easier and wear several times longer than common machines. The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.

Simple Dairy Tubular howl compared to common bowls.

Write for Catalogue No. 186.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP

BLEACHED FLOUR CASE

The United States government has decided that, pending the decision of the higher court in the bleached flour cases, millers must stop bleaching or stand criminal prosecution for each shipment of bleached flour made in interstate commerce. At a conference between Acting Attorney-General Fowler and Solicitor McCabe, of the department of agriculture, the latter representing Secretary Wilson, it was decided that the inspectors of the bureau of chemistry should be instructed to secure samples of bleached flour shipped in interstate commerce by millers and jobbers since the date of the decision in the Kansas City case, with a view to criminal prosecution of those responsible for the shipments.

A Kansas City case was a seizure of certain flour which the government claimed was adulterated and misbranded because it had been bleached with nitrogen peroxide. After a five weeks' trial and exhaustive testimony on both sides, the verdict in the case sustained the contention of the government, and the bleachers have appealed the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The government holds that, inasmuch as a jury has decided that bleached flour is adulterated, during the pendency of the appeal and until determination is made by a higher court, bleached flour must not be sent in interstate commerce.

DRY FARMING METHODS

The fifth annual session of the Dry Farming Congress to be held in Spokane, Wash., October 3, 4, 5 and 6, promises to be of greater interest and value than the one held last year. In many of the western states and in some parts of Canada dry farming methods this year have given crops in spite of drought that damaged large areas.

The official call to this session recently sent out by Secretary John T. Burns, contains the objects of the congress,

Save Your Grain Save Labor



Gleaner and shocker all ready for immediate shipment.

Many farmers now ordering machines which are sold by mail order only, direct to user, not in hands of agents yet.

You need this machine, which will save its cost in one season.

Order now. Price \$65.00. Remit \$35.00 cash and note for 60 days, and machine will be shipped immediately.

Munro Steel and Wire Works, Limited

FENCE AND IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURERS

FACTORIES - - - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BOOKS ON CHEESEMAKING

Where can I get a good book on cheesemaking?—J. G. K. S.

Ans.—Good books on this subject can be secured through THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE on remittance of price quoted: Canadian Dairying, by Dean, at \$1.00; Cheesemaking, by Decker, at \$2.25.

WILD BARLEY OR SQUIRREL TAIL

I have a slough with a very heavy crop of enclosed grass, supposed to be fox tail. It is said to be no good for hay. What is your opinion? Would this grass make good pasture before heading out? This slough looks like there was some alkali in it. Should there be enough alkali to hurt a crop of grain when it will grow such a heavy crop of grass year after year? Am thinking of putting it into grain.—R. D.

Ans.—The specimen of grass, of weed sent in is sometimes known as wild foxtail, but the real name is wild barley (*Hordeum jubatum*). It is also known as squirrel tail. Some, too, call it skunk grass. As hay it is positively objectionable as feed for live stock. The awns frequently do great injury to the mouths of animals that eat it. If pastured when the plant is young and before heads have appeared it might not be injurious, but stock will not eat it if they can get standard pasture grasses or clovers.

If there is not enough alkali in this land to keep down or stunt this wild barley, you likely can get a fair crop of grain. As a rule, alkali disappears when a crop of any kind—even weeds—is grown for a few seasons. Try oats or peas first.

SPECIMEN OF SEDGE

A reader at Norris Lake, who neglected to sign his name, sends in a specimen plant and wants to know if it is fit to feed horses or cows.

Ans.—The specimen is one of the sedges, a family of plants closely related to grasses. However, the stem is without joint and a close examination reveals marked differences. Sedges are innutritious and therefore not satisfactory as food for live stock. They consist largely of wiry fibre.

THE CANADIAN LIGHTNING ARRESTOR AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

MR. FARMER

Did you ever consider the great amount of Damage done to buildings by Lightning? The season is at hand when you should consider protecting your life and property. It takes years of hard labor to build up a nice home and family. Lightning will destroy it in a few minutes. Now is the opportune time to protect your property from lightning with the

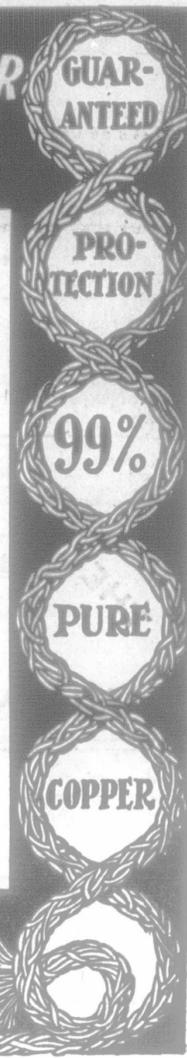
Townsley System

Manufactured in Winnipeg

We sell through retail dealers. Write us for free booklet at once for information.

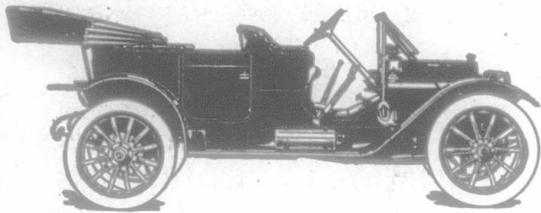
O. W. TOWNSLEY, Manager

OFFICES & FACTORY
199 MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG · · · MANITOBA
CANADA



Chalmers

MOTOR CARS



The Chalmers "30" Touring Car carries five passengers, complete with top, windshield, Bosch Magneto, gas tank and gas lamps, \$2,300.00

An Allotment of 1911 Models Ready for Sale

ALL CARS look alike to the man buying his first automobile. They are good to look at; most of them easy running and easy riding; for what cars in these days of keen competition could hope for an extensive sale if they did not measure up to these standards at the beginning of their career? The car that is wanted, however, is the one that will last; the car that will retain these merits under the most crucial conditions of hard service.

And when you come to think of it, what does the man buying his first automobile know about a car? Little or nothing. The Bosch Magneto, the Prest-o-Lite tank, the Carburetor are all so much Greek to him. Words, nothing but words.

What will appeal, however, with special force to him, and what he will gladly welcome, is for some firm of established reputation for probity and fair dealing, to guarantee a car from tire to tonneau top, to give perfect satisfaction to the person buying it—else money refunded ungrudgingly.

This policy Eaton's has been pursuing for years with the merchandise it sells, and is prepared to adopt and live up to in the sale of Chalmers Cars; so

In Buying a Chalmers Car at Eaton's the Risk is Nothing With Satisfaction Sure and Certain, or There's No Sale Made

It's an ideal way to buy an automobile, and these Chalmers Cars are ideal in any way you like to take them. In grace of outline, speed, efficiency, endurance. No car better worth the money it is sold at, and few, if any sold at the price, of equal tested worth and merit.

Though these splendid cars have won highest honors of late in keen competition with the best cars in the United States, to us that test is not nearly as convincing as the over two years of everyday service in sunshine and weather that we have given them from our own garage. We have proven

The Chalmers the Car for a Thousand Roads

and its record triumph in the Glidden Tour only confirms our judgment.

If you are a doctor, a business man or desire a car for recreation, there is no car at near its price so eminently satisfactory for everyday service as a Chalmers. No car so satisfactory at as small a price. And no car sold under such generous purchase conditions—in Canada—at any price. You're safe in buying a Chalmers at Eaton's.

An expert at the garage will go into particulars with you, demonstrate to you to any extent, the different models.

Garage corner Carlton and Graham Avenue

THE **T. EATON CO** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

an outline of the program and particulars regarding arrangements in general. Among the objects mentioned are the following:

To discuss technical and commonly utilized methods of improving agricultural operations in the districts where geographical and topographical location make special methods necessary to insure increased yield.

To exchange reports of the actual results obtained under various methods employed to conserve moisture and master the soil and seed problems confronting farmers in regions of slight or

irregular rainfall.

To discuss plans for the rapid enlargement of the dry land farming educational propaganda through channels of legitimate publicity, and the study of the subject in the primary or intermediate schools in agricultural districts.

For assembling together the world's expert agriculturists to discuss and establish more thoroughly the methods by which the now unoccupied agricultural acreage may be made to produce profit-bearing commercial crops by the use of thorough tillage, adaptation of

crop to soil and climate, etc.

For conducting an "open forum" for farmers to bring before the congress their experiences and problems in dry land farming.

For the completion of plans for a great world co-operative movement by which nations and states may join in this remarkable agricultural uplift.

NEW WESTMINSTER SHOW

The Provincial Exhibition for 1910 will be held in Queen's Park, New Westminster, B. C., October 4 to 8. Entries close September 24. W. H. Keary is manager and secretary.

"Blood Will Tell"

Strength, stamina and vitality depend upon the blood supply. Keep it pure, fresh and red with

**BEECHAM'S
PILLS**

Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

POST CARDS

BEAUTIFULLY COLORED

Birthday, Comics, Canadian Views, Baseball series, Kissing series, etc. 500 different kinds, mailed—6 for 10c.; 20 for 25c. Send two cent stamps or silver.

C. TARRANT

15 Dingwall Block
Main St. - Winnipeg, Man.

The first show was held in 1867. It has come to be recognized as one of the greatest exhibitions in the Canadian West. The Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia, under whose auspices it is held, spare no pains in an effort to make it interesting and instructive.

KELOWNA FRUIT LANDS

The Okanagan valley, which lies in central British Columbia, is known the world over for its production of luscious fruit. Centrally located and lying inland from the brink of the Okanagan Lake is found the Kelowna district, one of the most productive areas of the entire valley. On various occasions reference has been made in our columns to this district, especially as regards its products. In this issue our readers will find the advertisement elsewhere in these columns of a new sub-division, "Glenmore," owned by the Central Okanagan Lands, Limited, of Kelowna. "Glenmore" is an area of very fertile land, for which the company has but recently made provision for irrigation. Its location is one-half mile from the limits of the town of Kelowna and one hundred feet higher, commanding a beautiful view of the lake, town and surrounding country. The soil varies from a sandy loam to a light clay loam. It is level and a good proportion prepared for planting and the water supply is at hand.

The irrigation system is complete, the main arteries being of steel pipe and concrete-lined ditches. The company have shown great enterprise in making arrangements to plant, cultivate and care for the farms of purchasers until such time as they may wish to take charge themselves.

Already in the Kelowna district large quantities of fruit are grown and marketed. Vegetables and tobacco are also shipped from there in large quantities. Considering the mildness of the climate and the productiveness of the soil and the large agricultural possibilities the district has a history before it. Intending purchasers would do well to write the offices of the Central Okanagan Lands, Limited, at Kelowna, or the Dominion Trust Company at Calgary or Regina, and obtain full particulars regarding the new fruit sub-division they are placing on the market.

THE SEASON IN IRELAND

The present season has been very favorable to crops in Ireland. The year opened abnormally wet, but seeds were sown under very satisfactory conditions in March and April. Subsequent harsh weather retarded growth, but a warm, rainy June encouraged rapid vegetation. The rainfall for the month was the heaviest for the past twenty-five years. The first half of July has been very bright and hot, and harvest prospects are now most promising. There has been some damage to potatoes from blight, but nothing very serious, and many misses are reported from the mangel fields, though turnips are healthy-looking. All grain

SIMPSON'S PREPAID EXPRESS

WE NOW PREPAY CHARGES TO DESTINATION



WITH the issue of our new Fall and Winter Catalogue, The Robert Simpson Company Limited, starts a new chapter in the mail order business of Canada.

To further develop our Great Mail Order System and spread its benefits to all parts of the Dominion, we will, until further notice, pay all charges on the great bulk of our shipments, and thereby put our mail order customers on an absolute equality with city customers.

Even if you live a thousand or more miles away, the goods will cost you just what they would in Toronto—no need now to figure out postage, express or freight rates because

The prices you see printed in this new catalogue are, with a few exceptions, exactly what the goods will cost laid down at your nearest railroad station.

This makes Every Railroad Station, Every Post Office, Every Express Office in Canada Practically a branch of this famous Store.

N. B.—To get this new catalogue send Post Card addressed to Department No. 16

The **SIMPSON** Company Limited
TORONTO



crops, however, should yield well, and hay is abundant, but the earlier cuttings were difficult to save, owing to inclemency of the weather. Markets generally are satisfactory for the farmer. Beef has been fetching big prices, and for many weeks mutton was also worth high values, though a tendency towards cheapness has again set in. There is still money in pork, prices being steady for the best grades at 60s. per cwt., and over.

THE MARGARINE MARAUDERS

Just as it has been in the United States, on your side of the Atlantic, so in Ireland, producers of honest butter have suffered long from the margarine imposition, and with us the ardent wish prevails that success will crown the efforts of Mr. Kilbride, M. P., who has introduced a new bill aiming at the prohibition of the coloring of this concoction to imitate the genuine article. Last year the combined opposition of the grocery trade and the margarine manufacturers defeated a similar measure. It is simply a scandal that any government should leave only the farmer, but also the unsuspecting consumer, unprotected against the frauds that are perpetrated on them by the substitution of a

spurious material for butter. Several prosecutions in Dublin and elsewhere show the extent of the dishonest practice; but what means a £20 fine to a man making perhaps thousands out of the nefarious business? Mr. Kilbride's bill goes to the root of the matter, and, though it is certain to be spiritedly contested, let it be hoped that, in the interests of fair play and commercial uprightness it will emerge completely triumphant.

"THE TEAR"

Agriculturally speaking, the interesting problem of the political situation is the anomalous position of T. W. Russell, vice-president of the department of agriculture. The ostensible reasons why Sir Horace Plunkett was removed from office a few years ago (to make room for Mr. Russell), was in order to establish for all time the principle that the occupant of the position should be a member of Parliament. At the last election, Mr. Russell was unseated, but still he has been left in office. What an interesting story could be written about the whole situation and the various underlying influences at work; what a light it would cast on Ireland's management under the party system! But I must not go

out of bounds. We are once more in the throes of a bitter controversy concerning the state subsidy of the co-operative movement, and more trouble has been precipitated by some indiscreet allegations made by Mr. Russell against Credit Banks established by the Organization Society. Another battleground is furnished (as I anticipated in my letter in the issue of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for the 2nd June) by the suggestions contained in the departmental committee's report on Irish dairying, as to complete inspection of creameries by officers of the department. All over the country creameries are up in arms against the ambition of the department in grasping for extra powers and authority over these voluntary enterprises of the farmers.

"AND THE SMILE"

To turn to something more pleasant I am glad to say that we have been promised a further grant of one million pounds towards the provision of more laborers' cottages in Ireland. Even this will not completely dispose of the matter, but it will go a long way to help. With comfortable housing and the granting of a decent plot of ground at a nominal rent, there will be some

hope of keeping workers in the country. In some districts there are definite results along this line already observable. Another interesting movement dealing with the labor question has lately been launched in the city of Dublin, where several tracts of vacant land have been distributed to selected applicants from the poorer classes, who have promised to go in for vegetable-growing. To start with, seeds have been provided free, and tools obtained on the easiest terms, while an instructor has been engaged, and is being partly paid by the department of agriculture. The scheme is being watched with great interest, and it is to be worked more as a practical business matter than an attempt at charity. There is much latent agricultural ability submerged in the slums of our big cities, and all the while our farmers are crying for more workers. Many may be led by this and other agencies to return to a healthy country life. It is, at any rate, significant to find that, through the instrumentality of the labor exchanges, from 20 to 25 men are being sent out of Dublin each week for agricultural work in the country.

A RESEARCH STATION.

An urgent want in Ireland, as in



FALL BULBS

For outdoor and indoor planting.

Write for catalogue, ready August 15th.

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

Steele, Briggs Seed Co.
WINNIPEG, CANADA Limited.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WOLF HOUND PUPS FOR SALE—Both sexes from excellent stock, born 1st July. Price \$5.00 each. I. M. Brooks, Arlington Farm, Grenfell, Sask.

FOR SALE—Forty horse power Gaar-Scott plowing engine; now working and as good as new. Also second-hand American-Abell 36 x 60 separator in good order. J. O. Smith, Elie, Man.

TALKING MACHINES AND RECORDS. All the latest Edison and Victor records. Write for beautifully illustrated catalogue and price list. Lindsay & Wingood, Dept. F. A., 284 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—Nation's Custard Powder, now sold by all grocers; 5-cent packets, 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. patent measure tins, wholesale. W. H. E-cott, Winnipeg.

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

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

WANTED—Good farm, from owner only. State price and description. Address Wilms, Box 754, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Twelve horse-power Case traction engine, rebuilt and inspected, with separator, if required. Five hundred dollars. Easy terms to good man. W. A. Morkill, Dominion City.

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

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Infirmary for sick animals at the College.

COLLEGE RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 30th, 1910

E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., M. S., Principal

B. Calender on application. 40-46 Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

every extensive stock-breeding country, is a research station for systematic inquiry and investigation into animal diseases. Everybody admits this need, but the authorities, though sympathetic plead that there is no money available for the purpose. Hopes exist, however, that out of the development fund some help will be forthcoming. If all went to all, a bull premium could be withdrawn from each county, and this would set free nearly £500 a year towards the working of the station. Plenty of material exists for research, such as the cause of sterility in our cows, red water in cattle, and other sources of loss to stock-owners. Let me briefly refer to one animal pest—the warble fly—which, by reason of the damage it causes by riddling the hide, as well as by the loss of condition in the beast, is estimated to cost the Irish farmer millions of pounds each year. Even among practical cattlemen and eminent scientists very diverse views prevail as to the true habits of this fly and the manner in which it gains access to the animal's body. Some hold that the eggs are laid on the back, and when hatched they burrow in and develop under the skin. Careful observations, on the other hand, suggest that the eggs get on the legs of the cattle, are licked into the mouth, hatched, and thence work their way in and up through the back. In proof of this, large numbers of the maggots have been found embedded in the tissues of the gullets, of slaughtered animals. Different opinions are also held as to the efficacy of smearing the backs, and the general treatment frequently advised is to squeeze the warbles out of the backs in the spring. Some enthusiasts, indeed, have advocated the giving of so much money for so many hundreds of the grubs thus obtained and destroyed. If some reliable preventative could be hit upon, cattle traders and breeders would benefit greatly. Perhaps our research station will do the needful with this and other pests—when we get it.

"EMERALD ISLE."

CHERRY SAMPLE WAS GOOD

A score or more, including managers of departments, editors and assistants in the offices of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, can vouch for the superior quality of cherries grown in the Kootenay district. This testimonial was made possible by the generosity of Toye & Toye, of Nelson, who forwarded a couple of boxes of large, juicy, sweet cherries. It is not necessary to say they were much appreciated.

We hear much about the fruit-growing possibilities of British Columbia, but it is not every day we have an opportunity of sampling the raw product. Not only were the cherries of prime quality, but also the package was highly attractive and capable of carrying tender fruits for long distances. Small cardboard boxes, in clean wooden trays, form an ideal package.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE tenders thanks for the thoughtfulness of Messrs. Toye.

RETURN OF AMERICANS

The American press recently has been full of reports that thousands of Americans who had settled in Canada were returning. The Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, J. Bruce Walker, has made a complete and crushing answer. The reports have been credited to Mr. Blanchard, of the United States reclamation service in Montana, and 15,000 dissatisfied American farmers are said to have re-crossed the line to the United States during the past nine months. Commissioner Walker's report says:

"For the purpose of ascertaining the causes of failure and disappointment among American settlers in the West, I instructed our boundary inspectors, a year or so ago to keep a sharp lookout for any such returning, to interview them and ascertain their story and report same to me. This has been done regularly and systematically, and consequently, I am in a position to officially declare that the story of the so-called American exodus is an unmitigated fraud, the work of certain land syndicates in Montana, certain seriously affected American railway corporations

Horse Owners! Use
GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam
A Safe, Speedy, and Painless Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FIRING. Assesses to professional or blanch Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

TORONTO EXHIBITION

FROM WINNIPEG AND RETURN

\$36.90

Via All Rail

\$42.60

Via Lake and Rail

CHOICE OF ROUTES

Corresponding Low Fares from other points

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

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

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



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

STOCKMEN'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO ADVERTISING

FREE UPON REQUEST

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal
WINNIPEG, MAN.

To Keep the Skin Clear

You must learn for yourself the virtues of DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is so pure and clean, so delightfully soothing and healing, and so certainly effective in making the skin soft, smooth and clear, that it has only to be tried to be appreciated.

You may know of its value as a cure for eczema, salt rheum, and the most severe and painful forms of itching skin disease.

But have you realized that as a means of clearing and beautifying the skin it has no equal and no rival?

Pimples, blackheads, roughness and redness of the skin, irritations and eruptions of every form yield readily when this soothing, healing ointment is applied frequently.

The cold winds of winter and spring bring actual suffering to many people whose skins are tender and easily irritated. To such Dr. Chase's Ointment is of inestimable worth. 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

INSIST ON HAVING

"Sovereign" Sheathing Felt

Don't be satisfied with inferior, inflammable, unsanitary, malodorous tar paper, which affords a breeding place for germs and vermin. For very little more you can get

"Sovereign" Sheathing Felt

That will last the life of the building. It is odorless, fire-resisting. Wind and damp-proof, germ and vermin proof. Send for our booklet, "Home Comforts," mailed free on request.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Sole Manufacturers of Ruberoid Roofing.

286 St. James Street, - - Montreal

Stocks carried at Winnipeg, Man. and Vancouver, B.C.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK LINE

BETWEEN Chicago AND Eastern Canada

AND THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE TO NEW YORK Via Niagara Falls

THROUGH COACHES AND PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS

Steamship Tickets, Cook's Tours Quebec S. S. Co. Special Tours to the Mediterranean, Bermudás and West Indies. For rates, reservations, time tables, and full information, apply to

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BEST CONCRETE RESULTS.

are had using blocks. No chance for failure then. Best for all buildings, silos, cisterns, foundation walls, etc. Make blocks during spare hours and rainy weather with our Home Builder Concrete Block Machine. Simple, cost small. Post yourself on why concrete blocks are best. All details, and machine explained in special free booklet. Write for it today IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., Ltd.

Dept. 105, 211 King St., London, Ontario

and other interests, prejudiced by the growing volume of emigration to the Canadian West from the United States. I am prepared to prove what I say by facts and figures, gathered from official sources. Upon reading the story of the alleged exodus, I telegraphed to our boundary inspectors between Winnipeg and the Mountains, as follows: 'American newspapers circulate report that fifteen thousand dissatisfied American settlers have left Canada and returned to the United States during the past nine months. Have you noticed any such exodus of such settlers to the States? Is the number returning to the United States any greater during the last nine months than it was during any similar previous period?' Wire reply. (Sgd.) J. BRUCE WALKER.

The following replies from our inspectors have been received:

'Boissevain, July 27th.—Have not seen one dissatisfied settler returning to the United States from Canada during past year. No such movement has taken place through ports under my charge. (Sgd.) D. W. AGNEW, Inspector.'

'Kingsgate, B. C., July 27th.—There is no appreciable return of settlers to United States, as reported by American newspapers. There is certainly no exodus of any kind through ports in this district. Numbers of Americans pass to and fro on business. Canadians go harvesting in the United States and Americans come harvesting in Canada. This travel is normal. Have entirely failed to trace any body of returning dissatisfied settlers. (Sgd.) J. DUNLOP, Inspector.'

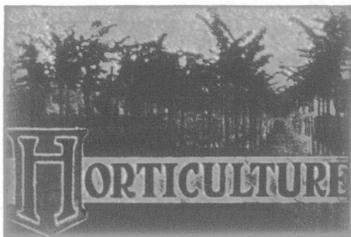
'North Portal, July 27th.—Reports of American exodus from Canada absolutely untrue, so far as ports under our jurisdiction are concerned. Always a few returning; would be a miracle if none returned. Number this year no greater than usual, and having regard to increased influx is really less than usual. (Sgd.) J. S. POTVIN, Senior Inspector.'

'Gretna, July 27th.—Have carefully watched and have recently searched American export reports. Find that during past nine months six dissatisfied settlers returned to the United States. This is a fewer number than during any similar period in previous history of this port. (Sgd.) O. J. GOULD, Senior Inspector.'

'Emerson, Man., July 27th.—Inspection of United States Customs books at this port show no increase over normal number of farmers returning from Canada dissatisfied during past nine months. So far as reported exodus is concerned such is entirely unknown at boundary points under care of this entry port. (Sgd.) T. J. CONNELL, Senior Inspector.'

'Coutts, Alta., July 27th.—All through immigration years that I have been here certain dissatisfied settlers have returned to United States. This movement has always been insignificant and immaterial. During the past nine months it has been no greater through this port than at any previous similar period, notwithstanding that since September, 1909, a free grant of half-section of land has been offered in Montana. (Sgd.) CHAS MAIR, Senior Inspector.'

Through the courtesy of the United States customs officers I have been enabled to obtain access to the entries of persons returning to the United States dissatisfied with Canada and describing themselves as farmers. The figures afforded me happily enable me to entirely explode the American exodus yarn. It is an airy and unsubstantial myth. The United States customs reports indicate the following persons, describing themselves to be farmers, having returned to the United States from Canada from the 1st of January to the 27th July: January, 11 farmers; February, 2 farmers; March, 40 farmers; April, 78 farmers; May, 27 farmers; June, 11 farmers, and up to and including 27th July, 15 farmers, making a total of 184 persons declaring themselves to be farmers returning to the United States from Canada. The non-existence of any exodus and the insignificance of the return movement will likewise be best appreciated when you remember that between the first of March and the first of August, 50,425 persons have entered Canada between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, declaring themselves to be Americans, desirous of settling in Canada with a view of becoming permanent residents.



CABBAGE WORMS

Where do these green worms that appear on cabbage plants come from? How can I get rid of them? They are destroying all my cabbage plants and also some cauliflower.—J. C.

Ans.—The green worms referred to come from the egg laid by the white butterfly that you see flying around your garden. No doubt by this time your plants are ruined, or they have developed to such size that the damage done is not so noticeable.

When there are only a few plants the worms can be kept down by hand picking regularly. However, the easiest plan is by poisoning. Since these worms devour the entire leaf parts, ordinary poisons are satisfactory. The chief difficulty is that poisons commonly used do not stick to the cabbage leaf. According to the late Dr. Fletcher, a mixture of prethrum (insect powder and flour, one pound of the former to four of flour, kept in a close canister or jar for twenty hours, will give five pounds of powder that is death to every caterpillar it falls upon. It not only kills by coming in contact with the insects, but if rains and dews fall upon the plants, the powder makes a liquid which is likewise fatal. For the larger growers of cabbages, Dr. Fletcher is of opinion that it would pay to get one of the bellows sold by seedsmen for applying dry insecticides. For those who grow only a few cabbages the simpler way is to take about half a pound of the material, put it in a small muslin bag, then tie that with a piece of string to a stick, and let it hang from the end of the stick. With another light stick, tap the bag, and just enough of the powder will drop on each cabbage to kill all the caterpillars on it. This way is more economical of material than the bellows, but not so economical of time. Some entomologists recommend Paris green, either dry or mixed with water, but Dr. Fletcher considered this dangerous, on account of the possibility of the poison getting into the center of the cabbage head through the tunnels which the cabbage worm has a habit of eating into the center of the head.

PREPARE FOR PEONIES

Every flower-lover admires peonies. As a bedding plant they are very desirable, if properly attended to. But careful attention is needed if best results are to be looked for. A recent issue of *The Canadian Horticulturist* has the following from John Cavers, a gardener who has grown them for many years:

There is no plant that will yield such magnificent results in annual bloom and increase of plant growth for eight to ten years for the cost of the investment and the annual care required as the peony. But some requisites are necessary to secure these results.

Do not buy merely "peonies." One peony is not as good as any other. Select varieties as carefully as you would varieties of fruit trees. If you want a good, reliable, early white, the old favorite, Festiva Maxima, will give satisfaction. If you want a late white "Couronne d'Or" will please most people. If a pink be wanted, then one, "Achille," a flesh pink, and "Edulis Superba," a violaceous pink—both at moderate cost.

It is contrary to all experience in this latitude to say that the best time to plant is the spring. The ground for planting should be prepared now, without delay, in order that it may become firm before planting. The deeper and richer the soil is made with well rotted manure the better the results will be.

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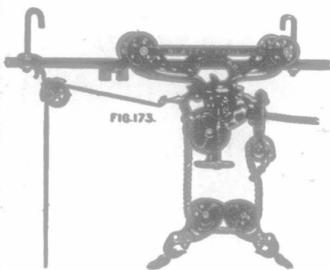
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on fresh water in a delightful climate with ever-changing scenery, is the ideal summer outing offered by the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. through the beautiful 1,000 islands and down the rapids of the St. Lawrence River. For illustrated booklet, "Niagara to the Sea," send six cents postage to H. Foster Chaffee, A. G. P. A., Toronto, Ont.

in the years to come. Tubers of any sort should not be planted in contact with manure.

It should be remembered that the plant is to remain undisturbed for eight to ten years; that the drain on the soil to produce the luxuriant annual crop of foliage and stem and bloom is exhaustive; and that there is no source of unproductiveness so common as poverty or exhaustion of the soil in the case of plants that have not been moved for many years.

In addition to making the soil rich and deep before planting annual dressings of manure should be given. Give each plant a space of at least ten square feet. The planting may be singly or in groups in the hardy plant border, in full sunshine or in partial shade; or in beds specially laid out and prepared. What can be finer than the bloom in June, or the luxuriance of plant-growth from the earliest stages until the time of killing frosts in the fall, of a bed of say twenty-five "Festiva Maxima"?

MEETING THE APPLE MARKET

The growth of the apple industry of British Columbia has been so great in the last few years, and the competition with our neighbors to the south has grown so keen that it has become imperative, if we are to hold our own and retain our grip of the market, that we see to it that all our fruit is of the finest quality and properly graded and packed. To compete with Hood River and other parts of Washington and the adjoining states, we must produce at least as good, and as well colored fruit as they do, and pack it as honestly and as artistically.

Of course, our legislation deals with this matter, and defines clearly the size of box, and the grading of the fruit, but we should allow ourselves less latitude than the law does, and see to it not only that the box is full sized, new and sound, but that the fruit contained in it is even better in quality, grading and packing than is called for.

Each apple should be perfect in form, size and color, and no imperfect specimens should be allowed in a No. 1 package. Not only should the box be paper-lined, but each apple should be carefully wrapped to protect it from bruising and to ensure that if one apple rots from any cause, the infection shall not spread. The fruit should be packed without any slackness, and, since shrinkage must be allowed for, each box should be "crowned." That is, while at the ends of the box the fruit should be about flush with the top of the box (never below it); it should rise about three-quarters of an inch above it at the center. This has been proved by experience to be about the right amount, and will not injure or bruise the fruit, for the top and sides

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STUDY AT HOME

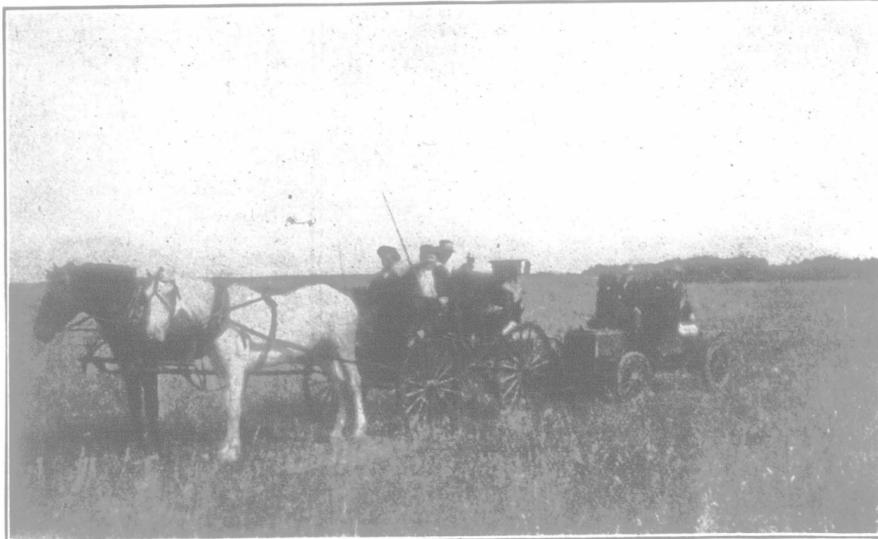
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and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

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Equally good for Curbs, Splint, Sprain, Swollen Joints and all Lameness.

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of the box will spring sufficiently to avoid this, and the box can be handled without injury.

Before boxing the fruit should be cooled, and the boxes should be further pre-cooled before placing in cold storage. It is true that arrangements for marketing our fruit are somewhat crude and primitive at present, so that we are handicapped in our competition with our neighbors to the south, but the remedy for this lies in the hands of the fruit growers themselves, who can combine to bring their methods up-to-date by centralizing their co-operative associations.

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



DUCK RAISING ON A LARGE SCALE

S. B. Twining, writing in the June Poultry Advocate, describes the business of raising green ducklings as he and his brothers have developed it and carry it on in Pennsylvania. The Twining Bros. operate what is probably the largest duck farm in America, and one of the largest in the world. Mr. Twining says:

The duck business, i. e., the raising of green ducklings for market, is yet in its infancy. In the early days it was hard for the producer or green ducklings to get the trade on his goods he deserved. The low price of ducklings in 1908 and the high price of other meats caused summer resort hotel men to sit up and take notice. For economy sake they tried ducklings. Their guests liked them. They were served often.

From these summer resort hotels the guests went to their homes scattered over the country. They remembered that ducklings were truly good eating. Thus one year's low prices have advertised ducklings throughout the land. A demand has been established that assures good prices for years to come.

This remarkable development of the duck industry was made possible largely through the introduction of the Imperial Pekin. They will lay earlier in the season. They will lay the most eggs per year.

The writer raises twenty to twenty-five thousand ducks yearly, and as one cent per pound additional cost in production or loss in sale means for the season one thousand dollars lost, he is continually watching for an opportunity to reduce the cost of production. Conditions are watched, two or three trips are yearly made to visit other successful farms that we may learn of and adopt every improvement as it comes along.

A man can go into the duck business on a much larger scale than he can any other branch of the poultry business, i. e., he can depend more on hired help. There is not near the amount of fine labor in duck raising as in chicken, guinea or turkey growing. Freedom from disease also makes it possible to have larger duck farms than chicken farms.

In starting a duck farm it is important to have sandy or well drained soil. Water in the right place is good, but remember the day of the puddle duck is past. To get the price today your ducks must be raised under sanitary conditions, and ducklings so raised show the benefit of such treatment. Too great care cannot be used in the selection of breeders. Get stock with long, low hanging keel, with large heads and thick necks. Heavy legs of a rich, reddish orange shade. Watch the eyes. They should be of good, wide, deep leaden-blue in color and have a firmness. Weakness in the vitality will show up as quickly in a duck's eyes as anywhere. Watch out for weak, watery eyes. Ducks hatched the first two weeks of May are considered to make the best breeders. We grow them the same as market ducks up until eight weeks of age.

McDonald's Yorkshires

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

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

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

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

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20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH

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Your first purchase at this establishment means another life-long satisfied customer. Some of the best stallions and mares that were imported to Canada are in the importation which arrived November 20, 1909. Address all correspondence to—

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We expect to land three carloads of imported stallions and mares here about August 15.

Among them are some choice Clydesdale colts, two years old, and a number of choice Clydesdale fillies, two and three years old, particulars of which will appear in the next issue.

We have Percheron and Belgian stallions, one yearling Belgian stallions, one yearling Belgian mare.

We have the two-year-old Belgian stallion that won the state medal in his class this year, and also the winners in the yearling, two-year-old and three-year-old classes for Belgian mares, the latter mare winning the grand championship for best mare, any draft breed.

If you want a good one write, or, better still, come and see them.

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GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

80—HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80



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Their quality is undoubted. We have the best that time and experience can produce. We have seven hundred to select from. We are the founders of the first flock of Oxfords in America and have sold more Oxfords than all other breeders in Canada combined. Our new importation of fifty head will arrive July 30th. We are fitting one hundred head for exhibition this season and will exhibit at the leading shows this year. See our exhibit at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina. For particulars and prices write to **PETER ARKELL & SONS, TEESWATER, ONT.**

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Twelve November sows, when bred, \$25.00 each; twenty April pigs \$15.00 each. This stock is descended from the sow **Snowflake**, first at Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, 1907, and from an excellent sow bred by D. C. Platt. These prices are f.o.b. Neepawa. Can ship via C. N. R. or C. P. R. Write for further particulars.

S. BENSON

NEEPAWA, MAN.

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It is for men who open their eyes in the morning upon a world that looks blue and discouraging; for men who feel tired, despondent and out of luck; who have lost the fighting spirit—those fellows who have almost concluded that nothing is worth fighting for—who have pains in the back and who don't get rest from their sleep, and who wish that they were as strong as they used to be. It is all a matter of nervous energy—that that what ambition comes from—and that is what you can get from Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It is an invigorator of men.

It will make you strong. It will send the life blood dancing through your veins, you will feel the exhilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash will come to your eye and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to meet your fellow-man and feel what others are capable of doing is not impossible to you. This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands in the past year.

What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy, the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You can be.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt makes you noble; it causes the nerves to tingle with the joyous exhilaration of youth, it fills the heart with a feeling of gladness, makes everything look right, and makes the nerves like bars of steel. It has cured Nervous Debility, Weakness of every kind, whether in Nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidneys, Rheumatism, Pains in Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia and all troubles where new life can restore health. It does all this while you sleep by pouring electricity, which is Nature's energy, into your nerves and blood. Electricity is life to the vital parts; when you are weak it makes them strong.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I have used your Belt with great success. It has done what I expected of it—it has helped me in every way. I am getting stronger all the time. I have gained twenty pounds since I began using your Belt. I think it was money well spent. I have no more dizzy spells; my heart is much stronger and my lungs feel better. I think your Belt has the most healing power of anything that was ever invented. Yours truly, **W. W. COOPER, Claresholm, Alta.**

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

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112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

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NAME.....

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Write plainly

They are then selected and put into lots covered with a good sod and having a stream of clear water running through them. They are now fed twice daily a moist mash of equal parts bran, cornmeal and middlings with eight per cent. of beef scraps added. Here they are allowed to play in the water, roam over and eat the grass and enjoy light feeds till about the middle of November. At which time they are again sorted and put into laying quarters. (Any birds not up to expectations are dressed for market. Better have less breeders than breed from any inferior birds.) We now start to feed for eggs, using (bulk measurement):

One part bran; one part middlings; one part low-grade flour; one part whole corn; two parts whole wheat; two parts cornmeal; four parts cut clover hay; twelve per cent. beef scrap; sand, grit and oyster shells, all they will eat; mix with water till crumbly.

This is our main food for getting eggs. However, no set formula will get the very best of results. We vary according to conditions.

Early May hatched breeders should drop their first eggs by Thanksgiving and be right down to business by Christmas. They should now lay heavy until June first, when they will start to drop off in egg yield and be practically through by the first of August. A good strain of Imperial Pekin ducks with proper care will yield about one hundred and fifty eggs in eight months, then they will lay off for four and get busy again. During these four months they should be on grass range with plenty of clear water and light food. It is best for them and the cost of maintenance during the inactive season is normal.

Ducks lay between four and eight in the morning. The eggs should be promptly gathered at eight, lest some get broken as they lay on the floor.

Lightly wash the eggs, but do not rub them unless very dirty. Put them on the trays and set as soon as you get a machine full. We set daily and find we get better results than when we used to set every four days.

It is the common opinion that ducks are hard to hatch and easy to raise. We run our machines at 102 first two weeks, 102½ third week, and 103 the last week up to hatch, when it reaches 104 or 105. Eggs are turned once a day till first test (seventh day), then twice daily till they pip. We then place all the pips up and close the machine until the hatch is over. A three-sixty hen egg machine will accommodate two-eighty-eight duck eggs, and if you average one hundred and fifty good ducklings per hatch throughout the season you are doing well. This year we will average much better than this, but our eggs ran uncommonly well.

After we remove the egg shells, ducklings are left in the machine until thoroughly dry. They are then taken to the duck nursery where there are pens 12 x 4 with brooders 4 x 2. Overhead hot-water heat is used. Pens are heavily bedded with straw. Temperature of brooders is ninety, and we endeavor to maintain absolutely even heat. There is water and coarse sand put before the ducklings right away and is left there till night, when they are fastened close to the brooder. They get their first food the next morning, which is Spratt's Patent No. 5, which, though an expensive food, we find well worth using. They are fed on this food five times a day for four days, then we gradually wean them onto a mash of (by bulk):

Six parts bran; two parts cornmeal; two parts middlings; one part low-grade flour; five parts cut greens, ten per cent. beef scrap; sand, grit and oyster shell, all they will eat up clean. They are fed this until eight weeks of age, when they are gradually changed to the fattening food, consisting of four parts cornmeal; two parts low-grade flour; one part bran; twelve per cent. beef scrap; add a little cut greens to make it tasty, also sand, shell and grit for the digestion.

Many feed good food, but fail to provide proper grinders to digest it. The cut greens are either lawn clippings, cut green clover, corn fodder, dwarf Essex rape or wheat.

At ten weeks they are in the best condition to kill. If they have been care-

HAS USED DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

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FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINT, ETC.

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A few doses have often cured when doctors' prescriptions and other remedies have failed. Its effects are marvellous. It acts like a charm. Relief is almost instantaneous.

We wish to warn the public against being imposed on by unscrupulous dealers who substitute the so-called Strawberry Compounds for "Dr. Fowler's."

Ask for "Dr. Fowler's," and insist on getting it, as the cheap imitations may be dangerous to life.

The original is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price 35c.



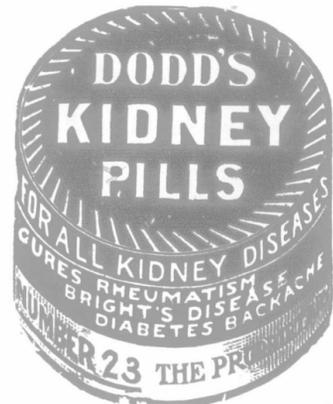
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fully fed and attended to they will average ten pounds to the pair or over. Now, if they are properly prepared for market they will command a price that makes production profitable.

Our breeding ducks have a stream of clear water to bathe in. It is not essential, but we get better fertility. When the drakes are forced to tread on land they oftentimes slip and we get rotten eggs or dead germs as a result. Ducklings raised for market have water only to drink and we take every precaution to keep them out of it. A muddy or dirty duck will not thrive. We keep our pens as clean as possible. Feed the best and purest of foods, and are extremely careful not to have any sour food lying around, and to keep their water absolutely clear and fresh.

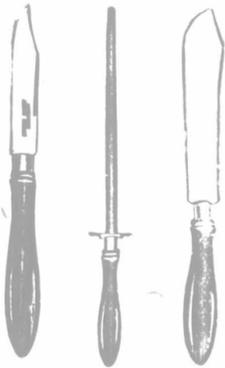
Many succeed in raising a good duck only to spoil it by carelessness in preparing it for market. At Alton farm we dry pick. Dry picked ducks bring a cent per pound more than scalded ducks. This is five cents per duck. The cost of picking dry is two cents per head over scalding. Thus we have a gain of three cents per head, or six hundred dollars a year.



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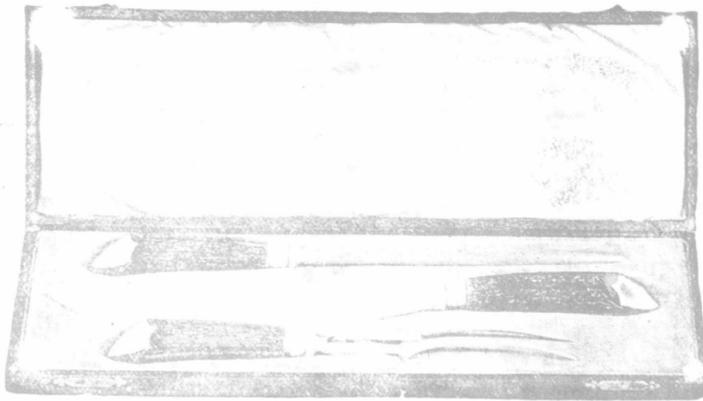
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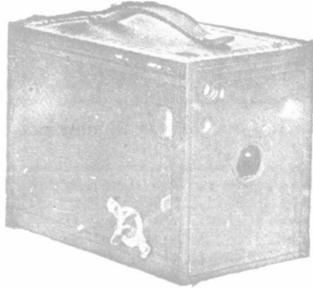
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BE READY for fire, by all means. Provide every possible means for putting it out. Equip your house, your barn, all your buildings, with water-buckets, chemical extinguishers—hose and water pressure if possible. **But pay even more attention to fire-prevention!** Build, or remodel the buildings you have, in such a way that fire will have the least chance to harm them. **Lessen your fire risk—especially if you live in a frame house.**

The Average Frame House Is A Fire-Trap

Fire did \$56,000 damage in Canada every day of 1909! More than sixty per cent. of that great loss was on frame buildings! Naturally. For, even in the cities, with their up-to-date fire-fighting outfits, firemen count the ordinary frame house a 'goner' once the flames get a real start. The frame-house on fire is tinder-box—its inmates are lucky to escape with their lives—even in the cities. How are you fixed today to fight fire in your dwelling?—in your barn?—in your wagon-shed? If fire started in your kitchen late tonight, would you and your folks get out alive?

If your barn caught, would your stock be saved? And, even if you were lucky and only the buildings suffered, would insurance repay you for your losses? You risk a very great deal if you live in a frame house; or if you have anything valuable in a frame barn. Yet you can do much to prevent fire. And you can, easily and cheaply, practically isolate every room in your house so perfectly that—if fire does start in any room—the fire can be confined to that room alone. Pedlarizing will do that, and more.

Pedlarizing Reduces Fire Risk Fully 80 Per Cent.

"Pedlarizing" is sheathing any building, inside and out, with Fireproof sheet Steel—in the several forms illustrated by the pictures here. For the roof, Oshawa Steel Shingles, guaranteed to make a good roof for 25 years or a new roof free. For the outer walls, Pedlar Steel Siding—surfaced to imitate brick, cut stone, dressed stone, etc. For the ceilings and sidewalls of the interior, Pedlar Art Steel—more than 2,000 beautifully embossed patterns. A balloon frame of cheap lumber, with the necessary trim, flooring, and some

furring, and these Pedlarizing materials, make a stancher, handsomer house than any frame building ever was; and make the building eighty per cent. less liable to fire damage than the usual type of brick building. Such a structure is practically fire-proof. There is nothing about it to burn except the furnishings, floors and doors. Yet such a building is most economical in first cost—and cheaper than even a brick building in final cost, because it will outlast one.

Fire-Prevention By Pedlarizing Costs But Little

Whether you are erecting a new house or barn, or you think of repairing an old one, you will do well to inquire well into this Pedlarizing proposition. Consult with us first, and then with your builder or architect. Hold no prejudice against sheet steel for interior finish because it is comparatively new; don't think there is anything cheap-looking about Pedlar Siding for outer walls; don't imagine wood-shingles are cheaper than Oshawa Steel Shingles. Let us tell you the reasons for your choosing this practical, most economical and most effective way to prevent fire and to minimize fire-damage to the lowest degree. Let us

make it plain to you that many of the so-called "fire-proof" buildings in the big cities are not so well-guarded against fire as a frame-skeleton plated with Pedlar steel in the way we have outlined here. Any fire-insurance agent will inform you on the difference in the rate as between a frame house and a Pedlarized house. You will then see that this one item alone saves a good slice of the cost of Pedlarizing. Yet such a construction as we have suggested above is actually cheaper by twenty per cent. than an ordinary frame building! Nor does it require experts to erect it. Consult us for full details. Write us to-day.

Pedlarizing Does Much MORE Than Fire-Proof

Protects against dampness

Pedlarized buildings are wholly free from dampness. The inner walls will not "sweat," because there is a dead-air space between them and the Pedlar Siding of the outer walls.

And this same dead-air space, formed by the studding, makes a perfect barrier to dampness penetrating from the outside. Oshawa-shingled roofs are rain-tight, as well as fire-proof and lightning-proof; and they are so ventilated that, although water-tight (guaranteed for 25 years) they will not sweat on the under-side as common shingles must.

Cattle thrive better in Pedlarized barns. You save on feed, too, by Pedlarizing; for the stock do not have to eat so much for bodily warmth's sake. You see, Pedlarized buildings are easier to keep warm in winter. The sheer sheet steel that armors them against fire also helps bar out the cold. Pedlarizing makes houses wind-tight. In fuel saved alone you regain your outlay.

Shields from the heat

And, in summer's blazing sun, you will find the interior of a Pedlarized building cooler than any brick house in your neighborhood. Roof, walls and ceilings of heavy sheet steel bar the entry of the heat. Cooler in summer; warmer in winter; dry at all seasons—this is what Pedlarizing does for houses, barns, any building.

Makes houses sanitary

And it does more. For Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side Walls, beautifully embossed in deep, richly-ornamental patterns, can be decorated in any color scheme you prefer; and yet these ceilings and walls, without a crevice or a seam to harbor dirt, dust, germs or vermin, can be washed as you would wash a pane of glass! If there has been disease in a Pedlarized room, the whole interior can be scrubbed with antiseptics and made really sanitary. Any room in a Pedlarized house can be kept clean with the least effort. Pedlarizing makes buildings healthful—as well as fireproof, damp-proof, warmer in winter, cooler in summer.



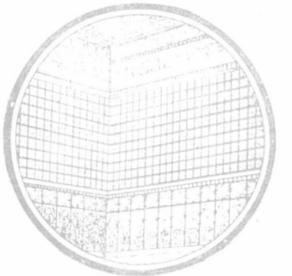
Oshawa Shingles protect any roof perfectly. Good for 100 years. Guaranteed for 25 years. Cost little.



Pedlar Steel Siding armors a building against fire and wet. Handsome enough for any place. Many patterns.



Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings adorn and protect. Cannot crack. Seams invisible. Hundreds of new styles ready.



Pedlar Art Steel Side Walls are sanitary. Washable. Beautiful to look at. Easily put on. Fireproof.



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