

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

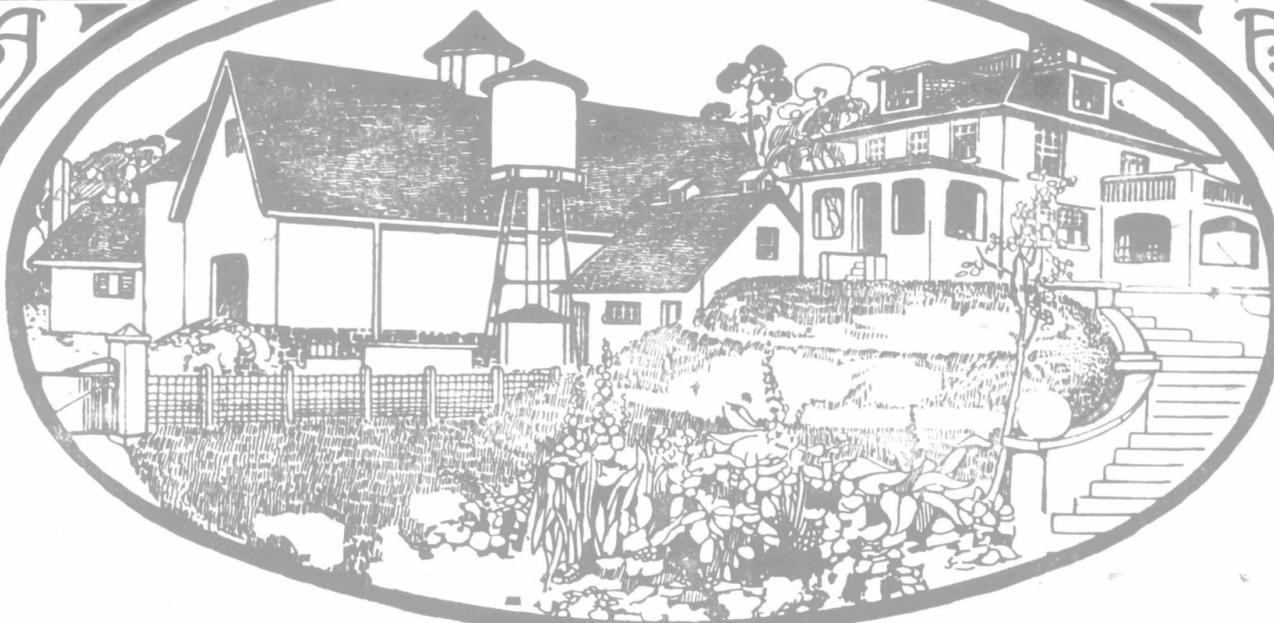
REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLVI

Winnipeg, Canada, August 10, 1910

No. 933

You Should Know All About Cement



Every utility you see in the picture is cement-concrete built. And every one of these is proof against fire-damage, decay-damage, damp-damage. The house and the barns cannot burn; the sile contents will not get mouldy and sour through seepage in or out; the fence-posts will not rot. Yet each and all of these important farm necessities COSTS LESS BUILT OF the right cement-concrete than if they were built of even the CHEAPEST LUMBER. But they are more durable than if built of granite---if you choose the RIGHT cement and TAKE MY ADVICE about building them. That advice is free. Build ANY farm convenience right, from a watering-trough to a dairy-barn, and you have a structure that is MORE DURABLE than MARBLE. For cement-concrete, used as I will freely tell you how IS LASTING. Buildings are standing to-day that were built of this marvellous ARTIFICIAL STONE fully TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO. And still a modern cement structure COSTS LESS than any similar building of ANY OTHER KNOWN MATERIAL. And it is EASY to build---expert labor is very rarely required.---ASK ME ABOUT IT.

CEMENT IS CHEAP contents will not get mouldy and sour through seepage in or out; the fence-posts will not rot. Yet each and all of these important farm necessities COSTS LESS BUILT OF the right cement-concrete than if they were built of even the CHEAPEST LUMBER. But they are more durable than if built of granite---if you choose the RIGHT cement and TAKE MY ADVICE about building them. That advice is free. Build ANY farm convenience right, from a watering-trough to a dairy-barn, and you have a structure that is MORE DURABLE than MARBLE. For cement-concrete, used as I will freely tell you how IS LASTING. Buildings are standing to-day that were built of this marvellous ARTIFICIAL STONE fully TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO. And still a modern cement structure COSTS LESS than any similar building of ANY OTHER KNOWN MATERIAL. And it is EASY to build---expert labor is very rarely required.---ASK ME ABOUT IT.

Cement has a
hundred uses
on your farm.
Let me teach
you them all
FREE!

Write Me
To-day

You who dwell on farms have the fire-danger ever with you. But you **NEED NOT FEAR FIRE** if you have chosen concrete as your building material and **USE IT AS I TELL YOU TO**---remember I charge you nothing for the **CEMENT IS** telling. You can make everything you **FIRE-PROOF** build **SAFE AGAINST FIRE**---from fence-posts to corn-cribs. So, you see, if concrete had no other argument for your ears, its **FIRE-PROOF VALUE** alone should persuade you to at least **LISTEN** to the story of it. Of course it has many other arguments---its **ECONOMY**, for one; and the **EASE** with which it can be used, for another. Still another argument---and an important one in most regions---is the fact that concrete is **DAMP-PROOF**. Cemented buildings are **ALWAYS DRY INSIDE**. Wet cannot get **DAMP-PROOF** through their walls. Thus they are warmer in winter---cooler in summer---healthier always for man and beast. And you need hire no high-priced help to handle cement---not after I have told you how to use it. **I WILL MAKE YOU A CEMENT EXPERT**, without a cent of cost. Shouldn't that induce you to send for the information I am waiting to give you?---**FREE**.

You pay me nothing. Just ask me. I Will Tell You All About It ---how to choose it---how to use it---everything!

ALFRED ROGERS THE CEMENT MAN
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WE are building an extensive Malting Plant in Winnipeg and will require a large amount of good, bright, sound and plump Barley, suitable for high-grade Brewers' Malt. We would most **EARNESTLY** request all the Farmers in your vicinity to **STACK** their Barley before threshing, as it brings about a very desirable improvement in the germinating power of the grain, and if the Barley is not stacked it is unfit for making good Malt.

Please send us a sample of your Barley after threshing, stating how long it was in stack, and we will give you a price for it that will pay you for all your trouble. It is our intention to furnish you with fine Seed Barley next Spring from the Agricultural Department of the State of Wisconsin, grown from imported seed.

Be sure and let your Barley get ripe before cutting. It is most important to stack it before threshing in order to obtain the highest price.

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WINNIPEG, Canada



LEADING DEALERS throughout CANADA sell H. B. K. BRAND Workingmen's Shirts. WHY? Because—

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An extensive range awaits your inspection at your dealers. Ask to see H. B. K. brand shirts, and you will see **QUALITY, DURABILITY AND VALUE.**

Many new ideas together with the concentration of our best efforts, has given H. B. K. brand shirts **more individuality and greater strength** than any line on the market to-day. If you are among the few who are not acquainted with H. B. K. brand shirts, get **wise**; that is if you are seeking the **best value for your money.** Value is the true test of cheapness, and we prove it. **MORE WEAR, MORE COMFORT, MORE MATERIAL MEANS MORE VALUE**

Here are some reasons why H. B. K. brand Big Shirt is the popular shirt among workingmen:

Every shirt guaranteed by the makers. Buttons sewed on by hand; can't come off. 3 1-2 yards best material to each shirt. Seams all double stitched; can't rip. Roomy comfortable, serviceable. Button holes bar tacked; can't wear out. Faultless workmanship. Easy to work in. Gusset bar tacks through and through. Whip stitch; can't tear.

No wonder H. B. K. brand has the the largest sale.

The workingman knows a good thing when he sees it.

H. B. K. brand is manufactured and guaranteed by

THE HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL

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Can you afford to work year after year for nothing and endure the above conditions too ?

There are no drouths, cold winters, hot summers, crop failures nor any other hardships to contend with in Chilliwack Valley.

We are placing many Prairie farmers on beautiful farm homes and we can place about 500 more this summer. Come and see it yourself, and if you do not find what you expected it will be because such an ideal place does not exist on earth.

Send for illustrated booklet and view of the valley, which measures 12 x 18 inches. Information free to all.

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A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

BRANCHES IN EVERY PROVINCE OF CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

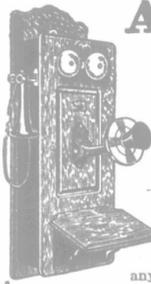
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BRODERICK	LASHBURN	REGINA
CANORA	LLOYDMINSTER	SASKATOON
DELISLE	MELFORT	SHELLBROOK
DRINKWATER	MELVILLE	TUGASKE
ELBOW	MILESTONE	VONDA
ELFROS	MOOSE JAW	WADENA
HAWARDEN	MOOSOMIN	WATROUS
HERBERT	NOKOMIS	WATSON
HUMBOLDT	NORTH BATTLEFORD	WEYBURN
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WALL

PLASTER

MANITOBA GYPSUM COMPANY, LTD

WINNIPEG, MAN

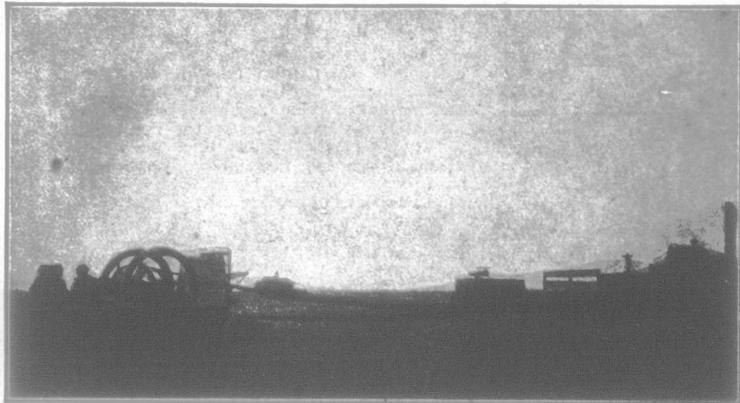
When figuring on that new house do not overlook the interior finish.

Ask for Sackett Plaster Board and the Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

Write for Booklet

THE *Manitoba* 25 H. P. GASOLINE THRESHING ENGINE

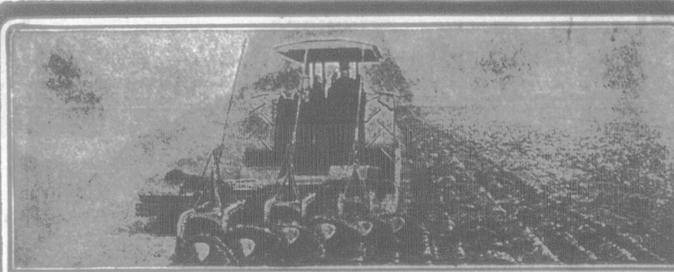
will save you MONEY, TIME and WORRY



Write for catalogue A, and particulars of the most liberal guarantee ever given with a threshing engine. They are guaranteed to do the work, are low in price, and sold on easy terms of payment. Investigate before buying.

We manufacture GASOLINE ENGINES for every purpose; POWER and PUMPING WINDMILLS, WOOD and IRON PUMPS, GRAIN GRINDERS, SAW FRAMES, etc. See our big exhibit at BRANDON FAIR.

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Reducing The Cost Of Plowing

by means of an IHC gasoline tractor is bringing thousands of dollars extra profit to farmers all over the country. Until recently, tilling the soil has been one of the most tedious, expensive, and time-consuming operations of farming.

To plow an acre of land means turning a furrow eight miles long. To plow a square mile tract requires turning over 5,200 miles of furrow. On this basis figure out for yourself how many miles you walk in plowing your fields—how many miles your horses drag the heavy plow through the soil.

Then consider that a 20-horsepower IHC gasoline tractor will do the work of five teams with no expense for feeding—no time lost for resting—no expense for hired help—only a small cost for gasoline.

Remember that horses are an expense whether they are working or not—the present cost of corn, oats, and hay is a big item. Good hired men to care for and drive the horses are hard to get and must be paid good wages.

You can stop this expense and increase your profits by using an

I H C Gasoline Tractor

The IHC tractor is propelled by the famous IHC gasoline engine, which has been tested in every conceivable way in all kinds of service by the farmers of this country and found to be the most efficient and convenient farm power. The truck construction is exceptionally strong, but light—similar to, but more simple than those used so successfully on steam tractors for many years. The method of power transmission permits the delivery of the largest possible per cent of power to the draw-bar—where it is needed.

The IHC gasoline tractor has many advantages over steam tractors. It can be operated by one man. You do not need to be an engineer to run one. You do not need the services of a fireman. There is no expense for a man and team to haul fuel and water. The IHC gasoline tractor can be used in many places where a heavy steam tractor would be impractical.

Only a Small Quantity of Gasoline is Used Compared with the Amount of Work Done

These are a few of the reasons why other farmers have chosen the IHC. It should be your choice if you want the most efficient power for plowing, hauling heavy loads, operating threshers, etc.

See the IHC local dealer, or, write direct for catalogue and full particulars to nearest branch house.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A



The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium



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Why not make the cows pay current expenses? They will do it with the assistance of a

New Improved De Laval Separator

and will furnish cash for household needs from week to week, thus leaving the net crop returns as the foundation for a bank account.

A De Laval separator of suitable size may be purchased in such a way as to avoid the outlay of a dollar which the machine has not actually earned, and to prove its ability to wipe out the store bill it is only necessary to apply to the company or its nearest agent for a free trial.

The De Laval Separator Co.
 Montreal WINNIPEG Vancouver

Put "BT" Stanchions and Steel Stalls In Your New Stable

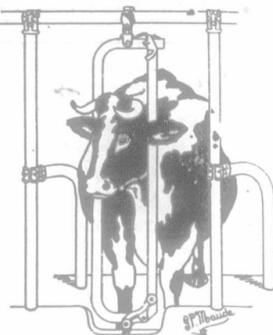
They will make your stable NEATER, BRIGHTER, MORE SANITARY, AND MUCH HANDIER TO WORK IN than any other construction you can use. No other tie is as comfortable for the cows as the "BT" Swinging Stanchion. No other tie keeps them as clean, for they cannot move back and forward in their stall, but at the same time they are perfectly free to get up or down and to card themselves.

The "BT" Stanchion is made in five sizes and can be used with wood frame construction if desired.

Write for our free catalogue, giving full information how a stable should be laid out, how it should be ventilated and how to lay cement floors properly. Write to-day and let us know how many cattle you tie up.

BEATTY BROS.

BRANDON, MAN.
 Head Office and Factory FERGUS, ONT.



DON'T Neglect

taking out a Fire Insurance Policy. It's both foolish and expensive to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen. It is very foolish to run unnecessary

RISKS

A good Fire Insurance Policy will cover your losses in case of fire.

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Bank of Hamilton Chambers,
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Good agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

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Capitol Cylinder Oil



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fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

Mica Axle Grease

Traction Engines, Wagons, Etc.

makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

Granite Harvester Oil

Plows, Harrows, Drills

insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion. Changes of weather do not affect it.

Standard Gas Engine Oil

Gasolene and Kerosene Engines

is the only oil you need. It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally good for the external bearings.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

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No. 935

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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14-16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Early Ripening

Those who have been prone to brand the Canadian West as a land of ice and snow, fit only for polar bears and Eskimos, should take note of the fact that in 1910 that season's wheat was on the market in Winnipeg on the first day of August—also that it brought over one dollar a bushel. On the above mentioned date a farmer at Rosenfeld, Man., delivered wheat from Manitoba's 1910 crop, grading No. 1 Northern. The grade indicates that it was not hastened to early maturity by untoward hot winds.

This record for early ripening is only another proof that the wheat belt is advancing northward. It also gives weight to the argument that in a few years Western Canada will be included in the corn belt.

Who can forespeak the possibilities of prairie Canada?

Canada's Poultry Industry

If anything can be done to improve conditions in connection with Canada's poultry industry the men in charge of the Poultry Producers' Association now working in Ontario and Quebec promise to do it. A couple of weeks ago representatives of this organization met the Minister of Agriculture for Canada and made several recommendations intended to assist in handling flocks, treating diseases and marketing the products of the poultry yard. A strong point was made in regard to co-operation in marketing, and changes were suggested in the Dominion department of agriculture that would result in closer attention being paid to poultry interests.

There does not seem to be anything unreasonable in the suggestions as given on another page of this issue. One thing that cannot well be denied is a special officer to superintend the work. Whether this officer is appointed as a poultry commissioner or in charge of the

poultry branch under the live stock commissioner makes little difference, as long as the live stock commissioner is in sympathy with the movement and willing to give his subordinate a free hand in doing progressive work. An independent commissioner would, of course, be more desirable. Indications are that some forward step will be taken and that the poultry industry will receive greater attention than it has in the past.

Farm Help Requirements

Although the demand for farm help does not promise to be as urgent as it was in 1909 there will be a call for thousands of hands between now and the end of the month. The eagerness to garner a big crop as quickly as possible necessitates an increase over the number of men used in putting in seed, looking after summerfallows and other details during early summer.

Already several requests for hired help have reached the authorities. Thought of disappointment on former occasions has induced some to act early—to make application and to engage hands while they are available. The progressive farmer as a rule avers that it is not wise to wait until the work is on before provision is made to cope with it. The man who secures his helpers early and makes needed repairs to machinery and harness, who has everything in readiness for straight work with strong horses and intelligent and able men, is the one who each year announces that his acres are profitable. The loss of one hour means bushels on a big farm and the loss of a day may result in serious damage by frost or other means. It is not wise to decrease the pay to hired help by a few dollars or to neglect much-needed repairs, and then lose many bushels of valuable grain because it is found impossible to harvest it at the proper time.

Secure the helpers early and make preparations for the big job of the year—the one that means profit or loss.

Marvellous Varieties!

Judging from newspaper despatches the Canadian West each year can boast of a dozen or more varieties of wheat that promise to revolutionize wheat growing on the great productive prairies. Some of them are marvellous—on paper. It is strange to note, however, that despite this annual bombardment of extra specials Red Fife still stands as the king of wheats. Nevertheless it is just possible that some time in the dim and distant future a variety will become sufficiently prominent to shake the faith of the common grain growers in their old favorite. In fact, it would be strange if such did not come to pass. Plant breeders have developed the production of varieties to a science. Some day they will

have a wheat that will outstrip Red Fife in quality or yield, or perhaps in both. The trouble so far has been that varieties that gave bigger returns fell short in point of quality. Moreover the wheat grower of the Canadian prairies knows that quality in Red Fife has brought this land to the front as a producer of this cereal and he is loth to drop it.

For the immediate future prospects are brighter for improved strains of Red Fife than they are for new varieties. Even with these, however, there generally are deficiencies that come to light when a genuine test extending over a term of years is made.

Every farmer will do well to investigate the merits of new varieties or improved strains. Give them a fair trial on equal footing with good seed of the variety of your choice. If, after an intelligent trial, they fill the bill and give bigger annual profits, adopt the best for main crop.

Responsibility for Hog Values

A reader in Manitoba writes us regarding his experience raising hogs. The burden of his remarks is that hogs do not pay, and that the wise farmer will take advantage of the present fairly good prices for live hogs to get rid of his breeding stock and go out of business. He figures that it cost him last winter \$8.33 to produce 100 pounds of pork, which he sold at his local shipping point for \$7.25 to \$7.50 per hundred, or a net loss of 83 cents per hundred pounds. This gentleman sizes up the high prices of the past year as a trick on the part of the packers to get farmers back into the hog business again, that they, the farmers, may be "skinned" once more, and concludes with the highly interesting statement "that supply and demand have little to do with prices; it is the game that is played. Watch it."

All of which goes to show that figures may be made to prove almost anything, and that it is as easy to prove to one's own satisfaction that supply and demand have nothing to do with the making of price as it is to show that they have.

We are convinced that the gentleman in question estimates the cost of production too high. For instance he has 18-pound shoats marked up to \$5.00 each. If 18-pound pigs could be sold for five dollars a piece, which is approximately 28 cents per pound, we would never undertake to feed them. The first 18 pounds of a pig's weight is made more cheaply than the last 50 pounds, and if he can be sold then for practically four times the price per pound he will be worth when mature, let him go if anybody can be found sufficiently infatuated with the profit-making possibilities of the hog-feeding business to exchange a five-dollar bill for him.

Space here does not permit of an exhaustive

examination of the principle that the value of any commodity depends upon the quantity of it offering for sale and demand for it by consumers. As the principle applies to the price of hogs it is worth noting that the advance in price a year and a half ago was coincident with a large decrease in the supply of hogs in the country. And the same phenomenon is noticeable with other classes of livestock, with grain and practically every product of the farm. At present in Western markets hog supplies are adequate for local needs, and buyers are reducing prices to a parity with other markets on the continent. Anyone who has followed the market quotations in this paper for the past few months knows that hog values at Winnipeg have been higher than at any other center in America. Supplies were not sufficient and prices accordingly went high. With an adequate supply of hogs prices at Winnipeg tend towards a figure that is approximately the cost of transportation and shrinkage less than the price at the nearest competitive point. If supplies are abundant prices may go lower and shipment of live hogs to the competitive market may be rendered possible.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 8

I HAVE A TALK WITH A PESSIMIST.

Years ago I wondered what people meant when they called a human being a pessimist. When it was explained that this name was applied to the person who maintained that everything in nature is ordered for or tends to the worst, I could scarcely grasp the full meaning of the word. Perhaps few of us really know what it means until we run across one. I have almost concluded that a pessimist is troubled with dyspepsia or some malady that is even more undesirable. I cannot understand any man in good health entertaining the thoughts that flow so freely from some of these people designated in the English language as *pessimists*—at least not in Canada, where opportunities are so great.

But I met a genuine pessimist last week. To him everything was black. Being interested in the agriculturist I asked about his wheat crop. He did not appear to be over-cheery but I ventured to have a chat.

"How's your wheat crop?" I asked.

"Ain't got any! It's all burned up with this sweltering heat and no rain," he snorted.

"Well, I guess you had a good crop last year, so you are not going to—"

I had not finished when he snapped back, "Yes, too good! It was so good that it all fell down and didn't fill."

"Oh, well, never mind you'll have a bumper crop next year," I replied, in an attempt to assume a comforting tone of voice.

"No danger," he said. "It will all be destroyed by hail or something worse."

That settled it. When a man begins to prophesy utter destruction of the results of his labors I give up trying to comfort. I can understand a man who has been continually met with crop losses and calamities of various kinds for years entertaining some doubt as to his chance of reasonable prosperity in this world's affairs. I have known men who seemed always to have sickness in the family and not a twelve months would pass without the loss of a horse or a cow, or both, or perhaps more than one of each. I cannot blame such an one for developing pessimistic tendencies. But my friend of a week ago had met no such disasters. I took pains to look up his life history of recent years just to ascertain whether or not he was in the least warranted in predicting utter ruin of his crops in 1911. I found that instead of complaining this man

should have been one of the happiest in the province. Fifteen years ago he scarcely owned the clothes that covered his body. He withstood the hardships of a common homesteader and in five years had a comparatively comfortable home in which was as good a wife as the average farmer is blessed with—and that is no small blessing. Everything seemed to prosper. He now has a bank account running over \$10,000 and owns a half-section of the land that has made the Canadian West famous all round the globe.

How could such a man be a pessimist? you ask. Simply because he did not know enough to be thankful and cheerful. For many years he enjoyed prosperity. Last year he found ground for his wail in the fact that a part of his summerfallow crop was over-rank and did not fill. However, his wheat average for all sown was above twenty bushels. His ungrateful remark about this year's returns were provoked by an indication of about a half crop. He will not harvest more than ten bushels to the acre.

How many there are in the Canadian West who have suffered losses infinitely more severe than this poor mortal and scarcely made mention of them. There is no use being a pessimist. You give people a bad impression of yourself and remove the pleasure of living.

"ARCHIE McCLURE."

A Good Neighbor

The good Samaritan went out of his way to do a good turn. He was a "good neighbor" to the unfortunate who had suffered. Our Western farm life is rich in its possession of men who are recognized as "good neighbors."

If you have a sick horse you know the man to get help from. He isn't always the man nearest to you, but you instinctively turn to that man who is recognized as a "good neighbor." As I heard a man say once about two men belonging to this class of "good neighbors": "It doesn't matter what is going on within ten miles, A and B are sure to be hauled into it if it's a job with nothing but thanks in it." What would a district be if there weren't any "good neighbors" like A and B? Who would help us move? Who would help us build? Who would be the mainstay for "bees" of all kinds? What would it be like if every man wanted to squeeze the last bit of return work due him just when he wanted it?

But how the "good neighbor" is imposed on! "He's a great worker, and won't miss a day," we console ourselves when we think longingly of the job we want him to help us with. And so good-natured is the "good neighbor" that he won't "holler," as a rule, no matter who comes after him. He goes—that's all. We don't really intend to impose on our "good neighbor," not really to take money out of his pocket and put it into our own, but when we think of our own need of his help, we forget about his need. We think with satisfaction of how readily the "good neighbor" will enter into our difficulty and help us out. But we forget to put ourselves in his shoes, and try to enter into his difficulties. We borrow his stuff, and take it back—no, that's wrong—we borrow his stuff and hang on to it till he comes after it! If it is broken he will fix it better than we can, because "he's a very handy man with tools!" we assure ourselves.

The "good neighbor" makes plows that aren't working right do good work. He's a great man

to have in a neighborhood, is a "good neighbor," a great man! And one of the factors in the wholesomeness of our Western farm life in distinction from village and town life is the presence of our unostentatious "good neighbors."—D. R.

HORSE

Observations on Horse Subjects

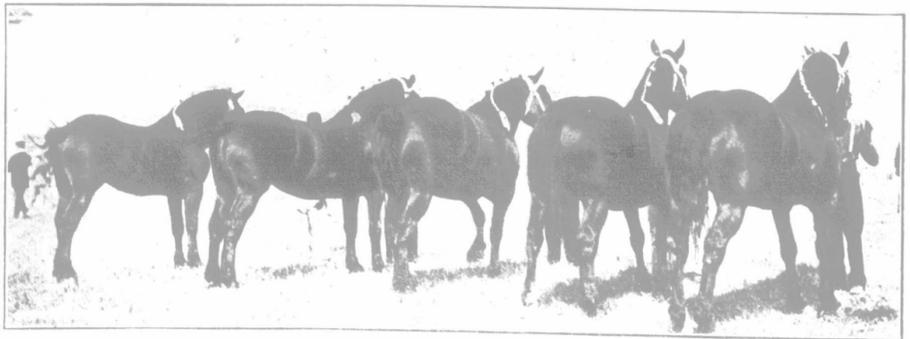
Every year when the fairs season comes round discussion opens as to whether or not fair associations should offer prizes for general purpose horses. As a rule the weight of opinion is opposed to classes being made for this type of horses, but this never seems to make any difference, for the next year the general-purpose horse is in evidence again and for all we can see seems likely to remain in evidence so long as the chief concern of fair managers is to bring out large exhibits of horses and not the more important consideration of demonstrating and directing the line of progress in draft horse breeding. This last, we take it is the function of the horse show and as that function is kept sight of, in that proportion will the exhibiting of horses serve the purpose it is intended to serve, namely the pointing out by experts of the most desirable individuals in those classes or types of horses most valuable for the farmer to raise. With that taken as the fundamental object it is not difficult to see what should be done with the general-purpose horse: he should be left at home on the farm, where he has some value and use and not paraded in the show-ring as a desirable kind of horse for any man to set himself seriously to produce.

* * *

A general-purpose horse, in the sense in which the term is to be understood, is a horse adapted to general use, one that can work in the field, haul a light wagon on the road or be the farmer's driver if needs be. He should weigh about 1,300 pounds, be clean-legged and somewhat heavier in the bone than the roadster. He has to do a variety of work and requires a build that will adapt him to the various jobs he is required for. As a rule he is a misfit, a horse that "happened," the result of breeding for no particular end, for it is difficult to believe that any man would seriously undertake the breeding of a type of horse the best of which sells in the market at from \$100 to \$150 less per head than good-sized, sound draft horses. The drafter should be the type aimed at in the breeding of horses on the farm. Enough of the so-called general-purpose kind will come to supply all possible needs. Their breeding doesn't need any encouragement, and to this end it would be wise not to recognize the type by awarding prizes for them at fairs.

* * *

One can understand why the managers of Western fairs opposed the passing of the Miller bill in its original form. Horse racing, after all, is the stellar crowd drawing feature of the modern exhibition and the bookies are the boys that draw the crowds. This fact was pretty forcibly impressed during the Winnipeg exposition. On the days when no racing was the order attendance dwindled; on other days when the nags were going over the course and eight or a dozen betting brothers were thriftily laying odds they couldn't



SOME OF THE FINE PERCHERONS SUPPLIED BY ELLISON BROS. AT WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL

lose on if the race was won at all, the attendance would go up, and from the habit visitors had of congregating in thousands in that quarter where the betting was going on, the bet is as safe as any they laid that they were there to play the ponies and beat the bookies—if they could. Horse racing is a financial help to the larger exhibitions. That fact will have to be swallowed whatever our notions are regarding the moral or immoral character of the racing game. The public like the sport and are willing to lose their money patronizing those who make their money following it. Betting, to the end that it stimulates interest in the game and thus indirectly encourages the breeding of light horses for racing and driving purposes, is justifiable; that is betting as considered from a practical rather than an ethical standpoint. In this country, however, matinee racing has done more than anything else to encourage the breeding of race horses, and to the turf and driving association that flourish, as some imagine, like as many bay trees in our cities, towns, and even in the small villages, is due most of the credit that can be given for the development here of the "sport of kings." Our turf and driving associations have done much to stimulate interest in our light breeds; they have conducted "meets" and pulled off matinee races and worked up local rivalries that have animated men to go out and buy the best stock their funds would enable them to procure. To these organizations more than to any other factor concerned in the light horse business is due the increasing numbers of high class driving, roadster and racing horses to be found at our local fairs. They are doing a good work and helping to keep the racing game clean.

EQUITANT.

M. A. C. Bulletin on Horses

Bulletin No. 1 of the Manitoba Agricultural College has been issued. It is written by Professor W. H. Peters, of the animal husbandry department, and deals with the classification of horses, and the management of mares and foals. Seven distinct types are recognized: draft, agricultural, farm chunks, general purpose, carriage, roadster and saddle horses, and the characteristics noted by which each class may be distinguished. Some valuable information is offered on the selection of brood mares, mating, working and feeding them and their management at and after foaling. The discussion on foals deals with some of the common troubles in colts at birth and in early life, and offers some suggestions on the care and feeding of foals on the farm.

Foul Feet

In the hot summer weather, when horses are being fed upon fresh green hay, and kept in the

stable much of the time when not at work, thrush or foul in the feet very soon develops. The fresh green manure becomes tightly packed in the clefts of the feet, remaining there, and being damp in this hot weather very soon becomes offensive and injurious. The stable should be cleaned out without fail every day, and fresh, dry bedding placed in the stalls. The feet of the horses need to be examined frequently, and to be thoroughly cleaned. If any foulness is developing, after cleaning the feet it is well to soak them in a disinfecting solution, thus killing all germs. After this, powdered boric acid, sprinkled in the deeper crevices of the feet, is beneficial.

Thrush and foul feet are easily prevented by pursuing clean, sanitary methods about the stables, but are quite difficult to overcome when well established.

STOCK

Foot and Mouth Disease in England

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

English farmers are seriously concerned on account of an outbreak of the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease. This scourge has appeared on a farm near Ripon in Yorkshire, and some seven or eight head of cattle are affected. The board of agriculture has taken prompt action, and a drastic order has been issued prohibiting the movement of all cattle, sheep and swine within an area of 15 miles around the scene of the outbreak. The regulations are so strict that a cordon of two miles is drawn around the affected farm, and this prevents the removal of all stricken beasts. There is no lessening of the rigid embargo until all chance of contagion is stamped out. Serious losses are entailed to farmers having cattle ready for sale.

This disease has caused frightful havoc in former times, and is dreaded on account of the great rapidity with which it spreads. In 1883 there were 18,732 separate outbreaks in Great Britain, and nearly 500,000 animals were affected. Severe restrictions followed, but the disease broke out on a smaller scale in nine different years up to 1900. In 1900 there were 21 outbreaks; in 1902 there were 12, and in 1902 only one. Immunity followed for six years, but the disease reappeared near Edinburgh in 1908 and cost about £4,000 to repress. Ireland has been free from the disease since 1884.

Before the present outbreak was discovered, another attempt had been made to have the embargo on live Argentine cattle removed, but, like previous attempts, it failed. This new com-

plication will spoil any possible chance of raising the embargo for a long time to come.

Meanwhile live cattle imports continue to decrease. The imports for 1903 were 522,546 head. By 1908 these had fallen to 383,129 head. In the same period imports of dressed beef increased largely.

GOOD WEATHER FOR SHOWS

The Lincolnshire, Durham and Derbyshire shows were all favored with grand weather. Attendance suffered somewhat because farmers were everywhere taking advantage of the good weather to get their hay housed after a long wet spell.

Shorthorns and heavy horses were the leading features of the Durham show. As usual, George Harrison was supreme in Shorthorns, and the same breeder has since done very well at the Highland show at Dumfries. At the Lincolnshire show, Shire horses were the best and largest section and some fine animals were forward. The championships went to Sir Berkeley Sheffield's "Slipton King."

Entries were fewer than usual for the Derbyshire show, though cattle and horses both showed increases on last year. There were 161 Shires of somewhat uneven quality. A two-year-old black colt shown by Messrs. Primley, of Devon, was a leading winner. Dairy cattle were an excellent class.

The Peterborough show was not so fortunate in weather, but was a successful show. Shires were one of the finest sections of horses seen for some time. The Shire Horse Society's medal went to a grand mare, and a London winner, Sir W. Greenwall's "Eureka." The Shorthorn champion was the Royal winner, Earl Manver's bull, Duke of Kingston 2nd.

SUCCESSFUL

The twelfth sale of Shorthorns and Lincoln sheep at Riby was an excellent one and brought together a large company, many foreign buyers being present. A pleasing feature of the occasion was the announcement that it is intended to present to the owner, Henry Dudding, his portrait in oils to celebrate his fifty years of farming. John Thornton & Co. disposed of the Shorthorns and 27 were sold at the fairly good average of £46 8s. 10d. The strongest competition was for the Otley champion bull, "Ribey Swell," and he sold for 315 gs. to Mr. Shields for export to Argentina. Another bull brought 200 gs. from the same buyer.

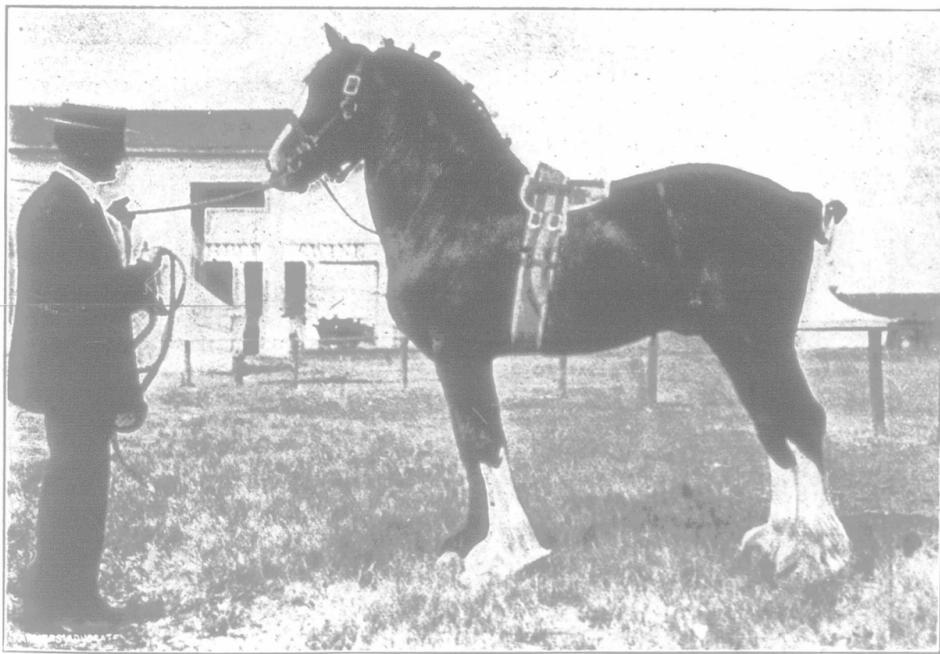
Though there was good competition for choice sheep the average of the Lincoln sheep was much below last year. In all 40 head sold for an average of £41 3s. 8d. The highest price 240 gs. was given by Mr. Sidey for the grand ram which was first at the Royal show. F. Miller paid 210 gs. for another fine ram.

At the Lincoln breeders' sale on the following day 120 animals were sold for an average of £16 12s. 7d. Though more sheep were sold than last year, prices were lower.

CANADA IN ENGLAND

Canada and Canadians are much in evidence in England just now. The Winnipeg four were the heroes of Henley Regatta; Canadian marksmen were prominent at Bisley; the Canadian teachers caused much interest in London, and were loyally treated by the educational authorities. Mr. Runciman gave a captial address to the teachers, and he mentioned one example of the continuity and stability of British government which captivated them. He stated that much of the land of London is held on 999 years leases. A lease of nearly that length fell in a few years ago, and both the original lessor, and the original lessee were still in existence, for it was a lease from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral to the Crown. The visitors did not forget to claim that Canada considers English history as her own.

In matters financial, Canada has been prominent lately, for in the first six months of this year Canadian borrowings in London totalled £26,500,000. This is powerful evidence of the rapidity of Canadian development. Capital issues of all kinds in Great Britain in the first half of the year reached the stupendous sum of £188,000,000, which is more than the issues of France and



WINNIPEG'S CHAMPION CLYDESDALE STALLION STANDS RIGHT UP

This horse, The Bruce, was winner at The Royal Show in England. He was shown at Winnipeg by Graham Bros, and was first in the three year class and grand champion. Then he was sold to R. H. Taber, and at Regina again won highest honors.

Germany combined. This hardly looks like decadence, at least financially. Of this total nearly £60,000,000 was for the oversea dominions.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT ON TARIFF

In view of the memorial presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by your Western farmers' delegation on the tariff issue, a speech by the Prime Minister in the British House of Commons on colonial preference is of considerable interest. He states the position of the Imperial government very clearly in this manner: "There is one limitation to all colonial preference as given to this country. They are not going to allow your manufacturers to become effective competitors to theirs. Anything up to this they are perfectly prepared to concede.

"I make no complaint of that. On the contrary I should like to see an inter-Imperial Free Trade. But it is not possible so long as colonial opinion leads them to the practice of protection of native industries.

"To us here cheap food and cheap raw material are an absolute essential to our industrial welfare, and we cannot consent either upon food or upon raw material to impose taxes which would enhance their costs, and handicap us in the great industrial competition of the world.

"We allow our colonies complete fiscal autonomy. The result has been undoubtedly to some extent a handicap upon our trade, and upon

passed the Commons giving relief in this direction.

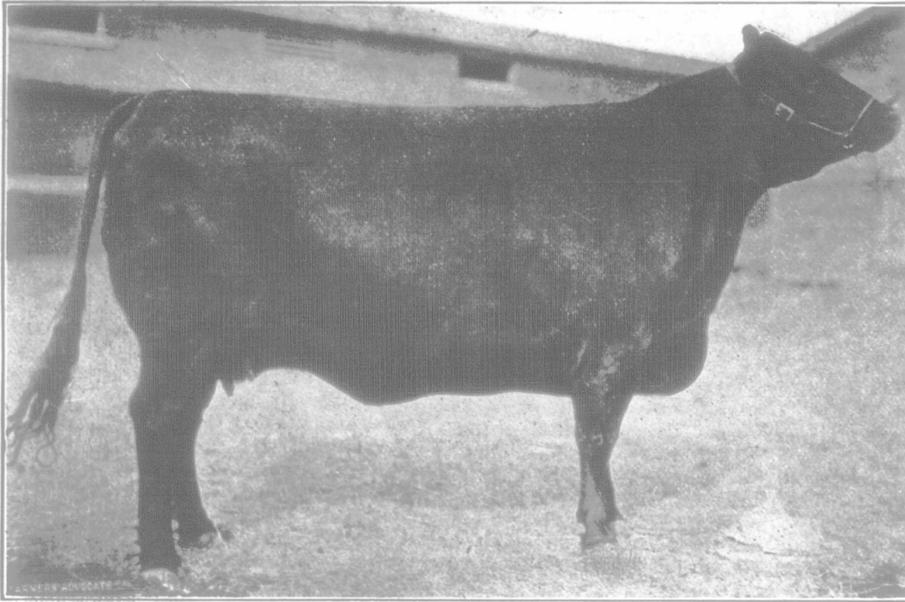
F. DEWHIRST.

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.



AN IDEAL TYPE OF ABERDEEN ANGUS FEMALE

This cow, Violet 3rd of Conross, was champion female at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina. She also has won highest honors in the old land and was brought to Canada this year by J. D. McGregor.

the expansion of our own markets. That is the price we are most glad to pay for a free Empire, for an Empire which does not rest on the subordination of one part to another, but upon the free consent and the fullest local development of the whole. Complete freedom in these matters is the best security of unity."

WORK OF LAND ASSOCIATION

The Central Land Association has grown considerably in the last year, and has now 1,011 members. In the House of Commons there are 103 members of the association. One of the principal objects of the association is that agriculture shall receive fair consideration in parliament.

The president, Walter Long, M. P., at the annual meeting said that the finance act of last year had brought about a new state of affairs. Estates hitherto held by one owner, and conducted by one individual on a definite set of principles, would in future be held by a large number of people, and the central management of these tracts of land would be on a different line—a revolution in a small way of land tenure. Many estates have recently been sold under the new conditions.

The association has done excellent work in advocating compensation to farmers displaced by the demand for small holdings, and a bill has

August 17.—The raising of fall colts is sometimes recommended in this country. It is said that mares are worked little during the winter months and could better raise a colt than in summer, also that fall colts could be raised with no more trouble than spring colts. What do you think of it? Have you ever tried raising fall colts? Would you consider it advisable in this country to have colts come between October 1 and December 1 and wean some time in March?

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 at the Show table?

Disc Plows for General Use

In submitting this week's contributions in reply to our topic for discussion we do not support

or condemn disc plows. Readers who had not used them wanted the experiences of those who had. We decided they were entitled to whatever information we could gather.

It is very evident from the tone of the letters that, like many other farm implements, disc plows have a place in farm equipment. On heavy soils, particularly when deep plowing is wanted, they give general satisfaction. Those who purpose buying a plow should study the following letters and make their purchase according to conditions.

Our cash awards of \$3.00 and \$2.00 have been made in the order in which the contributions appear.

Disc Plows Have a Place

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It is some eight or nine years since we first had experience with the disc plow. At that time we considered it an ideal kind of plow, both from the thoroughness of the work it did and from the easiness with which it could be manipulated. We first put it into manured stubble land. The discs were sharp and cut a clean furrow right through the manure, although not always burying it. The draft of the double discs was light for three horses, although we were quite pleased with the plow. Later on we grew dissatisfied with its work in ordinary stubble land. We considered the furrow was turned too loose, and so the stubble was not buried well enough. The discs also became dull, and consequently did not take such a keen hold on the ground, or cut as clean a furrow, being useless on manured land. When the discs became thickened with wear, the draft became heavier. Three horses at first could handle it quite easily; now, it is all four horses can do.

The double disc plows commonly used will not cut as wide as the same draft of mould-board plows. A 12 inch gang mould-board plow can be made to cut a full 24-inch strip, and still do the work in proper shape. An ordinary double disc plow will not cut more than 20 inches properly, though it will do this and not leave any sign of a cone on the inner edge of the furrow. A mould-board plow may "cut and cover," leaving the cone covered by the furrow so that it might not be easily seen. It is different with the disc plow, as it throws its furrow much farther and thus if a cone is left it can be seen. A furrow by the disc plow is turned and thrown more than the width of itself, so it is quite easy to see when you are doing a proper job. Sometimes a mould-board plow does not throw its furrow quite clear, but allows it to double up. This is impossible with a disc plow. Still I think that when properly handled the mould-board plow in ordinary stubble land does much the better work.

The disc plow works well in stony land and among roots. We have worked ours in both places, and the discs work round the stones and roots quite readily. In this kind of land they will stand a lot of hard usage. The plow never gets stuck, and, when sharp, will cut through a good sized root; or, if not, will ride over it. With the disc plow it makes all the difference in the world whether the discs are sharp or dull, both in the draft and quality of work done. A new disc will do good work through perhaps two seasons without much attention. The discs cannot be hammered like a plowshare, but they can be filed or ground to sharpen them. As they wear they get smaller, but that seems to make little difference. A new disc will cost about twice as much as a plowshare, but will last twice as long.

There are two places where we consider the disc plow to be quite superior to any other kind of plow; that is, in back-setting sod and in plowing a field the second time. In backsetting the disc plow will work where the mould-board gang will not. It cuts its way through clear and cuts up the sod, leaving it in grand shape to get at with the harrow. In plowing summerfallow or other field second time over the disc plow is the right machine. It always works well in loose soil, and we always clean. Just here it

will do good work, when no other plow would work at all. It works well in sticky land, and when sharp in land too hard and dry for good work by the mould-board plow.

The disc plow is hard to keep in shape on account of the heavy side strain. It pulls much heavier if it does not run true. Some people complain that the bevelled furrow left by the disc plow is hard on the furrow horse, but we have not seen any ill effects from this.

For plain stubble plowing I would not advise anybody to buy a disc plow, but for the particular cases mentioned I consider it a good investment. It has its own place, like most other pieces of machinery, and when used there, will work with success.

Man.

JOHN E. SLATER.

Discs for Deep Plowing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

As a user of a disc plow I thought perhaps my experience and observations might be of interest to some of your readers. This plow has its advantages and disadvantages. In the first place it is easier on horseflesh; next, it not often needs fixing, thus saving time going to blacksmith, and also expense. In land that is stony, or in backsetting land that is rough and rooty, a disc plow will do better than a share plow. Then, again, if a summerfallow has been plowed deep, and it is found necessary to replot it, a share plow draws like a log through the ground, but the disc throws it over in grand style. It is very noticeable that the ground is pulverized much better by the disc than the mould board.

Although the disc plow has so many advantages still I do not use it on the same fields constantly. Sometimes ridges are left not thoroughly clean cut between the furrows, thus giving a good chance for an increase of weeds. In attempting to plow in coarse manure, the disc is a failure. For deep plowing I take the disc, but for shallow plowing the share plow. This is where the use of the disc is often abused, for the shallower one plows the narrower furrow must be taken, or a strip of unplowed land will remain.

The disc will leave a field of light soil as smooth as though it were harrowed, but very loose. On clay land the result is much more satisfactory.

I would not advocate the general use of the disc, but on stony land where it is difficult to keep a share plow in good trim, or to keep it in the ground all the time, the disc is certainly the best, for it plows its depth up to the stone, and immediately on the other side of it again. The discs also are best in sticky soils, as they have a scraper to automatically clean themselves, instead of leaving this to be done by the plowman, thereby leaving him out of patience, when he consequently runs his plow clogged up, and does not plow at all—he simply roots. I would condemn them for light soils.

Man.

R. ROBBINS.

Preparing for Summerfallow

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

If it is desired to fallow a piece of ground, start and prepare it the fall previous, as soon after the crop is removed as possible. Double disc the field. If the surface is all moved this will promote weeds to grow that will be killed later by frost. If the land is infested with wild oats, or other noxious weeds, and if they do not germinate in the fall they will be ready to do so early in the spring. It is essential to do this work in the fall if possible, as there is not the time in the spring; although it might be left with the full intention to treat it in the spring, as I have outlined, but something happens and it is not done. Perhaps a late spring or other unforeseen things prevent one from attending to it. Now this previous treatment, to my mind, is the keynote to good farming, as everything within growing distance of the surface will be well started by the time you are ready to plow. Commence this operation as soon after the seed is in as possible. It will then be found easier to cover everything than later, and your land will be receiving the June rains so essential to insure a good crop the follow-

ing year. To conserve this moisture the land must be kept cultivated throughout the season. I harrow down every morning what I plow the day before. The reason for this is that my horses are fresh and don't feel it so much as if put at it at the end of each day. Now there is bound to be a lot of weed seeds brought near the surface, and these will soon germinate. Watch closely, and don't wait till the land has a green appearance, but treat these weeds while they are in the infant state, and just coming through the ground by giving your field a stroke with the harrows. I might say here that one stroke with the harrows at the right time will do more good as a weed destroyer than two strokes a week or ten days later; so you see how important it is to apply your energy systematically. Continue this surface cultivation throughout the season as the land requires it. You will not only kill weeds but also be in fine physical condition to produce a good crop, even should there be but little rain.

Sask.

CHAS. A. PARTRIDGE.

DAIRY

Providing Sweet Cream

Dealing with the care of cream on the farm Prof. E. H. Farrington has the following in a recent issue of *Hoard's Dairyman*:

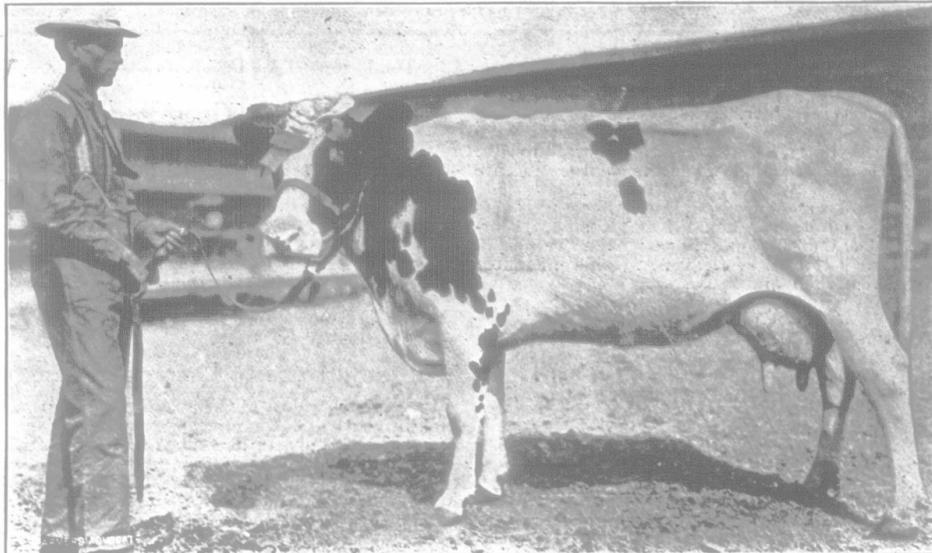
"The question of improving the sanitary conditions of farm cream is a very important one

side of caring for the cream. Haulers' wagons should be provided with a canvas or some suitable protection for the cream cans if they are collected by teams. If the cream is shipped by rail, the cans should not be allowed to stand on railway platforms in the hot sun of summer or the cold of winter. They can be very well protected by covering each can with a wet blanket and then throw over this a dry one. By so doing the cream may be kept as cool during transportation as it was when it left the farm.

"An occasional visit of interested parties along cream collecting routes for the purpose of noting the attention given to these points will be very helpful and profitable, both to the farmers and the buyer. The unsanitary conditions of cream when it is received by the buyer is not always the fault of the farmer producing it.

"Several suggestions have been made in regard to methods of grading cream and paying different prices for the different grades. These regulations are based on the richness or per cent. of fat in cream and its acidity. It has been suggested that first grade cream shall test 30 per cent. fat and be delivered three times per week in a perfectly sweet condition; second grade cream shall test between 20 to 30 per cent. fat and be delivered twice a week; third grade shall test less than 20 per cent. fat and be delivered once a week.

"A difference of two cents per pound of fat has been suggested as appropriate for these three grades of cream. If 30 cents per pound of fat is paid for first grade cream 28 cents will be paid



CHAMPION HOLSTEIN COW AT WINNIPEG, FAVORIT 10TH BEAUTY, OWNED BY HOMER SMITH

in many localities. The effect, on the cream, of dirty ways of milking and of unwashed separators has been talked and written about a great deal in the past. Assuming, however, that persons using farm separators fully understand the influence of unsanitary methods of milking and separating, the next question to consider is the most satisfactory arrangement at the farm for keeping this cream sweet, until it is delivered to the buyer. One of the simplest ways of doing this is to provide a tank of cold water into which the cans of cream are set. Then pump all the water used in the stock watering tank directly from the well through the milk tank.

"The milk and cream tank should be placed in a small building, as this will protect both the cream cans and the water from the direct sun's rays in the summer and severe storms in the winter. By use of this simple arrangement cream may be kept sweet from one to three days. Each lot of cream must be cooled to the temperature of the cream in these tanks before different lots are mixed. A little instruction in regard to these few points of caring for the cream at the farm will be very helpful.

"The next thing that needs attention is the care of the cream during transportation from the farm to the buyer. In many cases this is sadly neglected, but as much attention should be given to this part of the work as to the farm

for second grade, and 26 cents for third grade.

"Another method of grading the cream is to test the acidity of each lot, using the standard of .2 per cent. acid as the dividing line between first and second grade cream. Such acid testing can be quickly done by methods described in text books and as fast as different lots of cream are received they can easily be separated into grades above and below .2 per cent. acid. The difference in prices to be paid for these two grades is governed a great deal by the amount of the first grade or perfectly sweet cream which can be used for ice cream making. Cream testing less than .2 per cent. acid can be used for ice cream making and for household consumption, while that containing more than .2 per cent. acid is too sour for these purposes and must be ripened and churned for butter making. The difference in prices that will be paid for these two grades of cream will depend entirely upon the individual buying it and the outlet he may have for perfectly sweet cream.

"In these suggestions for grading cream, nothing has been said concerning the grades that may have been tainted with bad flavors coming from the food of the cows or the unsanitary condition in which the cream has been kept.

"These, and other regulations must be made by each man buying the cream to suit the conditions in his particular locality."

FIELD NOTES

Crop Reports by Phone

The Neepawa Register gives a weekly crop report of the district, from information gathered by telephone. August 4th's issue says:

"Wheat cutting started in this district on Monday, August 1, and will be general early next week. Weather has been favorable for some time, and the estimate will have to be raised for this district. The grain has filled better than was expected. The good and bad crop is in patches and strips, but generally the Orange Ridge, Birnie, Arden, Glenholm, Inkerman, Union, Wellwood and Oberon districts are good—much of the wheat there will go as high as 20 and 25 bushels to the acre, and little as low as 10. Against this must be computed the crop plowed down, and that which will not go over 6 or 8 bushels. Hail has done some damage."

Virten Exhibition

The annual exhibition held at Virten last week was perhaps the best held under any agricultural society in the province. Big money prizes brought out a strong aggregation of horses. D. McCallum, of Forrest, won the \$100 offered by W. J. Cowan & Son, for best agricultural team. L. J. Hamilton had the honors for heavy draft team, open and bred in Manitoba. A special prize offered by T. Crowe for agricultural team went to G. Patterson, of Griswold, W. Williams, of Virten, got the ribbon for general-purpose team, and Gerald Brown, of Lenore, for best groomed team. Awards were made by Prof. W. H. Peters, of Manitoba Agricultural College, and A. Patterson, of Winnipeg.

Cattle classes also were creditable. The ribbons were placed by Wm. Sharman, of Winnipeg.

Killarney Fair

This year's exhibition at Killarney was a pronounced success. Despite crop conditions being rather unfavorable throughout the surrounding country, the attendance was good. Horses were judged by S. Irwin, of Neepawa, and Dr. Kennedy, Wm. Shields, of Brandon, made the awards in cattle classes.

There was keen competition in the Shorthorn sections. The exhibitors included R. Russell, Deloraine; J. G. Washington, Ninga; Wm. Thornton, Lena; Jas. Chapman, P. Cleave, A. Rankin, Senator Young, R. Mitchell and F. Pascoe. Mr. Washington was prominent among the winners.

In the swine classes Wm. Allison and C. W. Weaver had Berkshires; Barker & Sons, L. C. Laird and H. Coleman had Yorkshires, and Geo. Campbell, Tamworths. Other breeds included Poland Chinas and Chester Whites, by R. Mitchell and H. Brown.

Competitions at Stonewall

The big contests in good farming, field crops and roadside conditions under the auspices of Rockwood Agricultural Society, and for a cup offered by Ira Stratton, have been settled for another year. Last year Edward Mollard won the honors, but this year his brother, Albert, stands in the lead.



BEAUTIFUL STONE RESIDENCE OF ALBERT MOLLARD, WHO SCORED HIGHEST IN THE GOOD FARMING CONTEST AT STONEWALL

Several new names appear in the lists of winners, but last season's high scores also are numbered among the successful.

Following are the awards and scores:

Good farming competition: Albert Mollard, 789 out of 1,000; Edward Mollard, 780; A. Matheson, 779; James Hamilton, 775; and John Oughton, 706.

Standing grain competition: James Hamilton, 92 out of a possible 100 points; F. Labey, 89; A. Matheson, 87; N. Rollins, 80½; Ed. Mollard, 80; A. Mollard, 77; John Oughton, 67½.

Best kept roadside: 1, Ed. Mollard; 2, John Oughton; 3, A. Mollard; 4, C. Shipley; 5, A. Matheson.

Best kept house surroundings in town of Stonewall: 1, Mrs. Smith; 2, Rev. F. W. Goodeve; 3, J. Turner and W. Wilson tied.

Best flower display: 1, Mrs. Walton; 2, Mrs. Smith.

Horticultural Show

This year's horticultural exhibition in Winnipeg will open September 1 in the Horse Show Amphitheatre. W. D. Bailey has been appointed manager.

The display will include Manitoba-grown fruits, professional gardeners' collections, vegetables by amateurs, cut flowers, and everything known to Western Canadian horticulture. A new feature will be prizes for vegetables and flowers grown by children in school plots or in the home garden.

Contest at Bird's Hill

During the summer contests have been conducted under the auspices of Bird's Hill farmers' institute in thoroughness on summerfallows and in market gardens. Last week Prof. S. A. Bedford, of Manitoba Agricultural College, made the awards. Cultivators in use were criticized. It was evident that great pains had been taken on the fallows.

The winners as announced by Secretary W. J. Harrison are:

Summerfallow—1, A. Pillinger; 2, T. Butcher; 3, A. E. Studham; 4, D. Gunn.

Market garden—1, W. Knowles; 2, W. Coulter; 3, S. Tomlinson; 4, A. Pederson.

Hamiota Good Farms

Great interest was taken in the farming contests held at Hamiota. Judgment was passed last week and T. H. Irvine, of Crandall, given first place with a score of 807, out of a possible 1,000. Other scores, as announced, are: G. S. Fraser, 742; F. Houck, 739; E. W. McConnell, 717; Jas. Park, 690; and J. Strachan, 658.

In the standing grain competition, the scores, out of a possible 100, are: G. S. Fraser, 87; Jas. Park, 75; Fred. Houck, 73; E. W. McConnell, 72; and T. H. Irvine, 70.

Excursions to Lacombe Farm

Under the auspices of the provincial department of agriculture, the second annual excursion was run to the Experimental Farm at Lacombe on Friday, July 29th. The day was an ideal one, being fairly cool. Special trains were run from Strathcona, Calgary and Castor. After the arrival of the trains, Superintendent Hutton addressed the audience, explaining matters of interest about the farm. After this several guides started out with the excursionists to view the various experiments. About three o'clock Senator Talbot

took the chair and addresses were given by W. F. Puffer, M. L. A., Lacombe; E. J. Fream, Secretary U. F. A.; E. Michener, M. L. A., Red Deer; W. F. Stevens, live-stock commissioner for Alberta; Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, and H. A. Craig, superintendent fairs and institutes for Alberta.

Although the experimental farm has been in operation only three years, there are many items of interest to be seen. One which claimed special attention was the use of the soil packer in reducing the cost of production, and by very greatly increasing the yield. On account of the fairly dry season, this demonstration possibly appealed to the visitors more strongly than any of the others. Mr. Hutton stated that from April 1 to June 30 only 5.64 inches of rain had fallen, thus showing the necessity of conserving moisture by careful cultivation.

An experiment which Mr. Hutton laid particular emphasis upon was that of early sorts of spring wheat. He named the Marquis, as being one of the earliest, maturing almost a week earlier than Red Fife. At the time of the excursion this wheat was well turned in color.

Another matter which engaged the attention of many of the excursionists was the experiment with alfalfa. The results of inoculation were very pronounced in favor of the inoculated crop. Mr. Hutton laid emphasis upon the necessity of carefully preparing the ground for this crop, and dwelt at some length upon the harvesting.

There were many other experiments which were interesting, such as quantities of seed per acre, dates of seeding, etc.

An experiment was carried on with cattle feeding during the past winter, which proved very successful. A number of the visitors were interested in the method of feeding employed. Mr. Hutton stated that it was likely that there would be another experiment along the same line during the coming season.

B. P. Richardson Dead

Just before going to press we have the sad news that B. P. Richardson, of Grenfell, Sask., is dead. He was well and favorably known in many parts of Saskatchewan as a true friend of the farmer. For years he was a successful tiller of the soil, but later studied law and began practice in Grenfell, where he took a live interest in town affairs as well as in everything that meant progress or betterment. In church circles and moral reform movements he was always in the forefront.

His services to the farming public in the West included what he could do as a member of the editorial department of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE in the capacity of legal adviser. For years he has answered queries from our Saskatchewan and Alberta readers. The best tribute to his work lies in the fact that none questioned his replies. A widow three daughters and four sons live to mourn his loss. He was just past the half century mark.

Good Farms at Minnedosa

Awards have been made in the good farming competition at Minnedosa. Prof. S. A. Bedford was the judge. Good farming methods and consequent freedom from weeds were the rule. The winners and scores are:

Jas. Gugin, 784 (out of 1,000); Thos. Cooper, 781; Jas. Vann, 780; G. R. Halbert, 765; A. & R. Woodcock, 764; H. Batho, 705; A. Sandstrom, 690.

Awards at Meadow Lea

Farms and standing grain crops at Meadow Lea were judged last week by J. J. Ring and S. R. Henderson. Mixed farming with a tendency to adopt dairying as a special branch was in evidence. The scores were:

Good farming contest—Jas. Robertson, 769 (out of 1,000); D. N. McIntyre, 767; Thos. Scott, 757; Jas. Carr, 742; George Tait, 707.

Standing Grain—George Tait, 91 (out of 100); Jas. Carr, 89; D. N. McIntyre, 88; Jas. Robertson, 87; Thos. Scott, 85.

Dates to Keep in Mind

Vancouver Exhibition, Aug. 15 to 17.

Grenfell Fair, August 16 to 17.

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.

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

THE Provincial Exhibition of Saskatchewan was held last week from the 2nd to the 5th, both days inclusive. In all respects in which an exhibition is to be judged it was a success and the officers of the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Association, Limited, are to be congratulated on the happy consummation of their efforts during the past year. The show threatened to start under the unfavorable weather conditions that characterized last year's exhibition, but the skies cleared and the crowds came and Regina turned out well to swell attendance, and taking the exposition all through 1910 is a red-letter year in the record of the Saskatchewan provincial summer show.

The federal premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, spoke the words that formally started the exposition into motion. Standing on the south steps of the new industrial building and wearing the proverbial "sunny smile," Sir Wilfrid expressed himself most optimistically of the present and future of Saskatchewan and the provincial exhibition, and predicted splendid success for the Dominion exhibition at Regina next year. From opening day until the last minute the grounds were thronged and the show of 1910 can go on record as having established a new level in size and excellence, a happy augury for the success of the coming Dominion show a year from now.

The Exhibition Association have been doing wonders on the old grounds since 1909. A new industrial building costing \$15,000 has been erected, in addition to which some \$10,000 has been spent on new stock stables, a swine shed and racing stables. The old industrial building has been moved to the west and made over into an excellent and commodious building for the display of dairy products and machinery and exhibits from the various agricultural societies in the province. The old dairy building has been moved out to the front and transformed into a secretary's office; a poultry building has been put up and a new judging ring laid out. For the coming Dominion exhibition the management have under contract the construction of eight new stock stables, a sheep shed, two buildings for the display of district exhibits, an enlarged poultry building and a grand stand double the capacity of the present one. Regina has now an equipment of stock stables that would be hard to equal in the West, and with the additions contemplated the exhibition will be in a class by itself. More stock stables are needed, as exhibits in all classes are increasing from year to year.

The offering of prizes for district displays is a feature that is being developed to large dimensions at Regina. It is a good one both for the exhibition and the district making the display. The work is in charge of the local agricultural societies and has a direct value in that it brings to the attention of exhibition visitors the resources of districts that have not an opportunity otherwise of making a display, and forms altogether a very interesting feature of the show. Displays were made by the districts represented by the agricultural societies of White-wood, Grenfell, Moosomin, Melfort, North Qu'Appelle and Manor. Judged from the excellence and attractiveness of the displays first, second and third prizes were awarded to Grenfell, Moosomin and North Qu'Appelle respectively. More districts should go in for this sort of thing. Next year with a building devoted entirely to this feature there should be a display of the agricultural, industrial, mineral, timber and game resources of the province that will place before Dominion exhibition visitors a representative exhibit of the wealth and possibilities of the central prairie province of the West.

Livestock exhibits were ahead of last year in numbers and general excellence. It is probable that Clydesdale horses have shown at Regina in larger numbers on former occasions, but other classes were strong. Shorthorns were a heavy entry all through and other classes of beef and dairy cattle out in good numbers. Sheep and swine made the strongest showing yet seen in Saskatchewan. Poultry raisers should make larger displays than they do. Substantial prizes are offered for all classes of birds, but the exhibit was not up to the proportions of the importance of this branch of industry in the province. The same criticism could be made of the exhibit offered in grains and other products of the soil. Grain growers should put forth an effort to strengthen the cereal display. The exhibit now made would hardly convince visitors from the South or East that Saskatchewan stands in the premier place in the Dominion in the production of grain. This feature certainly requires developing.

HORSES

The exhibition association offers \$2,800 for prizes in the various horse classes, in addition to which substantial special prizes in the nature of cash awards, gold medals, etc., are donated by private individuals having at heart the interests of horses and horsemanship in their various branches. Interest in the horse exhibits never languishes. It is the judging of the horse classes that claims the attention of the major portion of the crowds that attend, and they have reason to be interested, for some of the best

draft and light horse studs in the Dominion are located in Saskatchewan, and large contingents are drawn from them year by year, not by Regina alone but by every exhibition of note in Western Canada.

Clydesdales of course predominate. The Clyde continues to maintain his prestige in Saskatchewan, and the breed is fortunate in that those who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of maintaining it in the premier place have the foresight to see what the interest of the Scotch breed demands, and are laying their foundations strong and well for keeping their favorite breed in the position it has so long maintained.

The Percheron, however, is crowding into the Clyde's domain. The French draft breed is annually showing stronger, numerically and in breed excellence. Saskatchewan has two of the leading Percheron studs in the Dominion, owned respectively by W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal, and H. O. Hutchins, Keeler. Both these breeders have been bringing in new blood within the past year, and, aided by a string of stallions from the barn of Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, the combined Percheron exhibit was a creditable one to the breed and a revelation to those who have not been aware of the manner in which the horses of the Perche have been increasing these last few years in Western Canada.

Other draft breeds were poorly represented. Light horses, Hackneys especially, made a good display. Judging was done by John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., and R. E. Drennan, Canora, Sask. Mr. Gardhouse officiated on the purebred Clydesdale classes, and Mr. Drennan on the Percherons. The judges acted together in draft, agricultural and Hackneys. W. J. Stark, Toronto, placed the awards in the harness and saddle classes.

CLYDESDALES

Exhibitors: P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold; Traynor Bros., Condie; R. H. Taber, Condie; J. E. Martin, Condie; J. H. Pearce, Condie; R. H. Miller, Lumsden, Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, and N. McCannell, Regina.

Stallions four years or over, awards: 1, Bredt & Sons, on Trojan; 2, Colquhoun & Beattie, on Polar Star; 3, Traynor Bros., on Royal Choice; 4, J. E. Martin, on Baron Sunbeam.

Mr. Gardhouse, in this class put the Winnipeg prizewinner down to third, and the fourth prizewinner at Winnipeg was sent to first. Royal Choice was hardly showing to as good advantage as two weeks ago. Trojan at first was showing in splendid bloom and spirits.

Stallion, three years old, awards: 1 and 2, Taber, on The Bruce and Lumlock Laird. The Bruce was champion at Winnipeg and became champion here. Mr. Taber purchased him during the Winnipeg exhibition from his importers, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. He shows well in his paces and is a first-class quality horse.

Stallion, two years old: 1, Bredt & Sons, on Baron of Edenwold. This firm was the only exhibitor. Their colt has merits that have won him first money already this season and he became the Canadian-bred champion stallion here.

Yearling stallion: 1, Bredt & Sons, on Middleman; 2, Taber, on Hillcrest Baron. The winner is the Calgary champion of this year, purchased by Mr. Bredt after the Alberta exhibition.

Brood mare: 1, J. H. Pearce, on Royal Eve; 2, J. E. Martin, on Dolly Macbean; 3, Neil McCannell, on Charming Queen. The winner here is an imported mare, by Royal Everard, a good large female with what size and quality she needs.

Yield mare: 1, Traynor Bros., on Mayoress; 2, Bredt & Sons, on Irene; 3, R. H. Taber, on Baron's Lassie; 4, Bredt & Sons, on Madrigal. Mayoress, of course, was the logical winner. Few judges have yet got around her unequalled size and excellent quality. Baron's Lassie and Irene competed closely for second. This class was not as large as it has been on some previous occasions only the four prize winners mentioned appearing in the ring.

Three-year-old filly: 1 and 2, Traynor Bros., on Royal Gem and Mona's Queen; 3, R. H. Miller, on Miss Motion. The first prize winner is a home-bred mare by Baron's Gem, with a lot of her distinguished

sire's excellent attributes. Mona's Queen is a Blacon Sensation. The third prizewinner was bred by W. H. Bryce, Arcola, from his champion stallion Perpetual Motion.

Two-year-old filly: 1 and 2, Bredt & Sons, on Ruby Rose and Sultana; 3, Traynor Bros., on Lady Stirling; 4, R. H. Miller, on Lonely Lassie. Bredt's two fillies are imported, the first sired by Ruby Pride, the second by Pride of Blacon. Traynor's likewise comes from the other side, and Miller's is a Perpetual Motion offspring.

Yearling filly: 1, Bredt & Sons, on Pirene; 2, Traynor Bros., on Meadow Lawn Princess; 3, R. H. Miller, on Doune Lodge Rose; 4, J. E. Martin, on Lady Acme.

Foal: 1, N. McCannell; 2, J. E. Martin; 3, J. H. Pearce.

Three, the progeny of one stallion: R. H. Miller, on the get of Perpetual Motion.

Champion Canadian-bred stallion: Bredt & Sons, on Baron of Edenwold.

Champion Canadian-bred mare: Traynor Bros., on Royal Gem.

Best female, any age, imported or home-bred: Traynor Bros., on Mayoress; reserve, Royal Gem.

Best stallion, any age, imported or home-bred: The Bruce, owned by R. H. Taber; reserve, Trojan, owned by Bredt & Sons.

Special by the Union Bank for the best Saskatchewan-bred mare with foal: J. E. Martin, on Dolly Macbean.

PERCHERONS

The exhibit of Percherons was of average dimensions and of rather better than average excellence. The studs of W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, and H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, contributed the display from Saskatchewan, while Isaac Beattie, of the firm of Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, Man., brought down a few of their Winnipeg and Brandon prizewinners. It was regrettable that the Percherons were judged so early, as many visitors were at the fair to watch the placing of the awards in the French classes, and most of them arrived a day or two too late. It would have been better could arrangements have been made to judge the Percheron classes somewhat later.

Awards were placed by R. E. Drennan, who has officiated at Regina in this capacity for two years to the general satisfaction of everyone concerned with the show. He scores strong on scale, and as a consequence the line-up in the class for stallions three years and over differed some from the way the same stallions stood at Brandon and Winnipeg. Blondin, Colquhoun & Beattie's champion at Winnipeg, and champion and first prizewinner at a score of Western fairs, came within one place of getting out of the money altogether. Colquhoun & Beattie captured the stallion championship ribbon with Harpooneur, and in mares W. E. & R. C. Upper secured the coveted honor on Abella, Vinette, a brood mare from the same stable, standing reserve. Messrs. Upper's had a nice string of mares and merited everything they got. Mr. Hutchins has the foundation stock to make a first-class stud. His two mares, Fatma and Madeline, are both excellent individuals. Colquhoun & Beattie have the credit of owning or having owned the four stallions that stood in the first four places in the aged stallion line, the five-year-old Bijou, owned by W. E. & R. C. Upper, being one of their importations. Awards are as follows:

Stallion three years and over: 1, 2 and 4, Colquhoun & Beattie, on Harpooneur, Gaetan and Blondin; 3, W. E. & R. C. Upper, on Bijou, under three years: 1, H. O. Hutchins, on Ansbert 2nd; 2, Upper, on Romeo.

Mare with foal at side: 1, Upper; 2, Hutchins. Yield mare: 1 and 3, Upper, on Abella and Prairie Queen; 2, Hutchins, on Acanthe. Filly, three years: 1, Hutchins, on Madeline. Filly, two years: Upper, on Verla. Foal: 1, Upper.

Canadian Percheron Breeders' Association silver cup for best stallion: Colquhoun & Beattie, on Harpooneur. Canadian Percheron Association, silver cup for best Canadian-bred mare, any age: W. E. & R. C. Upper, on Abella.

(Continued on Page 1193)



NINE CHOICE ONES OUT OF A STRONG CLASS OF HOLSTEINS

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

It is some time since grain markets have been as uncertain as at present. Crop estimates indicate that a scarcity will prevail. In the Canadian West and the Northwestern States reports point to a great falling off from last year's production. This makes it so that the bulls have a handicap over the bears. Despite this fact, however, the march of the bears announced last week continued for two days longer. By Tuesday, cash price for No. 1 northern had gone to 103½. But then the turn came, and in the face of cool weather, with rather liberal precipitation in many parts, figures have advanced each day until 109½ was registered on Friday.

On Saturday there was a slight slump, at one time a slump of 1½ cents in most options being registered. Cloudy weather and rainfall was the cause.

In live stock there were some good shipments of cattle during the week. Prices were satisfactory, some of the best bringing \$5.10 for big lots, and exporters going as high as \$5.50 and \$5.75. Hogs were slightly weak at the close of the week and brought \$8.50.

GRAIN

Everybody interested in the welfare of prairie Canada has followed the wheat markets and crop conditions during the past few weeks. There is no doubt about this year's crop being below average. The north has a satisfactory return, and many districts boast of a bumper yield, but many parts of the provinces will not harvest 8 bushels to the acre. This will bring the total yield considerably below last year's record in spite of the increased acreage.

Such conditions give great food for the bulls, and, generally speaking, win out in the grain exchanges. However, the bears made a brace for ten days or so, and knocked quotations down 12 or 15 cents. Early last week long-looked-for rains came, and the on-looker anticipated a further decline. Next day, however, the bulls got control, and a steady advance has been noted since. August 1 opened with a slow, weak market. Slumps in American and foreign markets caused depression. By Wednesday, however, damaging reports came from France and other countries; cables were higher, and a renewal of export trade was announced. An advance was inevitable. Strength was maintained for a few days, and there was lively dealing in October options. On Friday the market weakened for a time, but soon again the bulls were in control. Commission houses seem very anxious to buy.

The Northwestern Miller of August 4 says that the weather during the week in the Northwest has been dry and favorable for harvesting, and wheat cutting has progressed rapidly. In Southern Minnesota it has been completed and threshing started in places. The yield is larger, quality fine. In fact, the yield in this territory is much beyond expectations. Cutting is well advanced in South Dakota, and a little threshing has already been done in the southern part of the state. As to yield, the situation seems little changed from what it was. However, the quality of the wheat, from all reports, is high. More encouraging reports as to wheat yield come from North Dakota. From late information it would appear that the tops of the wheat heads, expected as a result of the hot weather to contain small, immature kernels, or no kernels at all, had filled out or were filling pretty well and might considerably augment the yield in the north. However, with very short straw in places, it will be a problem how to cut and secure the wheat. The quality of northwestern wheat crop, as a whole, promises to be higher. The dry, hot weather has worked to make the grain unusually dry and strong in gluten and it seems hardly possible that it would be in other than prime condition to grind at once.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Manitoba No. 1 Northern spot	8s. 3d.
Manitoba No. 2 Northern spot	7s. 11d.
Manitoba No. 3 Northern spot	7s. 10d.
Futures were firm as follows:	
October	7s. 6½d.
December	7s. 7½d.
These prices figured to a Canadian basis are:	
Manitoba No. 1 Northern	\$1.18½
Manitoba No. 2 Northern	1.14
Manitoba No. 3 Northern	1.12½
October	1.08½
December	1.09½

CANADIAN VISIBLE.

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
Fort William	1,827,565	1,922,590	175,816
Port Arthur	1,345,873	1,247,029	189,037
Depot Harbor	41,718	49,530	
Meaford	10,836	75,852	
Widland, Tiffin	76,669	1,116,449	4,387
Collingwood			47,793
Owen Sound	15,434	652,513	15,127
Goderich	158,079	283,753	77,912
Sarnia, Pt. Edward	4,374	50,391	
Pt. Colborne	12,502	107,205	5,934
Kingston	63,695	463,889	60,396
Montreal	765,000	953,000	153,000
Quebec	800	41,500	500
Total visible	4,352,945	6,918,701	729,902
Previous week	4,373,516	6,220,435	833,593

Last year 1,621,764 2,223,586 204,688

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS.

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
American	1,258,000	1,056,000	1,101,000
Russian	3,400,000	1,936,000	1,816,000
Danubian	1,176,000	376,000	800,000
Indian	2,232,000	1,600,000	1,712,000
Argentine	1,072,000	1,384,000	880,000
Austria Hung.	40,000	24,000	
Chili, N. Africa	104,000	32,000	88,000
Total	9,872,000	6,672,000	6,603,000

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	105½	103½	106	107½	109½	108½
No. 2 Nor.	102½	100½	103	104½	106½	105½
No. 3 Nor.	100½	98½	100½	102	103½	102½
Oats—						
No. 2 white	38½	37½	39	39½	40½	40
Flax—						
Flax	215	215	215	220	220	220

CLOSING OPTION PRICES.

	October	December	October	December	October	December
Wheat—						
October	103½	101½	103½	104½	106½	105½
December	101½	99½	101½	102½	104	102½b
Oats—						
October	40½	39½	40½	41½	42½	41½s
December	39½	38½	39½	40½	40½	40½b
Flax—						
October	206	206	207	212	215	210

AMERICAN WHEAT OPTIONS.

	September	October	November	December	January	February
Chicago—						
September	102½	100½	101½	102½	103½	102½
December	104½	103½	104½	105	106½	105½
May	108½	107½	108½	109	110½	109½
Minneapolis—						
September	111	110	111½	112½	114½	113b
December	110½	109½	110½	111½	110½	112½b
May	113½	112½	113½	114½	116½	115½
New York—						
September	107½	106½	107½	107½	109½	108½
December	110½	109½	109½	110½	112½	111½
Duluth—						
September	113½	112½	113½	114½	116½	115½
December	111½	110½	111½	112½	114½	113½b
May	113½	112½	114½	115½	117½	116½

DULUTH FLAX.

	September	October	November	December	January	February
September	241	241½	245	249	255	251
December	230½	229	231	236	240	236a

NORTH DAKOTA CROPS.

A despatch from North Dakota, dated August 3, says that the small grain harvest has commenced in spots all over the state and will be general the current week. Fully better yields of wheat, and of finer quality, are being secured than was deemed possible at one time, cutting developing the fact that barley and oats are the heaviest sufferers from the late droughty conditions. Of grain not yet cut the most favorable conditions seem to be the satisfactory manner in which late wheat is filling. Reports disclose a wide range of conditions, the expected yield of wheat, oats, barley now ranging from the bare return of seed to the farmer to a three-quarter or almost normal crop in some few favored localities. Reports on flax are slightly less favorable than a week ago, owing to the failure of seedlings on land broken this spring in the southwestern part of the state. Nevertheless, flax, with corn, which is also badly in need of moisture in some parts, holds the best average of probable yield. Late rains have helped these two latter crops to some extent and also pasturage and hay prospects, but the forage situation is still an acute one. Considered as a whole the wheat situation is not materially changed from a week ago, more favorable reports from some localities being offset by more discouraging ones from others.

Estimates of spring wheat yield in Minnesota and the two Dakotas total 148,000,000 bushels. The figures for Minnesota are 87,000,000, North Dakota 37,000,000, and South Dakota 33,000,000. The total is higher than was thought possible three weeks ago, but threshing so far shows good heads on the short stalks. The total is about 64,000,000 under last year's total for the three states.

LIVESTOCK

Continued dry weather and consequent scarcity of pasture with the prospect of small feed supply in some localities has induced the indiscriminate selling of live stock. Some reports indicate that local dealers offer unduly low figures but generally speaking, animals that are at all well-finished sell at profitable prices.

Rice & Whaley, commissioner dealers, sent out the following letter dated August 4:

Cattle receipts were a little more liberal this week, 1,600 on sale and about 900 direct for export. The offerings met with a good demand and competition was brisk on all good butchering grades at firm last week's prices.

There were no export cattle on sale, but we are having some enquiry regarding the good kinds and present quotations will likely hold firm for some days. Stocker and feeder receipts continue light. The demand is good for the good quality and the good weights.

We wish to impress on shippers the wide difference

in prices between the half fat and the well-finished cattle. Cattle carrying fat and of good quality are the kind that are doing the shippers some good, but the common and medium cattle must be bought at a big margin below the fat, well-finished kinds.

Prices fed and watered, are:

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	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	3.25 to 3.50
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 were light this week, 975 head. The general market was on a basis of \$8.50, the range being \$8.25 to \$8.75.

Sheep and lamb receipts, 310 head. Heavy sheep \$4.50 to \$5.00; good light weight sheep \$5.50 to \$6.00; choice lambs \$6.00 to \$7.00.

Veals were steady, choice bringing \$4.00 to \$4.50, while the heavy and common kinds sold from \$3.50 to \$3.75.

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES.

No.	Hogs.	Avg. Weight.	Price.
13	Medium hogs	244	\$ 8.75
386	" "	234	8.50
5	Heavy hogs	456	7.50
1	Boar	170	5.00
8	Feeders	50	12.50
Cattle—			
14	Cattle	928	\$4.00
18	Steers and cattle	1100	5.10
15	" "	973	4.00
11	" "	1043	3.70
17	Steers and heifers	968	3.55
40	Steers	1207	5.15
6	" "	1008	3.75
2	Bulls	1315	3.25
4	" "	1152	3.10
35	Cows	1069	4.50
3	" "	1117	4.00
8	" "	954	3.00
129	Calves	264	4.75
3	" "	272	3.75
51	Sheep	130	5.10
15	Calves	440	3.25
44	Lambs	75	7.00
4	" "	75	6.50

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Market quotations at the close of the week were:

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$5.00 to \$5.25
Good " "	4.75 to 5.00
Choice export heifers, " "	4.50 to 4.75
Butcher steers and heifers, delivered	4.75 to 5.00
Good butcher cows and heifers	3.25 to 3.75
Medium mixed butcher cattle	2.50 to 3.00
Choice hogs	8.25
" Lambs	6.00 to 6.50
" Sheep	5.00 to 5.25
" Calves	4.00 to 4.50
Medium calves	3.00 to 4.00

PRODUCE MARKETS

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

Cream, sour, per lb. butterfat	21 to 22c.
" sweet	30 to 31c.
Butter, creamery, fresh, in boxes	23½ to 24½c.
" " bricks	25c.
" No. 1 dairy	19c.
" No. 2 dairy	15 to 17c.
Cheese, Eastern	12½ to 13½c.
Manitoba make	10 to 10½c.
Eggs, fresh, subject to candling	16c.
Poultry, turkeys, per lb.	16 to 17c.
" chickens, per lb.	10 to 12c.
" boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to 10c.
" ducks, per lb.	14c.
" geese, per lb.	14c.
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
Hay, 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

There is to be a new kingdom in the world after August 15, when Montenegro is to elevate itself to this rank. The population of this little mountain principality is only about 250,000. The royal family, however, has begun to do a flourishing business in furnishing eligible princesses to the great courts of Europe. One of Prince Nicholas' daughters is Queen of Italy, and two others married Russian grand dukes.

General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, of Mafeking fame, with 14 picked boy scouts, sailed from England on Friday for Canada, and the party will arrive in Calgary about August 12, and go into camp at Meiklejohn's ranch near Cochrane. They will stay there about a fortnight, and then go by the trail to Banff. The English boy scouts, a movement started by Baden-Powell, were anxious to make the trip, over 300 applying, and the 14 were selected after a stiff examination.

The latest poser which a publisher's assistant had to solve was a request from a bookseller's collector for "Long Tom's Accordion." The collector would allow no doubt to be cast upon the correctness of the title, and contended again and again that he knew it was correct, as he had had several copies before. "It is a little orange colored book, price tuppence." The description gave the clue to the book that was wanted—a small volume entitled "L'Entente Cordiale."

At the graduation exercises of Washington Irving High School in New York, two hundred and forty-three girls wore dresses costing from seventy-two cents to one dollar each. It is said that the audience was unable to tell which of the girls wore these inexpensive clothes—at any rate the mere men were no doubt puzzled. The dollar dress idea is creditable to the teachers who planned and carried it out. Graduation exercises, both high school and college, have too long been the occasion of elaborate display on the part of girls who can afford it and either extravagance or unhappiness on the part of the girls who cannot.—*Success*.

The preaching cross in the village of Burrington, situate amid romantic surroundings on the northern side of Mendip hills, has by the generosity of Col. Evan H. Llewellyn, been restored. It is recorded that early in 1805 the handsome fifteenth century base of the cross—all that then remained of it—was removed and utilized in building a new house for the then parish clerk. Happily, the ornamental dial stone did not share the same fate, and this has been incorporated into its original position in the new cross. Three broad and massive steps carry the old socket, upon which rests a tall monolith shaft, which is crowned by one of those lantern-shaped canopies so peculiar to the west country.—*London Standard*.

An ingenious instrument called the telewriter, has been installed in London and promises to revolutionize present-day telegraph and tele-

phone methods. By means of the telewriter one may send a message which will be permanently recorded by the instrument of the person to whom the message is sent. The telewriter provides a transmitter and receiver, each provided with a pencil controlled by jointed arms, of the "pantograph" principle; and what a man writes or draws on the transmitter appears simultaneously, in facsimile, on the receiver. There is no noise, no room for misunderstanding, no delay, no telegraph-messenger; all that is necessary is to hang up the telephone receiver and so bring the telewriter into play. Figures and diagrams, and tables of statistics can be transmitted as easily as excuses for not going home to dinner; and, whether the intended recipient be present by the receiver or not, they remain on permanent record,

to be burned, as it was spoiling in the cars. The calling off of excursions and sporting events were minor afflictions, but all going to show what an influence the railroading business has become. A worse evil than loss of money and trade is the increased disrespect for law and order.

The terms of the settlement do not show very great advantages to either party, though it means some betterment for the men. All those men who were not concerned in the rioting and disorder that took place at various points can go back to work on the wage schedule that was offered them by President Hays on July 18th, which means an average general increase of eighteen per cent., the increase to date back to May 1, 1910. Then the standard rate of wages, as now used by the C. P. R., shall go into force in all departments on January 1, 1912, this date being one year earlier than that offered by Hays in July. Striking men have probably endangered their claim on the pension fund established by the company, as this is particularly mentioned in the pension fund rules. The fund was established primarily to prevent strikes and to hold the employees loyal.

First Methodist Preacher in Manitoba

The death of Rev. Doctor George Young in Toronto, on the first day of August, removes the pioneer of Methodism in the Red River Valley. He gave his strength and vigor to preaching the gospel in Manitoba, but his old age was spent in Ontario, the province of his birth, and there he died at the age of eighty-nine.

The need of Manitoba was pressed upon him while listening to George McDougall, giving an account of Western missions, and he offered himself for service under the Methodist church. He came West in 1868 with a party of missionaries, who were bound for such distant points as Edmonton and Norway House. Their journey was of the regular pioneer travelling variety. They brought with them all their equipment, including horses and wagons, by way of the Welland Canal and Lake Erie, then up to St. Paul, Minn. From there they drove by way of St. Cloud, the six hundred miles to Fort Garry. The wagon journey lasted for a month. Winnipeg—Muddy Water—was not an inviting spot in 1868. It was a bad year. A locust plague had visited the country, and the buffalo hunt had been a failure. Oats were two dollars a bushel, and flour twenty-five shillings per hundred pounds. The town had about a hundred people, one hotel, no boarding houses, or houses to let, no church, no school, no sidewalks or crossings. Only an abundance of soft slippery mud was in evidence.

The first three preaching places were Winnipeg, Sturgeon Creek and Headingly. The first place of worship was a building at the corner of Portage and Main, which was called Wesley Hall and was church and dwelling combined.

Aside from church work, Dr. Young's name will be forever connected with the early history of Manitoba. The year following his arrival saw the beginning of the first Riel rebellion, and Dr. Young gave of his store of ready, loyal sympathy and help in that troublous time. He visited in Fort Garry prison, and it was he who attended Thomas Scott as spiritual adviser before he was shot on March 4, 1870, by order of Louis Riel.

WAR

War
I abhor,
And yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
Of drum and fife, and I forget
Broken old mothers, and the whole
Dark butchery without a soul.

Without a soul—save this bright drink
Of heady music, sweet as hell;
And even my peace-abiding feet
Go marching with the marching feet,
For yonder goes the fife.

And what care I for human life!
The tears fill my astonished eyes,
And my full heart is like to break,
And yet 'tis all embannered lies,
A dream those drummers make.

O, it is wickedness to clothe
Yon hideous, grinning thing that stalks
Hidden in music, like a queen
That in a garden of glory walks,
Till good men love the thing they loathe.

Art, thou hast many infamies,
But not an infamy like this.
O, snap the fife and still the drum,
And show the monster as she is.

—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

as evidence against the man who sent them. Up to the present there has been no weak point found in the system.

Another Strike Over

The railway strike on the Grand Trunk System is over. For two weeks and one day every line has been tied up, because of the striking trainmen and conductors. Though the time seems short, the loss has been enormous, and the different interests touched by the event are more and varied than one would imagine without a careful study of the situation and its results. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost by employed and employers, and more will yet be given up by the company to cover damage suits for non-delivery of goods and for the spoiling of perishable goods held up on the line. At one place in Ontario hundreds of dollars worth of meat being shipped by a firm of packers had

DEAR FRIENDS:--
No exhibition notes this year. I basely fled to the wilds and left fairs and other marks of civilization behind. So, please, let anyone who visited the fairs send in their impressions for my benefit.

In exchange, here is a short account of my week's trip up Lake Winnipeg. Do you know anything about said lake? We didn't know much before starting, but the people who asked about our vacation plans knew less, for they almost invariably said: "Oh, going up to Winnipeg Beach, are you? That will be nice." Now, Winnipeg Beach is just an ordinary summer resort at the very foot of the lake, and while one might have a very good time there it would be impossible to wax enthusiastic over it. But common opinion seemed to hold that Winnipeg Beach was the only place on the lake, and as we knew so very little more about it ourselves, it seemed wiser to defer explanations till we got back again, and—here we are.

Lake Winnipeg is the third longest lake in North America, only Superior and Michigan exceeding it in length. Isn't that news to most of you? It is two hundred and seventy-five miles long, and you've passed the famous Beach almost before you realize that you've started. It is shaped remarkably like a wasp with its head down, its slender waist being about one-third of the way up the lake, after which it opens up into a large body, sixty miles wide. The lake differs from the wasp, in that it has no sting that we discovered.

The good ship Wolverine was to sail from Selkirk on Monday, so we packed our grips and hied us to that town on Saturday morning, there to stay till sailing time. Selkirk is an old, old town as prairie towns go, with about 3,500 people living in its comfortable, lawn-surrounded tree-shaded homes. It was a surprise to us to find such a bower



BRINGING HOME THE CATCH

of shady quaintness and green peace. A lovely place to loaf in and we acted accordingly. At the end of the first day someone else was carrying my money and the empty purse lay disregarded in the grip for a week. Not a thing did I do but eat my own meals and—it must be confessed—no one could be found to take over an attack of seasickness for me. But that calamity belongs to a later part of the story. On Sunday morning the opposite bank of the river looked inviting—in the way opposite banks have—so we crossed on the ferry to investigate and so got on speaking—no, listening terms with the commodore, who "always took the boat across himself when there were ladies," but contented himself with giving orders to a small boy on other occasions with many roaring "ship-ahoy's" and "avast my hearties" from the bank. In the three minutes or so it took to cross the stream we learned many things; among others, that people didn't talk half enough—This to three women, mind you!—and that there would be less lung trouble if there was more conversation. He jumped to the conclusion that his fares were unwedded females and offered us a sedate-looking man who sat on the ferry in his buggy with his back to us. "Fine man," he said, "with a big farm over on the east side. Good chance for any girl. Only 'illegible' man on this trip." The subject of these encomiums was growing pink behind

Seeing Lake Winnipeg

his ears, and as there was only one of him and three of us he was allowed to escape, when the ferry drew in, and drove off leaving a trail of dust and gratitude behind him.

But, pleasant as it is, we mustn't dawdle round Selkirk any longer, or this story will have to be a serial. The

mother stopped taking treaty money and have their own land." The sun was setting gorgeously among scattered black clouds that were trying to get together to make a thunderstorm as we got down—down the river, but up the map—to the wide expanse of water and marsh, and more water and more marsh, that makes the mouth of the Red. Strips and patches of green it showed, splashed, as far as sight could reach on a "sea of glass mingled with fire" in the red light of the dying

"No," was the quiet answer in which could be detected dignity and pride. "I do not take treaty. My father and



THE STORE AT THE FISHING STATION

Wolverine sailed early in the evening with a full passenger list. There wasn't any time to view our companions of the next few days, because there were matters of interest along the twenty miles of river bank between Selkirk and the lake. St. Peter's Reserve stretches out along the bank for a long distance, its nearness to town accounting for the dusky faces and bright-hued garments that were so noticeable in every store and at every street corner in Selkirk. The industry, prosperity, poverty

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A CHURCH ON ST. PETER'S RESERVE



BONNY JEAN MCLEOD

or shiftlessness of the occupants of reserve land could be read in unmistakable characters just as they can be read in any other collection of habitations, but it is only fair to say that the trim, neat places, speaking of cleanliness and thrift, seemed to predominate among the houses that faced the river. And it seemed as if there was a church on every bend of the river.

An Indian stood against the rail near us and an over-inquisitive white man

sun. It was desolation, but a desolation of greenness restful to the eye which had seen lawns and roadsides burnt brown in this summer's drought.

The south end of the lake is very shallow, so we celebrated emerging from the river by running on a sandbar and wobbling around for a time. Trifles like that are of no moment, when you can watch a moon like a Thanksgiving pumpkin climbing up to look after things while the sun is busy on the other

with their children gave one a glimpse into the early history of the north land and the part in it the Hudson's Bay Company has played. One had a treasure of a black-eyed baby with a fair skin, who answered smilingly when you called "Jean McLeod." The other, sweet-faced and with patient eyes, looked fondly on a blue-eyed boy, straight and slim as a hardy young sapling, who called her mother. There was a motherly white woman who was going four or five days' journey by canoe beyond the head of the lake to Island Lake. She and her husband were missionaries there to the Indians; she had come out into the world for a visit with her people and was being escorted up the lake on her return by an enthusiastic group of young people, who called her "auntie" and were as proud of her as if she were going to a king's court.

Ladies first! But there were some interesting men, too—men who had been in places and done things, and could tell of them, after a judicious prodding to get below the un-self-conceit that made them think that what they had accomplished was a mere matter of course and devoid of interest to outsiders. One of this kind was a civil engineer of the surveying staff, who was to go by canoe from Norway House right down to Hudson's Bay, he and a guide, with Indians to paddle. They had their own canoes, tents and food



PART OF THE SANDY ISLAND FLEET

and would not be back till September. He spoke as unconcernedly of the trip as you would speak of going to town, and his guide knew the full length of the Nelson as I know Portage Avenue. The surveyor added this to our stock of knowledge in relating an experience of his own in the wilds, that the stories you read of deaths by starvation overrate the actual suffering involved. After the first day or two there are no pangs of hunger but just overwhelming weakness. This was borne out by another man who on this very lake had come as near to starvation as one could and remain alive. His experience had come during the terrible spring of 1907, when the ice remained in the upper lake until after the middle of June. Then he was doing missionary work among humans. This year he is doing missionary work among trees. He is one of a party that Mr. Knechtel, of the Dominion Department of Forestry, was taking up to survey and map out some of the timber areas of the district north of the lake, with a view to their better protection and preservation. You could not listen to Mr. Knechtel for long without getting some impression of the importance of the work he and his small staff are trying to accomplish for the lasting benefit of the Dominion. As much of this work can only be done in winter the party will not come out again until next spring.

The fishing season was almost over, so the ship was only running on an "approximate" time-table, which meant that it didn't matter a great deal where she went or how long she stopped in any particular place. The first stop was at Hecla, an Icelandic settlement on an island south of the Narrows. It is the home of our stewardess, and no one minded waiting a little while for breakfast while she renewed home ties through the dining room window. Gull Harbor, a little further north, is an ideal place for camping, of which some wise ones have already taken advantage. There is a long, crescent-shaped, sandy beach, and a grassy shore with enough fine trees to give comfort and beauty. It was the prettiest inhabited place we saw. Little Bull Head consisted of one house on a high bank and a wood-pile. We stopped there for negotiations with the wood-pile.

From there to the head of the lake a lot of us were not taking much interest in the scenery. A fierce wind sprang up and as the cargo was extremely light, she "wobbled" mightily and erratically. It wasn't monotonous, however, because for a moment your head and heels were playing tatoes on the respective ends of the bunk, then suddenly you'd roll from side to side and end up with a whirl like a prostrate merry-go-round. But we all turned out to explore when Warren's Landing was reached. The Landing is the northern limit of steamboat navigation on the lake. It is just at the head of the Nelson river and it just needs a slight stretch of the imagination to see along its great length right out to Hudson Bay. We didn't find out who Warren was, but he didn't choose his landing place for its beauty—just a sand-point—with a few scrubby trees to partly shelter the huts and tents of the Indians who do the fishing. The warehouse, store, bunk and cook houses were right out in the sand on the open point. But everything was beautifully clean, and that covers a multitude of defects in situation. And nothing could take from the glory of the sunset and the moonrise that night.

Here we said good-bye to the various parties to whom Warren's Landing seemed only the front doorstep into the wild. They packed their goods into the little launch or the canoes that were to take them as far as Norway House that night, followed by the good wishes of us, who had reluctantly to turn back toward bricks and business. We were the better for meeting these "doing" folk, even if we were as "ships that pass in the night and speak one another in passing." The cheer of the friendly hail does not die readily.

Coming back we stopped at just one new place—Sandy Island, and Sandy Island will stay with us for a long while. It is beautiful. The fishing boats belonging to that station were just beating home with the morning's catch and everybody was busy. It took a couple of hours to get the fish landed, so we went exploring and took "snapshots."

Indians are proverbially dubious about cameras, so all I got was a small boy and girl. The lassie thought it good fun and followed all the amateur photographers round in hope of having herself transferred to the film. She even changed from a blue dress to a starched white one to add to her charms. This day at Sandy Island was notable, because, while we sailed over a lake full of white fish and carried a few tons of

it in the hold, that was the one day we had white fish for dinner. Right good it was, too.

The whole trip down we had fine weather—smooth seas and blue skies—and it was with regret we saw Selkirk again, but good things can't go on indefinitely, and we were rested. Hope you've enjoyed the trip with us.

DAME DURDEN.



THEY MIGHT HAVE RETURNED

If they had been mindful of that country from whence they came out, they might have had opportunity to have returned. But now they desire a better country, that is, an heavenly; wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God: for He hath prepared for them a city.—Heb. xi.: 15, 16.

One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward, Never doubted clouds would break, Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph, Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, sleep to wake.

—Robert Browning.

"God is not ashamed to be called their God"—what kind of men are these who are men after God's own heart? If you read that grand roll of heroes in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, you will find that they were men who never settled down—satisfied with their achievements—but preferred progress to comfortable ease. If they had considered that a life of smooth and pleasant luxury was satisfying, they had opportunity to return, the way was open, there was no compulsion but their own driving, passionate, high ambition. Moses may be taken as an example. He might have ruled in Egypt, but he chose to throw in his lot with his persecuted and downtrodden brethren. "And what shall I more say? for the time would fail me to tell" of those who "were tortured, not accepting

face scorn and insult, danger and death, without any earthly bribe whatever—as Jonah did when he daringly proclaimed God's wrath against the people of Nineveh. He had nothing to gain and everything to lose—from an earthly point of view—by obeying the command of God: "Arise, go into Nineveh, that great city, and preach unto it the preaching that I bid thee." We are so apt to talk of his running away in fear, that we almost forget how he afterwards preached so forcefully that the king of Nineveh arose from his throne, laid off his royal robes and covered himself with sackcloth and ashes. We forget that through Jonah's preaching the whole of that great city was saved from destruction, for "God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way; and God repented of the evil that He had said that He would do unto them; and He did it not."

Certainly, Jonah did not always show the hero-side of his character—does any other man? Christ is the only Man who never turned his back when duty called him forward, but those who say to Him: "Draw me, we will run after thee!" are determined to rise when they fall, to wake when they have carelessly slept on duty, to fight better when they have been weakly borne down by the foe. The opportunity to return to a life of selfish ease may beckon enticingly, but they are inspired by the life of God within them to choose the highest, and struggle towards a city of heavenly perfection, even though "going up to Jerusalem" may mean facing a real crucifixion of agony.

Of the bared limbs bound fast for martyrdom."

As we think of the great multitude which no man can number, a multitude of men and women who loved present happiness as dearly as we do, and yet laid it down triumphantly when the call of duty required the sacrifice, we can only pray, to have strength given us to follow in the train of those of whom God is not ashamed. He does not call us to the life of an ascetic. There is no virtue in suffering unless the suffering lies in the path of duty. And yet a little hardness, deliberately chosen for the sake of strengthening the spiritual muscles of the athlete of God, is certainly far less enervating than a life of continuous luxury. It was not good for the rich man to be clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously "every day." Plain living is a distinct help to high thinking, as well as one way of keeping the body in good condition to do God's work effectively. It is often dangerous to indulge unrestrainedly in earthly pleasures—even those which are most innocent—because they are apt to make one forget the ambition to seek a better country. God's servants have no business to yield up their liberty to any other master. When a woman "can't do without" her afternoon cup of tea, or a man is "as cross as a bear unless he gets his usual smoke," it is time to throw off the chain of such a slavery. I remember crossing the ocean, more than twenty years ago, and being very astonished because two young women on board the ship were restless and unhappy when their supply of candy gave out. They were like a hard drinker, without any chance of getting his usual glass—slaves, actual slaves to candy! The very idea is humiliating. Why even an athlete, training for a race, learns to say "No" to innocent bodily cravings when they stand in the way of his success; and we are God's athletes, bound for the sake of our glorious ambition to "keep under the body, and bring it into subjection."

When God gives us something to do that is neither easy nor pleasant, let us thank Him for the call—as a young soldier would thank his general if he were picked out for a difficult and dangerous adventure. The soldier, if he is made of good material, has no desire to return to the easy comfort of the camp-fire, but rejoices at the opportunity of putting his powers to a hard test. And we should be disappointed if God gave us nothing but easy living, no chance to win a victory over cowardice and selfishness, no opportunity of growing strong through endurance and patient suffering. Should we thank God if He never called us to endure pain or trial, but allowed us to grow soft through continuous luxury? Then let us thank Him—even though it may be with tears—for the hard bits of life.

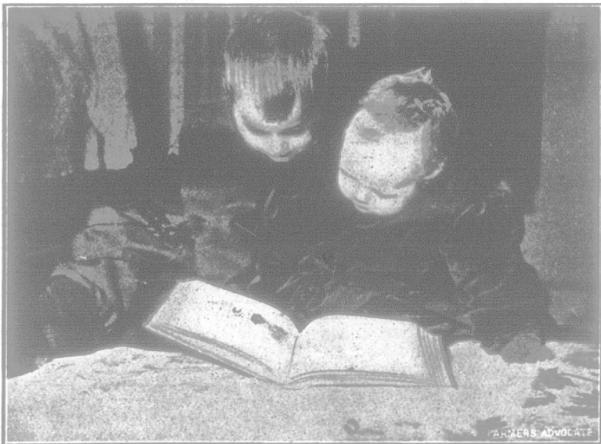
Listen to the stirring words of Ella Wheeler Wilcox:

"Thank God, there's still a vanguard
Fighting for the right!
Though the throng flock to rearward,
Lifting, ashen-white,
Flags of truce to sin and error,
Clasping hands, mute with terror,
Thank God, there's still a vanguard
Fighting for the right!"

"Through the wilderness advancing,
Hewers of the way,
Forward! far their spears are glancing,
Flashing back the day.
'Back!' the leaders cry, who fear them;
'Back!' from all the army near them;
They, with steady step advancing,
Cleave their certain way.

"'Slay them!' From each drop that falleth
Springs a hero armed,
Where the martyr's fire appalleth,
Lo, they pass unharmed,
Crushed beneath the wheel, oppression,
Bold, their spirit holds possession,
Loud the cross-purged voice out-calleth,
By the death-throes warned."

DORA FARNCOMB.



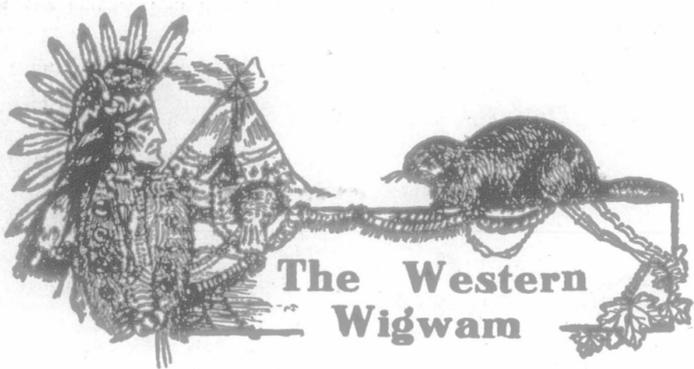
THE PURSUIT OF LITERATURE

deliverance." The records of history are full of the daring deeds of men and women who might have returned to a life of easy comfort, but who deliberately chose the hard path—men and women of whom God is not ashamed.

And yet human nature naturally shrinks from pain, and the desire to be happy is a very strong instinct in everybody. A man who grumbles about a little discomfort—as Jonah did—may

Someone has written:

"What better would'st thou have when all is done?
If any now were bidden rise and come,
To either, could he pause to choose between
The rose-warm kisses of a waiting bride
In a shut silken chamber, and the thrill



AN ICELANDIC MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I guess nobody knows me. I am an Icelandic girl, and live by the side of Lake Winnipeg.

I like very much to have stories in the Wigwam, for they are more interesting than some of the letters. I am very fond of stories and have read quite a lot of books. The books I like best are "What Katy Did at School," "Little Women," "Our Indian Cousin," and "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

I, like many of the Wigs, like to go on horseback, but I have not done it very often. There are lots of wild flowers round here and wild berries, and we have lots of fun picking them on our way to school. I have had great fun this summer bathing and boat-rowing. I like to live near the lake, for we can have lots of fun on it summer and winter.

As this is the first time I have written I hope you will forgive this poor letter. I enclose a stamped and addressed envelope for a button. With best wishes to the club.

ROSA JOHANNA SVEINSON.

A HIGH AMBITION

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I see that the old members of the Wigwam are waking up now. How many of the Wigs passed their exams? I, for one, did. Our exams this year were very hard for most of the pupils; so the result was poor, only four having passed in the senior class.

The weather here has been very hot; and there are awful prairie fires raging all the time. A good many of the ranchers have lost their property near here.

Nearly all of the Wigs who write to the Wigwam are bookworms. I am one also. I like to read about the different countries and people of the earth. I also like to read about the missionaries. I think that I would like to be a missionary. There have been missionaries in our family for a long time.

I must stop writing now and do some work. Success to the Western Wigwam, from

Alta.

IGNORAMUS.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I will again appear in your most interesting Wigwam to see if there is room for me.

Now, little Wigs, one and all, you will wonder if I ever made my appearance before. Not that you knew about, for when I first wrote I was sitting up in bed with the scarlet fever, and of course my letter was not printed. But, Cousin Dorothy, I am almost as thankful for what I got and I answer your question most faithfully, for I do not feel hard at you and I got over my illness all



BREAKFAST TIME

right, but a little peaked and thin, and I am not so full-faced as I used to be.

Perhaps it was better that I had the scarlet fever, for if I had not I might have been in an accident which happened at our school last winter. It may interest the occupants of our Wigwam if I would give particulars about the accident.

It was along in February and the teacher that we all loved so well had just taught a lesson on steam. Some of the children had some things they thought would make nice little boilers and they could watch the steam. So they filled them with water and set them on the stove. The teacher did not know what they were. One of them boiled dry and one of the boys picked it up and whistled in it. And when he put it down it went off like a gun and another and still another. Close by the school some people lived and they wondered what it was. They thought the boy who was cutting wood at the school-house had a gun and was shooting.

But they were informed differently when they looked out of the window, and saw to their dismay the children running over to their place, screaming and bleeding. The little things that the children supposed harmless proved to be the most deadly things possible. They were dynamite caps, and it caused one little girl to lose her eye, and the teacher hers, and we do not know whether the teacher will be able to ever get up again. But we all hope and trust she will. I am spending my holidays with my sister and my brother-in-law, twenty-one miles west of where I live. I hope you are not angry with me for writing such a long letter, and now as I have forgotten my first pen-name, I will sign the one that suits me best.

Alta.

TOOTHACHE.

A LOT OF LITTLE CHICKENS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to the Western Wigwam. I think that is a nice name for the club. I was reading in one of the papers (July 6th) that one of the girls wanted to know of some of the members about some good books. I think the Elsie books are good. I have read three of them and I think they are very nice. I am not going to school now, as we are having six weeks' vacation. I only have a ten minutes walk to school.

We have about a hundred and twelve or eighteen little chickens. How many of the Wigs like to gather the eggs and feed and water the chickens? I do. I have for pets a dog named Nero, three cats, and a pony named Buck. I have a girl friend about eighty rods from our house and her name is Julia. I also have a baby sister twenty-three months old.

I will close with good wishes to the Wigs. I am sending an addressed envelope and a two-cent stamp for a button.

MABEL SMITH (11).

NOT AT CALGARY FAIR

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I suppose you think I have forgotten you, but I did not. I am reading the Western Wigwam every week when we get the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I think the letters are improving.

We are having our vacation now. Our school stopped on the 30th of June. Last week we had examination. I tried for fifth class and passed. I don't suppose you were at the Calgary exhibition. I was not there, either. The weather is quite dry now. I hope we will get some rain soon. We had a hailstorm

last week. It did quite a lot of damage in some places, but we did not get very much. The wheat and oats are in heads already.

I lost my Western Wigwam button and am very sorry I lost it. My first pen-name was June Rose, but as I saw that one of the other members has it I will choose another pen-name. How would Firefly be? I think I must come to a close and leave some room for better writers than me.

Alta.

FIREFLY.

WHAT BIRD IS THIS?

My Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my fourth letter to the Western Wigwam. You ask me to tell you about the wild-flowers here. We have the woodbine, white violet, Arabian pea, wild bleeding heart and a queer flower, which I call the Star of Bethlehem, because it is such a beautiful flower and is shaped like a star. These are all found in the wood. The tiger lily, blue violet, buttercup, sunflower, lady slipper, wild pea, daisy and crocus are found almost everywhere, the crocus on high ground and the shooting star in low places.

I am much interested in the birds. We have found one nest with seven eggs in it. The owner of the nest is a small greyish bird. The eggs are very tiny and are speckled with a reddish brown. This nest is built in the fold of a horse blanket, which hangs on a rafter in our implement shed. What kind of a bird is this, Cousin Dorothy?

I do not think it is cruel to hunt and trap. Of course some may be cruel to the animals they catch, but they should



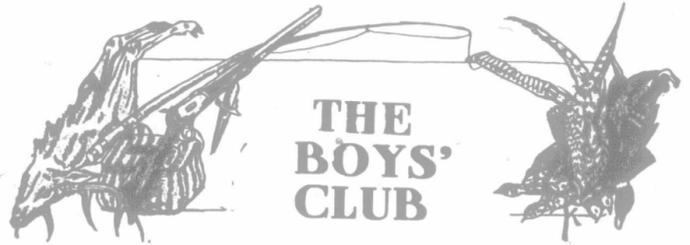
READY FOR THE DAY'S FUN

not be. I trap gophers myself. I do not like to trap them and I can hardly bear to kill them, but they are bothering our lawn and garden, so I have trapped a few.

I was sorry to read what "Defender of Nature" said on this subject. I will close with some conundrums: Why is an Italian boy like the sun? Because he makes the day go (dago). Why is a kiss over a phone like a straw hat? Because it isn't felt. Which runs fastest, heat or cold? Heat, because you can catch cold.

Wishing the club every success.

SHOOTING STAR.



A PRACTICAL PROBLEM

A farmer hired two men. To A he agreed to give \$300 the first year and a raise of \$40 at the beginning of each succeeding year. To B he offered \$300 the first year and a raise of \$10 every six months. Which man made the better bargain with the farmer, supposing they both stayed with him for five years?

Send your answers with reasons to the editor.

ANOTHER TAXIDERMIST

Dear Mr. Editor,—I was pleased to receive your postcard asking me to write a few lines to the Boys' Club. Although I am rather an old boy I take much interest in reading what the younger ones have to say. I am greatly interested in so many of the letters referring to taxidermy work, as I took the full course last winter and received my diploma last April. The work is very fascinating, especially in getting the specimens back to a natural position. I must say to those who are thinking of taking up this wonderful study, that the Northwestern School of Taxidermy of Omaha, Nebraska, are honest people, and you can depend on their word. The readers of the Boys' Club may be pleased to learn that our

school has now over 3,500 students, and still it is growing. The work is taught not only at the school but the most of our members have made a success in learning it by mail, as our superintendent is a true artist in this work, and owing to the success and pleasure I have derived from the school I extend to others a cordial invitation to join us.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space afforded.

PROSPEROUS.

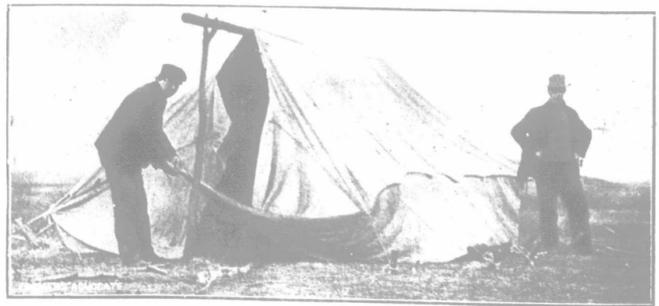
SCHOOL PROSPECTS

Editor Boys' Club,—I see there is a new club in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. But it is not as big as the Western Wigwam, so I thought I would help it out a little bit. I live about two miles from a little town. They are building a new consolidated school in the town. I think I will be going to it when school starts. I will be glad when school starts. I will close hoping the members have success.

Man.

FRED FETTERMAN.

(We want to hear about your consolidated school as soon as it is running, so do not forget to write again.—Ed.)



GETTING READY FOR THE NIGHT

GOSSIP

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

(Continued from page 1187.)

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

Three-year-old filly or gelding: 1, W. C. McGuire, Regina; 2, M. Ross, Regina. Two-year-old gelding or filly: 1, T. Heggie, Condie; 2, S. T. Burgess, Richardson. Team of mares or geldings: 1, Traynor Bros., on Royal Gem and Mona's Queen; 2, W. E. & R. C. Upper, on Marjorie and Prairie Queen. Four-horse team: W. E. & R. C. Upper. General-purpose mare: P. B. Ross, Grenfell. Two-year-old filly or gelding: P. B. Ross. Heavy-draft team: 1, P. M. Bredt & Sons, on Irene and Madrigal; 2, W. E. & R. C. Upper, on Abella and Vinette; 3, H. O. Hutchins, on Acanthe and Fatma. Brood mare: N. McCannell. Yeld mare or gelding: Traynor Bros. Three-year-old gelding: Traynor Bros. Two-year-old filly or gelding: 1, J. G. Miller; 2, T. Watson.

LIGHT HORSES

In Hackneys, R. H. Taber was first in stallions, four years or over, with his well known prize winner, Corpmanthorpe Swell, one of the most typical and best actioned Hackneys in the West. P. B. Ross, Grenfell, was second with Velvet, and C. G. Gibson, Regina, 3rd, with Handy Andy. Taber was first and third in mare or gelding over three years, and Traynor Bros., second. There was a fair-sized display of roadsters. A. Hammond, Regina, showed an excellent team of four and five years old, respectively, winners in this class last year. They were again awarded premier honors. Second went to D. A. Patterson, Saskatoon, and third to R. Taylor, Lang.

CATTLE

The bovine display was a creditable one. Shorthorn competition was strong. J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., furnished the Aberdeen-Angus display. The show of dairy cattle was a strong feature. Holstein and Ayrshire classes, particularly, being well competed for. Shorthorns were judged by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., and the dairy breeds by Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa.

SHORTHORNS

Practically the same herds that came before the judges at Winnipeg and Brandon exhibitions were on hand to contest the honors of the Shorthorn rings. The exhibitors were: J. G. Barron, Carberry; P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold; H. L. Emmert, East Selkirk; Sir Wm. Van Horne, East Selkirk. R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, had a number of entries catalogued, and J. M. Bruce, Lashburn, intended to include Regina in the circuit visited by his herd in their first round of the fairs, but neither of these herds turned up. The awards were: Bull, three years or over: 1, Barron, on Mistletoe Eclipse; 2, Van Horne, on Huntleywood; 3, Emmert, on Missie Marquis. The winners here stood in the order of Winnipeg and Brandon, the judge seeing no reason to alter the established line-up. Bull, two years: 1, Emmert, on Oakland Star; 2, Bredt & Sons, on Admiral Ruby; 3, Van Horne, on His Majesty; 4, J. G. Barron, on Fairview Lad. Junior yearling: 1, Van Horne, on Baquhar Hero; 2, Barron, on Mastermason; 3, Bredt, on Ruby's Admiral; 4, Van Horne, on Spicy's Last. Senior calf: 1, Emmert, on Snowflake; 2, Barron, on Mistletoe's Heir; 3, Van Horne, on Golden Comet; 4, Bredt & Sons, on Edenwold. Junior bull: 1, Van Horne, on Masterpiece; 2, Barron, on Nonpariel Star; 3, Van Horne, on Selection; 4, Bredt & Sons, on Clara's Pride. Senior champion bull: Emmert, on Oakland Star. Junior champion: Van Horne, on Baquhar Hero.

Cow, three years or over: 1 and 2, Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady, and Sunbeam's Queen; 3, Barron, on Lady Sunshine; 4, Bredt, on Ury's Queen; 5, Van Horne, on Scottish Princess; 6, Emmert, on Sweet Duchess of Gloucester. Cow, with sucking calf at foot: 1, Van Horne, on Mina's Princess 4th;

2, P. M. Bredt & Sons, on Ury of Castleavery; 3, Emmert, on Roan Bud. Heifer, two years: 1, Emmert, on Susan Cumberland; 2, Van Horne, on Spicy's Rose; 3, Bredt & Sons, on Isabella 12th; 4, Barron, on Rosa Hope. Senior yearling heifer: 1, Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady 2nd; 2, Emmert, on Spring Growth Butterfly; 3 and 4, Van Horne, Junior yearling: 1, Barron; 2, Van Horne; 3, Bredt & Sons. Senior heifer calf: 1, Van Horne; 2, Barron; 3, Bredt & Sons. Senior bull champion: Emmert, on Oakland Star. Junior champion: Van Horne, on Baquhar Hero. Senior female champion: Van Horne, on Mina's Princess. Junior champion: Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and Jas. Bowman, Guelph, divided the awards with the larger share of the money going to the Brandon herd. These two herds of polled cattle would be hard to equal in America, certainly not in the Dominion. Awards were: Bull, two years or over: 1, Bowman, on Magnificent; 2, McGregor, on Golden Gleam; bull, two years: 1, Bowman, on Elm Park Mark; bull, one year: 1 and 2, McGregor, on Glencarnock King and Pride Lad of Homer; bull calf: 1, McGregor, on Glencarnock Lad. Champion bull: Bowman, on Elm Park Mark.

Cow, three years or over: 1 and 2, McGregor, on Violet 3rd of Congosh, and Alta Pride; 3 and 4, Bowman on Elm Park Beauty 3rd and Elm Park Beauty 4th. Heifer, two years: 1 and 2, McGregor, on Pride of Cherokee and Mignonne Girl; 3, Bowman, on Valentine. Heifer, one year: 1, Bowman, on Elm Park Witch; 2 and 3, J. D. McGregor, on Pride of La Crew and Edith Eric. Champion female, J. D. McGregor; herd bull and four females: 1, McGregor; 2, Bowman.

HOLSTEINS.

Competition in this breed lay chiefly between A. B. Potter, Langbank, and H. Hancox, Dominion City, Man. Thompson Bros., Boharm, and Boyd Bros., Regina, having a few entries each. Awards were as follows:

Bull, three years or over: 1, Potter, on Sarcastic Lad; 2, Hancox, on Modest Maiden's 3rd Pride; 3, Boyd. Bull, two years: 1, Potter, on Sir Quilmeet. Bull yearling: 1, Hancox; 2, Thompson; 3, Boyd. Bull calf, Potter. Champion bull, Potter, on Sarcastic Lad.

Cow, three years or over: 1, Hancox; 2 and 3, Potter. Heifer, two years: 1, Potter; 2, Thompson. Yearling heifer: 1, Potter; 2, Hancox. Heifer calf: 1 and 2, Potter. Champion female: Potter, on the two-year-old heifer, Martha Ann. Herd bull and four females, any age: 1, Potter; 2, Hancox.

AYRSHIRES

J. M. Bruce, Tighnduin Farm, Lashburn; A. H. Trimble & Sons, Red Deer, Alta.; and F. H. O. Harrison, Pense, Sask., controlled exhibits in this popular breed of Scotch dairy cattle. The two first named had the same herds they displayed at Winnipeg and Brandon. The last named had also a choice selection from which entries were drawn for nearly every section. The regular exhibitor of Ayrshires, J. C. Pope, Regina, was out this year. Mr. Pope has disposed of most of his young stock and did not feel disposed to make an exhibit in any of the sections. The exhibits of Trimble and Bruce attracted considerable attention, and are worthy of the public's interest. Awards were as follows: Bull, three years or over: 1, Bruce, on Barcheskie's King's Own; 2, Harrison, on Prairie King. Bull, two years: 1, Bruce, on Netherhall Douglass Swell; 2, Trimble, on Barcheskie King's Way. Yearling bull: Bruce, on Hopland; 2, Trimble. Bull calf: 1, Trimble, on King Cole; 2, Bruce, on Duke of Ormstown. Champion bull: Bruce, on Barcheskie King's Own. Reserve: Trimble. Cow, three years or over: 1, Bruce; 2 and 3, Trimble; Heifer, two years: 1, Trimble; 2, Bruce. Heifer, yearling: 1, Bruce; 2, Trimble. Heifer calf: 1, Trimble; 2, Bruce. Champion female, any age: Bruce. Herd bull and four females: 1, Bruce; 2, Trimble. Four, the get of one sire to be bred by exhibitor: Trimble.

In only two classes were more than two prizes offered, so in consequence of which some excellent animals compet-

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To see it is to try it
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The washing is done by the force with which the hot soap suds are driven through the clothing. The machine is ingeniously constructed to do this and is so easy to operate that a child can run it.

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ing could not have their merits officially recognized. In the two-year-old yearling heifer and heifer calf classes the entries of F. H. O. Harrison were highly commended.

JERSEYS

The herds of B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ontario, and Jos. Harper, Kinley, Sask., competed for the awards. Both breeders have high-class herds, the former one of the oldest established and best known in Canada, the latter a herd that is in the premier place in the West for cattle of the Jersey Isle. B. H. Bull & Sons won all the first awards. They had male, female and herd championships, and a walk-away generally in all sections. Mr. Harper was unfortunate in that sickness at home necessitated his absence from the show, so that his entries were not as well brought out as they might otherwise have been. Bull & Sons made a splendid display. Their champion bull and cow are outstanding representatives of the breed, and well deserve the honors they have been winning this season in Western rings. The exhibit of these breeders was a decided acquisition to the display of dairy cattle. Awards were: Bull, three years or over: 1, Bull & Sons, on Brampton King Edward; 2 and 3, Harper, on Golden Glen Lad and Golden Benual. Bull, two years: 1 and 3, Bull & Sons; 2, Harper. Yearling bull: 1, Bull & Sons; 2, Harper. Bull calf: 1 and 2, Bull & Sons; Champion: Bull & Sons, on Brampton King Edward. Cow, three years or over: 1, Bull & Sons; 2 and 3, Harper. Heifer, two years: 1 and 2, Bull & Sons. Yearling heifer: 1, Bull & Sons; 2, Harper. Heifer calf: 1 and 2, Bull & Sons. Champion female: Bull & Sons, on their aged cow. Herd prize for best bull and four females: Bull & Sons.

RED POLLED.

This breed was shown in the class for any other purebred cattle and as Red Polled were the only breed that turned out all the awards in the class were won on the herd owned by W. J.

McComb, Beresford, Man. Mr. McComb had entries in all sections and made a representative exhibit. He has a herd that would win laurels in stronger competition than they have been up against thus far in the West. There seems to be a growing interest in this breed of general purpose cattle, and judging by the comments of farmers on the exhibit more interest is being taken in dual-purpose cattle.

GRADE CATTLE.

Cow, three years or over, beef strain: 1, J. C. Pope, Regina; 2 and 3, M. Ross, Regina. Cow, three years or over, milk strain: 1, J. M. Bruce, Lashburn; 2, B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton; 3, J. M. Bruce; heifer, two years old, beef strain: 1, M. Ross. Steer, two or three years old: 1, A. B. Potter, Langbank. Heifer, two years, milk strain: 1, J. C. Pope; 2, J. M. Bruce; 3, T. V. Boyd, Regina. Heifer, one year, milk strain: 1, A. B. Potter; 2, T. V. Boyd. Heifer, one year beef strain: 1, M. Ross. Heifer calf, milk strain: 1, M. Ross. Herd, milk strain: 1, J. M. Bruce; 2, A. B. Potter.

HERDSMAN'S AND GROOMSMAN'S PRIZE

The award for herdsman is a gold medal offered by P. M. Bredt & Sons for the best fitted and conditioned animal of any beef breed, the fitting and condition of the animal to count 75 per cent, and the manners and skill of the competitor in showing the animal in the ring, 25 per cent. Chas. Main, herdsman in Bredt & Sons' herd, won the medal, the herdsman of Sir Wm. C. Van Horne being the other competitor.

The groomsmen's prize is a gold medal presented by R. H. Taber for the best fitted and conditioned horse—fitting and condition of the horse to count for 60 per cent., and deportment, dress and manner of the competitor and his skill in showing in the ring, 40 per cent. The prize was won by Arthur Benson, groomsmen in the stud of Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, Man.

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The above illustration shows the new improved gleaner and shocker in successful operation.

It will more than save its cost in labor, and twice its cost in saving of grain. It is made to fit different binders; does not increase draft to any appreciable extent; only requires one man to ride with machine to place sheafs in receptacle. When ten are placed it is dumped, leaving the stook complete.

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JUDGING COMPETITION

Heavy horses: 1, J. C. Yule, East Selkirk, Man.; 2, James Pollock, Regina; 3, J. Kean, Condie.

Beef cattle: 1, R. Browne, Brandon; 2, J. C. Yule; 3, R. L. Ramsay, Bladworth.

Dairy cattle: 1, J. C. Yule; 2, J. C. Pope, Regina; 3, A. Davis, East Selkirk, and W. McComb, Beresford, equal.

SHEEP

Competition in the sheep classes unfortunately was rather limited. The display was an excellent one, considered in relation to the status of sheep raising in Western Canada, but keener competition would have made things more interesting from the point of view of both exhibitor and visitor. A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask., and T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont., in Leicesters fought over again the contest they have been waging all season and in the absence of the flock of A. J. McKay, Macdonald, Man., which showed strongly in the larger money at Portage, Winnipeg and Brandon, the prize-winning lineups were somewhat altered.

In Shropshires, F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, and T. A. Cox furnished the prize money, with the proportion a little in favor of the Ontario flock.

Oxford Downs were shown by Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont., who had no competition. In sheep of any other breed, T. A. Cox brought out some Cotswold and Shropshires. The first prizes in the grade sections were cleaned up by F. T. Skinner. Judge, Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa. Awards—Leicesters: Ram, two shears and over: 1, Potter; 2, Cox. Shearling ram: 1, Cox. Ram lamb: 1, Potter; 2, Cox. Aged ewe: 1, Cox; 2, Potter. Shearling ewe: 1, Cox; 2, Potter. Ewe lamb: 1, Potter; 2, Cox. Champion ram, Cox; champion ewe, Cox; pen: 1, Cox; 2, Potter.

Shropshires—Aged ram: 1, Skinner; 2, Cox. Shearling ram: 1, Skinner. Ram lamb: 1, Cox; 2, Skinner. Aged ewe: 1, Cox; 2, Skinner. Shearling ewe: 1 and 2, Cox. Ewe lamb: 1 and

2 Cox. Champion ram: Skinner; champion ewe, Cox; pen: 1, Cox; 2, Skinner. Oxfords: All awards to Peter Arkell & Sons. Any other breed: All awards to T. A. Cox. Grades, pair aged ewes: 1, Skinner; 2, Cox. Pair shearlings or lambs: 1, Skinner; 2, Cox. Pair of ewes, any age, and two lambs: 1, Skinner; 2, Cox.

SWINE

There was a rather better than average display in the swine classes. Competition in some breeds was confined to one exhibitor and little interest naturally could attach to the placing of the awards in such cases, but the display all through was creditable and the new building for hogs made it more convenient and more comfortable for exhibitors, the public and the judge. J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, placed the awards.

There were 153 head of swine in the pens comprised as follows: Yorkshires, 80; Poland Chinas, 29; Tamworths, 32; Berkshires, 22. The Yorkshires were the only purebreds in which serious competition developed. Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Man., had his prize-winning herd and shared the prize money with A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask., the veteran exhibitor in this class, J. C. Pope, Regina, and W. T. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask., were other exhibitors of Yorkshires. J. M. Stowe & Sons, Davidson, Sask., had the same herd they exhibited at Brandon and Winnipeg. Frank Orchard, Graysville, Man., made a representative display in Tamworths. T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont., had Berkshires to himself. Awards are as follows:

Yorkshires—Boar two years and over: 1, Van Horne; 2, Potter. Boar under one year: 1, Van Horne; 2, F. T. Skinner; 3, Potter. Boar under one year: 1, W. T. Mortson; 2, F. T. Skinner; 3, J. C. Pope. Boar of calendar year: 1 and 3, Potter; 2, Van Horne. Sow, two years and over: 1 and 2, Van Horne; 3, Potter. Sow, one year and under two: 1 and 3, Potter; 2, Van Horne.

Sow, under one year: 1 and 2, Van Horne; 3, Potter. Sow of calendar year: 1, Potter; 2, Van Horne. Sow and litter: 1, Potter; 2, Van Horne. Champion boar, Van Horne; champion sow, Van Horne.

Tamworths: All awards won by F. Orchard, Graysville, Man.

Poland Chinas: All awards to J. M. Stowe & Sons, Davidson, Sask.

Berkshires: All awards to T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.

Bacon hogs: Entries in this section must weigh between 160 and 220 pounds and are judged in relation to length and even depth of side, width of back, smoothness of shoulder and head and well-developed hams. Three prizes are offered, \$15, \$10 and \$6. Awards were: 1 and 2, A. B. Potter; 3, F. T. Skinner. This class is for finished bacon hogs. A second class for pen of three bacon hogs weighing not less than 160 pounds, with no requirements as to the finished condition of the animals, was won by W. T. Mortson.

MALTING COMPANY WANTS BARLEY

Barley growers depend largely on the malting companies to provide good prices for their product. In the United States millions of bushels annually are brewed and nothing but barley of high quality suits the purpose. In the Canadian West the quantity used for malting each year is on the increase. The Rice Malting Co., of Canada, are establishing a large plant at Winnipeg and are now asking for large quantities of high-grade barley. Those who have barley crop would do well to read the advertisement on another page of this issue and get in touch with this firm before selling.

It is well to note that a special request is made that the barley be stacked before threshing, as it is claimed it gives desirable improvement in the germinating power of the kernels. Growers are also urged to let the crop become fully ripe before cutting.

Next year the company intends to bring in some high-grade seed to dispose of to farmers who agree to sell the yield to them. They purpose showing farmers that there are big profits in growing barley for malting purposes.

Send a sample of your crop to the Rice Malting Company as soon as you have threshed. They may interest you in price.

CENSUS OF FOREST PRODUCTS

The census of the forest products of Canada, to be taken on the 1st of June, 1911, will embrace square, waney or flat timber, logs for lumber and miscellaneous products. In the first class are included ash, birch, elm, maple, oak, pine and all other timber cut as square, waney or flat, and in the enumeration will be reported for cubic feet and value.

Logs for lumber, which are included in the second class, are in such woods as elm, hickory, hemlock, oak, pine and spruce. They will be enumerated in the census by quantities of 1,000 feet board measure, with value in the same unit.

Miscellaneous products of the forest include bark for tanning, fence posts, firewood, hoop and hop poles, masts and spars, piling, pot and pearl ashes, railroad ties, staves, stove-bolts and heading, telegraph poles (including telephone and other poles for electric wires), wood for pulp, and the furs and skins of forest animals undressed, and they will be enumerated by number or quantity and value.

The census of forest products will be taken chiefly from farmers and the lessees of timber limits.

MODEL LOCAL SHOW

Those who wish to see a model exhibition run under the auspices of a local agricultural society should not fail to attend this year's show at Grenfell, Sask. The dates are August 16 and 17, and the country for miles around will consider one or both of these dates a holiday. During the past few years the prize money offered, the practical features given prominence and the general management have resulted in it being pronounced the best local fair in Canada.

John Nicholls is president and John Walker, secretary.

MEAT INSPECTION LAW

W. H. Swomsley, general manager of the Pittsburg Melting Company, has been arrested on a charge of violation of the meat inspection law in Pittsburg, and taken before a United States commissioner and bound over to await the action of the grand jury. Swomsley was released on \$2,500 bail.

The charge against Mr. Swomsley is that of offering for interstate shipment a quantity of edible oil which had not been inspected and passed under the meat inspection law. It seems that the plant of the Pittsburg Melting Company was formerly inspected by the inspectors of the department of agriculture, but some months ago inspection was withdrawn on account of the failure of the company to comply with the regulations of the secretary of agriculture. It is claimed by the department of agriculture that since inspection was withdrawn the company has been making regular shipments of an edible animal oil and has induced the railroad companies to accept the shipments by marking the same "inedible." It is reported by the inspectors of the department throughout the country that a large number of concerns, by means of this same artifice, have been shipping from one state to another and to foreign countries large quantities of edible oil which has not been inspected and passed. This is the first arrest, but it is said at the department that vigorous steps will be taken to apprehend other violators of the law.

DRY FARMING

The long drouth is full of suggestions as to the value of so-called "dry farming" methods in Minnesota. Our farmers have hitherto read, and listened and admired, as they have read of the successes achieved by those methods in the semi-arid regions of the West. They have thought dry farming "a mighty good thing" for the people of those regions! But not a few are questioning, to-day, whether it might not also be a mighty good thing for themselves! For dry farming consists simply in the use of methods by which the moisture is retained in the ground for the benefit of the crops, instead of being allowed to pass away rapidly by evaporation; and almost all the losses our farmers have sustained by the drouth could probably have been avoided had those methods been used. In semi-arid sections, dry farming is a happy resource against permanent conditions unfavorable to ordinary farming. It is a form of insurance against conditions which may or may not occur. But isn't it quite as needful to insure against drouth as to insure against fire? True, it involves an extra expenditure of labor in the preparation and cultivation of the land; but this is attended by an increased production per acre, over the average; so it brings its own reward, aside from the satisfaction of being insured against the loss of the ordinary crop from the lack of anticipated rains.

DISCUSS WESTERN AFFAIRS

The magnitude of the conference to be held at Vancouver during the exhibition is indicated in the following letter sent out by President Jas. Bower and Secretary E. J. Fream, of the United Farmers of Alberta:

Last spring a circular letter was sent by the United Farmers of Alberta to the boards of trade, agricultural associations, fruit growers, lumbermen, fishing interests and any others who may be interested in the matter, suggesting that a conference be held at Vancouver to discuss matters of importance to the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. It was proposed that steps should be taken to secure a free interchange of commodities between the two provinces, but in a way that the great difference in price between what the consumer pays and the producer receives shall be materially reduced.

Among other questions it was thought advisable to discuss were:

The high freight rates between the two provinces, which are believed to be discriminating against the west; the establishment of a uniform system of municipal abattoirs under government inspection and control, where all dealers shall have the same advantages; a uni-

form system of hay inspection for both provinces; a uniform system of licensing and bonding commission merchants.

The preliminary notice asked for the co-operation of the different bodies, and the responses received were both numerous and encouraging.

It has been decided to accept the invitation of the Vancouver Exhibition Association and hold this conference in Vancouver during exhibition week. Arrangements have, therefore, been made for the conference to be held on Wednesday and Thursday, August 17th and 18th, the first session opening at 10 a. m. on the first day. It is expected that the governments of British Columbia and Alberta will be represented, and a large representation from the other interested bodies is expected. Holding the conference during exhibition week will mean that all delegates will be able to take advantage of the cheap rates to Vancouver at that time.



Dominion Limited

Forget for the moment that the Dominion "Limited" sells for but \$1850. Compare it point by point with cars that sell for from \$500 to \$1000 more. Then you will understand why there is so much interest in this superb Canadian-built car.

The automobile has become to a large extent standardized. There are among experienced motorists certain rigid points of comparison by which a car can be judged.

Give the Dominion "Limited" the most minute inspection; the most unsparing scrutiny; have your friend who is an expert mechanic or engineer, go over it with you—the result will only serve to show that we have understated rather than overstated the merits of our product.

The strong, powerful motor; the simple, reliable control; the straight line drive and transmission; the free use of imported roller bearings; gears and shaft of highest grade nicked steel, heat treated.

Observe the long wheel base; large wheels; the large, easy springs; the staunch, rigid frame; the drop-forged front axle, and nickel steel shaft rear axle. All these count for extra long life and service.

Pay special attention to the roomy tonneau, the quality of upholstering and finish; the careful attention to little details that gives the car distinction; the long, straight line body, aristocratic and refined in appearance. These and many other points are all set forth in a handsomely printed booklet which we send free on request. Write for a copy to-day.

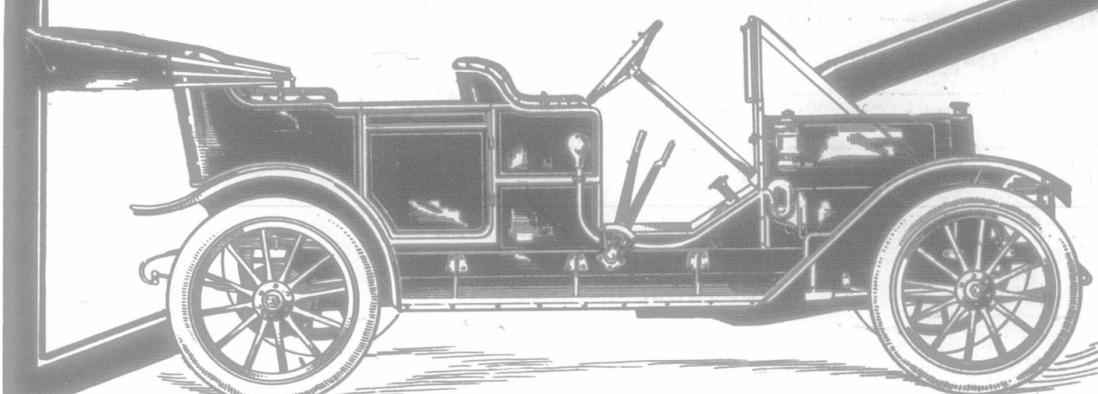
We have some very good territory open to dealers who are prepared to properly represent us. Write for terms and detailed information.

DOMINION MOTORS, Ltd.

28 Dominion Boulevard

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

We also manufacture Motor Trucks and Delivery Cars



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.

FEEDING OXEN

1. Is it advisable to crush grain for working oxen?

2. Which would be the best plan in feeding working oxen: To stable and feed hay and oats; or, let run to grass with oats and no hay?

Ans.—1. Crushed grain is more readily digested than whole grain, and a larger proportion of it is assimilated by the animal, hence it is advisable, as a general thing, to feed grain crushed to oxen, horses, or any farm stock.

2. The general rule in feeding oxen seems to be to turn them out to grass at noon and night, but this is more probably followed because the owner has not the hay to feed inside rather than because it is the best method of feeding. An ox taken to the stable at noon, watered and fed hay and grain, will be in better condition to work day after day, than if the yoke or collar is merely slipped off his neck, and he is turned out to browse the noonday meal. Turning them out at night is good practice if the grass is good. An ox requires all the water he will drink at noon and as much feed as he wants to eat. It is doubtful if he can get all he wants to eat in some pasture fields during the noon-day hour.

MEALS FOR THRESHERS

My husband made an assignment some time ago, just at beginning of threshing. The assignee who looked after threshing said if I would board the men I would be paid so much a meal. I did so, hired a girl and boarded the men. I sent in my account for meals and price, amounting to over \$1.25. The assignee never recognizes my letter. I wrote him once since, but no answer received. What steps can I take or what can I do?—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The assignee is liable for your account in accordance with the agreement he made with you. You can enforce your claim by suit.

NATURALIZING CHILDREN

My wife and I moved from the United States twelve years ago. We never took out naturalization papers. We have two children, a boy and a girl. Are they Canadians or Americans? Will they be obliged to take out naturalization papers?—ALBERTA READER.

Ans.—If your children were born in the United States they are Americans. If you become a British subject by naturalization during their infancy, they also become British subjects by virtue of your becoming naturalized. If you are not naturalized until they become of age, they can only become British subjects by being themselves naturalized.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

VETERINARY

Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our columns by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details and symptoms must be fully and clearly stated on only one side of the paper. Full name and address of the writer must accompany each query, as a guarantee of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

ACUTE INDIGESTION—LAMINITIS FOLLOWED BY DEATH

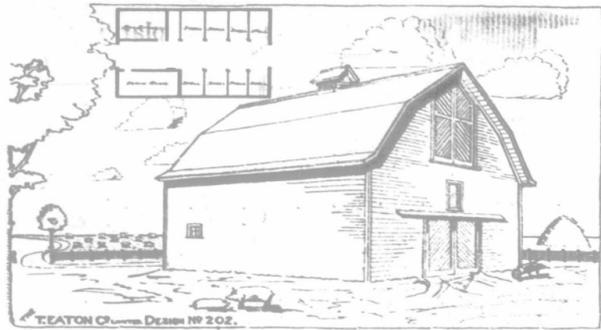
A pony took sick with great suddenness. would paw the ground

and roll a great deal, but seemed relieved when walking around. I noticed he chewed his food very hard. He acted this way for twenty-four hours before he died. He stiffened so that he could hardly move. Can you tell what was wrong with him, and what medicine he should have had?—H. W. P.

Ans.—Your pony had an attack of acute indigestion, which is a very fatal condition in the horse, and always calls for prompt treatment by a qualified veterinarian. When it is not possible to secure the services of a veterinary surgeon, from two to three ounces of turpentine shaken up in from one-half to a pint of raw linseed oil may be given and repeated in one hour, if necessary. As a rule, the horse should not be walked about, but put into a comfortable well-bedded loose box, and should be

prevented from throwing himself violently. In your case, the indigestion was followed by an attack of laminitis—founder—the treatment for which is removing the shoes and applying to the feet poultices of bran, or linseed meal. The poultices should be changed twice a day and made with warm water, and kept wet during the time they are on. His diet should be principally bran mashes with a very small allowance of hay. In many cases a purgative should be given, but nitrate of potash in half-ounce doses dissolved in the drinking water, and given three times a day, is always beneficial. But where a qualified veterinarian can be obtained it is always best to employ him.

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CARLOAD SHIPMENTS DIRECT FROM THE MILLS

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We will quote prices laid down at your station

Can You Use a Full Carload? Nineteen thousand feet or more makes a carload shipment. If you can use this amount it will pay you to get our figures on your lumber bill. If you cannot use a full car yourself, probably some of your neighbors will require enough to make up the balance of a carload. If so, send us a joint letter and we will give an estimate on the entire bill. We ship lumber direct from the mills, and it is therefore necessary to ship in car lots. In this way you pay nothing for handling the lumber. We quote a price laid down at our nearest station, giving you the benefit of our low freight rate for through carload shipments.

Send Your Bill of Material Whenever possible have your carpenter or builder make out a bill of material required for your proposed buildings and send this bill to us. We will return it, together with our price on the material laid down at your station. Our Lumber Department is at your service and will be pleased to give you all necessary information as to prices on your building requirements, but in order that a proper estimate may be given you, it is advisable that you send us as complete details as possible.

Get our Special Terms on Lumber Purchases We have made it very convenient for you to order lumber by mail. On carload lumber purchases we offer terms such as make it possible for you to take advantage of our cash price by making a small deposit on the purchase price—balance to be paid on arrival of the lumber at your station.

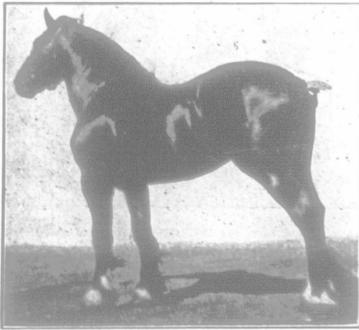
We Quote On Other Building Materials Look to us also for your cement, plaster and lime. We shall be glad to quote lowest prices on such materials. We also refer intending builders to our General Catalogue, where will be found prices on rubber roofing, building paper and plaster board. Corrugated roofing and siding, eave-troughing and ridge roll are shown in the catalogue, together with a full line of builders' hardware and carpenters tools. The Eaton Paint Department can supply your every need for inside or outside finishes. In the Eaton Catalogue will be found lowest prices on practically all necessary materials.

Storm Sash, Doors and Windows We supply doors, glazed or unglazed, and can quote prices on fancy doors of all kinds. Our prices on windows and storm sash will interest you. Write us, giving sizes and quantity required so that we can give you prices by return of mail.

Plans of Houses and Barns, \$2.50 We have had an architect prepare detailed plans for a number of different dwellings and barns. We can supply these plans for an 8-roomed 2-story dwelling with attic, also a comfortable cottage or bungalow of 4 rooms; and, for barns, 23 1/2 by 40 and 32 by 54 feet. Plans cost you \$2.50, but if you buy your lumber from us we refund the price of the plans. We are prepared to furnish detailed specifications, showing the material necessary to build any of these houses or barns, together with our price laid down at your nearest railroad station.

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HEAVY DRAFT BREEDING HORSES

SHIRES, CLYDESDALES

I can supply first-class stallions and mares of the above breeds to farmers who need them.

If you will notify me I will meet you at the station, or if you prefer, go to Cochran's barn and you will be driven to Oak Lawns Farm, free of charge.

JOHN STOTT

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

N.B. Calendar on application.

40-46 Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

When Answering Ads. Mention the Advocate

CAT CHOKES—DOG HAS MANGE

1. What should I do for my cat, which has choking fits every now and then; also when it purrs seems to have some obstruction, and has a hoarse sound? Otherwise it seems in good health and appetite. I rub its throat with a firm downward stroke, which seems to give it some relief, when choking.

2. What would be a good thing to rub on a fox-terrier where the skin is all red and chafed on the under part of his body? It seems intensely itchy, as he is always licking himself, and then that seems as if it increased it.—M. J.

Ans. 1.—You do not tell us the age of your cat, neither do you state the length of time the animal has been ailing. This information is quite necessary to enable us to make a correct diagnosis. House pets are subject to several diseases which are communicable to human beings, such as diphtheria and tuberculosis, consequently the cat should not be handled until her complaint has been properly diagnosed. If there is a veterinary surgeon in your locality you should let him see the cat. If there is no veterinarian, ask your M.D. to examine it.

2. Your dog is suffering from red mange, which is rather a difficult disease to treat. Let his diet consist principally of vegetables, such as boiled cabbage or other green vegetables, oatmeal porridge and a little milk. If any meat is allowed let it be very much underdone, almost raw. Get your druggist to put up the following powder, which you will dust on and around the affected parts twice a day: Powdered starch, four ounces; oxide of zinc, two ounces. If in about a week the powder seems to lose its effect smear the parts with Ichthyol ointment for a few days, then return to the powder again. Do not wash him, as moisture intensifies the disease.

CAPPED ELBOW—BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS

1. Three-year-old colt, shod two weeks ago, has a lump resembling a shoe boil on elbow.

2. Four-year-old mare has puffs on fetlocks. Give cause and cure.—S. T.

Ans.—1. This is called capped elbow, and is caused by the mare lying with elbow resting on shoe. Treatment consists in lancing the tumor to allow the escape of the liquid it contains, and then flushing the cavity out, three times daily, until healed, with a five-per-cent. carbolic acid solution in water. Of course, the cause must be removed, either by using a shoe-boil roll, which can be made by a harnessmaker, to buckle the pastern, and must be sufficiently large (say four inches in diameter), to keep the elbow off the shoe, or else getting her shod with light plates, rather short.

2. These puffs are caused by working or driving. They are very hard to remove. Get a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each of glycerine and alcohol, and rub a little well in once daily.

CHRONIC LAMINITIS

Give me a remedy for a horse that is foundered. He eats very little, and is stiff in the front legs in the morning; or, if he stands a while I have to turn him around in the stall to bring him out. He is all right when working.—J. J. H.

Ans.—Your horse is suffering from chronic founder. He may be relieved by the application of a smart blister around the coronet, and should be shod with bar shoes and leather pads, with tar and oakum packing. Clip the hair from the head of the hoof up for about four inches, then well rub in for twenty minutes on each foot the following blister: Powdered cantharides, half an ounce; mercury, half an ounce; vaseline, four ounces. Mix well. Tie his head up so that he cannot lie down or reach the blistered parts with his mouth. After forty-eight hours wash off the blister and smear the part with vaseline. He may now be permitted to lie down. Change his shoes regularly every four weeks. To improve his appetite, give a level tablespoonful of the following powder mixed with his grain three times a day: Powdered sulphate of iron, two ounces; powdered nux vomica, one ounce; powdered gentian, four ounces; powdered nitrate of potash, three ounces; common salt, six ounces. Mix well.

Let Him Alone

Perhaps some maker or agent of common cream separators is trying to sell you a disk filled or other complicated machine by claiming it is simplest, most efficient, or most



62 disks from one common separator exchanged for Dairy Tubular. The maker calls it simple and easy to clean, durable. Ask him why he makes such claims when everybody knows that Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

use neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster, skim twice as clean, wash easier and wear longer than common machines. If he tries to dispute these facts, ask him to go with you to the nearest Tubular agent and disprove them. If he refuses to go, just let him alone—his machine is not the kind you want.

Tubulars are The World's Best. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Write for Catalogue No. 186

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New map now ready giving particulars of

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Ask your dealer for Genasco. Gold Medal (highest award) Seattle, 1909. Mineral or smooth surface. Look for the hemisphere trademark on the roll. Refuse substitutes of similar looks. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

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

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Invest \$1.50 and Get The
Farmer's Advocate.

YOUNG PIGS HAVE CHOREA

A sow was fed on oat sheaves all winter. In spring she was in good condition. She had only four pigs. One pig shook so it could not stand still, and grew worse, and it and another died. Another shakes yet, but not as bad—just as if it was shivering. The other pig is all right. The shivering pig is growing well, and a fine pig just five weeks old. Can I do anything for this pig? The sow is long and large. She is from a litter of thirteen, and always the best pig of the bunch. Please prescribe treatment.—S. R. G.

Ans.—The long continued feeding to hogs of one kind of grain is very apt to cause a serious derangement of the digestive system, and as complications, diseases of other organs follow. Sows sometimes fail to breed, or, if they do conceive, their litters are small and puny, because the various organs, nerves and blood have not received the proper nourishment in the required quantities. When it is—from economic reasons—necessary to feed oats to hogs, the oats should be ground and fed in the proportion of one-third ground oats to two-thirds of other crushed grain, or meals. Your sow was fed all winter on oat sheaves, the hulls of the oats, and the straw contains much indigestible material. We think that if you let the sow and young pigs out on pasture, and see that they have free access to plenty of pure, cool water, they will outgrow their present trouble.

ACTIVE MAMMARY GLAND IN VIRGIN SOW.

Sow is of Yorkshire strain, large and well developed, weighing three hundred pounds; sixteen months old. She developed the appearance of a sow that had suckled pigs when about ten months old. Never has been in season to my knowledge. A boar has been running with her for the last five months with no appearance of connection. What is the cause of the development and reason of her not taking the boar?—CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—In females of all species of animals from the human down, the mammary glands have been observed to become active and lactation established in certain individuals, when it was known beyond any doubt that the particular female was still in the virgin state. This is accounted for by certain derangements of, or perversion of the functions of the organs of generation. The animal is usually overcome in a natural manner; it is beyond the interference of man.

SKIN DISEASE

I have a mare which is somewhat down in flesh, and has been very itchy for the past two months. First appearance was on her neck and her legs and back; then it seemed to have left those parts and gone to her head. I don't think she is as bad as she was. I have been using carbolic acid solution; also a wash with creolin, also Dr. William's fly oil; all without any results. Have also given her stock food. She has a good appetite and works well. Can you suggest something and state the cause of her trouble? She lost her foal this spring within three weeks of her time.—P. J.

Ans.—Probably the hens roost in or near the stable; if so, the condition is easily accounted for. The vermin from the hens while finding temporary lodgment on the bodies of horses and sucking their blood, set up considerable irritation, and cause the horse to rub and bite himself. If poultry lice is the cause of the trouble, by finding fresh quarters for the hens, and thoroughly whitewashing the henhouse and stable your mare will soon improve, both in flesh and appearance. If the trouble is not due to chicken lice, or still continues, use the following mixture every night, but apply to one-half the body only at a time, doing the front half one night and the rear half the next night, and so on. Apply the mixture with a corn brush, scrub it well down to the roots of the hairs: Creolin, four ounces; formalin, one ounce; soft water, two gallons. This will make enough for four applications. Internally, give a tablespoonful of Fowlers' solution of arsenic in her drinking water three times a day for ten days.



Steele, Briggs Seed Co.
WINNIPEG, CANADA Limited.

FALL BULBS

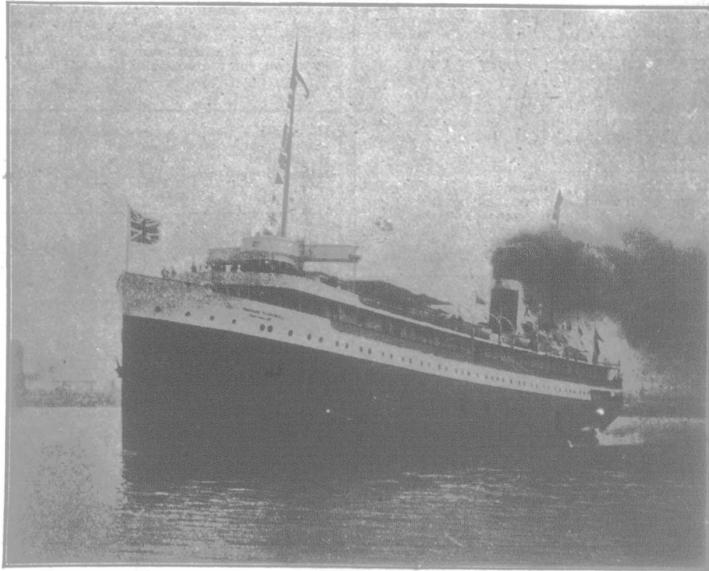
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Write for catalogue, ready in August.

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

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HONEY—I have been shipping honey West for the past two years with satisfactory results to all. My crop of white clover honey is now ready for market. It is thick, rich and delicious. Put up in bright, new 60-lb. cans, crated, 10c. a pound; \$6.00 for a can. Generous sample, 10c.; the ten cents may apply on the first order you send. George Braven, Dunnville, Ont.

LOCAL AGENTS—We have some very good openings in Saskatchewan and Alberta for good live men, willing to give their whole time or part of same in doing subscription work for the *ADVOCATE*. Good commission paid to reliable people. When writing enclose references as to character, etc. Address *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, Box 3089, Winnipeg.

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.

FARMERS—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS sunshiny, 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.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT LANDS—\$10 cash and \$10 per month buys a ten-acre tract. Prices from \$5.45 to \$31.80 per acre. No interest. Write for leaflet "H" with surveyor's report on each lot, together with maps and other literature. E. B. McDermid, Nelson, B. C.

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

FOR SALE—One imported Clydesdale mare, Lady Bina. For further particulars apply L. Abbott, Cupar, Sask.

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ENGINES FOR SALE—We have on hand ready for delivery a number of Portable and Traction Engines, simple and compound, from sixteen to thirty horse-power, rebuilt and in first-class order, which we will sell much below their value. Address P. O. Box 41, or the John Abell Engine and Machine Co., Ltd., 76 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

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, Elio, 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. Escoff, Winnipeg.

WINTER WHEAT FOR SALE—1000 bushels Alberta Turkey Red for seed; absolutely clean and pure. Price \$1.25 per bushel; sacks extra. Sanders Bros., Strathmore, Alta.

FOR SALE—One Jersey bull, rising two years old; one Jersey bull calf. Both pedigree animals. Wm. Brayshaw, Kelsoe, Man.

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—22 horse-power Port Huron Traction Engine, 33 by 64 Port Huron Separator, complete with self feeder, weigher, wind stacker, tank, caboose, all in good running order. Easy terms, or will exchange for land. S. Platt, Redvers, Sask.

WANTED—Information regarding the whereabouts of Benjamin Segel, aged twenty-one years, height about five feet eight inches, fair complexion, dark hair, brown eyes, weight about one hundred and sixty pounds. Address all communications to Isaac Segel, 178 Clinton St., Toronto, Ont.

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.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate," each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Over this two cents per word.

STRAYED ON JULY 9th, from Lot 13 Kildonan, Broncho, 3 years old, dark brown branded K right shoulder, white star on forehead, hind legs white. \$10.00 reward. Address J. Filkow, Inkster P. O., Man.

Horticulture

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT NOTES

Reports from the various fruit districts in British Columbia indicate a very satisfactory medium to full crop of all kinds of fruit, including raspberries, cherries, peaches, apricots, plums and prunes, crabs, early and late apples. To date (last week in July) the weather has been excellent with a good supply of moisture and no excessive hot or cold weather. Fruit is developing well and everywhere is ten days to two weeks ahead of last year. Losses from insects, injuries and disease are at a minimum, and crops promise to be clean and of a good quality.

Early apples are already showing a great deal of color, and from appearance it is evident that the fruit will be even better than usual. Cherries and raspberries have been going forward in full supply in the past weeks. The quality generally is fine. The crop of cherries is medium, and that of raspberries is very full. Peaches will be a heavy crop at Okanagan points. Not only is the yield good, but many sections are shipping for the first time. Summerland leads with a prospect of about sixty-five cars, while Peachland will have more than twenty. All told, it is expected that about one hundred cars will be shipped to the prairies.

The prospect for a good crop of plums and prunes is also very good, and in all probability about one hundred cars will go to the prairie from the various districts. Apples will be plentiful, even old orchards report the largest crop in their history. There will be a large acreage of young trees bearing, and at least three hundred cars will be shipped to eastern points.

The fruit growers' organizations for the shipping and packing of the crop are more complete than in any previous year. As well the distribution over the three prairie provinces will be much more even and every market will receive plenty of good fruit.

Further details are now to hand of the prize list of the first Canadian apple show which will be held in Vancouver on October 31st to November 5th. More money will be offered in cash prizes than has ever before been offered by a national or international exposition, and many thousands of dollars will be expended for solid gold, solid silver and other expensive medals. While the aggregate value of the prizes offered at the two Spokane apple shows may have been as great as at this show, a large proportion of the prizes consisted of land that was placed at the disposal of the management by land and irrigation companies.

The most interest centers around the carload contest for a cash prize of \$1,000, and a solid gold medal thrown in. In this contest straight and mixed carloads of the best commercial varieties can be entered. Any number of boxes or barrels may be shipped if the grower happens to get a large car, but only six hundred boxes or two hundred barrels may be put on exhibition. In making their award the judges will consider: first, the varieties for the purpose for which they may be adapted; second, color, size and uniformity of the fruit; third, freedom from marks of insects and other blemishes; fourth, pack in accordance with the rules of the American Pomological Society.

In addition there will be a ten carload contest, each one for a first prize of \$500; second, \$250, and the third, \$100, and confined to the best commercial varieties in each case.

To carry out the national character of the exposition, the management has decided to eliminate competition within districts, and to offer prizes for districts exhibiting against one another. A province, a state, or specified locality within a province or state may constitute a district under this class.

In this contest any number of varieties may be entered; any size, color or colors, any shade may be packed in boxes, barrels, baskets or jars, or shown on plates; arranged in any style desired and decorated as wished. The only restriction will be a space limit for each exhibit of ten by twenty feet. The first prize will be \$500, and the second, \$250. E. W. D.

Horse Owners! Use



GOUBAULT'S Caustic Balsam
A Safe, Speedy, and Painless Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all treatments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPPRESSES ALL CAUTERY OR FTERING. Responsible to producers of Blemish. 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.

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ISSUED IN ALL STATIONS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Robin Hood Flour IS DIFFERENT



CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS
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FULLY WARRANTED
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Established 1866



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

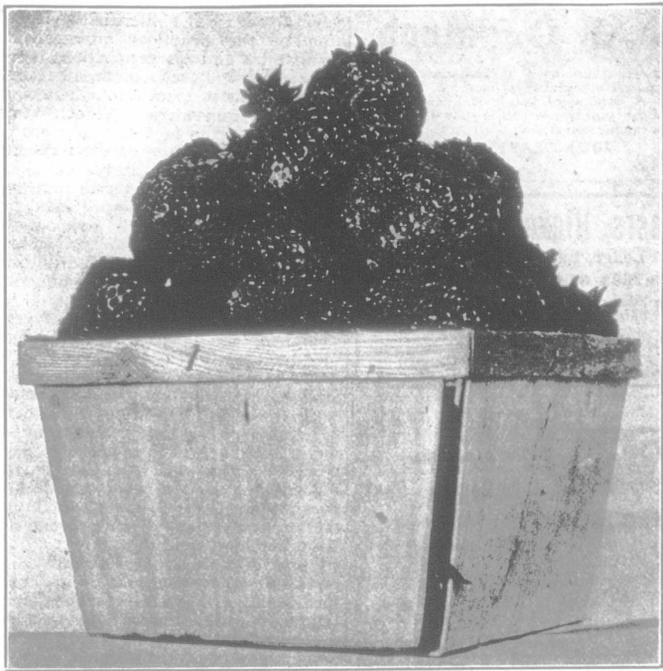
W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Severe Pains In The Liver, Had Several Doctors.

A COMPLETE CURE EFFECTED BY
A FEW VIALS OF
MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Mr. F. H. Wood, Crystal, Ont., writes:
"For several years I was greatly troubled with severe pains in the Liver. I had several doctors attend me but without any success. At last I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and after taking a few vials I was completely cured. It is, now, about six months since I took them, and I have had no return of my trouble since. I can honestly recommend them to every person who is troubled the same as I was."

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



STRAWBERRIES GROWN IN ALBERTA BY A. G. BENNETT

GROWING FRUIT IN ALBERTA

It is rather difficult to understand why the farmers of the West are so reluctant to take advantage of their opportunities for the profitable growing of fruit on a commercial scale. Not only do they ignore the commercial possibilities, but only a very few here and there are growing fruit for their own use. At least 98 per cent. of the strawberries consumed in the Edmonton market are imported from British Columbia, at a cost for carriage alone equal to what fruit can be grown for here. Further than that, the fruit is inferior in size and appearance to that produced locally, is picked green and reaches the consumer over-ripe and often out of condition.

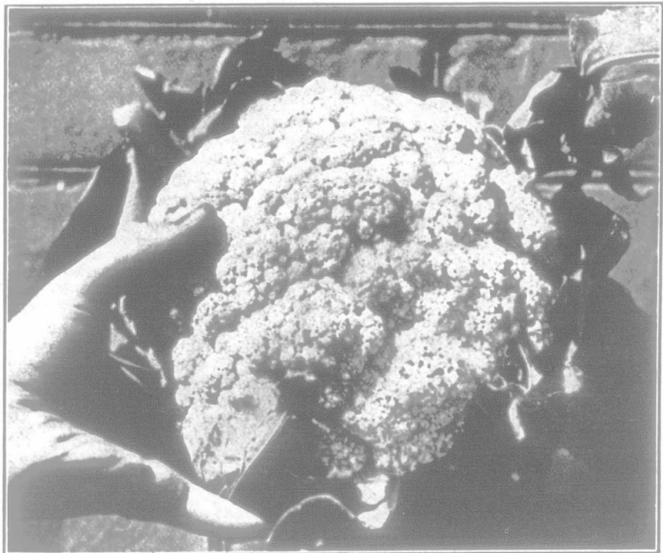
Yet it has been amply demonstrated by a few individuals here and there that strawberries can be grown with absolute certainty and with very satisfactory profits, anywhere in the partially wooded mixed farming country in Central Alberta. I enclose herewith a photograph of strawberries sent in to market from the farm of A. G. Bennett, about forty miles west of Edmonton. The writer recently has seen berries of equally attractive appearance on the farm of Robt. Easton, some twelve miles east; at D. W. Warner's, three miles east; and at Mr. Chegwin's, about thirty miles to the southwest of this city. There is no reason at all why this fruit should not be grown commercially on an extensive scale. For some reason or other our farmers appear to think they have not time to give to products of this sort.

Practically the same conditions apply in regard to many other garden products, even the ordinary vegetables, which can probably be produced in Central Alberta, in more profusion and to greater advantage than in any other portion of the Dominion, are largely imported from our more industrious neighbors in British Columbia. This is one of the anomalies of western farm life which somebody might explain. The accompanying photograph of a cauliflower, grown in the open air here in Edmonton and cut July 19th, shows the possibilities in this direction.

Alta. F. T. FISHER.

PRODUCING VEGETABLE SEEDS

There is profit in raising high-grade seed. Seed crops of sweet corn, garden peas, and beans of good quality are in ever-increasing demand, and the quantity needed yearly has become so large that the seedman is obliged to have the major portion of his stock grown for him by others. Within the last few years there has been an enormous increase in the quantity of seeds produced for commercial purposes. This has been due in large measure to the development of seed growing and handling as a business. There are now nearly one thousand seed firms doing business in the United States. One of the largest of these uses buildings with an aggregate floor space of more than 16 acres. This space is much larger than was occupied by the entire seed trade of the country only fifty years ago. The quality also has vastly improved. One of the most encouraging developments in the growing of garden



CAULIFLOWER GROWN IN THE OPEN AT EDMONTON AND CUT JULY 19

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War on the White Slave Trade, a book full of interest. 500 pages, illustrated, cloth cover. Mailed for \$2.00

Sample pages of either of the above books sent for 5c in stamps or silver.

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Watches that

Keep time

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Ressor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust-proof case; the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case, \$14.00.

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GLORIOUS KOOTENAY

Creston Fruit Lands offer greatest inducements of any in Province.

Soil and climate unexcelled. Irrigation unnecessary and no summer frosts.

Nearest to Markets. Look at your Map. Fruit shipped at noon reaches Alberta before midnight.

PRICES REASONABLE

Improved, partly improved and unimproved lands for sale.

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CORRUGATED IRON

Galvanized, Rust Proof
Made from very finest
sheets, absolutely free
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Each sheet is pressed, not
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Any desired size or gauge,
straight or curved.

LOW PRICES—PROMPT SHIPMENT

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THE GREATEST Money Saver

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

American Centrifugal Pump

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

Made in both horizontal and vertical types, in any size, in any number of stages and equipped with any power. Let us tell you of other saving features of this pump.



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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE ONLY
DOUBLE TRACK
LINE

BETWEEN
Chicago & Eastern Canada

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DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE
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Hudson's Bay Company

LEASING OF LANDS

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

McDonald's Yorkshires



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

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

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**SHORTHORNS
GLYDESDALES**

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

GEO. RANKIN & SONS,
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**SHORTHORNS
Great Private Sale**

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

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Importation and breeding of High-Class Clydesdales a specialty.

Special importations will be made for breeders at minimum cost. My next importation will arrive about 1st June.

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

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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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Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

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



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Regina Stock Farm
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Breeder of

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



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

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20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH
2 Clydesdale Colts Cheap
Yorkshire Pigs \$8.00 each
Best strains of Breeding
J. BOUSFIELD, Prop. MacGREGOR, Man.

vegetables is the increasing recognition of the practical importance of using pure and uniform stocks of seed whose varietal characteristics adapt them to distinct local conditions and market requirements. Another consideration is the fact that the growing of seed crops of these vegetables can be undertaken without any radical change in farm practice or material increase in farm equipment. These conditions make this industry well worth the attention of farmers who are located where soil and climatic conditions are favorable for the best development of such seeds.

However, the raising of these vegetables for seed crops is not recommended for all circumstances, even when soil and climate are suitable. The farmer who contemplates undertaking seed crop farming, will do well to consider thoroughly the many elements which enter into profits. Seedsmen are often able to place contracts for growing seed at very low prices—even lower than that at which grain of the species can be sold on the market. Such a condition might be due to any of several causes, but usually rests on an over supply or a demand for an inferior product. The general tendency now, however, is decidedly in the other direction, and both seed dealers and seed growers can do much by co-operation to further this tendency. Dealers should not buy by sample, no matter how good the samples may be, but should endeavor to limit his supply to seed which he knows was grown from pure and true stock seed, and, as far as possible, to that which was subject while growing to his own inspection. Knowledge, experience, and care, on the part of the grower will also contribute much to a higher standard, and consequently to higher prices and better market conditions generally.

In response to a demand for greater knowledge of the cultural methods which are best adapted to seed crop growing for some of the vegetables, the U. S. department of agriculture has just issued a new publication, Bulletin 184 of the Bureau of Plant Industry, under the title "The Production of Vegetable Seeds: Sweet Corn, Garden Peas and Beans." This publication discusses this whole subject very thoroughly, and gives instructions for securing crops of seeds for these different species.

Gardeners of the Canadian West have found it easy to produce their own peas and beans for next season's planting. Some find no difficulty in having corn, tomatoes and some other garden crops from home-grown seed.



POULTRY

MARKETING GOOD EGGS AT A PROFIT

(Abstract of an address by Prof. F. C. Elford)

We must cater to the customer. If my customers wanted green or blue eggs, I would give them what they wanted, and charge them well for it. You will have no trouble in charging them, if you give them what they want. And notwithstanding all that is said about high prices, they are more interested in the quality than in the price. The reason of the boycott against eggs last winter was not the price, but the fact that the quality was not what it should be. There are hundreds of thousands of consumers in the cities looking for a prime article, and willing to pay for it. I would not sell an egg for the price you sold your eggs for here this morning, nor a broiler for the price for which you sold your broilers. Of course, I might be so circumstanced for the time being that I had to do it, but if there was a system whereby I could get more money for my products than I was getting, I would get after that system. I remember the time when we sold eggs for 7 and 8 cents



Sound as a Dollar

That's the only way you can afford to keep them, because any lameness means less work and less profit to you.

Spavin, Splint, Curb, Sweeney, Ringbone, Swelling or Lameness need not prevent your horses from working. Simply use Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

has been the horseman's standby for 40 years and is used all over the world.

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"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and it cures Old Stubborn Cases."

WILLIAM H. DOUD.
Keep your horses sound as a dollar. Get Kendall's today and you will have it tomorrow if needed. \$1 a bottle—6 for \$5.
When you buy, ask for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us 51
Dr. S. J. KENDALL CO., Escanaba Falls, Wt.

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Shires and Percherons

In looking for stallions or mares, don't buy until you have seen what W. W. Hunter is offering, as he buys and sells every stallion himself.

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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Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys

We have landed three importations of Clydesdale and Percheron stallions in 1910, and think they are the best we have ever owned. Write or come and see them.

We are importing a large number of Clydesdale, Percheron and Belgian mares in July, and will endeavor to get young mares of quality and size in foal to some of the world's most famous sires. If this interests you, write now, and tell us what you want. Our prices lowest; terms most liberal, and guarantee genuine.

JAS. BROOKS, Manager,
Vegreville, Alta.

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Head Office and stables,
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SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN CURE

50¢ a bottle, with written directions. Good for every lameness and swelling from bone and joint. Permanently cures Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Sweeney, Curb, Swelling, and all other lamenesses. No cure or loss of hair. Home made and guaranteed.

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No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two or three. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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

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Red Deer Alta.

Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis, are hard to cure, yet

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Look 6 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (man kind, \$1.00 bottle.)
For Boils, Bursitis, Old Sores, Swellings, Gout, Varicose Veins, Venous Ulcers, Allergic Pain.

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Was Almost Unable To Move.

Two Boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills Cured Her.

Mrs. M. B. Cairns, Upham, N.B., writes: "I feel it my duty to drop you a few lines to let you know what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me. I had such a Lame Back that I was almost unable to move, and my kidneys were in an awful condition.

"After taking two boxes of Doan's Pills I was completely cured and feel as well as I ever did."

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for all Kidney Troubles. They begin by expelling all the poisonous matter from the kidneys, and then heal the delicate membranes and make their action regular and natural.

Doan's Kidney Pills are entirely vegetable, and may be safely taken by young and old.

Price 50c per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Handiest thing on the farm. Saves horses, lightens labor. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6-horse eveners. The HEIDER 4-horse Evener works 4-horses abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow, one horse in furrow, three on land. Works free, no side draft, coupled short all horses pull equal and easy to attach. We make Clevises to attach our eveners to all plows. HEIDER 3-horse Wagon Eveners for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill, or any other implement with pole. HEIDER Eveners have many advantages over other kinds. ASK YOUR DEALER for HEIDER Eveners. If he has none in stock except no other. Write us for catalog and we will tell you where and how to get the best, strongest, most satisfactory Eveners made. We also make Wagon Doubletrees, Single-trees, Neck Yokes, etc.



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are cured in a few minutes by
MATHIEU'S NERVE POWDERS
Being in form of a powder they act instantly and cure the pain before any tablet or cachet could begin to work.
Absolutely Safe. Sold by dealers 25c. per box containing 18 powders. 5-5-0
J. L. Mathieu Co., Mtrs., Sherbrooke, P.Q.

The wholesale Distributors for Western Canada of Mathieu's Nerve Powders, and also of Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil, the great remedy for Coughs, are

FOLEY BROS. LARSON & CO.
Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver

per dozen, and well-grown cockerels for 40 cents per pair.

The sooner after an egg is laid the better it is. I suppose nine-tenths of all the eggs sold in Toronto and Montreal markets reach the consumer from two to four weeks, or more, after they are laid. Now, an egg is not first-class when it is four weeks old, and many of them are far from fit for eating. These eggs are kept, in the first place, on the farm for from one to seven days, and then held by the grocers perhaps for another week. I was in a bakeshop last week, where they were using a large quantity of eggs. Every one was broken into a cup, and I was told that frequently they run 10 per cent. bad, often 20 per cent., and occasionally 40 per cent. Now, who pays for that? The producer. Prices in the district where eggs are purchased are gauged according to losses from that district. Is it right that those who put up a good article should pay for the foolishness and dishonesty of others? I believe that most of the bad eggs marketed become bad through ignorance. At this time of the year an egg under a sitting hen for 12 hours is unfit for use. Some people do not know this. They do not know that a nest of eggs found in the stack should not be marketed. Be honest. Co-operate, and get your stuff on the market as soon as possible. Do not be afraid to help your neighbor; you will make more money out of your products if you let your neighbors know what you know, and enable them to produce a better article, too. It will help to bring up the general average. This improves markets and prices. Then market your products in an attractive form. Two lots of eggs, one sorted, and the other unsorted, will not bring the same price from a discriminating customer. Go down to the market and look at the berries offered for sale. There are two boxes side by side; one has as many berries as the other, practically as much eating, but in the one box the berries are smaller, are mussy, and not so attractive. You will willingly pay more for the other box. Every customer, whether he knows it or not, looks at this relative value. For our eggs in the winter, we in the poultry department at Macdonald College, get 70 cents per dozen because they are fairly uniform in size, all strictly fresh, graded to color, and put up in a nice package. Our only trouble is that we cannot produce enough. To help out, I used to get a few eggs from some of the neighbors. One time I got in 300 eggs, supposed to be absolutely new-laid. It turned out that 20 of these had small chickens, 90 were stale to bad, and 180 were fresh. I went to the woman who supplied the eggs. She insisted they were all strictly fresh, but, going into the matter, it finally came out that, not having enough of her own, she had gotten some eggs from her neighbor. She thought it would not matter, because they were all going to Montreal. That kind of business will not do. In order to get the highest prices possible we must demonstrate that all our eggs are absolutely new-laid and first-class. In the province of Quebec there is one co-operative egg circle operating through a cheese factory, and the members getting from 2 to 15 cents per dozen more than their neighbors. I have a letter from the manager of another circle who remarks that the farmers out through his section are getting 2 cents per pound for their poultry, either live or dressed, more than their neighbors, and he adds: "We can sell and get a bigger price than any of them shipping direct, because we have a quantity of uniform standard."

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POULTRY MEN MEET MINISTER

Last week the poultry enthusiasts, who are laboring strenuously to make the poultry industry what it should be in Canada, met Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, and made five requests, as follows:

1. In view of the fact that the supply of poultry products does not meet the demand, and that so much of this produce, on account of the poor market conditions, is lost, we ask that a poultry commissioner be appointed, his duties being to study the question from a national standpoint, taking up such questions as markets, standards, diseases and kindred subjects.

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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. Flatt. These prices are f.o.b. Neepawa. Can ship via C. N. R. or C. P. R. Write for further particulars.

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We also suggest that a conference be held at least once a year, to which the provincial poultry experts be invited. This would obviate overlapping and ensure national provincial co-operation.

2. Knowing that one of the greatest hindrances to poultry development is the inability to successfully renew the flock, due to diseases of which poultrymen know very little, also that this loss amounts to probably millions of dollars annually, we ask that there be established in this department and under the direction of the poultry commissioner, a department of scientific research along the lines of poultry diseases, etc., and that scientifically trained men be appointed to take charge of the work. For the advancement of this work, a poultry plant will be necessary, which should be sufficiently large to encounter commercial difficulties.

3. Since the standardization of poultry products and co-operation in marketing—work which is of a national character—have already been introduced by the Poultry Producers' Association, it is asked that the department of agriculture assume the expense of this work, the association to remain, as at present, an independent organization with its own elected officers, as is the case with the Seed Growers' Association. It is further recommended that the commissioner publish a bulletin dealing with the care and handling of eggs and poultry, and the marketing of the same. This bulletin should include the classification and standards of poultry produce as recommended by the Poultry Producers' Association.

4. Since many of the provinces are now operating poultry departments of their own, where experiments of a local character are conducted, and whereas the present poultry plant at the experimental farm, Ottawa, is inadequate and out of date, it is the opinion of this meeting that the interests of the poultry industry would be best served if this plant were discontinued as a local experiment station, and the equipment, with what alterations may be necessary be given to the use of the poultry commissioner in the investigation of poultry diseases, etc.

5. In consideration of the noble work done for this Dominion by Prof. A. G. Gilbert during the past twenty-five years, we suggest that he be relieved of the personal supervision and management of the poultry plant at the experimental farm, and his services be recognized and retained by appointing him chief lecturer in poultry for the Dominion, attached to the poultry commissioner's staff.

THE MINISTER'S REPLY

In reply to recommendation No. 1 Mr. Fisher said that this matter would require some consideration. He was not sure that the poultry industry would be better served by a separate branch. It was pointed out to him, however, that poultry always stood by itself—live-stock and poultry shows as an example. The professor of live stock at colleges had not charge of poultry; in all existing positions poultry was separated from other live stock. It was also suggested that just at this time when there is such an interest being taken in poultry, it was highly important that the commissioner have considerable freedom in the shaping of the policy. The markets, diseases and standardization of poultry products were questions that required immediate attention.

To recommendation No. 2 the minister was very favorably disposed. He thought that work of this kind should be carried on, and had already discussed the matter. The members of the delegation pointed out that the man in charge of this department should be specially trained in poultry diseases and that in order to make a proper investigation a poultry plant would be essential where not only diseased fowls and chickens could be dissected, but the investigation could be carried on to determine the cause and the cure.

To recommendation No. 3 Mr. Fisher intimated that he had already been assisting the Poultry Producers' Association, and though no definite promise was given he intimated that he would be pleased to make a cash donation to further the work of this association.

To Nos. 4 and 5, the minister was not prepared to make any suggestions.

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DOES THIS DESCRIBE YOUR CASE?—THEN READ THIS LETTER ABOUT

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The accompanying letter describes so well the condition of a person whose nerves are weak and exhausted that little need be added.

The danger of such a state of health is sometimes overlooked by persons who do not realize that the next step is some form of paralysis which leaves one helpless in mind and body.

Mrs. Edward Schwartz, Ladysmith, Que., writes:—"It is a pleasure to let you know how I was benefited by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I was run down and weak, unable to do any housework, was easily tired and exhausted, lacked energy and ambition, was very nervous, easily irritated, could not concentrate the thoughts, hands and feet were cold, I could not sleep had frequent headaches and dizzy spells and palpitation of the heart.

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There is a satisfaction in knowing that each and every dose is bound to be of at least some benefit in rebuilding the wasted nervous system.

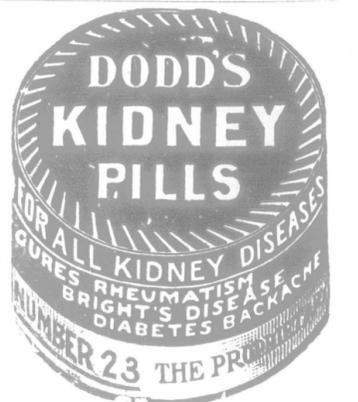
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but would be glad to do whatever was necessary for the best interests of the industry.

The members of the delegation, though pleased with the minister's reception, felt that if the minister did not see fit to form a poultry division with a poultry commissioner in charge but preferred to put it under the live-stock branch, there would not be the encouragement for the industry that they would wish to see.



TRADE NOTES

ALMA COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

Alma College commencement exercises included a full week's programme and functions, among which were undergraduates' musical and elocution recital, domestic science dinner, Y. W. C. A. anniversary, graduate musical recitals, elocution graduates' recital, exhibit of paintings, drawing and china, physical culture drills, banquet by juniors to seniors, class night play, field day games, meeting of Alma Daughters' board, Alma Daughters' banquet, reunion reception given by Principal and Mrs. Warner, Alma Daughters' concert, Miss Louise Hinds, reader. Two new exercises were introduced by the seniors, namely, planting the glass tree, and the senior loving cup service.

A matter of unique interest in connection with Alma Daughters' day was the formal presentation of the Jubilee Gates to the college corporation by the Daughters. These gates and fence are granite and steel, and cost \$1,240. Mrs. Curtis, president of Daughters' general board, made the presentation address. Mrs. Warner presented the keys. Mr. Martin Kerr read a paper on Alma Daughters' work. The keys were received by Dr. J. H. Coyne, chairman of the executive, and in behalf of the founder of the college, and president of general board, Rev. Dr. Carman, in a speech of eloquent tribute, gratefully accepted this noble gift. There was a large rally.

Principal Warner presided and Miss Henwood acted as registrar at commencement day exercises. Miss Nelson read the valedictory. Dr. Silcox, principal of Stratford normal school, addressed the graduates. Presentation speeches were made by Ven. Archdeacon Hill, Jno. McCausland, county treasurer; Dr. Kennedy, Principal Kerr, L. D. Marlatt, Miss Bowes, lady principal, and Dr. Bennett. Principal Warner briefly addressed the students and graduates. The registration for the year numbers 202. The London and Hamilton Conferences' missionary summer school is growing rapidly, and Alma Daughters' co-operation has been exceedingly helpful.

The prizes and awards were as follows: Miss Elsie Hill, Wyoming, Hemingway prize, \$10 cash, for best essay on "A Model Home"; principal's prize, proficiency III, year English, and Martha prize, gift of Rev. Dr. Gee, Brantford, subject, "Ottawa"; Bernice McEwen, Gleichen, Alta., second Hemingway prize, cash \$5, for essay on "A Model Home." Louise Nelson, Prescott, Arizona, Optima Medal, given

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**CHARLES SCOTT
LAND AGENT**

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by Dr. Bennett, Pearl McIver, St. Thomas, London Alma Daughters' gold medal for proficiency in music; Camilla Kramer, Owen Sound, silver medal for proficiency in music, by Mrs. (Dr.) Duncombe; Estella McCutcheon, Croton, Ont., gold medal for proficiency in commercial studies, by late Joseph Griffin; Blanche Kilpatrick, Montreal, best kept single room; Pearl Rock, Port Colborne, and Luella McKay, Cathcart, best kept double room; Emma Baker, Tupperville, M.E.L. prize. Diplomas: M. E. L., Emma Baker, Tupperville, Ont.; Bernice Calkins, Ann Arbor, Mich.; May Dunlop, Woodstock, Ont. Piano: Gertrude Brandon, Port Colborne; Amey Clerke, Thedford; Camilla Kramer, Owen Sound; Norma Martindale, York; Pearl McIver, St. Thomas, Commercial; Estella McCutcheon, Croton, Ont.; Nora Pavey, London, Ont. Household science: Marjerie Hogle, Burr Oak, Mich.; Louise Nelson, Prescott, Arizona. Proficiency certificates were awarded: Vera Cooper, Winnifred Pick, Jean Hodgson, Emma Baker, May Dunlop, Elsie Hill, Vesta Carpenter, Muriel Keefer, Annie Martin, Ethel Porter, Marguerite Thompson, Edna Kingsbury, Lela Temple.

VALUABLE ALBERTA LANDS

Central Alberta is attracting much attention at present, for lying as it does in an area where copious rains fall and grains and grasses grow luxuriantly it is but fitting that settlers should look with favor on those regions. Ten miles southeast of the town of Wetaskiwin is located the Riverside Farm, some 1,000 acres in area, watered by rivulets and protected with green verdure, which covers the landscape. Four hundred acres are under cultivation, enough to demonstrate that the soil's fertility is hard to duplicate. This farm is owned by W. J. McNamara, an enterprising agriculturist of Wetaskiwin, and in the columns of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE he advertises at a reasonable figure this entire acreage.

It is no exaggeration to say that nowhere can be found heavier, deeper or richer soil than that upon Riverside Farm. A heavy, black loam predominates three or four feet deep. It is all high and dry, and every foot excepting a very narrow strip on either side of the river can be brought under cultivation. There are considerable improvements—fencing, buildings and cultivation. For a stock farm it cannot be beaten. It has all the requisites to make such an enterprise a success. It has flowing water, splendid soil, beautiful fields, and is large enough to take care of a reasonable number of animals. All interested parties would do well to make early enquiries for further particulars from W. J. McNamara, at Wetaskiwin.

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