

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

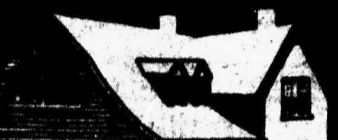
THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY 7, 1909

No. 876



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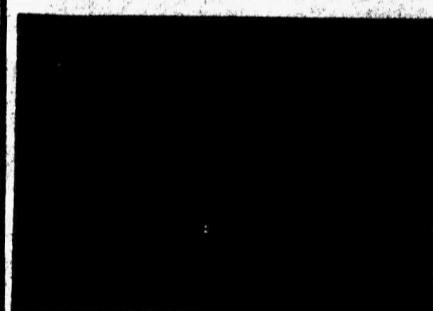
**FOR A QUICK HARVEST**

Use Plymouth Twine. It prevents costly delays. Runs smoothly and is extra strong. No bothersome knots, no stopping to thread up, no loose sheaves or lost grain.

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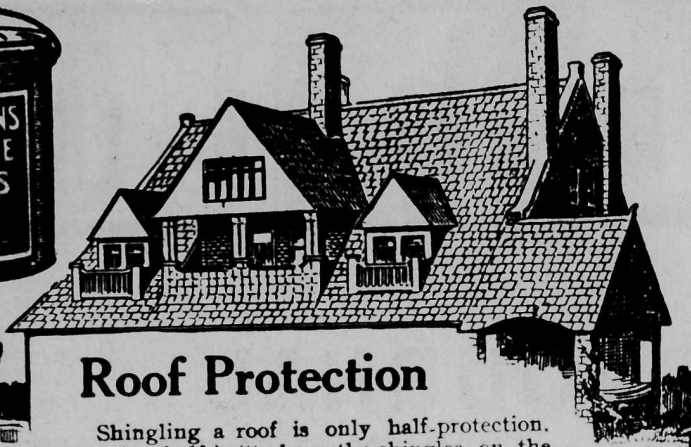
When in Winnipeg at the Industrial Exhibition, or at any other time, we will be much pleased to have farmers visit us at our office in the Grain Exchange Building.

Please write us regarding prices and market prospects, and for shipping instructions, any information or advice about selling will be promptly and cheerfully given.

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You have no oil valves or pump to get out of order, no faucet to leak and drip. You do not have that disagreeable odor of oil and gasoline in your rooms when using this Can. You need not be afraid of an explosion if you use the "Never Fail" Can. You do not have oil all over your hands, lamp and floor, when using a "Never Fail." Your oil and gasoline bills will be one-third less when using one of these cans, as they are air-tight, allowing no evaporation. It is the only Can wherein gasoline may be kept with any degree of safety. Ask your dealer for a "Never Fail." Take it home and use it, give it a fair trial; then, if not satisfied, take it back and demand your money. Can you ask any more than this? Will you not give it a trial on these terms? Will draw over a gallon a minute. Will take all the oil out of the can. Will run the oil from lamp back into Can. Your money back if not satisfied. If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

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The balance of these fine plots will be gone before fall. For full particulars write,

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ANY person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 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 alongside 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.

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The Monarch of th  
Tell Her I love He  
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You have a chance to get the Piano used personally by that splendid artist, SOKOLOFF or the eminent vocal teacher, SAVINE besides those from the studios of the other professors and teachers. Most of the pianos are the NEW SCALE WILLIAMS, famous for their tone, and a season's use under favorable conditions by an artist improves rather than injures a good piano.

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Or a College Piano at about.....

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State whether monthly, quarterly or half-yearly payments.

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Vol. XLV.

## FARMER'S AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal

Published Every Week

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Canada and Great Britain, per Annum, in Advance, \$3.00

United States and Foreign Countries, per Annum, in Advance, \$4.00

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FARMER'S OF WINNIPEG

14-16 PRINCESS STREET

## EDITORS

### Labor and

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# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

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Winnipeg, Canada, July 7, 1909

No. 876

## FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal  
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE	
Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance	\$1.50
(if in arrears)	2.00
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Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted. Address all communications to the firm, not to any individual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE  
OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

14-16 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

## EDITORIAL

### Labor and Farming

It has come to be a stereotyped complaint, "labor is so high it takes all the profits out of farming." Many people have heard the statement so often and having paid what a few years ago would be considered extravagant wages have come to believe it as a fundamental truth that answers every question relative to the better advancement of farming. But the expensiveness or cheapness of labor is not measured by the number of dollars a man is paid each month but by the results in actual produce shown after the labor is done. Improved machinery necessitated a change in the wages paid per month.

We may expect that the cost of labor will not be less until there has been a readjustment. Labor may be expected to keep on rising as farm machinery improves and economy is effected in other ways in the use of labor, farm produce and the cost of all the necessities of life. A man at thirty dollars a month will net his employer a larger balance of profit and himself have a smaller balance than a man doing similar work a few years ago for twenty dollars.

Before finally accepting the oft repeated opinions about the cost of labor one should inquire whether or not in the long run the labor cost of raising crops is not decreasing while the actual value of land, that is, the employer's property, is increasing. It may be that it will be found that the man who complains about the high price of labor is not complimentary to his own ability to manage that labor. It is possible that the constant complaint is nothing more than an admission of lack of ability.

This question of the price of labor is worth considering by parents whose families are growing up. It is often said by such parents that "we cannot farm any longer. Our boys are growing up and are starting for themselves."

This simply means that children are discharging a filial duty according to a dollars and cents standard. As a rule, where such a condition exists, it is unsatisfactory for all concerned. It is the part of wisdom for the head of a family to so direct the assistance of his boys that it will be to the mutual advantage of all concerned, but there should never be that helpless dependence upon children in middle life that leaves parents unable to continue their undertakings a few years later.

### Success in Farming Co-Operation

To obtain a supply of fresh meat on the farm during summer is a problem. Even if one is near town it is next to impossible sometimes to obtain first class beef, while the price charged usually for the kind that is sold is out of proportion to what it should be as measured by the cost of the animals. This condition is due largely to the fact that in small towns and throughout the country there is less demand than in the cities, for the cheaper cuts of meats. Buyers would rather pay eighteen or twenty cents per pound for porterhouse than five cents for chuck or shank. And where everybody wants the fair quality cuts and few are so poor that they have to buy the cheaper parts, there is bound to be demand for one and lack of demand for the other that will force up the price of the higher quality article, but may not affect oppositely the price of the less desirable ones. As a result the average price of beef is high and likely to remain so as long as the butcher's customers are prosperous enough to create a demand for the best meat.

Farmers, however, have a means of supplying themselves with first class beef during summer at cost absolutely, providing a sufficient number are willing to band together to ensure disposal at once of the entire carcass every time an animal is killed. In many sections of the country organizations under the name of beef rings have been formed and are working satisfactorily. Beef rings are rather simple forms of co-operative organizations, not of such large intentions as some of the co-operative movements that have been planned, but they have been signally successful in the work they have undertaken to do. In another column of this issue the managers of a number of the oldest and most successful rings in the West, explain the management of these organizations, and their experience should be of value to those contemplating organizing along this line. The beef ring is a good means of supplying farmers with beef during summer and is a test of a community's ability to organize for co-operative buying or selling in a larger way. If the farmers of any given district cannot unite to the extent required for the carrying on of a beef ring they are unlikely to attain to much success in any scheme of co-operation that they may undertake.

### Significance of Emigration Figures

Americans have been consoling themselves regarding the exodus to prairie Canada by pointing out that, while in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1908, 56,860 persons left the United States for Canada, 58,826 went from the Dominion to reside in Uncle Sam's domain, leaving a small balance of 1,966 in their favor. It would be interesting to know what proportion of those left each respective Province. Certainly, the blanching drain of blood which used to leave almost every Canadian community for cities in the Republic, is no longer in evidence, having been succeeded by a less-exhausting and decidedly encouraging movement of the people of the East towards their own Western country.

There is, nevertheless, a constant tendency, more or less pronounced, for a proportion of our young people to leave the land for cities either in our own or foreign countries, and, while this may never be wholly stemmed, and may, up to a certain extent, be necessary and beneficial, it points to the urgent necessity for so modifying and adapting our rural educational systems as to interest children in agriculture, and thereby retain as many as we can.

It will never do to seduce or compel our boys and girls to farm, but it is legitimate and wholesome to spare no pains so to arouse an interest in the farm as to hold all who may choose it of their own accord. The life of the farm is a rational life, and a rational education, together with a rational conception pervading the home life, will not draw children from it, save only that inevitable proportion who are better "cut out" for some other vocation. This proportion is not nearly so large as the chronic cityward drift may have lead us to suppose, but, to minimize it, we must educate our country children for the farm.

### Objects of Summer Fallowing

The objects aimed for in summer fallowing differ in relative importance as the districts differ in which the practice is carried on. In older settled sections, where the soil has been cropped to grain for years and its organic matter and fertility pretty well exhausted, the elaboration of plant food, the breaking down of the cruder compounds within the soil, and the preparation of these for the use of succeeding crops, is the object sought in summer fallowing. In other districts the eradication of weeds is the primary purpose, while in others, notably the southern sections of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the first object of summer fallowing is to store moisture in the soil.

The elaboration of plant food, the eradication of weeds and the retention of moisture are objects that may be attained by methods of cultivation that are very similar, so that certain general principles may be laid down in summer fallowing and followed in practice more closely than principles that may be stated generally

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can be followed in most farm work. At the present time some interesting matter on the summer fallow is appearing in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE — matter that is worth careful reading and suggestions that should be carefully thought over. Thousands of acres are summer fallowed each year that are not improved to the maximum extent by the treatment they receive during the following season. Hence the ideas of those who have followed the practice with the largest measure of success are worth considering, yes, worth imitating.

## HORSE

### Value of the Thoroughbred

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The press despatches recording the death of the King's horse Florizel II, at eighteen years, bring to mind a pleasant day spent in the Royal paddocks at Sandringham, and also the wearing qualities of the Thoroughbred, that breed so well fitted to carry the royal colors, scarlet, blue and gold, of Edward VII. Minoru's recent win of the classic Derby freshens the memory regarding His Majesty's stud of Thoroughbreds, and enables one to hark back nearly a decade, when that famous trio of full brothers, Persimmon, Diamond Jubilee and Florizel II, were to be found in the boxes at the Norfolk farms at Wolferton. In the paddocks at the time were a number of distinguished equine matrons, brood mares more or less noted by their progeny or performance; notably Laodamia, by Orme, dam of Pole-Carew and Plinlimmon; Vane, sister to Flying Fox, with her bay colt at foot, by Persimmon; Leveret, the dam of Lord Quex, she being a daughter of Galopin; and then those two royally-bred mares, Mousme and Chatelaine, by St. Simon and Bend Or, respectively. Persimmon was used largely at the stud by His Majesty the King, he was the big horse of the fraternal trio by St. Simon from Perdita II. He excelled in size, and as a performer, having the Derby of Two Thousand Guineas to his credit. He had quality and substance to no end. I have seen many good horses, but none have impressed me in any breed as did Persimmon.

In these matter-of-fact days, we are apt to place too much weight on certain pedigrees merely because they happen to be fashionable, ignoring the deeper significance (in so far as a guarantee or promise of performance) of pedigree to the real student of lineage; we are prone to overlook those almost indefinable attributes of quality and character in a horse, and by so doing ignore the fact that, ability to wear, courage, and staying powers are rarely, if ever, found in the progeny of the "dunghill" sire, nor in the offspring of the horse of a short, mixed or beclouded ancestry.

Judiciously employed an infusion with Thoroughbred blood gives to the common equine stock many valuable attributes not to be had elsewhere or in any other way, unless by rigid selection of the breeding stocks for many years; it is therefore to be regretted that of late years the opinion has obtained that the Thoroughbred stallion must only be used to beget runners.

We do not advise the use of Thoroughbred stallions which are unsound, bad tempered or undersized — the three disqualifications to be scrupulously guarded against; but if the right type of the English running horse is bred from, gain is sure to result. Let me recapitulate some and enumerate other valuable results from the use of Thoroughbred blood: Longevity is an asset in horseflesh not to be despised. Where are older stud and show veterans to be found than in the Thoroughbred ranks? We also find that a drop of blood is a great aid in banishing the thick throat, the dull lack-lustre eye, the round meaty leg, and sluggish circulation from horseflesh; it also gives us a better fighting organism against disease. Some urge as an argument against a 'bit of blood,' the difficulty of managing the offspring of the Thoroughbred. Generally it may be stated in reply, that the higher bred the animal the greater the need for intelligence in its human caretaker and controller — intelligence must control and guide intelligence to get the best results.

STOCKWELL.

### The International Horse Show

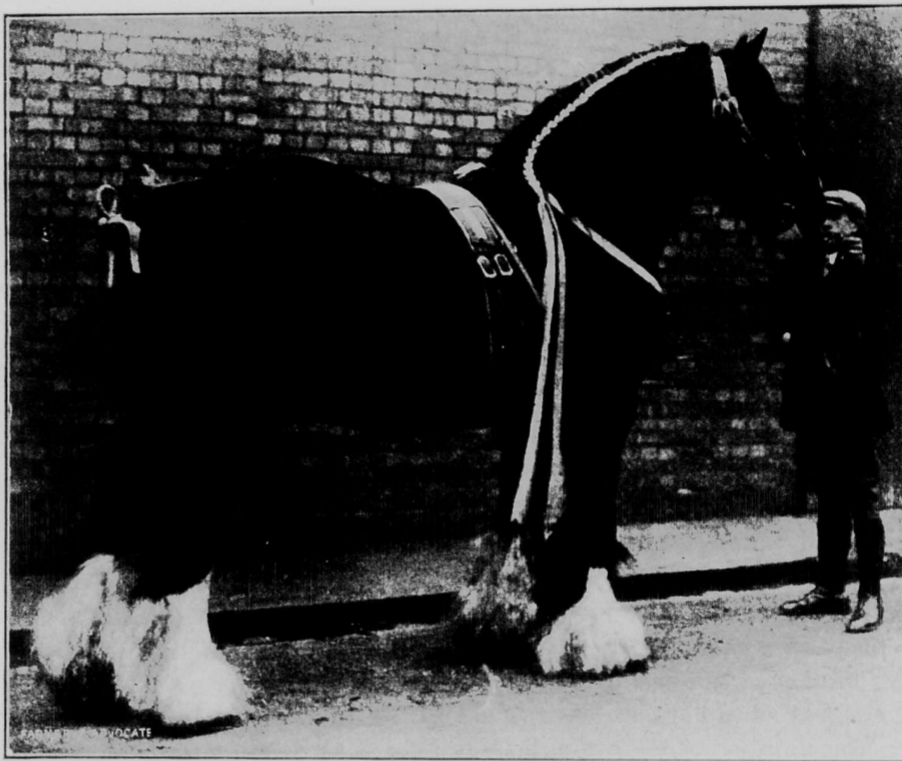
The third International Horse Show, at Olympia, London, showed wonderful development over its predecessors.

It could hardly have been thought possible to outdo the decorations of last year, but they were eclipsed and the somewhat grey interior of the Olympia was transformed into a bower of flowers and greenery with fine promenades for the fashionable visitors. The cost of the decorations amounted to the large sum of £54,000.

The show has been abundantly successful and the climax was reached on the day of the King's visit to witness the competition for His Majesty's cup.

The beautiful arena was a fitting place for the finest display of horses ever brought under one roof. Some idea of the fabulous value of the horses may be gained from the insurances at Lloyd's for various contingencies to the extent of £3,600,000.

The show opened in rather cool, gloomy weather, and the first class to be judged was the novice harness class for ponies not exceeding 14 hands. Some capital ponies were shown and premier honors went to a fine moving, well balanced, brown pony "Mel Valley's Masterpiece," owned by Mr. Foster.



LORD MAYOR II. (19790).  
Shire stallion; black; foaled 1899. First in class 10 years and upwards, Shire Show, London, England, 1909.  
Sire Bracknell Harold.

There were 25 competitors in the riding horse and pony class up to 12 st. 7 lbs., over 15.1 hands and four to six years old. Many expected W. Winans to win with his well known prize taker "Bugea March," but he only achieved second place — first going to General Brockhurst's "Bay Lad." The winner in this class was awarded the Paris cup presented by the French Horse Society.

Judge Moore brought off the first American win, in the harness class for novice teams, with two excellently matched browns, just short of 16 hands — "Heldegarde" and "Leonidas."

In the pair of roadsters or trotters, four years and upwards, first place easily fell to Mr. Stotesbury of Penna., with "Lugans" and "Loms" — second place going to the same exhibitor.

A long time was taken over the decision in the single harness novice class for mares and geldings 14 to 15 hands, but in the end a remarkably fine gelding "Mathias A I." owned by Dr. Bowie was placed first over Judge Moore's shapely mare "Phyllis." There were 29 in the class. Some well known horses were amongst the 21 in the novice harness class, 15 to 15.2 hands, and the winner was a beautiful mover — N. C. Colman's "Christiolia." A short-legged, powerful horse "Pale Ale," owned by T. Martroye, was first in a fair class of riding horses, 14.2 to 15.1 hands, up to 15 st.

The novice tandem class, for horses not over 15 hands, was a good one and in close competition Judge Moore's brown mares "Phyllis" and "Amaryllis" achieved first honors. The premier position in the road team class under 15.1 hands went easily to E. H. Brown's "Perseverance."

The Venture challenge cup presented by A. G. Vanderbilt, goes with this win and as Brown won last year the cup is now his property.

Early in the Show there were a capital lot of horses in the novice harness class, over 15.2 hands. A powerful chestnut gelding "Beau of Ayr," owned by A. Gemmell, was first amongst 24 competitors. Judge Moore's "Leonidas" was only placed fifth. Some grand specimens of the breed were shown in light harness in the roadster or trotter's class, over 4 years. L. W. Winans' beautiful bay gelding "Alert" brought off a British win. The winner in this class qualifies for the champion gold cup. Very close was the competition for first honors in a novice harness class for pairs not over 15 hands. Judge Moore's "Amaryllis" and "Phyllis" were barely winners over Mrs. Coleman's fine pair.

Only two four-in-hand teams not over 14 hands turned out for the judges and so closely were they matched that another meeting might easily reverse the positions. Mr. L. W. Winans' four browns were placed first over Mr. Foster's team.

There were many famous ponies amongst the 18 shown in the harness class, not over 13 hands. Mr. Foster's smart "Mel Valley's What Next," the London show winner, was placed next. A well known winner, Walter Winans' "Sun Dance" was first in a severe contest in the 14.2-15.1

July 7, 1909

quarters — J. H. Stokes honors.

A popular victory was hand class by a nicely owned by Mr. Watson, F. winners taking the Berke four bays were reserve.

The pace and action competition between 19 horses the chestnut gelding "Bo W. Winans, reached first p classes was the hunter class Simpson Hinchcliffe's "I winner, was easily first.

An interesting event was the coaching marathon to Olympia. This distance and the run was to be passengers aboard and th less. No racing was allowed in nevertheless.

The first coach to arrive with a time of 44 min., 5 sec in excellent form. Judge in even better time — 39 min the prizes, condition on arrival and harness counted for p Under these conditions deservedly given first ho After long deliberation the Martinez De Hog.

Judge Moore's new purchase whom he paid £3,000 was the ant cup for the best gig horse for best novice in single h in brilliant fashion by Dr. E

Rounds of applause given shown, but not entered for Morris' Clydesdales were f English standpoint they Armour greys. Mr. Clark's a fine lot from any standpo were attired in old-fashioned loaded with sheaves the te vest home" exhibition.

The last day was championship were the awards:

Montreal cup, horses 14-1 "Londwater Flourish," Pl gig horse — Judge Moore's "I best light harness horse

"Mar Glenor," Toronto C Lieut. Leonard's "Sir cup, pairs 14-15 hands: "Norena" and "Kitty B pairs over 15 hands — Mr Rosador" and "Prosperine; ponies 14 hands — Mr. Fo Master;" Tattersall cup, fo Hinchcliffe's "Broadwood," London, Eng.

## STO

### Hog Raiser's

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It has been my experience the sows should be bred litters as nearly as possible Pigs farrowed about this tin to use to advantage green stuff that may be fed in sun be produced the cheapest young pigs should be taught young, say at the age of eight can be started on new milk small v-shaped trough is provided from the sows they will suck their own pen and to eat early in life. In feeding the no more at one time than the for if feed is left to get so trough it will be eaten very pigs or may not be touched: eight or ten days at the After the first week they ca

When the pigs are two weeks males. By castrating at this the shock is so great as when older. I wean them when old.

For summer green feed for oats 4 bushels to the acre.

quarters—J. H. Stokes' "Cantab" took first honors.

A popular victory was gained in the four-in-hand class by a nicely balanced team of bays owned by Mr. Watson, Fairmount, U. S. A., the winners taking the Berkeley cup. W. Winans' four bays were reserve.

The pace and action class brought close competition between 19 horses. A famous trotter, the chestnut gelding "Bonnie View" owned by W. Winans, reached first place. One of the finest classes was the hunter class, 13st. 7 lbs. 15 st. and Simpson Hinchcliffe's "Broadwood" a famous winner, was easily first. There was a keen fight for harness horses, 14-14.2 hands, between M. Foster's "Mel Valley's Tissington Belief" and Mr. Benson's "Grand Slam" but Mr. Foster won.

An interesting event near the end of the show was the coaching marathon, from Hampton Court to Olympia. This distance is about 11 miles, and the run was to be non-stop, with seven passengers aboard and the time 75 minutes or less. No racing was allowed but some was indulged in nevertheless.

The first coach to arrive was A. G. Vanderbilt's with a time of 44 min., 5 sec., and the team arrived in excellent form. Judge Moore came in second in even better time—39 min. 1 sec. In awarding the prizes, condition on arrival of horses, coaches and harness counted for points as well as time. Under these conditions Mr. Vanderbilt was deservedly given first honors with his greys. After long deliberation the second place went to Martinez De Hog.

Judge Moore's new purchase "Radiant" for whom he paid £3,000 was the winner of the Radiant cup for the best gig horse. The gold medal for best novice in single harness was carried off in brilliant fashion by Dr. Bowie's "Mathias A. I."

Rounds of applause greeted the draft horses shown, but not entered for competition. Messrs. Morris' Clydesdales were favorites and from an English standpoint they outrank the famous Armour greys. Mr. Clark's team of Suffolks were a fine lot from any standpoint, and as the drivers were attired in old-fashioned style and the wagon loaded with sheaves the team gave quite a "harvest home" exhibition.

The last day was champion day and the following were the awards:

Montreal cup, horses 14-15.2 hands—Mr. Kerr's "Londwater Flourish;" Philadelphia cup, best gig horse—Judge Moore's "Radiant;" Vienna cup, best light harness horse—Mr. Stotesbury's "Mar Glenor;" Toronto Cup, best hunter—Lieut. Leonard's "Sir Edward;" Brussel's cup, pairs 14-15 hands—Mr. Watson's "Norena" and "Kitty Boy;" Louisville cup, pairs over 15 hands—Mr. Winans' "Corkers Rosador" and "Prosperine;" San Sebastian cup, ponies 14 hands—Mr. Foster's "Mel Valley's Master;" Tattersall cup, for hunters, heavy, Mr. Hinchcliffe's "Broadwood."

London, Eng.

F. DEWHIRST.

## STOCK

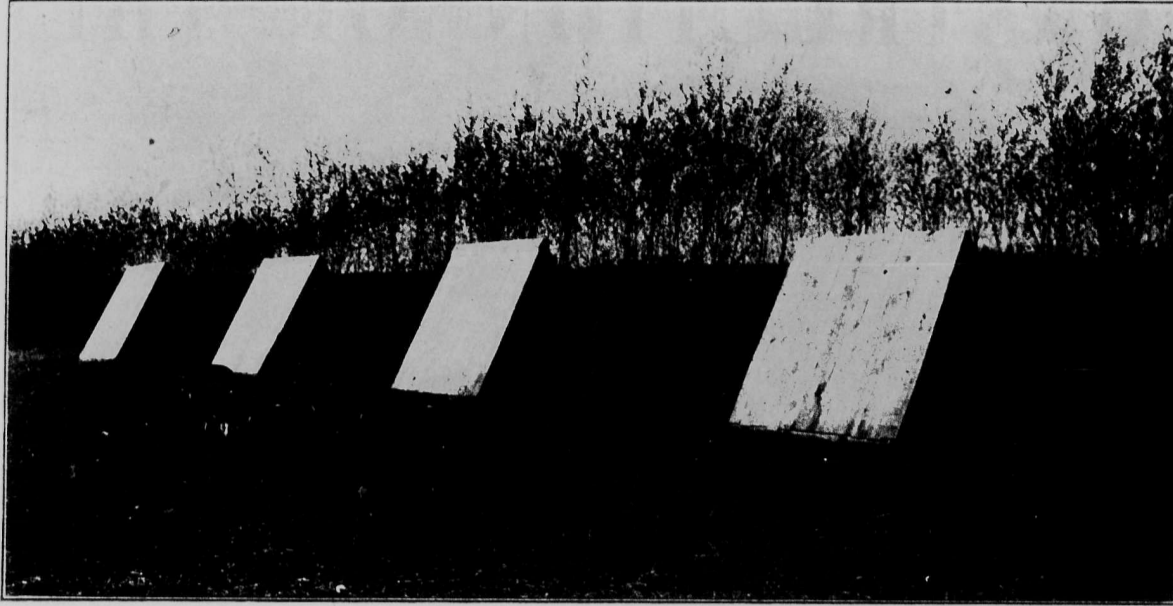
### Hog Raiser's Methods

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It has been my experience in hog raising that the sows should be bred to drop their spring litters as nearly as possible to the first of April. Pigs farrowed about this time are at the best age to use to advantage green feed and other cheap stuff that may be fed in summer from which can be produced the cheapest kind of pork. The young pigs should be taught to eat when very young, say at the age of eight or ten days. They can be started on new milk at that age and if a small v-shaped trough is provided in a pen apart from the sows they will soon learn to pass into their own pen and to eat all kinds of feed very early in life. In feeding them, it is best to give no more at one time than they will eat up clean, for if feed is left to get sour and stale in the trough it will be eaten very sparingly by young pigs or may not be touched at all. I like to feed eight or ten days at the start on new milk. After the first week they can be fed skim milk.

When the pigs are two weeks old I castrate the males. By castrating at this age I do not think the shock is so great as when they are left till older. I wean them when they are six weeks old.

For summer green feed for pigs I sow a patch of oats 4 bushels to the acre. Green oats makes a



MOVABLE FARROWING PENS ON A MINNESOTA FARM. A MODIFICATION OF THESE PENS IS EXCELLENT FOR GRAZING SHOATS.

good feed and pigs, young and old, thrive well on it. About June 20 I sow a patch of dwarf Essex rape. One acre of rape will furnish feed for 25 or 30 hogs for two months. I sow it six pounds to the acre broadcast or three pounds in drills. In sowing rape broadcast I mix it with sand so as to get it on evenly and not too thick.

Hogs require as much diversity in the way of grain feed as the grain on hand will permit. There is no one grain as satisfactory as a mixture. I have found it pays to vary the grain diet just as much as I can, and feed a mixture of as many grains as I have.

As to the breed of hog best suited for western requirements, a difference of opinion may naturally be held. I breed Yorkshires myself and find them satisfactory, good doers and good bacon hogs. I have crossed the Yorkshire boar on the Berkshire sow with good results and for bacon purposes prefer to cross Berkshire sows with Yorkshire or Tamworth boars. Berkshire sows, I think, make the best mothers. I do not think, however, that breed is the most important point in successful hog raising. The Yorkshire, the Berkshire and the Tamworth, all have their admirers and are all good. Last spring at Regina Fat Stock Show I met a man who was raising Poland-Chinas and he believed that breed the best for the country. He may have been right. The proper breed for a man to handle is the one he likes best. With that one he will have the best success.

Sask.

M. BRENNAN

### Coloring Show Sheep

There is undoubtedly some advantage in using coloring matter on show sheep, but some exhibitors carry the practice to excess and apply so much color to the fleece that the judge is inclined to pass over their animals.

It is not the most pleasing thing examining a sheep that is so highly treated with coloring matter that one sizes her up at the risk of having his hands smeared with grease and his trousers practically ruined. A little coloring matter, with some breeds is a good thing. It improves the fleece by lending to it a rich appearance, and to that extent the use of color on the wool is justifiable. On the other hand, however, an excess of it is distasteful to the judge and the over colored entry is unlikely to receive as close attention as it should. It might be well, perhaps, if rules were enforced forbidding coloring altogether. It helps the appearance of the animals a little sometimes, but frequently detracts from and cheapens the looks of the individuals it is used on.

### Failure to Breed

Failure to breed is oftentimes termed barrenness in cows or heifers and is usually due to one of three causes, namely: an acid secretion of the genital organs, the germs of contagious abortion, or retention of the afterbirth.

The acid secretion of the genital organs prevents conception by destroying the semen of the male; the germs of contagious abortion sets up a catarrhal inflammation and discharge which also prevents conception; retention of the afterbirth, whether it be removed by force or permitted to slough away, usually leaves the womb in a diseased and catarrhal condition, effecting a discharge.

The discharge irritates and scalds the mouth of the womb so that when the discharge ceases the mouth of the womb heals and it is impossible to make a cow breed without mechanical interference, such as inserting into the mouth of the womb a womb sound, then following same with a womb dilator at the time that the animal is in heat.

In this way a large per cent of barren cows can be made to breed that would otherwise have to be sacrificed on the butcher's block. It is advisable to give all valuable cows an opportunity to breed.

DR. D. ROBERTS,  
Wisconsin State Veterinarian

## FARM

### Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion, in our columns.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is theirs. They are invited to write the editor freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted and to suggest topics. If any reader has in mind a question which he or she may think can be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if it is deemed of sufficient general interest. Because this notice runs weekly at the head of the Farm Department does not mean that farm questions, only, may be taken up. The discussions will be spread over every department of the paper.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

July 14.—Outline your method of working, feeding and caring for the farm teams during hot weather.

July 21.—What is your method of feeding and caring for chickens in summer? Sketch your system of managing the flock up to the time the chickens are ready for market.

July 28.—What are the comparative merits of stook threshing and stack threshing? Under ordinary conditions from which method would you have grain of highest quality.

August 4.—(a) Explain how your granary is constructed, giving particular attention to the way in which the frame is built and describing arrangements for unloading and loading the grain into and out of the building. Drawings may be used to illustrate the points described.

(b) What has been your experience storing grain in portable granaries in the field? Taking everything into consideration do you think the practice pays?

# CONSTRUCTION OF THE FARM BARN

It is a far cry from the associations of barn building engaged by the early settlers of Eastern America to those surrounding the building of a barn today. Not that the barn of today costs less money, for about the only cash outlay in the early days was the \$1.00 a foot in length that the carpenter charged and the few dollars more for nails and hinges. But the getting out of timber, selecting the best trees for mud sills, sills, posts, beams, plates, girths and rafters, the squaring of these with the broad axe, the cutting of logs for timber and the gathering of the material contained so much of the romance of accomplishment that barn building was an event of sufficient importance to monopolize the entire attention of the neighborhood for the greater part of the year. Barn building was not simply a measure of the material progress of a community but offered opportunity for social climaxes that often fixed the destinies of families, townships, counties and often of the provinces and states.

Most farm barns are built with a stable on the ground floor and a loft for hay, grain and straw above. The height of the walls above the stable may vary according to the tastes of the builders,

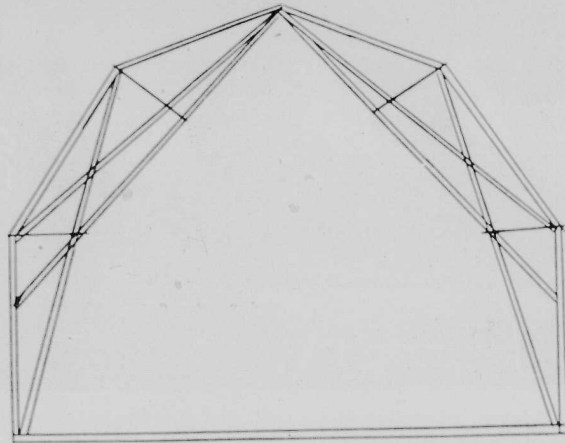


FIG. 3. SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF BENT AND A VERY GOOD TYPE OF ROOF.

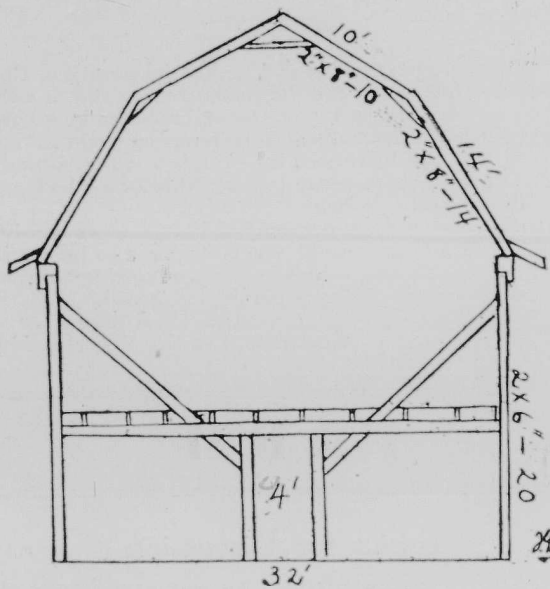


FIG. 1. THIS STYLE OF ROOF HAS BEEN USED ON BARN UP TO 40 FEET IN WIDTH.

But shorn today is barn building of all the romance and glamor of the early times.

Diminishing supplies of timber and lumber have made it necessary that the barn shall be built with the least possible amount of these materials and in arriving at this end the old-fashioned style of construction with a frame work of timber in trusses and bents from 20 to 30 feet apart is giving way to the frame of studding and joist without purline posts and plates. Between the solid timber frame and the studding style of construction there are plans of construction resembling more or less each system. The first departure from the solid timber frame was the plank frame which consists of substituting planks nailed together in place of solid pieces. By this system a given number of feet of timber will go further than if it were solid. With this style of frame the sheathing can be put on horizontally by having the space between bents filled in with perpendicular studding or braces.

To the man who is somewhat timid of the all studding frame the plank frame is quite popular. Figures I. and II. show how this frame is conveniently made. There are also several other methods of making such a frame as shown in Figure III. and IV.

These plans, with the exception of I., however, require more timber and skill than is actually needed to carry the roof and support the sheathing.

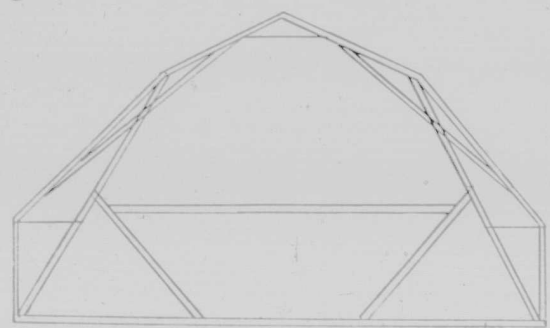


FIG. 2. SHOWING A TYPE OF BENT AND ROOF THAT IS COMMONLY USED. THE ROOF IS TOO FLAT.

but if there is to be a drive floor above from the side the walls should be at least fourteen feet above the stable, or else a gothic placed over the door to give room to enter. Whatever the total height may be the stable ceiling should be about nine feet. A stable with a ceiling lower than nine feet will be found hard to ventilate. The stable may be floored or if the earth is dry the stock may stand on it. Often the inside level of the stable can be raised with earth to make it dry and this is both cheap and healthful. For foundation work there is nothing better than concrete. Whether bents or the all studding frame are to be used the foundation should be continuous and should be a little higher than the ultimate level of the floor. If the land is not naturally well drained it is a good plan to put tile across the center of the floor.

To put up the walls and nail on the sheathing is a simple matter for any handy man but to cut the rafters either for a straight or hipped roof requires some little dexterity with the square. Probably three out of every four of the barns being built have the hip roof and of these probably half are what are called self-supporting that is, they have no purline plate.

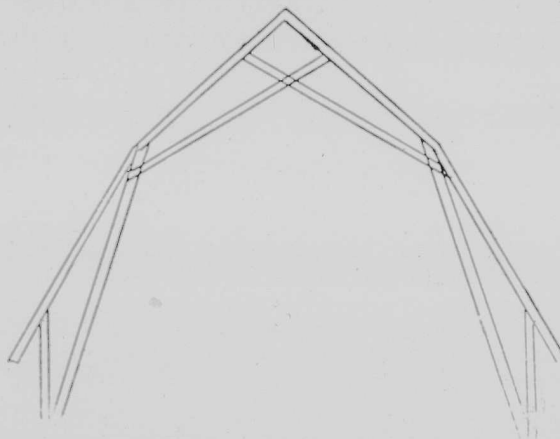


FIG. 4. SHOWING A RATHER UNUSUAL ROOF THE UPPER RAFTERS BEING LONG MAKES THE UPPER ROOF STEEPER THAN IS REQUIRED.

Architects agree that it is not possible to make a mathematical calculation of the strength of hip roofs, that is, they cannot say how much stronger a roof with a certain lower and upper pitch will be than roofs having different pitches. In practice many builders take into consideration the length of material available and adjust the pitches by a pattern on the ground then cut the full run of rafters to the pattern.

A very good guide to follow in laying out a hip roof is to make the lower run  $\frac{1}{4}$  pitch and the upper  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch. To get the joint assume that the lower run extended to the peak then take half this height from a point one quarter the width of the building. From the plate, raise this 15 feet and the top will be the point where the lower run joins the upper. This will make the lower rafters cover the outside half of the barn and the upper run the inside half. Take an example: Suppose the barn is 40 feet wide; three-quarters of this width is 30 feet which will be the height to the

peak with a  $\frac{1}{4}$  pitch and one-half this height is 15 feet. Take a point ten feet from the plate, then run up 15 feet and that will be the point where the roof will be broken. From this point to the plate the length of the rafters will be 18 feet. Drawing to a scale these points and lengths of rafters can easily be determined.

Now draw a line joining the tops of the lower rafters. This will be 20 feet. From the centre draw a perpendicular line towards the peak and as this is to be a  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch take a point on this line one-third of 20 feet from the base, namely,  $6\frac{2}{3}$  feet. Thus having a point at the peak and the base the scale will give the length of the rafters 14 feet. Other pitches of course may be used on the hip made higher up. The advantages of such a roof are not simply a saving of material and work in building but there is an uninterrupted space for storing fodder. It is safe up to a width of 50 feet but beyond that it is better to use some form of support. On a narrow barn under 28 feet in width 2x4 rafters are heavy enough but over this width 2x5 should be used. In building the

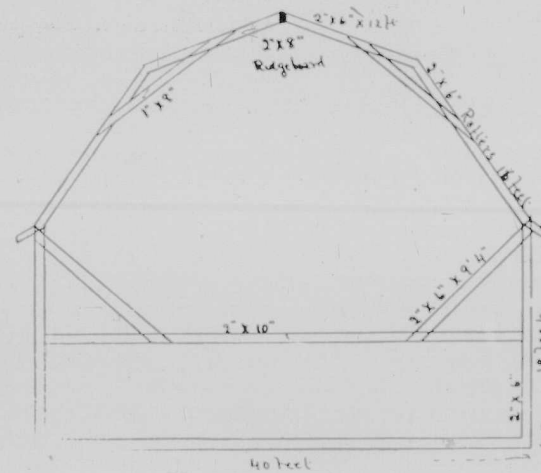


FIG. 5. BENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM BARN AT LACOMBE.

lower run of rafters should terminate at the plate and in order to carry the eaves out far enough short pieces of scantling can be tacked on the rafters. The pitch of these pieces should generally not be as steep as the rafters in order to better protect the walls.

For plates use 2x5 doubled and carefully brace and tie the joints of the rafters; also tie the tops of the studding to the joist every twelve or fifteen feet.

The question is frequently asked "should we use lumber, and shingles, or some of the patented sidings and roofings?" This is a question that cannot be answered definitely. Much depends upon the cost of materials at the local point but certain it is the patent materials are being more largely used all the time with a consequent shrinkage in the proportion of lumber used.

Just a word about the stable. Do not set the stable into a bank and make the walls of stone or concrete up to the ceiling. Set the stable as nearly on the level as possible and then use whatever material is considered best but make provision for about one-half of the upper 4 feet of the stable wall to be of glass or canvas. Arrange to have a thorough system for ventilating the stable especially if the stock are to stand close together. Have as few ceiling-high partitions as possible.

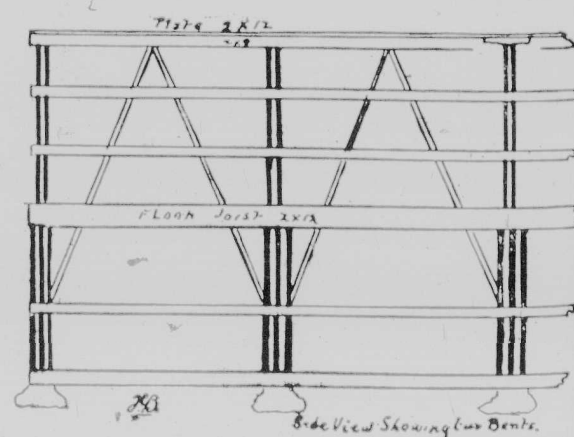


FIG. 6. SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF SIDE FOR A PLANK FRAME BARN.

Provide box stalls, and by horse-power. A few in making everything after a short time and tion of being the po where labor is reduced are easily kept clean an

## Management

In response to inquiry Department contributions on the management of the manag have been secured and a collection are published here some sections has provided organization for farm fresh beef during the beef may be procured important considerations hide and waste parts in pence of slaughtering a While the season is ring, the suggestions these associations should to those in sections v templated and will a the whole matter dis before next season.

From the contribution Farthing and R. Robt been taken for first tively.

## How We Run

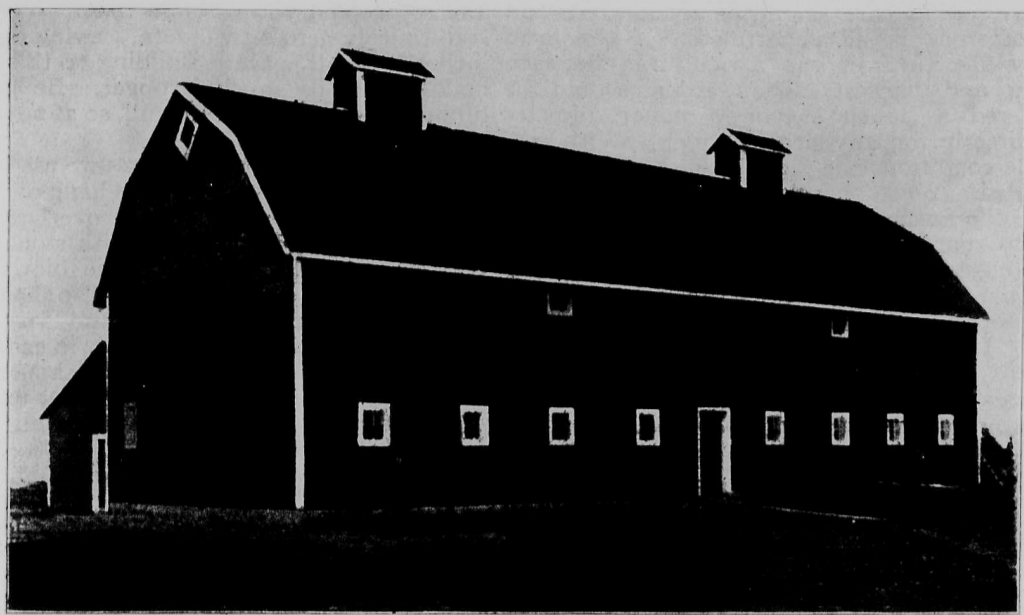
EDITOR FARMER'S ADV

The first thing we c was to decide upon a designated, then to d bodying a set of rules the ring, and settling should work. Clause the objects of the ring sary to become a me share means, and the carries, provides for t specifies the weight lin will be accepted for which all balances ow manager; 5, fixes the d to be delivered to the livered in daylight, the bers provide an animal a proviso that mem change dates, when th ring, immediate notice be given to the manag the manager, his pow mals. etc.; 7, directs w offal and hide; 8, out and adjustment; 9, exp pens are to be met; manager; 11, requires t ber of cotton bags to each week; 12, explains affairs of the ring each is the agreement: T agree to become mem ring, in accordance w constitution, and to c



# BARN

half this height is set from the plate, will be the point. From this point rafters will be 18 these points and determined. tops of the lower From the centre ds the peak and as point on this line se, namely, 6 3/4 feet. peak and the base the rafters 14 feet. be used on the hip ages of such a roof terial and work in errupted space for o a width of 50 feet o use some form of nder 28 feet in ough but over this In building the



THE BARN COMPLETED.

Provide box stalls, and a method of cleaning out by horse-power. A few dollars extra spent now in making everything right will not be missed after a short time and you will have the satisfaction of being the possessor of a modern barn where labor is reduced to a minimum and stock are easily kept clean and healthy.

## Management of Beef Rings

In response to inquiry in the Topics for Discussion Department some valuable contributions on the management of beef rings have been secured and a couple of letters on the subject are published herewith. The beef ring in some sections has proven a most satisfactory organization for farmers co-operating to supply fresh beef during the summer months. The beef may be procured at cost, which is a most important consideration since the value of the hide and waste parts pays practically for the expense of slaughtering and cutting up the animals. While the season is late now for organizing a ring, the suggestions here given for managing these associations should be of considerable value to those in sections where organization is contemplated and will afford opportunity to have the whole matter discussed thoroughly locally before next season.

From the contributions received those of J. H. Farthing and R. Robbins both of Manitoba have been taken for first and second prizes respectively.

## How We Run Our Beef Ring

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The first thing we did in establishing our ring was to decide upon a name by which it might be designated, then to draw up a constitution embodying a set of rules to govern the members of the ring, and settling the lines upon which it should work. Clause 1. Specifies the name; 2, the objects of the ring; 3, the procedure necessary to become a member; 4, defines what a share means, and the obligation its acceptance carries, provides for the sub-division of shares; specifies the weight limits and age of beast which will be accepted for slaughter and the date at which all balances owing must be paid in to the manager; 5, fixes the day of the week the beast is to be delivered to the butcher, and that it be delivered in daylight, that the order in which members provide an animal be decided by ballot, with a proviso that members may afterwards exchange dates, when this is to the benefit of the ring, immediate notice of all such exchanges to be given to the manager; 6, defines the duties of the manager, his power of rejection of unfit animals, etc.; 7, directs what is to be done with the offal and hide; 8, outlines method of valuation and adjustment; 9, explains how the running expenses are to be met; 10, fixes remuneration of manager; 11, requires the provision by each member of cotton bags to receive his portion of meat each week; 12, explains method of settling up the affairs of the ring each season. Attached to this is the agreement: The undersigned do hereby agree to become members of the ..... Beef ring, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and to do and respect the same.

The chart and plan of distribution so often published by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE was adopted by our ring, has been constantly used during the three seasons of its existence, and has given general satisfaction. It was deemed wise to appoint one man as manager-secretary, who slaughters the animals, distributes the meat, keeps the books, collects and pays into the ring's account at bank all monies due, and at end of season balances accounts and presents his reports to a general meeting of the ring which he calls.

At the outset in our district it was found impractical to form a ring to consist of 20 members, each having a share, and taking 20 pounds or over of beef per week, and provision had to be made for subdivision of shares, and this season the 20 shares go to 32 members, of which eight take full shares and 14 half shares. This is all cut and divided as per chart, each week the half shares being subdivided by the manager and charged against the member, the method of ruling and using the shop book is illustrated by a sample of one week's entries.

The order of all the columns is the same each week all through the season, except that headed "Joints" the members of which are moved up weekly. Those shares getting 10 and 19 on the week shown, would on the following week get 1 and 18 and so on to 10 and 19 again. Many

Specimen leaf showing ruling and method of making up distributing book.  
Beast provided by Mr. .... Total weight, 613 1/2. Total Value \$36.81.  
October 24, 1908.

Share No.	Name	Joints	Weight	Total Weight	Value \$	Remarks
1	M. ....	10 and 19	8 1/2	9	17 1/2	\$1.05
1A	A. ....	10 and 19	7	8	15	.90
2	F. ....	1 and 18	8 1/2	8 1/2	17	1.02
2A	H. ....	1 and 18	6 1/2	8	14 1/2	.87
3	K. ....	2 and 16	6	6	12	.72
3A	W. ....	2 and 16	5 1/2	7	12 1/2	.75
4	C. ....	3 and 12	11 1/2	12	23 1/2	1.47
5	S. ....	4 and 13	11	7 1/2	18 1/2	1.11
5A	B. ....	4 and 13	12 1/2	5	17 1/2	1.05
6	S. ....	5 and 17	14 1/2	17	31 1/2	1.89
7	D. ....	6 and 20	15 1/2	29	44 1/2	2.67
8	S. ....	7 and 11	12	14	26	1.56
9	B. ....	8 and 15	7	7	14	.84
9A	S. ....	8 and 15	8	7 1/2	15 1/2	.93
10	B. ....	9 and 14	7	6 1/2	13 1/2	.81
10A	D. ....	9 and 14	7	6	13	.78
11	P. ....	10 and 19	7 1/2	8 1/2	16	.96
11A	J. B. ....	10 and 19	9	8	17	1.02
12	A. ....	1 and 18	6 1/2	10	16 1/2	.99
12A	B. ....	1 and 18	6 1/2	9	15	.93
13	L. ....	2 and 16	5 1/2	5 1/2	11	.66
13A	D. ....	2 and 16	6	6	12	.72
14	McK. ....	3 and 12	14	14	28	1.68
15	A. B. ....	4 and 13	19	10 1/2	29 1/2	1.77
16	C. ....	5 and 17	8 1/2	8	16 1/2	.99
16A	F. ....	5 and 17	8 1/2	12 1/2	21	1.26
17	S. ....	6 and 20	13 1/2	27	40 1/2	2.43
18	S. ....	7 and 11	12 1/2	13 1/2	26	1.56
19	H. ....	8 and 15	16 1/2	14 1/2	31	1.86
20	B. ....	9 and 14	9 1/2	5	14 1/2	.87
20A	W. ....	9 and 14	7 1/2	5	12 1/2	.75
			298 1/2	315	613 1/2	\$36.81

suggestions and much discussion have occurred at our meetings, with the object of eliminating the trouble and risk arising from half share divisions but the scheme first adopted remains practically unaltered.

The slaughtering and cutting up are done on the farm of the manager, whence the animal is brought by the members. Those living on one route co-operate so as to save time and horse-flesh, by arranging one to carry all the others, turn about. Each beast is to be delivered to the butcher during daylight on Thursday of each week, and the meat is available on Saturday morning.

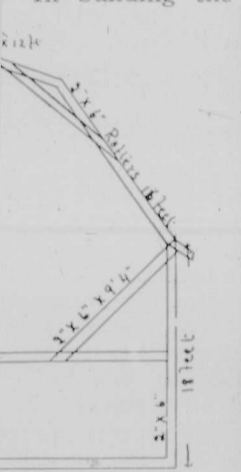
Our basis of settlement has all along been 7 cents per pound dressed weight for stall fed, and 6 cents per pound for grass fed beef, all animals put in after July 1st to be reckoned grass fed. Head, heart, liver, rough fat and tail go each week to the member who supplied the beast, the hide is cured, and the manager sells when market appears to offer best price, crediting each hide to the account of the member who put in the beast from which it was taken. The average yearly income from hides has nearly met running expenses and if value of offal were added, the settlement value may be taken as the net price paid for, and received for the beef.

We do not weigh carcass or quarters, the total weight of all the joints is taken as the weight of the dressed carcasses.

This is the simplest method of adjusting what would be a troublesome difference, as it is altogether out of the question to weigh out a carcass in 40 parts without loss and as all are participants in both provision and distribution it is as fair and just as any method that could be devised.

Power is given the manager to reject any animal, in his opinion unfit for killing and this has on one occasion been exercised. There is also reserved to him the right to reject after slaughter, if any diseased condition becomes apparent which was not apparent when animal was alive, subject to examination by veterinary surgeon if owner is dissatisfied. It is fair to say that no animal has manifested under examination any disease, and as over 60 have been slaughtered for this ring, indicates that animals of the district are free from any disease which would render the flesh unfit for food.

When the season closes, a statement is sent to every member, showing the cuts and weight of meat given him each week and its value. This is added the pro ratio share of expenses, (calculated on the pounds of meat delivered to each member). This shows his indebtedness, and below is shown the value of his beast and hide and then the balance he is to receive from, or pay



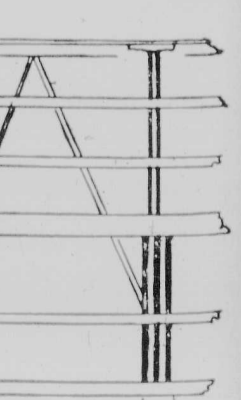
TAL FARM BARN AT

minate at the plate ves out far enough i be tacked on the pieces should gener- ers in order to better

abled and carefully the rafters; also tie the joist every twelve

y asked "should we some of the patented s is a question that ely. Much depends t the local point but rials are being more with a consequent f lumber used.

ble. Do not set the e the walls of stone y. Set the stable as e and then use what- best but make pro- he upper 4 feet of the canvas. Arrange to ventilating the stable stand close together. rtitions as possible.



View Showing Bolt

N OF SIDE FOR A PLANK RN.

to the ring. All balances owing must be paid before December 1st after which the manager distributes the balances due to members by cheque. Knives, saw, steel, block and tackle, rack and hooks belong to the ring, and are subject to a depreciation of 15 per cent per annum.

Each member provides cotton bags for his own meat, upon which the manager stencils his name and puts his meat as cut, protecting from flies, and insuring the member, the cuts intended for him. The manager uses his own scales, but in many rings it is necessary for the ring to provide these. Stationery and postage are charged as expenses. Remuneration is \$4 each animal, and \$10 for the season as secretary.

Man.

J. H. FARTHING.

### Beef Ring a Success

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In organizing our beef ring we first called a meeting of the farmers of the district and talked the matter over, but, we had only seventeen members willing to join. Upon noticing this, a number of those willing ones desired to hold another meeting in expectation that others would be induced to join and make up the necessary 20 members. But one or two of the more energetic members prevailed so far as to get the consent of the seventeen present to go on immediately with the operation of the beef ring, confident that the required number would be on hand by killing-day. Nor were they disappointed, for six applicants had to be refused on account of no room.

We each put in a beast as near 400 pounds dressed as possible, not over 6 years old and perfectly sound. Our butcher, who is an experienced hand, has the decision whether the animal to be slaughtered is in proper condition or not, and, as he is also a member of the ring, it is obvious that he will be looking out for his own interest in looking after the interest of us all. The beast to be killed, must be delivered to the butcher's place on Wednesday, to be killed Thursday evening ready for distribution Friday morning when each patron is expected to call for his supply beef. Each member supplies two bags with his name on, taking away one with the meat in, and leaving one ready for use the next week. The member supplying the beast, pays the butcher three dollars, gets the hide, head and trimmings himself, as well as his share of beef. We have our beef cut up, so that each patron gets steak, a roast and a boil each week. The ring runs for twenty weeks.

On forming the ring we decided to purchase an equipment of knives, saws, etc., and for this purpose each member contributed fifty cents. Then should any member retire he leaves the fifty cents, and anyone taking a vacant place pays in another fifty cents to keep up wear and tear. We have a rule that anyone who does not get out the amount of beef equal in weight to what he puts in, is paid at the rate of six cents per pound for difference, and on the other hand anyone getting more than his beast weighed pays in six cents per pound. This one balances the other.

At the close of the season's operations a meeting is called of all members, to elect butcher, if change were needed, to balance accounts, which have been made out for each separate member by the butcher, to fix date for commencing killing the following season, to determine in what order the different members shall deliver their animal for the following season, and whatever general business in connection with the ring may be needed.

Man.

R. ROBBINS.

## HORTICULTURE

### Cultivate the Garden

Occasionally, a garden plot on the farm is planted with good intentions, but later so neglected that the returns are such as to make it appear that garden crops cannot be grown successfully on the prairies of Western Canada. Frequently, the practice is to give just whatever cultivation and attention is found to be absolutely necessary. A few, however, have learned by experience that it pays to stir the soil often, thus keeping down weeds, and forming a blanket of loose earth to conserve moisture for the crops, many of which demand considerable water all through the summer.

While the garden crops are young and growing rapidly, special care should be given. Odds and ends of work in all departments of the farm employ the time of the agriculturist between seeding and harvest. The garden should be considered as much a money maker, directly or indirectly, as any other branch. With reasonable conditions the returns are high for labor expended. When harvesting operations commence the farmer and his men have little or no time to spare for garden work. This makes it advisable to practice such thorough methods in late June and early July as will leave the plot clean so that very little labor will be demanded later. Too often the entire care is left to the women. In some cases this may be satisfactory but, as a rule, they should not be asked to do all the hoeing that is required in a garden for the first few weeks after the crops are sufficiently advanced to be cultivated.

Garden labor can be greatly facilitated by the employment of suitable implements. With a wheel hoe the average farmer's garden can be gone over in a short time. Extra time, of course, is required to remove weeds that come up in the rows and also to thin out the crop. With many vegetables, however, the thinning can be done as the season progresses, the plants removed being used on the table. But it is not wise to leave the plants too close together late in the season. They need space from which to derive plant food and in which to develop.

Care for the garden properly this season. The returns will be encouraging. When the crop has all been garnered let your neighbors know the results. Home grown vegetables keep down expenses for table delicacies and besides help to ensure strong, healthy systems to those who partake.

### Storing the Onion Crop

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The onion crop is one of the best paying products of the farm. From time to time I have noticed in your paper suggestions and methods regarding the winter storing of this garden crop. Having raised and stored large quantities in the Eastern States I thought my methods would be interesting to your readers. I have not yet read anything so simple and so satisfactory.

All gardeners are aware that the main difficulty in this northern climate is the shortness of the season which makes it rather hard to get onions to ripen in the ground, that is to say, have them so that the top will fall naturally and be practically dry before the fall frosts come along. This can be overcome, to some extent, by the proper selection of seed, getting the earliest and hardiest possible.

I will outline our *modus operandi* of handling onions from pulling time to the marketing of them in the spring.

We pull six or eight rows at a time, throwing them into a window, so that the tops that were on the green side have a chance to dry out. By the time we have the field pulled those that were pulled first are dry enough to top.

For a year or two we used to content ourselves with topping by hand with a pair of sheep shears (which are the best things to use where there is only a small quantity to handle), but, the "genius of man" found a quicker way and brought out a small machine called an "onion topper", which, although small, makes more noise than the largest threshing outfit I have seen, so much so, that when it is going full swing you "can't hear yourself think."

In topping be careful to cut about one inch from the bulb and cut clean; don't tear it.

We had over 1000 crates, which we made ourselves, each crate holding one bushel. They are easily made and will last a long time. Take a twelve-inch board, straight-grained and free from large knot holes. Cut it into nine-inch lengths. Then get a bundle of good builders' laths, one inch, cutting them into twenty-inch lengths. Now nail five laths (with 1" nails) on each side of board (12" side) and four laths on 9" side which makes the bottom of crate. Laths should be placed equal distances apart. You will have a good, strong, useful crate, 20" long, 12" deep and 9" wide — capacity approximately one bushel.

We place these crates in the field along the windrows and as the onions are topped they are put into the crate, then the crates are piled up outside for a few days to let the air circulate through, so as to ensure perfectly dry onions before being put in the cellars. In piling the crates up lay two 2" x 4" scantling for the first row to

stand on. Then place your second row crosswise and so on, and you will find that two crates will stand nicely across two more, leaving one or two inches of an air space. Building up this way also makes the pile much stronger. Be careful in filling cracks, not to fill too full, so as not to bruise the onions when piled up.

As a preventive against frosts we used to throw over, at night, some old rugs to hang over outside rows and place boards on top, overlapping each other, holding them in place with stones at each end so that they would not be blown off. If boards are put on right they will also shed the rain.

When they are perfectly dry and "rustle" when handled, they are ready to be put in cellar for the winter and should be piled up the same as before, making sure that there is something underneath the bottom row, and that there is an air space between them and the wall.

Providing the cellar is frost-proof and not too warm, the onions are now all right for two or three months. (Onions will stand one or two degrees of frost), although we found it advisable to sort them once or twice during the winter, using an "onion rack." This is the best and quickest way and the rack is very easily made.

Make a strong frame about 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet and 4 or 6 inches deep and nail laths on the bottom, lengthwise, about 1 1/4 inches apart. Then you can put a good set of legs under it, at a convenient height, making one end of the rack higher than the other, so that the onions will roll down freely. As the lower end fix two pieces of board across the corners, having about 8 inches in the centre, cut out, to leave an exit for onions after they have been "rustled" about to get the loose skins off and allow the small ones "picklers" to drop through between the laths.

Place a loose piece of board across the opening to hold the onions in until sorted. Then this can be removed and the onions rolled into a crate placed underneath.

We generally marketed our onions in the spring, giving them a final "rub up" over the rack, and picking off any little sprouts that may have grown. We always found that they kept exceedingly well when stored in this way. The main thing is to have them thoroughly dry before storing. If any of your readers anticipate storing onions this coming winter for the high prices in the spring they will find it a pleasant occupation on a "rainy day" to knock a few of these crates together and be ready for the harvesting.

Stonewall, Man.

"PICKLER."

\* \* \*

The dates for the horticultural exhibition to be held in Winnipeg have been set for August 25, 26 and 27. Competition will be open to all of Canada between Port Arthur and the Rockies.

## DAIRY

### The Use of Fly Preventives on Cows

Are the fly preventives ordinarily recommended or sold of much practical value? Would you advise using any of them on cows during "fly time"? If so what kind is the best to use?

Man.

DAIRYMAN.

We have tried nearly all the fly preventives that have ever been suggested. Some of them have been good, some no good and some fairly good.

All those remedies which depend upon a strong odor for keeping off the flies, are a source of danger to the flavor of milk. We remember one remedy in particular which was highly recommended and which we found very good for keeping flies from cows, but it tainted the milk so badly, we were obliged to discontinue its use. It is almost impossible to apply any of these strong smelling preparations at or about milking time, when they are most needed, without tainting the milk. Our firm conviction is that the use of such remedies is more or less risky and we should prefer using something which has not so strong an odor as most of those offered to dairymen.

At least two experiment stations have investigated the question at issue. One reports: "The annoyance of flies seems to be over-estimated. Certain proprietary ointments, known as 'fly removers' will protect the animal to a greater or less extent, but their use has little or no effect on the milk or butter-fat secretion."

The other says: "The results of the experiment indicate that while cows in the stable (protected from flies) increased slightly more in the percentage of butter-fat in their milk than did the lot in the paddock (unprotected), yet they ate more feed and fell off more in the amount of milk given, though they decreased much less in total fat production during the experiment. It is easily seen, however, that the

increase in the total ar by the one lot (protect out of doors and unp greater to pay for the entailed in stabling the of the day."

The one experimen many farmers have "turning trifles into thi ever, we submit that it which it is very difficult data. Some other fact cows when applying the while being kept in the the question. From cheesemakers we find using remedies for prot are dropping least in t factories. On the who dence quoted, we are i some form of fly repell odor as possible and on a hand spray pump. short time. We should do not make the coats of All tar and oil preparati mess, especially those of impossible to get the r skin. No amount of sc This must be more or les until she sheds her coat in Guelph, Can.

### Cost Versus

The proud owner s Canadian, and this i The admiring visitor t "what beautiful cows," asks: "What yield c give?" The practical does their milk cost?" sense of the dairyman l of production of milk a of cow testing associati may give but a poor we may test low, while possibly be producing No one knows definite until some record is cents per 100 pounds, f cost prices may be up of milk and 50 cents poor cows; or they r economical feeders to and 10 cents per pound.

This all goes to pro man, and particularly careless farmer, should find out what profit eac improvement, and larg been made by the men to their own interests t cow's milk regularly a consumed. Blank for records are supplied fr Dairy Commissioner, for this month from a h age of 1020 pounds m pounds fat. One grad pounds milk testing 4.0 Ottawa, Ont.

### Cow Testin

Now that the factory swing, farmers are wond this year. Cows are exp Great expectations are pasture is poor, how is Happy the man who h green feed.

Some check should be cow. If the milk is wei month and samples test owner will know very cl producers. If weights a steps can then be taken.

If a record is kept of t cows can be detected, an more if fed better will be

This is what members tions are doing, studying so as to make sure that profit. This is evidence ment. No one wants to ble of making a good pro cows pay? Do you kn work won't do these days.

Record blanks are su to the Dairy Commissione commencing to record are when they used to get b which are the economic does pay to test cows. Ottawa.

increase in the total amount of butter-fat produced by the one lot (protected in stable) over the other (out of doors and unprotected) was not sufficiently greater to pay for the increased trouble and expense entailed in stabling the cows during the greater part of the day."

The one experiment would lead us to think that many farmers have "a defect of sense" and are "turning trifles into things of consequence." However, we submit that it is one of those questions about which it is very difficult to secure proper comparative data. Some other factor, such as frightening the cows when applying the mixture, or fretting of cows while being kept in the stable, may have entered into the question. From enquiries among Canadian cheesemakers we find that those patrons who are using remedies for protecting their cows from flies, are dropping least in the milk supplied to cheese factories. On the whole, notwithstanding the evidence quoted, we are inclined to favor the use of some form of fly repellent. Get one with as little odor as possible and one which may be applied with a hand spray pump. This can be done daily in a short time. We should also favor remedies which do not make the coats of the cows greasy and sticky. All tar and oil preparations make the coats in a sorry mess, especially those of white cows. With some it is impossible to get the mixtures out of the hair and skin. No amount of scrubbing will remove the stuff. This must be more or less uncomfortable for the cow, until she sheds her coat in the spring.

Guelph, Can.

PROF. H. H. DEAN

### Cost Versus Beauty in Cows

The proud owner says "this is a high grade Canadian, and this is a pure-bred Holstein." The admiring visitor to the cow stable remarks "what beautiful cows." The thoughtful student asks: "What yield of milk and fat do they give?" The practical man enquires: "What does their milk cost?" And the hard business sense of the dairyman leads him to determine cost of production of milk and fat through the medium of cow testing associations. The high grade cow may give but a poor weight of milk, the pure bred may test low, while the common grade may possibly be producing milk at the lowest cost. No one knows definitely just what the cost until some record is kept. Milk may cost 92 cents per 100 pounds, fat 25 cents per lb. These cost prices may be up to \$2.00 per 100 pounds of milk and 50 cents per pound of fat with some poor cows; or they may be reduced by skillful economical feeders to 35 cents per one hundred and 10 cents per pound.

This all goes to prove that the careful dairyman, and particularly the average and possibly careless farmer, should take immediate steps to find out what profit each cow brings. Enormous improvement, and largely increased profits have been made by the men who are sufficiently alive to their own interests to weigh and sample each cow's milk regularly and keep a record of feed consumed. Blank forms for milk and feed records are supplied free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. A good record for this month from a herd of 18 cows is an average of 1020 pounds milk, 3.9 per cent test, 39 pounds fat. One grade in the herd gave 1530 pounds milk testing 4.0 per cent fat.

Ottawa, Ont.

W.

### Cow Testing Associations

Now that the factory season is getting into full swing, farmers are wondering how the cows will do this year. Cows are expected to make some profit. Great expectations are not always realized, and if pasture is poor, how is the milk flow to be kept up? Happy the man who has provided for a supply of green feed.

Some check should be kept on the yield of each cow. If the milk is weighed on only three days a month and samples tested once a month, then the owner will know very closely which are the heaviest producers. If weights are taken at every milking steps can then be taken to remove the cause.

If a record is kept of the feed, the most profitable cows can be detected, and some that might produce more if fed better will be given the opportunity.

This is what members of the cow testing associations are doing, studying each individual in the herd so as to make sure that each single cow kept gives a profit. This is evidence of good business management. No one wants to harbor a cow that is incapable of making a good profit. Does each one of your cows pay? Do you know that she does? Guess work won't do these days.

Record blanks are supplied free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. Many men since commencing to record are now receiving \$60 per cow when they used to get but \$40, because they know which are the economical producers. It certainly does pay to test cows.

Ottawa.

C. F. W.

## POULTRY

### Simple Egg Preservative

Perhaps the simplest and best means of preserving eggs for autumn use is to put them away in water-glass (sodium silicate). Water-glass is a substance resembling honey in consistency, and is of two kinds, English and American, the former being much thicker. Dilute the water-glass with boiled water (cooled) until it will allow an egg to sink. This will usually require about one part of American water-glass to seven parts of water, or one part of the English silicate to twelve of water. Place the solution in a tub, in which the eggs are immersed.

As unfertilized eggs keep better than fertile ones, do not allow males with the laying hens. Collect the eggs daily, and keep the nests clean, so the shells may not become soiled. Put into pickle no eggs not known to be absolutely fresh, and be sure that each egg is completely immersed throughout the whole period of preservation. It is better to keep the tub of eggs in a cool place.

With the foregoing directions carefully followed, the water-glass method will, at a cost of about a cent a dozen, preserve eggs four to six months in a condition quite good enough for use. Beyond that length of time results are not so reliable, although, in some experiments by the Aberdeen and North of Scotland College of Agriculture, eggs kept in water-glass four years were preserved in a condition not unsuitable for culinary purposes. Eggs immersed in water-glass come out looking fresh, with a clean appearance, after the chemical is washed off them.

### Remedies for Poultry Troubles

While doctoring fowls is rarely worth a poultryman's time, there are certain ailments that yield readily to treatment, and certain medicines which, if at hand, may be used to advantage with fowls slightly affected, from errors in feeding perhaps, or injured in some way. If one has the following remedies handy, dry and in tins, they will be found useful some time: Epsom salts for use in liver troubles or when a bird is off color; roup powder for colds and roup; linseed when stewed has a soothing as well as strengthening effect after sickness; carbolyzed vaseline and iodoform powder used together form a good ointment for cuts, bruises and torn combs; permanganate of potash, dissolved in water, to be used to cleanse the mouth and throat; powdered chalk, to use with ground ginger for diarrhoea. Liquids: Castor oil for use when birds are over heated; glycerine for use when birds have bronchitis or hard breathing; salad oil to follow a dose of glycerine; camphorated oil for cramp or frozen combs; Parrish's chemical food given in drinking water as a tonic; tincture of arnica and tincture of iodine for painting on the lungs when birds are suffering from rattling in the throat or hard breathing.

### Poultry Woman's Plan

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In cleaning up a poultry house first carry out of the building nests, roosts, dropping boards, dust boxes, etc. The roosts should rest in sockets so that they can be easily removed, and the dropping boards should rest on cleats and not be nailed down. It is more convenient when removing them to have every three or four boards nailed together. The nest boxes, in our houses, are put on shelves about two feet from the floor with a board between the nests and the wall. The covers are hinged to the wall above at such an angle that the fowls cannot roost on them. These are all taken out and the dust and cobwebs swept from the wall and overhead.

Then we make an ordinary lime wash and add to a pailful about two ounces of carbolic acid. We use this wash all over the inside of the building, applying it with an ordinary white wash brush. It is said to be pleasanter and easier to use a good sprayer but we farmer's wives who raise "poultry for profit" are not nabobs and have to use what we have.

The floors when the house was built covered several inches deep with sand and gravel. Once a year this is taken out and replaced by fresh material. A box about eighteen inches square is kept in each pen, kept six inches deep with ashes in which we sometimes dust an ounce or two of sulphur or a little Persian insect powder. Road dust might be better than ashes but we have seen no ill effects from the ashes, and the dust bath is easily renewed.

When the house is thoroughly cleaned we either put in new roosts and nest boxes or thoroughly cleanse the old ones. We have scrubbed our old nest boxes, including the covers, with a strong solution of Gillett's lye applied inside and out with an old broom. Then we paint the roosts with coal oil or Cyphers lice paint. The latter is destructive to insects, but we thought it injured the hens as they

sever seemed so bright for a few days. A good way to rid a house that can be closed tightly of lice and mites, is, during the absence of the fowls, to place an iron vessel in the middle of the floor well isolated from any inflammable material. In this vessel place a quantity of shavings, saturated with coal oil, and over these sprinkle sulphur at the rate of one pound for every one hundred feet of floor space, light this, and "light out," and don't forget to close the door, and to see that the windows are all shut. After a few hours open all doors, and windows and allow all fumes to escape before admitting the fowls. It would be well now to thoroughly dust each fowl with Persian insect powder, going over them three times at intervals of about a week when it will be safe to conclude that your birds are free from the plague of lice.

Man.

MRS. WM. KINLEY.

## FIELD NOTES

### Prairie Population

The census bureau, Ottawa, estimates that the population of the prairie provinces, which was only 800,000 in 1906, has increased to 1,100,000 within the past three years. The estimate is as follows:

Province	June, 1906	May, 1909,
	Census.	Estimate
Manitoba.....	365,688	484,519
Saskatchewan.....	257,763	349,645
Alberta.....	185,412	273,412

Totals..... 808,863 1,107,625

Of the increase at least 150,000 is said to have come from the United States, as only 148,700 of overseas immigrants have come west, 233,000 of them having settled in the Eastern provinces.

### Grenfell Plowing Match

A successful plowing match was held by the Grenfell Agricultural Society on June 23rd. The usual classes were arranged for good competition developed in all sections. William Turner, Carrol, Man., winner of last years provincial championship acted as judge. Jas. Dale won first in the walking plow class, George Hyde and James Fotheringham being placed second and third. Edward Wyatt, won first in sulky honors and sweepstakes prize for the best plowing in the field. The boys prize was won by Douglas Richardson. The youngest plowman was Tom Amy, 11 years old.

### Foster's Forecast for July

Foster's latest weather bulletin forecasts a disturbance to reach the Pacific coast by July 7, cross Pacific slope by close of 8, great central valleys 9 to 11, Eastern States and Provinces 12. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about 7, great central valleys—longitude 105 to 85—about 9, Eastern States and Provinces—longitude 80 to 75—about July 11. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about 11, great central valleys 13, Eastern States and Provinces 15.

The disturbance will inaugurate the most severe storm period of the month and for ten days—July 11 to 20—better be on the watch for dangerous storms. During these hot days of July people love to be on the water and, therefore, I advise all to select some other period than the ten days mentioned.

July, prior to 20, will bring too much rain to the southern or cotton States, and I am expecting drouth in Northern States and Canada. The highest temperatures usually occur not far from July 10, the highest averages to occur eight or ten days earlier. Not far from July 5 very low temperatures will prevail about Chicago, through the north-western States and the western Provinces of Canada.

Some danger of destructive hailstorms, July 11 to 20, in those crop sections of which Minnesota is central. Those hail storms sometimes do great damage and that period will be closely watched by all interested parties. The disturbances that will bring those storms are similar to those that cause tropical storms on our south-eastern coasts, but this year the disturbances will come a little too early for that class of storms.

\* \* \*

The Canada Gazette contains notice of incorporation of the St. Boniface Union Stock Markets Company, Ltd., with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 and chief place of business at Winnipeg. The provisional directors are: Norman G. Leslie, Conrad S. Riley, Harry Ford, Walter E. Lugsden and James B. Coyne, all of Winnipeg.

\* \* \*

Forty-four heavy draft horses, the property of a railway contractor, were sold last week in Winnipeg and will be replaced in construction work by mules. The horses brought from \$100 to \$260 each. Mules seem to be replacing horses in railway work in the West to a very considerable extent, contractors regarding them as better fitted than horses for the work and less expensive to maintain.

# EDMONTON FAIR A BIG SUCCESS

Edmonton's summer exhibition of 1909 is now recorded among the many notable events characteristic of Sunny Alberta. From many standpoints the fair this year was a decided success. Despite a threatening sky that lowered and dulled the atmosphere the attendance was large, the populace of that western province appreciating the efforts put forth by the management to provide attractions for those who might attend.

Great efforts were made to provide sufficient amusement for the crowds. In those efforts they seemed to have been very successful as a good program was furnished. From an agricultural standpoint, however, it might call forth some criticism. While horse racing and Indian dances may be quite interesting they should not receive such prominence as to detract from the agricultural or live stock interest of the fair.

It was admitted by all interested that the showing of live stock this year was stronger than ever before; still in some of the classes the entry was small. The showing of light horses and the exhibit of pure-bred cattle both beef and dairy was exceptionally strong, while there was also a large entry of both sheep and swine. Where the show fell off was in the exhibition of heavy horses. Breeders of those classes of horses did not patronize the show as well as was anticipated. There were not more than a dozen registered Clydesdales on the grounds and only a few Shires and Percheron stallions. The reason for this, as expressed by one prominent breeder was that the purses offered were not sufficient inducement to bring horses in from any distance. This breeder pointed out that the purses in the Clydesdale class only amounted to \$385, while in the cattle section the Shorthorn prize money was \$682. Comparing the exhibit of the two classes of stock this appeared to have had an effect in the number exhibited. Alberta is destined to be a live stock province but breeders naturally wish some reward for the trouble and risk of exhibiting before they will bring out their animals.

In almost every other phase of the exhibition the management deserve commendation. The dog show was larger than ever before while the indignation expressed by the feathered creatures at being shut up in the poultry house plainly told that they were present in large numbers. There was practically no grain exhibit—a feature that seems to have been neglected. Besides being a stock country Alberta can grow grain and an enlivened interest could be promoted by having a grain competition even at the summer fair. Garton Bros. were there with their pedigreed seeds and presented an interesting exhibit.

The Lacombe Experimental Farm exhibited some samples of grains and grasses also alfalfa clover growing on the stalk and the seed produced from it. The various exhibits in the manufacturers hall and the exhibition hall deserved special notice and all went to add much to the success of the exhibition.

However, it was the showing of the live stock in which there was the greatest interest for which the fair owes its success. Patrick Farrell of Woodstock, Ont., a well-known horseman judged the light horses. Alex. McInnis of Clinton, Ont., made the awards in the heavy horse classes, W. J. Dryden of Brooklin, Ont., awarding in the beef breeds of cattle, while George H. Hutton, Superintendent of the Lacombe Experimental Farm judged the Jerseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires and grade dairy cattle.

## HORSE CLASSES

As stated before the entry in the draft classes for horses was not large. Although the entry was but medium there were some grand animals out. For the aged stallion class of Clydesdales there were only three entries. Goodalphyton a bay eight-year-old owned by M. G. Hutton of Edmonton came first. Royal Blacon from Lashburn a four-year-old shown by J. M. Bruce was a good second while Gallant Tom owned by E. S. Renton of Pembina came third.

In the three-year-old class there was but one entry. If the numbers were lacking the quality was good for it was this entry that won the grand championship class in the draft breeds. This three-year-old, Glendale, owned by A. M. Lidingham of Lacombe is but a new arrival in this country coming here from Scotland but three weeks ago. He is a bay, with sufficient size and superb quality with straight and flashy action.

D. Richer of Edmonton won in the two-year-old class while D. Fisher & Son of Ray, Alta., came second.

In the one-year-old class T. J. Scott, of North Battleford was first with the only entry. This was Baron Stanley, a colt of good quality. T. Law of Streamstown, afterwards purchased him for a long figure.

The Clydesdale female classes showed less competition than the stallion classes. There were no brood mare entries. In the two-year-olds W. A. McAlphire of Edmonton was first with Gay Queen a smooth filly while J. Rye & Son of Sturgeon had one that was placed third.

A. M. Ledingham of Lacombe had the only entry in the year old filly class.

There were only two Shires shown, Hughson Brothers of Whiteford winning in the stallion class with a big brown carrying plenty of quality and action sufficient to give him a place in stronger competition. J. A. McPherson of Spruce Grove was second with a black horse. Mr. McPherson secured the prize for the stallion and three of his get with the same horse.

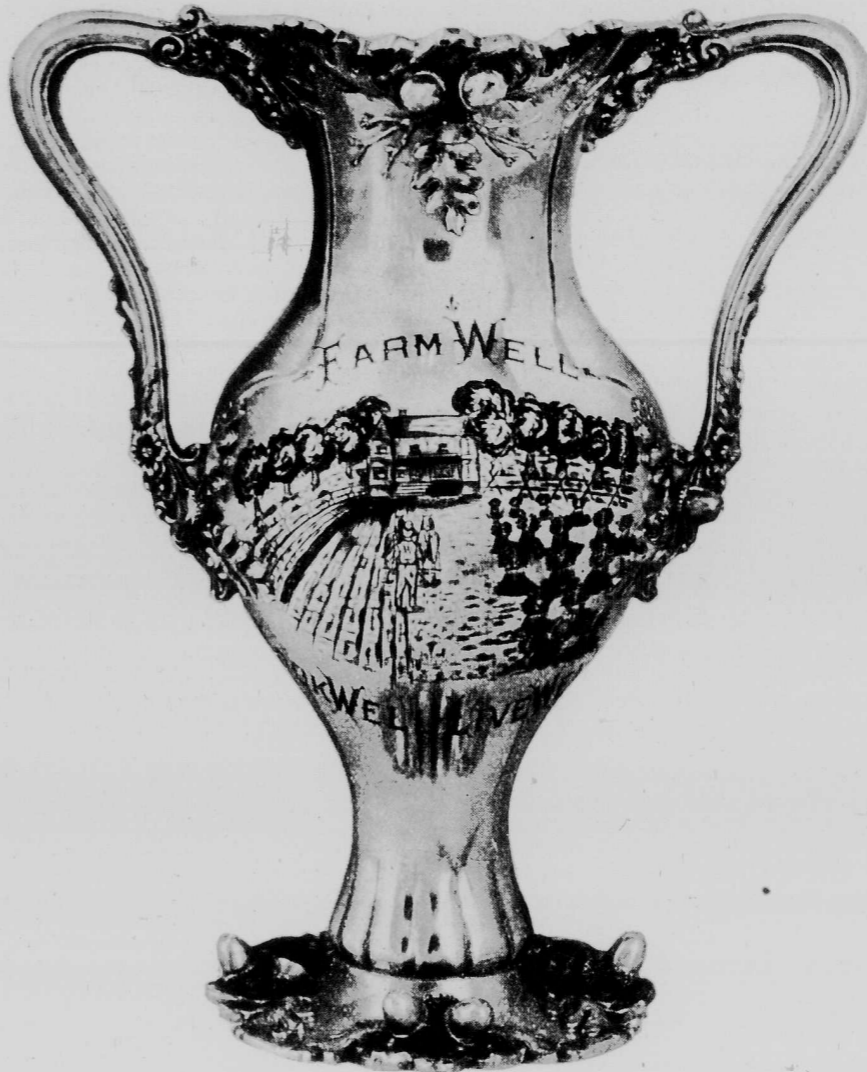
The showing of Percherons called out a large number. In the aged class two Edmonton horses won. S. Dyson getting first and W. Spoile second. Stallion two years and under three, E. Auld of Edmonton secured first with a lone entry. For three-year old fillies S. G. Martin of Strathcona came first and in the foal filly class he was also first. J. Andrea of Edmonton won the prize in the two-year-old filly class. For the stallion and three of his get S. Dyson won with his grey horse that won in the aged class.

The judging of the light horses attracted much attention. Especially in the Hackney classes was the

of Innisfail was also a strong exhibitor. Other old time exhibitors were, J. H. Melick of Belmont Stock Farm, Wm. Thirsk of Angus Ridge and Joseph Rye & Sons of Sturgeon.

The class for bull three-year or over brought out four entries. Spicy's Wonder, a thickly set roan owned by J. Caswell of Saskatoon captured the red ribbon. This bull is richly bred being sired by the well-known Duthie bred bull Spicy Marquis that first distinguished himself as a stock getter in the Trout Creek herd owned by W. D. Platt and later in Sir Wm. Van Horne's herd. Spicy Wonder was supported by Burgomaster, a weightier roan lad which took second place. The latter was owned by J. H. Melick of Edmonton. Wm. Thirsk with the only red bull of the bunch secured third place.

In the two-year-old class C. F. Lyall's imported Baron's Voucher proved the winner. This, however, was not his first victory, as he won first at Perth as a year-old before leaving the old land and he sold



HANDSOME CUP FOR FARMING CONTEST.

Increased interest has been aroused in the good farming contests held under the auspices of Rockwood and Meadow Lea Agricultural societies by the donation of this silver trophy by Ira Stratton of Stonewall. The cup goes to the best kept farm in the districts covered. Mr. Stratton also offers to pay the expenses of judges to score the farms.

competition keen. Vanstone and Roger's Clerkenwell from Wawanese, Man., was pitted against E. K. Strathy's Woodman, from Lacombe, in the aged stallion class. The former was a larger horse but hardly so showy as the Lacombe entry. The judge awarded the former the prize.

Two classy Hackneys owned by C. Robert of Edmonton won first place in their class. Thorn-dyke Rupert was given precedence over J. A. Cox's from Ontario and Goodmanham May scored first in mare of four years and over.

The roadster and carriage classes were well represented some grand specimens of horse flesh competing for honors. The saddle horse entry was equally as good. Entries from about Edmonton winning the prizes.

## CATTLE CLASSES

The cattle classes were a strong feature of the exhibition. Never before at Edmonton did Shorthorns come forth in such grand array, the classes comprising representatives mainly from Alberta herds. Caswell Bros. from Saskatoon came forward with two car loads of reds, whites and roans, among them animals that will take some beating at larger exhibitions. Prominent among the Alberta men who gathered in honors, came a young breeder from Strome Chas. F. Lyall. Mr. Lyall has only recently gone into Shorthorns but henceforth he must be reckoned with when competitors meet him in the show-ring. In all he had eleven head headed by the classy imported two-year-old bull Baron Voucher. A. F. McGill of Lacombe exhibited a young herd while Jas. Wilson

there in the open ring for 240 guineas. R. W. Caswell owned the second prize-winner Star 34th, a Canadian-bred bull. The one-year-old class held seven entries. They were an even bunch Jas. Wilson winning with Bonnie Favorite, R. W. Caswell coming second with Jilt Stamford, a richly-bred roan. The latter had many favorites from the ring side. C. F. Lyall was the owner of the third animal while J. Caswell owned the fourth.

For the senior bull calves five youngsters lined up. J. H. Melick came first with a get of his herd-header Burgomaster, J. Caswell, second; W. Thirsk, third and C. F. Lyall, fourth. The junior calves brought out a similar entry. C. Lyall with a wealthy coated red calf secured 1st; J. Caswell, 2nd; J. H. Melick, 3rd and R. W. Caswell, 4th.

The Shorthorn females demanded as great attention from the judge as did the males. In fact in most cases the entry was stronger. The senior cow class had eight entries. Fairy Princess, a smoothly-fleshed roan owned by R. W. Caswell proved the winner. Standing in second place was Juanita, a smooth four-year-old exhibited by F. W. Lyall. J. Caswell was 3rd with another roan while J. Rye & Son was 4th. C. F. Lyall won in the three-year-old class with Miss Trout while J. Caswell came second.

Heifer two-year-old was also won by Mr. Lyall, R. W. Caswell securing second. J. H. Melick came third with Prudish Rose a smooth red animal. Heifer one-year-old brought out nine entries. Crimson Jean shown by J. Wilson of Innisfail secured 1st, J. Caswell 2nd with Seven Star the 8th. J. H. Melick 3rd and R. W. Caswell 4th.

J. Rye & Son got the class. C. F. Lyall second McGill 4th. In the ju Melick won with a whit J. Rye & Son 3rd and A

In the herd prize for Lyall won the medal entered, R. W. Caswell

In the special prizes any age with his roan S won with Burgomaster with two of his get. Th calved in the Western P J. Caswell, while the pr progeny was won by R. V

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## DAIRY CA

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## SHEEP AND

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The swine exhibit was Edmonton fair. In the petition was largely b Hutchinson of Duhamel. Edmonton were also Be captured the sweepstake

The Yorkshire classes petition. The prizes wer zer of Edmonton, P. Ga of Clover Bar, J. Davis of Clover Bar, and F Smeltzer secured the r while W. Wakeford was sow.

J. Rye and Son were Tamworth classes winn prizes while J. Caswell Quebec of Edmonton h lot on exhibition in his T

## Events c

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Coal miners in Britis owners have signed an end to the strike tha The agreement is exp peace in the mining c for the next two years

The Winnipeg Autor extended tour of the W 7th, and going as far

Founded 1866

J. Rye & Son got the red in the senior heifer calf class. C. F. Lyall second, J. Caswell 3rd and A. F. McGill 4th. In the junior heifer calf class, J. H. Melick won with a white youngster, C. F. Lyall 2nd, J. Rye & Son 3rd and A. F. McGill 4th.

In the herd prize for bull and three females, C. F. Lyall won the medal. In all three were four herds entered, R. W. Caswell holding second position.

In the special prizes J. Caswell won first for bull any age with his roan Spicy's Wonder. J. H. Melick won with Burgomaster the prize given for the bull with two of his get. The prize given for the best bull calved in the Western Provinces was secured also by J. Caswell, while the prize for cow and three of her progeny was won by R. W. Caswell.

For the Hereford honors J. Tough was the only competitor. He was out strong with 18 head and he was almost sure of a large part of the money no matter what competition came forth. Mr. Tough has exhibited at Edmonton for the past eight years.

Two herds of Polled Angus were out. Lew Hutchinson of Duhamel and C. Ellett of Sandy Lake. Mr. Ellett's cattle are descendants of the famous Bowman herd. His two-year-old bull with which he won sweepstakes he secured from Mr. Bowman. The prize money was about evenly divided between the two competitors. Mr. Hutchinson winning out on the herd.

DAIRY CATTLE STRONG.

Perhaps never before was there a greater showing of dairy stock at Edmonton fair. The three leading dairy breeds were well represented. B. H. Bull and Son of Brampton, Ontario were there with twenty-four head of Jerseys. ... ring a greater number of the prizes. Their winning cow held first place at the Provincial Dairy Show at Ontario last year while two of the heifers shown came direct from the Island of Jersey. It is their intention to leave this consignment in the west having already disposed of a number of them. They purpose bringing another show herd to compete at the coast fairs this fall. R. W. Watson of Edmonton also exhibited a number of good Jerseys, many of them animals of good quality and high records.

A number of Holstein breeders exhibited. W. L. Roi Ferguson, a new exhibitor showed six head securing three firsts, two seconds and the gold medal. W. H. Mullins of Ponoka was out with seven head of good ones as was also J. Toane of Edmonton.

The Ayrshire competition was equally as keen. Most of the winners came from Red Deer. A. H. Trimble of that place had twenty-four head securing six firsts and the gold medal for his herd. J. J. Richards was the other exhibitor from Red Deer, he being there with seven head, among them an imported bull of sterling quality. J. A. Davis of Clover Bar was the other exhibitor.

In the grade beef classes there was a large entry. D. W. Warner of Clover Bar secured many of the prizes taking away with him five firsts in steers and about as many in the female sections.

SHEEP AND SWINE CLASSES

The sheep and swine classes were well filled. T. A. Cox from Brantford, Ontario, was present with a large consignment of Berkshire hogs and Shropshire sheep. Mr. Cox is one of Ontario's foremost breeders and the animals he brought west aided greatly in enlarging the entry in both the sheep and swine classes. In the Shropshire classes he had twenty entries there being no competitors.

F. T. Shaw of Belmont was the only Leicester exhibitor. Mr. Shaw is a new exhibitor at Edmonton but the quality of his animals warrants him to win in strong competition. Jos. Rye and Son won the prizes in the Suffolk Downs while T. A. Cox captured the premiums in the Hampshire Downs. A number of entries constituted the grade classes the winners of those being largely local exhibitors.

The swine exhibit was the largest ever witnessed at Edmonton fair. In the Berkshire classes the competition was largely between T. A. Cox and L. Hutchinson of Duhamel. G. Creswell and J. Toane of Edmonton were also Berkshire exhibitors. Mr. Cox captured the sweepstake prizes.

The Yorkshire classes brought forth stronger competition. The prizes were divided among M. Smeltzer of Edmonton, P. Gable of Clover Bar, T. Jackson of Clover Bar, J. Davis of Strathcona, W. Wakeford of Clover Bar, and F. J. Shaw of Belmont. Mr. Smeltzer secured the medal for sweepstakes boar while W. Wakeford was the owner of the sweepstakes sow.

J. Rye and Son were the largest exhibitors in the Tamworth classes winning a large number of the prizes while J. Caswell of Saskatoon and H. M. Quebec of Edmonton had some winners among the lot on exhibition in his Tamworth pens.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN.

Coal miners in British Columbia and the mine-owners have signed an agreement which puts an end to the strike that has been on since March. The agreement is expected to ensure industrial peace in the mining centers of British Columbia for the next two years.

The Winnipeg Automobile Club will make an extended tour of the West, leaving Winnipeg Aug. 7th, and going as far west as Moose Jaw. The

journey will cover over a thousand miles. About a hundred cars will make the run.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Company is aiming to have freight and passenger steamers on the Great Lakes in connection with the railroad. Grain will be taken from Fort William to Sarnia, and hauled from there over the Grand Trunk main line to Montreal. In addition, several passenger boats will be put on the service.

Export of Alberta wheat to Mexico this year will be large. The Government of Mexico last week, owing to severe drouth conditions in the country, abolished the duty on wheat until Sept. 15th. The dry season is said to be the worst experienced in years, and crops have literally withered to chaff. Large quantities of wheat have been shipped from Vancouver, and heavy deliveries of Canadian wheat will be made at Mexican ports before re-imposition of the duty.

The governors of Saskatchewan University have decided to open classes in connection with the institution this fall, temporary quarters being secured for that purpose. It is also announced that the buildings for the agricultural college will be started this fall, the estimated cost being two hundred thousand dollars. The main university building will cost four hundred thousand, and the total cost of the buildings for the institution is estimated at a million.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A war balloon has been added to the military equipment of Germany. It is the nucleus of a fleet of airships which the war department intend to create.

A strike of large proportions has occurred of the union employees of the United States Steel Corporation, and one hundred and sixty mills have closed down.

Messina, Sicily, destroyed by earthquake last December was again severely shaken on July 1st, twenty-three shocks, occurring within twenty-four hours, the last two of which were violent upheavals, accompanied by frightful subterranean noises.

The suffragettes have again been in action in London, and attempted a raid on the House of Commons last week that came very near being successful. The women scratched, bit and kicked and used hat pins on the police, who finally were re-inforced by the guards. One hundred and twelve women were arrested during the riot.

American bankers are becoming alarmed at the continued export of gold from New York. The gold is going abroad because of the depreciation of American money, due to the abandonment of the gold standard and the substitution of the debts of corporations as security for bank notes.

Heavy rainstorms in the north-eastern part of North Dakota are reported to have done an immense amount of damage to grain crops, and the crop outlook for this section has changed considerably during the past week. Railroad beds in some places have been washed out, and the crops drowned.

The Lloyd-George budget continues the chief topic of political discussion in England. That the measure will carry in the Commons is assured; the government's majority of two hundred, or without the Irish vote, of forty, renders that much certain. The action of the lords, however, is problematical. Whether that body, in response to the demand of the wealthy classes, will throw the measure out, or whether they will pass it unchanged, and thereby decline an open rupture with the Commons, which on a question touching taxation would likely result unfavorably for them, is the question now before the country. The Liberals at any rate seem determined that the budget shall pass as introduced by the Chancellor.

MARKETS

The week opened with declining wheat prices. The previous week had closed in a strong bull market, with prices averaging five cents above opening quotations. It was early apparent, however, that Canadian and American exchanges had advanced too strongly in response to export demand and with improved weather conditions over the spring wheat country and a falling off in demand from the other side, induced a slump at the opening on Monday. A further bearish feature was the heavy world's shipment for the week, being 9,000,000 bushels, of which India contributed a large share, nearly one-third, and America some 1,400,000 bushels.

Total Canadian visible is now 2,716,570 bushels as against 4,513,558 for the same week last year, and 420,326 bushels less than the week before. American visible stood at 11,280,000 bushels, as

compared with 11,891,000 a year ago and 12,943,000 for the preceding week. The tendency, however, for prices to go lower, was quickly checked. Tuesday's cables showed a most bullish condition of the European crop. In England and France unfavorable weather was causing a less favorable outlook. In Austria-Hungary the wheat crop was reported poor, and in Northern Europe a less than average out turn was looked for. As European crop summaries previously cabled had been on the whole favorable, a reaction set in that sent prices above the highest point touched the week before. In the provinces in the Southeastern parts of the continent where harvesting had commenced there was little in the news-cabled to give encouragement to the bears. Similarly weather conditions in the Argentine were reported most unfavorable with the drought continuing unbroken.

Prices at Winnipeg for the week were as follows:

Wheat —	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Sat.
No. 1 Northern ..	132½	132½	133½	133½	133½
No. 2 Northern ..	129½	130½	130½	130½	130½
No. 3 Northern ..	123½	125½	126	129	127½
No. 4 .....	119	119½	119½	120	120½
No. 5 .....	108	108½	108½	109	109
No. 6 .....	98	98½	98½	98½	98½
Feed 1 .....	84	84	84	84	84
Oats—					
No. 2 White .....	55	54	54	54	54
No. 3 White .....	53½	53	53	53	53
Extra No. 1 Feed ..	54½	53½	53½	53½	53½
No. 1 Feed .....	54	53½	53½	53½	53½
No. 2 Feed .....	53	52	52	52	52
Barley—					
No. 3 .....			60	60	60
No. 4 .....	58		58	58	58
Feed .....	54		55	55	55
Flax—					
No. 1 N.W. ....	150	152	152	151	151
No. 1 Man. ....	148	150	150	149	149
Closing option for the week:					
Wheat—					
July .....	132½	133½	133½	133½	133½
Oct. ....	109½	111	110½	109½	110
Dec. ....	104	107	107	105½	105
Oats—					
July .....	55½	55	54½	54½	54½
Oct. ....	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Dec. ....	37	37	37½	38	37½
Flax—					
July .....	151	152½	152	151	150
Oct. ....	130½	130½	133	131	131

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran .....	\$22.00
Shorts .....	23.00
CHOPPED FEEDS—	34.00
Barley and oats .....	30.00
Barley .....	36.00
Oats .....	
Hay, per ton, car on track	\$ 8.00 to 10.00
Winnipeg (prairie hay) ...	8.00 to 10.00
Timothy .....	5.00 to 5.50
Baled hay .....	
CREAMERY BUTTER—	
Fresh-made Manitoba bricks	21 to 22
Boxes .....	20½
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Fancy fresh prints .....	19 to 20
Fresh dairy prints .....	12 to 17
Tubs .....	12 to 17
CHEESE—	
Manitoba .....	11½ to 11½
EGGS—	
Fresh gathered, per dozen ..	0 18½ to 19
POTATOES—	
Ontarios .....	80
Manitoba, mixed .....	60 to 70
New potatoes, per bushel ...	1.40
POULTRY—	
Turkeys, Manitoba .....	20
Turkeys (fine Ontario undrawn and case weights) ..	19 to 20
Spring chicken (American) lb.	16 to 17
Boiling fowl, per lb. ....	17
Ducks, per lb. ....	16
Geese, per lb. ....	16

LIVE STOCK, WINNIPEG

Local receipts continue light. Very few good cattle are being marketed. Exporters are scarce the movement having not yet got underway, though several loads from the ranches have passed through. Grass fed stock are coming in in good numbers but generally are low in quality and unfit for shipment. The highest price paid during the week was \$5.50 paid for a load of stable-fed stock. Hogs are being marketed slowly, deliveries for the week past being below the average, which at no time this season has been large. Choice exporters are quoted at \$5.50; first class butcher stock, \$5.00 to \$5.25; choice heifers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; medium heifers and butchers, \$4.50, these prices being for stable-fed stock; grass-fed butchers, \$4.00 to \$4.25; medium, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$7.25; sheep, \$7.00.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$6.25; prime butchers, \$5.85 to \$6.00; medium, \$5.30 to \$5.60; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.75; export bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25; export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.45; lambs, \$8.00 to \$8.25; hogs, \$8.20.

CHICAGO

Beef cattle, \$5.40 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$2.35 to \$6.40; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$5.25; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.85; lambs, \$5.75 to \$8.25; hogs, \$6.25 to \$8.10.

ESS

Other old Belmont Stock and Joseph Rye

ever brought out thickly set roan captured the red ring sired by the cy Marquis that get in the Trout and later in Sir Vonder was sup-r roan lad which owned by J. H. k with the only place.

Lyall's imported This, however, on first at Perth land and he sold

d Meadow Lea Agri-cept farm in the dis-

as. R. W. Cas-r Star 34th, a old class held inch Jas. Wilson Caswell coming bred roan. The ring side, C. F. nal while J. Cas-

ngsters lined up. his herd-header 7. Thirsk, third calves brought wealthy coated H. H. Melick, 3rd

d as great at-les. In fact in The senior cow ess, a smoothly-proved the win-ras Juanita, a W. Lyall. J. while J. Rye & e three-year-old ll came second. by Mr. Lyall, H. Melick came h red animal. nine entries. Inmisfail secured the 8th. J. H.

# HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

## People and Things the World Over

Japan, that marvellous little country, semi-barbarian but a generation ago, to-day one of the foremost in civilization, to be reckoned with as an educational, commercial and naval power, has now 445 technical schools, with over 4,500 preparatory technical schools. Of the 445, 204 are agricultural schools, 90 apprentice schools, 38 industrial, 15 marine products, 10 maritime, and there are 28 others. The Japanese have evidently realized, what might be more frequently realized in other countries, that, whatever be the life-work, foundation counts immeasurably; that life is too short to waste time in learning by experience what can be grasped in much less time by early instruction and practice, and that, upon industrial development rests the real progress of any nation.

\* \* \*

The Jews are at last in hopes that a preliminary step towards their final occupation of the Holy Land is in sight. A short time ago an invitation was given to the Jews, by Ahmed Riza Bey, President of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, under the new government, to create a Jewish state in Mesopotamia. A movement is now afoot, under the leadership of Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, a wealthy banker, and Mr. Israel Zangwill, to carry out the project, and a geographical survey commission has been sent out by the Ica Society, to which the late Baron de Hirsch left \$45,000,000 for colonization purposes, to investigate conditions. The preliminary reports show that the land is fertile, only needing irrigation and thorough tillage to make it very prolific.

\* \* \*

A five-foot shelf of books very frequently does represent a wide and lofty culture—for the friends of the owner of the shelf. To be the owner of only five feet of books means only too often that the other 15 or 20 feet are in the parceled possession of people who wanted a particular volume merely for a day or two, or for a tedious railway trip, or only to read to a sick friend. Lists have been drawn up of the hundred best books and the hundred worst books. But neither Sir John Lubbock nor Lord Acton nor Doctor Eliot has really met the point. The hundred best books are the books our friends lug away or send back with finger marks on the margin. The hundred worst books are the books they leave us. We say this with all due consciousness of the fact that humanity shows itself at its very lowest in the man who locks his bookcase and makes it a principle not to lend. Some golden mean must be found between being miserly and being ruined. Might not some enterprising publisher put on the market a library of a hundred selected books intended exclusively for being given away?

### The Congress of Women

"What use is this big gathering of women, anyway? Are they doing anything but talk? Is any real good being accomplished by it?" These are some of the questions asked by Mere Man when the Quinquennial Congress of the International Council of Women just closed in Toronto is being discussed. The questions are reasonable enough and may be asked with just as much relevance about men's conferences. The answers do not seem difficult when you have gone through a few sessions of the Council program. To begin with, if you know nothing whatever about a given subject you cannot be interested in it and if you are not interested you will never accomplish any thing along that particular line. Ignorance is the greatest enemy of our twentieth

century civilization. Our only hope for getting rid of evil and establishing good is in increasing our knowledge of the horrors of the one and the attractiveness of the other. The one way to cultivate that saving knowledge and to make it grow till it covers the earth as the waters cover the sea is to talk—or to write which is only another way of talking. The person who knows a little of one side of the great problem of humanity can meet and talk with the person who knows a little about another phase; both have increased their respective stories and are better prepared to talk again with people who know less or nothing about the matter.

The Congress of the Council of Women is not their work at all; it is merely their talk about their work. A congress meets only once in five years, and two weeks of talking, reporting progress, interchanging methods, building plans, does not seem to be too large a proportion out of five years of real activity. It is the stock-taking time, when the womanhood of the civilized nations of the world measures itself, each nationality with the others as a standard.

The International Council is a federation of the heads of all the great associations whose object in organizing was for the benefit of women and children along some line or other. There are represented there organizations whose aim is the care of defectives and feeble-minded, the enfranchisement of women, careers and professions for women, art, literature, philanthropy, the banishment of tuberculosis, temperance, social purity—all of the phases of human life in which women are directly or indirectly concerned—and there are not many in which they are not so concerned. All of the Council delegates are not interested in all of these topics, and for five years most of them have been working along some one of these lines—working faithfully and well, but with no thought of the other branches and of the workers on them. During those conversational two weeks each worker is bound to hear much of her own favorite course and also an immense amount regarding the others to which she had so far given little heed, not knowing before that all these were a part of hers and hers was bound up in them so that nothing could ever extricate them. She goes home better balanced and broader minded after that view. She has met women who knew more than she, and learned about nations who have exceeded her nation in dealing with disease, poverty, crime, and the other ills to which nations have so long been heir, and which, if women have their way, will soon be things of a dark past.

There is no doubt, too, that not only are the interest, knowledge and sympathy of the delegates broadened, but through the medium of the press the deliberations are carried to thoughtful men and women all over the world and they are going to know more and therefore do more because of this "talking time."

It was a hopeless task to try to hear all the discussions of all the topics on the program of the Quinquennial Congress of the International Council of Women which Canada had the honor of entertaining in Toronto during the last half of June. For five days the congress was divided into nine separate sections, each section holding two sessions a day with from one to six speakers taking part in each session.

The best one could do was to choose a section in which something that might prove of interest to FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers was being discussed and settle down there for a season, though no matter where the choice fell one had the uneasy feeling that good things were being missed somewhere else.

#### THE WOMEN OF THE CONGRESS

Canada can feel honored in being chosen as the meeting place of this great body of women. Five years ago they met in Berlin, and it has been decided that five years from now they will convene in Rome, but in spite of the great historical

attractions of these Old World cities there will be many pleasant memories of the June they spent in Canada among the women who have gathered from the ends of the earth. There are delegates from Great Britain and Ireland, United States, Sweden, Hungary, France, Germany, Denmark, The Netherlands, Australasia, Italy, Austria, Norway, Belgium. The opening meeting and reception to delegates gave an excellent opportunity to see them all together. By far the majority of delegates were Anglo-Saxons, but it speaks for the general use of the English language when every delegate replied in the English tongue, sometimes a little halting over some of our puzzling constructions but always in well chosen words whose quaintness of accent was only an added charm. I wondered at the time how many of the English-speaking delegates could have borne themselves so well in Paris or Vienna if the languages of those countries had been used.

The foremost figure of course was Lady Aberdeen, wife of the Viceroy of Ireland, and herself president for two terms of the International Council of Women. Her chief interests lie along the widely differing lines of the fight against tuberculosis and the reviving of Irish industries. Canadians learned to know and feel a sense of ownership in her ever since Lord Aberdeen represented royalty at Rideau Hall from 1893 to 1898. During that time she was prime mover in the organization of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, and of the Aberdeen Association for providing literature to settlers in sparsely settled districts.

Miss Jane Addams is another woman whose work is familiar to us in Canada, though Chicago is the scene of her most energetic labors. Everybody has heard of Miss Addams and her settlement work at Hull House in one of the most crowded industrial sections of Chicago. A talk on her work was one of the most enjoyable features of the congress and the sweetness of her face, the richness yet simplicity of her voice and language were delightful attributes of the importance of her message, of which more will be written later.

The representatives from other than English speaking countries were all clever looking, charming and well dressed. Their English was delightful, so well chosen and with a surprisingly large vocabulary, and just enough foreign accent to make you pay attention so as not to miss a word. Chief of these, perhaps, in brains and heart and good looks stood Frau Marie Stritt of Germany whose English was almost perfect. She won every heart by her gracious unaffected manner, gay when gayety was in order and with a sober dignity when deep things were in question. She is the founder of the first Legal Aid Society for women in Germany. Fraulein Marie Herz is the baby of the congress delegates and is a board-school teacher in Dresden. Froken Elizabeth Gad of Denmark has kept that little but precious country well in the eyes of the delegates, for she is interested in everything to the extent of asking questions about what she did not understand. Her own special work is of sad importance in every country being the suppression of the White Slave Traffic—the universal blight. There are hundreds more of them, all worth telling about if only there were space. A very large proportion of them are trained workers and so know something of the needs and rights of working women. There are a score of teachers among them and a dozen practising physicians. There are as many editors as doctors, two ordained preachers, four agriculturists and a full-fledged lawyer. Nearly everyone of them has written a book and, strange or not, the special line of work undertaken by any one woman has led her slowly but surely to take her stand on the side of woman suffrage. It apparently is the result of going into the world's work to help other people fight their battles.

## HOPE'S

WHAT WILL YOU  
"What will you have  
God." Pay for it and

This morning I re-  
from one of our reader  
chat on the subject of  
1, 5: "Delight thyself  
LORD; and He shall  
desires of thine heart.  
way unto the LORD  
Him; and He shall bring  
Thanking the writer of  
her kind words—as I t  
friends who help on the  
by their sympathy; I  
shall do my best to c  
wishes.

It is a great thing to  
surance that God's pl  
us the desires of our  
course, we all want to  
have set our hearts  
are conditions, you  
covenant with conditi  
Those who "de  
the Lord and t  
selves and all that t  
His hand, can safely e  
their desires granted; fo  
sires he wants to satis  
possible to delight in C  
in Him, without settin  
on personal holiness a  
and opportunity of ser  
our beloved is beauti  
beauty of shining holi  
to be holy too. Bec  
God, we must love our  
love is always eager to  
What will you have?  
I desire is only to attain  
pleasure—a pleasure th  
you grasp it—why, you  
begin all over again, as  
attained, and perhaps y  
been wasted with nothi  
them. If your heart's d  
come very rich, then y  
the whole of life in pl  
and go out through the  
into the mysterious life  
a starved soul, "nake  
rags." What profit w  
to a man to have "gai  
world," if his gloriou  
the soul—be shrivel  
mean and stunted and  
your heart's desire is  
praise and admiration  
lows, in country or city  
that also will seem a v  
bition when you look  
journey from the door  
really makes less differ  
are apt to imagine who  
praised or blamed—ex  
it affects our daily l  
If praise is an encourag  
spiration to climb high  
ter, then it is a gain.  
make us rest on our o  
a serious loss. If bla  
cism crush out effort,  
ness or cool enthusias  
consequences will be di  
if it should open our  
faults and warn us to  
ourselves and more in  
will be a great advanta  
matter lies in our own  
may be a gift or a ca  
so may blame—or anyt  
comes our way, for tha  
all possess the Midas-  
can convert what we t  
ing gold—the gold of st  
tiful character. As \n  
minds us:

"All the bars at which  
That seem to prison  
Are but the doors of  
Ajar before the soul."

But if you delight in t  
if your heart's desir  
nearer to Him in unsta  
heart, while reaching  
hand to struggling co  
you, then the promise c  
all your own. God will  
ly give you your heart's  
by little, as you are ab  
but it must continue

# HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

## WHAT WILL YOU HAVE?

"What will you have?" quoth God. "Pay for it and take it."  
—Emerson.

This morning I received a letter from one of our readers asking for a chat on the subject of Psalm xxxvii., 4, 5: "Delight thyself also in the LORD; and He shall give thee the desires of thine heart. Commit thy way unto the LORD; trust also in Him; and He shall bring it to pass." Thanking the writer of the letter for her kind words—as I thank the other friends who help on the "Quiet Hour" by their sympathy and prayers—I shall do my best to carry out her wishes.

It is a great thing to have the assurance that God is pledged to give us the desires of our hearts, for, of course, we all want to get what we have set our hearts on. But there are conditions, you see—it is a covenant with conditions attached. Those who "delight" in the Lord and trust themselves and all that they have in His hand, can safely expect to have their desires granted; for they are desires he wants to satisfy. It is impossible to delight in God, and trust in Him, without setting one's heart on personal holiness and the power and opportunity of service. Because our beloved is beautiful, with the beauty of shining holiness, we want to be holy too. Because we love God, we must love our fellows, and love is always eager to serve.

What will you have? If your heart's desire is only to attain some coveted pleasure—a pleasure that perishes as you grasp it—why, you will have to begin all over again, as soon as it is attained, and perhaps years will have been wasted with nothing to show for them. If your heart's desire is to become very rich, then you may waste the whole of life in piling up wealth, and go out through the door of Death into the mysterious life beyond, with a starved soul, "naked and all in rags." What profit will it be then to a man to have "gained the whole world," if his glorious possession—the soul—he shrivelled and weak, mean and stunted and miserable? If your heart's desire is to win the praise and admiration of your fellows, in country or city or continent, that also will seem a very paltry ambition when you look back on life's journey from the door of death. It really makes less difference than we are apt to imagine whether we are praised or blamed—except so far as it affects our daily life's struggle. If praise is an encouragement and inspiration to climb higher and do better, then it is a gain. If it should make us rest on our oars, then it is a serious loss. If blame and criticism crush out effort, arouse bitterness or cool enthusiasm; then its consequences will be disastrous. But if it should open our eyes to our faults and warn us to trust less in ourselves and more in God; then it will be a great advantage. So the matter lies in our own hands. Praise may be a gift or a catastrophe, and so may blame—or anything else that comes our way, for that matter. We all possess the Midas-touch, which can convert what we touch into living gold—the gold of strong and beautiful character. As Van Dyke reminds us:

"All the bars at which we fret  
That seem to prison and control,  
Are but the doors of daring set  
Ajar before the soul."

But if you delight in the Lord, and if your heart's desire is to climb nearer to Him in unstained purity of heart, while reaching out a helping hand to struggling comrades beside you, then the promise of the text is all your own. God will most certainly give you your heart's desire, little by little, as you are able to hold it—but it must continue to be your

heart's desire. While a man wants anything with all his might, he will work steadily nearer to it. To want goodness, and the power of service, only by fits and starts, will be to slip back weakly. Steady effort in any direction means steady progress. Are you steadily pressing towards your goal? Then you must be nearer it than you were last year, and God is pressing into your hand the gift you asked him for. A man who was discouraged by repeated defeats, was once walking purposelessly along the street, ready to give up the battle altogether. He stooped to pick up a piece of crumpled paper at his feet, and read on it these words: "If you are tempted to turn back, go on, sir; go on!" He was not really beaten—people never are—he only thought himself beaten. He took courage, and, with Hope instead of Despair as his counsellor, came out the victor.

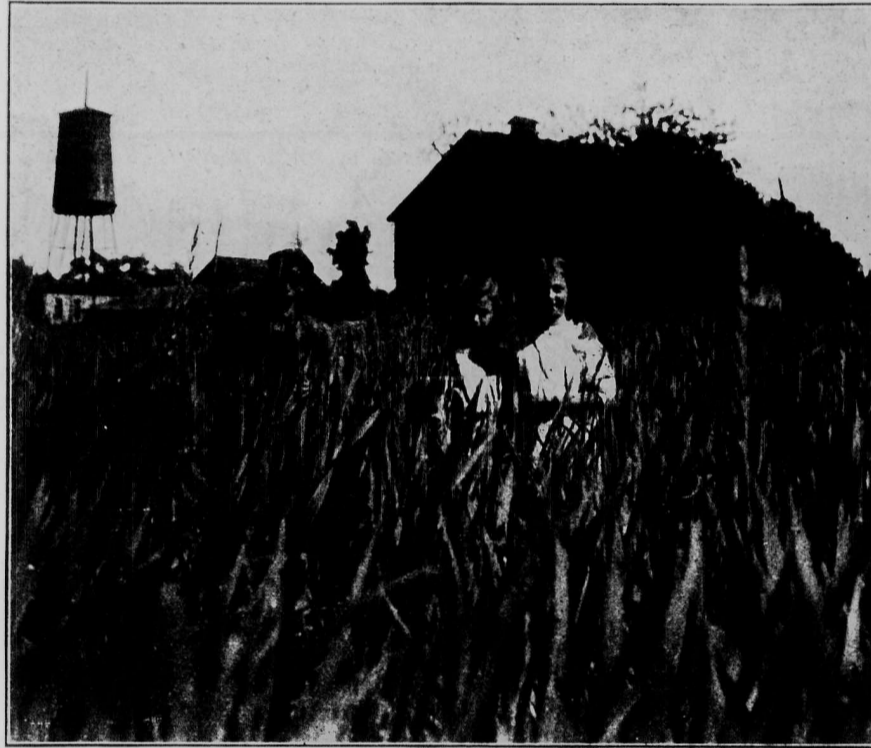
Does God often give the touch needed for the direction of His children? Does He guide His people through the wilderness as unerringly as Israel of old? Have we also the pillar of fire by night and the pillar of cloud

sire regarding it—which is that it may help all who read it to see more clearly the Vision of the King in His beauty. A daring ambition, is it not? but I will go forward like Jonathan, saying: "It may be that the LORD will work for us: for there is no restraint to the LORD to save by many or by few."

I am very sure that if we try to keep the desires of our heart's fixed on God and goodness, He will never fail to give us plain directions, so that we may set safely towards the haven where we would be.

"Ah! if our souls but poise and swing,  
Like the compass in its brazen ring,  
Ever level and even, true  
To the toil and the task we have to do,  
We shall sail securely, and safely reach  
The Fortunate Isles, on whose shining beach  
The sights we see, and the sounds we hear,  
Will be those of joy and not of fear."

We must all walk by faith and not by sight, even in everyday matters. The farmer plants his seed, trusting that God will send the sunshine and rain, and trusting also that there is life in the seed itself, which will reach



THE FLOWER GARDEN.

by day, so that we can say undoubtedly: "God told me to do this!" Why, of course, we have. Sometimes we make mistakes, but that is when we have not committed our way unto the Lord, and have been too eager in going our own road to see the way He was pointing out. May I give you a leaf out of my own experience?

Last fall I was tied to my sofa for many months, and my opportunity of service seemed to have grown narrow. Suddenly a thought came to me: "Why not write a book?" was the insistent message that seemed ringing in my ears. At first I laughed at the idea, but it came again and again, until I felt that to push it aside would be to refuse an opportunity which God had given me of delivering a message from Him. How could I ask Him to open the door for service and then turn my back on the door? He had opened wide when He shut others? I grew more uncomfortable while I debated the question, and only found life peaceful again when I made up my mind to go ahead. Some may think it very presumptuous to say that God told me to publish the book—"The Vision of His Face"—which is now ready. But, in my opinion, it would be far more presumptuous to publish a book unless God very plainly directed me. I have committed it to Him, trusting that He will fulfill my heart's de-

out and assimilate nutriment from everything within reach, and will grow thereby. He needs quite as much trust as the sower of spiritual seed. A man starts out in business and must spend large sums on his building and stock-in-trade, trusting that he will gain in proportion to his careful but generous outlay. Many years are spent in obtaining a good education—at the cost of patience, work and money—in faith that in the years to come the life will be enriched according to the way the foundation has been laid. We live through the winter in faith that the summer will come—and prove our faith by preparing for it beforehand. We spent youth in preparing to make use of the opportunities which faith promises us in the future. Don't let us allow faith—faith which has helped us to conquer in our daily fight—to tremble as we move very near to the veil which hides the new life from us. We are being educated here for greater opportunities in the future. Let us commit our education to the great Master, in sure faith that He can and will make all things work together for good, so that we may gain our heart's desire—yes, even when it seems impossible; like Abraham being fully persuaded that what He promised He is able also to perform.

DORA FARNCOMB.

# INGLE NOOK

## THE MEMORY OF A LAUGH

Dear Dame Durden,—The very first visit I make to your nook I come begging. Did you ever hear of anything in worse taste? Well if you'll let me in this time, I'll promise not to teg every time. And what I want is "A Pig Tale." It was a very humorous short story that appeared in a special edition of the Advocate, I think it was in the exhibition Number, 1904. I saved it so well that I don't know where it is and as it is a most laughable yarn, I am hoping that some of the good chatters might restore it to me. I would be so glad to have it again. To my mind, anything that produces a good wholesome laugh is to be treasured. We can't afford to lose any fun.

I'm going to try for your china, too, but please wait until our gardens are in order; we farmer's wives are so busy now.

Bright be the Nook and the faces therein.  
Sask.

Herberta.

(Can you wait for your story for a few weeks? I'm off on a hurried and unexpected trip to Toronto to hear the addresses at the International Council of women and won't have time till my return. It will be impossible to find a copy of an issue so far back except in the files, so I'll have to get it copied for you. No, we can't afford to lose any fun. Good luck to you in your venture for the china. The offer holds good till the sets are gone. Come again. D. D.)

## AN ADOPTED ONE

Dear Dame Durden,—"I want to be adopted too," said a little boy of a large family, when his little brother was adopted in a nice home, but I really think, dear Dame Durden, you have a very wise and sensible family, of ladies at least. I wish to answer to "Bertal" in regard to the seeder and cultivator. It is certainly a grand little implement worth many times its money. I would like to ask the member about the "Old Trusty" incubator. Where can it be had, and who else has tried it? With regard to women's rights to vote, I think dear members, there would not be many votes bought, as I know to be a fact where they had liquor and thereby won a great many their way. If you will notice no nation rises higher than its women. Some men are certainly unfit to vote; they know nothing more than what is told them by some politician. I am not altogether in favor of women ruling the ballot box, but I do think that the men should be sorted too. And I think that the law of the part share of the women can be greatly improved. Where we came from, women got half and nothing could be mortgaged or sold without her signature. My husband says that is the law for the west where the women have the hard frontier time.

Do any of the members try to give the chickens black tea for bad bowels, a simple remedy but a good one. Always put a little salt in drinking water, not any more than you would like yourself. Too much is injurious, but nothing is better than a little. I thank the dear one who told how to prepare peas for winter. Can anyone tell how to can green beans? But I am asking so much and not giving, that I would not be surprised to be found in the W. P. B.

Alta. Adopted.

Canned Green Beans:—One gal. beans strung and broken, 1 pint pure vinegar, 1 cup white sugar. Boil half an hour in a gallon of water, reckoning the time after the water begins to boil. Seal in glass self-sealers that have been thoroughly sterilized in boiling water, and use new rubber rings.

We are glad to adopt you into our "wise and sensible family", and

# Farmer's Advocate Fashions



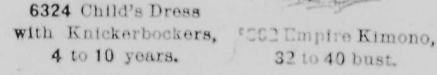
DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
6340 House Jacket.  
5945 Sectional Tucked Skirt.



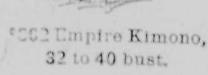
6317 Over Blouse with Short Sleeves, 32 to 40 bust.



3330 Tucked Negligee, 34 to 44 bust.



6324 Child's Dress with Knickerbockers, 4 to 10 years.



5222 Empire Kimono, 32 to 40 bust.



6335 Child's Dress, 4 to 8 years. Embroidery Pattern, 408.



6350 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.



6356 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.



6336 Lingerie Blouse, 32 to 42 bust.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
6357 Pinafore Bodice with Fitted Guimpe, 6157 Three-Piece Skirt

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient. Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

hope you will be very happy with us. D. D.)

## INTERESTED IN POULTRY

Dear Dame Durden,—May I come again to your corner? We are having a very late, backward, cold and wet spring and I am afraid Alberta will lose her reputation as "sunny" Alberta, if the weather man doesn't desist.

In regard to woman suffrage, I for one don't believe in it, as I think a married woman has her hands full without politics. I believe in woman's rights to a certain extent but not in political affairs. I think if the men folks can't run that the women can't. The man has a better chance to see into such things than a woman. I think it is nice for them to keep posted on such things to a certain extent, but not vote.

Willing to Learn wrote such a nice piece regarding guinea fowls. I am sure it was interesting. Could you tell me where I could get a pair and what the price would be? They are very scarce where I live, at least I haven't seen any for twenty years. Did any of the members ever try sprinkling hens with sulphur to kill vermin? Take a baking powder can and make small holes in the top like a salt cellar. Ten cents worth of sulphur will last a long time. Shake over the nests and sitting hens, also the eggs, and when the chicks hatch there is no sign of mites. I have used lots of insect powder but the sulphur I find is better and cheaper. I also think turkeys are so nice on a farm, to raise for pleasure and for profit. It's good healthy work to look after them, as they make it interesting for a person especially when it rains six days in the week. I do not have very good luck hatching chicks and rearing them with incubator and brooder.

I will close with a pudding recipe: Break 1 egg in a quart of hot milk, add 1/2 cup currants, cook ten minutes. Eat with sweet cream.

Alta. Cynthia Kee.

## THE WILD FLOWERS OF JULY

(By H. M. S., of Pilot Mound.)

In the short space of these articles you must not expect me to tell you about every wild flower that grows. I am choosing the commonest types because it is the flower that you are always seeing about which you want information. Doubtless you are aware that one flower prefers the prairie, another the bush districts, and while one kind grows on heavy soil, another prefers a sandy bed. It is so hereabouts. The Pilot Mound district is fortunate in having all kinds, owing, in part, to the bend of the wide valley of the Pembina River. If you could come with me this July across this valley to the Marringhurst prairie, you would find a light sandy soil bordering the valley and the north shore of Rock Lake. Here the red lamp of the prairie lily used to burn with greater radiance twenty years ago than it does now, owing to the increase of cultivation; but still it is amongst the common plants. Rarely rising more than eighteen inches above the soil, this lovely flower is single stemmed and bears three and even four fine blooms. Its bulb is found about four inches below the surface, about as deep as the bulb of the awkwardly named Zygadene, a single-stemmed flower with a loose head of creamy white flowers touched with green on the petals. This Zygadene you know quite well, because it is always picked and associated with the prairie lily. It is too bad that people will pick huge bunches of the lilies and squash them together into a shapeless, reddish mass of something. Two or three stems of these lilies, with a few sprays of Zygadene, with a little white lady's bed-straw and some plummy grasses in a vase make a fair sight. This lady's bed-straw is an abundant flower growing a foot high and looks like a small spirea with narrow, bright green leaves. Mingle the bed-straw with the blue hare-bell and you get another dainty color-effect. I will be bound the hare-

bell carries your memory back to some spot where, as a child, you rambled careless and free. It always reminds me of Greenwich Park, where it grows in abundance on the hills which surround the observatory, the source of Greenwich meridian and time. On the banks of Rock Lake you find some fine samples of wild flowers, notably Solomon's Seal, the lead plant, and the representative of the Painted Cup family, which, however, is not painted. New-comers often think that the wild spikenard is a Solomon's Seal, and the latter is a giant and the former is a dwarf, though they both belong to the lily-of-the-valley family. The Solomon's Seal grows easily to four feet in height round Rock Lake, arching most gracefully over the lower plants in the underwood. The flowers are greenish bells quite small hanging in pairs along the main stem close to the origin of the leaves, and seeding later change to a blue-black fruit. With regard to its name, let me quote Mrs. Doubleday, "From a many-jointed rootstock a single graceful curved stem arises each spring, withers after fruiting, and leaves a round scar, whose outlines suggested to the fanciful man who named the genus the seal of Israel's wise king. Thus one may know the age of a root by its seals, as one tells that of a tree by the rings in its trunk." Like the prairie lily, the Solomon's Seal may be easily naturalized in the garden if you give them shady spots and leaf mould. The lead plant is also called false Indigo, but I dislike calling a plant "false"; it is misleading. This plant is one of the pea family, but grows as a single-stemmed little bush quite like the box used for hedges and edges, and throws a purple flower suggestive of heather at a little distance, with an aromatic but not strong odour. As for the painted-cup plant, if you drive along the trail leading to Rock Lake from the east, you will be struck by the odd appearance of a bristly yellow-green herb growing amongst the grasses and about six or eight inches in height; its tubular flowers suggest the mint family by their shape and grow out of the top of a single stem, but it belongs to a different order from the mint family. Now, if you wander down to the edge of the lake, you will see on dry banks and shady spots a low, red-stemmed shrub with smooth, oval leaves and pretty pink bell-shaped flowers, not merely a plant or two, but plenty of it; this is the dog-bane. A curious fact is worth recording about the method by which insects fertilize this flower. Butterflies are the proper insects for this purpose. Let me quote Mrs. Doubleday again, "Alighting, the butterfly visitor unrolls his long tongue and inserts it where the five pink veins tell him to, for five nectar-bearing glands stand in a ring around the base of the pistil. Now, as he withdraws his slender tongue through one of the V-shaped cavities that make a circle of traps, he may count himself lucky if he escapes with no heavier toll imposed than pollen cemented to it. This pollen dust he is required to rub off against the stigma of the next flower entered. But suppose a fly calls upon this innocent-looking blossom? His short tongue, too, is guided into one of the V-shaped cavities after he has sipped; but getting wedged between the trap's horny teeth, the poor little victim is held a prisoner there until he slowly dies of starvation in the sight of plenty." You see the dog-bane depends upon the butterfly to be properly fertilized, and no other insect, and thus destroys trespassers on the butterfly's preserves.

We have a very gay flower scattered all over the Western prairies called by some the blanket flower, but well-known in European gardens as the Gaillardia. Its yellows and browns are most handsome, and we often find it in company with the cone flower, a flower like a sunflower with yellow rays surrounding a high, black cone of its composite real flowers. Do not confuse this with the deliciously-scented column flower, whose

rays are pale lemon whose center is raised like a green column reminding one of the steeple-hat worn by the column flower living on sandy banks, where it is hot. There is another I call the purple cone, wife, to whose more search my perception of names of our wild flowers in debt, declares that name. Doubtless, she the name must stand a better. You sure flower? It has purple brown, thorny composed sweetly scented, but v an unwary nose. I al it to a ballet-dancer w no head, just a body, long leg. When free the light purple rays a but they soon look rat faded. Commoner than the gay sunflowers whi our Western prairies in the trails with ave four or five feet hig near sloughs you ma effect produced by the sunflowers, but especia cone flowers with red- is one of Nature's mos' trasts. How beautiful July grasses whether slough or meadow! bravely accoutred in style with the timothy halberd men shou weapons high, the red banners aloft, and the waving plumes like the ment of dragoons. the trails in late J July the wild barley grass as some call it the light of the set silver gleams through tresses so soon to be hoary under the intensi summer sun. To see tiful effects spread bef ture with an appreciat reward which comes t love to observe and many beauties of our cannot fail to be deligh effect of purple set in ver leaves when you sight of the crimson pu a pea-like flower, one vetches. Of silvery-l the Lupins are com prairie, though the ear least common and is a plant than the later on a deep blue, pea-like flo slight individual odour Lupin, which sometimes prairie grey in patches, like scent proceeding fr ous flowers. Of thi the vetches are both kind and abundant in anyone with any idea vetches are easily rec less easily recognized leaved, small, but at which grows in dry plac a peculiar flower; this clover. Yet you woul was a clover at all b it looked like that pla known as a "ben Country. Rub its lo will be treated to quite peculiar to thi bent-like head a rin rose-purple tiny florets to tip; but there is variety of the same. I right in saying tha clover is peculiar to ou ern prairies. The even whose sweet pale yello throughout North Amer flower, is usually seen The tall variety rises when growing in she wind, but the dwarf eve scarcely rises a foot a the open prairie and sandy edges. of trails you may see the lovely tiny gaura. This littl great favorite of mine, not only very lovely, l scented. The flowers ar color, but the habit of low-lying, so that the



memory back to as a child, you and free. It at Greenwich Park, bundance on the the observatory, enwich meridian e banks of Rock fine samples of ably Solomon's s, and the repre- nted Cup family, t painted. New- that the wild mon's Seal, but and the former they both belong ey family. The s easily to four nd Rock Lake, fully over the underwood. The bells quite small long the main origin of the ater change to With regard to te Mrs. Double- ny-jointed root- ul curved stem withers after a round scar, ted to the fanci- i the genus the king. Thus one d a root by its at of a tree by nk." Like the mon's Seal may in the garden if spots and leaf nt is also called islike calling a is misleading. the pea family, -stemmed little box used for d throws a pur- of heather at a n aromatic but s for the paint- ivate along the Lake from the ck by the odd- ly yellow-green st the grasses eight inches in flowers suggest their shape and a single stem, different order . Now, if you dge of the lake, rinks and shady med shrub with nd pretty pink not merely a nty of it; this curious fact is the method by e this flower. oper insects for ne quote Mrs. Alighting, the colls his long where the five o, for five nec- and in a ring e pistil. Now, slender tongue shaped cavities traps, he may if he escapes imposed than t. This pollen rub off against t flower enter- ly calls upon lossom? His guided into one es after he has edged between the poor little er there until vation in the u see the dog- butterfly to be no other in- trespassers on s. ower scattered prairies called ver, but well- gardens as the vs and browns and we often with the cone sunflower with a high, black real flowers. with the deli- flower, whose

rays are pale lemon yellow and whose center is raised up high, more like a green column than any cone, reminding one of the old-fashioned steeple-hat worn by Welsh women. The column flower lives on dry rather sandy banks, where the sun strikes hot. There is another flower which I call the purple cone flower, but my wife, to whose more painstaking research my perception of varieties and names of our wild flowers is greatly in debt, declares that that is not its name. Doubtless, she is right, but the name must stand till we can get a better. You surely know the flower? It has purple rays and a brown, thorny composite center, very sweetly scented, but very prickly to an unwary nose. I always compare it to a ballet-dancer with one leg and no head, just a body, skirt, and one long leg. When freshly blooming, the light purple rays are very pretty, but they soon look rather cheap and faded. Commoner than all these are the gay sunflowers which grow over our Western prairies in sheets, or line the trails with avenues of bloom four or five feet high. Sometimes near sloughs you may see a lovely effect produced by the mingling of sunflowers, but especially the yellow cone flowers with red-top grass; this is one of Nature's most generous contrasts. How beautiful are the early July grasses whether you drive by slough or meadow! Like an army bravely accoutred in the old-world style with the timothy grass for the halberd men shouldering their weapons high, the red-top with its banners aloft, and the taller grasses waving plumes like those of a regiment of dragoons. And all along the trails in late June and early July the wild barley, or fox-tail grass as some call it, shimmers in the light of the setting sun with silver gleams through its purple tresses so soon to become white and hoary under the intensity of the mid-summer sun. To see all these beautiful effects spread before us by Nature with an appreciative eye is the reward which comes to those who love to observe and muse on the many beauties of our prairie. You cannot fail to be delighted with a fine effect of purple set in recumbent silver leaves when you first catch a sight of the crimson purple spikes of a pea-like flower, one of the milk vetches. Of silvery-leaved plants, the Lupins are common on the prairie, though the earlier one is the least common and is a taller, stouter plant than the later one. Both have a deep blue, pea-like flower with very slight individual odour. The later Lupin, which sometimes makes the prairie grey in patches, has a mouse-like scent proceeding from its numerous flowers. Of this pea family, the vetches are both numerous in kind and abundant in bloom, and to anyone with any idea of flowers the vetches are easily recognized. Much less easily recognized is a narrow-leaved, small, but abundant plant which grows in dry places and throws a peculiar flower; this is the prairie clover. Yet you would not think it was a clover at all but rather that it looked like that plantain, which is known as a "bent" in the Old Country. Rub its leaves and you will be treated to a pure aroma quite peculiar to this plant. On its bent-like head a ring of beautiful rose-purple tiny florets rise from base to tip; but there is also a white variety of the same. I think I am right in saying that the prairie clover is peculiar to our North-western prairies. The evening primroses, whose sweet pale yellow is common throughout North America as a wild flower, is usually seen in two sizes. The tall variety rises to four feet when growing in shelter from the wind, but the dwarf evening primrose scarcely rises a foot as it frequents the open prairie and specially likes sandy edges of trails, where also you may see the lovely bloom of the tiny gaura. This little gaura is a great favorite of mine, because it is not only very lovely, but is sweetly scented. The flowers are rose-pink in color, but the habit of the plant is low-lying, so that the gaura requires

looking for even though it is fairly common. Nor must we forget that common July flower with deep crimson flowers and knobby buds known as the blazing star, standing about eight or ten inches in height, rather taller than its relative, the shooting-star, both quite common and easily identified by their bright crimson purples. Let us, in conclusion, leave the dry spots to seek moist, damp woods and fields or marshy places. Rising like a queen amongst flowers wherever parts of the bush have been burned, or in moist, shady places the spires of the purple willow herb are as common here as in the Old Land. Sometimes a field of oats is glorified

by the presence of these lovely tall spikes of bloom three feet or more in height. Another bright pink-purple is that of the persicary, which, with the arrow head's white flower, grows at the edge of wet places along the trails in rank masses of fleshy leaves, rather like those of the dock. But if you want to see a real beauty in early July, go to a bog where the pink-lipped lady's slipper grows and sweetly scents the air. Old Country folk will hardly believe that the wild and woolly West can raise three kinds of lady's slipper, the orchid so much worn by men at evening parties.

nearly crazy. However we got it away from her and put her out side. In the middle of the night my sister heard a great noise just out side her window, she looked out and there was the cat with the live kitten. It was terrible to hear her cries. She stayed on the window for a long time, then she got down. The next morning we found the other one lying near the window — dead. Then the cat went away. Sask. (a) Prairie Flower.

**A DOZEN CHICKENS**  
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I saw my other letter in print, I thought I would write a longer one this time. I go to school and am in the part II. class. My teacher's name is Miss M. We have about fifty little chickens out now, and twelve of them are mine. There are a lot of coyotes around our place, and they take our chickens sometimes. It is getting spring now and the squirrels are coming out of their holes, and I catch some of them with a trap. Well I guess this is all for this time so I will close with a riddle. What has eyes and cannot see? Ans. A potato. Alta. (a) Bunny.

**LIKES TO GO TO SCHOOL**  
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I enjoy reading the letters very much, so I thought I would write. I go to school every day, and I am in the third reader. We have twenty-one cows, three horses and one colt. We have a dog named Carlo. I have eleven brothers and three sisters. I would like to get a button. I will close this time, wishing you every success. Fannie Callins, (13).

**AN ENGLISH LETTER**  
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father is in Canada and has sent us the "Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years and we are very much interested in it. I live in a pretty little village called Shiwenham, it is a mile from the station. The well-kept box hedges are a striking feature of the little village. There is an avenue of trees, which were planted in the Coronation year. There is a fine old church here named St. Andrews. I have a bicycle and enjoy many rides on it. All being well I shall go to Burnley and Bolton for my summer holidays. I went there about two years ago, and enjoyed myself immensely. I have asked my friend to write a letter to the Advocate. I fear my letter is getting rather long so must close, wishing your paper every success. Eng. (a) Queenie Butler.

**A JUNE GIRL**  
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father takes the "Farmer's Advocate" and likes it very much. I like to read the Western Wigwam when it comes home. I have three brothers and one sister. My sister is thirteen years old and my youngest brother is ten months old. I am in the third class, my studies are reading, arithmetic, grammar composition, history, spelling, writing, drawing and nature study. We live three and a half miles west of Carstairs. I have one and a half miles to go to school. There are twenty seven scholars going to school just now. I am eleven years old, but am going to be twelve in June. It was quite wet weather these last few weeks, I hope it will soon clear up. We have two ponies. My pony's name is Billy. I rode to school last year, but I cannot ride this year because papa is working them on the land. Alta. (a) June Rose.

**GARDENING**  
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Please excuse me for writing so soon again. It is getting warm weather now and every one is busy putting in their gardens. I planted some pansy, sweet pea and other seeds, and I am expecting them up soon. My brothers are busy planting potatoes to-day. They are going to put in cabbage and tomato plants too. We have a little



**A CUTE BROWN HARE**  
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We celebrated Empire Day at our school. All the rooms formed the Union Jack in the school grounds, and we sang patriotic songs. The Hon. Mr. Finlay, and others addressed the school and visitors, and then we saluted the flag and gave three cheers for the king. I planted some wonderberries from Lewis Child's floral park, and they are about two inches high now. I hope to have success with them. I like gardening, and have planted several kinds of flower seeds, and my pot plants are all in bloom. What has become of Fizzle Top? We have a brown hare and he is awfully cute. He knows how to open the door of his hut, and when Mamma is milking he comes and puts his paws on her knee and sniffs at the milk pail. On the 24th of May he was out on the lawn and when he heard the firecrackers he sat up on his hind legs and sniffed at the air. I will close with best wishes for the Western Wigwam. Ignoramus Alta. (a)

**JUST SEVEN**  
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a little girl seven years old, and enjoy the Western Wigwam very much. I have a sister four years old, named Katherine. We live on a farm, and I help look after the chickens and turkeys. We spent this winter in Oregon, our old home. Violet G. Alta. (a)

**NEVER IN WISCONSIN**  
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your lovely corner, the Western Wigwam. Papa has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" since New Years. I would like a pen name Cousin Dorothy. How would "Red-winged Blackbird" do? We came from the States in August to fix up the farm. It is quite a change from the city. The state we came from is Wisconsin. Have you ever been there Cousin Dorothy? My birthday is the twenty-second of the month. I will be twelve years old. I am in grade five at school. I have to walk a mile and a half to school. I suppose I will be riding or driving to school soon, because papa brought me a pony. He was down to the States lately for some horses and things. Man. (a) Red Winged Blackbird.

**LAST FIRST OF JULY**  
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I received the pretty button and am glad to have it. I saw my letter in the Western Wigwam, so I thought I would try again. We had a celebration in town last year on the first of July. I am now going to describe it.

The First of July was a bright sunny day. We all started for town in the democrat and buggy, about ten o'clock in the morning. We reached town about eleven o'clock, after having a pleasant ride. The town had got up a parade. The storekeepers and business men had wagons fixed up to show their trades. The town band was in the parade also, and they played some nice tunes. We watched the parade till it was time to have dinner. We took our lunch-baskets and ate our dinner in a cool grove near by. We rested for a while and then we went up to the fair-grounds. Here there were some good games of base ball and foot ball. We started for home about five o'clock. It was a cool evening and we reached home about six o'clock, after having an enjoyable day. Would it not be nice to have a prize for the best story we could contribute? What do the other Papooses think? Wishing the Wigwam every success, I now sign myself, Man. (a) Anemone.

**A GOOD SPELLER**  
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to your club before, but now you have a new name, I will write. I have one-half mile to go to school. We have fifteen horses, ten cows and three hundred and twenty acres of land. I wrote a letter to another paper and received my button. I see in last week's Advocate that you are going to give buttons, and I think that is helping me, but I was going to write any way. I like having pen names and also the name of your club. I am eleven years old. I would like to send a drawing if I could draw well. I like spelling matches and staved up longest in the last. Sask. (a) Kitty.

**A BEREAVED CAT**  
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Hear I come once again! I would like very much to get a button. I am going to try to tell a story about our cat. One day when my sister and I went down to the stable, we found four little kittens. Two were grey and white, and the other two were grey. Our hired man drowned two of them. When my sister went to bed, she found one poor little grey kitten in her bed. It was very wet so she picked it up and found it was one of the dead ones. The cat thought that the warm air would bring it to life. We rolled it up in paper so that the cat wouldn't find it, and had just got it out of the way when we looked around, and there was the cat with the other dead kitten. She had been hunting for the other one and was



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Bridget, who had administered the culinary affairs of the Morse household for many years, was sometimes torn between her devotion to her mistress and loyalty to the small son of the house.

"Bridget," said Mrs. Morse, in a tone of wonder, after an inspection of the storeroom, "where have those splendid red apples gone that the man brought yesterday—those four big ones?"

"Well, now, ma'am," said poor Bridget, "I couldn't rightly say; but I'm thinkin' if you was to find where my loaf o' hot gingerbread is, likely them four red apples would be in' right on top of it, an' I'm hopin' his little stummick can stand the strain."

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red calf, and four little kittens and a wee collie pup. I do so love baby animals; they are so cute.

Goose — Berry.

### FOND OF READING

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Please excuse me for writing so soon, but I thought I would like to try for a biton. We are having fine weather out here. There are a lot of wild geese

out here, but I have not succeeded in shooting one yet. Would any of the Wigs like to correspond? If they would, I would answer all letters promptly. I am very fond of reading and have just finished "The Honor of Grade II", by Sarah McClean. I would like to get some more of her books.

Prairie Cree.

## THE GOLDEN DOG

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C. Copyright L. C. PAGE Co. Incorpd.

A thrill like a stream of electricity passed through the company. Their mirth was extinguished, for none could wholly free their minds from the superstition of their age. The good Doctor sat down, and wiped his moistened eye-glasses. He would tell no more to-night, he said. He had really gone too far, making jest of earnest and earnest of jest, and begged pardon of Jumonville for complying with his humor.

The young soldier laughed merrily. "If fame, immortality, and true love are to be mine, what care I for death? It will be worth giving up life for, to have the tears of the maids and matrons of New France to lament your fate. What could the most ambitious soldier desire more?"

While this group of merry guests, half in jest, half in earnest, were trying to discover in the stars the "far-reaching concords" that moulded the life of each, Amelie led her brother away from the busy grounds near the mansion and took a quiet path that led into the great park which they entered.

They sat down upon a garden seat overlooking the great valley. None of the guests had sauntered out so far, but Amelie's heart was full; she had much to say, and wished no interruption.

"I am glad to sit in this pretty spot, Amelie," said he, at last, for he had listened in silence to the sweet, low voice of his sister as she kept on her half sad, half glad monologue, be-

cause she saw it pleased him. It brought him into a mood in which she might venture to talk of the matter that pressed sorely upon her heart.

"A little while ago, I feared I might offend you, Le Gardeur," said she, taking his hand tenderly in hers, "if I spoke all I wished, I never did offend you that I remember, brother, did I?"

"Never, my incomparable sister; you never did, and never could. Say what you will, ask me what you like, but I fear I am unworthy of your affection, sister."

"You are not unworthy; God gave you as my only brother, you will never be unworthy in my eyes. But it touches me to the quick to suspect others may think lightly of you, Le Gardeur."

He flinched, for his pride was touched, but he knew Amelie was right. "It was weakness in me," said he, "I confess it, sister. To pour wine upon my vexation in hope to cure it, is to feed a fire with oil. To throw fire into a powder magazine were wisdom compared with my folly, Amelie: I was angry at the message I got at such a time. Angelique des Meloises has no mercy upon her lovers!"

"Oh, my prophetic heart! I thought as much! It was Angelique, then sent you the letter you read at table?"

"Yes, who else could have moved me so? The time was ill-chosen, but I suspect, hating the Bourgeois

as she does, Angelique intended to call me from Pierre's fete. I shall fair, I should only love her the more for her faults, and make them my own. Were she to come to me like Herodias with the Baptist's head in a charger, I should outdo Herod in keeping my pledge to her."

Amelie uttered a low, moaning cry. "O my dear infatuated brother, it is not in nature for a De Repentigny to love irrationally like that! What maddening philtre have you drunk, to intoxicate you with a woman who uses you so imperiously? But you will not go, Le Gardeur!" added she, clinging to his arm. "You are safe so long as you are with your sister,—you will be safe no longer if you go to the Maison des Meloises to-night!"

"Go I must and shall, Amelie! I have drunk the maddening philtre,—I know that, Amelie, and would not take an antidote if I had one! The world has no antidote to cure me. I have no wish to be cured of love for Angelique, and in fact I cannot be, so let me go and receive the rod for coming to Belmont and the reward for leaving it at her summons!" He affected a tone of levity, but Amelie's ear easily detected the false ring of it.

"Dearest brother!" said she, "are you sure Angelique returns, or is capable of returning, love like yours? She is like the rest of us, weak and fickle, merely human, and not at all the divinity a man in his fancy worships when in love with a woman." It was in vain, however, for Amelie to try to persuade her brother of that.

"What care I, Amelie, so long as Angelique is not weak and fickle to me?" answered he; "she will think her tardy lover is both weak and fickle unless I put in a speedy appearance at the Maison des Meloises!" He rose up as if to depart, still holding his sister by the hand.

Amelie's tears flowed silently in the darkness. She was not willing to plant a seed of distrust in the bosom of her brother, yet she remembered bitterly and indignantly what Angelique had said of her intentions towards the Intendant. Was she using Le Gardeur as a foil to set off her attractions in the eyes of Bigot?

"Brother!" said Amelie, "I am

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### Choice Piano Bargains

Our exchange department affords nearly 40 choice bargains in slightly used and exchanged pianos. After looking over the partial list given below, many will wonder how we came to be in possession of such wonderfully good pianos which we are offering at nearly half their original cost. Our answer is simply this. The great demand for the **PIANOLA PIANO** (the piano which everyone can play) has become so great that dozens of people who have good instruments are constantly exchanging them for this wonderful self-playing piano.

This gives us a great collection of used pianos of the best makes in the Dominion, any of which are as good as the pianos in the best homes you know. You will find in this collection instruments that have been used less than a year at prices which represent but a small portion of their worth. **REMEMBER!** We guarantee every piano we sell.

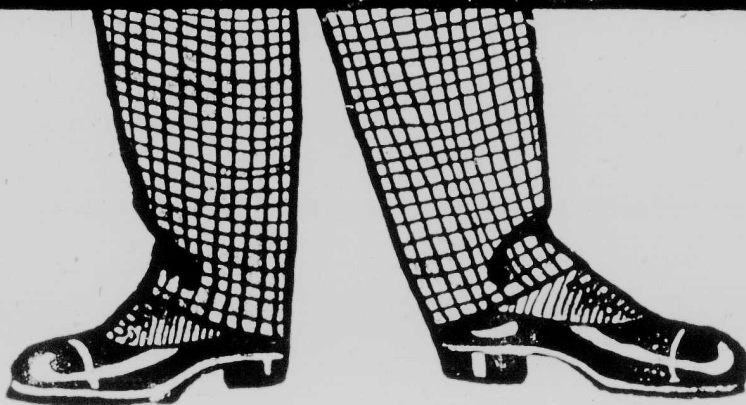
\$350 Evans Piano for .....	\$150	\$450 Williams Piano for ....	\$260
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\$400 Morris Piano for .....	\$190	\$450 Bell piano (used less than	
\$400 Morris Piano for .....	\$220	a year for) .....	\$290
\$450 Heintzman & Co. for ..	\$230	\$400 Classic Piano for .....	\$300
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If it is not convenient for you to call and make a personal selection, write for our complete mailing list which we will gladly send by return mail. You can purchase just as easy through our MAIL ORDER department as we guarantee every piano we sell, and if the instrument is not as represented we will refund your money.

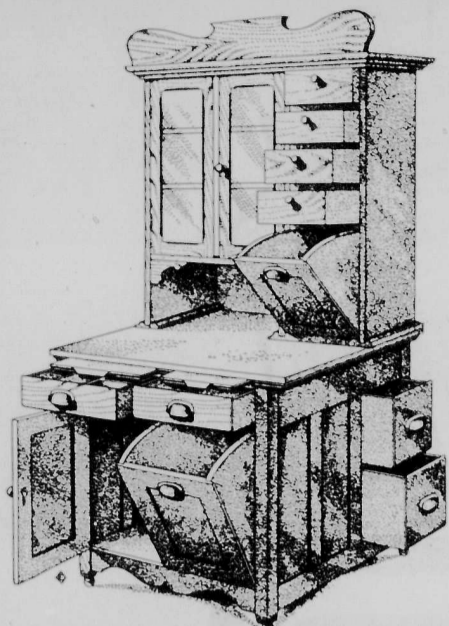
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Factory Branch: 356 Main St., Winnipeg C. J. Houlette, Mgr.



# The Eaton Kitchen Cabinet



A baking cabinet is a positive necessity in every kitchen, and the Eaton cabinet is the very best one we have seen. It is made especially for us and can be procured through no other source. It is a model of compactness, utility and saving of labor. There is no counting the number of steps it will save a busy housewife on baking day. Table shelves and cupboards all in one piece of furniture with receptacles for holding all spices, baking utensils, and baking material.

The dimensions are — 70 inches high, 27 inches deep, 40 inches wide. The upper part is fitted with sugar bin, four drawers, and enclosed glass door cupboard. The lower case has one large size flour bin, two cutlery drawers, one deep cupboard, one large sliding baking board, one sliding cutting board, as well as two large drawers at the side. Every inch of space is used to the best advantage.

This is positively the finest kitchen cabinet to be bought for anything like this price. The enormous number we buy accounts for the remarkable value we are able to offer.

EATON KITCHEN CABINET ..... \$14.60

## Our Midsummer Sale

is an event of importance in Western Canada and is looked forward to yearly by thousands of customers. Preparations are made a year ahead for every Sale, advantage being taken of manufacturers' offers to give their output at actual cost in order to keep their machinery going during the dull season. In all our buyers' trips abroad not for a single instant is the great sale lost sight of; they have always before them the necessity of maintaining the splendid reputation our sales have acquired in the past.

It is well to order early as the stock when exhausted cannot be duplicated.

THE SALE COMMENCES JULY 2 AND LASTS UNTIL AUGUST 15TH

## Have You Ordered Your Binder Twine ?

It is not wise to delay ordering Twine as the harvest will soon be upon us. No need to send any money with your order. It can be paid for on delivery.

GOLDEN MANILA—550 ft. to Lb.						
Winnipeg	Brandon	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	
9c	9c	9c	9c	9c	9c	9c
Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.
EATON STANDARD—500 ft. to Lb.						
Winnipeg	Brandon	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	
8c	8c	8c	8c	9c	9c	9c
Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.	Per Lb.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED  
WINNIPEG CANADA

a woman, and comprehend my sex better than you. I know Angelique's far-reaching ambition and crafty ways. Are you sure, not in outward persuasion but in inward conviction, that she loves you as a woman should love the man she means to marry?" Le Gardeur felt her words like a silver probe that searched his heart. With all his unbounded devotion, he knew Angelique too well not to feel a pang of distrust sometimes, as she showered her coquetries upon every side of her. It was the overabundance of her love, he said, but he thought it often fell like the dew round Gideon's fleece, refreshing all the earth about it, but leaving the fleece dry. "Amelie!" said he, "you try me hard, and tempt me too, my sister, but it is useless. Angelique may be false as Cressida to other men, she will not be false to me! She has sworn it, with her hand in mine, before the altar of Notre Dame. I would go down to perdition with her in my arms rather than be a crowned king with all the world of women to choose from and not get her."

Amelie shuddered at his vehemence, but she knew how useless was expostulation. She wisely refrained, deeming it her duty, like a good sister, to make the best of what she could not hinder. Some jasmynes overhung the seat; she plucked a handful, and gave them to him as they rose to return to the house. "Take them with you, Le Gardeur," said she, giving him the flowers, which she tied into a wreath; "they will remind Angelique that she has a powerful rival in your sister's love."

**ROSS RIFLE**  
MARK III  
Made in Canada by Canadian Workmen

Ross Mark III. is to-day  
**The Champion Military Long Range Arm of the World**

Long range records were beaten with the Ross Rifle last year at Bisley by Mr. F. W. Jones and at Ottawa the grand aggregate was won by Sergt.-Major F. Richardson who used it.

Rifle shots will not be satisfied with any other than the Ross Mark III. Write for Catalogue.

**ROSS RIFLE CO., QUEBEC, P. Q.**

Makers also of the Ross Sporting Rifles which sell at \$25.00 and upwards, comprising the great accuracy of the Ross Military Arm with shapeliness, handiness and quick action.

## BINDER TWINE "CRICKET" BRAND BEST MADE IN U. S. A.

Now offered to the progressive farmers of the Great Northwest, at lower prices than ever before. We sell annually to customers located at 19,000 postoffices in the States, and have been selling direct for nearly one quarter of a century, distributing direct from factory to farm more than double the quantity of any other concern in the world.

**YOUR NOTE LOOKS GOOD TO US.**

To protect credit buyers from exorbitant prices, charged by discriminating retailers, we will accept notes from responsible parties, payable November 1st, at only 4 per cent added to our low cash price, which we quote for this season, F.O.B. Winnipeg as follows:—  
Standard, 500 ft. "Cricket Proof" ..... 8c  
Standard Manila, 550 ft. "Cricket Proof" ..... 8 1/2c  
Manila, 600 ft. "Cricket Proof" ..... 9c

Let us book your order NOW subject to cancellation or additions according to crop conditions. We were the originators of the liberal crop damage proposition. Remember, we want your business, and will treat you right. Cash or note.  
**COOPER CORDAGE CO.** ALEXANDER and STANLEY ST. Warehouse B., WINNIPEG.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

He took them as they walked slowly back. "Would she were like you, Amelie, in all things!" said he. "I will put some of your flowers in her hair to-night for your sake, sister." "And for her own! May they be for you both an augury of good! Mind and return home, Le Gardeur, after your visit. I shall sit up to await your arrival, to congratulate you;" and, after a pause, she added, "or to console you, brother!" "Oh, no fear, sister!" replied he, cheerfully. "Angelique is true as steel to me. You shall call her my betrothed to-morrow! Good-by! And now go dance with all delight till morning." He kissed her and departed for the city, leaving her in the ball-room by the side of the Lady de Tilly.

(To be continued.)

## GOSSIP

The dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herd of Turnbull & Goedbloed, Laurier, Man., was held at Neepawa, on June 26th. Owing to heavy rains the night before and during a part of the day of the sale, life attendance was rather small. Some excellent Shorthorns were offered, but prices were a little below the usual figures. Among the purchasers were R. A. Moore, B. B. Graham, C. D. Scott, the latter buying three head. A number were withdrawn.

### ONE OF SASKATCHEWAN'S SUCCESSFUL BREEDERS

In another column of this issue Paul M. Bredt & Sons, Golden West Stock Farm, Edenwold, P. O., Balmorie Station, C. P. R. main line, are advertising a choice selection of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. The Clydesdale stud at the Golden West Farm comprises thirty individuals and is headed by the imported stallion Trojan, a grandson of Baron's Pride. This is a horse of massive proportions, one of the kind that meets the demand for increased size and weight in Clydesdales. He is to be the stud horse at Golden West Farm and Messrs. Bredt & Sons will dispose of Baron Kier, the stock horse up to this season. Baron Kier has had a very successful show record in the west, being three years in succession first in his class at the Regina Exhibition and reserve last year for championship honors. This horse has a reputation through his get aside from his show ring record and is an exceptionally good stud horse.

Of the Shorthorns it is unnecessary to say much. The herd consists of some 80 individuals. Since its establishment about five years it has won a reputation all through the west, both in the show ring and in the annual stock sales. At last year's Provincial cattle sales Messrs. Bredt & Sons had the highest priced bull in the offering, and at this year's sale in March, the three bulls, as also the champion Shorthorn male bred in Saskatchewan were from the same herd.

The stock of Golden West Farm will be exhibited at all the leading fairs this season. The Clydesdale contingent has been strengthened by purchase and importation during the past year and an unusually choice selection of Shorthorns are available for exhibition. Intending purchasers would be well advised to inspect the offerings from this farm, or better still to accept Messrs. Bredt & Sons' invitation and make a personal visit to the farm.

The Bolivian government is taking steps to bring about an improvement in the class of live stock in the Republic. To that end a special commissioner has lately toured the principal breeding establishments in Argentina, selecting a small consignment of pedigree stock wherewith to commence the good work. This consignment consists of Shropshire and Rambouillet sheep, Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs, and some sixty poultry

## Save Roof Money

Don't judge roofing by There are more than 300 genuine Ruberoid. They sound like Ruberoid. Be they look like Ruberoid. But a single summer tell For there is no rubber not a tar roofing. Not an asbestos roofing. Its wonderful properties elusive product—Ruberoid. This gum is flexible like permanently withstands the rain, the snow—which is so nearly fireproof that on a roof of Ruberoid set roofing, not to the timber

## RUBEROID

(TRADEMARK REG.)  
Ruberoid roofing was the several years. Asphalt roofings and the so-called "asbestos" roofings have been replaced. While the first put on more than seventy years ago for many more years of Ruberoid roofing is also in colors—Red, Brown, Green roofing. They do not wear out.

### Get This Free

Before deciding on any roofing get our free book, which gives tests with all kinds of roofing asphalt and ready roofings. This book is a gold mine of information. It will be sent free of charge. Write to the Department 976, The Standard of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.

## Traction Engine

Traction Engine Practice how to line up, five under load driving, etc. Catalogue furnished for student practice.

Shop Work teaches put temper chisels, make welds, repair flues, repair machinery, slay bolts, grind and set valve lecture course, but a three-month student is taught to do the dependence course if desired. Highland Park College of Eng.

## EXPERIENCE



THE DOCTOR: "A and feverish. Give man's Powder and be all right."

Steedman's Soot

## CONTAINS NO POISON

## Fits For proof write to

## Cured Mr. 134

for pamphlet giving full home treatment. 20 year testimonials in one year. Sole Proprietors—Trench

## A Woman's

Are you discouraged? a heavy financial load? physical burden? I know delicate women—I have but learned how to cure relieve your burdens. Write stop the doctor's bill. I will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to remedy (Orange Lily) with my hands to be given away. I shall be happy and you (the cost of a postage stamp confidentially. Write to MRS. F. F. CUI

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Save Roof Money

Don't judge roofing by the way it looks. There are more than 300 substitutes for the genuine Ruberoid. They have names which sound like Ruberoid. Before they are laid they look like Ruberoid.

But a single summer tells the difference. For there is no rubber in Ruberoid. It is not a tar roofing. Not an asphalt roofing. Not an asbestos roofing.

Its wonderful properties are due to our exclusive product—Ruberoid gum.

This gum is flexible like new rubber—but it permanently withstands the heat, the cold, the rain, the snow—which rubber will not do. It is so nearly fireproof that hot coals thrown on a roof of Ruberoid set fire neither to the roofing, nor to the timbers underneath.

RUBEROID

(TRADEMARK REGISTERED)

Ruberoid roofing was the first ready roofing by several years.

Asphalt roofings and the so-called "rubber" and "asbestos" roofings have come—and gone—and been replaced. While the first roofs of Ruberoid—put on more than seventeen years ago—look still good for many more years of service.

Ruberoid roofing is also made in colors. These colors—Red, Brown, Green—are a part of the roofing. They do not wear off or fade.

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Before deciding on any roofing for any purpose, get our free book, which gives the results of our tests with all kinds of roofings—shingle, tar, tile, asphalt and ready roofings.

This book is a gold mine of practical roofing information, and will be sent free to all who address Department 97G, The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Montreal, Canada.

Traction Engineering

Traction Engine Practice teaches student how to line up, fire under load, clean boilers, engine driving, etc. College furnishes four traction engines for student practice.

Shop Work teaches pupils how to forge and temper chisels, make welds, babbit bearings, set and repair flues, repair machinery, test boilers, put in stay bolts, grind and set valves, etc. Not a short lecture course, but a three-months' course, where a student is taught to do the work himself. Correspondence course if desired. Send for catalog. Highland Park College of Engineering, Des Moines, Ia.

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE



THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, restlessness and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

Steedman's Soothing Powders

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Fits Cured

For proof that Fits can be cured write to Mr. Wm. Stinson, 134 Tyndall Ave., Toronto for pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment. 20 years success—over 1000 testimonials in one year.

Sole Proprietors—Trench's Remedies Ltd. Dublin

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill. I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy (Orange Lily) which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. F. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

of various breeds. He also takes samples of agricultural machinery and implements of most modern construction, and specially-selected samples of wheat, oats, and barley, and also grasses. Larger orders for horses, sheep, and pigs have been placed for subsequent delivery. He gave as a reason for the backward state of agricultural and pastoral affairs in Bolivia, the almost insuperable difficulties of transport. Thus from the terminus of the railway at La Quiaca to Sucre (about 600 kilometres) it will require twelve carts to convey the few animals, fowls, and machinery he takes with him. Each cart will cost for hire no less than \$700 m-n; add to this railway transport to La Quiaca, and special attendants required to look after pedigree stock all the way, and some idea will be possible of the ultimate cost.

FAST AND WEST KOOTENAY

East and West Kootenay and that portion of Yale in my assessment district comprises about 30,000 square miles, equal to 19,000,000 acres. At least ninety per cent. of this vast area is mountains, some of which reach a height of 12,000 feet above sea level; the remaining ten per cent. is composed of valleys between the mountain ranges in which are numerous lakes, rivers and streams covering an area of nearly a million acres, the largest and most important being Kootenay lake, Arrow lakes, Slocan lake and Windermere lake, and the Columbia, the Kootenay, the Duncan and the Kettle river. Along the shores of the lakes, streams and rivers, lies the land that is most desirable for fruit growing and farming. The altitude of the valleys known to be most desirable for fruit farming ranges from 1400 to 2200 feet above sea level. In many of the valleys above referred to, the climate is mild, the temperature seldom dropping below zero while the water in the main Kootenay lake never freezes. In summer the days are long, bright and warm, the air clear and bracing, the nights cool and the rainfall is light, making irrigation necessary in some cases and desirable in all.

The quantity of land in these valleys that has been proven to be ideal from a climatic and soil view point for growing first class fancy fruit is comparatively small. There are many valleys large and small that are now looked upon as only suitable for mixed farming and cattle raising that may in future prove to be good fruit land, at least, many good judges of soil and climate think so.

In the mountains are immense forests of fir, cedar, pine, spruce and other merchantable timber, the extent and value of which it is impossible to estimate. There are also valuable deposits of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron and coal and the opportunities for developing water power are practically unlimited. At Bonnington Falls and Cascade city there has been developed 100,000 horse-power. There are in the district 680 miles of navigable water and plying on these waters are more than one hundred vessels, varying in size from the magnificent passenger boats of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Great Northern Railway Company to the small pleasure launches. There are 771 miles of railroads, 1438 miles of wagon roads, 2546 miles of trails and the government spends annually \$150,000 in building new wagon roads, trails and bridges and repairing old ones. There are sixty-nine sawmills with an aggregate capacity of 2,000,000 feet per day. There are 3,584 crown granted mineral claims and 3,828 mineral claims in good standing not yet crown granted. Of the 145 shipping mines in the province, 141 are in this district. During the past five years the market value of the ore shipped by mines in this district was \$67,887,872, and in all the rest of the province \$13,114,588. There are seven smelters, one zinc plant, one refinery and a large number of concentrators and samplers. The smelters have a daily capacity of 5,000 tons. There are enormous deposits of coal. It is estimated that this district could ship 10,000,000 tons of coal a year for 7,000 years and not exhaust the coal areas. The annual output at the present time is about a million tons. There 1,128 coke ovens manufac-

Protect Your Sheep

Your sheep may be clean, but what about the flock in the next field?

Or suppose a scabby flock passes your farm!

Every shed they enter—every bush and fence they touch—

becomes a source of infection.

Protect your own sheep.

A month after shearing—and again in the autumn—dip every sheep in the flock in Cooper's Dip.

It is the one infallible cure

For sale by druggists and dealers generally or direct from

WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS - - TORONTO.

for Sheep Scab, Lice, Maggot Flies and other Parasites.

Used all over the world.

Last year, enough Cooper's Dip was sold to dip two hundred and fifty million sheep.

FREE

Tell us how many sheep you have and mention this paper and we

will send you free copies of our pamphlets "Disease of Sheep" and "Sheep Scab—How To Cure It."

Cooper's Dip

BRITISH COLUMBIA EAST KOOTENAY IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

It is a well admitted fact that East Kootenay is slowly but surely becoming the Fruit garden of British Columbia. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that our fruit is second to none and yet our prices for fruit lands and terms of payment make it easy for the man with small means to get a good start on the road to wealth. Get here early before prices rise.

Write us for full information,

BEALE & ELWELL,

CRANBROOK, B. C.

The Farmer's Library

WE are in a position to give you the best books and references on Farm, Stock, Dairy, Poultry, Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, Bees, Tanning and Blacksmithing Subjects by the best authors. Write for prices.

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THE INTER-PROVINCIAL FAIR

Brandon, Man., July 19 to 23, 1909

If you take but one Holiday a year then come to Brandon Fair. Here you get in touch with all that is best in the agricultural development of Western Canada. Here you can spend a week of pure enjoyment and recreation and see many things that will be of real value to you in the future. Come yourself and bring the whole family.

Motor Competition—An excellent opportunity for every farmer of seeing best Farm Tractors in action.

Pure-Bred Stock—Greatest collection ever seen in Western Canada.

Farm Machinery—See latest Inventions and Improvements.

The Race Track—Trotting, Pacing and Running Events.

Barnes Animal Show—Valued at \$50,000.00.

The Great Midway—Largest ever seen in the West.

Fireworks—The Siege of Mafeking.

Grand Stand Attractions—Not excelled.

SPECIAL EXCURSION AND REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

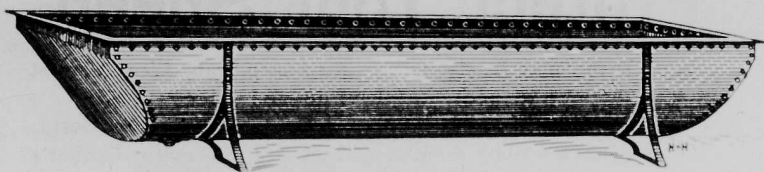
ENTRIES CLOSE JULY 10th. SEND FOR PRIZE LIST.

PETER PAYNE, President

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BRANDON, MAN.

## The Western Standard Water Trough



CAPACITY, 1 IMPERIAL BARREL. SIZE, 8 FT. X 1 1/2 FT.  
The above is a cut of our round bottom water trough made out of heavy galvanized steel and top edge being reinforced with angle iron. It has a cast iron flange in bottom for draining tank. Price \$6.50, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Money with order.

Be sure and inspect our Tanks at WINNIPEG FAIR.  
**RED RIVER METAL CO., 51-53 Aikens St., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

## WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

**FOR SALE**—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first-class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 41.

**SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS**—We have five Warrants which must be sold at once. Make us a bid for one or more. McDermid & McHardy, Nelson, B. C.

**SUBLIME SCENERY**, sunny climate—Opportunity awaits the ambitious young man with small capital in the "Treasure Island," where Nature has done everything to make life a delight. Write for beautifully illustrated booklets and ask questions about anything that interests you. Address Vancouver Island Development League, room D34, Law Chambers bldg., Victoria, B. C.

**WANTED**—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield \$15 to \$25 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

**HAVE** a Shorthorn herd for small payment. Two registered heifers of breeding age for sale. Box Six, Manitou, Man.

**FOR SALE**—A Maurer's Standard Belt Hay Press. Capacity 30 ton. In first class order. For full particulars apply to Box 188, Didsbury, Alta.

**FOR SALE**—South African Land Grants, Half-breed Script and farm lands. S. A. Scrip is good for 320 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Wire or write, G. S. Wyman & Co., 24 Aikens Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

**CHOICE PEDIGREED HOLSTEIN BULL** for sale, five months old, from good producers. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man.

**FOR SALE**—One Cockshutt Steam Gang, 7 plows, 10 plow frame, cheap, good terms. Jos. Pantel, Somerset, Man.

**EXCHANGE**—Good second hand steam threshing and ploughing outfit—near Winnipeg for good land. Box 14, Lake Wilson, Murray County, Minn., U. S. A.

**WE CAN SELL** your property, send description, Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS SUNSHINY**, mild climate, good profits for young men with small capital in business, professions, fruitgrowing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room A 34, Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

### 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.

**LOST**—From 10-25-18 W 2nd, black broncho branded on left flank "C.B." small white mark on the hind left pastern. Had halter on and two ropes around his neck. \$5.00 reward. S. Wood, Box 105, Balgonie, Sask.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

**RATES**—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

**R. P. EDWARDS**, South Salt Springs, B. C. Eggs for hatching from the following breeds: R. C. R. Island Reds, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks, at \$1.50 per setting. Stock for sale. Eggs sold after June 1st for \$1.00 per setting.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS**—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS**—\$2.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. J. E. Marples, Hartney Man.

## BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

**BANTING STOCK FARM**—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanesa, Man., Phone 85.

**HOLSTEINS**—A. S. Blackwood, De Winton, Alberta. Stock for sale.

**T. E. WALLACE**, Portage la Prairie, Man. Breeding Shorthorns of various ages for sale.

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

**WALTER JAMES & SONS**, Rosser, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. Four yearling Shorthorn bulls at rock bottom prices. Now booking orders for spring pigs.

**CLYDESDALES**—R. E. Foster, Melita, Man. Stock for Sale.

**JAS. BURNETT**, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale Horses, Stock for Sale.

**BROWNE BROS.**, Ellsboro, Assa. — Breeders of Polled Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

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

**JAMES A. COLVIN**, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

**HEREFORDS**—At half price from Marples, famous Champion Prize Herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls. Good for both milk and beef. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**SHEPHERD PONIES** and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

**McKIRDY BROS.**, Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Breeders and Importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

**W. J. TREGILLUS**, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

turing coke for the smelters in British Columbia and the United States. There are 3,172 farmers and fruit growers; 11 incorporated towns and over 199 villages; there are 68 schools and 143 teachers; 173 post offices and 12 hospitals. There are churches representing every sect of the Christian religion. There are hot springs and mineral springs, summer hotels and Swiss guides. There are mountains rugged and high enough, glaciers large enough, caves dark and deep enough to challenge the courage and ability of the most intrepid Alpine climbers in the world. There is the largest and best game preserve in the world, the lakes, rivers and streams teem with fish and all this is within easy reach of railroad stations or steam boat landings.

The assessed value of this district in 1903, exclusive of municipalities and the timber and minerals was \$9,875,924 and in 1909 it was \$23,400,044. The assessed value of municipalities in 1909 was \$9,351,5127 or a total assessed value in the district, exclusive of timber and mineral wealth of \$32,751,571.

The markets at home and in the prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are protected by a tariff wall on the south and by a 2000-mile haul to the east while the markets of England, Germany and France are assured to us by the superior quality of our apples. The phenomenal success of our exhibits in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and other places, where they were awarded the highest honors against all comers, although the industry is in its infancy in this country, shows that we must have wonderful climatic and soil advantages to enable us to defeat in open competition all other countries and districts. These facts have been recognized by many who have given the matter serious attention.

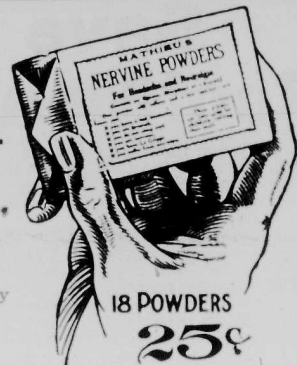
Good fruit land in localities proved to be first class from a climatic and soil point of view, under cultivation, clear of stumps and stones, carrying a perpetual water right, favorably situated, is worth and will sell for at the present time, from \$150 to \$250 per acre, according to the locality and the lay of the land. Raw or unimproved land is worth the difference in the price named and what it will cost to clear and bring it into a good state of cultivation. When the land is already to receive the trees it will cost about \$35.00 an acre to plant an acre in first class one-year-old trees, including cost of trees and about \$15.00 an acre annually for the first five years, for cultivation, pruning and spraying. At the end of five years the orchard should pay enough to pay all expenses of care and cultivation and begin to pay a profit. In the meantime you will have whatever you make out of what you grow between the rows of trees.

A well located, well selected, well cared for five-year-old apple orchard is worth \$600 an acre and a ten-year-old orchard similarly selected and cared for is worth \$1,200 an acre. The net annual average return which may reasonably be expected from such an orchard by a practical man would be about \$200 an acre or better. I know of orchards that yield as high as \$700.00 and \$800.00 an acre clear of all expenses and the yield from strawberries as high as \$800.00 an acre and in one case in this district \$1,000 an acre, but the men and the orchards were exceptionally good. I also know orchards that do not yield enough to pay expenses but in every case it was the result of either poor location, unwise selection, bad management or inexperience, or a combination of some or all of these causes.

On account of the broken nature of the country I would advise purchasers to personally inspect their property before buying. I know a number of good locations, of both improved and unimproved, that can be bought at reasonable prices and I should be pleased to give to intending settlers any information in my possession to assist them in securing a location if they would call upon me personally or write to me at Kaslo, B. C.

Written by ALEXANDER LUCAS, General Assessor, Government Office, Kaslo, B. C. for publication in a British Journal.

IN-SOMNIA



yields promptly to

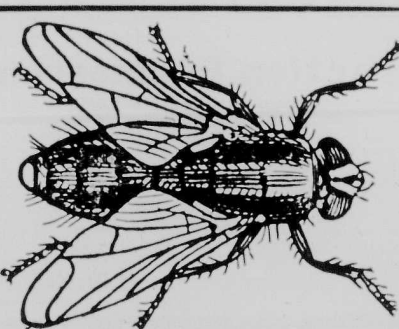
18 POWDERS 25c

Martyrs to Insomnia find Mathieu's Nervine Powders (the wonderful headache remedy) a wonderfully effective remedy.

They act quickly—much more so than any cachet or tablet which necessitate absorption through the stomach, and have absolutely no bad after effects nor do their use create a habit. Thousands of people are now enjoying comfortable nights rest thanks to MATHIEU'S NERVINE POWDERS.

18 Powders in Box 25c.—Everywhere. If your dealer does not sell them send direct to

J. Mathieu Co. Propr. Sherbrooke, P.Q. Distributors for Western Canada. FOLEY BROS., LARSON & CO. Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver



One Packet of WILSON'S FLY PADS Has actually killed a Bushel of Flies SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

No less than six thousand bushels of wheat were grown last season at Fort Vermilion, in the Peace River District, by Sheridan Lawrence, one of the early settlers in the country. The wheat was sold to the Hudson's Bay company for \$1.25 per bushel, and will be ground at their mill on the Peace River. In addition to the six thousand bushels of wheat Mr. Lawrence raised last season three thousand bushels of barley and six hundred bushels of oats. Samples of this grain were brought to the local offices of the department of immigration of the Dominion government by C. W. Speers, colonization agent, and were pronounced to be of a very high grade.

### Want to be strong?

Eat more Quaker Oats. Eat it for breakfast every day. This advice is coming from all sides as a result of recent experiments on foods to determine which are the best for strength and endurance. It has been proved that eaters of Quaker Oats and such cereals are far superior in strength and endurance to those who rely upon the usual diet of heavy, greasy foods.

When all is said and done on the cereal food question, the fact remains that for economy and for results in health and strength, Quaker Oats stands first of all. It is the most popular food in the world among the foods sold in packages. It's worth a trip to Peterborough to see these great mills.

Put up in two sizes, the regular package and the large family size, which is more convenient for those who do not live in town. The large package contains a piece of handsome china for the table.

## Warranted to Give Gomba Caustic B



### Has Imitators But No

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Remedy for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, C. Strained Tendons, Fou Puffs, and all lamenesses of Ringbone and other blemishes. Cures all skin diseases of Thrush, Diphtheria, F Bunches from Horses or C As a Human Remedy for Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. Every bottle of Caustic B Warranted to give satisfaction per bottle. Sold by druggists, chemists, and other dealers. Charges paid, with full directions for use. If you send for descriptive testimonials, etc. Address The Lawrence-Williams Co.

During one of the church congress in Lor had as his left-hand clergyman who was during desert the bald dropped his napkin and s it up. At this moment who was talking to his rig bor, felt a slight touch o He turned, and beheld pate on a level with hi "No thank you, no melo some pineapple!"

## You Can Defy SPRING FA

And nervous exhaustion, if the blood rich and red b CHASE'S NERVE

Fatigue and weakness watery and impure blood Are you going to go usual suffering and d spring this year or tal the matter of your heal up the system?

It is for you to de know that Dr. Chase's by forming new, rich comes the fatigue, the v feelings of depression a ment which come with s The nervous system i ways exhausted in the s appetite fails because which control the appet hausted, and so it is w and the working of the organs.

Dr. Chase's Nerve i greatest of spring medici is the greatest of nerve. It forms the new, red which vigor, energy and are created.

If you would restore glow to the complexion, appetite, improve digesti en the action of the hea the wasted brain and nei round out the wasted fo use Dr. Chase's Nerve i imitation is just as goo no substitute but will di

Mrs. John P. Shannon N. S., writes:—"I used of Dr. Chase's Nerve Foc of Dr. Chase's Nerve Foc proved to be a splendid t headache and a run-down tem."

Dr. Chase's Nerve F box, at all dealers, or Bates & Co., Toronto.

Founded 1866

**Warranted to Give Satisfaction.**  
**Gombault's**  
**Gaustic Balsam**



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

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

During one of the banquets of the church congress in London, a bishop had as his left-hand companion a clergyman who was completely bald. During desert the bald-headed vicar dropped his napkin and stooped to pick it up. At this moment, the bishop, who was talking to his right-hand neighbor, felt a slight touch on his left arm. He turned, and, beholding the vicar's pate on a level with his elbow, said: "No thank you, no melon. I will take some pineapple!"

## You Can Defy the SPRING FATIGUE

And nervous exhaustion, if you will make the blood rich and red by using DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

Fatigue and weakness tell of weak, watery and impure blood.

Are you going to go through the usual suffering and discomfort of spring this year or take a hand in the matter of your health and build up the system?

It is for you to decide, for you know that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, by forming new, rich blood, overcomes the fatigue, the weakness, the feelings of depression and discouragement which come with spring.

The nervous system is almost always exhausted in the spring. Your appetite fails because the nerves which control the appetite are exhausted, and so it is with digestion and the working of the other bodily organs.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the greatest of spring medicine because it is the greatest of nerve restoratives. It forms the new, red blood from which vigor, energy and nerve force are created.

If you would restore the healthful glow to the complexion, sharpen the appetite, improve digestion, strengthen the action of the heart, revitalize the wasted brain and nerve cells and round out the wasted form you must use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. No imitation is just as good. There is no substitute but will disappoint.

Mrs. John P. Shannon, Whiteside, N. S., writes:—"I used four boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and found of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and found proved to be a splendid treatment for headache and a run-down nervous system."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

### SUPPRESSED OESTRUM IN COW

Is there a treatment to cause a cow to come in season and what is it? I have a four-year-old heifer that calved about thirteen months ago and has never come around since. That was her second calf. She is still milking, and was well wintered on hay, bran and crushed oats.

C. E. S.

Ans.—There are certain drugs that are said to act as excitants to the sexual organs, but their employment is dangerous, consequently we cannot advise you to use them. When the powers of procreation are defective, instead of employing such drugs, the cause occasioning the loss of power should be sought for and removed. If it consists of general debility, as it often does, the appropriate treatment is a generous diet, and tonic medicines, such as sulphate of iron, 3 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces; powdered gentian, 5 ounces; common salt, 6 ounces. Mix well and give in tablespoonful doses, mixed with damp feed or mash, three times a day. If possible, allow the bull to run with her, or, if the bull is not permitted to run with the cows; you may tie this one in the same stall as the bull, this often has the desired effect.

### FITTING BULL FOR SHOW

I wish to prepare a pure-bred bull



APPLE-PICKING SCENE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

for exhibition in August. He is at present at pasture, having been turned out June 1st. I purpose taking him up in July and commence feeding, but like to know what to feed to obtain just the right degree of flesh for showing. Show condition, I consider, is not a mass of soft fat sometimes seen on cattle at provincial fairs.

W. E. C.

Ans.—If you intend exhibiting this bull in August and purpose taking him up in July, that means he will have only a month's fitting, which is not very long. The short time of grain feeding will make very little difference in the amount or quality of flesh unless the bull has been getting grain on pasture. A satisfactory grain may be compounded of one-half ground oats, one-quarter ground barley or wheat, and one-quarter oil cake. Give him all he will eat up clean of this mixture. For fodder, feed three times daily on fine, well-cured, bright hay. Walk him out half a mile every day, and train him to stand so he will behave in the show-ring. Wash him off once a week with soft water. If flies bother him, keep covered with a sheet. If these instructions are followed, you can bring your bull out looking fresh, and may be sure of one thing—there will be no soft fat.

LESLIE SMITH.

### INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION OF THE NOSE AND EYELIDS

An affection of horses nostrils is quite general here after harvest, claimed by

local veterinarian to be known only in this locality. Last fall I had several colts and horses affected. One old mare especially. Symptoms are a gradual inflammation of the nose and eyelids. Some cases a swelling settles under the lower jaw, breaks and discharges. Caused by the nose coming in contact with the stubble. Some claim the sap in the straw on the cut end of the stubble is poisonous. One sure remedy is to keep the horses off the grain fields but we have grass in all the grain which we want picked up. Kindly let me know through your columns if there is any preventive; if not give the best healing oil or powder to use.

W. H.

Ans.—The trouble is likely one of local origin, probably due in the first place to abrasions of the lips and mucous membrane lining the mouth and nostrils. These abrasions or lacerations become either infected by a germ, or come in contact with a weed or other form of vegetation which may possess irritating properties. However, your local veterinarian should be better able to diagnose the disease than we are, as he has the advantage of seeing the cases and knowing exactly the existing conditions.

### IMPOUNDING HORSES

Will you please tell me whether a man can put cattle or horses in pound after the Herd Law is out or hold them for damage in own field in Saskatchewan? Herd Law goes in 15th May and

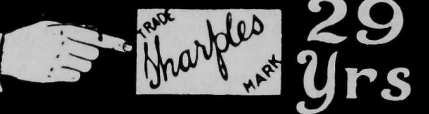
## In Plain Sight

The Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator is the **only simple separator** made. The **only** piece used inside the bowl is the tiny, instantly removable, dividing wall shown in **plain sight** on the thumb in this reproduction from an **actual photograph**. Other separator makers claim their separators are simple, but they take care **not** to show the many inside disks and other labor and repair making parts used inside their bowls.

Because of their simplicity and superior construction, Tubulars are cleaned



in one tenth the time, skim faster, skim cleaner, turn easier and wear longer than any other make. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Write for Catalog No. 186.



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.  
 Toronto, Ont. - Winnipeg, Man.

## 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.

### B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,  
 NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, SASK.

### LANDS FOR SALE

## Be Clean

Send for a copy of our treatise, "How to do Cleaning and Dyeing at Home," mailed postage free on receipt of fifty cents, an extremely small price when compared with the valuable information which the book contains.

It explains everything very clearly, and contains information hitherto held as secrets in the cleaning and dyeing profession. Address—

DYER & CLEANER CO.  
 Dept. B., Vancouver, B.C.

## Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

### Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Splints and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

### Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
 48 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

### CRACKED AND SPLIT HOOF

What should I do for a cracked hoof; old mare has both feet cracked and split.

H. C. C.



WDERS  
 5c

find Math-s (the won-ty) a won-ly.

more so than necessitate ab-ich, and have ffects nor do Thousands of comfortable EU'S NERVE

Everywhere, them send di-4-5-09

Brooke, P.Q.

Everywhere, Canada, N & CO. Vancouver



of PADS el of Flies CERS

d bushels of son at Farm ver District, of the early The wheat ay company ll be ground River. In d bushels of last season barley and s. Samples to the local mmigration it by C. W. and were high grade.

Eat it for advice is result of ds to de-or strength en proved and such ngth and y upon the oods. ne on the ct remains results in ats stands t popular the foods a trip to eat mills. ular pack-, which is ho do not kage con-na for the



**It Pays to Advertise**

To prove this assertion we have on our files letters of hundreds of satisfied advertisers and a great number of them are stockmen. A small ad. placed now may be the first step to a great business. TRY IT. Write for rate card and any advertising information you may require to

**Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg.**  
14-16 Princess Street Winnipeg, Manitoba

**10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10**

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. They are of such noted families as Broad hooks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jilt. I also have for sale four bull calves from Imp sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices as well as quality will please you. Farm, a mile from Burlington Junction station G. T. R.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



**Glencorse Yorkshires**


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

**Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.**

**A SNAP FOR A START IN PURE BRED YORKSHIRES**

A large number of young pure bred Yorkshire hogs from prize winning stock. Ready to ship any time in May. Registered for \$7.00 each. Crated F. O. B. Napinka. This offer holds good till June 1st. We also have Shorthorns for sale

A. D. McDONALD Sunnyvale Farm, Napinka, Man.



**Melrose Stock Farm**  
SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES

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

**George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.**

**HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD**

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craige and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

G. L. WATSON Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B.C.

**Shorthorn Dairy Cows \$50.00 to \$75.00**

will buy a choice one from a large part of my herd of thirty registered cows from two years old up. A number of them are accustomed to being milked and are good milkers. Two nice young bulls left. Twelve sold recently. Correspondence solicited.

J. Bousfield, MacGregor Man,

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S. Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.


Importer and Breeder of High-class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders. Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.



**ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS**

For getting from 1 to 6 mares in total from one service of stallion, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating Outfit for barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. Serving Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, etc. prepaid and guaranteed. Stallion Goods Catalog FREE. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35 Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

**Stockmen!** Let us sell your stock for you. The method is easy. Write us for rate card, send your ad. and customers will come.




To Reduce My Herd of **SHORTHORNS** I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

**JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA**

**STAR FARM SHORTHORNS**

Herd now headed by Jilt Stamford. This bull won second at Dominion fair, Calgary, and first at Brandon fair 1908. Several bulls the get of my Championship bull Allister, for sale. Improved Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. Dalmeny strain. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Pairs headed by the first and second prize Cockerels at Provincial Poultry show Regina 1909. Eggs for sale.

R. W. CASWELL, IMPORTER AND BREEDER. Phone 375, Box 13 Saskatoon, Sask. C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P.



**ABSORBINE**

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 5 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind \$1.00 bottle) For Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocels, Hydrocels, Prostatitis, Miltis pain. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN'S Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.



**J. C. POPE**  
Regina Stock Farm  
Regina, Sask.

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

**Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge**

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

**Brampton JERSEYS**  
CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

Our next shipment for the West leaves here about 1st of May. We have anything you wish in Jerseys, male or female. Orders for this shipment should be in at once.

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

**THOROUGHBREDS**

Representative of the best blood in the Stud Book. Stud headed by Kelston, 1st Prize and Sweepstake Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905. Stallion for sale at reasonable price, correspondence solicited.

**R. DALE, S. QU'APPELLE, SASK.**

Ans.—There are several devices used to keep the parts of a cracked hoof in apposition, such as nailing, wiring, clamps, and screwing on plates of brass or copper. Any of these can be done by an intelligent horse shoer. But these means are only aids to make the horse useful and keep him at work, they do not effect a cure. To bring about a complete cure in bad cases, it is necessary that a veterinary surgeon operate. The classical operation consists of the removal of a v-shaped piece of the wall of the hoof at the coronary band (the head of the hoof), then blisters are applied to stimulate the healthy growth of horn. When the blisters are washed off, a light bar shoe may be applied, the horse may now be given gentle exercise, or turned out to pasture. He should not be used for fast road work until the hoof has grown down sound. In mild cases proper and careful shoeing will bring about good results, without any surgical interference especially if the feet are well cared for while the horse is in the stable. The hoof must be kept clean and moist with water. On no account should grease of any description be used as a hoof dressing.

**NEW COMER SELLING HORSES**

Would it be lawful to sell a team of horses after being here six months? I wish to sell mine and buy a larger team. H. C.

Ans.—There is no objection to your selling the horses.

**REDEEMING HOMESTEAD**

If a man's homestead is put up for taxes and sold how long a time has he to redeem it? Could the man that bought it for taxes live on it? Would the homesteader have to get off or could he stay on the place? Would he have to pay for improvements, if any? READER, Sask.

Ans.—The purchaser would have to make application to the judge for confirmation of the sale and the original owner would have the right to redeem the land by paying the amount of taxes and costs and any other money lawfully expended by the purchaser by way of improvements together with 20 per cent. thereon. The purchaser would have no right of possession of property and he could not eject the homesteader until the tax sale had been confirmed. It may be that the land in question may have been taken over by the government for non-payment of taxes and it is possible the sale may have been confirmed. If the land is in the hands of the government write to the Deputy Municipal Commissioner at Regina, and he will be able to give you the amount required to be paid to redeem the land.

**RECURRENT ABORTIONS**

What is the trouble with my cow? She is eight years old and has had four calves. The first one she carried her time and the other three she had at eight months and they were dead. This time she is due to calve August 5th, and she has been making milk for over a week now. She is always in fine condition and is a good milch cow. She runs loose in the pasture. She makes just as much milk as if she went the nine months. E. S. P.

Ans.—In many cows there is a certain predisposition to abort from only a very trifling cause. In fact in many cases it is induced from no appreciable cause. The predisposition to abortion is not manifested by any external symptoms, but occurs suddenly without warning. An animal that has once aborted is liable to do so again in following pregnancies. We would advise, in your case, to let her miss a year. She may then carry her calf to full term.

**WEED SEEDS DIDN'T START**

I have a block of land which I fallowed last year. Was disked and harrowed, then plowed eight inches deep as soon as the growth had started, then rolled and harrowed and after that cultivated and harrowed as long as any growth was noticeable. Absolutely no weeds were allowed to get ahead of us, and at all times

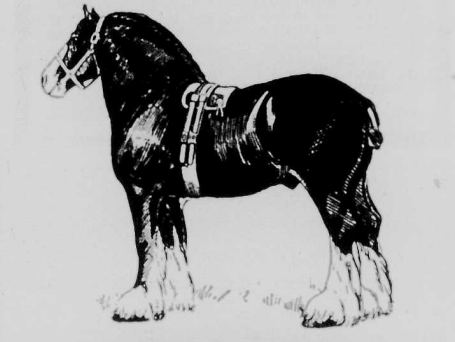
**Most Summer Drinks**

cool and refresh FOR THE MOMENT, but they depress and weaken. That's why the more you drink of them the worse you feel.

**BOVRIL**

with cold mineral water cools, refreshes and STRENGTHENS.

**INSURE**



**YOUR STALLIONS**

**JUST as you INSURE YOUR BUILDINGS**

The loss of a stallion represents a certain capital, the reimbursement of which comes in handy to replace the lost animal whether death be due to accident or disease. On payment of a small premium our Company will insure your Stallion, as well as your Horses, Mares, Colts, Fillies, Bulls, Cows, Calves, Hogs and Sheep, against death by accident or disease. Booklet sent free on demand

**GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA**  
R. Ness, Pres. J. d'Aalewyn, Sec. Dept. G., New York Life Building MONTREAL  
Something new in Live Stock Insurance

**Suffered More Than Tongue Can Tell From Liver Trouble.**

A lazy, slow or torpid liver is a terrible affliction, as its influence permeates the whole system, causing Biliousness, Heartburn, Water Brash, Langour, Coated Tongue, Sick Headache, Yellow Eyes, Sallow Complexion, etc. It holds back the bile, which is required to move the bowels, and lets it get into the blood instead, thus causing Constipation. Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to act properly upon the bowels, and will tone, renovate and purify the liver. Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes:—"I suffered for years, more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me." Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. per vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**HEADACHE**

In all cases of headache to do is to unload the brain, relieve the afflicted organs, full blood vessels of the system, re-establish the motile digestion and invigorate the body.

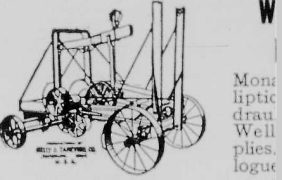
**B B B FOR THE**

will remove the cause of the headache, restore the system to health, buoyant vigor. Mrs. J. Priest, Aspdin, 'I was troubled with headache years and tried almost every remedy, but before I had was completely cured. I too much for B.B.B.' For sale at all dealers. only by The T. Milburn Toronto, Ont.

**Lump Jaw**


The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw and it remains today the most known, with years of success. Don't experiment with imitations. Use it, no matter how bad the case or what else has been tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, Fleming's Vest-It, Veterinary Advice. Most complete veterinary book to be given away. Durably bound and illustrated. Write us for Fleming Bros., 45 Church St., Toronto.

**We Are Headquarters**



**Ontario Wind Engine & Fan Co. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

At one time there were members of the House of Commons Montagu Matthew and Montagu; the former a tall man, and the latter a stout man. During a session of Parliament, having addressed the House as the former, Montagu served that it was strange to make such a mistake, a great difference between a horse chestnut and a nut horse.



**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
CURES ALL KIDNEY  
CORALS RHEUMATISM  
BRIGHT'S DISEASE  
DIABETES  
NUMBER 23 THE P



## HEADACHE.

In all cases of headache the first thing to do is to unload the bowels and thus relieve the afflicted organs or the overfull blood vessels of the brain; and at the same time to restore tone to the system, re-establish the appetite, promote digestion and invigorate the entire body.

# FOR THE BLOOD

will remove the cause of the trouble and restore the system to healthy action and buoyant vigor.

Mrs. J. Priest, Aspdin, Ont., writes:—  
"I was troubled with headache for several years and tried almost everything without results, until a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got two bottles, but before I had finished one I was completely cured. I can never say too much for B.B.B."

For sale at all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

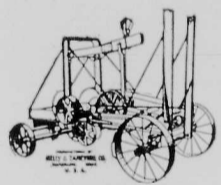
## Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

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

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

### We Are Headquarters For

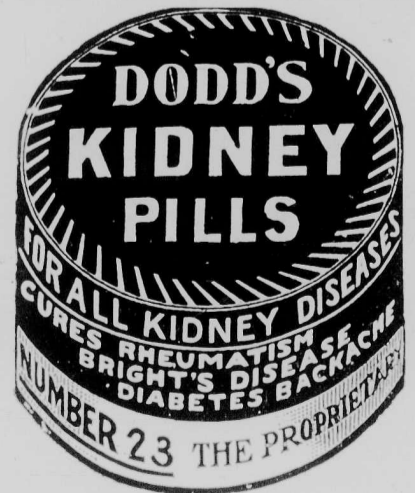


Well Drilling Machinery

Monarch, Climax, Electric Rock and Hydraulic Machines; also Well Augers and Supplies. Get our catalogues and prices.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

At one time there were two members of the House of Commons named Montagu Matthew and Matthew Montagu; the former a tall, handsome man, and the latter a little man. During a session of Parliament, the speaker, having addressed the latter as the former, Montagu Matthew, observed that it was strange he should make such a mistake, as there was as great a difference between them as between a horse chestnut and a chestnut horse.



there appeared to be plenty of moisture close to the surface. Commenced seeding on the 18th of April, the wheat was up May 15th, and ALSO THE WEEDS, mostly buckwheat, why didn't these seeds start last year, when all their companions were growing? I have only heave lever barrows which I have found are too severe to harrow the growing crop, so the weeds will have to grow this year.

Saskatchewan Reader.

Ans.—Assuming that clean seed grain was sown we must suppose that weed seeds were brought to the surface by the deep plowing which may have been pretty late in the summer. The land being rolled and harrowed, would have probably a dry surface in which weeds would not sprout, any growth appearing then, would be from seeds in the damp earth below. Through the Regina district the latter part of the season was very dry, and seeds with a tough covering had not the necessary moisture to induce germination.

### PIGS HAVE RACHITIS

I have some young pigs about four or five months old and when they walk they step down that their bodies touch the ground. I fed them whole oats. Now I feed them chop barley and oats and skim milk. What is the trouble with them?

Alta. M. K. B.

Ans.—Your pigs are suffering from rachitis, which is a constitutional disease of young animals, associated with digestive disorders, malnutrition and poor assimilation, and especially characterized by softening and distortion of the bones. The general causes are foods lacking in lime salts, overcrowding, cold damp soils, confinement, dark pens, infection and heredity. In your case we think the cause is probably of digestive origin, as you say they have been fed on whole oats. This, of itself, would produce indigestion in pigs so young, and all the train of diseases which follow indigestion. We would advise you to turn your pigs out on a fenced-in grass paddock but be sure that shelter is provided against excessive heat and storm, and feed them on one or more of the various meals. As far as possible give them a complete change of diet, milk if you have it to spare. Give them lime water to drink. If bone dust is procurable in your locality mix a handful to each pig in their feed twice a day.

### DISLOCATION OF PATELLA IN YOUNG COLT

I have a sucking colt two weeks old, strong and healthy. It became lame and I find the stifle joint is out of place. I can put the joint back but it will not stay. Is there a cure for this? What would be the best method? Would you advise destroying the animal at once and save any expense?

Sask. W. R. D.

Ans.—Yes; dislocation of the patella can be reduced and in most cases is unattended with difficulty. A sudden jerk or spasmodic action will often be all that is required to spring the patella into its place, then, by raising the leg forward so as to flex the hock, the trouble will usually be over for that time at least. But there are cases where this is not sufficient and forcible reduction is necessary. To effect this in a very young colt, grasp the leg at the fetlock, drawing it well forward. An assistant grasps the dislocated stifle bone and forcibly pushes it forward and inward, until it slips with a clucking sound into its place. The excessive stiffness of the leg now has disappeared and the colt walks sound. But the trouble is liable to recur. Then the operation will have to be repeated. In some cases, through loss of tensile power in the muscles and ligaments, the lesion may become a habitual weakness. A blister over the affected area will often be found beneficial. When the bone has been replaced, if possible, the colt should be exercised on a level floor several times a day until the patella remains in its place, then turn him out to pasture. We would certainly try to cure him and only advise his destruction in the event of the trouble being intractable.

## Dispersion Sale of About Eighty Head of Shorthorn & Hereford Cattle

From the Following Herds:

James Wilson, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail. About 35 head of his well-known herd of Shorthorns.

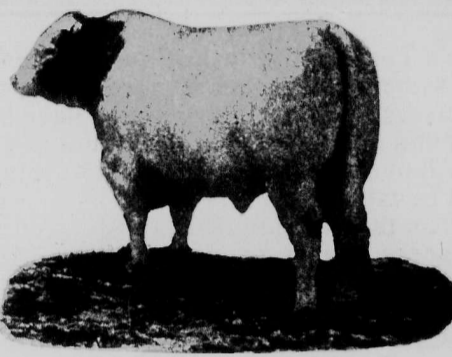
John Robinson, Eagle Ridge Farm, Innisfail. About 20 head of his well-known herd of Shorthorns.

W. Hodge, Woodville, Innisfail. About 25 head of his well-known herd of Herefords.

Keep the date open and don't miss it.

At INNISFAIL, Friday July 16, 1909, at 1 p. m. sharp

Send for a catalog. Terms: 20% cash, balance 4 months' credit on approved joint negotiable and lien notes at 8% interest. S. W. PAISLEY, Auctioneer.



ADMIRAL CHESTERFIELD

## Golden West Stock Farm

After having used Admiral Chesterfield for 4 years at the head of our herd, we now offer him for sale. He is 6 years of age, true and vigorous, and a stock getter that has proved himself. His stock this year made the highest price at the Regina Bull Sale and a bull of his get won Grand-Championship at Regina.

Our females are now in good condition and a few are for sale.

## P. M. Bredt & Sons

EDENWOLD

Via Balgonie, SASKATCHEWAN

## EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING

of Thirty Imported

## Clydesdale Fillies

Brandon, Man., on Friday, July 23rd, 1909

At the above mentioned time and place, S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, Ont., will offer for sale and sell 30 as choicely-bred Clydesdale fillies as were ever offered at unreserved public auction in Western Canada. The offering includes individuals from some of the best Clydesdale stock in Scotland, sired by such noted stallions as "Baron's Pride," "Hiawatha," "Sir Everard," and others equally as well known. The fillies are mostly two and three years old and have individuality to sustain their breeding. They are on their way West at present and may be inspected at Brandon during the Interprovincial Fair. The sale will be held on the last day of the fair, and will afford visitors to the exhibition a splendid opportunity of purchasing at their own prices from one of the most select contingent of Clydesdale females ever offered in the West.

These Fillies Remember will be Sold

CAPT. ROBSON  
Auctioneer

S. J. PROUSE, Prop.  
Ingersoll, Ont.

## Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle of choice merit. The herd is headed by the imported bull, Baron's Voucher. The females are richly bred, being direct descendants of imported stock. A number of winning Berkshire pigs off prize winning stock for sale.

C. F. LYALL

STROME, ALTA.

Glenalmond Stock Farm

## THERE'S NOT A FLAW

In a Pail or Tub made of

## EDDY'S FIBREWARE

Each one is a Solid, Hardened, Lasting Mass without a Hoop or Seam. Positively Persist in getting EDDY'S.

Always Everywhere in Canada Ask For EDDY'S MATCHES.

## WALL PLASTER


### NO MORE LIME PLASTER

Ask your dealer for the "Empire" Brands and write us for Booklet.

## MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## DON'T PHYSIC YOURSELF



It is a Tonic you want! Physicing lowers the system and makes it more susceptible to disease. The winter months have been a great strain upon your vitality and unless you put the blood in good condition all manner of evils will overtake you. PSYCHINE is the Greatest of Tonics and should be taken by every one at this season of the year. PSYCHINE assists the gastric juices and ferments in their digestion of the food, cleanses the mucous membrane of the Stomach, and has an invigorating and beneficial effect on the muscles and nerves. For Catarrh of the Stomach, Ulceration or Weak Stomach, Dyspepsia, the use of PSYCHINE is strongly advisable. PSYCHINE acting on the Stomach restores it to a healthy condition, then acts through the stomach upon all the vital organs, creates an appetite, bringing renewed vitality and strength to the entire system and enables it to throw off disease of every kind. It is the greatest health-giver known to medical science.

**PSYCHINE**  
PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN  
THE GREATEST OF TONICS FOR HEALTH AND ENERGY

Send to Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto, for a Free Sample to-day. All druggists and stores sell PSYCHINE at 50c and \$1 per bottle.

## Cures Without Drugs

### Wonderful Invention Restores Health by Nature's Method

There's no need of ruining your stomach by dopping it with drugs, trying to overcome pain or some chronic ailment. No need of doctor and drug bills, for here is a remedy that cures in Nature's way. Most of the ailments of mankind are due to the failure of breaking down of the stomach, kidneys, liver, heart or digestive organs. When one of these organs fail to work properly, something happens; pain disease or various chronic ailments result. The reason any organ breaks down or fails to work properly is because it lacks motive power—electricity. That is proven. Now to cure pain or disease you must find the cause and remove it. If it is caused by a lack of electric energy restore that force where it is needed and pain and sickness will disappear. That's my method. That's nature's method. Electricity builds up, supplies strength—nourishment to the body. Drugs destroy, tear down, because they contain poison instead of nourishment. Of course, they can force an organ to act, but that organ is weaker after the effect of the drug has passed off. Drugs stop pain temporarily by stupefying the nerves, but the pain comes back and you have to take the drug again. Every dose weakens the nerves. My belt pumps a stream of electric life into every nerve and tissue of the body, building up vitality and strength and removing the causes of disease. It does not shock or blister. The only sensation is a soothing glow. Electro-vigor has proven a great success. It has cured people all over the Dominion whom drugs had failed to benefit.

Dear Sir,—I now write you and do what I should have done before. I never found anything to do as much good before as your Belt did for me, and I think there is nothing can do better. I have gained ten pounds in two months, and I think every man should have one of your belts. I give your belt the very best of praise for the good it has done me, and I will recommend it wherever and whenever I can.

Jas. H. Ferguson,  
Box 84, Neepawa, Man.

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

**PAY WHEN CURED  
THIS IS FREE**

Cut out this coupon and bring or mail it to me. I'll give you a beautiful 80-page book, which tells all about my treatment. This book is illustrated with pictures of fully developed men and women, showing how electricity is applied, and explains many things you want to know. I'll send this book, closely sealed and prepaid, free, if you will mail me this coupon. Free test of my belt if you call. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.


Put your name on this coupon and send to

**DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN**  
214 James St., Montreal, Can.

Send me your Free Book, closely sealed and oblige.

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## TRADE NOTES

### COLLEGE PIANOS AT LOW PRICES

One of the most enterprising piano houses in Western Canada is advertising a sale of pianos of unusual interest. During the past season they have supplied one of the large colleges and as this institution has closed for the holidays, they have taken the instruments back into stock and put them through their re-finishing and cleaning department, and are offering them at greatly reduced prices. The person who knows with what painstaking care the artist selects his piano and the way in which he uses it afterwards will appreciate the opportunity offered in this sale. The piano used by the great pianist, — Sokoloff, — and also the piano from the studio of Levhinné, are among the lot, and these are two famous artists who were imported from Europe last season. It is a well known fact that a season's use, where the piano has the proper care, will improve, rather than injure it, and certainly to look over this stock, it would be difficult for even a trained piano man to pick out those that have been in the college from the new stock. Most of the instruments are the NEW SCALE WILLIAMS which are so famous for their tonal qualities, and as the prices of these instruments are rigidly maintained by the different agencies, it is a rare opportunity to be able to secure one at such a liberal reduction. This announcement will be especially interesting to those who intend visiting Winnipeg during the exhibition, as the stock will all be ready and on the floor for the first buyers to choose from by the opening of the fair. We are informed that even at the exceptional prices offered, gradual payments can be arranged where satisfactory references are furnished. This company is not making an exhibit at the fair, this year, but they have a special shipment of exhibition pianos and will make an unusually fine display at their ware rooms, where all visitors will be made welcome, the merely curious as well as the intending buyers. Daily recitals will be given on the NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PLAYER piano. In addition, there will be a continuous recital of the latest records of Victor and Edison. This enterprising firm is CROSS, GOULDING & SKINNER, located at 323 Portage Ave., six doors below Hargrave.

## Genasco Ready Roofing

Saves money and trouble. Made of lasting Trinidad Lake Asphalt. Fully guaranteed. Look for the trademark. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

**THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY**  
Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.  
PHILADELPHIA  
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CRANE Co., Vancouver, B. C.

## WHEELER & CARLE ENGINEERS BRAZERS MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

### CAST IRON BRAZING

Plant in Western Canada and make a specialty of this class of work.

153 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.

**RECIPE BOOK FREE**

Edmanson, Bates & Co., of Toronto, have recently published a paper-covered edition of Dr. Chase's Recipes. In its various departments on medicine, ladies toilet preparations, miscellaneous receipts and veterinary information, you will find prescriptions and recipes of almost inestimable value. There is altogether about 1,000 recipes and prescriptions, and these are such as are almost sure to be needed at one time or another in most homes. The first section of the book is devoted to the symptoms and treatment of disease. Then follows a department devoted to beauty culture, which is, of course, of especial interest to women, containing as it does scores of formulae for exquisite toilet preparations. Under miscellaneous ready recipes are found many useful household recipes. The latter part of the book is taken up with a veterinary department, which, on account of the valuable prescriptions which it contains for curbs and spavins, may prove itself worth hundreds of dollars to horsemen and farmers.

\* \* \*

Mr.—It was Michelet, I believe, who observed that "woman is the salt of a man's life."

Miss Keen—Quite true. Young men aren't half so fresh after they get married.

## For Women's Needs

Every woman should fortify herself against those weaknesses and derangements which are usually present at times when Nature makes extra demands upon the system. For women's special ailments there is no known remedy so safe and reliable as

## Beecham's Pills

These pills possess corrective and tonic properties which have a marked effect upon the general health and promptly relieve nervousness, sick headache, depression, backache, weakness and other unpleasant symptoms. Beecham's Pills establish healthy conditions and furnish

## Help at the Right Time

Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

## WHEELER & CARLE ENGINEERS BRAZERS MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

### CAST IRON BRAZING

Plant in Western Canada and make a specialty of this class of work.

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I. Wayne Daly, K.C. Roland W. McClure  
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## Daly, Crichton & McClure

Barristers and Solicitors  
Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING  
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

## FIT'S CURED Trial Free

Falling Sickness, Epilepsy St. Vitus Dance, Nervous Troubles, etc., positively cured by LIEBIG'S FIT CURE. Free trial bottle sent on application. Write Liebig Co., Phoebe St., Toronto.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE

## WIT AND

Sir Henry Johnsto explorer, praised in innumerable and su golf courses.

"I never saw an said he, "and I have find. You permit to to promenade your l they were public park annoying and also ver

"These promenaders tremely ignorant of here in Washington, l player overheard two versing.

"What," said a promenade, "is that club shouting "Fore

"Her companion, lady, answered:

"I suppose that is times he has missed doesn't he seem an too?"

\* \* \*

"Father, I wish I laughed at my correct English class to-day! High-school girl ree Youth's Companion. looked up from his eve asked what the senter

"Well, Miss West ga sentence to correct, a 'I went to the tonsoi get a hair cut.'

"And how did you asked the father.

"Why, I corrected it you could correct it, Miss West just doub when she read it, and it aloud, and every o shouted. They didn't my sentence, but I di

"But what did you

"Why, father, what write? I wrote, ' consorial parlors to g cut,' of course!"

\* \* \*

Another of Egan's d with Curran. Egan, as was a stout, bulky ma ing to the ground he c Curran had an unfair him, for whilst he hi big as a turfstack, ( thin as a blade of gras

"Oh, Mr. Egan," sa have no desire for might be considered u size be chalked out up and any hits outside not count."

\* \* \*

There are some t world for which not e profound rural philo count to his own satis

"I never saw an and slowly before in all my an exasperated travel carrier's cart, behind w of a rapidly rising stor ing blacker every mom the horse go any faste an excellent one fift when I used to spend here."

"That's the curios it," said the driver, g his steed and then a passenger in a mild way. "This hoss is i identical hoss that I dr mer. I don't know w the matter with him! have lost his animatio

\* \* \*

A man had been invit ly to make an automot was not fully prepared roads were very dus travelling several mile came to a village, w thought he might be abl something to protect hi

The automobile halte general store of the v man alighted and accos clerk.

"I want to get a line said.

"I am sorry," return easily, "we are just dusters. But I can le nice feather duster."

Women's

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In Boxes 25 cents.

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Roofing

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& CARLE

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it on application.  
ebe St., Toronto.

VERTISEMENTS  
IE ADVOCATE

WIT AND HUMOR

Sir Henry Johnston, the African explorer, praised in Washington the innumerable and superb American golf courses.

"I never saw anything like it," said he, "and I have but one fault to find. You permit too many persons to promenade your links as though they were public parks. This is very annoying and also very dangerous."

"These promenaders are often extremely ignorant of golf. It was here in Washington, I believe, that a player overheard two of them conversing.

"What," said a young lady promenader, "is that man with the club shouting 'Fore' for?"

"Her companion, another young lady, answered:

"I suppose that is the number of times he has missed the ball. And doesn't he seem annoyed about it, too?"

"Father, I wish I knew why they laughed at my corrected sentence in English class to-day!" exclaimed a High-school girl recently, says the Youth's Companion. Her father looked up from his evening paper and asked what the sentence was.

"Well, Miss West gave us each a sentence to correct, and mine was, 'I went to the tonsorial parlors to get a hair cut.'"

"And how did you correct it?" asked the father.

"Why, I corrected it the only way you could correct it, of course, and Miss West just doubled up laughing when she read it, and then she read it aloud, and every one in the class shouted. They didn't know it was my sentence, but I did."

"But what did you write?" "Why, father, what would anyone write? I wrote, 'I went to the tonsorial parlors to get my tonsils cut,' of course!"

Another of Egan's duels was fought with Curran. Egan, as already said, was a stout, bulky man, and on coming to the ground he complained that Curran had an unfair advantage over him, for whilst he himself was as big as a turfstack, Curran was as thin as a blade of grass.

"Oh, Mr. Egan," said Curran, "I have no desire for anything that might be considered unfair. Let my size be chalked out upon your body, and any hits outside the line shall not count."

There are some things in this world for which not even the most profound rural philosopher can account to his own satisfaction.

"I never saw an animal move so slowly before in all my life!" cried an exasperated traveller in an Essex carrier's cart, behind which the clouds of a rapidly rising storm were growing blacker every moment. "Can't the horse go any faster? You had an excellent one fifteen years ago when I used to spend the summer here."

"That's the curious thing about it," said the driver, gazing first at his steed and then at the uneasy passenger in a mildly speculative way. "This hoss is the very same identical hoss that I drove that summer. I don't know what on earth's the matter with him! He seems to have lost his animation."

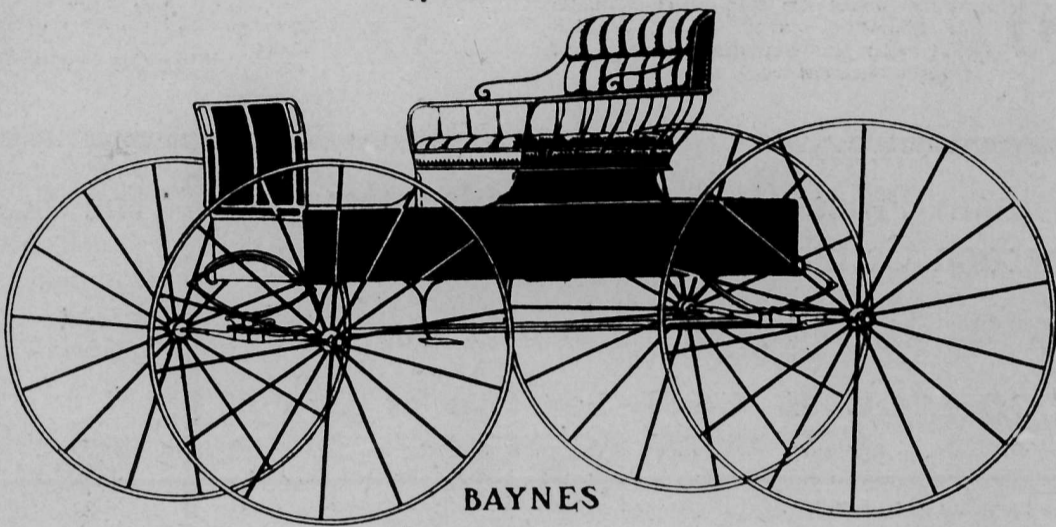
A man had been invited unexpectedly to make an automobile trip, and was not fully prepared for it. The roads were very dusty, and after travelling several miles, the party came to a village, where the man thought he might be able to purchase something to protect his clothing.

The automobile halted before the general store of the village. The man alighted and accosted the single clerk.

"I want to get a linen duster," he said.

"I am sorry," returned the clerk, easily, "we are just out of linen dusters. But I can let you have a nice feather duster."

BAYNES  
BUGGIES



No. 530  
New York Road Wagon

BAYNES

The Baynes Carriage Co., Ltd.  
Hamilton, Ont.

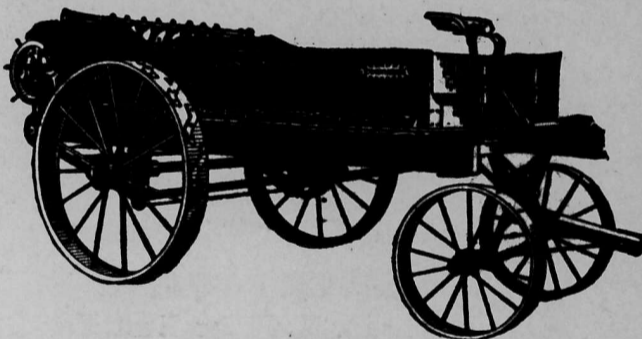
The Road Wagon par excellence, and at a very moderate price.

The stick seat is a beautiful design, and where parties want a light-looking, yet substantial runabout, that will stand hard knocks, this is a good job to buy.

Fitted with our Long-distance Axles and Quick-shifting Couplers.

If your dealer doesn't handle our goods, write us direct.

Why buy  
another  
farm?



Are you thinking of buying another farm in order to extend your operations and produce larger crops? You will find it better in almost every way to build a new farm on top of the one you now have. Do not seek to farm more acres but make your land produce more bushels.

If the farm you now have produces—say 35 bushels of oats per acre, instead of buying more land to get an additional 35-bushel yield, why not make the farm you have produce 70 bushels per acre? You can do it.

Buy an I.H.C. Manure Spreader

It is the machine which enables you to take the manure produced on the farm and in a few years fully double the productive power of your land.

It does this by placing the manure on the soil in the most available condition to support plant life.

It also makes the manure go further than can be done in any other way.

I. H. C. manure spreaders are made in two styles: Corn King and Cloverleaf.

The Corn King is of the return apron type. The steel roller equipment of the apron on this machine reduces friction to the minimum, even with the heaviest loads. This machine will be supplied with either a ratchet feed or a double pawl worm feed for the apron. Either of these feeds can be regulated to bring the desired amount of manure to the beater. The beater is equipped with long, square steel teeth with chisel points. It is driven by means of a chain from a large sprocket on the rear axle. A vibrating rake is used on this machine to level the load as it comes to the beater. The Corn King spreader has steel wheels of the most serviceable construction and a frame made of thor-

oughly air-dried wood stock and put together in a very durable manner. There are three sizes of this machine: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large.

The Cloverleaf is of the endless apron type. It is also supplied with two feeds for the apron—ratchet or double pawl worm feed. The beater on this machine is constructed the same as the beater on the Corn King. This spreader also has a vibrating rake to level the load as it comes to the beater, has steel wheels and a well made main frame. This spreader is made in three sizes: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large. It is very attractive, being well painted and symmetrically designed.

Many Excellent Features

It is impossible to describe all of the features of the above machines in this small space. However, we have catalogs which illustrate and describe in detail the many excellent features of these machines. These catalogs are well worth procuring, not only because they describe the spreaders, but because they contain information on soil fertility.

Points that are well to bear in mind in connection with these spreaders are that you can top-dress your fields and grow large crops of clover to turn under and enrich the soil, so that you may grow still larger crops and add to the soil's fertility. They double the value of the manure, save much time and labor and greatly increase the value of your land by increasing the soil's fertility.

Any one of these machines will pay for itself in from one to two years, depending upon the amount of work you have for it to do.

Call on the International local agent and see about owning one of these manure spreaders. He will supply you with catalog and full information, or write direct to nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.  
International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.  
(Incorporated)

If you farm for profit, you need one of my scales.



MANSON CAMPBELL

I will make the price right and the terms easy.

ONLY my scales are sold direct from the one Canadian maker who has made good with the Canadian farmer on a straight business basis.

You can't farm right without a scale; and you can't find a scale that is equal to those I make. Manson Campbell, President

**EVERY Chatham Pitless Scale is sold with a Government Inspection Certificate that warrants its accuracy.**

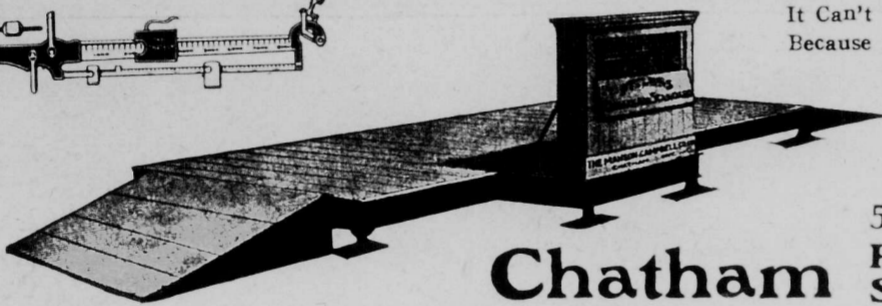
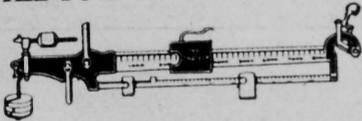
There is no extra charge for this warranty, signed by a resident Government Inspector, who tests every scale we make before it leaves the factory.

**This Scale is COMPLETE Can't Get Out of Order**

Any other scale comes to you as a few parts with a huge blue print, showing how you can build the rest of it; and you have to build it, too, before you do any weighing. This Chatham Pitless Scale is absolutely complete, built of heavy steel, staunchly bolted together, easily erected ready for use in a few hours. Read Mr. MacLean's letter below. It stands solidly on its broad steel feet, clear above ground, needing no fixed foundation. Move it readily anywhere. You cannot do that with a pit scale.

No check rods, no frail parts to get out of order. Compound beam, finely finished, fully tested, shows full tare on lower section—easily read, no chance of error. Poise on top beam runs on roller bearings; notches lock the beam by a touch at each 200 lbs. Odd weights shown by small poise on lower beam. Weighs with absolute, warranted accuracy up to FIVE FULL TONS—ten thousand pounds. Nothing about it to go wrong—built so well, tested so carefully.

**THE FULL CAPACITY COMPOUND BEAM**



It Can't Wear Out Because It's Steel

**Chatham 5-Ton Pitless Scale**

Mr. W. F. MacLean, M. P. for East York, Says This About The Scale :

DONLANDS FARM, ONT., July 2nd, 1908.  
"Some days ago the Chatham 5-Ton Pitless Scale ordered from you came to hand. The farm foreman and another man went to work at it in the morning, and in the afternoon they had it all set up and were weighing on it before supper. The directions were so explicit, and the parts so simple that they had no trouble in putting the scale together and verifying the weighing capacity. As well as being useful for weighing hay and straw and things of that kind, it is very useful for weighing cattle and other live stock. One good way of selling horses is to be able to give their exact weight; and the way to get most for cattle and hogs is to know their weight before leaving the farm. Your scales are admirably adapted for every kind of work on the farm."  
W. F. MACLEAN.

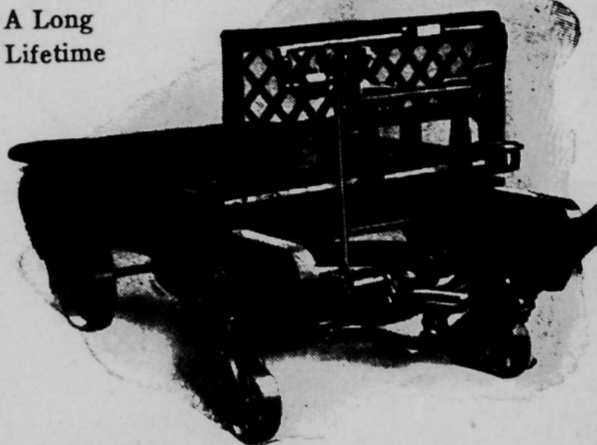
**Big Enough For Any Scale Use. Your Farm Needs Such a Scale.**

The Chatham's Platform is 8 x 14 feet—ample room for big load of hay, six fat steers, twelve hogs, etc. Platform can't sag, won't wobble, won't get sprung. Whole outfit built so it will last a lifetime and be good every minute. Sold for a fair price, on easy terms, and fully warranted in every way.

You ought to weigh all you buy, all you sell; ought to weigh your stock regularly; ought to keep track of your farm's yield—be a BUSINESS farmer. This scale makes it easy to do all this, and thus save its cost to you over and over—because you can't cheat yourself, nor can you be cheated with this on your farm.

**The Scale Every Farm Needs**  
Weighs Up To 2000 Lbs. Accurately.

Will Last  
A Long  
Lifetime



**Chatham Portable Barn Scale**

is the handiest truck scale built—compact, easily moved, readily turned short (front wheels and pole are swivelled.) Certified by attached Government Inspection Certificate to be absolutely accurate and well-made. Will weigh up to 2,000 lbs. with positive certainty. Warranted in every way. Priced low enough to suit you. Terms to suit you, too, if you wish credit.

**THE SAFEST SCALE TO BUY**

No other scale is so fully worth your money. The Chatham levers are solid casting, extra staunch, can't spring a bit, strong enough to carry TWO tons. Main frame all one-piece solid casting. Bearings self-aligning, whole pivot rests on bearing loop—so scale must weigh right even if not standing level. Chatham drop-lever principle spares weighing parts the jar of loads, thus bearings stay sharp fifty years or more. Send for description, prices, etc.

You Can Afford This Scale



**The CHATHAM Portable Platform Scale**

Very handy on any farm, specially so on dairy farm. Weighs accurately to 1,000 lbs. Has Double Brass Beam—no extra charge for this. Strongly built, finely finished. Government inspection warrant attached to each scale. Freight prepaid.

Lowest Priced 1,000 Lb. Scale in the World

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Vol. XLV



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