

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JUNE 22, 1910

No. 926



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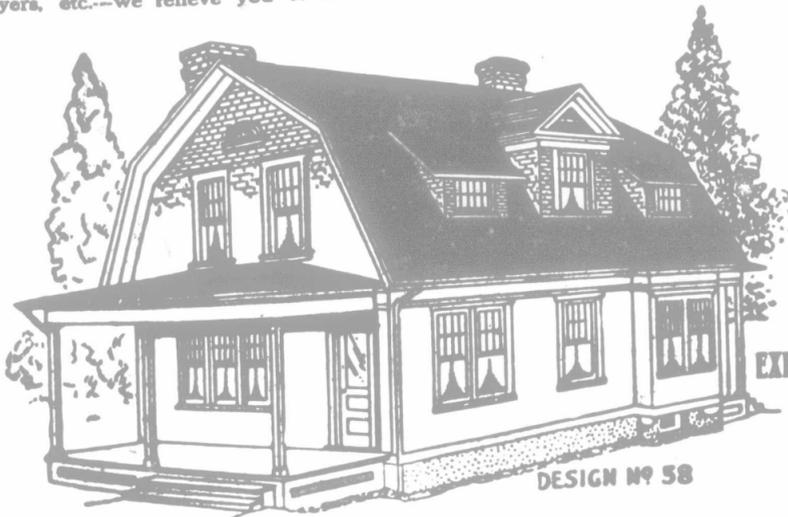
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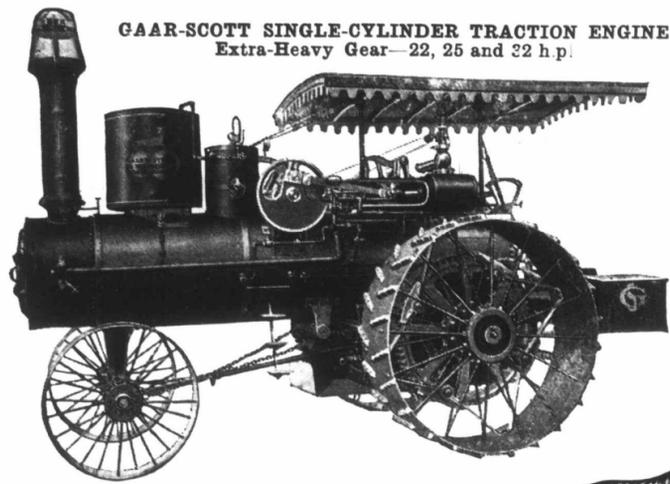
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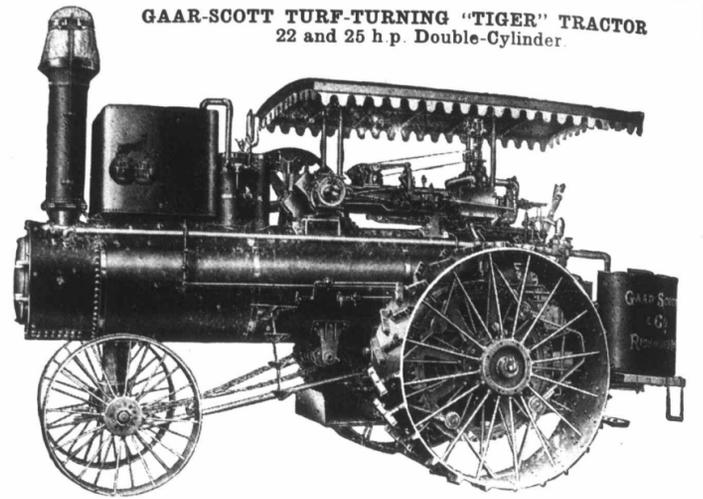
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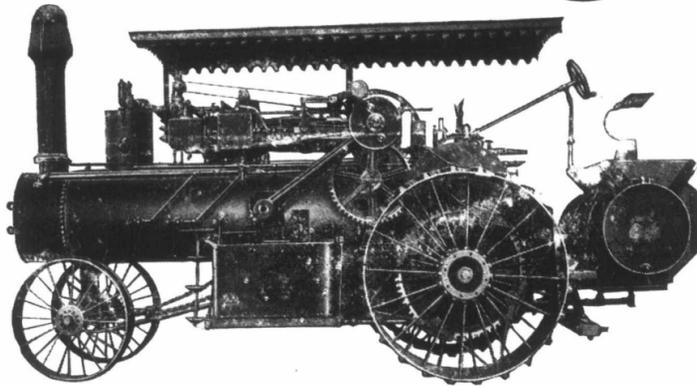


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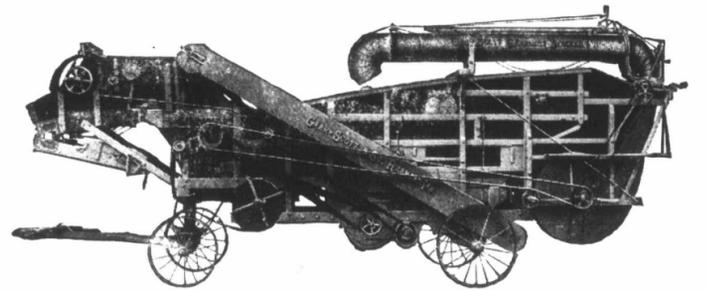


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When you come in to the fair don't fail to see our big stock of machinery at our warehouse.

MISCELLANEOUS

A Baltimore man who frequently visits a scientific friend in Cantonsville, once found him in his laboratory studying a dark brown substance spread out on a sheet of paper.

"I say, Brown," said the scientific person when greetings had been duly exchanged, "would you mind letting me place a bit of this on your tongue? My taste has become sadly vitiated by trying all sorts of things."

"Certainly," responded the accommodating friend and he promptly opened his mouth.

The professor took some of the substance under analysis and put it on his friend's tongue, whereupon the Baltimore man worked it around in his mouth for fully a minute, tasting it as though he might have sampled a choice confection.

"Note any effect?" asked the professor.

"No especial effect."

"It doesn't paralyze or prick your tongue?"

"Not that I can detect."

"I didn't think it would. There are all kinds of it then. How does it taste?"

"A very bitter."

"Very bitter?" Then, after a pause, "All right, that will do."

"But that's not the matter," said the professor, "the matter is, how does it taste?"

"Very bitter," said the Baltimore man, "but I don't think it's anything to be afraid of. I've tasted a lot of things, and I don't think I've ever tasted anything so bitter."

"You were greatly mistaken," said he at the earliest moment when they were alone. "The brilliant talker was not the man; the silent one is my neighbor. The talker is the famous Montmorency, the novelist."

A DISTINGUISHED "MANIAC"

During one of his visits to Paris the naturalist Humboldt expressed to Dr. Blanche, the celebrated authority in matters concerning insanity, a desire to meet one of his patients. The amiable doctor assured Humboldt that nothing was easier and invited the scientist to dine with him the next day.

So on the morrow Humboldt found himself seated at the dinner table of the famous alienist in company with two guests to whom he had not been introduced. One of these was dressed in black, with a white cravat and gold-rimmed spectacles. He had a smooth face, a very bad head, and sat with great gravity through the entire dinner. He was a gentleman of undoubted manners but exceedingly taciturn. He bowed, ate and said not a word.

The other guest, on the contrary, wore a great shock of hair brushed wildly, his shabby blue coat was buttoned askew, his collar was rumpled, and the ends of his cravat floated over his shoulders. He helped himself, ate and talked at the same time. Story after story did this incoherent person tell. He mixed the past with the present, flew from Swedenborg to Fourier, from Cleopatra to Jenny Lind, from Archimedes to Lamartine, and talked politics and literature in the same breath. At dessert Humboldt managed to say, quietly, to his host, glancing at the fantastic personage, who was still talking, "I am very much obliged to you, our meal amuses me immensely." The doctor looked startled.

"You were greatly mistaken," said he at the earliest moment when they were alone. "The brilliant talker was not the man; the silent one is my neighbor. The talker is the famous Montmorency, the novelist."

THE TOUR OF A SMILE

My papa smiled this morning when
He came down stairs you see,
At mamma; and when he smiled then
She turned and smiled at me;
And when she smiled at me; I went
And smiled at Mary Ann,
Out in the kitchen and she lent
It to the hired man.

So then he smiled at some one, who
He saw, when going by;
Who smiled and ere he knew
Had twinkles in his eye;
So he went to his office then
And smiled right at his clerk,
Who put some more ink on his pen
And smiled back from his work.

So when his clerk went home he smiled
Right at his wife, and she
Smiled over at their little child
As happy as could be;
And then their little child, she took
The smile to school, and when
She smiled at teacher from her book,
Teacher smiled back again.

And then the teacher passed on one
To little James McBride,
Who couldn't get his lessons done,
No matter how he tried;
And James took it home and told
How teacher smiled at him
When he was tired and didn't scold,
But said "Don't worry Jim!"

And when I happened to be there
That very night to play,
His mother had a smile to spare
Which came across my way;
And then I took it after while
Back home, and mamma said:
"Here is that very self-same smile
Come back with us to bed!"

It isn't raining rain to me
It's raining daffodils,
In every dimpling drop, I see
Wild flowers on the hills
A cloud of grey engulfs the day
And overwhelms the town;
It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining roses down.

It isn't raining rain to me
But fields of cloverbloom
Where any buccaneering bee
May find his board and room.
A health, then to the happy
A fig for him who frets,
It isn't raining rain to me
It's raining violets. —Selected.

The uniformed guide at a provincial art gallery deeply impressed a party of excursionists by the ease with which he recited off the names of the bronze and marble busts. "This is Dante, and this is Lyceurgus, and that one in the corner is Caligula," he explained. "The marble bust with the shaggy beard on it is Virgil —"

"Pardon me," an elderly bystander interrupted, "but you are giving our friends from the country misleading information. The gentleman with the beard is not Virgil but Homer. The other one is Virgil."

The guide realized that his reputation was at stake, and turned on the daring bystander.

"See here, Mr. Clever, you think you know it all, but you've backed the wrong horse this time," he retorted. "I was here when them busts was made, and the sculptor—a clever man, but rather too fond of his glass—got drunk one day and chiselled Omer's whiskers on poor old Virgil's chin!" Then the bystander gasped, and the guide went up with a bound in the general estimation.

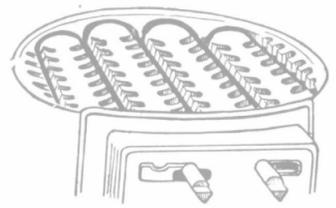


Each grate bar has three sides—long wear

When only one side of a grate bar is continually next to the fire all the wear is concentrated on that one side. The life of the grate bar is thus naturally just one-third as long as when the wear is distributed on three sides.

That explains why Sunshine grates have three lives. Each of the four grate bars has three sides. Each time the ashes are "rocked down" (no shaking with Sunshine) the side next to the fire can be changed. Thus the life of the grates is greatly prolonged.

When desired, the heavy bull dog teeth on the grates will seize hold of clinkers, grind them up, and drop the particles into the ash-pan.



Buy the Sunshine—the durable, convenient, economical furnace, guaranteed by largest furnace makers in British Empire.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

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Make a big profit from every Cow

Do you know what your cows are doing? Do you know which ones are profitable—which ones are eating their heads off? It will pay you to get rid of the robber cows.

The Automatic Milk Scale and The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester

will show you in a short time which cows in your herd are paying a profit.

The Automatic Scale is made especially for weighing milk in the pail. There is a loose indicator on the dial that can be set at 0 by a thumb screw when the pail is on the hook. Then when the pail of milk is placed on the hook this indicator gives the exact net weight of the milk. It has another indicator that records the same as any spring balance so it can be used for weighing anything up to 30 pounds—larger sizes weigh up to 120 pounds.

The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester is designed especially for use in the dairy and on the farm. It is extremely simple in construction and operation. The working parts consist of but two cut gears and they are enclosed in a cast iron case to keep them free from dirt and to prevent their catching clothing, towels, etc. It turns easily without vibration or jar. It is sent complete with glassware, bottle brush, acid and full directions for use. It will pay you to have this scale and tester whether you milk three or thirty cows.



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We are prepared to double that amount this year. How much of this are YOU going to get?

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Write us at once and we will make you a proposition. Do it to-day

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Unsurpassed in America for fertility of soil, healthful climate, and scenic beauty.

For fruit, vegetables, dairying, stock raising, or any other branch of farming it cannot be beaten. In a short time all the land in the valley will be valued at over \$500 per acre and up to \$1500 per acre. At present we have the very best of improved and unimproved land at from \$40 to \$300 per acre, on very easy terms.

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D. W. McCUAIG, W. C. GRAHAM, F. B. MACLENNAN, Commissioners

Head Office: 279 Garry St., WINNIPEG P.O. Box 2971

THE Commissioners wish to announce to the farmers of Manitoba that they have secured permanent offices for the transaction of their business, and all communications should be sent to the Commissioners at the above address. Petition forms and all information needed by farmers in order to secure elevators at their points will be mailed upon application. The Commissioners solicit the co-operation of the farmers of Manitoba in the work of establishing a system of public owned storage elevators in the province.

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR IS DIFFERENT

IMPRESS UPON YOUR MIND THESE TWO SPECIAL FACTS

Robin Hood Flour must satisfy you in two fair trials or you can have your money back—it is the guaranteed flour.

Robin Hood Flour absorbs more moisture than other flours—therefore add more water when you use it and get a larger, whiter loaf.

Saskatchewan Flour Mills Co. Limited MOOSE JAW, SASK.

A JUNK PILE MOUNTAIN OF VERY EXPENSIVE CREAM SEPARATOR EXPERIENCE



(A sample pile of scrapped competitive separator bowls—the frames being broken up in the field to save freight on same.)

During the year 1909 more than 10,000 enlightened and disgusted American users of poor or wornout competitive makes of separators threw them aside and replaced them with new

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

on top of 8,500 having done so in 1908, 7,000 in 1907 and 5,000 a year for several years before, or at least 50,000 within ten years.

If it were possible to put these 50,000 machines into one huge "junk pile," as they have in fact gone into a thousand "junk piles," it would make a veritable mountain of cream separator experience, as impressive as Pike's Peak and representative of as much costly acquired separator experience as though it were a great mine of gold or silver.

These 50,000 "near" and "just as good" cream separators cast aside to be replaced with De Laval machines within ten years, and so many of them within a couple of years, cost their users at least three and one-half millions of dollars in the first place, and probably wasted three times that much in quantity and quality of product, excessive repairs and excessive time required to put the milk through them while they were used, or a total of at least fifteen millions of dollars, and more likely twenty-five millions.

What has happened in America in this way has in the same time been doubled throughout the rest of the world, so that the total aggregates twice as much, or perhaps fifty millions of dollars. And worse still, this accounts only for those users who have recognized the facts and remedied them. There are thousands more users of inferior separators who have yet to do so, and unfortunately some yet embarking anew on this expensive separator experience of their own.

These figures are monumental, but they deal with a problem of enormous importance to everyone who has cream to separate from milk, which the average man can better appreciate put in this collective way than he can when applied to himself alone, though it means exactly the same thing one way or the other.

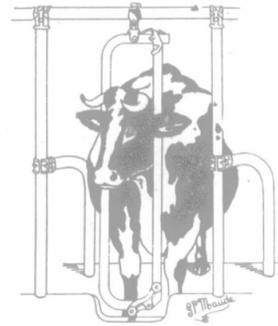
The facts are all capable of proof to the man who cares to have them proved and who doesn't want to contribute at his own expense to this enormous and ever-increasing "junk pile" mountain of cream separator experience; or, better still, to the man who has been doing so and thinks it about time to stop.

To such owners we would say that the De Laval Company will this year continue its "trade allowances" for these old machines, because of the opportunity such changes afford in an educational way for the most practical illustration possible of the difference between good and poor separators, and thus putting a stop to the sale of others like them in the same neighborhood.

Any desired "trade allowance" information may always be had of the nearest De Laval local agent, or of the Company directly.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
Montreal WINNIPEG Vancouver

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The largest load can be handled in two or three lifts with the "BT" Sling Outfit, and it is a pleasure to fill any barn with it. "BT" Slings clean the track clean.

The "BT" Sling car never injures the rope. Any sized rope, 1/2, 3/4, or 1 in. may be used in it. It has the largest draft wheel and puts the easiest bend in the rope so that the draft is lighter than with any other car.

"BT" Slings are made of the best Manila Rope, and always trip easily.

The "BT" Steel Track is guaranteed to carry three thousand pounds, with the rafters three feet apart. No other hay track will carry this load.

The "BT" Sling Car will work with a fork without change.

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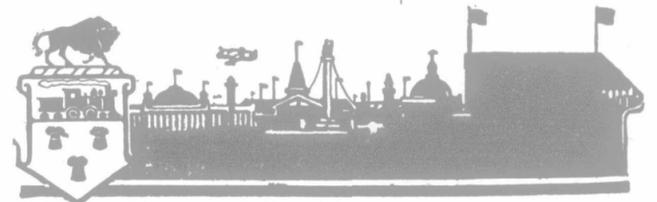
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Prizes total \$40,000.00. Especially liberal in Cattle, Horse and Wheat Classes.

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JULY

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, June 22, 1910

No. 926

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
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Misleading Poultry Items

Magazine articles frequently give glowing pictures showing how glorious it is to be the proprietor of a flock of poultry. Judging from details given in some publications across the line, poultry raising is the only get-rich-quick proposition now known to laboring mortals.

Those who read should stop a moment for study before they undertake the establishment of a poultry plant of assuming dimensions. There is money in poultry, but cash returns are not flattering unless the one most directly affected knows his business. It is an easy matter for a novice to spend dollars and get disappointment—and dear-bought experience. Those who flaunt the banner of fortune-making in suburban poultry yards have reference to those who have learned the poultry business by working up from a modest start. Some perhaps after thorough training under a successful poultry man have launched out with big profits accruing from the start.

Poultry raising is a science. Those who succeed at least know how to house, feed and market. Pens are never overcrowded; suitable rations and spacious runs are provided; details of disposing of eggs and birds are studied.

The farmer and the suburbanite, therefore, should be cautious. It pays to keep poultry if facilities are at hand to house and care for them properly. On the other hand, it is folly to place fifty birds in a pen built for only twenty-five, and then trust to them to look after themselves the greater part of the year.

Facts Worth Pondering

From January 1 to April 30 immigration to Canada totalled 98,132. In April alone 48,276 people reached this country; roughly, 1,600 per day. Of these, 20,443 were Americans, the remainder chiefly from the British Isles and Europe. Practically all the Americans came into the West. Of the Europeans quite a proportion will remain in Eastern Canada; but the bulk of them, too, are Western bound, and Canada's prairie population has been augmented by a good many thousand settlers already this season, to say nothing of the number that will arrive before the summer is over.

In May the Dominion government disposed of 76,000 acres of school lands in the Medicine Hat district, Alberta. And here is another fact worth pondering. This land sold at an average price of \$13.22 per acre. Some of it in the irrigation belt sold as high as \$30 per acre. Practically all this land was bought by farmers who are preparing to bring it under cultivation. Shades of only four short years ago, when we thought the farming country ended a few miles west of Moose Jaw, what would ye think of this! Now, that whole

"dry belt." that takes an express train a day to traverse, is being cut up into grain farms.

This country is up against two very practical problems. One is to assimilate our immigrants; the other is to see that they are shown how to set properly about the business that has brought them here. A man may know all that needs to be known about farming in England, or in continental Europe, or in the Central States, but he has to grasp and solve a few new problems when he goes up against the business of making grain grow in sections of Western Canada, which practically the entire country has believed for years would grow nothing but grass, steers and cactus.

Too much vigor cannot attend the carrying on of instruction work in agriculture in these provinces these days. Failure, from lack of knowledge, will attend some of the efforts now being put forth to make wheat grow where it never grew before, but fewer failures will be recorded if the educational end of our public service sizes up to the proportions of the immigration end of that service. There is no use bringing people here and then not show them a way to realize on their opportunities—and a lot of these 98,132 need showing. This summer and next winter should see carried out by our farmers' institutes and kindred organizations the largest campaign of instruction ever attempted in the West.

Our Immigration Laws

Severe criticism of Canadian immigration laws has been handed out by the press of the British Isles. This criticism is directed almost exclusively against two regulations; the first, requiring immigrants coming to employment other than farm work (or, in the case of females, to domestic service) to have in their possession at time of landing the sum of \$25.00, in addition to railway transportation to ultimate destination; the second, providing that the consent to emigrate to Canada (required by law to be granted by the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in London, England, to such charity-aided emigrants as he considers suited to this country) shall be given only to such as are suited for, willing to accept, and have assured employment at farm work.

The Canadian West cannot have too many strong men to garner her harvests, but Canada cannot afford to have an influx of pauper immigrants. Surely the Dominion is in best position to form an opinion as to what immigration laws are desirable. We need population, but quality of immigrants cannot be sacrificed for numbers.

The boards of trade delegates in convention at Brandon recently passed a resolution as follows:

EDITORIAL

Providing Cold Storage

"That in the interests of dairying a system of cold storage should be established within the province and this matter should be brought to the immediate attention of the government with a view to the establishment of same at an early date."

Thus read a resolution passed by the delegates at Saskatchewan's first dairy convention held at Saskatoon recently.

Those at the helm in dairy matters in the big prairie province, while enthusiastic over an increased output of dairy products, realize that provision must be made for satisfactory storage facilities before these products can be disposed of to advantage. Perhaps Saskatchewan's dairy men have concluded that if more attention had been paid to the marketing end of grains and live stock the producers would have reaped greater profits from their labors. It is one thing to have products for sale and another to dispose of them to best advantage. Suitable storage is advisable in all cases, but for perishable products special storage must be provided if the highest market price is sought. Saskatchewan is becoming dotted with local creameries and the dairy experts are sticklers on quality of output. To maintain the quality, butter must be kept cool, and fluctuating markets make it profitable to hold butter over.

It is evident, therefore, that for the butter making industry cold storage facilities are essential. The means of providing this storage can be left to the dairymen and the government.

Industrial

...ely June 30.
...der or Dairy-
...e magnificent

...ral in Cattle,

To
...the Land
...of Fortune

3-23

WINNIPEG

HORSE

Observations on Horse Subjects

Back in Ontario where we lived in our youth, was an old fellow named Dunn, working a two hundred acre farm with the aid of an upstart son. The neighbors, to distinguish son from sire, had the habit of designating the former as "Dunn's Pup," thereby reflecting upon the intelligence and character of every respectable dog in the community. It was generally prophesied that "Dunn's Pup" would die with his boots on, but he fooled the prophets and died in bed of Bright's disease. However, that's aside from the point. We were driving down the concession one sultry afternoon, and passing the Dunn farm noticed that the "Pup" was busily hewing down a crop of oats in the front field; or rather a couple of jaded-looking horses fastened to an old-fashioned binder, of which it was quite a chore to hold up the tongue, were doing the "hewing," while the "Pup," comfortable on a cushion and shaded by an umbrella, which he had rigged up as a canopy, was working the persuader and sending his equine victims around that oat field at as lively a clip as the half-dead brutes could go. An hour or so later when we passed that way again one of the horses was dead, and the "Pup" was trying to explain to his old man and a few of the neighbors that he "couldn't think what could have happened to old George; that he had eaten alright at noon and then suddenly about 4 o'clock had begun to stagger a little and right away had collapsed, kicked and pounded his head awhile and then died." A quack veterinary made a "post-mortem examination," carefully inspecting the stomach, liver and "lights" and gave his guess that the cause of death was "unknown." There being no society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the neighborhood, the "Pup" was not interfered with, and lynching not being known to the natives he got off scot-free and died as aforesaid in bed.

* * *

"Old George" had died from over-exposure to heat and from over-exertion, inspired by the liberal use of the black snake persuader in the hands of the canopied "Pup." Quite a number of horses each summer go the same way "Old George" went. We begin to hear of them about the time the hot weather begins, and a heat wave of some intensity having broken over prairie Canada within the past few days, it is likely we shall be hearing of horses succumbing to heat, and can pretty nearly always make up our minds whenever we hear of a dead nag that there was a "Pup" in the case and that "Pup" was more responsible for the animal's death than was "Old Sol."

* * *

We believe strongly in the use of hats on horses in hot weather, believe in it as strongly as we believe in protecting our own cranium. Horse hats have been laughed at by veterinarians and laymen much as we imagine our forbears, the cave dwellers and raw meat eaters of the earlier epochs laughed when the first of the human species equipped himself with a sky-piece. The man who rigs his horses out in hats doesn't need to offer the neighbors any apology for his being a freak. He has probably looked further than they have into the question of how to make his horses more comfortable in hot weather, and how to reduce to a minimum the chances of having some of his animals turn up their toes from heat exhaustion, apoplexy or sunstroke. Probably, too, he will get more work out of his animals, not because they're wearing hats, but because a driver who is human enough to protect a horse's poll from the sometimes terrific heat beating down upon it by the summer's sun, as a general rule has given some thought to the care and feeding of his animals in summer, ends up the season with his horses in better shape than the "rip-tearer" who mauls his jaded brutes along day after day with little thought, aside from getting as much work out of them as possible. There

"That the Dominion government be requested to modify the existing immigration laws so as to allow harvest hands to enter the country without unnecessary monetary restrictions."

Both the boards of trade and those who formulate immigration laws have the interest of Canada at heart. Both realize that population is wanted, and neither wants paupers. Whether the intelligent and strong man who agrees to farm should have privileges not granted to equally intelligent and strong men following other occupations is a matter on which there always will be a difference of opinion.

Already newspaper reports contain forebodings of shortage of farm hands on the prairies for 1910. It is to be hoped that able-bodied men with a desire to help to relieve the situation will not be held up by officious officials on railway lines who think they are important units of the human race when they attempt to obey some law respecting immigration that they do not understand. When harvest comes men are needed in all parts of this great grain producing country, and the men who want them do not look for a purse full of money. What they want is an intelligent man of muscle—the more intelligence found in the individual, the better.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER I

I ATTEND WINNIPEG HORSE SHOW

While in Winnipeg a couple of weeks ago the making of arrangements to write a few paragraphs for THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE was not the only interesting item in my life history. I attended Winnipeg Horse Show.

I had never been to an affair of that kind before. Of course, I have attended many agricultural shows and even horse shows—the kind that please the lover of utility horses of all classes, and at which expert judges place the awards in accord with real merits. Perhaps all this is true of Winnipeg show. However, after one or two classes had been sent out with ribbons placed, my natural interest in horses caused me to forget the splendor of the surroundings, and I decided that for the balance of the week I would spend some of my valuable time in finding out something about the exhibitors and how they were satisfied with the treatment accorded them. I was forced to conclude that some of the smaller exhibitors were disgusted, and that while those who had entries in many classes were disappointed time and again they made a good average before the final session was at an end. The real lover of horses, however—the one who could attend only one performance, or perhaps two, to admire equine perfection—wondered on what basis the judges made their decisions.

I am not what can be designated an expert horse judge—at least I am not eligible to enter the ring at Winnipeg Horse Show in the capacity of judge. For one thing I could not be cajoled into donning the toggery that no doubt contributed largely in befogging the judgment of those who officiated. It is not boasting, however, to say that my experience in the judging is as extensive as that of some of those who officiated at Winnipeg. And, to be candid, I would hate to lend my services to the placing of ribbons as they were carried away in some classes. Whether it was due to incompetence, undue excitement under existing conditions, or pre-arrangement is a matter of conjecture.

I do love a utility horse with some style. Furthermore, I don't care a fig who owns that horse. When I am judging cobs I want one with speed and action, but I also want one with

substance; when I am called upon to pass judgment on a pair of park horses I want clean limbed, smooth goers, with style and bottom; when I call for a heavy delivery horse I want one that will do the work, one that is suited to his job, one that is without blemish, one that looks well and carries himself right, and if I am supposed to give consideration to the outfit to which that horse is attached I do not fail to do so.

These few hints no doubt will recall to ringside enthusiasts the fact that surprises were handed out in at least some classes. Of course, it is possible that I am in error when I object to sacrificing substance and style for speed. In the delivery classes, however, I could not guess what reasons would be suggested by my friends in the ring. I took special precautions to find out. An acquaintance of mine, who has a stand-in with all the judges, learned that our expert friends objected to hairy legs on a delivery horse. This is a new line of dope to a practical horseman, who admires a handsome piece of horseflesh that can do his work. What difference does it make if he is of Thoroughbred, Hackney, Percheron or Clydesdale breeding? If he has Clydesdale blood in him must I not expect more hair on the legs than if he happens to be from one of the other breeds? If the presence of that hair is going to injure my chances of winning a prize, am I not going to make judicious use of the scissors? Other things being equal, the absence of hair is preferred, but hairy legs surely



STYLISH KENTUCKY GAITED HORSE

should not disqualify a utility horse in a delivery class.

But, honestly, no one could hope for absolute satisfaction in regard to ribbon placing when the work had to be done under such conditions. It is only fair to state that after the judges became accustomed to their dress and their surroundings they did considerably better work. Our local friends who undertook this responsible task have my sympathy. When I gazed on our educated and enthusiastic professors from the agricultural college, I could easily imagine them to be so sensitive of their own conspicuousness as to hamper them in passing judgment on well-fitted and admirably-handled equines. However, as more than one ring-side observer remarked, it is just questionable if our local agriculturists can afford to act as officials at such shows.

I am glad I attended the Winnipeg Horse Show. I saw many excellent horses. But I also saw something new in the line of human attire. An observant farmer will find this society show a treat of a life-time. I always enjoy studying human nature. As I scrutinized some of the city swells I almost concluded the show was given over to haberdashery and vanity. I like to look at fine toggery, but I sincerely trust I never shall weaken to such an extent as to submit to having my frame clad in such as I saw at the show.

"ARCHIE McCLURE."

* * *

Volume XXXII. of the Clydesdale Stud book has just been received from Arch. MacNeilage, secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It contains mares numbered from 21,998 to 24,470, and stallions from 14,889 to 15,466.

are quite a few "rip-tearers" farming land on the prairies.

* * *

Medical science offers a pretty substantial reason for the use of hats on men, and the reason applies with equal force to the use of hats on horses. In all warm-blooded animals there are certain nerve centers, sometimes termed "heat centers," the function of which is to regulate the body temperature. These "heat centers" are located in and operated from the brain. Their action is stimulated by heat. As the body becomes warm by exertion or the heat center itself excited by the fierce beating of the sun's rays, it becomes insensible and incapable of performing the function nature intended it to perform. Consequently the body temperature bounds up and we have a case of heat apoplexy, sunstroke or exhaustion. The horse staggers, falls down, throws himself about in a dangerous manner, there are muscle tremors, he has difficulty in breathing or may be quiet and seem dead. If he gets up he may be considered in a fair way to recovery. If the disease terminates fatally death will occur in five or six hours.

Now a hat perched on the animal might not have prevented all this, but protection to the head, combined with common sense in handling and feeding, would, for there is no excuse for horses in this country being prostrated by heat. A straw hat is not the best form of protector. In India, pith sun-protectors are used, and anyone who has resided in the tropics knows that the best hat to wear is one made of some material that will not conduct heat. We have seen satisfactory "horse hats" made of coarse woollen material arranged somewhat turban-like about the poll. However, the cheaper and more easily attached straw hats furnish a measure of protection in shading the top of the head and are worth using for the service they give.

* * *

Horses are most apt to be affected by the heat on the third or fourth day of a hot spell. Those subject to indigestion, colic or kidney trouble are most likely to show exhaustion. These ones should be carefully watched. It is a good plan to feed more lightly in hot weather, avoiding green grass, unless the horses have been accustomed to it, and supplying pure water often. Horses that are out of spirits and seem to bear hot weather badly should be carefully watched. Such animals usually have a dry skin and do not perspire freely. They should be given an ounce or so of baking soda in their drinking water every day for a week or ten days, and have always before them a plentiful supply of salt. Salt promotes digestion and is one of the most valuable condiments. Give the horses in hot weather all the water they will drink, and give it to them often. It pays to have a barrel of water in the field and let the horses take a fill-out of it once or twice in the morning and afternoon. From ten to twelve and from one to six is a long time between drinks; too long when the mercury is hovering around one hundred in the shade. And above all don't work the horses too hard, and remember that the horses on the inside, when the outfit consists of three or four going abreast, are working against the heat of the sun, the heat generated by their own exertions and the heat radiated from the bodies of the animals on either side of them. Be humane to the horse. It pays. Don't be like "Dunn's Pup."

EQUITANT.

Watering Heated Horses

To every rule there are exceptions. So with the old and safe rule that horses should not be watered while heated. There are cases where colic, founder, or death have resulted from giving cold water while the horses were in a heated state, and probably as many other cases could be found where horses have been habitually watered while warm and no serious harm resulted therefrom.

M. Horace Hayes, F. R. C. U. S., recognized in his day as an authority on the horse and his management in health and disease, states that "it is perfectly safe to water horses immediately after work, no matter how hot they may be, provided always that the water is not too cold, but that

they are apt to get colic if they are allowed to drink largely after they have cooled down." Other veterinary authorities state their views in practically similar terms. Watering after feeding can be laid down as the safest general rule to follow, but to withhold water altogether from a warm, thirsty horse because some horses have been injured by taking too much water while in this condition, is about as humane as to deny a man a drink when he is in somewhat the same condition of thirst and fatigue. A horse coming into the stable at noon, warm and unwatered, to a meal of dry hay and grain eats only because hunger is a greater distress than thirst.

A good plan to follow in watering farm horses is to pump enough into the trough in the morning for the noon watering. After standing four or five hours the water is at a temperature that is unlikely to be injurious to the horse even if he drank a considerable quantity of it. However, it is wise not to let him have more than a bucketful or so, before cooling down, especially so with horses subject to colic.

National Record Board Reply To "Scotland Yet"

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Your correspondent, "Scotland Yet," might, perhaps, if he applied himself assiduously, clean house nearer home, before suggesting the "urgent necessity for some overhauling of the details of registrations in the National Live Stock Records Office at Ottawa," as was suggested in his correspondence in your issue of May 18.

Take the case of Clydesdales imported from Great Britain to Canada. I am safe in saying that a large percentage of the certificates issued from the office of the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain and Ireland do not describe horses with any degree of accuracy as to color and markings, especially markings. In the case of Braidie Prince and Sir Henry, those who have followed the matter through the agricultural press know that these two horses are almost identical in color and markings, but are described differently in the Scottish stud book. I might say a great deal about this matter, but it is unnecessary. The Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada are satisfied that Sir Henry was imported in 1906, and that ends it, as far as they and we are concerned. It is now an issue between Messrs. Smith & Richardson and the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain and Ireland, if the former consider that their business or good name has been injured in any way.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada had refused to cancel the Canadian registration of Sir Henry, Secretary

MacNeilage issued an export certificate for a horse called Gallant Gray, sired by the Scottish Sir Henry. He will say that he is compelled to do so if requested. That may be, as far as the ordinary "export" goes, but it does not apply to the following certificate, which is issued especially to conform to the rules regarding eligibility for the Canadian book :

THE CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Certificate of Record and Pedigree.

To conform to Canadian Regulations re Importation of Animals for Breeding Purposes, and to be Placed on File in the Office of the Canadian National Records.

Pedigree of Stallion } Sire, Sir Henry (13200) } Sire, Prince Thomas (10262) }
 } Dam, Gem (16116) }
Gallant Gray } Dam, Maggie of } Sire, Rathillet (11870) }
(15092) } Barmoorhill (23268) } Dam, Maggie (16800) }

I hereby certify that the above is the correct pedigree, as registered in the Clydesdale Stud Book.

(Sgd.) ARCH'D MACNEILAGE,

Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Dated at Glasgow, Scotland.

18th December, 1909.

Again, as late as April 15th, 1910, he issued for a gentleman who had never before imported a horse into Canada the following certificate :

THE CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Certificate of Record and Pedigree.

To Conform to Canadian Registrations re Importation of Animals for Breeding Purposes, and to be Placed on File in the Office of the Canadian National Records.

Pedigree of Mare } Sire, Lord Lothian (5998) } Sire, Top Gallant (1850) }
 } Dam, Jessie Rankin (3855) }
Alston } Dam, Doll } Sire, Scottish Banner (9671) }
(21700) } (Vol XXIX p. 10) } Dam, Fanny }

I hereby certify that the above is the correct pedigree, as registered in the Clydesdale Stud Book.

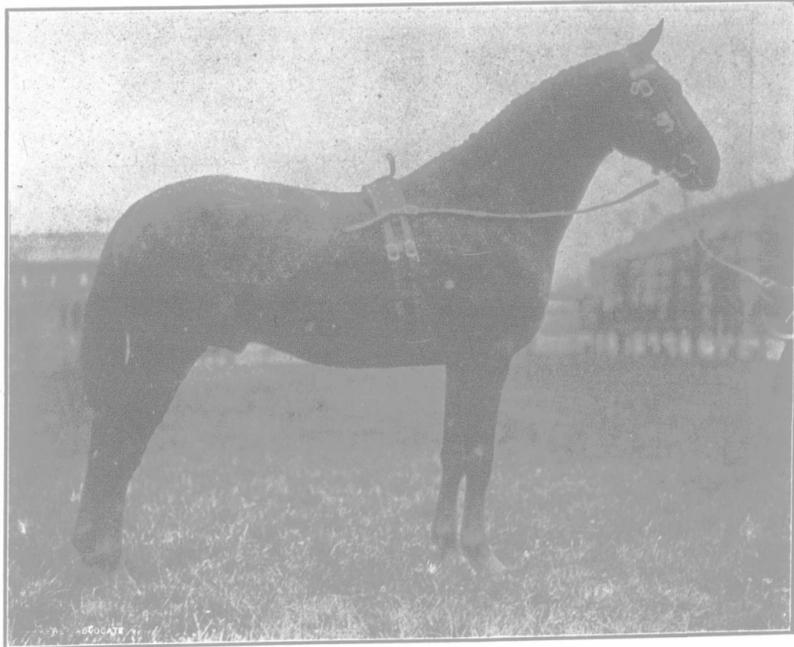
(Sgd.) ARCH'D MACNEILAGE,

Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Dated at Glasgow, Scotland.

15th April, 1910.

A casual glance will show the most ordinary



IRISH HUNTER STALLION, GOLD MEDAL WINNER AT DUBLIN SHOW

observer what the pedigree lacks. Although the dam Doll is recorded, she is not numbered; the grandam Fanny is neither recorded or numbered.

Duty had to be paid on both Gallant Gray and Alston, or the animals had to be returned to Scotland. Besides, these animals or their progeny will never be eligible for registration in Canada.

While Mr. MacNeilage possibly could not refuse to issue the ordinary export certificate, he had no right whatever to issue the originals of the above, knowing, as he did, that the horses would not be accepted for registration in Canada, and that the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada demanded that the Scottish Society issue these certificates as a guarantee of the eligibility of Scottish horses for the Canadian book. "O consistency, thou art a jewel."

The following certificate shows the breeding necessary to entitle a Clydesdale Horse to registry in Canada and free customs entry:

THE CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Certificate of Record and Pedigree.
To Conform to Canadian Regulations re Importation of Animals for Breeding Purposes, and to be Placed on File in the Office of the Canadian National Records.

Pedigree of Stallion Baron Rothes (15001)	Sire, Baron Elliot (12447) Dam, Nance of Bruntlands (21754)	Sire, Full of Promise (10753)	Dam, Baron Polly (15494)
		Sire, Urieside (11569)	Dam, Nelly of Trochail (13925)

I hereby certify that the above is the correct pedigree, as registered in the Clydesdale Stud Book.

(Sgd.) ARCH'D MACNEILAGE,
Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Dated at Glasgow, Scotland,
24th September, 1909.

Importers should demand that all horses bought in Great Britain are bred as shown in the certificate of Baron Rothes; that colors are as described, and that all markings are correctly given.

JNO. W. BRANT, Secretary.
National Records Office, Ottawa.

* * *

If Great Britain sees fit to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle, Canadians will not object. But the idea that Canada has very much to gain thereby is pure fiction. The embargo is a trade restriction, singular in that while it is maintained by another country, it has the incidental effect of protecting us from our own folly, to wit, the exportation of store cattle.

STOCK

Feeds for Growing Pigs

If skim milk is available the pigs may be weaned at six weeks of age; if it is not, weaning is better deferred until the litter is eight weeks old. Skim milk and shorts give best results for feeding young pigs. If there is no milk, finely ground oats, with the hulls sifted out, mixed with shorts, in about the proportion of one of oats to three of shorts, scalded before feeding, makes as good a substitute as anything. In addition, young pigs should have pasturage of some kind, rape, alfalfa or clover. This ration may be continued until the pigs are three months old, when barley usually is introduced.

The Breed of Hogs

At the Ontario Agricultural College fine experiments with six breeds of swine were made to determine which breed showed the largest gain from the food consumed. The breeds under test were Berkshire, Yorkshire, Tamworth, Duroc Jersey, Chester White and Poland China. The test was carried over five years and showed that it required from 364.5 to 391.42 lbs. of meal to produce 100 lbs. of pork. Prof. G. E. Day, in summing up this experiment, says: "Everything considered we are led to believe that there is little if any relation between breed and power to digest and assimilate food, and that individuality is the important thing in this connection. To produce bacon cheaply we require a healthy, thrifty, growthy pig. Whether its color is red, white or black; or whether its ears are erect or drooped, are largely matters of taste."

The results at Guelph are borne out by tests at American stations, the general conclusion being that individuality and not breed is the potent factor in determining economy of production.

Cattle Embargo

Whatever may be the opinion in Ireland relating to the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle, it cannot be said that there is the slightest possibility of an alteration of existing conditions. Periodically, this question is brought forward by pot authorities and corporations in England and Scotland, but they obtain no support from the general public in the British Isles. Because a few are agitating in Belfast or Glasgow for the removal of restrictions in order to give their special port additional trade, we must not be deluded into thinking that a change of public opinion has set in, and that a change is shortly

to take place. There has been no government in the Old Country, either Conservative or Liberal, for many years who could have obtained a majority in favor of live importations of store cattle. It has made no difference whether the government of the day was composed of large landlords or manufacturers, whether it consisted of democrats, with a sprinkling of the Socialistic element. There has been a solid front presented against any attempt on the part of port authorities to influence public opinion. These little agitations are invariably set on foot by parties who stand to gain considerably by the change, and their move is understood perfectly and deludes no one in Britain.

In England no distinction between one colony and another is made on this question. If Canadian stock is to be allowed in, then Australia also has an equal claim. The Argentine, being a capital customer for all pure-bred stock from England, would not submit to be placed on unequal terms. They have taken the highest priced bulls and rams for years.

If a policy attempting to discriminate between the British dominions as to which had a prior claim was commenced, Canada would not have first claim, owing, I fear, to her extensive boundary. But as far as British public opinion is concerned there is no desire to give any advantage to any dominion or country and retain the embargo against the rest. England is an ideal breeding ground for pedigree stock, and she considers it to her highest interests that her stock be kept not only as pure as possible, but absolutely free from risk of infection. Is it to be wondered at, considering the prices obtainable for pedigree stock of choice character?

There is no need of Canada to be deluded on the question. There is scarcely a single farmer or stockkeeper in the British Isles in favor of the change. No agricultural paper advocates a change, and no minister of agriculture could be found in England who dare suggest to the agricultural community a removal of present restrictions. There are men alive in England to-day whose stock have in the far past been swept away by contagious disease three times. These men would fight to the last ditch before they would see any change of policy. The cost of eradicating swine fever in England was enormous. The public as well as the farming community are all well acquainted with the matter, and would view with dread not only the loss to the country in stock, if anything untoward happened, but the expense also to clear the country of it. There is no need to go over the ground again, as to whether or not the change would benefit Canada. But there is no doubt there is ample feed in Canada to fatten every animal before shipment, and it can be done cheaper here than in England.



GROUP OF FINE TYPE OF COTSWOLD EWES

From a Painting.

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If, in face of this, Canada still prefers a market for her store cattle, then she will be wise in looking for it elsewhere, for store cattle stand very little chance of entering the British Isles, either now or in the immediate future.

Man.

W. H. BARNESLEY.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

June 29.—*What do you consider to be the farmer's place in politics? How can he best use his influence for the good of agriculturists in particular and the people in general? Please do not discuss the parties now striving for power or the relations of certain organizations to the policies of either party.*

July 6.—*What advice have you to offer on cutting and curing hay? At what stage of maturity do you advise cutting grasses or clovers with which you have had experience, and how can they best be made ready for and put into stack or mow?*

July 13.—*What has been your experience in handling a flax crop? How can it best be cut and threshed? Have you any advice to offer as to the best stage of maturity for harvesting this crop?*

July 20.—*How much per pound, live weight, did it cost you last year to produce pork—a year in this case being from July 1, 1909, to July 1, 1910? At the going prices for hogs what profit is there in the business? Are you going in more extensively for hog raising? If not, why not?*

Housing Farm Implements

In the contributions on the subject of building a farm implement shed, some valuable suggestions are offered. One of the writers has gone to considerable trouble in procuring illustrations for his article, which adds greatly to the value of the same from the reader's standpoint. We would appreciate it much if readers in discussing the topics week by week, would, wherever possible, make a sketch or send in a photograph of the thing or some particular part of the operation being discussed. No description, however lucid, makes a thing so clear as does an illustration. The prizes are awarded in the order in which the articles appear.

Building an Implement Shed

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Very few farm machines wear out from actual service. Most of them rust out from exposure to the elements. Occasionally one hears of a binder being pounded to pieces in its first season, probably in cutting a field of flax on new breaking, but only a small percentage of the binders sold go to the scrap pile via this route. And it is the same with other farm machinery. The sun and rain rust and blister out of service each year farm machinery worth more money by far than would be required to adequately shelter all the implements in the country. Our machinery bills run into the millions annually in Western Canada, and while a good share of these

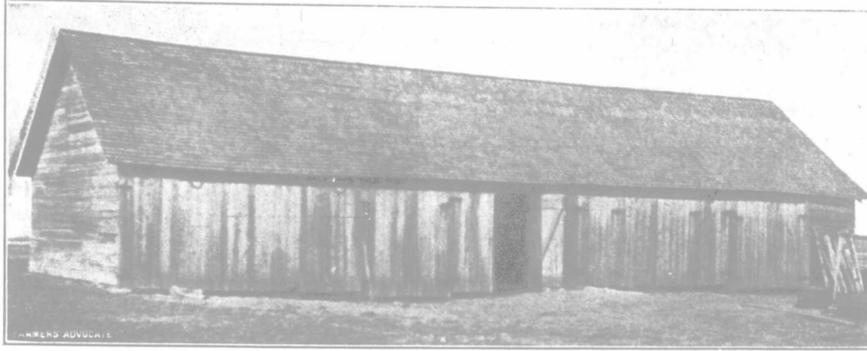


FIG. I—AN ALL-DOOR-FRONT TYPE OF IMPLEMENT SHED

may be attributed to new settlers starting up in business, a large proportion is due to purchases to replace machinery that has been worn out by exposure. Western Canadian farmers are squandering their money in machinery by the tens of thousands of dollars annually.

No farm should be without an implement shed large enough to conveniently accommodate all the machinery about the place. This shed should be conveniently located, where it will be as convenient for the hired man or boy to drive or back the seeder, binder or other machine into as it would be for him to unhitch in the yard. It need not be an expensive structure. Posts set in the ground, at a sufficient distance apart

A good idea of what the front of a convenient implement shed should look like is shown in Fig. 1. In this case the building is more substantially constructed than the one we are describing, but the all-door-front principle is well shown. Fig. 2 shows a shed with two double doors in front, a stone foundation and matched siding. The builder spared no expense to have the best shed money could build, so far as material and workmanship was concerned, but it always seemed to us that he might have scraped up another twenty-five dollars and given the shed a coat of paint.

Fig. III. shows a good vehicle shed, or one that would do as an implement shed for a small farm.

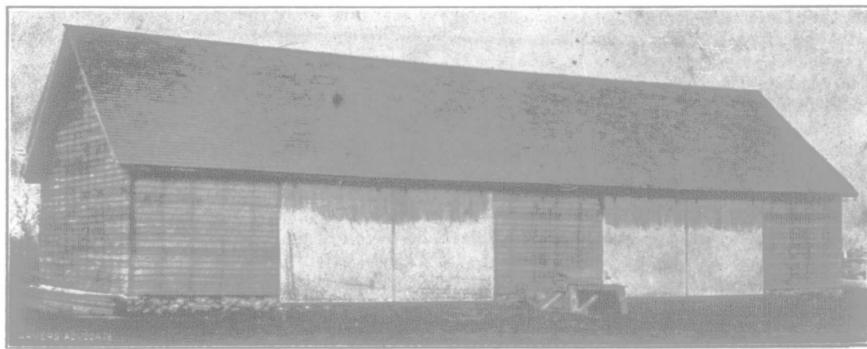


FIG. II—A SUBSTANTIAL SHED, WITH TWO SETS OF DOUBLE DOORS ON THE FRONT

to leave space between for the widest implement in use to be backed between them, do very well as framework for a cheap implement shed. Two by four scantling are notched into or nailed to these posts within a foot of the ground on all sides of the building except the front, another two by four run around at about half the distance from the ground to plate, and two by fours spiked to the top of the posts as plate. Rough lumber is then nailed up and down on these and the cracks battened. Put on a shanty roof. The posts for the front wall should be longer than those for the back or ends, either longer or else a framework will have to be erected on the plate to carry the roof. This is not desirable, as good height in front is desired. The front should be all door.

The owner had just had the building freshly painted before the photograph was taken and preceding the taking of the picture his farm had been looked over and placed first in the good farming competition carried on by the local agricultural society. Here then is tangible evidence of the value of good farming competitions.

Figs. 4 and 5 show an implement shed and farm workshop of a type we have never seen in this country and never built, but which is used to some extent in the Central States and is very convenient. This shed is merely a great umbrella with posts one way thirty feet apart, the other way twelve or sixteen feet, no side to it at all, so there is nothing in the way of driving into it at any point. Putting the main machinery:

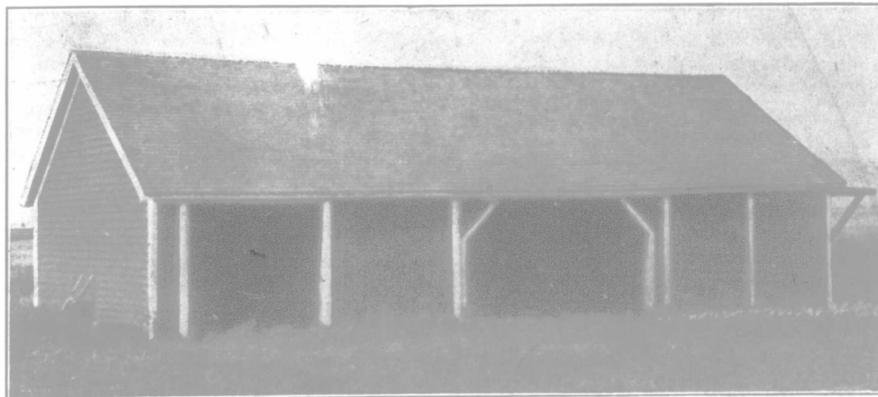


FIG. III—IMPLEMENT SHED ON ONE OF THE PRIZE FARMS OF MANITOBA

in the inner parts leaves the overhanging roof ten feet wide for wagons, and as it is ten feet high there is no difficulty in driving under to unhitch. Buggies may be sheltered on the shady side, and if it is feared that snow would drift into them one or two sides of the shed may be boarded up.

The workroom above will hold a lot of smaller tools, and is a good place to make repairs, mend harness or store seed grain. By putting the truss above it with an inch truss-rod coming down to the cross beam there is a clear space of thirty feet in the shed below. The whole thing is built in joint construction, posts 2 x 8, in two pieces, built up solid below the cross beam, this made of three pieces of 2 x 10, bridge truss of 6 x 6, rafters 2 x 4 or 2 x 6, according to whether they are ever to hold much weight.

A bridge stairway may be arranged wide

iron, so it does not take as strong a roof as all wood. It does not take a skilled mechanic to build a shed like this; it is lightning-proof and will last indefinitely. Galvanized iron can be safely put on with four-foot spans between strips and the standard eight-foot lengths can be worked in without any waste whatever. Have the walls 6 feet high at the back and 10 feet at the front. Then in cutting the bevel on the sides, the pieces that are less than 8 feet long will fill in, and what is more so there will be no waste in cutting. I would recommend sliding doors of the same material 10 feet high at the front. Where it is convenient to get posts from the bush this shed would be much cheaper than where the 6 x 6 inch posts are used.

The cost of this building without labor would be less than \$100. As for location, I think that close to the horse stable would be the most con-

reached perfection in silo construction. Yet, I can honestly state, after eighteen years' experience in feeding silage, and with different kinds of silos, the one I recently erected is proving the most satisfactory.

It was built with the intent to keep out frost, for my past experience with a "tub" and other kinds of wooden silos taught me that the freezing was a great disadvantage. I do not know whether the freezing of the silage affects its feeding value or not. But I do know that it makes it very difficult to take out, and, if fed in any quantity in a frozen condition, is decidedly injurious.

To describe my silo briefly, it is simply a round concrete silo, 14 feet in diameter and 35 feet high, built with steel curbs. The difference between this and other concrete silos is that the walls are not entirely solid. They are partly hollow, having a dead-air space. It was built in the following manner: The base is sixteen inches thick, and two and one-half feet high. The inside of base is flush with the rest of silo, and forming part of silo. The curbs were then taken up, and the outer ones placed in five inches. This 11-inch wall was continued five feet. This wall, with base, making 7½ feet, is under ground, where no frost protection is required, and is solid. When the curbs were taken up, the outside one was again taken in five inches, building a wall of six inches, which was continued fifteen feet.

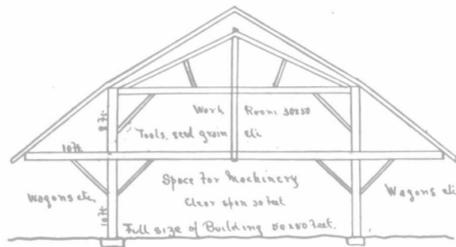
Elm strips, 3 x 1 inch, sawed nearly through every four inches, were placed around this wall, and slightly tacked with nails, until a wire was placed on outside of strips, when a handy jack wire stretcher tightened the wire until the elm hoops fitted closely. The ends of the wire were then fastened, holding the hoop in place. These hoops were placed every two and a half feet apart. Hemlock sheathing was then placed around the silo and tacked to these hoops, thus leaving a space of one inch all around the silo. An elm hoop, constructed in the same manner as those already described, was placed around almost even with the top of the eleven-inch wall. On this the outer curb was lowered. On tightening the curb, we found that, as the lumber was not all the same thickness, and the curbs not exactly true, we had not an even space of three inches, as was desired. The curbs, however, were tightened a little away from the eleven-inch wall in places, to give the desired thickness. It would have been better if the solid eleven-inch wall had been one inch thicker.

This three-inch wall of concrete was continued until it was even with the six-inch wall. They were then joined together, making one solid wall, tapering to about seven inches at the top.

The lumber, previous to being placed in position, was well soaked with water, and allowed to swell all that it would. It was placed no higher around silo than we expected we would be able to build concrete wall during that day. Strands of No. 9 soft wire were placed in outer three-inch wall about a foot apart. The gravel for the same passed through a screen previous to being used. Wire was also used in the other wall of silo. Filled stones were used in building the lower 7½-foot wall, and the top twelve and one-half foot wall. I did not consider it necessary to continue the air space any higher, as a silo of this height will easily settle eight feet if filled, and I count on feeding out more than four feet of silage before the cold weather sets in. I had no trouble with frost during cold weather of last winter. The following is estimate of cost:

To contractor, for building	\$ 95.00
Wire for reinforcing	4.50
42 barrels of cement, at \$1.35	56.70
700 feet hemlock, at \$15 per M.	10.50
90 feet elm, at \$20 per M.	1.80
50 yards gravel, at 25c. per yard	12.50
Hauling gravel	20.00
Board 4 men, 10 days	2.00
Total	\$223.00

The 42 barrels of cement do not include amount used in plastering.



FIGS. IV AND V—A SHED BUILT "UMBRELLA STYLE" PROVIDING TOOL-ROOM ABOVE

enough and sloping enough to take a vehicle up into the workroom for painting or repairs. The posts rest on stone or cement pillars. No floor is needed. In some cases a room or two could be finished off in the upper story for an extra hand to use now and then. This is a rather expensive kind of implement shed but substantial and convenient.

Fig. 6 shows a small rough lumber shed made of posts set in the ground, the siding nailed on horizontally direct to the posts. It is better than nothing at all and cheap, but the snow will drift through in winter.

No detailed estimate of the cost of any of these structures can be given. The cost will vary with the price of lumber in one's locality and the way he sets about building his shed. A very substantial shed, after the style of Fig. 1, with a framework of posts, sided with rough lumber and battened and roofed shanty style, large enough

venient, as you could hitch onto or unhitch without unnecessary driving. The bill of materials for this building is as follows:

- 3 pieces 6 x 6, 12 feet long for posts; 3 pieces 6 x 6, 10 feet long for posts; 3 pieces 6 x 6 8 feet long for posts; 8 pieces 2 x 8, twelve feet long for sills; 40 pieces 2 x 4, 12 feet long for strips; 12 pieces galvanized iron 6 feet long for back; 24 pieces galvanized iron 8 feet long for sides; 12 pieces galvanized iron 10 feet long for front; 24 pieces of galvanized iron 8 feet long for roof; 12 pieces galvanized iron 10 feet long for roof; 4 bags cement.

Man.

OLIVER BROWN.

Cement Silo With Hollow Wall

Farmers of the Canadian West are evincing an interest in silo construction, in order that they may provide corn silage for winter feeding of stock.

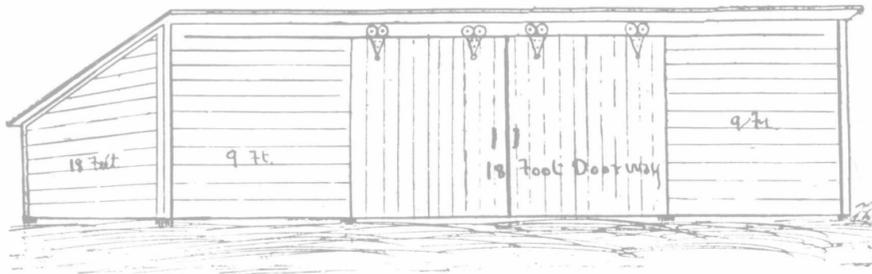


FIG. VI—THIS SHED IS BUILT OF ROUGH LUMBER, NAILED ON POSTS, AND CAN BE PUT UP AT VERY SMALL COST

to accommodate all the machinery on an average-sized farm can be built for a hundred dollars. In some localities sheds of this kind could be built for even less.

Man.

BUILDER.

Galvanized Iron Implement Shed

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The implement shed on the average farm should be not less than 24 feet square to hold all the implements, and I recommend building it of galvanized iron on a wood frame and in two compartments, one 10 by 24 feet and the other 14 by 24. As it takes 14 feet for an eight-foot binder to back into I would build a shanty roof, as it takes less material and such a roof can be made almost flat. The frame may be 6 1/2 x 6 inch posts set in cement. The snow will not lie on galvanized

Opinions differ as to the most satisfactory material for construction. Cement, however, is very popular. Some have used hollow cement blocks and report satisfactory results. Others have adopted other means of construction with this valuable building material. W. B. Struthers, of Perth County, writing to London *Farmer's Advocate*, outlined how his silo was built and also gave details as to cost. Perhaps those who purpose building in the West can adopt a plan from his suggestions that will prove satisfactory in this part of the Dominion. Following is Mr. Struthers' letter:

As I built a silo during the summer of last year, different from any yet described, I thought it might be of interest, and probably of value, to some of your readers. While they may not build one like mine, yet it may suggest something even better, for I do not consider we have

uction. Yet, ten years' experience with different methods is proving

keep out frost, "ab" and other at the freezing do not know effects its feed—that it makes if fed in any is decidedly

simply a round and 35 feet high, fence between that the walls partly hollow, built in the following inches thick,

The inside of, and forming when taken up, inches. This et. This wall, ground, where and is solid. the outside building a wall fifteen feet.

nearly through ound this wall, until a wire was a handy jack until the elm f the wire were place. These half feet apart, ed around the,

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.....	\$ 95.00
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d	12.50
.....	20.00
.....	2.00

.....\$223.00
t include amount

Record Wheat Yield

P. B. Macnamara, trade commissioner at Manchester, Eng., writing to *Trade and Commerce Report*, says that although last year the total yield of wheat in the United States was next to the largest in the history of United States agriculture, the crop of 1901 only having exceeded it, Russia last year produced the remarkably large harvest of 783,000,000 bushels, which constitutes the largest crop ever harvested by any country, and 26,000,000 bushels greater than that of the United States.

Only twice has the wheat production of Russia surpassed that of the United States, the first in 1904, when the crop in the latter country was a partial failure. But now in a year when the United States yield is next to the largest ever grown in the United States, Russia a second time takes first rank among the wheat-producing nations.

Cheap Implement Shed

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A good machinery shed is not an expensive structure. Suppose we lay it out 100 feet long and 30 feet wide. Dig post holes ten feet apart on the sides and ends and put in stout creosoted posts 10 or 12 feet long. Level the tops and spike on 2 x 8 planks. On these place the rafters; then sheet and shingle, or cover with roofing. I would favor a good substantial roofing in preference to shingles. Put a 2 x 6 around the bottom and then nail rough boards up and down and put on battens. Put a series of large doors all along the front so that machinery can be put into the shed and taken out without disturbing all the contents. Put barn windows in some of the doors and each gable end.

In the gable overhead is a splendid place to store lumber and other materials. There is no building that can be placed on the farm to-day that will prove a better saver of money than a building that will house the machinery.

A tool shed may be placed in one end of the building. The shed can be stained with creosote to make it attractive and preserve it well.

Sask.

R. HARDY.

Dry Farm Pointers

In a recent bulletin on dry farm crops issued by the Experiment Station of Montana Agricultural College, the following pointers for the dry farmer are given:

1. Science and diligence will quadruple the harvest.
2. Water is of first importance. Use all possible means to prevent its waste.
3. From seven to ten inches of water can be saved for the crop by timely cultivation.
4. Disc after the harvester, as early in the spring as possible, and immediately after plowing.
5. Harrow after every rain and whenever a crust begins to form.
6. Do not let weeds grow on summer tilled land—they use up the water.
7. Harrow the grain in the spring until it is six inches high.
8. Pack the sub-surface before seeding.
9. Use drills that pack the earth about the seed.
10. Use only the best seed, select varieties and well cleaned.
11. Two or three pecks to an acre is enough.
12. Early ripening crops and early seeding are best for the dry farm. Late crops must be intertilled.
13. More can be produced in one crop after summer tillage than in two or three consecutive crops.
15. Market concentrated products; meat and butter pay better than forage.
16. Garden crops and shrubbery, as well as grain, may be made to thrive by thorough tillage.

* * *

"It is clear that increasing farm products by increasing the acreage has already reached its end."—W. M. Hays, assistant secretary of agriculture, U. S. A.

DAIRY

Colantha 4th's Record

Through a juggling of type in our issue of June 8, on page 849, our compositors made Colantha 4th's Johanna give an extremely abnormal yield of milk in one year. The line under the cut should read "27,432 pounds of milk and 1,146 pounds butter." Anything over 20,000 pounds of milk is a good record.

Clean and Sanitary Milk

Experiments have been conducted at Virginia Experiment Station to determine the number of bacteria in milk produced under different conditions. The significance of the presence of these bacteria is discussed in a bulletin prepared by Prof. W. K. Brainerd. Sources of contamination are outlined and the need for cleanliness in connection with milker, stable, cow and utensils urged. Following is the professor's introduction:

"Bacteria are minute plants. They are subject, very largely, to the laws of growth of larger plants. In order to thrive they require a certain temperature, varying with the species, as with other plants; also light or oxygen in a varying degree, and material upon which to grow. Unlike large plants, they grow largely upon organic matter, or materials which have been built up by the higher plants and by animals. It is this characteristic which makes them so dangerous to animal life. A large percentage of the diseases to which man is subject are caused by the growth of these minute plants or germs; as, for example, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, hydrophobia, diphtheria, malarial fever, and the intestinal troubles which cause such a large mortality among babies, especially in the large cities.

"The close relation between milk as a food and these bacteria is due to the fact that these germs thrive and multiply so rapidly in milk. A contamination of milk which is very slight in the beginning will, in a few hours, under favorable conditions of temperature, reach such a magnitude that millions of these germs are introduced into the system of every person who partakes of the milk so contaminated. Nearly all of the changes which take place in milk, except those of

a purely physical nature, such as creaming, are caused by bacteria. Souring takes place because a certain kind of bacteria attack the sugar in milk and turns part of it into lactic acid. Milk becomes stale and gives an offensive odor because of the work of bacteria. The ripening of cheese depends almost entirely upon the work of bacteria.

"The great problem of handling milk, therefore, is the control of the bacterial content; the exclusion of undesirable kinds and the introduction of those which bring about changes that are desired.

"The bulletin does not discuss the beneficial results due to the work of bacteria in the manufacture of cheese, etc., but gives special attention to bacteria found normally in milk produced under varying conditions, their source, the control of contamination, the control of their growth when present in milk, their significance to public health, and the rational attitude of health officers and dairymen to these conditions."

In discussing *the milker*, it says:

"The milker is often the source of some of the most dangerous bacteria found in milk, especially germs which produce contagious diseases. Milk thus contaminated is distributed by the milkman, and a whole neighborhood suffers. This is a case where there can be no doubt as to the responsibility of the milkmen, and wilful negligence should be made a criminal offence. Nearly every physician of experience in our cities has met with epidemics which can be traced directly to a contaminated milk supply. No person should handle milk who comes, in any way, into contact with a contagious disease. The use of a special suit while handling milk is a reasonable requirement. It is preferable that this suit be white, for this induces general cleanliness. A man who uses a white suit in the stable and keeps it clean must be neat and clean in all his work. The value of a special suit is that it largely eliminates the danger of the milker bringing germs from outside the stable and contaminating the milk with them. It is hardly necessary to say that the milker should be clean at all times. Wet hands while milking drip dirty water into the pail, introducing an innumerable number of germs."

* * *

Take care of the calves during the early summer. Whole milk for a time on the start until they are taught to eat chopped oats gives development that counts for much in the future.



HEAVY MILKING JERSEY, ROSALIND OF OLDBASING
This fine Jersey, owned by C. A. Julian Sharman, in a twelve months' test gave 10,864½ pounds of milk, containing 567½ pounds of butter fat and producing 67½ pounds of butter.

FIELD NOTES

Manitoba Plowing Matches

Three plowing matches were held last week, of which naturally the provincial match at Carroll attracted the most interest. Noted plowmen of the Carroll district and from different parts of the province met to decide whose honor it was to be held for a year the McMillan Cup, the emblem of highest superiority in plowing in Manitoba. Thirty-one contestants were in the field, and a crowd of spectators, numbering two thousand or better, were on hand to see the events pulled off. Weather conditions were ideal and the soil in good shape for high-class work. The contest was under the auspices of the Carroll Grain Growers' Association, and was a success in every way. The judges were: G. McVicar and A. McGowan, Portage la Prairie; P. Elder, Rounthwaite; J. Mayhew, Wawanesa; W. Croy, Brandon, and W. McMillan, Carroll. The awards were as follows:

Champion class, men's 14 inch walking plow—1, W. Turner, 91½ points; 2, T. Guild, Kemnay, 91 points; 3, James Sutherland, 90½ points; 4, J. Rodgers, Carberry, 90 points.

Boys' class, 15 years and under—1, G. Udell; 2, J. Cathcart; 3, T. Fenwick; 4, F. Paterson.

Young Men's class, 14 inch gang plow—1, M. Rose, 76 points; 2, W. Smith, 75 points; 3, B. Eamer, 74 points.

Men's gang, open to all comers—1, T. Turner, 77½ points; 2, C. Taylor, 74 points; 3, N. Turner; 4, S. Smith.

Young men's class, 21 years and under, gang plow—1, A. Eamer, 79 points; 2, C. Cawley, 74 points; 3, F. L. Roff, 62 points; 4, J. Metcalf, 59 points.

Fourteen inch class, open to all men who have not won a first prize—1, G. Randall, 75 points; 2, G. Turney, 68 points; 3, Alex. Wilcox.

Sweepstakes for best plowing on the field won by W. Turner, 91½ points.

Sweepstakes prize for the best gang plowed lot on the field, won by A. Eamer, 79 points.

SUCCESSFUL MATCH AT ROLAND

The match of the Roland Agricultural Society on Thursday, June 16, was a highly successful affair. The contest was held on the farm of A. L. Shore, 3½ miles south of town, and while the day was intensely hot a large number of spectators gathered to view the work and remained until the last furrow was turned. The soil was a trifle light and too dry for the best exhibition of plowmanship; a rain would have much improved conditions for plowing. The lands also were a trifle larger than they should have been, considering the heat of the day, but despite these minor drawbacks the match was a success. Ten outfits competed, four walking plows, four gang plows, and two riding single furrow plows. The work done by the gangs is worthy of special mention, as is also the horsemanship shown in handling the tandem teams, the furrow of the gang running as straight and true as the furrows the plowmen of the past generation used to pride themselves on doing with the plodding nags and long-handled plows.

The judges were R. W. McClain, Morden, and John Sweet, Thornhill. The following score card was used: Crown, 15; straightness, 15; in and out at ends, 6; depth of furrow, 9; width of furrow, 9; evenness of top of land, 8; finish, 13; covering weeds, 25; total, 100. The awards were as follows: Gang plows—1, G. H. Jones, 92; 2, W. Sayer, 87; 3, J. W. Wright, 86; 4, D. R. Andrews, 85; 5, H. McTavish, 84; Walking plows—1, E. Martin, 94; 2, A. Burnett, 87; 3, A. Hennen, 83; 4, R. Stokes, 76; Sulky plows—1, P. Parkinson; 2, F. Parkinson. A number of special prizes were offered, including one of ten dollars for the best dressed and groomed team, won by G. H. Jones.

CARMAN PLOWING CONTEST

The Carman match was not as well competed in, nor as largely attended as on former occasions. Weather conditions probably caused the shrinkage in the number of contestants and spectators. Some excellent work was done; though, as at Roland, the soil was not in condition for the highest class of work. It needed moisture to give the consistency of soil essential in the turning of even, nicely laid furrows. R. Browne, Portage la Prairie, was judge. The awards were as follows: Walking plow—1, E. Martin, 86; Boys' gang—1, A. McEachran, 79; Men's gang—1, G. H. Jones, 85; 2, D. Andrews, 78. G. H. Jones won again the special, offered for the best dressed and groomed team.

* * *

The camps for 1910 in military district number 10 commence this week at Sewell. Col. S. B. Steele is in command. General Sir John French will be there on June 28.

* * *

Arrangements have been made by the Ontario government to make a big display of fruits at the Winnipeg Industrial. P. W. Hodgetts is superintending the packing and shipping of the fruit. T. B. Rivett and W. Bert Roadhouse will be in charge of the exhibit.

Stockyard Recommendations

The meat commission appointed some time ago by the Manitoba government has been very active during the past week. Commissioners Benson, Campbell and Manning have held sessions with representatives of the railway companies, and it is understood their report will be placed in the hands of the government this week. Moreover, it is expected that recommendations will be made only in connection with stockyards. As regards a name for these yards "Public" is suggested rather than "Union." Abattoir and cold storage schemes are not likely to be dealt with in the first report.

Indications are that the recommendations of the commissioners will provide for the Canadian Pacific railway having two shares, and the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific one share each. The board of management will comprise two representatives from the C. P. R. and one each from the C. N. R., the G. T. P. and the government.

A very practical recommendation that it is expected will be urged is that feeding and watering privileges be allowed before stock is weighed.

It is expected that the report in full will be ready for next week's issue.

Road-making Demonstrations

Last week the weed inspectors who were in attendance at a special course given at Manitoba Agricultural College were treated to a demonstration in road-making on unbroken prairie by the use of plows, scrapers and road grader. Although the day was very hot, a stretch of five or six rods was graded up and a culvert put in, the men and teams starting late and quitting early.

The number of teams used on each implement varied with the nature of soil in which it worked. On the breaking plow for the tough sod and root development on the surface, three teams were used,



STRETCH OF ROAD IN THE MAKING AT THE ROAD BUILDING DEMONSTRATION

while in softer ground two teams were sufficient. On the grader four teams were used for heavy work and three for lighter. This machine belonged to Kildonan municipality, and was handled by Road Superintendent H. W. Matheson. After plows, scrapers and graders had made a nicely-rounded crown of 18 feet on a width of 32 feet from shoulder to shoulder, the split-log drag was used to advantage in smoothing the surface.

This demonstration was made possible by the city of Winnipeg furnishing teams and men, and the municipality of Kildonan providing the larger implements. Street Commissioner W. F. Tallman was in charge of operations.

After the demonstration had been pronounced satisfactory, S. R. Henderson, president of the Manitoba Good Roads Association, spoke of this organization and gave an idea of the work that was being carried on. Interest had first been aroused in Winnipeg and two or three municipalities, and gradually spread to other districts. After formal organization ten municipalities joined. Through the generosity of Wm. Harvey and THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE a split-log drag competition had been arranged, with cash prizes totalling \$200. Four municipalities have entered, and in each case four one-mile stretches are being kept in repair. Judges already had gone over the roads that are entered. Another inspection will be made in July, and the final before September 1.

Some hints on modern road-making were given by Mr. Tallman. He advised an 18-foot crown. Gravel roads were pronounced very satisfactory if kept in repair. He also thought that for prairie Canada it was wise to have a graded road on one side of the road allowance and to leave the other side for a trail road.

The importance of thorough drainage was taken up by Prof. L. J. Smith, of the college staff. He said that for the most part it was necessary to depend on clay roads. These could not be kept in good condition unless all water was drained off. In

making any road, also, it was necessary to have a well drained foundation or road-bed.

Principal Black asked Street Commissioner Tallman and Reeve Henderson to convey thanks to the city and municipality respectively for carrying on this demonstration. He pointed out that road-making in the Canadian West had been neglected, but farmers gradually were realizing that roads should be properly constructed. There had been a tendency to waste time and money by leaving road work unfinished. However, an educational campaign carried on through farmers' organizations and through agricultural papers had a tendency to improve matters, and in the near future there was no doubt but that leading highways all would be satisfactory.

Elevator Question

The executive of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association seem to think there should be no compromise in regard to government ownership of elevators. President F. M. Gates, E. A. Partridge and J. A. Maharg are credited with having urged a scheme that they claim will meet with the approval of the organized grain growers. The purport of this scheme is embodied in the following clauses:

1.—An elevator at every shipping point.
2.—Where the farmers promise their patronage, the form of patronage is to be determined by the legislature.

3.—That the government should buy existing elevators as far as possible with a view of eliminating competition.

4.—The certificate of the elevator operator to be made a negotiable document by legislation, and if this is not possible, that it should be financed by the government itself.

5.—Small lots of wheat to be grouped by the elevator operator and shipped forward as car lots with advance of 65 to 80 per cent. to the farmer.

6.—Establishment of a sample market at Winnipeg.

7.—Dominion-owned terminals if possible, and if not, terminals to be provided by the provincial government at the head of the lakes or Hudson Bay.

8.—The commission of management to be appointed by the government. The grain growers' executive would expect the government to accept their nomination of the majority of the first members of the commission.

9.—The deficit, if any, to be paid out of the public funds. The executive are willing that deficit should be added to capital account, and repaid out of the sinking fund, or if the deficit continues beyond two or three years, it should be provided for by a tax upon all arable land.

10.—The executive do not consider that it is necessary or wise to expect that any guarantee should be given, but are willing, if the legislature considers it necessary, to agree to the giving of such a guarantee and that the farmers at a shipping point where an elevator is required, give the guarantee and that for giving it the farmers through the grain growers' association should have a share in the management.

11.—The members of the commission to be retired on a three-fifths vote of the legislature.

For the equipment of an ideal system the following suggestions were made:

A.—A complete public system of internal shipping facilities and storage throughout the West, no storage except that situated beside the mills being left in private hands.

B.—Proper provision for a grading and sample room staff and equipment.

C.—A laboratory for making chemical and baking tests.

D.—Terminal elevators at the proper points on the various shipping routes, with conveniences for special binning in ocean and lake shipping units.

E.—Transfer elevators similarly equipped at points

ry to have a well

missioner Tall... y thanks to the... for carrying on... out that road... been neglected... ing that roads... ere had been a... by leaving road... ucational cam... ganizations and...endency to im... ere was no... would be satis...

Grain Growers'... ould be no com... t ownership of... E. A. Partridge... h having u... h the approval of... purport of this... g clauses :... point... their patronage... ermined by the...

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necessary to provide for preserving the identity of the lots in transit. Evidence submitted by witnesses before the elevator commission continues to be conflicting. While some claim that government ownership and control of a complete system, others oppose this on the ground that no elevator system can pay expenses on storage charges. One witness last week went so far as to state that the agitation for government elevators had originated with "a handful of cranks," and that grievances of a few years ago have disappeared.

Weed Inspectors Meet

Over half a hundred weed inspectors from all parts of the province and others interested in the weed problem met in convention at Manitoba Agricultural College to discuss matters regarding the eradication of these pests. Keen interest was taken in addresses and demonstrations given by members of the college staff. Judging from the enthusiastic discussions every delegate received great benefit. Weeds and weed seeds were examined; methods of controlling and eradicating were discussed; the Noxious Weeds Act of Manitoba and the Dominion Seed Control Act were taken up clause by clause and explained.

At the opening session, Prof. S. A. Bedford referred briefly to the various means whereby weeds were introduced into a new country. Unclean seed was spoken of as the source that caused most damage. Going back to 1818 and 1821 he found that weeds had been located. In 1875 seed peas were brought in and in these wild oats were introduced. Smaller weed seeds were found in grass seeds and root seeds. In 1886 Russian thistles were found at Headingly, Man., and were said to have been introduced direct by immigrants from Russia. Several delegates referred to damage done in their

scale this season—one at Sanford and one at Bergen. At the former place the sun was bright and hot and little or no good resulted, while at Bergen it was rather cloudy and threatening rain and the spraying was satisfactory.

On Thursday Professors Bedford and Lee gave the inspectors a drilling on weed and weed seed identification. The Manitoba Noxious Weeds Act was dealt with by R. G. O'Malley, provincial weed inspector. After dealing with the various clauses of the act, it was concluded that one or two changes could be made to advantage. Many of the delegates claimed there was nothing clearly stated as to who was responsible for roadside weeds.

This was pronounced a valuable convention. Inspectors who attended are now in better position to carry out their duties, and the campaign against noxious weeds is sure to have effect.

Some of those in attendance were: Alfred Hamel, Fannystelle; S. J. Regulous, Sidney; J. W. Wills, Winnipeg; W. R. Martin, Roland; Herb. S. Quimpor, Griswold; B. H. Kelly, St. Charles; John J. Setter, High Bluff; John Nelin, Boissevain; T. S. Arason, Glenboro; M. H. McClure, Minnedosa; John Gow, Lansdowne; William Lamb, Methven; J. H. Campbell, Minnedosa; J. F. Mutch, Crystal City; William Norris, Glencairn; T. H. Funnell, Pearson; John Gardiner, Virden; Andrew Wicks, Pearson; Wm. Hoffman, Minitonas; Alex. Jordan, Elva; D. M. Giles, Virden; Alex. Miller, Rosedale; Stephen Thompson, Beaver; George Sexsmith, Dufferin; W. C. Ross, Gunton; F. H. Wienke, Lockwood; John Lawrenson, Dufferin; George McNair, Lansdowne; John O. Wells, Langford; John McLaughlin, Plumas; John A. Morrison, Deloraine; Wm. Grayston, Newdale; James Dickson, Franklin; C. W. Johnson, Headingly; Jos. Hamelin, St. Lawrent; Arch. Bruce, St. Charles; Francis Murray, Middlechurch; Duncan McLeod, Brandon; James Munro, Kildonan; Gordon McLeod, Brandon; Josiah Bennett,

Events of the Week

C. K. Hamilton, flew from New York to Philadelphia and back in an aeroplane.

A lady near Orton, Ont., was placed on trial for putting Paris green on lilacs to prevent children from taking them.

Forest fires have wrought serious damage near Fort William. Many are left homeless, and some lives have been lost.

Registration of voters in Winnipeg was conducted for three days last week. The total number of names put on is slightly below 25,500.

An eastbound C. P. R. freight engine struck a rock on the track 175 miles east of Fort William and rolled into Lake Superior, killing three men.

Arrangements are being made for a provincial Sunday school convention to be held in Grace church, Winnipeg, June 29 and 30.

William Whyte, of the C. P. R., assumed a new title last week, and is now vice-president of the company and in charge of the Western lines.

Lady Ebury was elected president of the board of guardians at Watford, England, recently. This is said to be the first woman to be given such a position. She possesses great business ability. The function of the organization is to administer the poor law.

Last Friday is credited with being the hottest June day Winnipeg has experienced in many years. The temperature was 91.8 in the shade and a humidity of 79 made the heat oppressive.

Rev. T. B. Wilson, of Selkirk, was elected president of the Manitoba conference by the Methodists assembled at Port Arthur. Rev. G. F. McCullough, of Holland, was a close second.

Following was the order of standing in the Western Canada baseball league at the end of last week: Calgary, Medicine Hat, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon, Calgary has a good lead.

The falling of a big water tank, and a fire that resulted from electric wires crossing, destroyed The Herald building in Montreal, and the death roll is placed between 35 and 50.

It is reported that a cloud burst in Hungary is responsible for a death list totalling over 500. Land slides and floods place many others in danger of death from starvation. Southeastern Europe recently has had several disastrous floods.

Dates to Keep in Mind

- Alberta Provincial Exhibition, at Calgary, June 30 to July 7.
- Portage la Prairie Exhibition, July 11 to 14.
- Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, at Winnipeg, July 13 to 23.
- Inter-Provincial Exhibition, at Brandon, July 25 to 29.
- Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibition, at Regina, August 2 to 5.
- Stock Show and Race Meet, Edmonton, August 23 to 26.
- Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, August 27 to Sept. 10.
- Dominion Exhibition at St. John, N. B., Sept. 5 to 15.
- Western Fair, at London, Sept. 9 to 17.
- Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, Sept. 9 to 17.
- Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., October 4 to 8.

Dr. William Saunders, director of Dominion experimental farms, who recently concluded a tour of inspection of Western Canada, states that the crop outlook for the West generally is excellent. Some damage has been done by the unfavorable weather, but nothing worth speaking of. He forecasts a large increase in the wheat crop of 1910, and figures that up to present the crop has come along in the best possible way, and is as far advanced as in average years. Some damage, in some sections considerable damage, is noted in the winter wheat of Southern Alberta. Many fields were practically worthless when spring opened, and have not improved since. Winter wheat, however, is a mere drop in the bucket when figuring on the output. There is a probable increase of 20 per cent. in the acreage sown to wheat in the three provinces this season. Flax shows a large percentage increase, and other coarse grains some gain. Wheat is the cereal the Western farmer is most largely increasing his acreage of.

The retail butchers of Toronto recently circulated a rumor that there was danger of an agreement between the proprietors of abattoirs and the wholesale meat dealers to raise prices to the retailers. The retailers, on their part, said that if this arrangement were entered into they would have to raise the price of meat, already too high, or go out of business.



USING THE ROAD GRADER TO MAKE A CROWN AT THE ROAD BUILDING DEMONSTRATION

respective localities. Professor Bedford took up the injury done in robbing the crop of plant food and moisture. In discussing implements that could be used to advantage he recommended the common drag harrow, because of its effectiveness on young weeds over a large area. The weeder also was advocated for use in the growing crop. Spring-tooth cultivators and disk harrows were necessary for dealing with certain weeds that had formed deep roots or had become fairly well established.

Wild oats came in for serious consideration when Prof. C. H. Lee began his address. Personally conducted experiments showed that seeds of the wild oat would germinate after ten years. Thistles of different kinds were also discussed and described in such way as to enable all to recognize these weeds.

On Wednesday Professor Bedford took up mustards and advocated thorough cultivation, crop rotations and summerfallowing under extreme conditions. He also discussed the various members of the mustard family. In regard to wild oats and couch grass he advocated clean seed, thorough summerfallowing and regular crop rotation with at least two or three years in grass. Complications frequently set in because of moisture in the fall being insufficient to cause germination of weed seeds. However, disk harrowing immediately after harvest was advised. Pasturing the summerfallow was advocated for loose soils, and under certain conditions fodder crops if they were cut before weeds matured. Turning to sow thistle the professor said it poisoned the soil so that grain crops did not thrive. Thorough cultivation in the dry season, keeping the ground black, was the remedy suggested.

The Seed Control Act was discussed by Prof. F. W. Brodrick. He outlined the relationship between the act and the farmer, and showed how it served as a protection to the purchaser of seed.

Professor Lee talked on the possibilities of eradicating weeds by spraying with chemicals. He referred to two experiments conducted on a large

Austin; Thos. J. Smith, Oak Lake; John Mitchell, N. Cypress; Andrew Buchanan, Birnie; Thos. Bailey, Oak Lake; Donald Bruce, Woodlands; Wm. Anderson, Sperling; John Barber, Katrine; M. A. Laurendeau, St. Boniface; Jas. Jamieson, Swan Lake; Chas. G. Clark, Somerset; John Murray Hamiota; J. Allan, Cordova; Wm. Blair, Ochre River; D. McFarlane, Oak Lake; D. Campbell, Austin; Angus Embury, Baldur.

Work of Dairy Special

The Manitoba Agricultural College Dairy Special train has met with success. At the various points an encouraging attendance and general enthusiasm prevailed. Prof. J. W. Mitchell and his staff had a strenuous week. Special interest has been manifested in the testing of milk brought in by those who attend. Many have had rude awakenings regarding the merits of certain animals. E. H. Farrell, of the dairy department at the college, has had charge of this feature of the work.

At most points animals were used to illustrate a talk on dairy cows, given by Wm. Sharman, of Winnipeg. Particulars regarding type, feed and care were gone into fully. In some cases it was possible to go to farms a short distance from the stations, where typical cows and good stables were examined. L. A. Gibson, dairy inspector, Winnipeg, urged cleanliness in stables and in all operations connected with handling milk. Clean and thoroughly ventilated stables were a necessity. Under present conditions he considered it paid the farmer to ship his milk or cream to the city rather than manufacture butter at home unless the price was very high.

Other speakers included J. W. Crow, of the college dairy department, who discussed buttermaking, and Professor F. W. Brodrick, who preached the doctrine of improved home surroundings. The special train continues its good work this week.

market at Winni... possible, and if... the provincial... or Hudson Bay... t to be appointed... owners' executive... ept their nomina... nbers of the com... out of the public... at deficit should... e paid out of the... nes beyond two... led for by a tax... r that it is neces... urantee should be... slature considers... of such a guaran... ping point where... arantee and that... he grain growers'... the management... sion to be retired... re. tem the following... internal shipping... ie West, no stor... : mills being left... ling and sample... nical and baking... roper points on... nveniences for... ipping units... quipped at points

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

The week was one of little activity in grain markets. The feature of the situation that is of absorbing interest just now is the condition of the wheat crop in North America. So far as reports go the crop is not in the best possible condition. A good deal of damage has been done by the dry spell and hot winds that have prevailed over much of the American spring wheat during the past fortnight. Unofficial reports from some of the Northwestern States makes the loss in prospects very considerable; others minimize the damage done, and even claim that the wheat crop has been in no way affected. On the whole, it is reasonable to assume that crops are suffering some from lack of moisture, and that if copious downpours are not soon received, the outlook for wheat in the United States will be seriously reduced. On this side of the line conditions very similar prevail, though the consensus of opinion among those who constitute themselves crop forecasters and boom things generally at this season is that the outlook was never better. This annual "bearing" of the Canadian crop situation is a feature to be reckoned with, as it is more than probable, considering the authority of the reports emanating from this country, that those responsible for them are also concerned in working values down to as low a level as possible. The Canadian crop is being effected some by drought and hot weather, probably a good deal more than the reports referred to indicate.

Live stock are on about last week's basis. Hog values show a tendency to go lower. Prices for cattle are strong in Western markets, and at a good level in all outside markets. The tendency will be for cattle to get some cheaper, and it would not be surprising if hogs continued to go lower, probably touching the nine-cent level.

GRAIN

Wheat was dull and inactive all week. The market was dull and narrow and fluctuations did not exceed more than a cent or so. The Monday market was practically unchanged from the preceding close. Foreign conditions were a trifle bullish, that is foreign conditions as regards supplies and shipments. The world's visible was 1,761,000 bushels less than the previous week and shipments considerably below the average. On Tuesday more strength was shown. Figures of European visible showed a decrease of 4,000,000 bushels over the preceding week, cash demand was firm and prices advanced a cent and a fraction. Wednesday brought a dull, inactive market, a typical dry weather market. Wheat was inactive, and prices slumped back to Monday's close. Thursday values bulged out again, the advance just about equalling the previous day's decline. This advance was continued Friday, continued dry weather being the cause of uneasiness as to the outlook. The week closed with a strong bullish sentiment, engendered of the hot dry weather prevailing over most of the wheat country of America.

CROPS IN CANADIAN WEST

Speaking generally the outlook in the Canadian West is favorable; that is, favorable as near as the whole situation can be summed up in general terms. There are wide areas, however, where dry weather is working serious damage. In the older and somewhat light soils of Southern Manitoba the effects of lack of moisture is particularly noticeable, and late sown crops in some sections, unless moisture is at once received, will be little short of failures. In light soil sections the late sown stuff is rather sickly in appearance, spotted and actually going back. The early sown fields seem all right, but are being checked. In some places damage has been done by blowing, the sharp sand cutting off the blades and seriously reducing prospects. Even on heavy soils and with crops sown early, the outlook is none of the best. The heat of the past few days has sucked the moisture pretty well out of the soil. A representative of this journal who travelled over certain sections of Southern Manitoba last week places the outlook considerably lower than for this date a year ago. Reports from other parts of the West make conditions very nearly as have been portrayed. The country needs several good soaking rains to bring the wheat outlook up to point where it could be considered a substantial bear feature. At present the market should be more strongly bullish than it is.

CONDITIONS IN UNITED STATES

The terrific heat that broke over the Canadian spring wheat country last week was general all over the wheat growing sections of America. In the Dakotas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and other states in the wheat belt, the crop suffered from lack of moisture. There has been little precipitation in the spring wheat country this season, and unless rains are soon received a great shrinkage in yields will result. In certain states crops are rather better in general condition for want of moisture. In the corn belt the crop is estimated at no better than fair. Late sown grain in all parts of the country is in a bad way for want of moisture.

The weather in the wheat belt is still very hot and dry, and there are some complaints of rust and thin plant. In north and east outlook is fair to good.

Germany—Crop suffering from continued drought, as well as spring crops, but winter wheat claimed to be good.

Roumania—Heavy rains still continue to fall, which has become excessive in some parts and causing deterioration to growing crop.

Turkey—Heavy rainstorms still continue, which are unfavorable for growing crops.

Russia—Weather in southwest very favorable and outlook good. Supplies at ports small.

Spain—Outlook for fair crop. Weather is seasonal.

Italy—In south there have been heavy rain, which is unfavorable for crop; in north outlook improved, while in centre outlook only moderate.

North Africa—Outlook for crops continues doubtful although on whole there is slight improvement.

India—Indications point to early visit of monsoon, which has caused moderate selling by holders.

Argentina—Weather in south is very dry, which is causing some anxiety.

CLOSING OPTION PRICES, WINNIPEG.

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
June	89½	90½	89½	90½	91½	91½
July	89½	90½	90½	90½	91½	91½
Oct.	85½	86½	86½	86½	87	86½
Oats—						
June	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
July	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Oct.	32½	32½	33	32½	32½	32½
Flax—						
June	160	160	160	165	165	165
July	154	158	165	160	162	160
Oct.	151	156	154	157	155	155

CASH PRICES.

Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	89½	90½	90½	90½	91½	91½
No. 2 Nor.	87½	88½	88½	88	88	88
No. 3 Nor.	84½	85½	85	85	85	85½
Oats—						
No. 2 White	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Barley—						
No. 3	40	40	40	40	40	40
No. 4	40	40	40	40	40	40
LIVERPOOL.						
No. 1 Nor.	100½	100½	100½	101½	101½	101½
No. 2 Nor.	98½	98½	98½	99½	99½	99½
No. 3 Nor.	98½	94½	94½	95½	96	95½
July	90½	91½	90½	91½	92½	92½
Oct.	93½	93½	92½	94	94½	94½

AMERICAN OPTIONS.

Chicago—						
July	91½	92½	92½	92½	93½	93½
Sept.	88½	89½	90	90½	91½	91½
Dec.	88½	90½	91	91½	92½	92½
Minneapolis—						
July	101½	102½	103½	103½	104½	104½
Sept.	90½	91½	92½	93½	94½	94
Dec.	88	90	90½	91½	92½	92½
New York—						
July	98½	99½	99½	99½	100½	100½
Sept.	95½	96½	96½	97½	98½	98½
Dec.	96	96½	97½	99½	99½	99½
Duluth—						
July	102½	102½	103½	103½	103½	100½
Sept.	91½	92½	93½	94½	95	94½
DULUTH FLAX.						
July	191	197	197	197	199	200
Sept.	166	170½	170	170½	174½	174
Dec.	156½	160½	160	161½	164½	164

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS.

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
American	1,487,000	2,568,000	1,664,000
Russian	3,792,000	3,512,000	4,608,000
Danubian	416,000	456,000	168,000
Indian	1,104,000	1,072,000	2,234,000
Argentine	554,000	560,000	2,270,000
Australia	328,000	952,000	152,000
Chili, N. Af.	224,000	64,000	48,000
Corn	2,581,000	2,454,000	4,794,000
	8,320,000	9,184,000	12,064,000

CANADIAN VISIBLE.

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
Total visible	5,207,287	5,746,798	809,852
Last week	5,961,322	5,486,919	936,253
Last year	3,937,322	2,401,296	335,357
Fort William	1,888,929	1,488,684	201,643
Port Arthur	1,481,760	1,474,536	233,477
Depot Harbor	62,243	62,243	.....
Mesford	37,736	6,802	.....
Midland, Tiffin	530,948	658,521	9,605
Collingwood	8,114	1,529	50,293
Owen Sound	142,188	518,924	21,793
Goderich	120,402	256,195	63,782
Sarnia, Pt. Edw.	87,891	66,680	.....
Port Colborne	19,981	33,037	14,118
Kingston	146,588	171,408	105,492
Montreal	711,750	963,239	108,849
Quebec	1,790	41,000	800

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort, William and Port Arthur on June 10 was 3,572,919.20, as against 3,944,741.50 last week, and 1,897,069.30 last year.

two years ago 2,288,593.50. Total shipments for the week were 976,936, last year 512,180. Amount of each grade was:

No. 1 hard	1910.	1909.
No. 1 northern	32,312	6,511
No. 2 northern	1,053,318	705,028
No. 3 northern	959,492	150,721
No. 4	490,161	293,910
No. 5	250,050	199,398
Other grades	63,866	128,253
	723,717	413,245
	3,572,919	1,897,069
Stocks of oats—		
No. 1 extra	199	.....
No. 1 white C. W.	288,014	.....
No. 2 C. W.	2,315,844	.....
No. 3 white	337,032	.....
Mixed	8,948	.....
Other grades	244,438	.....
Total this week	3,136,271	.....
Total last week	3,341,831	.....
Oats	3,136,271	1,495,949
Barley	474,196	52,914
Flax	159,184	704,259
SHIPMENTS		
Oats	432,706	.....
Barley	64,371	.....
Flax	35,658	.....

EUROPEAN VISIBLE.

The visible supply of wheat in Europe this week amounts to 83,556,000 bushels, against 87,560,000 bushels, showing a decrease of 4,004,000. Last week there was an increase of 300,000 bushels. Then the total amounted to 64,700,000 bushels.

ARGENTINE AND AUSTRALIAN SHIPMENTS

Argentine shipments of wheat 736,000 this week, 1,104,000 last week and 1,544,000 last year. Corn, 2,728,000 this week, 783,000 last week, and 3,355,000 last year. Argentine visible wheat now 736,000 this week, 960,000 last week, 1,120,000 last year, Corn, 3,613,000 this week, 2,975,000 last week, 3,494,000 last year. Wheat market is firm, with shippers holding in anticipation of higher prices, and the demand small. Arrivals from interior small and quality unsatisfactory. Corn is steady, with quiet demand. Arrivals from interior liberal, with quality satisfactory. Weather favorable for corn, being warm and dry for improving the quality. Australian shipments of wheat 224,000 this week, 328,000 last week, 328,000 last year.

LIVESTOCK

Receipts at Winnipeg were heavy. Grass-fed cattle are coming in greatly increased numbers and the yards have been fuller than during any week this season. A good deal of Alberta stock was on hand, several large shipments being in from the Cardston and adjacent country. Prices are fairly strong, considering the influx of offerings and the market readily absorbed everything in sight. The highest price for the week was \$6.55 paid for a well-finished bunch of sixteen head. Cattle of good killing quality are in strong demand.

HOGS LOWER.

Hog prices began sagging at the beginning of the week and \$10.50 was the first level touched. Buying sentiment favors lower hog values and it is probable that \$10 will be the top price for next week. Deliveries have been fairly heavy. Sheep are light in offerings.

WINNIPEG PRICES.

	Export steers (grain-fed) point of shipment	Choice butchers' steers and heifers, off cars, Winnipeg	Cows and heifers	Medium stocks	Choice hogs	Choice calves	Medium calves	Choice sheep	Choice lambs, each
	\$ 5.75	\$ 6.00	5.00	5.00	3.50	4.50	10.00	10.50	5.50
	5.00	6.50	4.00	5.00	3.50	4.50	10.00	10.50	5.50
	5.00	6.50	4.00	5.00	3.50	4.50	10.00	10.50	5.50
	5.00	6.50	4.00	5.00	3.50	4.50	10.00	10.50	5.50
	5.00	6.50	4.00	5.00	3.50	4.50	10.00	10.50	5.50

TORONTO

Export steers, \$6.85 to \$7.85; heifers, \$6.40 to \$6.90; cows, \$5.50 to \$6.00; bulls, \$5.00 to \$6.60; butcher steers, \$6.50 to \$7.10; heifers, \$5.40 to \$6.70; cows, \$5.00 to \$6.00; bulls, \$5.25 to \$5.75; calves, \$3.00 to \$6.00; stockers, \$2.60 to \$5.00; feeders, \$6.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.25; off cars, \$9.50.

CHICAGO

Beef steers, \$7.00 to \$8.75; cows, \$3.00 to \$6.25; heifers, \$4.50 to \$7.00; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.00; calves, \$6.00 to \$9.00; stockers, \$4.50 to \$14.75; feeders, \$5.75 to \$6.25; hogs, \$9.40 to \$9.65; sheep, \$3.50 to \$7.00; lambs, \$7.40 to \$8.50.

MONTREAL

Steers, \$7.00 to \$7.50; cows, \$4.90 to \$6.25; bulls, \$3.00 to \$6.60; sheep, \$4.00 to \$6.00; lambs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$10.00 to \$10.25.

BRITISH

Latest London cables quote Canadian steers at 14 cents to 14½ cents. At Liverpool, Canadian steers are priced at 14 cents to 15½ cents, and American, 14 cents to 14½ cents.

Home Journal

People and Things the World Over

James Atkins, the veteran governor of Morden jail, started out from Morden, Man., on May 10th, at 5 o'clock to walk to Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Atkins is 65 years old and is a great walker. However, this is his first long-distance walk. He expects to make the distance in about thirty or thirty-five days.

The queerest post office in North America is probably located at Beebe Plain, Vt., where a simple wooden building shelters the offices of two countries. The structure is cut diagonally by the Canadian line, being almost equally divided by the imaginary boundary. The northern half contains the post office of Beebe Plain, Quebec, and the southern half the office of Beebe Plain, Vt.

A contributor to a newspaper calls attention to the curious fact that Mark Twain's life was almost exactly coincident with the period of Halley's comet, as follows:

Mark Twain, born Nov. 20, 1835.
Last perihelion of Halley's comet, Nov. 16, 1835.

Mark Twain died April 21, 1910.
Perihelion of Halley's comet, April 20, 1910.

Edward Payson Weston, gray-haired pedestrian, in his 72nd year, not for money, but just as an example to effete, automobile-riding Americans, recently completed, in perfect health, a 3,500-mile walk from Los Angeles to New York in 77 days. His diet was one meal per day, of milk and eggs, light cereal preparations, orange, or cake of chocolate. At the finish he received a well deserved ovation. He travelled at the rate of 45 miles per day—not bad for an old man.

Mr. John Ross Robertson, with the public spirit for which he is distinguished, has offered his collection of twenty thousand pictures and engravings, covering the history of Canada from 1758, to the Public Library, Toronto. This is the most valuable gift that ever came to a public library in this country. A permanent exhibition, such as that of the Chateau de Ramezay at Montreal, has great interest and high national value. For many years Mr. Robertson has devoted himself to tracing down the sources of local history, and to making this collection of pictures illustrating the chief incidents and the great figures in Canadian history, and showing from generation to generation the changing conditions of life in Canada.

Church Attendance and Baseball

An experiment to solve the problem of having Sunday baseball without depleting the church services is said, by newspaper despatches, to be about to be tried in Pittsburg. Baseball is as the breath in his nostrils to a Pittsburger any day in the week, and the temptation is too much for him to resist on Sundays. Consequently, up to the present his pew has been vacant on Sunday mornings, while he rested and read the Sunday papers preparatory to hitting him joyfully to the ball grounds in the afternoon. But, never again. Hereafter the only persons admitted to the games on Sunday afternoons are those who can produce, along with the entrance fee, a ticket stating that the bearer was present at the morning service in a certain

church. This ticket is only obtainable in the church immediately at the close of the service, and is given only to the person who has been present during the whole service.

Boys and the Canadian Navy

The Canadian Naval Service, although very young as yet, has opened up a new calling for Canadian boys. Up to date there have been no applications for entrance to the engineering department of the naval college, which is to be established at Halifax almost immediately. There will be a competitive examination for entrance to the college, though there is yet no active competition. The course in engineering will require that a boy be between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. On passing the entrance examination he will be given two years' training as cadet, and this will be followed by three years of technical instruction. Those qualifying at the end of the course will hold the standing of engineer sub-lieutenants. It is likely that pay will be attached to the last three years of the training course, and from three to eight dollars a day when in active service, following graduation. It looks like a good chance for a boy with mechanical tastes.

Health in Country Life

The usual rule is to think that health is almost a necessary concomitant of country life. It is supposed that fresh air, simple food, exercise in the open and intimate touch with Mother Nature will assure good health better than any other possible combination of circumstances. We are preaching the doctrine of back to the country and more and more of our people are spending a considerable portion of the year outside of the cities at, least if not actually in the country. The spring exodus is now upon us in the course of the present month, so that certain dangers of country life may very appropriately be pointed out at the present time, and besides the large number of our readers who dwell in the country may well be reminded of the necessity for diligent care with regard to special sanitary regulations that represent the best possible safeguard against certain risks more or less intimately connected with country life.

The most important feature of sanitary regulation in the country is undoubtedly that of the disposal of sewage. Here lies the danger of the communication of disease, and unless great care is exercised there are many more risks in country life than in city life. It must not be forgotten for instance that in spite of the large death rate from typhoid fever in certain cities typhoid is a rural and not an urban disease. It spreads practically always through drinking water. It is true that in recent years the sporadic epidemics in our cities can usually be traced to milk. The ultimate reason for these, however, is that the milk containers, pans and pails on the farms are washed in water flowing through the dairies which are contaminated by the excreta from cases of typhoid fever or are handled by those who have been in contact with typhoid patients. Of course, it implies gross negligence for anything like this to happen and risk the spread of the sewer disease with its many fatalities. Literally, whenever a patient dies of typhoid fever some one ought to be hanged. Somewhere between a typhoid fever case and the drinking water of healthy individuals there has been very serious and what may well be called criminal negligence. Of course, occasionally the handling

of milk by those in whose houses typhoid fever occurs is the cause of the bacillus getting into the milk and being distributed for long distances. This is, however, more criminally negligent than in the cases where water is the medium of communication.

The rule for people who have taken up country life either as pioneers or permanent residents, or for their vacations, is that they must know absolutely the source of their drinking water and must assure themselves that there is no possibility of its being contaminated by excreta. In many country places this is extremely difficult. For instance, whenever there are shallow wells as the source of the drinking water (that is, non-artesian wells less than fifty or sixty feet in depth) it is quite impossible to be absolutely sure that sewage does not get into the underground streams which supply the wells. Even a shallow cesspool eight or ten feet deep will sometimes seep through long distances and seriously vitiate currents of well water at a considerable distance away. This has been proved to be the case over and over again. It is particularly likely to happen if much water is mixed with the sewage.

There is but one absolutely sure precaution that will serve as a prophylactic against this danger. That is the boiling of the water that comes from a water supply at all suspected. In this regard it must not be forgotten that not infrequently people living in a particular neighborhood may have acquired certain immunity to typhoid fever or to the bacilli of it in their water supply. Some of them have had the disease years before, only an occasional person living in the otherwise healthy country conditions may prove to be susceptible. The number of cases of typhoid fever may not be a good index then of danger from it for a newcomer in a particular locality. City people with less resistive vitality who come out for the summer and whose digestive tract is not used to disposing of somewhat contaminated water may suffer where other people remain free from the disease. City physicians have patients come back from their vacations with typhoid fever and often find it extremely difficult to explain the origin of the cases, except on some such theory as this, and the theory is by no means so far fetched as it might seem to non-medical minds, for immunity is a very special individual quality.

Of course, other sources of water as, for instance, small springs, may prove just as dangerous, unless one knows exactly where they come from and through what neighborhoods they pass. Here once more the only absolute safeguard is boiling the water. Some people seem to fear because boiled water lacks some of the taste that we are accustomed to in water ordinarily that it may also be lacking in some quality necessary for health. There is no reason for this fear, however. We have grown accustomed to the taste of certain organic material in water, because as a rule rain that falls and passes over the ground or seeps through it dissolves these harmless organic materials. They exist only in traces however, and while enough to produce a particular flavor have no effect that we know of on the human constitution. Rain water, especially such as has fallen after some hours of rain has cleared the atmosphere of dust, tastes like distilled water, or like boiled water. One reason for the flatness in the taste of boiled water is the absence of air in it. If the water is allowed to stand for a time, however, with a cloth cover over it, it will absorb air and regain something of its more pleasant taste from the oxygen of the air.—*The Independent.*

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ONE SINGLE DAY

Is not so much to look upon. There
is some way
Of passing hours of such a limit. We
can face

A single day; but place
Too many days before sad eyes—
And we lose heart
Just at the start.
Years really are not long, nor lives—
The longest which survives—
And yet to look across
A future we must tread bowed by a
sense of loss,
Bearing some burden weighing down
so low,
That we can scarcely go
One step ahead—this is so hard,
So stern a view to face, unstarred.
Untouched by light, so masked with
dread.

If we would take a step ahead,
Be brave, and keep
The feet quite steady; feel the breath
of life sweep
Ever on our face again.
We must not look across—looking in
vain—

But downward to the next close step,
And up. Eyes that have wept
Must look a little way, not far.
God, broke the years to hours and
days,

That hour by hour
And day by day,
Just going on a little way,
We might be able all along
To keep quite strong.
Should all the weights of life
Be laid across our shoulders, and the
future, rife
With woe and struggle, meet us face
to face

At just one place,
We could not go;
Our feet would stop, And so
God lays a little on us every day,
And never, I believe, on all the way,
Will burdens bear so deep,
Or pathways lie so steep,
But we can go, if by God's power
We only bear the burden of the hour.

—Cure and Care.

AS THE NURSES SEE IT

What a wealth or dearth of pleasure
the word "Summer" may mean. To
many it is the season when God's green
earth may be enjoyed for weeks or
months. Many children are at this time
planning wonderful experiments to be
realized when the summer holidays
bring the usual trip to the country or
lakeside, and preparations are perhaps
already in progress. But what a con-
trast is presented by the word to hun-
dreds of little children who have never
seen the green fields and cool rivers
that lie as yet in the recesses of their
imagination. To them, summer means
such long, hot days, and dirt and dust.

A few minutes' walk from the Mission
would take us to a street where, in a
one-roomed rear, about eight feet
square, a mother and four children are
living. A bed, stove and small table
compose the furnishings, with the ad-
dition of a box upon which Jackie has
been sleeping. The father is in a con-
sumptive sanatorium, and upon the
mother has fallen the problem of pro-
viding for her four little ones. Their
playground is a narrow lane, deep mud
in wet weather, hot and dusty in dry
weather, or a yard where a few old
wagons used by ragmen are kept, not
a single tree or blade of grass to relieve
the glare of the hot sun.

In a little narrow street near-by, an-
other family may be found living in a
tiny hovel, the kitchen having sunk
until everything is at an angle, remind-
ing one of a sea voyage. Here we find
several small children. Two of the boys
earn a little by selling papers, but the
income is very scanty. When school or
work is over, they may join the smaller
ones in the alley. On one side is the
wall of their little house, and on the
other ashes and garbage, the only shrub-
bery to be found in the ward. But not
only in the ward are the candidates for
fresh air found. South of Queen street,
a case recently visited, brought to light
a family living in a deplorable state,
no—not living, for such existence can
scarcely be called "living." A father
and two young boys occupying two
ooms, one as a sleeping apartment,
where a few old coats composed the
only bed they had. In the outer room

a little stove was found, one chair, and
half the remains of another, a basket of
garbage, and a box, the scanty meals
being served on a little table made of
rough boards. The mother is dead,
and the two little girls are being looked
after by neighbors. The father has
been unable to obtain steady work, and
has only been able to earn sufficient
to keep his boys from starving. One
could not help but think how that pale-
faced little lad wearing an old pair of
girl's boots would enjoy a few blissful
hours at some swimming hole. A few
blocks south of this, just off King street,
a mother was lying ill; from her room
she superintended the family affairs.
A little girl of nine years was doing the
washing and looking after the little
brothers and sisters. As meal time ap-
proached she began to watch for the
brother and sister coming home from
work, who are scarcely more than chil-
dren. Such is the life of many a child.
Are these little ones not to share in the
pleasures which are rightfully theirs?
One of the nurses, while walking
through the ward carrying a bunch of
flowers, met a little girl who looked
longingly at the bright-colored beauties.
How those big eyes sparkled when she
saw that she too was really to share
such treasures. A long-drawn, "Oh!
my!" and then the happy, dirty little
face was lost to sight in the flowers that
were "really truly" hers. Think what
rapture it would be for such a child to
revel in the beauty of a daisy field.
The more one sees of the daily life of



UNIQUE PICTURE OF AN ELECTRICAL STORM

many of city children, does one
realize how much must be done to teach
our boys and girls to live healthy, moral
lives, and surely a trip to the country
would help very materially.

What can I do to-day?
Not gold, or ease, or power, or love, to
gain
Or pleasures gay;
But to impart
Joy to some stricken heart;
Bring to the fold again
Some lamb astray;
To brighten life for someone
Now and here,
This let me do to-day.

DORA FARNCOMB.

WOMEN AS FARMERS

Almost a million women in the United
States are either farmers or farm labor-
ers. Thanks to the popularity of the
homestead in the West and to a belated
appreciation of agriculture as a field
for woman's industry, this number is
rapidly increasing. The United States,
however, has not gone so far in this re-
spect as England. There, in the dairy
sections, women have entire control of
the herds, not only the butter making,
but the milking and feeding. In France
nearly 3,000,000 women are engaged in
farm work, while in most of the coun-
tries of continental Europe the efforts
of women count for much in farm work.

The 1900 census in the United States
showed 456,405 women working as
farm laborers and 307,706 women farm-
ers living there. The 1910 census will
undoubtedly show these figures mate-
rially increased, while if the plans of

philanthropic economists in Massachu-
setts are successful that state alone will
add 100,000 to the aggregate. The
Woman's Massachusetts Homestead As-
sociation is planning to provide subur-
ban homes for the 100,000 dependent
spinners and widows which that Com-
monwealth acknowledges possessing,
the plan being to have the state buy
tracts of land wherever available, divide
them into acre lots and then, through
a commission, supply each dependent
woman with a share of land.—*Saturday
Night.*

HERMIONE, THE WISE WIFE

ONE OF ROBERT BUCHANAN'S CLEVEREST
POEMS

Wherever I wander, up and about,
This is the puzzle I can't make out—
Because I care little for books, no
doubt;

I have a wife and she is wise,
Deep in philosophy, strong in Greek,
Spectacles shadow her pretty eyes,
Coteries rustle to hear her speak;
She writes little—for love, not fame;
Has published a book with a dreary
name;
And yet (God bless her!) is mild
and meek.

And how I happened to woo and wed
A wife so pretty and wise withal
Is part of the puzzle that fits my
head—
Plagues me at daytime, racks me in
bed,

Haunts me and makes me appear so
small.

The only answer that I can see
Is—I could not have married Hermione
(That is her fine name), but she
Stooped in her wisdom and married
me.

For I am a fellow of no degree,
Give to romping and jollity;
The Latin they thrashed into me at
school,

The world and its fights have thrashed
away;

At figures alone, I am no fool,
And in city circles I say my say,
For I am a dunce at twenty-nine,
And the kind of study that I think fine
Is a chapter of Dickens, a sheet of the
Times,

When I lounge, after work, in an
easy chair;
Punch for humor, and Praed for
rhymes,
And the butterfly mots blown here
and there,

By the idle breath of the social air.

A little French is my only gift,
Wherewith at times I can make a shift,
Guessing at meanings to flutter over
A figtree tale in a paper cover.
Hermione, my Hermione!

What could your wisdom perceive in
me
And Hermione my Hermione!

How does it happen at all that we
Love one another so utterly?

Well, I have a bright-eyed boy of two.
A darling who cries with lung and
tongue,

As fine a fellow, I swear to you,
As ever poet of sentiment sung,
And my lady-wife, with serious eyes,
Brightens and lightens when he is nigh,
And looks, although she is deep and
wise,

As foolish and happy as he or I!
And I have the courage just then, you
see,

To kiss the lips of Hermione—
Those learned lips that the learned
praise—

And to clasp her hands as in sillier
days;

To talk and joke in a frolic vein,
To tell her my stories of things and
men;

And it never strikes me that I'm pro-
fane,
For she laughs, and blushes, and kisses
again,

And, presto! fly goes her wisdom
then!

For boy claps hands and is up on her
breast.

Roaring to see her so bright with
mirth,

And I know she deems me (oh, the
jest!)
The cleverest fellow on all the earth!

And Hermione, my Hermione,
Nurses her boy and defers to me;

Does not seem to see I'm small—
Even to think me a dunce at all!

And wherever I wander up and about,
Here is the puzzle I can't make out—
That Hermione, my Hermione,

In spite of her Greek and philosophy,
When sporting at night with her boy
and me,

Seems sweeter and wiser, I assever—
Sweeter and wiser, and far more clever
And makes me feel more foolish than
ever,

Through her childish, girlish, joyous
grace,
And the silly pride in her learned face!

That is the puzzle I can't make out—
Because I care little for books, no
doubt;

But the puzzle is pleasant, I know now
why;

For whenever I think of it, night or
morn,

I thank my God she is wise, and I
The happiest fool that was ever born!

Tommy came out of a room in which
his father was tacking down carpet.
He was crying lustily.

"Why, Tommy, what's the matter?"
asked his mother.

"P-p-papa hit his finger with the
hammer," sobbed Tommy.

"Well, you needn't cry at a thing like
that," comforted the mother. "Why
didn't you laugh?"

"I did," sobbed Tommy, disconsolate.

One of the best stories in connection
with the history of the King's speech,
delivered at the opening of each fresh
session of Parliament, is told of George
IV. when Prince Regent and recalled by
a contributor to the current number of
the *Strand Magazine*. The prince, it is
well known, took his responsibilities
lightly, and on one occasion is said to
have bet Sheridan a hundred guineas
that either owing to the magnetism of
his personality or the flutter which the
occupants of the Lords' chamber were
in so little attention was really paid to
the verbal character of the speech he
was delivering that he could make any
interpolation he liked without it being
detected.

The bet was taken and the Prince Re-
gent agreed to introduce the words
'Baa, baa, black sheep' in the middle of
the speech.

"If anybody smiles or looks startled,"
he said, "I lose my bet."

This exploit actually came off and at
the close of a weighty allusion, com-
posed by Lord Liverpool, to Wellesley's
difficulties in Spain, the Regent cleared
his throat, said "Baa, baa, black sheep"
hurriedly, and went on without appar-
ently exciting any remark.

Sheridan related the royal audacity
to Canning.

"It is perfectly amazing to me," he
said, "that no notice was taken. Didn't
you hear him distinctly say 'Baa, baa,
black sheep?'"

"I did," rejoined Canning, "but as his
Royal Highness looked you full in the
face at the time I took it as a personal
allusion and my delicacy forbade me to
think more about it."

NOT FORGOTTEN

Dear Dame Durden:—You will be thinking I have forgotten you all, but such is not the case, you see. When I saw my first letter in the paper I made up my mind to write again, and I would have written sooner, but I kept putting it off. Now, since I have got so far, I don't know what to write. First, let me thank you for the cosy corner instructions. I was so glad to get them. I have not set it up yet, but I put the instructions away so I will have them.

How many of the chatters have their gardens in? We have ours nearly all in, but it is not very pleasant work, especially when the wind is blowing.

Chrysanthemum was asking for a recipe for rhubarb jelly, so I am sending one for jam, as I could not find any for jelly:

Cut into pieces about an inch long, put a pound of syrup to every pound of rhubarb, and leave till morning. Pour the syrup from it and boil till it thickens; then add the rhubarb and boil gently fifteen minutes. Put up as you do currant jelly in tumblers. It will keep good a year. And, now, dear Dame Durden, I must close this short letter, as it is nearly dinner time.

A FARMER'S NIECE.

I will just add the rhubarb recipes I found to the one you were good enough to send, and hope our friend will like them all.

RHUBARB JELLY.—Use red-colored stalks were possible and do not peel. Cut into inch pieces and wash, then put at once into a clean jelly bag. Fasten the bag so that the fruit cannot escape and put into a granite kettle holding a pint of water to each quart of fruit. Cook until very tender. Then set the bag into a granite colander on top of the kettle till the rest of the juice strains through. Let boil down about one-third before adding as much granulated sugar (warmed) as you have juice. Boil gently for fifteen minutes, then test a little in a saucer and if stiff enough pour into glasses and seal when cold.

RHUBARB PICKLES.—One quart rhubarb, one quart vinegar, one quart chopped onions, one and one-half pounds brown sugar, one tablespoon salt, one teaspoon each allspice, cinnamon, cloves and ginger, half teaspoon red pepper. Stew all for three hours. You can make this any time in the winter if you have rhubarb done down.

RHUBARB JELLY FOR DESSERT.—Dissolve one-half pound of loaf sugar in a teacupful of boiling water, and pour it over two quarts of young pink rhubarb cut into short lengths. Cook gently until soft, but not broken, and strain the juice into a clean saucepan. In it dissolve ten sheets of leaf gelatine, test a little on a cold plate; if too firm, add a little orange juice or water; if not firm enough, add gelatine at discretion. When the right consistency has been obtained, add a stiffly-whipped white of egg and whisk until boiling. Let it stand a few minutes to settle, strain through a hot, wet cloth, into a wet mould.

WRITES HER OWN STORIES

Dear Ingle Nookers:—I must confess that I noticed in the ADVOCATE that our Dame Durden wished the girls to have a re-union in the forepart of June, but I was very busy, and hardly knew whether I would come in the same class as the rest of the girls or not. So I put off writing, but since seeing the letters in the first of June issue, I feel rather ashamed of myself. Those letters are just splendid. It is easy to tell by them that there are some good women growing up in the West.

I have reason to believe that I am older than most of the girls who wrote, but I can appreciate their letters, as I, too, have the same thoughts, ideals and feeling expressed so clearly by some of them in their letters. They seemed to nearly all tell of their hobbies, so I may do so, I suppose. I love music, but circumstances have always prevented me from ever getting lessons. As for reading, I rather think I like it too well; at least people say so, and if my reading material runs out, I sit down in my spare moments and invent stories, none of which have ever been perfect, yet I am not going to give up the idea of seeing stories of mine in print some day.

I am also greatly interested in moral and physical purity and cleanliness. I

The Ingle Nook

do enjoy the talks by Dr. Davidson so much, and also the talks on schools and teachers by other writers, in the ADVOCATE. I am a believer in education also, and am seeing to it that my younger brothers and sisters get the education that was denied to us older ones, for we very often feel the need of it now. I know by experience, too, that some teachers are after wages only, but very often we get those who love to teach children, for the sake of making them and the world better.

N. O. T. H.

(There was no thought of the years of the girls writing for the re-union, but just to get a girl's view of a girl's interests as distinguished from the view taken by married women, whose responsibilities and ambitions are naturally different. I am glad you came. Won't you let the Ingle Nook see one of your stories? I am safe in promising you sympathetic readers. It would give us all pleasure.—D. D.)

pipe. The insects crawl into these, and can easily be knocked or shaken out, or destroyed by letting hot water run through the sticks. This should be done every day till the bird is relieved. Hang a piece of new white flannel in the cage at night next the perch, so that it shades the bird from the light. In the morning you will find the mites on the flannel; wash or put in a new piece the following night, and continue doing so until they are all removed. It is also well to scald the cage. The perches should be of red cedar wood.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

Dear Dame Durden:—I am afraid that I will be very late indeed for the roll call, as it is past June the first now. But, dear Dame Durden, if you just knew how very busy I have been, you would pardon me for not reading that issue that your kind invitation was in. In reading the last issue I saw where all the other girls were responding, and in

broidery? I do a little of the solid eyelet and coronation braid, but I like the eyelet the best of the three. I have done a little painting, which I enjoy very much.

Lenora was enquiring if there was anyone belonging to the Nook that came from Essex county, Ontario. I came from there four years ago, from Ruscomb, a small town on the M. C. R., and, like Dame Durden, I have many pleasant and friendly recollections of that place. I would be pleased to hear from Lenora or any of the rest of the girls if they would care to write. You will find my address with Dame Durden.

I am afraid you will think I am very selfish to take up so much of your valuable space. GRACE S.—

(I thought the mention of the old home county would rouse you, even if the call for the girls failed to reach your ears. I guess some of our pleasant recollections would prove to be the same if we got together and compared notes. Personally, I am not very fond of Marie Corelli, though I haven't read the book you mention. I like my literature boiled down more, which only proves what a lazy mind I've got.

Didn't you ask something about canaries a long time ago, and nobody answered you? I didn't know anything about the subject but picked up two bits of information about them just lately. Probably your poor bird is dead long ago, but perhaps someone else may be glad of the pointers.—D. D.)

SOME GOOD SAUCES

Dear Editor:—I see in the latest issue of the ADVOCATE a correspondent asks for recipes for salad dressings. I enclose a few in case they may be useful.

DUTCH SAUCE.—Beat the yolk of an egg, add one teaspoonful of vinegar and beat again; add a small piece of butter (about the size of a pecan nut) and one tablespoonful of milk and stir the mixture over the fire till it thickens, but do not let it boil. When cold this makes a delicious salad dressing.

A QUICKLY PREPARED DRESSING.—Beat the yolk of an egg with half a cupful of cream, a little vinegar, salt, sugar and home-made mustard. This is ready for use at once.

A SIMPLE RECIPE.—Cream, a little vinegar, and tasting of sugar and salt, beat all together and pour over the salad. E. W. L.

We are always glad to receive suggestions. Frequently we make good use of hints as to material to use. However, there are many points about the general make-up that are not easily remedied. Candidly we do not consider it will do children any injury to read our veterinary questions and answers. The fact is many people hold too much from their children until they learn it in some way that is not altogether desirable. All these questions are of educational value. Some day the child will know, and it is the duty of parents to see that they learn it in the proper way. We would like to make whatever arrangement of pages that best suits the majority of readers, but when sixteen pages are being rushed to the press in a hurry it is not always possible to have things just as we want them. As a rule, however, the children's columns are separated from the veterinary questions by other reading matter and advertisements.

Dealing with the suggestion that advertisements be placed on first and last pages we need only remark that it is to advertisements we look for profits. It so happens that advertisers pay more for having their advertisement placed beside reading matter than they do for the same space in a page containing but nothing but advertising. Since the subscription price meets only a small fraction of the cost of putting out THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE every week we therefore are obliged to be reasonably liberal in regard to the advertiser who pays the big share of the cash. However, we try not to let this liberality result in weakening our editorial departments.

As regards cardboard covers we would be pleased to run some off every year if we could be assured that enough would be sold to make it worth our while. However, this is not as easily done as an outsider would imagine. While our soft paper cover is run off in lightning style on a big press it would be a different proposition to have it done on cardboard.—Ed.

The Latest Fashions From Our Designers

Price ten cents for each pattern. Order by number, give size, name and address.

Allow from ten days to two weeks to fill the orders.

Send to Fashion Department, Farmer's Advocate Winnipeg, Man.



DESIGN BY MAX MANTON. 6597 Child's Dress.



DESIGN BY MAX MANTON. 6600 Girl's Dress.

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTE

Heather Hills sends a message to the Ingle Nook and a promise to write soon, enclosed with help for a little girl in the Western Wigwam, whose pet dog died. Cousin Dorothy and the broken-hearted lassie will be grateful for her kindness.

CARE OF CANARIES

If girls want their canaries to carol their sweetest they should give them a bit of fresh beef now and then. All birds in their wild state eat insects, and for birds cage-born and bred beef is the best substitute. Have a cook chop fine for you a small piece of raw beef about as large as the end of your finger and feed it to your pet every ten days in the cold weather. You will find that your little yellow friend will devour it greedily and return thanks by singing for you more sweetly than ever.

To remove "red mites" from canaries, put into the cage as a perch one or more hollow sticks, with holes cut into them at short distances as in a cane

looking over the old ones found the invitation.

I have a great many hobbies, so I do not know as I will choose any one particularly, but write a little on some of them. I am very fond of reading and my favorite authors are Marie Corelli, Mary J. Holmes and Charles Dickens. I think that "Treasures of Heaven" is nearly the best book I ever read. How do you like it, Dame Durden?

Of course we all love flowers. I have a good many seeds sown. I am afraid that I will frighten some of the timid ones when I say I am very fond of horseback riding, that I broke in a colt to ride myself and go ten miles for my music lesson every week. In the words of our old music teacher and composer, Charles W. Landon, "Music is one of the best studies any young person can take up. If studied earnestly it has a refining influence."

Do any of you girls do much em-

MISSES THE TREES

Dear Dame Durden:—Would you kindly send the enclosed letter to Madeline, whose letter appeared in last week's issue? My father has taken the ADVOCATE for twenty-six years and could not do without it. I enjoy reading the Ingle Nook very much and have found many helpful and valuable suggestions in it.

We live on a homestead forty-five miles from the railroad. It is all bare prairie here and just coming from the bluffs I miss them very much.

PRAIRIE FLOWER.

(I forwarded your letter. Hope you will write me again.—D. D.)

HAIR TROUBLES

Dear Dame Durden:—May I enter your charming Nook? I would have entered before, but I was afraid I would be the only young girl. But when I saw all the girls answer to the roll call, I took courage. I think the Ingle Nook just splendid. I read Prairie Maiden's letter on making bread. I thought it was just fine. I am glad to see young girls able to make bread. I can make fine bread, if I do say it myself. I also can make cakes and pies, and the making of the frosting for the cakes always falls to me. I must say, girls, I am very proud to be able to cook. In my summer vacation I do most of the cooking and housework for mother. I am glad to do anything when I get home, for I am away going to school the rest of the time, and you know there is no place like "home."

Modest Member says she is such a lover of music. I scarcely think she is the only one, for I could listen to a good player for hours, but discords get on my nerves. I would be lost if it wasn't for the piano; it is such company to me.

Dame Durden, can you tell me how young girls should comb their hair, and also what will remove superfluous hair from the face and arms? I would be very thankful if you would answer the latter question, as I want so much to wear short sleeves, and I can't for the superfluous hair. I think this trouble is such a plague.

I am interested in so many things that I am afraid I have an awfully mixed-up letter, but perhaps you will excuse it, as it is my first one. Do any of you girls draw? Drawing is my best subject; and I paint some on velvet. I think it is lovely work.

Did I hear Dame Durden sigh then? I think so. Then I guess I had better say bye-bye to you all.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

(There is no safe and sure way of removing superfluous hair except by electricity in the hands of a specialist. But rubbing gently but regularly with pumice stone will help the arms, and peroxide solution got from the druggist will bleach the hair so that it is not so noticeable. But don't try any patent medicines or quack treatments, as many girls have done and have lived to repent it bitterly. The peroxide is quite harmless and antiseptic.

As for the hair—I could do it up for you, if you were here, far better than I could tell how it is done. Two pretty and popular styles are shown in our fashion department. One in June 8th, No. 6652, where the hair is parted and rolled lightly, then braided behind and the braid looped up high and fastened with a big bow. In June 15th issue, No. 6604, shows a pretty style. The hair is parted and rolled slightly. Then the hair is braided in two loose braids and put round the head as shown. A bow is worn at the back.—D. D.)

THE MUSIC CAME LAST

Dear Dame Durden and Chatterers:—For quite a while I have been an interested reader of your Ingle Nook, and June 1st number was especially interesting because it was all from girls of my average. As this is my first letter I will not make it too long.

I agree with Laram about wearing white warts to do work on the farm. I wear them and they sewed together so I am nervous of coming apart, and I don't mind a cough of washing to get them clean. One or two white warts will last for a week.

My mother and my sister and I just saw a car on the road last fall, and we had so much fun to see a car in them, and sometimes I feel ashamed

when people come and ask me to play and I don't know any more than I do. With three hours a day practice on my lessons and my part of the housework to do, I do not have much time to learn songs. Mother says she is going to get me a stack of music a foot high for me to learn during my vacation, so I guess I have my work planned for this summer.

I wonder if any of the girls ever tried to raise chickens to get a little money of her own? I am doing it this summer, and I expect to have about one hundred and fifty or two hundred chickens. I am raising Plymouth Rocks and I think, for my part, I would rather have them than any other kind. I guess I will close with sending a salad dressing recipe. As I have used it every time I make a potato salad I know it is good: One teaspoon of mustard, three tablespoons of sugar, one tablespoon of butter, one-half a teaspoon of salt, a little pepper, half a teacup of vinegar, yolks of three eggs, beaten well. Beat all together and boil till thick. Add thick sweet cream when you use or add one-half a cup of cream. It is better to put the cream in just before you are ready to use it, because it is not so apt to sour. Now I close, wishing Dame Durden and the Chatterers every success in the Ingle Nook.

ALBERTA ROSE.

(Don't feel badly about the music. You are doing your best now that you have the opportunity, and no one in the world can do more than that. Don't make too many apologies for your playing and don't have to be coaxed. A happy vacation to you!—D. D.)

WHEN IT ALL STARTED

When Adam met Eve he was bashful and shy.

And he stammered and blushed every time she came nigh,

Till at last he grew bold and began to pay court

(You may put all your trust in this faithful report),

And he murmured to her on an evening serene:

"You're the prettiest girl that I ever have seen!"

And that's how that started.

When Eve, with a beautiful blush on her face,

Yielded shyly and sweetly to Adam's embrace,

And put up her red lips for the true lover's pact

(You may set all this down as an absolute fact),

She enquired, while he breathed the fond names on his list:

"Have you said that to all the girls you have kissed?"

And that's how that started.

When Adam asked Eve if she would be his bride,

She looked up and looked down, and she sighed and she sighed,

And she let him take hold of her lily-white hand

(This is history now, as you must understand),

Then she said, in a voice that was dulcely low:

"I must take time to think. 'Tis so sudden, you know."

And that's how that started.

When they had been married a few years or so,

Then Adam told Eve: "We're invited to go

To a dinner and dance with some friends down in Nod."

(This is truly authentic, although it sounds odd.)

Eve replied with a sad and sorrowful air:

"I can't go. Don't you see I have nothing to wear?"

And that's how that started.

WILBUR D. NESBIT, in *Life*.

PROBABLY

"Oh, John," cried the farmer's wife, "I'm afraid I've taken that dreadful new disease."

"What makes you think so, dear?" he asked, alarmed, gathering the frail little woman into his arms and stroking the thinning hair, as she sobbed out the story of her fears upon his broad shoulder.

"Well," she explained, "after I have gotten up, dressed myself and the children, cooked breakfast, washed the dishes, prepared the children for school, strained the new milk and set it away to cool, churned and worked the butter, swept and dusted, done the ironing, given baby his bath, cooked dinner and washed the dishes, sewed all afternoon, cooked supper, and washed the dishes, undressed the children and put them to bed, and sit down for the evening, I am too tired to do my darning! I never used to feel so. It must be hookworm!"

* * *

Dr. Wood, the popular head master of Harrow School, once told a capital story of a boy who missed a battalion drill, which is considered a somewhat serious offence at the famous school. The doctor summoned the lad, an American, to his study and thus addressed him: "Do you know, as the honorary colonel of the cadet corps, I can have you shot and as the head master I can have you flogged?" Now, which sentence do you prefer?"

The humor of the situation overcame the culprit's nervousness, and with a smile he replied:

"I prefer to be shot, sir, because then you'll be hung."—*Tit-Bits*.

* * *

The proprietor of a certain hotel on the Maine coast had been much harassed by the accusations of guests who "overslept," and thereby failed to make connections or keep appointments. They invariably insisted they had never been called, abused his employees as well as himself, and declared they would never stop with him again. Of course, they usually did stop, but that did not altogether even matters from the proprietor's standpoint.

At last, after long anxious thought, he hit upon a plan which seemed calculated to insure justice and satisfaction to all parties.

It was one of the most abusive of his patrons under the old regulations on whom the new scheme was first tried. He had retired with reiterated injunctions to wake him in time to catch that 5 o'clock train. It was midwinter. The proprietor had learned by experience how difficult of persuasion is a sound sleeper in a warm bed at that hour of the morning. At a quarter past 4 there was a loud rap upon the guest's door. No answer. Then a still louder summons.

"What's the matter?" came the response.

"Get up, quick, sir—please," in a tone of excitement, "and sign this receipt!" "Receipt?"

"Yes, sir; here it is, and here's a pencil. Right quick, sir, please! It's very important—won't take you a minute, sir, to sign it!"

Muttering incoherently, the guest stumbled out of bed. The very strangeness of the demand had roused him as doubtless no ordinary summons could do. Unlocking the door, he thrust out his hand, confused ideas of registered letters, checks, legacies, crowded upon his half-awakened senses. The paper which he drew inside bore the date and "Called at 4.15, as requested. Sign here."—*Youth's Companion*.

* * *

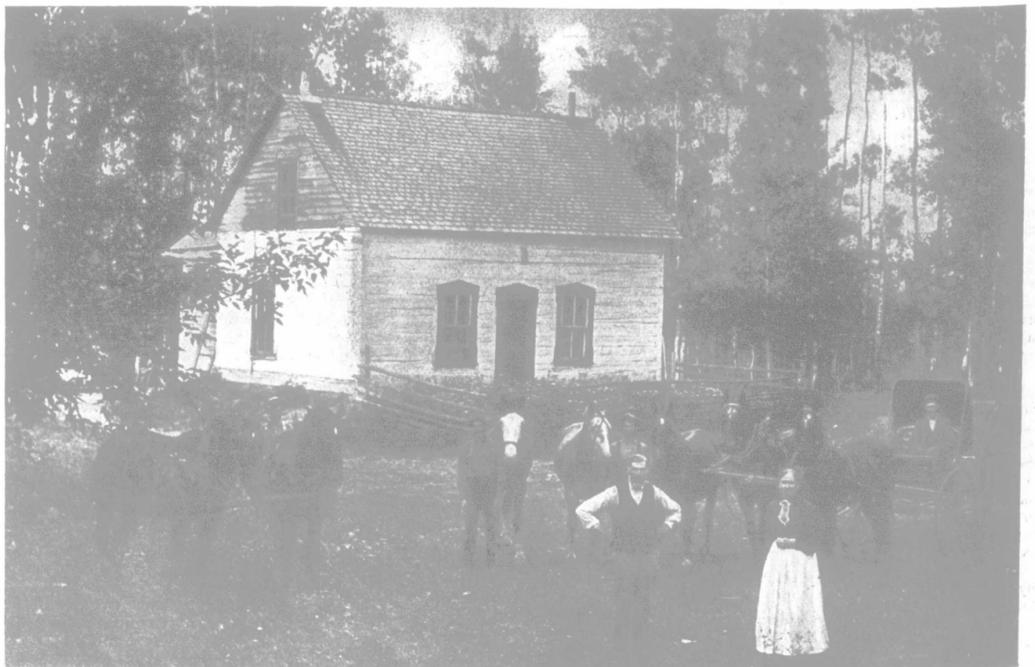
Mark Twain was praising the New York Society of Good Cheer, of which he was the only man member.

"I deserve this honor of membership," said he, "for I have always upheld woman. I have upheld her even against herself."

"For instance, I strongly reprimanded a Hannibal, Mo., woman once. Here was the occasion:

"So this is a little girl, eh?" I said to the woman, as she displayed her children to me. "And this little sturdy urchin in the bib belongs, I suppose, to the contrary sex?"

"Yassah," she replied. "Yassah, dat's a gal, too."



THE HOME OF NEWDAL'S PIONEERS.

certain hotel on a much harassed guests who "overd to make commitments. They had never been byees as well as they would never Of course, they at did not alto- om the proprie-

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WILLING TO CORRESPOND

Dear Editor:—Here I am again to bother you, although I hope I am not of so much bother as I think I am. I saw in one of the last papers that a boy who gave his name as C. G., wanted to correspond with me. If he will write first and give his address fully, I certainly will. Don't you think that is fair, C. G.?

How many heard of King Edward's death? Must it not have been a bad shock to the country when the news first reached here? I know it was to me. The first time I heard of it, I was out fishing, and it was on Saturday. I suppose the whole of the British Empire will miss him greatly; he was such a peaceful king. I only hope his son will be as good and wise and just a ruler as his father. Some say there will be lots of wars since the new king has taken the responsibility on him as ruler, but I hope not. How many of the members have seen Halley's comet? I haven't, but I think it will soon appear, as the earth passed through the tail of it yesterday.

I saw that the members were supposed to compose puzzles. I am sending some this time that I composed myself, to see if any of the members can guess the answer. Does the editor put the puzzles in the paper one week and then put the answers in the next week?

PUZZLES.

Diamond Acrostic.—1, a consonant; 2, to decay; 3, an early bird; 4, a mineral; 5, a consonant.

Word Square.—1, a tame animal; 2, to be indebted to; 3, to have water in or on anything.

Diamond Acrostic.—1, a vowel; 2, a creeping insect; 3, place where you enter; 4, To test.

Alta. GORDON RYAN. (Glad to get your original puzzles. You forgot to send the answer to No. 3.—Ed.)

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE HUNTING QUESTION

Editor Boys' Club:—Since the club started I have always been an interested reader of the interesting and helpful letters, but I think we might make a better show of letters yet. It seems as though it were falling off a little, so we should get a hustle on and send along a few more letters. This is my first letter to the club and I hope it will win a place in the ADVOCATE. I have been out West for some time now, and like it very much. I want to be a veterinarian, yet I would not despise farming, for I like it very much.

Well, in May 4th number, I saw a challenge to the boys, about hunting, and no one has replied to it, so it appears again in May 18th. Someone has made the statement that hunting and trapping encourages a boy to be cruel and appeal to his savage nature. I have been taught at school that the days of savages are a thing of the past.

I myself am very fond of hunting, but do not think it has made me cruel or savage to any dumb animals. It seems to me there are many ways to look at a subject like this. Only a few years ago hunters would come up in the Northwest and shoot down the buffalo, and leave them to linger in pain and die. I think that cruel sport.

But we boys want something to pass away the time a bit sometimes, and I do not think it is because we are cruel that we hunt or trap, but it is natural. We read in history of men who hunted, and the pastime is handed down to the present generations. Those who have read the papers a while back will remember that one of America's most respected and honorable men resorted to hunting, for it is one of the best outdoor exercises.

Now, to come to the point, if hunting is going to make us cruel, why has it not

made the older hunters cruel? They have been boys the same as us. Or if it does, why do they not set us a better example? We shall have to take their places sooner or later. But myself, I think it is manly to be able to use the rifle or set the trap. Of course, others may have different views of this subject, so I suppose this is open for debate. If anyone differs from my way of thinking, I would like to see a letter in our columns.

Spokesman.

(The nearest college is the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, E. A. A. Grange, principal.—Ed.)

COWPUNCHING

Dear Editor and Boys:—This is my second letter to the Boys' Club, and I hope it will escape the waste-paper basket. First of all, I am of Irish descent, but I have lived on the prairies all my life. I learned to ride when I was four or five years old and I have helped to brand horses and cattle ever since I was big enough to lift an iron. Every fall I go out and punch cattle, and think it is very interesting work. We have an old gray cow horse, and no cow that grows hair can get away from him.

You asked me to describe to the boys that live in the wheat country the use of lariat ropes, etc. First, a Stetson hat is a strong, good-wearing hat with a broad brim to keep the sun off and when a horse goes to bucking, you can hit him over the head to make him buck harder. Chaps are to protect from cold, and when riding through brush, to save your pants, and to keep out the rain. High-heeled riding boots are to prevent the foot from going through the stirrup and as a brace on a bucking horse. A spur fits well on riding boots. Tapaderas are large flaps of leather that cover over the stirrup. They are great things to ride through brush with and to prevent cold. Spurs are to make a horse move around quickly, and when you are riding a bucking horse, you can stick them in the front cinch to help to hang on. A girth is a lazy persuader. A lariat rope is used for roping and whirling. A red silk or white handkerchief is generally tied around a cowboy's neck to make him look tough and wild looking. A buckskin shirt is sometimes worn. A hackamore is a pleated halter sometimes used as a bridle. Well, I must say good-night now, wishing the club great success.

P. S.—Next time I will write on trapping.

Cowboy Bill (14).

(Many thanks for your prompt and entertaining reply.—Ed.)

OUR HONEST BELIEF IS
that we have brought



as near perfection as modern methods and materials will permit. Blue Ribbon Tea has a distinct individuality that lifts it above the line of comparison with other brands. Buy a packet to-day and if you are not entirely satisfied with it your grocer will refund your money.

PULLED BEAR'S SORE TOOTH

The veterinary clinic at Berne, Switzerland, whose chief is Professor Noyer, had a strange visit, when a man leading a powerful bear entered the place and asked the professor to examine the beast, who refused to eat or perform in the menagerie. Toothache was the verdict, and it was decided to extract the molar. The bear, scratching and biting, was with great difficulty strapped to the operating table, and Professor Noyer, employing all his force and both hands, extracted the tooth, aided by several assistants. On the bear being released he jumped about the room with joy, and by instinct searching out his benefactor the animal placed his paw on the professor, with the result that his clothes were torn. After paying the bill, the proprietor of the menagerie took back the jolly bear to the show.

THE PLEDGE FOR BOYS

BY CREDAL MANNING

I promise thee, sweet Lord,
That I will never cloud the light
Which shines from Thee within my Soul
And makes my reason bright;
Nor ever will I loose the power
To serve Thee by my will,
Which Thou hast set within my heart,
The precepts to fulfill.
Oh, let me think as Adam drank
Before from Thee he fell;
Oh, let me drink as Thou, dear Lord,
When faint by Sychar's well;
That from my childhood, pure from sin
Of drink and drunken strife,
By the clear fountains I may rest
Of everlasting life.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM

Suppose I met a sheeted shade
All ghastly grim.
Why should I be a bit afraid
Of spooks like him?

The worst that he could do to me
Would be to slay.
And if he did, should I not be
A spirit, pray?

Then couldn't I pick out the spot
He guarded most,
And make it mighty all-fired hot
For Mister Ghost?

—Lippincott's.

They were having a guessing match at riddles, and nothing seemed impossible to old Father Jones. As a last resort old Mother Jones got up and announced that she had one. "It is green, it stands against the wall and makes a noise like a cow."

After a volley of faulty answers the younger generation gave up and turned to Father Jones. Even he looked helpless. At last he surrendered to mother's mercy.

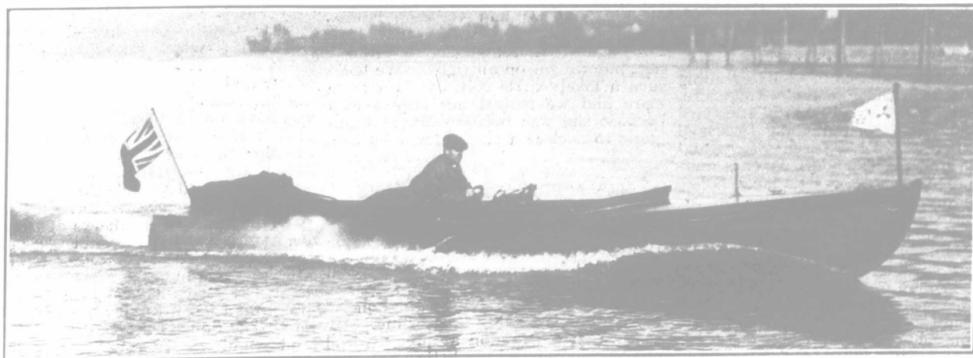
Mother Jones drew a deep breath and, with a look of importance, said, "It's a herring."

"A herring?" all yelled. "How?"
"Why, it's green if you paint it green," said Mother Jones, "and"—
"But it doesn't stand against the wall," they all protested.

"Yes, if you nail it against the wall," smiled Mother Jones.

"But," spoke up Father Jones, "who ever heard of a herring crying like a cow?"

"Well," defended Mother Jones, "if I hadn't put that in you would have guessed the riddle."—Success Magazine.



DR. WOLVERTON, WINNING THE KOOTENAY LAKE CHAMPIONSHIP IN HIS KOOTENAY FLYER, "MY LADY"



The Western Wigwam

THREE COLTS TO NAME

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was reading some of the letters and I thought I would write too. I go to school every day. We have three little colts, but we have not named them yet. I am in the third book at school. There are about twenty go to our school. I am ten years old. I saw Halley's comet when it was in view.

Man. BERTHA TUFTS

NOT FAR TO GO

My Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have not seen any of your buttons yet, but I am writing to see if I cannot get a button and see my letter in the paper.

My father owns a hardware store in Fairfax, and my mother and father and two brothers and two sisters and I live over the store. I just have about a quarter of a mile to go to school, but before this I lived on a farm and I had four miles to go to school. We have twenty-eight horses on the farm and about twenty head of cattle and twenty-four sheep and some lambs.

Man. KATHLEEN BURKE.

A SMALL TOWN

My Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club and I hope I will get a button too. I have never seen one of the buttons yet. I live on a farm about a mile from Fairfax. Fairfax is a small place. There are only three stores, a school, a skating rink, a livery stable, three elevators, a lumber yard, stockyard, one station, a blacksmith shop and ten houses, and that is about all the buildings.

I go to school every day. I am in the fourth reader, and I am twelve years old. I have two sisters and seven brothers.

Man. HAZEL TUFTS.

COUNTING THE CHICKENS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I go to school every day. I am in grade four, but I am going to try to pass into grade five. My father has fourteen horses, fifteen head of cattle, one pig and about seventy-five chickens. I have two hens set; each have fifteen eggs under them. I hope they all come out. My father has a homestead in Saskatchewan, seventy-five miles straight south of Swift Current and about six miles from the Wood Mountain. He is going up to Saskatchewan in October, if all goes well. My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and he thinks it is a fine paper. I have caught fifty-four gophers this spring and my little brother, five years old, has caught thirty-three gophers. At this part of Manitoba they are very plentiful.

Man. WADE PHALEN.

A BAKER'S DOZEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to this club. I like reading the letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I am ten years old. I am in the third book. There are four going to school from here. I have seven sisters and five brothers. My oldest sister is married now and has one little boy.

This is the work I am doing for the fair: arithmetic, spelling, dictation, a map of the district and cardboard construction. This is the work I do in school: spelling, arithmetic, dictation, reading, map of the district, and cardboard construction. We live about four miles from a river. The flowers are coming out and the leaves are green. We are having ten weeks' holidays at our school.

Man. MAUDIE MORRISON.

GETTING READY FOR THE FAIR

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, I will make it short. I like reading the letters out of the ADVOCATE. There are three girls and one boy go to school from here. There are three brothers in my class, two boys and one girl. I am in grade 4. I am doing work for the show, spelling, arithmetic, dictation and the map of the district. We are going to get noxious weeds for the show, and we are making cardboard construction.

Man. MARIA MORRISON.

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I always read the letters in the ADVOCATE and I like them very much, so I thought I would write. I am fifteen and I go to school except wash-day. My birthday is the 9th of June. I am in the fifth reader at school and I have two miles to go. I have four brothers. Our school teacher's name is Miss R—. We are having an exhibition at our school this summer and having a flower garden. So we are going to see which will get the best prize for the best garden. I live on a farm, but I would rather live in Winnipeg.

I wish the club success.
Man. FLORENCE SMITH.

TWIN CALVES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have read so many of the letters I thought I would write one. I have a cow, a calf and a kitten. We have twin calves; they are red with white faces. There are four other calves besides, but they are all black. My calf is also black. We have three horses and two little colts. One colt is black and the other is bay, but papa thinks they will both be gray. We have three hundred little chickens and eighty old hens. There are seven hens set. I go to school every day I am not sick. I have one mile and a half to walk to school. I am nine years old and the oldest girl in the family.

Alta. OLD SPECK.

LONELY WITHOUT MOTHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a farmer's daughter. We live on a farm twelve miles from town. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE ever since we came to this country. We came from England, from a city called Nottingham. It is now five years since we came. We are doing well now. My twin sister and I go to school, which is about one mile away. I have a sister married and she has two lovely little children. My mother has been away all week so we had to keep house. My, but I would not like her to go away again! It seems so lonely without her, but we got on all right. We have such a lovely little colt. It is a little mare and we named her May Queen because she was born in May. I am going to enclose a stamp for a button.

Sask. ELSIE POSTER.

HAS A PRIVATE SECRETARY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I do not go to school but I am going after holidays. I am six years and five months old. I have a sister who is nine years old. She is in Yellowgrass, where I live. I am now visiting in Virden, and one of my cousins is writing this for me. My mother is in Brandon at present, and she left myself and my little brother at my uncle's place.

Man. WESLEY BENNETT.

NELLIE AND JIMMY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for five years and we like it very much. My little sister got a button and I thought it very pretty, and would like one too. We have three little calves and three little colts. We have fifty little turkeys, and my brother has thirty-four little chickens. We go to school almost every day. We have a little pony we call Nellie and we drive her to school. She has got a little colt. He is two years old now and we call him Jimmy.

Alta. AGNES HANSEN.

PRETTY IN SUMMER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I now take the pleasure of writing these few lines to the Corner. I wrote once before but I guess it found the way to the W. P. B. My father has taken the ADVOCATE for about four years and likes it fine. I live six miles from the town of Kitscoty. The country around here is pretty in summer, but pretty cold in winter. We had a fall of snow here on the 2nd of June. I think that is pretty late, don't you? I am inclosing a self-addressed and stamped envelope in which I hope to receive a button. I think this will be all this time, but I will write more next time.

Alta. WALTER BRUNVEE.

THREE FLOWER GARDENS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters in the Western Wigwam for about a year and I think they are very interesting. I like the pen names very much. I am going to try my entrance this summer. I hope I will pass.

I have planted five flower gardens this summer, consisting of Old Man, poppies and marigolds. I was out looking at them this morning and they are doing fine. I like flowers very much. We have our garden all planted. I can also notice some of it coming through the ground.

I am going to start and take music lessons soon, although I can play almost anything by ear. The school teacher boards here and she plays the piano nicely. I sing at concerts and entertainments and my sister accompanies me. I am preparing a song for a concert that is to be on Thursday, June 9th. Do you supply a button, Cousin Dorothy? If so I would be pleased to get one.

I go after the cows every night, only when it rains. My dog's name is Dandy, and I have a pet cat whose name is Tige.

My mother and father were down to Ontario this winter and they saw all my cousins and aunts. I would have liked to go but I had to stay home with my sister.

Man. SUNBEAM.

TWELVE YEARS OLD

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your interesting club. I like reading the letters in the paper. My father has taken the ADVOCATE for a little over a year now. I go to school all the time, and I am in grade five. In my class there are six boys. I will be twelve years old on the seventh of August. Our nearest town is six miles from here. I am going to send a two-cent stamp and hope to receive a button from you. We have about twenty head of cattle and nine horses.

Man. PETER HOLMES.

A FINE BEGINNING

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I wrote a letter to you last winter but did not see it in print, so I will now write another, and hope to see it. I received my button and think it is nice. I think you have a splendid name for the club, and would be very pleased to be a constant member of it. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for eight years and we all like it fine, (of course, I like the Western Wigwam page the best). I like the way the members write and wish I could write such interesting letters. Maybe I will be able to write more so after I get used to it. It seems a hard task to begin, but after I begin I know better what to say. The things I like best are drawing and reading. My favorite books are, The Lamplighter, What Katy Did, Anne of Green Gables, The Old Red House and Uncle Tom's Cabin. I have

read many more, but these are the ones I like best. I go to school and am in the fourth grade. How many of Cousin Dorothy's flock like to gather wild flowers? One year my mother and I gathered seventy different kinds.

We live on a fruit farm and like it fine. We have about half an acre of tame strawberries, and about ten acres of apple and plum trees, and also a small garden. There are quite a number of large mountains around here, and we are going up on one this summer in vacation time. Vacation starts the first of July and ends in the middle of August. I will be glad when holidays begin, so I can gather lots of flowers and wild strawberries.

This is about all I can think of just now, but would be pleased to write again, if Cousin Dorothy doesn't object to us writing so often. I like pen names, so I will choose one, too. Wishing Cousin Dorothy and the Wigs every success and happiness, I remain, your new member.

B. C. MOUNTAIN ROSE.

(Glad to have you write again when your first venture was so good.—C. D.)

LOST HER BUTTON

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to your club. I have not seen my first letter in print, but I would like to see this one. I lost my other button and I was sorry when I lost it. I would like to get another. On Tag Day we got five dollars at our school, and that from nine children. We saved that and gave it for tags. I have been going to school every month and I am in the second class. Our teacher's name is Mr. K—, and we like him fine.

Man. MARY GILMOUR.

BABY WENT PADDLING

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club, and I would like to be a member. Have you any buttons to spare? If so, I would like to get one. My father has been getting the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for four years. I am nine years old. I go to school and I am in the second room in grade two. I have four brothers and no sisters. We have four little tiny ducks, and we each own one, but the baby, and he is only one year old. He was in his bare feet to-day and he went in a puddle of water and got all wet.

Man. LIDMARSH CATHCART.

WATCH THE BIRDS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My sister received a button to-day from your club. I thought I would like one; it is so pretty. I read the letters in the Western Wigwam and the Boys' Club. I think the letters are improving. It is more than a year since I wrote.

Shooting Star asked if any member liked studying flowers. I do. The wild flowers around here are crocus, rose, wild peas, violet, marigold, shooting star, buttercup, wild iris, daisy, sunflower and others I don't know the names of.

Last year there was a lot of wild fruit, but this year a frost came when the trees were in blossom and killed them.

I like hunting birds' nests. There are lots of wild birds around. A tom tit is building his nest in an old buffalo skull that hangs on the wall of our shed. Isn't that a funny place to build, Cousin Dorothy?

I live on a ranch. There is no school here, but we lived in town in the winter to go to school. We are on the ranch again now. I have three sisters and two brothers. We have a colt we call Ben-Hur. Have you read the book entitled "Ben-Hur," Cousin Dorothy? Well, perhaps I am making my letter too long. I will close with two riddles:

Why is an Irishman rolling down a hill like a policeman on duty? Ans.—Because his pat-rolling.

Why does a miller wear a white cap? Ans.—To keep his head warm.

Alta. SUNSHINE.

(Yes, I have read Ben-Hur. It is a fine book. That is a funny place for a bird to build a nest. I hope you do not destroy the birds' nests you find, or the eggs, either. The birds are such good, useful friends of the farmer that they should be protected not destroyed. Even the old black crow eats more harmful insects than he does grain.—C. D.)

These are the ones school and am in How many of t like to gather my mother and erent kinds.

I am and like it half an acre of about ten acres es, and also a re quite a num- is around here, n one this sum- Vacation starts ds in the middle glad when holi- gather lots of berries.

I an think of just leased to write y doesn't object I like pennames, , too. Wishing the Wigs every I remain, your

UNTAIN ROSE.

write again when so good.—C. D.)

UTTON

ly:—This is my club. I have r in print, but I one. I lost my as sorry when I to get another. ve dollars at our n nine children. ve it for tags. I ool every month nd class. Our K—, and we

ARY GILMOUR.

ADDLING

ly:—This is my ib, and I would Have you any so, I would like or has been get- Vocate for four rs old. I go to the second room our brothers and four little tiny wn one, but the ne year old. He day and he went nd got all wet. SH CATHCART.

BIRDS

thy:—My sister -day from your ould like one; it he letters in the the Boys' Club. e improving. It ce I wrote. l if any member rs. I do. The here are crocus, marigold, shoot- ld iris, daisy, sun- don't know the

a lot of wild fruit, came when the and killed them. Is' nests. There round. A tomtit n an old buffalo : wall of our shed. e to build, Cousin

There is no school own in the winter are on the ranch three sisters and ve a colt we call i read the book Cousin Dorothy? making my letter with two riddles: n rolling down a n duty? Ans.— E- wear a white cap? id warm.

SUNSHINE.

3en-Hur. It is a funny place for a I hope you do not sts you find, or e birds are such f the farmer that ed not destroyed. crow eats more he does grain.—

Questions & Answers

GENERAL

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

DEHORND ANIMALS IN RING

Are dehorned cattle shown in the prize ring at the big fairs, such as Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Westminister?—H. G.

Ans.—There is no rule to prevent a man from exhibiting a purebred animal from which the horns have been removed. However, this would count against the animal and it is seldom that dehorned animals of pure-breeding are found in the ring at big shows.

BROME IN LOW PLACES

I have a river flat that can not be drained, and is useless now. It dries up during the summer, but not in time for a grain crop.—BIRTLE READER.

Ans.—When I took over the experimental farm at Brandon there were several spots similar to the one you mention; all were useless and unsightly. I plowed them up as soon as they were dry, worked the land well with the disk harrow, and sowed them with brome grass. I got a good catch, and by fall the grass was well rooted and is there still. These spots give a large yield of hay each year, and are now quite presentable instead of being an eyesore. You will understand, however, that it is almost impossible to get rid of the brome in such rich moist soil. M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD.

COST OF VETERINARY COURSE

1. How much would it cost a man, starting with a limited education to complete a three-year veterinary course? 2. What college would you advise? 3. Would a three-year course be sufficient to begin practicing with? Sask. J. R. H.

Ans. 1. The cost at the Ontario Veterinary College, which is the leading institution of its kind in the Dominion, is \$60 per session, which for the three-year course would amount to \$180. Add to this about \$120 for incidentals, books and dissection material, and the total, \$300, will about cover a three-year course, so far as tuition and college expenses are concerned. Board and room will cost \$4 to \$5 per week and six months constitutes a college year. 2. Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. 3. Yes.

Questions & Answers

VETERINARY

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

ABORTION IN MARES

I see on page 786 of your issue of May 25 a reference to contagious abortion in mares. After reading it over and noting what is said I thought I would write you a few lines, not to find any fault with what has been said, but to tell something of what I know about it in Alberta. I have been in the field with it for nearly two years, and I have seen it in all forms. At first the horses have a little cough; then distemper in all forms you can think of—swellings under the jaws and anywhere on the body. This will be seen in the younger horses and a good many older ones, and it doesn't miss all that have had the distemper before, for I have seen all ages have it. Some have the cough and no swelling, and then influenza sets in and temperatures go up, and away

goes the colt, ranch mares or work mares just the same. I have seen a bunch have it in the spring and some aborted and some foaled to their time, and the colt would live from one hour to forty-eight hours, and die. Some colts would be all right till they took this distemper and they die. It depends on the stage it strikes them. The mare will carry her foal all right the next year, and it is safe to breed her a month after she aborts. I have seen colts this spring. More than that, it doesn't strike that same bunch a second time. The young mares are all right the next year, same as older ones. I mean two-year-olds and three-year-olds that are bred after they have had it.

This trouble is going south and west from here. I do not think the stallion will spread the disease. I would like to know how to prevent this in a bunch of say from 50 to 100 head on the range. How am I to know if I buy one or a small bunch of mares if any of them have aborted? If I ask if any of them aborted I am told no; they missed this year. The man may be telling the truth, as far as he knows, for there are many dead fetuses dropped on the open range, and I never saw the man that owned one of them. Is he going to burn any if he does find one or twenty? No! Then, if he knows it is his, what is he going to do with the disinfection on 10 or 50 wild mares? I would like to see it done. This I will say, if a storm strikes your bunch at this time you may lose one or two.—B. HIBBERT, ALBERTA.

Ans.—Abortion will be discussed in full in our issue of June 29.

HEN HAS RHEUMATISM

I have a sick hen. She seems unable to stand and she sets or lies down with her toes turned under. She seems to be in pain; is very thin, but comb is still red. Eats very little. Can you tell me what is wrong with her, or what to do for her?—C. H.

Ans.—Your hen seems to be suffering from rheumatism. Probably now that the weather has become warm she may get well. Give her 5 grains of salicylate of soda, mixed with damp oatmeal three times a day. Keep her in a nice airy place, and not exposed to the sun. Attend to your poultry house. There may be something wrong there.

GARGET

Cow, seven years old, has become very sore in her udder. It seems to affect one of her teats, which gives thick, dark colored milk, but the other three teats are all right. Several people in this district have the same trouble with several of their cows. Cow was in good shape until the grass came. Then she had the scours and went down in flesh, and went lame in the hind-quarters. I bathed her udder with salt and water, and after that tried white oil, but the swelling doesn't seem to come down. What is the best treatment? What was the cause?—W. S.

Ans.—The cow has eaten some irritating plant while on pasture, which has set up an inflammatory condition of the quarter. Give her a physic of Epsom salts, from 1 to 2 pounds, according to size and age of the animal; a pint of molasses, and 1 ounce of powdered ginger. Dissolve all the ingredients in three pints of warm water. Give slowly as a drench at one dose. Bathe the quarter well with warm water three times a day for an hour at a time. Then gently rub the affected quarter with camphorated oil. It may be necessary to use a milk syphon to drain the quarter. * * *

Publican—"And how do you like being married, John?"

John—"Don't like it at all."

Publican—"Why, what's the matter wi' she, John?"

John—"Well, first thing in the morning it's money; when I goes 'ome to my dinner it's money again, and at supper it's the same. Nothing but money, money, money!"

Publican—"Well, I never! What do she do wi' all that money?"

John—"I dunno. I ain't given her any yet."



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GOSSIP

A special edition of the proceedings of the third annual congress is now available to members of Dry Farming Congress. This edition contains valuable papers on dry farming. New members should not be without it and old members should have a copy always ready for reference. The secretary of the congress is located at 214 Hutton building, Spokane, Wash., U. S. A.

It is well to beware of soft drinks as well as those not soft. The manufacturers of two of these advertised drinks in the United States have been fined for adulterating them with cocaine and not stating it on the label. The evident purpose of the adulteration was to develop an appetite for the drinks.

MOTOR CONTEST

The entries for the agricultural motor contest of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition have closed with practically every manufacturer of traction machinery whose product is seen in the Canadian Northwest, entered in the lists. This motor test has, in its third year, maintained its position as the foremost open test of tractor machinery in the world. Representatives from several foreign governments will be in attendance to watch the results of the 1910 contest.

The plowing this year will be done in a 640-acre field some distance from the exhibition grounds, on the Stony Mountain branch of the C. P. R. Five special trains per day will be run during the plowing test days, July 19 and 20, from the Exhibition station to the field, so that interested visitors may go to and from the field without delay or loss of time.

BOYS OF THE OLD BRIGADE

Throughout central and western Canada it is estimated that there are fully four to five thousand ex-soldiers—veterans of Britain's and Canada's wars. In order to reach this great body of men the aid of this paper has been asked, so that everyone who has ever served Great Britain or its colonies may know of the proposed formation of a National Veterans' Association, and that all veterans are eligible to join, free of all charge. This proposed organization is entirely independent of local veterans' associations. Elaborate preparations are to be made for a grand re-union in a year or two, when the organization will be completed. Some of the best and most prominent men in the West are supporting this movement.

A large number of names are already enrolled in the "Roll of Honor," among them being veterans of the Crimea, Indian Mutiny, Frontier wars, South-African wars, Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870, Wolseley expedition, Nile voyagers, British colonial wars, Northwest rebellion of 1885, Mounted Police, Scouts, etc.

If you have ever been in regular or reserve service, send in your name now. Anyone knowing any ex-soldiers or veterans is requested to ask them to send their name and address (as well as the company or regiment) with to the secretary of the National Veterans' Association, c/o Walnut Street, Winnipeg, Man.

FARMERS' DAY AT THE FAIR

The directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition are planning a series of events for Farmers' Day, July 20, that will make this a red-letter day in agricultural annals for Western Canada. The first good roads convention of Manitoba will be held that day; the assembly of mayors and Reeves of the Western provinces, also is on the programme; races will be annulled in favor of draft horse judging on the track. There will be Homer pigeon races; and the crux of judging in all the agricultural exhibit sections.

The largest individual exhibit of cattle of a single breed ever gathered in the West will be the class of Holstein cattle. A consignment of 120 purebreds, selected from the dairy sections of Ontario and the south, will be shown.

VANCOUVER EXHIBITION

W. J. Walker, president of the British American Live Stock Association, has taken an extensive tour through Alberta and Saskatchewan, acting as the official representative of the Vancouver Exhibition Association, etc. He interviewed breeders of high class horses and cattle, bringing the Vancouver's exhibition immediately under their notice and seeking to secure their active co-operation by entering their stock in the exhibition.

most adverse conditions in the Indiana beef cattle situation is that this state is not producing beef cattle in sufficient numbers to be considered as a source of stocker and feeder stuff for her own feed lots. Western steers, too, are not so plentiful as in former years and altogether the prospect for cheap feeders is not very bright. He said this is a condition which he believes Indiana cattle feeders are going to find more and more difficult to meet as the years go by, and the time is not very far distant when they will be compelled to produce their own feeders.

The Purdue Experiment Station has been investigating the value of silage as a roughage for fattening steers for several years and enough data have been obtained to justify the statement that when properly supplemented with some nitrogenous concentrate, corn silage is one of the most economical roughages the cattle feeder can use.

During last winter experiments were carried on with three objects in view: first, to make a further study of the influence of corn silage in the ration; second, a study of the influence of different proportions of the supplement in the ration; third, a continuation of a study of long and short feeding periods. Ninety head of steers were used in this experiment, two lots of fifteen each and six lots of ten each. In every case cattle receiving corn silage, in the

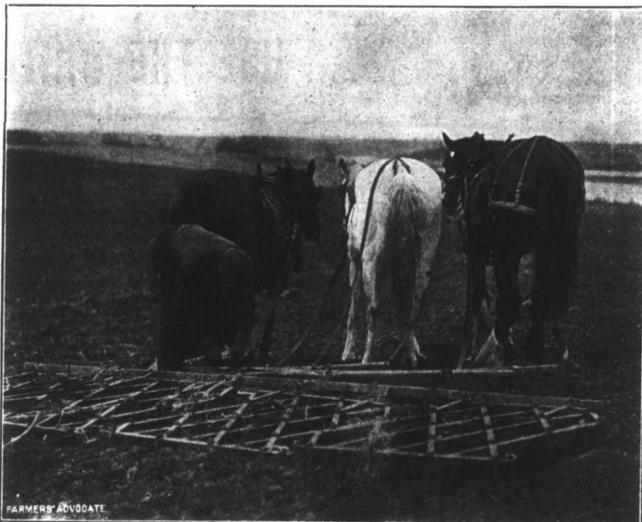
the children seldom see an open window. Cattle are tested for and protected from tuberculosis, while the family live in a house atmosphere that is most conducive to the disease. Sheep pastures are changed as a preventive of intestinal worms, while the house well seldom even receives a cleaning. Hog cholera is ruthlessly stamped out, while the drinking water offers every inducement for an epidemic of human diarrhoea. Potato seed is treated for scab, oats and wheat for smut, and fruit trees are sprayed for various fungous diseases, while typhoid fever is general in rural communities as a result of contaminated water. In fact, it seems as if the farmer is concerned about the health of everything on the farm, except himself and his family.

At the recent Conservation Congress in St. Paul, Dr. H. W. Wiley, the famous exponent of public health and chief government chemist, said: "The reason that the farmers of to-day are not more healthy than the city dwellers is that the farmer does not know and practice the ordinary rules of sanitation and hygiene. His houses are not built for ventilation. He has not learned not to go from a hot room out into the cold air. He has not learned properly to take care of the sewage." In that last statement, Dr. Wiley touched upon one of the greatest causes of disease and death in our country to-day, a disgrace to our civilization, because so easily prevented—the pollution of farm water supplies.

It has been estimated that from 50 to 75 per cent. of all primary typhoid fever cases are caused by impure drinking water, and an eminent medical authority has stated that the value of the lives lost from this disease in the United States amounts to \$350,000,000 a year. Official records compiled by the State Board of Health show that there are from 300 to 800 deaths from typhoid fever in Minnesota every year. Assuming a ratio of 1 to 25 (4%) between the number of deaths and the number of cases, it would appear that approximately from 7,500 to 20,000 people are stricken annually with this disease, which can be and should be prevented. The official records show that from 1891 to 1900, inclusive, 4,532 persons died of typhoid fever in Minnesota. The average typhoid fever death rate for the entire state for eighteen years was 29.7 per hundred thousand of population, ranging from 53.63 in 1888 to 14.6 in 1905; for the rural communities (excluding cities over 5,000) the death rate was 21.1, ranging from 30 in 1888 to 11.2 in 1905. The actual cost to the state from this disease has not been estimated, but it is known that in Mankato alone in 1908 there was a loss from typhoid fever of \$375,440.

These figures are startling and show the farmer what danger his family is in if his water supply is not in a sanitary condition. But there is another side to the question for which the farmer must assume a great deal of the responsibility, and that is the prevalence of disease in the cities as caused by contamination of food products sold from the farm. One prominent example may be cited in the case of Washington, D. C., where typhoid is prevalent in spite of the fact that the water supply is filtered and of good character. The inference seems clear that this unfortunate condition is due to the presence of typhoid cases on the farms supplying the city with dairy and other products.

All farm products that are washed before sending to market may spread disease if the water is polluted; but the most serious danger is in the infection of milk which is sold, as bacteria of various sorts flourish and multiply in this medium unless it is kept very cold, and their introduction is very simple. The few drops of water left in a pail or can or any milk utensil, after it is washed or rinsed out, may contain sufficient disease germs to infect the whole contents after the milk is placed therein, and, as they multiply rapidly, all persons who use it are in danger of disease. In the fall of 1900 an epidemic of typhoid fever ran through the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, resulting in 300 cases, and the infection was traced directly to a polluted well on the farm of the dairyman who supplied milk to the college. Besides typhoid fever, cholera and other forms of bowel trouble



HITCHING THE LAST TRACE

VALUE OF CORN FODDER

Cattle feeders south of the line and in Ontario, do not hesitate about landing corn silage as one of the most satisfactory feeding stuffs they can provide. In the Canadian West silos are scarce, but those who grow corn and feed it from the stook have given favorable reports.

At a meeting of the Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association recently several feeders who conducted work in co-operation with the State Experiment Station, stated that it had been demonstrated that it was practicable to feed corn silage to beef cattle.

H. P. Rusk, of the Experiment Station, reviewed the situation in Indiana and gave results of last winter's work. He pointed out that there was a growing tendency on the part of farmers to market crops in such way that as large percentage as possible of the fertility would be retained on the farm.

Through this increasing tendency to market their crops through live stock, he said, we are confronted with the fact that there has been a slow but steady decrease in the beef cattle of this state during the last five years. There are two explanations of these seemingly conflicting conditions; first, Indiana has ceased to rank as a producer of beef cattle and is turning her attention more and more to the fattening of cattle produced elsewhere; second, the farmer with only three to five cows, who formerly had a few yearling steers for sale every spring, is now rearing his calves. One of the

ration made more rapid and cheaper gains than those which did not receive corn silage in the ration. Of the six lots of cattle fed 160 days, the lot receiving a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal and a full allowance of corn silage, with what clover hay they would consume in addition to corn silage, made the most rapid gains. The average daily gain of this lot was 2.63 pounds and cost \$9.56 per hundred. They returned a profit of \$18.09 per steer without including the pork made from the droppings.

Where silage was included in the ration two and one-half pounds of cottonseed meal per 1,000 pounds of live weight daily proved more economical than one and one-fourth pounds of cottonseed-meal per 1,000 pounds live weight. However, this was not true where clover hay was the only roughage used. Owing to market conditions the results of the long vs. short feeding trial were in favor of the short-fed cattle.

Percy Hopkins, of Anerley, Sask., has purchased a pair of high class Shire mares from John Gardhouse, the well-known Ontario breeder.

THE FARM WATER SUPPLY IN MINNESOTA

One of the strange inconsistencies of rural life is the lack of consideration which the dwellers therein give to their own personal comfort and health, while they study and use every artifice that will prevent weakness and disease among the animate and inanimate products of their farms. Horse stables are ventilated, while the bedrooms of

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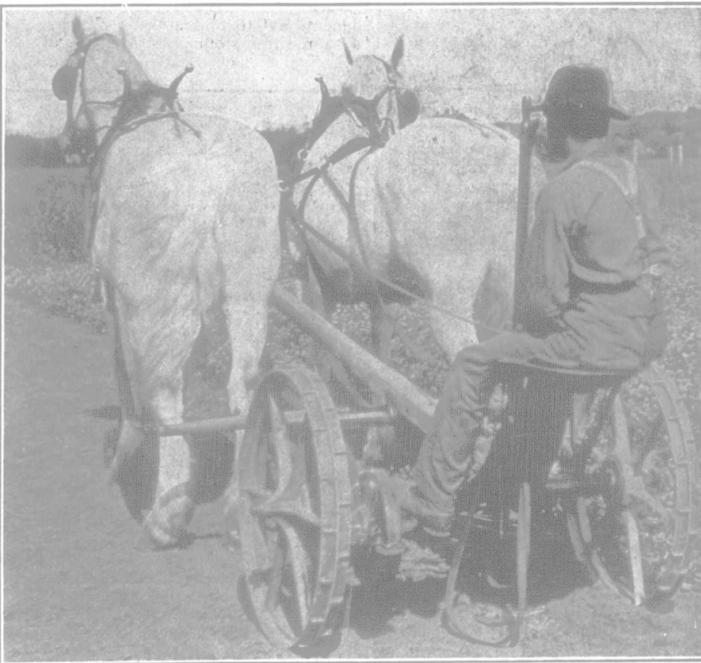
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affecting man may be directly traced to an impure water supply. These are the only two human diseases for cause may be definitely ascribed to polluted water, but scarlet fever, diphtheria and other serious diseases may be transmitted through water as a medium when the germs gain access to the supply through infection of the seepage into the well.

Contaminated water is not alone a danger to human health and life, but has a very deleterious effect on the vigor of the farm live stock and hazards their health as well. Although it has never been discovered that any animal disease originates in impure water, yet it is well known that many disease germs flourish in this medium when once introduced, and an unprotected water supply may thus act as an effective agent in the transmission and spread of disease among the animals on the farm. Such infection may occur in cases of glanders, foot and mouth disease, cattle plague, swine fever, or, in fact, any specific disease capable of infection through the digestive canal. Anthrax may also possibly be transmitted in this way. Many common parasitic diseases of stock are largely

improvements in the protection from surface wash and infiltration would make them safe; 25 were bad only because of poor surface protection and could easily be made safe; one was polluted from unknown, probably distant, sources. One spring supply was polluted because of poor surface protection and could easily be made safe. The rivers, surface reservoirs and cisterns were all polluted, and it is doubtful whether satisfactory supplies can be secured for farm use from such sources. Where their use is necessary, water for drinking should be boiled or otherwise disinfected.

A further analysis of the published report of this investigation throws considerable light on the relative value of different kinds of wells. Out of the 28 common dug wells examined, only 3 were good; 16 were polluted, but capable of improvement; and 9 were totally condemned. Of the 6 bored wells, 2 were probably good, while 4 were polluted, with possibilities of improvement. The bored well is little better than the dug well, differing from it principally in size and containing a casing of wood tile or tin. The bored well is subject to practically the same criticisms of construction as the dug well.



CUTTING HIS FIRST CROP OF ALSIKE.

spread by water. Worms, such as tape, round and thread worms, may gain access to animal hosts by means of the eggs being swallowed in drinking water. The liver fluke of sheep can only be transmitted by passing through an intermediate host that lives in water or wet places. Aside from the danger of disease, impure water has a weakening effect on the systems of all animals that drink it, and prevents them from measuring up to their full degree of usefulness. This is especially true of work animals, such as horses, mules and oxen, and of all animals used for breeding purposes.

If, then, such is the train of consequences which follow the use of contaminated water—and these are facts, not fancies—it is well to look into the farm water supply of Minnesota and see where our farmers stand in this matter. In the year 1908, experts on water purification investigations from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Minnesota State Board of Health, examined 28 dug wells, 6 bored wells, 13 drilled wells, 19 driven wells, 2 springs, 4 different supplies from a river, 2 surface reservoirs and 5 cisterns, in different parts of this state. Of these 79 carefully selected and typical water supplies in Minnesota, the data show that only 29 were good, while, usually because of careless or ignorant management, 59 were polluted. Of the 47 polluted wells out of 66 examined, 11 were so located that even extreme care would not make them safe; 10 were poorly located, but im-

Of the 13 drilled wells examined 3 were good, 7 were polluted, owing to faulty construction or management, and 3 were condemned. Two of the condemned wells were polluted from indefinite underground sources and one from seepage down the outside of the casing. When properly constructed the drilled well is probably the most satisfactory form to use, as the water is drawn from considerable depth in the rock strata, and an iron casing or pipe extends from the pump, above the surface of the ground to the rock formation or to the bottom.

Of the 19 driven wells examined, 11 were good, 2 were polluted but capable of improvement, and 6 were condemned. The driven well is that type wherein the casing consists of sections of iron pipe screwed into couplings so as to be continuous and watertight throughout. The lower end of the pipe is armed with a sharp metallic point perforated with holes which penetrates the ground when driving and prevents the soil from entering the pipe. The driven well requires little care and is probably as safe as any type of moderately shallow supply, as the above figures show; but it does not touch those deep artesian streams from which usually the most desirable water is obtained.

According to the report of the State Board of Health, the actual proportion of polluted supplies in rural districts may at present be assumed to be about 35 per cent. Other investigations along this line prove this to be a moderate estimate. Prof. Frank T. Shutt, chief

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Farmer's Advocate

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chemist of experimental farms in Canada, has been analyzing farm water samples for a number of years. In 1906, a year of excessive drought, out of 90 waters analyzed, 28 were good and wholesome, 21 were suspicious and probably dangerous, 30 were contaminated and totally condemned, and 11 were saline. In 1908, out of 65 samples, 26 were good and wholesome, 18 were suspicious and probably dangerous, 12 were seriously polluted, and 9 were saline. In 1909, out of 96 samples, 26 were pure and wholesome, 32 were suspicious and probably dangerous, 26 were seriously polluted, and 12 were saline. In a letter to *The Farmer* Prof. Shutt says: "Our work has shown that the shallow dug well in the barnyard or near the back door is the one most to be feared"; and in his report of 1908: "The danger of the barnyard and back-door well has been repeatedly pointed out. The water in such wells is always liable to become polluted, if not with actual excrementitious matter, at least with its decomposition products, and in the majority of instances there can be no certainty that such have been thoroughly oxidized and rendered harmless"; and again in his report of 1909: "The results of twenty years' investigation have shown unmistakably that it is quite exceptional to find a water from such a source free from pollution."

precipitation to every surrounding point. The surface soil thus becomes filled with disease and poison producing bacteria. Consequently a shallow well in which the water comes in contact with this polluted surface soil, or in which the surface washings can gain entrance is the well that yields a contaminated water supply.

For these reasons the shallow dug well fails in its purpose. The area of the surface opening usually with little protection offers every inducement for the direct admittance of impure material from the surface and the many little openings in the ground permit it to penetrate downward and affect the underground supply. Unless carefully protected all manner of creeping and crawling vermin, rats, mice and even the smaller domestic and wild animals, often find their graves in these unsanitary wells. This is evident when the periodic cleaning of the well takes place, which occurs only when the putrefaction and pollution have so far advanced as to be evident to the taste or smell.

It is possible, of course, to so locate and construct a dug well that it will be practically safe; but this necessitates ideal topographical conditions and continued care and attention. The main things are to locate the well on high ground, where the drainage is towards the buildings instead of



THE BRONCHO, 2.00%, CANADA'S FASTEST RACING MARE.

After being three years off the track The Broncho will make her reappearance at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 20. Although owned by a Winnipeg horseman, E. J. Rochon, The Broncho has never seen her home city. The photo shows her with her foal, Broncho Bill, now a promising yearling.

Another reply to *The Farmer* on this subject from Mr. W. D. Bigelow, acting chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "Generally speaking, water from drilled wells of considerable depth, which are amply protected from surface contamination, is much to be preferred over that from the ordinary dug well. The two serious disadvantages of dug wells are that they are usually shallow and therefore subject to contamination by surface pollution obtaining entrance into the underground supply or the well is not sufficiently protected at the surface to prevent surface water gaining entrance from the top."

This then is the mass of evidence accumulated against the farm water supply as it too often exists. The ordinary shallow dug well is by far in most general use in Minnesota and the figures, as well as the statements of the two government chemists show that this type is the most susceptible to contamination. The cause is not far to seek. It has been found that bacteria are plentiful only near the surface of the soil; four or five feet down there are but few bacteria in the ground; and soil ten or twelve feet below the surface is perfectly sterile, unless it has within it a crevice or opening that surface sewage can run down. The great majority of farm dooryards and barnyards are without any or at least adequate means of sewage disposal; all liquid refuse from the cesspool, etc., is permitted to penetrate the surrounding soil; organic waste matter from the stable and out-door closet leeches into the soil and is carried in solution or in

from them; to construct and maintain a casing of stone, brick, cement or wood that will be absolutely impervious to the entrance of foreign material from the sides; to bank up the top above the general level and place a covering that will prevent the entrance of undesirable matter from the surface; and to use a pump instead of the old-fashioned bucket and chain. Even then, there is always the possibility of the underground supply being contaminated by percolation from a distance.

The one general type to use is the deep, iron-cased well. Whether it be bored, drilled or driven, if deep enough and if the casing is durable and watertight, it will be safe. The drilled well most nearly approaches these conditions. This well penetrates the lower rock strata and receives the underground streams that purify themselves by filtration. There is a possibility that the water may become polluted from distant sources, but this possibility is very remote in country sections. The water as touched by the well is almost invariably pure, wholesome and free from bacteria. The polluted drilled wells discovered in the investigations of the Minnesota State Board of Health were in all but the two cases noted rendered unfit for use by careless construction and protection. If the casing is watertight and surface water prevented from gaining entrance into the top connections of the pipe, it is practically impossible to contaminate the water from outside sources. Drilled wells very frequently have well pits, from 8 to 12 feet deep and 3 to 4 feet

in diameter, which are sunk around the shaft, either before or after drilling, for the purpose of protecting parts of the pumping apparatus from frost. If not tightly covered these may serve as a prominent factor in the pollution of a well, serving as catch basins for polluted water of recent surface origin. Modern well drillers, however, usually take all precautions that will remove such possibilities.

One important point to remember is that the physical condition of water does not always determine its purity. A good water should be free of taste, odor and color; but a water may fulfill these conditions and still be contaminated with bacteria. To be definitely certain of the purity or impurity of a well, a sample should be subjected to a chemical and bacteriological analysis. However, if a small sample of water is placed in a clean bottle, tightly stoppered and kept warm for about three days, its taste, odor and color at the end of that time will practically determine its degree of purity. Bacteria can live for about three days, only, in running water; it is in standing and stagnant water that they flourish and multiply. To show the actual connection between the water supply and disease on the farm, it may be mentioned that, during the investigation of the Minnesota State Board of Health, 23 of the farms examined showed a record of typhoid fever. Although the source of the disease was not always traceable, yet it is a significant fact that on 18 of these farms the water supply was polluted. The farmers of the Northwest must look to their water supply. Although the data here presented was compiled for Minnesota alone, there is no doubt that similar conditions exist in neighboring northwestern states. The old-fashioned method of digging a well represents the earliest attempt of mankind to provide an artificial water supply. That the process is still in use in many localities is due largely to the fact that the great advantages of drilled wells are not generally known. Fortunately it is in growing disfavor and will soon be a thing of the past. When this time comes, the farmer will have largely done his part in the great movement towards sanitation and in promoting the health, strength and longevity of his species.—*The Farmer* (Minnesota).

CROP CONDITIONS

Crop Reporter for June contains the following regarding crop conditions up to June 1:

Agriculture, the most vital industry with which humanity has to deal, has during the past month made generally satisfactory progress in all the more important producing countries. As wheat harvest in British India and corn gathering in Argentina were drawing to a close, the seeding of spring wheat had just been finished in the Canadian Northwest and preparations were being made to reap the ripening grain on the north coast of Africa. The wheat crop of British India—next to the United States, Russia and France, the heaviest producer of this cereal—has proved to be, with one exception, the largest in her history. Corn in Argentina, in late years frequently the leading exporter of this product, has yielded a crop, though not a record one, almost equal to the best of recent years. In the Canadian Northwest spring wheat has been sown on a probably largely increased area. During the present month harvest will be on in the southern latitudes of western Europe.

Vegetation in many European countries during the first half of May was characterized to a greater or less degree by slow development. In the western part of the continent, especially in Great Britain and France, persistent low temperatures and excessive moisture with occasional frosts and flurries of snow and sleet, kept plant growth in many districts almost stationary. Complaints of cereals losing color, of damaged spring-sown crops, and of rank growths of weeds were common; in the west and northwest of France, particularly where insalubrious weather had persisted all spring, the situation might easily have become alarming, excepting for the knowledge that the retarded vegetation would quickly respond to the magical effects of the daily expected sunshine and warmth. In central Europe, the Balkan States and Russia, also, the

weather during early May was in many parts humid, and, though to a less degree, unseasonably cold; but, although there was some slight deterioration in crop conditions in Austria-Hungary and Germany, the advanced and, in localities, even luxuriant state of the winter cereals in all countries kept the formerly promising outlook, as a whole, well maintained.

During the latter half of May, however, fine spring weather prevailed throughout practically all Europe, and crop reports from all sources expressed satisfaction, notably those from Great Britain and France, where growth had been most delayed. In these countries much of the vegetation was admittedly two or three weeks behind-hand, and though favorable weather has completely changed the aspect of the fields, the prevailing opinion is that some of the deterioration is irreparable and that the winter cereals, at least, will not give average yields. In central and eastern Europe prospects have assumed an exceptional promising appearance for the season, and the promise is for an exceptionally abundant harvest.

The Canadian Northwest.—The indications are that, owing to an early spring, favorable seedtime, influx of immigration, etc., spring wheat has this season been sown on a largely increased area. Drilling began a month early, and May 1 it was officially announced that 93 per cent. of the seed had been sown in Saskatchewan—the leading wheat producing province of the Dominion—91 per cent. in Manitoba, and 97 per cent. in Alberta. In the three provinces, which contain between 85 and 90 per cent. of the wheat area of Canada, wheat seeding was completed by mid-May. Official statistics of acreage have been published only for Alberta. The department of agriculture of that province issued an estimate, under date of May 16, giving the total area under all crops in 1910 as 1,582,973 acres. The following statement gives the details for certain crops, with comparisons for 1909:

Crop.	Increase		
	1910.	1909.	in 1909.
	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.
Winter wheat	128,670	102,167	25.9
Spring wheat	488,183	324,472	50.5
Total wheat	616,853	426,639	44.6
Oats	762,460	693,901	9.9
Barley	147,150	107,764	36.5
Flaxseed	18,390	12,479	47.4

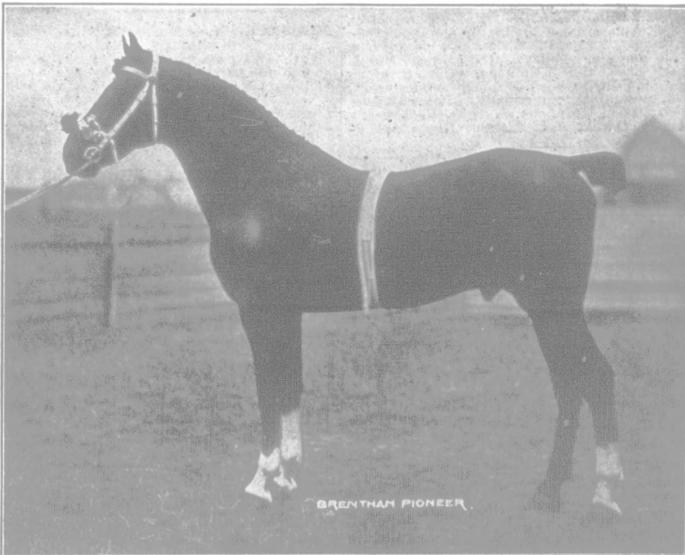
Unofficial reports from Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where spring wheat is practically the only variety grown, also indicate a large extension in its acreage, especially in the first-named province. Some confidence is expressed that Saskatchewan's wheat area, which, according to the provincial department of agriculture, last year amounted to 3,912,497 acres, may this season reach the 5,000,000-acre mark. A substantial increase is also expected over the 2,642,111 acres reported by the Manitoba department of agriculture as under wheat in that province last year.

According to the latest advices the crop outlook in the three provinces is promising. A general two days' rain in Saskatchewan and Alberta in late May broke a somewhat prolonged drought, and relieved a situation that was rapidly becoming precarious.

Great Britain.—The cold, excessively wet, unspringlike weather which up to mid-May had seriously interfered with the reasonable growth of field crops has since been succeeded by several days of brilliant sunshine and warmth. Plant life is said to have responded generously to the genial influence, and for the first time this season the country shows the verdant effects of a healthy burst of vegetation. Winter wheat in particular has made marked improvement; and, though the general conviction is that the yield will not be a full one, the well-known recuperative power of the plant is now relied upon to produce better results than was anticipated in the many districts where shortness of growth and sickness of color had given rise to serious complaints. The spring-sown crops, also backward because of the inclemency of the season, now show the revivifying effects of sunlight and heat, and, with a continuance of favorable weather give promise of a fairly satisfactory harvest.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

I have just arrived from Scotland with one of the most select shipments of
CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS
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"BRENTHAM PIONEER"

This is undoubtedly the greatest Hackney ever imported into the West. Among his winnings are
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The Clydesdales are a lot of big sized quality fillies and stallions capable of winning in the best of company. They are sired by such well known horses as

**"ROYAL FAVOURITE" "ROYAL SIGNET"
"FLASHPLATE" "BARONSON"
AND "BADEN POWELL"**

the latter being the sire of Mr. Marshall's great horse, "Momento."

As I purchased this shipment myself in Scotland direct from the breeders, and have no commission men to pay on this side, I can sell cheaper than any man in the trade. Breeders will do well to look over these horses before buying elsewhere.

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RE. e at the Winnipeg chon. The Broncho now a promising

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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.

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WANTED—Position as farm manager by Scotchman, who understands fitting and showing dairy cattle. Strictly sober. Box B, *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*.

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

WANTED—Nation's Custard Powder, now sold by all grocers; 5-cent packets, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. patent measure tins, wholesale. W. H. Escott, Winnipeg.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED for sale at 8 cents per lb. in bran sacks, f. o. b. Virden. W. Dillon, Box 657, Virden.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us? Waste space in cellars, gardens and out-houses can be made yield \$15 to \$25 per week. Mushroom beds bear every month in the year. Illustrated booklet free. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

SABLE COLLIE PUPS for sale, from good working parents, \$5.00 each. G. E. Goddard Cochrane, Alta.

FOR SALE—One complete threshing rig, good as new, with all latest attachments—34 h.-p. C. C. Hy. plowing engine and 44 x 66 separator. Also one purebred Clydesdale stallion. The above will be sold at a price that will astonish you. Don't let this opportunity pass you without taking advantage of it. Only reason for selling, am about to retire from farming. For particulars apply to N. C. Nelson, Marshwell, Sask.

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

WANTED TO RENT—With option of purchase, half section of land, suitable for mixed farming; with good house and buildings. Particulars to Leonard Martin, Maravilla, Man.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

E. P. EDWARDS—South Salt Springs, B. C. Now is your time to buy Cockerels for next spring. Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Speckled Hamburgs; also a few early pullets.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

STRAYED—Since March 30th, bay, almost roan gelding, aged 8, about 1200 lbs., white hind feet, grey streak in tail, branded "V" on off hip narrow strip on face. William Nell, Francis, Sask.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeders' 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.

B. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

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

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

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

BROWN BROS., Ellisboro, Sask., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

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

K. McIVER, VIRDEN, MAN.—Shorthorns, a few two and three-year-old heifers for sale at a little over beef price. Three-year-olds in calf or calved. Write for particulars.

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

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

CARLSBAD TEA SET

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Forty pieces of handsome and dainty China; coloring and design exquisite. Retail ordinarily from \$5.00 to \$6.00. We will give this whole set, free, to any one sending us four new subscribers with \$6.00 to cover their subscriptions for one year.

Address all communications to the

Farmer's Advocate WINNIPEG Limited

BIG FEATURES AT CALGARY

Live stock, agricultural and industrial exhibits at Calgary exhibition, June 30 to July 7, will be both interesting and instructive. Among the important features are: A demonstration in breeding where an attempt will be made to show the effect of using purebred sires on native or common mares; an exhibit of four or five head of each of the classes of cattle on which prices are quoted; two steers each weighing over 3,000 pounds; a milking machine demonstration; special forestry demonstration plot to show the possibilities of tree planting in Alberta and the big acre-yield competition. Special music and attractions are on every day.

HOLSTEINS SELL HIGH

At a big auction sale of Holsteins, held at Watertown, Wis., recently, 112 head, over half of which were under two years, brought an average of \$216. S. B. Jones, the well known Holstein man, offered 15 head that sold at an average of \$450. The youngest, a calf of two months, brought \$1100. This calf is out of Homestead Junior De Kol, with a record of 30 18 pounds

with her embarrassment of agricultural and mineral riches, is the magnet of the world's millions. Money is pouring into her towns and cities from all points of the compass—Europe vying with America in showering gold on all sections of the Dominion. While the hosts of homeseekers with barely enough to make a fair start are flocking to the northern land from nearly every ocean port, a smaller but more glittering army of capitalists have selected East and West Ontario and the Prairie Provinces for the foundation of new fortunes.

American pioneers have been ahead of all competitors, across the border, where they have been welcomed with open arms. An official report issued at Ottawa this week tells of United States capital invested in Canada that has reached the total of \$225,800,000. One hundred and sixty-eight different companies from this side doing business there have an average capital of \$600,000—making \$100,800,000. American investments in British Columbia mills, timber and lands amount to \$102,000,000; in Alberta land, timber and mines \$15,000,000; and in packing plants and implement warehouses in the Northwest \$9,000,000.

These are staggering figures, but



WHAT DISTRICT HAS NOT A PAIR OF GREYS?

of butter in 7 days, and 122 pounds in 30 days. The cow was bought by W. M. Gibson of Winnipeg, for \$1350 and is a valuable acquisition to Mr. Gibson's fine herd.

BEN FINLAYSON'S CLYDESDALES

The *Scottish Farmer* of May 28, records the shipment of a select consignment of Clydesdales, by Ben Finlayson, Claresholm, Alta., and has this to say of the shipment:

"Mr. Finlayson had five head, purchased in the Stirling and Alloa districts. A four-year-old stallion was got by the grand breeding horse, Baronson (10981), the sire of the champion Ovama The females were by the famous Royal Favorite (10630), the successful premium horse, Baden Powell (10963), the sire of the champion Memento, and Fashion Plate (12979). These are good Clydesdale sorts, true to breed type, and pretty sure to command a ready sale."

SCHOOL BOYS' RACE

The annual two-mile race for school boys in rural and town schools for the Central Business College trophy, will be held this year in Winnipeg on Farmers' Day, July 5th, during the Winnipeg exhibition. Besides the cup held by the school winning, a substantial prize valued at \$35.00 is given to the boy. The competition was won last year by Vernon Lambert, Deloraine, in the fastest time yet made—10 minutes 20 seconds. Full particulars may be obtained from the Central Business College, Winnipeg, or from the principal of any school.

CANADA—MAGNET OF MILLIONS

"To him that hath shall be given," seems to be true of the country of great natural resources as well as of the individual similarly blessed. Canada

formidable as they appear, they represent only a beginning. It must never be forgotten that Canada has been a mecca for money-makers only a few years. A little while ago Fort William and Port Arthur, the Lake Superior Twin Cities, now abloom with 30,000 people, possessing one of the finest harbors in the world, were straggling hamlets, visited occasionally by adventurous summer excursionists. Winnipeg with 120,000 inhabitants, now the imposing gateway of the vast wheat belt, was recently Fort Garry, an Indian settlement. Alberta and Saskatchewan, whose wonderful crops last year set new and amazing records in the history of husbandry, were lately classed with the undiscovered countries.

Great Britain, Germany, France and Scandinavia are elbowing each other for peaceable possession of the great Dominion. Canada—robust daughter of the Empire—seems destined to be the mother of the coming race in which all nations will be represented, and in which industry and commerce will sound the death-knell of armament and warfare. When we turn from the congested slum centres of the Old Land to the limitless, pregnant prairies of the New, we see one sure hope of civilization. The Canadian of the future will be the ideal cosmopolitan citizen to whose enlightened progress and dominance mankind will look for the cure of its worst ills.

It is pleasant to reflect that American capital has been first in the field across the boundary, and that Americans have been quickest to seize opportunities that others are now reaching for so eagerly. These hundreds of millions from the United States mean much more than fresh channels of trade and profits. They mean new ties of friendship and stronger bonds of unity and brotherhood.—*The Canadian American*.

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NEBRASKA ALFALFA TEST

Boosters for virtues of Nebraska alfalfa have some excellent backing from Professor Charles Crowley, the city chemist of Omaha. Professor Crowley, talking of water and ice tests and similar analyses made by him, said he was never more surprised than when an analysis of alfalfa gave a protein content of 25.3. He at first thought his media or solutions might be wrong, but three weeks' careful preparation and study convinced him these were all right. And then, to endorse his finding, came a report from a Chicago laboratory, reporting almost exactly the same protein content as was found in the Omaha test.

Alfalfa had always been given credit for about ten to twelve per cent of protein content, and as beefsteak has a protein content of only about 18, it will be realized that Nebraska alfalfa will make good on almost any boast made for it.

REARING THE DAIRY CALF

While cow-testing associations in districts, and the scales and test, where employed in individual herds, are doing much towards the elimination of the poor or scrub cow, such testing alone cannot reach the fundamental weaknesses of our dairy industry. The practice of weighing the production regularly is an excellent guide in feeding, as well as ascertaining the production of the several individuals of the herd, but the feeding of first importance is the feeding of the young calf during the first year or two of its life, in which such testing cannot be employed as an aid. The negligence on the part of many in rearing their dairy calves properly has been a serious handicap to our dairy industry. If the successful results of the public sales of high-class dairy cattle, being held occasionally, may be accepted as a criterion, the fact is surely evident that dairy farmers realize the need of good dairy cows, and want them badly.

Those who have had experience in rearing high-class dairy stock will agree that there is no economy so false as underfeeding the calf during its first year, if we would have it develop into the most profitable dairy cow. In sections where dairying is carried on extensively, and the milk disposed of through the medium of the cheese factory, the question of rearing the calves properly is a complex one to many who look upon the price paid for milk at the factory as making it almost prohibitive

for calf-feeding, and, accordingly, their calves are turned to pasture the latter part of May to shift for themselves, where they almost invariably develop into the pot-bellied, runty specimens so often seen in autumn, no matter how well they were started in the stable. There is nothing about the dairy business that interferes so seriously with the proper rearing of the young stock as this practice of disposing of the whole milk from the farm, while practically nothing that is of use in feeding the young calves is returned.

This phase of dairying, as practiced to-day, is very materially retarding our progress towards better cows and greater financial returns from the industry. Improvement of our dairy stock must come first through breeding, but, when given this vantage ground in our young calves, they being from our best cows and a superior sire, it is very easily and often sacrificed through failure on the part of the owner to properly rear the calf, by liberal feeding and judicious care, into the matured animal, for if the calf be not properly reared, its future usefulness is seriously impaired, let the care and feeding provided later be ever so generous.

If, then, we are to rear them properly, I think the one point that must be borne in mind, regardless of the tempting prices of same, is that the calf must be provided during the earlier stages of its growth with the food nature provided for it, viz., milk—whole at first, and later skimmed; or, if we are not in a position to take the cream off, we may add water to the whole milk as the calf gets older. We have yet to find a satisfactory substitute for skim-milk in calf-feeding operations. I do not wish to be understood as claiming everything for skim-milk alone, for with calves so fed we would not get best results; it must be supplemented by other feeds as the calf grows older and develops tastes for other feeds, but until the calf is six months old, at least—better older—skim-milk in quantity should form the basis of the calf's ration.

I am speaking solely from the standpoint of the dairy farmer, whose object should be to so rear his calves that they will give best results later as dairy cows.

This being so, his object in calf-rearing is somewhat different from that of the beef-raiser who always seeks to develop considerable flesh on the calf, while the dairyman's object should be rather the development of frame, capacity for rough feeds, bone and muscle, along with moderate fleshing, rather than fat, on the dairy calf. Our feeds, then, should be such as will produce such growth—very largely nitrogenous—which class would include skim-milk, wheat bran, oil cake of flaxseed, chopped oats, and clover hay, or green feed of alfalfa or red clover, with a liberal allowance of roots or silage, or both in season.

If the calf we are attempting to rear is not worthy of liberal feeding of proper feeds, it is not worth rearing. We would select for rearing only such calves as we can feed profitably. I am convinced that the calf should be provided with whole milk two or three times a day for one month after taken from its dam, when it should be gradually weaned to skim-milk, which should take about a week or ten days to get on to a full feed of skim-milk. While feeding

milk at any time, either whole or skimmed, be very careful as regards quantity fed; avoid extremes, making increases or changes very gradually, and always maintain even temperatures. After the calf is ten days old, it will begin to nibble at any hay it can reach, and should from this time on be provided with a bunch of clean, bright and wholesome fine clover, with a sprinkling of timothy, twice daily, keeping the supply always fresh and clean. Many, when starting to feed skim-milk, make a practice of adding a small amount of some commercial calf feed, or flaxseed, etc., to the milk. We do not approve of this method; we feed milk alone always, as we want our drinking pails clean—scrupulously so—and find them much easier kept so when meal is not added to the drink. Besides, we think that when the meal is fed dry it is much better than when gulped down with the drink, because the act of chewing incorporates the saliva more efficiently, and so aids digestion, while the calf is also enabled to eat its meal when it has a taste for it, instead of being obliged to swallow, it in order to get its drink.

When on a full feed of skim-milk, the calf should be about six weeks old, and will very soon then have a taste for a little meal. We teach our calves to eat at first the meal mixture we intend feeding them right along, being a mixture of bran and chopped oats, equal parts, with oil cake of flaxseed. This they seem to like from the start, and it is fed in clean grain boxes after each feed of milk. Along with careful and liberal feeding of the feeds already mentioned, and an abundance of green feed, consisting of clover, oats and peas, or rape, best results can be had only by providing clean, airy and comfortable quarters. Avoid a dark stable and damp beds or foul odors. An excellent idea is to have for litter cut straw or sawdust, and have the damp portion of this removed and replenished after each feeding time.

As regards the matter of stabling the entire summer for calves simply intended for dairy purposes, I do not contend that it is absolutely necessary. I think the calf suffers no disadvantage if allowed to run out of doors during the latter part of August and early autumn, providing this be accomplished by proper conditions. The feed they had in the stable should be continued in such quantities as they will take along with the pasturage. If they cannot be admitted to one of the sheds or out-buildings as they seek protection from the hot sun and flies or rain, a shelter should be provided. An excellent idea is to provide a movable coop, which may be moved from place to place in the field on skids. By hanging a piece of canvass over the entrance, the flies are brushed off as the calf enters, and the interior made dark, conditions very favorable to the comfort of the calf during the heat of the day, you will be surprised at the amount of time they will spend in this shelter, when once provided.

In concluding the first year's feeding, on coming to the stable again, when the weather gets chilly, they should, if properly cared for outside, be in thriving condition, which condition should be maintained throughout the first stabling season by liberal feeding of meal rich in bone and muscle-formation

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have been ahead cross the border, n welcomed with ial report issued tells of United d in Canada that l of \$225,800,000. ty-eight different ide doing business e capital of \$600,- 00,000. American h Columbia mills, ount to \$102,000,- timber and mines acking plants and es in the North-



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Fort Garry, an In- Alberta and Saskatch- lerful records last year ng crops in the his- were lately classed ered countries.

Germany, France and elbowing each other session of the great da—robust daughter seems destined to be coming race in which e represented, and in and commerce will nell of armament and ve turn from the con- es of the Old Land to gnant prairies of the sure hope of civiliza- lian of the future will smopolitan citizen to ed progress and dom- will look for the cure

to reflect that Ameri- been first in the field lary, and that Ameri- quickest to seize op- others are now reach- rly. These hundreds the United States mean fresh channels of trade ey mean new ties of tronger bonds of unity —The Canadian Amer-

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never gums, never rusts, never corrodes. It feeds freely into the closest bearings and insures the perfect lubrication that is essential to the free spinning of the bowl and the complete separation of cream from milk. It lessens the driving effort and lengthens the life of your separator.

One gallon cans. All dealers. Or write to

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

qualities, silage, roots, and good quality of hay. Keep free from vermin, and allow some exercise and abundance of pure air.

To make the most of its time, which is imperative if we intend bringing the heifer into milk at two and a half years of age, or younger, it must suffer no standstill periods; and when once dairy-men are brought to a full realization of the importance of this, a big stride will have been accomplished towards better cows and more profitable dairying.—Clark Hamilton, in London *Farmer's Advocate*.

LOSS OF LIFE BY EXPLOSIVES

In three Canadian provinces within the past month, magazines containing explosives have accidentally blown up, killing almost a score of people and injuring many others. Hardly a day passes but what the press contains reports of the deaths of workmen engaged in mining or in railway construction from the careless or ignorant use of explosives. These scattered cases, however, attract but little attention; it is only when a catastrophe occurs in which many lives are lost that the public is aroused to the need of adopting more effective measures for the protection of human life from this danger.

It is interesting to note what other countries have done in dealing with the problem. In all European coal-mining countries regulations have been made against the use in coal mines of such explosives as are known to be dangerous. The United States have an explosive testing plant under the direction of the geological survey, where explosives are tested as to their fitness for particular uses. The names of all explosives that have successfully stood these tests are published in a permissible explosive list which is available to the public. An explosive primer, outlining the action and uses of the various explosives, is also published in order to lessen the number of accidents due to ignorance. The great industrial development which Canada is experiencing has greatly increased the use of explosives and the number of deaths from careless use and storage of them has correspondingly increased. Other countries have investigated the subject at considerable expense. The results of their investigations are available to Canada, and it is incumbent upon us to make use of them if we are to show proper regard for the conservation of human life. The establishment of a plant for testing explosives and the more rigid enforcement of law regarding their storage are two things which are most urgently necessary.

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The fundamental importance of the subject of public health to our national civilization and industrial efficiency was concisely expressed by the chairman of the commission of conservation in his inaugural address before the first annual meeting of the commission. In this connection Mr. Sifton said in part: "The physical strength of the people is the resource from which all others derive value. Extreme and scrupulous regard for the lives and health of the population may be taken as the best criterion of the degree of real civilization and refinement to which a country has attained. It cannot be said that it has received too much attention, though the provinces, the Dominion, and the municipalities have health laws and health administrations, all doing effective and useful work. There are, however, many branches of the subject, general in their character, which merit attention. The Dominion spends hundreds of thousands of dollars in eradicating the diseases of animals, and the work, it is pleasing to know, is being done with thoroughness. But no similar effort is made by province or Dominion to meet the ravages of diseases among human beings, such as tuberculosis."

That there is a great work to be done in checking the inroads of tuberculosis is evidenced by the mortality statistics of the last census. In the census year there were 9,709 deaths from the disease in Canada. Or, in other words, twelve deaths out of every hundred in that year were due to tuberculosis. And yet tuberculosis is classed by modern medical science as a preventable disease.

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New Map now ready giving particu-
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Could Not Sleep In The Dark.

Doctor Said Heart and Nerves Were Responsible.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed. Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted.

Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rossmore, Ont., writes:—"About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night, when I would lie down. I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my limbs, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down women."

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

CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS

The exports of farm produce from Canada during the year ending March 31, 1910, were valued at \$144,360,262, or about 52 per cent. of the total export of Canadian produce. Compared with the year 1909, which was a record year, the exports of Canadian farm produce exceeded the year 1909 by \$21,013,409, or about 17 per cent.

An analysis of the exports shows that the principal articles responsible for this large export were, apples, green or ripe, \$1,417,926; bacon, \$6,431,359; barley, \$1,107,732; bran, \$1,842,620; butter, \$1,010,274; cattle, \$10,767,622; cereal foods, prepared, \$1,689,648; cheese, \$21,607,692; flax seed, \$3,642,476; furs, undressed, \$3,680,949; hay, \$1,805,849; hides and skins other than fur, \$5,521,953; oats, \$1,566,612; oatmeal, \$1,123,861; potatoes, \$1,133,267; wheat, \$52,609,351; and wheat flour, \$14,859,854; making a total value of \$134,819,045, or about 93 per cent. of the total value of Canadian farm produce exported.

A further analysis of the destination of Canadian farm produce exported from Canada will show that the United Kingdom is Canada's best customer. During the period under review the total exports of Canadian produce to the United Kingdom were valued at \$139,482,945, while the exports of farm produce were valued at \$112,865,199, or about 81 per cent. of the total export, whereas, the total exports of Canadian produce to the United States were valued at \$104,199,675, while the exports of farm produce were valued at only \$18,833,858, or about 18 per cent. of the total export.

DANISH FARM PRODUCTS

In a recent issue of *Trade and Commerce Report*, C. E. Sontun, writing from Christiania, gives the following figures showing the total export of Danish farm products in 1909, as compared with that of 1908:

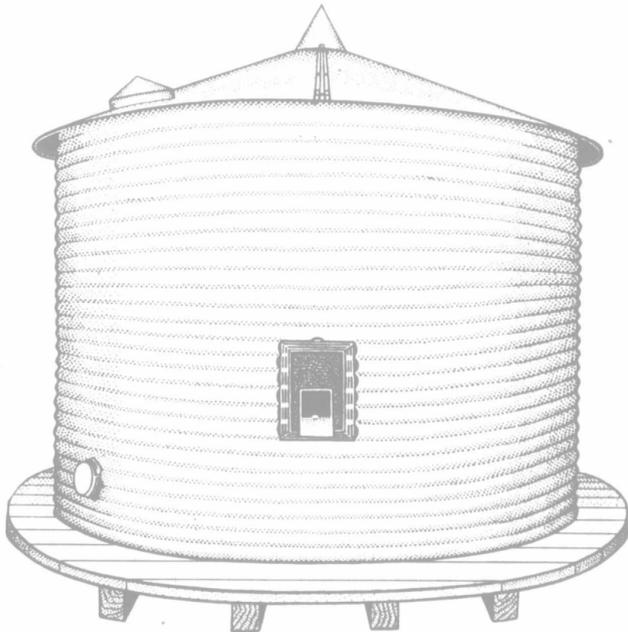
Butter, tubs	1,912,224	1,869,256
Butter, cases	211,881	194,066
Pork, salted, crates	858,872	963,711
Pork, salted and smoked, brls.	8,860	12,340
Meat, salted, brls.	10,957	12,025
Meat, fresh, kilogrammes	14,773,100	9,786,800
Pork, fresh, kilogrammes	1,511,700	1,989,600
Pork products, tallow, hides and skins, etc.	32,508,000	34,570,000
Live cows and oxen, number	127,892	122,581
Live calves, number	1,238	823
Live sheep, number	413	621
Live horses, number	20,165	15,831
Live colts, number	1,976	2,025
Cream, kilogrammes	10,073,200	6,959,400
Milk, kilogrammes	11,983,000	11,742,100
Cheese, kilogrammes	14,600	34,600
Sausage, kilogrammes	72,700	51,300

In this connection it is mentioned that the Icelanders are more and more going in for butter production. Eight years ago the first co-operative dairy was started in Iceland. In 1908, the number of such dairies was 35 with a production of 255,000 pounds, of which 245,000 pounds was exported to England.

The pork production especially provided a good income for Danish farmers during 1909. While the quantity was smaller than in 1908, by about 13 per cent., the prices were from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. higher. They have never been as high as in 1909. The average price on bacon may thus be estimated at 54 ore (14 cents) per pound against 46.8 ore (12.5 cents) in 1908, 50.2 ore (13.3 cents) in 1907 and 52.2 ore (13.9 cents) in 1906. The Danish Swine Butcheries, which for three years have paid no dividends, gave in 1909, to the shareholders 7 per cent. With the exception of 5,000,000 pounds, the total export went to Great Britain.

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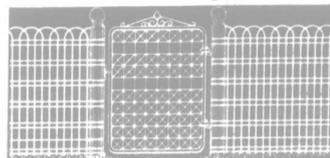
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Here's a neat, strong, durable fence that will add to the appearance of the handsomest city lawn and is cheap enough, close enough and strong enough for the farm. The

Peerless Lawn Fence

is made of heavy No. 9 steel spring wire, so it can never sag. It is carefully galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. No investment you can make will add so much to the appearance of your property.



Also a full line of poultry and farm fences and gates. Write for particulars.

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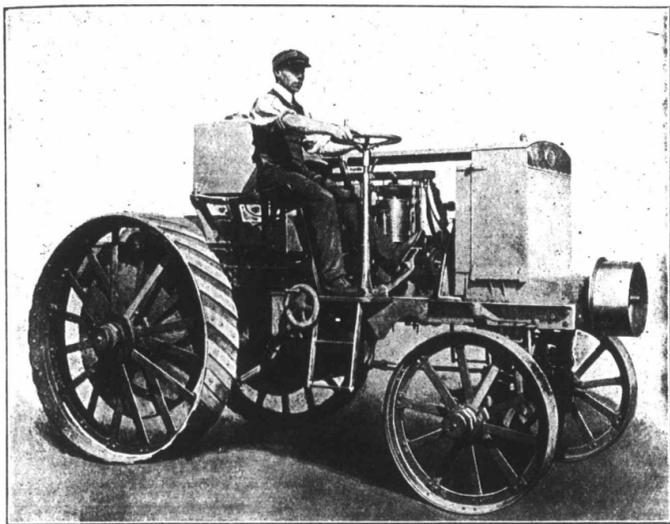
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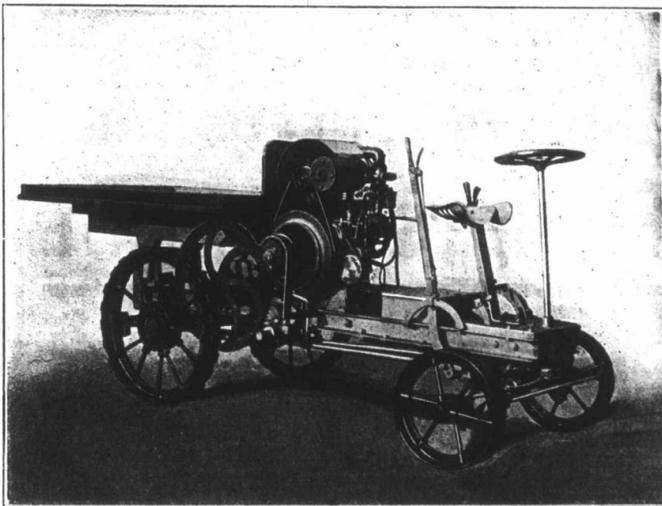
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a reliable source. When the manure has been placed in a box and become somewhat warm through fermentation, the proper time for spawning has arrived. The bricks of spawn should each be broken into eight large pieces, and these can be firmly pressed about six inches apart into the manure. After this the miniature mushroom bed must be surfaced to the depth of half an inch, with good turfy loam, chopped rather small, and beaten down moderately firm with the back of a spade. No watering or dumping will be necessary unless the surface shows signs of drying to the extent of cracking, which must be avoided, as the threads of mycelium, or roots of the mushrooms, are broken when fissures are caused in the soil by dryness.

Mushrooms are often grown in entire darkness, and the crop should be ready in from six to eight weeks after the spawn has been inserted. When gathering mushrooms they should be gently pulled out, not cut, as the base of the stems, if left, would rot and cause other portions of the crop, not yet fit for gathering, to "damp off."

Man. PERCY PRIOR.

INSTRUCTIONS IN BEE-KEEPING-IX

In keeping bees system is essential to success. Every beekeeper will admit that bees require a great deal of attention in the swarming season. If one yard is not to take all the attention, to the exclusion of other important interests, the apiary work must be whipped into line, with a well regulated system. It is for the sake of getting a system that we recommend the weekly examination of each colony. This does not mean that every week every comb is to be taken out and examined, whether it needs it or not, but that each hive is to receive weekly what attention, external or internal, experience shows to be needful.

It has been found that, by adopting some system of management in this

way, the bees can be left to themselves the balance of the week right in the swarming season, without loss. Provided, then, the apiarist has sufficient help to do the weekly work of one apiary in one day, the number of apiaries to which he or she can give personal attention is equal to the average number of fine days in the week. In localities where rain in summer is not a factor 6 apiaries of 100 or more hives each are cared for by one man and his assistants.

There are other systems of management for the prevention of swarming which may suit some people better than the one described in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for June 1. But, after all, it is not easy to get away from the weekly visit to the apiary. I have often thought that an outyard was safe for two weeks, but generally found that the neglect cost me more than the extra visit.

Now, in spite of all watchfulness and experienced care during the swarming season, hives will frequently be found with queen cells. There are three conditions under which queen cells are built: (1) Under swarming impulse; (2) when the queen is failing, and is to be superseded; (3) when the queen has suddenly disappeared.

1. For Swarming.—Number one is natural and deliberate, and easy to detect. Cells are started in convenient places, lower edges of combs, holes in combs, and the like. When the desire to swarm is acquired, and persisted in, the final remedy is to take away all the combs of brood but the one which has the least brood, and give frames of wired foundation. This gives the condition of a natural swarm, and will usually satisfy the desire. The brood can be given to weaker colonies or used for making nuclei.

2. For Supersedure.—Number two is also deliberate, and it is not easy to say positively that a colony has built cells for the purpose of supersedure, and not from swarming impulse. The

scarcity and irregularity of brood and eggs is, of course, a good indication of supersedure. In a complete non-swarming system the cells cannot be left, because the young queen will often take out a small swarm. Where indications point strongly to supersedure, the old queen should be killed, and only one, the best-looking, cell left in the hive. Good, large capped cells, from either swarming impulse or supersedure, produce the best of queens. Spare cells can be saved by giving them to newly-made nuclei.

3. For Re-queening.—Queens sometimes die suddenly from various causes. Then, cells are built hastily on the sides of the combs wherever eggs or very young larvae are found. These cells are always easily distinguished, and this sudden queenlessness is proven by an entire absence of eggs and young larvae. All cells built under such conditions should be destroyed, as they are more than likely to produce poor queens. The colony is then hopelessly queenless. The best way to dispose of a queenless colony at any time is to unite it with one having a queen. This is easily done, as follows: Towards evening remove its cover, and spread over the frames a sheet of newspaper having a small hole in the middle. Place over this a nucleus having a good young queen. The bees will gnaw away the paper and unite peacefully. There should always be a supply of nuclei in the yard for this purpose, and for what increase is desired.

To make a nucleus, proceed as follows: When the main honey flow has well begun, place two combs of brood, mostly capped, and a comb having plenty of honey, in the super of a strong colony. At the next visit, a week later, bring Italian queens that have been secured from a reliable queen-breeder, or good ripe cells of your own rearing, and proceed as follows:

First, examine the two combs of brood and destroy any cells that may

have been started because of the excluder separation from the brood-chamber. Do this carefully, so as not to drive the bees down out of the super. You now have in this super a proper nucleus, with hatching brood and young bees which will not return to the parent-hive, and which will easily accept a strange queen, and, because of the week's separation from the queen, there is no open brood to perish from neglect. Now set the whole super gently off on a bottom board, contract the entrance to about two inches, introduce a queen or cell, and carry this new hive to its own stand, wherever desired. Nuclei should be made as early as possible, and not, as a rule, later than the middle of July. The safest way to introduce a new queen is to a nucleus, and the safest way to re-queen a strong colony is to unite with a nucleus.

Ont. MORLEY PETTIT.



SULPHUR FOR LICE

Is sulphur, when used as a powder for killing lice on setting hens, as effective as the preparations made especially for the purpose?—N. A.

Ans.—It is wise to use sulphur freely, but it is not reasonable for us to state an opinion as to its value compared with special preparations. We would have to know what preparations are referred to and what they are composed of. Some are perhaps better and no doubt some not as satisfactory.

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BREEDING WILD GEESSE

My experience breeding the Wild, or Canada goose, dates back to August, 1896, when I purchased my first pair. The gander weighed 10½ pounds, the goose about 7. In the spring of 1899 she made a nest and laid and incubated six eggs, hatching five of them, of which three grew up.

My greatest obstacle in goose breeding has been carnivorous animals, mainly dogs, which once killed and wounded till they died ten of my Brown China geese in one day. They killed a number of Canada geese, also until I learned to keep them nearer the house. Since then I have had no losses from this source.

In the wild state Canada geese are provided with good means of escape from many of their enemies by their great power of flight. In the domesticated state this power is often taken away either by cutting off a portion of one wing, or by annually trimming the feathers of one wing. Personally, I prefer the latter method, but opinions differ, and some—in fact, many like to amputate the first joint of one wing. If this is done it should be when the birds are small, before the feathers start, as that time it seems to cause the bird very little pain, and heals quickly.

Having deprived the birds of their natural means of escape from danger, we must take provision to secure them a reasonable degree of safety from their foes. After much bitter experience I have learned that it will not do to have the birds running along streams and far afield, but they must be kept where one can see them often, and if necessary bring a gun into play, as that is one of the surest remedies for the vagrant dog nuisance. A man is likely to give warning to others chiefly from his own experience. I also lost a valuable gander once in a lot in which were some hogs. I am not positive that they killed him, but have aimed to keep them separate since.

Another thing to be emphasized is to keep the birds as near satisfied as possible, as we are not breeding Norway rats or English sparrows, but something not near so prolific. These geese should not be shifted about late in the year, but if a change of location is desired it should be made very early, long before the breeding season. I have known failures to result from this cause alone.

It is better to have a pool or pond for them to play, breed and feed in. In fact, I doubt if great success can crown efforts without something of this kind. Of course, I do not mean that still water is better than running water, but it is usually easier managed, as it does not wash out gates and fences.

Grass or other green pasture is essential to success. I also aim to have gravel and shells where they can get at them. They are very fond of corn, but I think they should have also some oats, wheat or rye, and I like to have some rotten wood where they can get it.

I never knew of a goose laying before she was three years old, and doubt if a gander fertilizes eggs before that age. I never had one that did. The gander becomes very cross near and during the breeding, nesting and laying season, and should anyone catch a gosling he is likely to be right after the offender. The gander and goose while thus defending nest and eggs or young should be encouraged rather than discouraged, as it is natural for them to do so, and may prevent a small boy or animal from robbing the nest.

My experience causes me to conclude that the best results are secured by having only one old mated pair in an enclosure, as one gander is almost sure to be cowed by the other unless the run is very large. It will not do to have the run small, even for a single pair—at least that is my opinion, and also the opinion of many others.

If the eggs are set under a hen, and the goslings thus hatched are put into their night quarters and movable runs by hand, this should be done gently. Kindly treated and well fed, the goslings thus handled will become tamer than those reared by the old birds, unless perhaps where the parents are exceptionally tame.

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I always give the old goose some other
goose eggs to hatch if I wish to take her
eggs. I think the goose stands a better
chance to make a good hatch than a
hen, but sometimes I want to have the
goslings particularly tame, and so hatch
with the hen. With kind treatment
they will be pretty tame either way,
but the hand-raised birds struggle less
when caught, and become accustomed
to handling sooner.

In rearing birds by hand or with
chicken hens care must be taken that
they do not become chilled or wet,
do not give them a very large dish to
eat and drink from. They must have
plenty of tender grass to eat. I give
them wheat and corn bread soaked in
water or milk, and water to drink,
aiming to keep it in reach all day. As
they grow older and get stronger I give
them some bran with a little animal
food mixed with it. They should have
sand by them, as it helps their digestion.

Rats are great foes to young water-
fowl, and must be guarded against.
Once they get into your coop trouble
follows. Therefore, your coop must be
rat-proof. It must also be cleaned
often, and a lookout for lice kept on the
hen hatched birds.

Some birds when hen-hatched and
hand-raised are nearly as tame as a dog.
I had one that when small was stuck
under the barn, and got very wet and
cold, but careful handling, warming,
and his strong constitution brought
him through. The largest one I ever
saw weighed 13 or 13½ pounds.

When one lets the old birds have the
job of hatching and rearing, there is little
or no bother. The goose is a good
mother, and cares for her young with-
out assistance, except that she may
need an occasional handful of corn or
oats for herself or of ground grain for
the goslings when small. The gander
should be permitted to run with them.
He will be very proud of them and
ever ready to protect them.

I have not found it difficult to mate
the Canada gander to the tame goose if
they were raised together. The progeny
of such a mating are called mongrels,
and are very hardy and growthy.—
GEO. E. PARRETT, in *Farm Poultry*.

MARKETING POULTRY PRODUCTS

Bulletin No. 26, issued last year by
the British Columbia department of
agriculture, contains the following prac-
tical hints on marketing poultry prod-
ucts:

A large part of the profits in poultry
keeping depends on the marketing
of the products. The poultryman must
be a good salesman as well as a good
raiser of poultry. He must have good
markets to begin with, or know how to
make them. With high-grade
products, that somebody wants and
that most people will not take the
trouble to supply, a high-class trade
can be built up through skill and tact.
The nearer the producer can come
to the consumer in selling his products
the higher will be the prices realized
and the less will be the labor and ex-
pense of marketing. The producer
should strive to eliminate the middle-
man. The extra price per dozen which
is paid for quality is almost clear gain.
There is fair profit, but no more, in
producing eggs and other produce at
regular market prices. The largest
profits must come from superior market-
ing and from special market advantages
in selling eggs and other produce. A
special market advantage has been
introduced into British Columbia at
Duncan, where a co-operative egg sta-
tion has been established. This is
only one instance of the many co-
operative establishments which might
be advantageously introduced into
this province.

The egg is at its best when just laid,
and the longer it takes to place it in
the consumer's hands, the less it is
worth. Eggs, when prepared for mar-
ket, should be spotlessly clean. They
should be packed in clean cases, of which
the thirty-dozen size is preferable.
Absolutely clean fillers and cardboard
should be used. The quality of the
eggs should be unquestionable. It is
only in this way that a good trade can
be worked up.

The egg industry in Denmark has been
enormously improved owing to the
application of the principle of co-opera-
tion to the collecting, grading, packing
and export of the eggs. The great
progress of Denmark during the past

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CLYDESDALES
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five young stallions, from one to
three years old.

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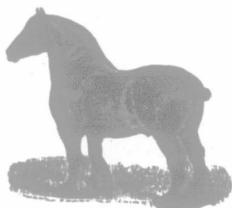
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A few good stallions at attractive prices to clear before the season closes.

A fresh importation will reach Carberry the first week of May, mostly mares, and I will be pleased to hear from my old or new customers contemplating buying such. They will be up to the usual high standard.

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

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

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Stop Taking Drugs

**They Are Poisonous to Your Stomach,
Nerves and Vitals**

Ever since you can remember you have understood that the way to cure a pain outside was to take something inside. That is the foundation of our Canadian drug habit. Since childhood you have depended on drugs to kill pain. It never occurred to you that the drug was also killing the nerves of the stomach and overtaxing the heart. That is the reason for your stomach trouble.

You have ruined your stomach with drugs and weakened your heart action by driving it beyond its strength with heart stimulants.

You can put on extra fire and draught in the furnace and drive up an engine at top speed without hurting the engine, but you can't do that very often with your heart, because it is not made of iron.

You don't realize that until your heart refuses to be forced any more—that it is the time when drugs, which "used to do the work right away," don't seem to have any more effect, and you are forced to realize your health is gone.

Every time you take a drug to force the stomach, liver, kidneys or heart, you hurt them—you actually lessen their natural vitality—and taking another, because they are weakened by each dose, and anyone can see that in time, by steady dosing, you will have no natural action of any of these organs. From that time on your existence will depend upon forced stimulation, and when that fails you are gone.

Electricity is a relief from the old habit—the drug habit. It does by natural means what you expect drugs to do by unnatural means. It gives real strength to your body, and when your body has its natural strength there can't be any trouble, can't be any pain, because there is no pain in a perfectly healthy body. The exhilarating sensation is felt without strain or burn, and I have perfected it with the regulating device which makes the current mild or strong at will.

My Electric Belt does wonders in a few applications. It arouses all the dormant energies, develops muscular and nerve life, and restores the feelings of youth, courage and vigor. It makes perfect men of the weakest, puniest specimens of half-men.

Dear Sir,—I cannot praise your Belt too much for what it has done for me. I am strong and active again. I kept it a secret from my friends, and they are always asking me how I came to be looking so well and strong, and I just show them my Belt, and say that is what did it. I am **A. MATTHEWS, No. 44 Osborne Street, Winnipeg, Man.**

Dear Sir,—I have been wearing your Belt a month now and it is certainly helping me. My food digests better than it did and my bowels move more regularly. I am not as constipated as I was, and sleep better than I did. My back is getting stronger and I do not have to pass water as often and the burning sensation is gone. I have had no losses since wearing the Belt.—**ED. BODELL, Clover Bar, Alta.**

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fifty years may be at once attributed to the wonderful system of education available for its people, and to the extent to which the principle of co-operation has been adopted in every part of the country and in every phase of its natural industry.

There has lately been formed a Poultry Producers' Association in Eastern Canada, based on the co-operative system. They "do not hope at first to revolutionize or change the whole poultry industry," but they do, nevertheless, hope to remedy certain existing conditions which are greatly to the disadvantage of the industry as a whole. The egg station at Duncan was established with this end in view. The principle object of the station is to eliminate the "middle man" and thus increase the profits of the producer. A good market is sought where the best quality of produce is offered. Quality sells itself.

At present thousands of dollars are lost annually in British Columbia through bad eggs. The majority of these losses arise through the importation of Eastern eggs; consequently, it is of vital importance that the poultrymen throughout British Columbia produce sufficient quantities to supply the home trade; and, finally, to solve this vital problem, we must have, first, a campaign of education among egg producers, and, second, a system of buying eggs that will guarantee a price according to quality.

The same principles hold good for dressed poultry as for eggs. A little care and skill in preparing poultry for market will often make a large increase in the selling price. The expense of killing, picking and packing poultry is small in comparison with the first cost of raising. All poultry should be carefully assorted according to size, color of shanks, age and condition. Each case should be uniform in quality.

MARKET REQUIREMENTS
Fattened chickens, when prepared for the consumer, should conform to the following market requirements:

The dressed chicken should present a neat, plump appearance.

The preferable weight is about 4 pounds. Plump, crate-fed chickens, up to the weight of five pounds, are more readily disposed of than heavier ones.

The shape of the breast should be long and broad, to give a well-mated appearance.

The legs should be as short as possible, including the low, blocky type.

The color of the flesh should be white, and the grain fine.

The minimum of bone and offal are two important factors in the best grade of marketable products.

Do not market lean chickens. It is an unprofitable business, both to the producer and the consumer.

REARING BROODER CHICKS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
I believe in brooders for chickens. Allow me to give you some of my experience with them.

I put 48 chicks in a brooder this spring, and as most of the eggs had weak germs, the chicks could hardly be expected to be of the most vigorous description. However, they have now been in the brooder about four or five weeks, and out of the original number I have lost only two, not counting three that were worried by dogs. Of these two, one was a veritable runt, which never grew at all, and the other was "bandy legged" when taken out of the incubator. At another time I gave 75 chicks to about five hens, and the other 75 I put in the brooder. I lost about 20 per cent. of those with the hens, and only about 5 per cent. of the brooder chickens. I take great care not to overfeed the chicks during the first three or four weeks. They are much like little pigs in their gorging propensities.

Of those I lost that ran with the hens, some were trampled by the mother, and some were killed by hens who objected to a chick of another color straying into their coop. I do not put more than 75 into a brooder that is made to accommodate 100. I keep skim milk in a fountain before them all the time. I feed hard-boiled infertile eggs and oatmeal the first two weeks, then quickly substitute a dry mash of cornmeal, sifted oatmeal, shorts, bran, or anything else that can

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Unlike unsanitary powders, which clog the pores, Dr. Chase's Ointment makes the skin soft and smooth and prevents corns and bunions.

When the feet are chafed, scalded, itching and tired it takes out the stinging and burning and its benefits are both quick and lasting.

Do not let anyone talk you into accepting a substitute. If your dealer does not have Dr. Chase's Ointment clip this ad and mail it to us for a free sample box. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

STAMMERERS

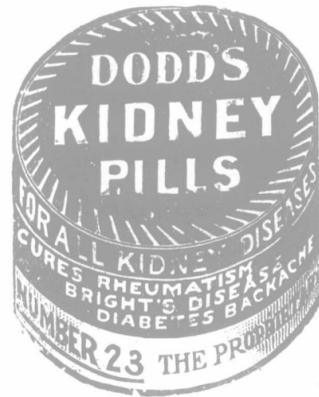
The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL Speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech don't hesitate to write us. Cured pupils everywhere. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
Berlin, Ont., Can.

be mixed into a balanced ration, giving a fair proportion of protein. A little hard grain is also given every day to keep the gizzards in working order.

I find the brooder saves a great deal of time and trouble. You feed a large number in one coop, instead of the same number in a lot of small flocks. You have not got to feed the brooder. Some hens will try to steal all the chick feed, and others will nearly starve themselves to death.

Then, again, a brooder makes no dirt of its own. It need only be cleaned out once or twice weekly when the chicks are small, if the floor is strewn thickly with dry sand. It will never desert the little chicks at a time when they still need protection from the cold spring nights. It does not care what color the chicks are, and has never been known to trample on them. The cost of coal oil, except in very cold weather, is hardly worth considering. Then you never have to race after the brooder during a thunder storm in order to keep the chicks out of the rain. Some hens will squat in the middle of a five-acre field when a storm is on. I have no difficulty in getting chickens to weigh 2 pounds in about two months when reared in a brooder. **AMATEUR.**



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 "The Red, White and
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