

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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JULY 15, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLIV, NO. 825



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and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



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GENERAL OFFICES:

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

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Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

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Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming and owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

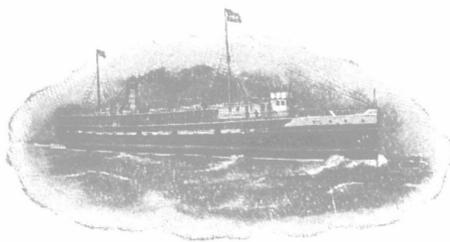
W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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says Mr. R. Nagle, of Mount Brydges, Ont.
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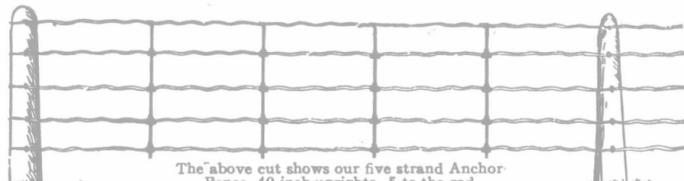
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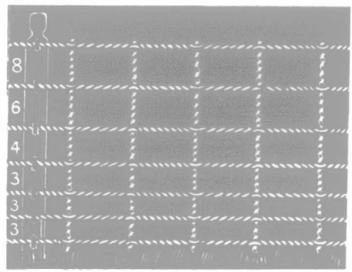
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If you want fence write for our catalog F., which gives a lot of valuable information regarding fencing.

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For preserving all exposed surfaces against the ravages of a climate which, on account of its great extremes of temperature, no ordinary paint can withstand.



The big Milling and Railroad Companies recognize us as The Paint Specialists of the West. For the same reason it will be exceedingly wise for

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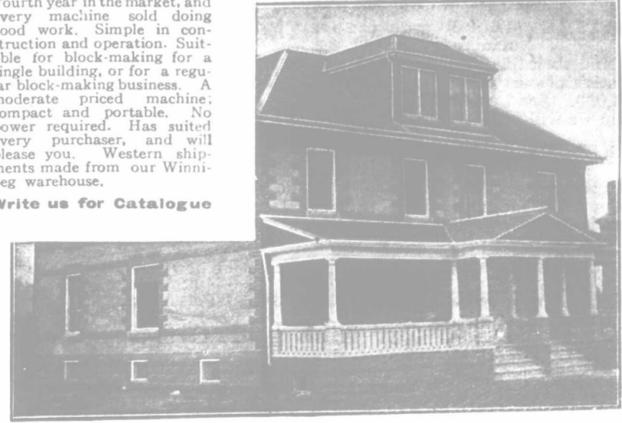
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 who are the manufacturers. None genuine that do not have the Gold Sheaf on the label.

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

July 15, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLIII. No. 825

EDITORIAL

The College and the Farm

John Corbin, in a recently-published American book, seeks to answer the question, "Which College for the Boy?" He reviews the salient characteristics of half a dozen great universities, but devotes one chapter especially to what he calls "The Farmer's Awakening." He connects the marked improvements in practical farming with the advances made in college agricultural courses. The chief conclusion that can be drawn from this section of his work is that, in the application of scientific methods in farm operations lies the most hopeful field in the whole area of educational work on this continent. Mr. Corbin is optimistic enough to forecast the coming of a time when the realization of the ambition to own a farm will be all but impossible, because the farm will become the most attractive place for the application of the highest grade of intelligence. In Canada we have four outstanding institutions of research and instruction bending their energies in this direction:—the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph; the Macdonald College, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec; the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, at Truro; and the Manitoba Agricultural College, at Winnipeg. These seats of learning work from the top, permeating the mass downward. What is needed to complete our scheme of education is a gradual but fundamental readjustment of the public-school work of the country in the directions that have been very fully indicated through these columns in the past.

The New Method of Weed Eradication

It is some years now since the attempt was first made to eradicate weeds by means of chemical sprays. The experiment stations in France and Germany have the honor of first using chemicals for the destruction of weeds growing in grain. Then the method was tried in America, some of the eastern United States stations carrying on demonstration and experiment work. In North Dakota the most extensive application of the method has been made, and the most satisfactory and valuable results secured. In this country, up to date, little has been done by our experiment stations to demonstrate the efficaciousness of spraying for the eradication of weeds. Some little work has been done in Ontario. Demonstrations in spraying and mixing the chemicals for the work, has been carried on by the Ontario department of agriculture, but the farmers in that province did not take to the new method very enthusiastically, in fact, we do not know of any place where spraying was undertaken solely by individual farmers; so after a few years of educational work the demonstrations stopped and the farmers were left to fight the weeds by the ordinary methods which they seemed little inclined to employ.

In this country little if any thing has been done to introduce the spraying system. A year ago we believe some little work was undertaken by the Manitoba Agricultural College, but for some reason, probably for lack of facilities for properly carrying the business on, the work was dropped.

A fortnight ago a rather extensive experiment with the spraying method was started on a farm near Winnipeg. The gentleman undertaking the work has put in a spraying equipment capable of covering sixty or seventy-five acres a day and from results already attained seems likely to be successful in the enterprise. Farmers all over the country will follow the work with interest.

It has been amply demonstrated that a good many of our most noxious weeds, especially annual plants like wild mustard and stinkweed, are easily destroyed by spraying with a solution of the proper strength of iron sulphate, copper sulphate, or common salt. Plants with rough coated leaves have been found most susceptible to the action of the poison, and where such plants can be sprayed on a good dry day and the solution not washed from them for at least twenty-four hours, the great majority of the ordinary weeds will be killed out and no injury done to the grain crop in which they may be growing. This discovery that a chemical compound in solution applied to crops would act as a destructive agent to one class of plants, while others remained unaffected, was one of the most important discoveries from the Western Canadian farmers' standpoint made in recent years. It may be true all right that the most effective method of handling weeds is to catch them by short crop rotations and clean cultivation, but the fact remains that too many farmers cannot, or will not, adopt these practices. Labor and horse power are too high priced to be used in weed eradication when an easier and an equally effective method of getting rid of them is at hand.

Theorizing on Food Shortages.

According to estimates made by the United States department of agriculture, that country by 1931 will contain a population of 130,000,000 people who will consume more food products than the agricultural land is capable of producing, with the result that when twenty years more have rolled around, the United States will have ceased to be an exporting nation, so far as food products are concerned, and will have entered the class of food importers. No one who knows of the rapidity with which the available land in the American Republic has been taken up in recent years, will be inclined to disagree very much with the department's forecast. In 1931, if the land at present being cultivated in that country produces no more than it is producing now, it will require an additional 150,000,000 acres of land to produce the food required by the populace, and a conservative estimate places the entire available agricultural land in the country at exactly 108,000,000, so that the Americans at the end of another quarter of a century will be consuming in addition to what they can produce themselves, more agricultural products than are produced today in the entire Canadian West.

The question naturally arises, where is the world's food supply to come from before another fifty years or a century rolls around if the U. S. department of agriculture is correct in its prognostications? Cheap wheat for the past twenty years has recruited vast multitudes to the army of bread eaters. European wheat consumption is growing apace. The Orient has only had a

taste of wheaten bread yet, but they seem to take readily to it. There is much probability that within the present century, when the Asiatic people are raised to a higher living standard and to a new level in health and opportunity, Asia will compare favorably with the Europe of today as a market place for grain and animal products. The market for food products is almost unlimited and the area on which those products may be produced is becoming circumscribed. Cheap land will soon be a thing of the past. Already many of us have seen the raw prairie double and treble in value in less than the years of a single generation. There is every indication that we will not need to live very much longer to see it advance away beyond its present valuation. All over America the cry is for land. Land prices in a good many states have reached such a point that grain cannot be grown at the prices that have prevailed for this commodity for some years. The cost of land, finally, is the factor that fixes the price of agricultural products. Prices therefore must advance just as land does.

This is the basis upon which economists are now basing the theory that food prices have reached the lowest level they are likely ever to attain to, that grain and animal products will steadily advance in price. Certainly there seems much reason for the assumption. But the mathematical deductions of economists and others who take upon themselves such problems as this, neglect to consider, that the annual product of the average farm on this continent can be doubled or trebled by more intensive and intelligent cultivation; and the unit cost of production, the cost of making a bushel of wheat or a pound of meat, maintained at very near the cost figure for these commodities today. Figures are very convincing arguments sometimes, but they may be misleading unless we consider all aspects of the case. We have small fears of a world's food famine for some time yet. Theorists have been prophesying such a contingency ever since theories first were evolved, but no such catastrophe seems yet measurably nearer. The world, we imagine, in the matter of supplying itself with food, will worry along much the same as it has in supplying itself with fuel, power and light. If one resource is exhausted another will always be discovered to supply our needs. The land on which grain may be grown or from which animals may be fed will soon all be occupied, but new varieties of grains, grasses and clover, a more systematic and intensive application of man's powers to the earth will bring forth from this old soil increasing abundance of its products. There is a limit to the area of land that may be cultivated. Climate and the physical features of the earth mark plainly the limitations on this score, but there is as yet no indication that there is any limit to the increase in the return which every arable acre of the earth's surface is capable of producing.

The Time for Action.

The time is opportune just now for the Dominion government urging again upon the Imperial authorities the removal of the embargo against Canadian cattle. It is doubtful if the British public was ever more favorable to such

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W L C O J

a movement than it is just now. Meat is scarcer and higher priced at present in Britain than it has been for years. Rightly or wrongly the consumers are getting the impression that a large part of the advance made in beef prices within the last year is due to the strangle hold which the American meat trust has, or is supposed to have, on the British meat supply. The people are clamoring for perfect freedom in the meat trade and for the removal of that modicum of protection which they readily recognize the embargo furnishes to the livestock industry. Given Canadian store cattle it is felt that the Scotch and English feeder would have a weapon with which the beef trust could be fought with vigor and with probable success. Without that it is felt that the public will be left entirely at the mercy of the American packers.

About the only dissenting voice to embargo removal in the old land just at present comes from Ireland. Farmers there are urging the old threadbare argument that the removal of the embargo will ruin their business in selling store cattle in England. We cannot understand exactly why Irish farmers, situated within easy distance of the British market, have persisted for years in sending their cattle to the Scotch and English feeder to be finished. With the Canadian farmer the case is somewhat different. Our stock has to face long land and ocean journey, and shrinks badly in weight and quality in transit. But the Irish farmers have the market at their very door. And again if their store cattle cannot compete with ours after the latter have been train hauled over more than half a continent, steamed across the Atlantic and dumped out gaunt and half dead after a three week's journey, while the former are within two days at most of their finishing ground, it's time the Irish farmers gave more attention to improving of the quality of their stock and spent less time in vaporizing upon the effects of embargo removal.

The British people are in a position to consider seriously the question of embargo removal just now. They generally are in a mood to take a subject into serious consideration if they can believe by so doing the drain upon their purses can be decreased, and the Canadian government should not let the opportunity slip of again agitating for the removal of the present restrictions. There is a large and increasing element in Britain who would strengthen the hands of the Dominion authorities in any action they made.

On the Danger Line.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

When I read your editorial "On the Danger Line" in your May 15th issue I decided to write you commending the article, and though I have been somewhat tardy in doing so, it is "better late than never."

I have noticed for more than a year the progress of the farmers in the direction of this "danger line" and I am convinced that a point has been reached where there must be a sudden stop, or the farmers' organizations will pass over to the majority.

JNO. MILLAR

* * *

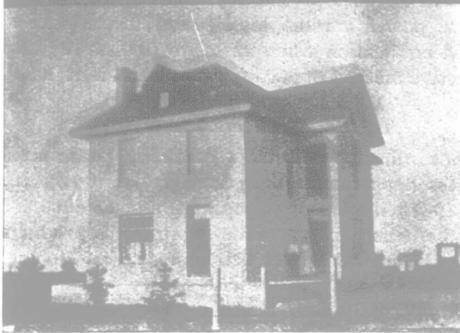
Shoeing competitions are a good feature at agricultural shows. As a rule they do not attract crowded rings of spectators, but their educational value is considerable. Nobody knows all there is to be known about shoeing horses, but what is known by the different smiths in a district can be best gotten out of them in a competition where each matches his skill against the other, and the best man wins. Blacksmiths in the old land—we haven't any contests of this kind here—go in earnestly for this kind of thing, showing a desire to excel in the occupation that provides them with daily bread.

HORSE

Some Hot Weather Hints

The second day of a hot spell fatigues horses very much, the third day produces some heat prostrations or sunstrokes, and each successive day produces more in a greatly increased ratio. The fatigue of the second day increases until the horse goes down in complete prostration, soon becoming insensible and dying in an hour or two, unless he receives very prompt relief.

The first symptom of heat prostration is panting. This is usually accompanied by profuse sweating, dilation of the nostrils, hanging of the head, drooping ears, slowing up, loss of animation, and bloodshot eyes. If the horse is pushed along, he ceases to perspire, goes down and soon becomes insensible. Death follows in an hour or two.



FARM HOUSES NEAR WAWANESA.

1st H. Rutledge.
2nd R. J. Nasmith
3rd R. C. Rutledge.

To prevent heat prostrations: don't overfeed. It is generally believed that horses, which die from sunstroke, are suffering from indigestion. Certain it is, that there are many cases of colic from indigestion in very hot weather, and the probabilities are, that the stomach is out of order in a case of prostration. To keep this organ in good order, the best of hay and oats should be used, and a double handful of dry bran should be mixed with each feed of oats. It is a good plan to feed a little less in hot weather than the horse has been accustomed to.

Another warning is, don't overwork. It is the overworked horse that usually gets sunstruck. He is not able to do as much in hot as in cold or mild weather; consequently, horses should not be loaded as heavily nor driven as fast, nor as far, as in cool weather.

Then don't neglect to water often. Horses should be watered on a hot day every hour or so. When a horse begins to pant or show signs of weariness, he should be allowed to step in the shade and rest for half an hour. The owners of horses should give this order to their drivers, as it will be the means of saving their animals and, consequently, their money.—*The Horse World.*

STOCK

Argentina imported during 1907 for breeding purposes, 1,219 Shorthorn cattle, 46 Herefords, 48 Aberdeen-Angus, 3 Red Polled, 16 Jerseys, 1 Holstein and 10 various. Of sheep there were 3,551 Lincoln, 98 Merinos, 114 Hampshire Downs, 244 Shropshires, 36 Oxford Downs, 271 Kentish, 3 Leicesters and 5 various. The pigs included 598 Berkshires, 203 Yorkshires and 140 various.

* * *

The Chicago International will run for eleven days this year, four days being added to the life of the exposition in order to afford a better opportunity for visitors to inspect the show. The exhibition will open this year on November 28th and continue till December 10th, both days inclusive.

* * *

A bunch of Montana pulp fed cattle sold in Chicago recently for \$7.85. There has been a flat advance in this market of one dollar a hundred in the last month. But this price was beaten in the same market last week when a bunch of steers went beyond the eight cent prediction and registered the top June price of \$8.40 per cwt., within ten cents of equalling the highest June ever of the Chicago market. The highest level ever reached in Chicago was \$9.00 a bunch of steers selling in August 1902, at that figure

* * *

An exchange prints the following plan for determining whether or not a cow is in calf. We have never seen the plan tried and cannot vouch for it being of any use, but pass it along to our readers:

Take some of the cow's milk, get a tumbler of water, and allow one drop of the milk to fall into the water. If it at once dissipates, mingles with the water, making it murky, it may be taken for granted that the cow is not in calf. If, on the other hand, the milk sinks in a body to near the bottom of the glass before mixing with the water, it may be taken that the cow is in calf. If you are not sufficiently expert at this, take the milk from some cows, which are known to be with calf, and some at the same time from cows which are not. By a few experiments you will quickly see the difference between the two.

The Shorthorn Association's Attitude Towards Manitoba

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My attention has been drawn to the letter of Mr. Pettit, secretary of the D. S. H. B. A. in your issue of June 17, page 844.

In the interest of FAIRPLAY and the Manitoba breeders of reds, whites and roans I desire to state that your contentions are substantially correct; in fact, on account of the failure of the D. S. H. B. A. to have a verbatim report taken of the meetings, an accurate report of the proceedings cannot be published, and the public does not get all the facts. The discussion re the Manitoba grant was one the Ontario men were heartily sick of, as it forced them to take sides in a squabble they really were not interested in individually. Therein lies the trouble to-day in that association, it lacks sufficient men big enough and broad enough to see what is in the interest of the breed; too many view every question through spectacles bedimmed by personal interest. As a consequence little real progress is made on business done by the breed society.

To be accurate, when the resolution re the fair dates was taken up, the decision arrived at was as originally reported, viz.:—"that unless Brandon changed its dates the entire grant was to go to Winnipeg, if the change was made the grant was to be divided as in the year previous." This statement may be denied, but honesty compels me to make the assertion, irrespective of possible contradiction by people who really do not know.

ABOLISH LOBBYING.—For good feeling to be maintained in the society it is essential that the lobby should be abolished, by which the society is hurt and the selfish objects of a few obtained at the expense of the many; to illustrate, it is a fact well-known and often joked about that, if a western man wishes to get a friend elected to the directorate, or a resolution scheme through, the method is to write in advance of the meeting to a few members in Ontario, that one intends buying a car of cattle, or else go and visit with them and make offers on their stock; one can then depend on sufficient support to put unsuitable men in office or what not. In stating these facts

I do not wish it understood that the Ontario men are the only members that are susceptible to influence, but rather they, controlling as they do the votes, are the only ones worth lobbying. This once thoroughly understood will make plain certain moves at annual meetings; further it is also not quite as well-known but just as certainly correct that one or two of the influential eastern men, wedded to the Scotch type have effectually blocked any attempt within the association to encourage any improvement or restoration of the milking characteristics of Shorthorns, not because it would be inimical to the breed, but because it might be hurtful to their business, and divert a few sales to other breeders. It was the same narrowing influence that endeavored to get the powers that be to amend the importation regulations so that none other than a British subject resident in Canada could import pure-bred live stock free of duty, the idea being under the guise of patriotism to corner the live stock trade; fortunately the attempt was frustrated by those who have the power to make and amend regulations, with the result that the sting has been withdrawn and the measure rendered innocuous.

NEW BLOOD NEEDED.—That this powerful breed society needs new blood on its directorate is evident when one notes the tremendous increase in grants to shows, many of which it is doubtful can give value in return to the breed. The evidence of senile decay was never more plainly shown than in the power to resist the raids on the treasury—that failure was perhaps more largely due not to senile decay so much as a lack of backbone and the fear of giving offence in some quarter from which an invitation to judge at a fair might come. The D. S. H. B. A. needs more than anything at its head, men who are not afraid to stand for what they know to be right, big men above pettishness, neither placemen nor time-servers, men with far sightedness and sufficient patriotism to recognize in the west a market and not a dumping ground, a territory not to be exploited but developed.

SASKATCHEWAN BREEDER.

Further Review of the Dominion Exhibition

The short space of time between the finishing of the judging at the Dominion Exhibition, and the going to press of our last week's issue, resulted in our having to curtail our review of some of the important features of the fair, and the absence of comment of a general nature together with a full list of awards which are published this week.

The Dominion Exhibition was a revelation to many visitors, even to those who are among the best posted upon Alberta affairs. The aspect of the province as a whole, was never presented in a more glorious panorama, miles upon miles of waving green, level and rolling prairie, bluffs and grain fields, and always those grim sentinels, snow-capped and majestic, the towering Rockies, are in sight of the visitors who journeyed a few miles north or south of Calgary to get "a look at the country" or who remained in the city "doing the fair."

In June Alberta grass looks greenest, Alberta sun shines brightest, and Alberta folk are happiest. The fair visitors were well entertained. Manager Richardson was indefatigable. President Van Wart was here, there, and everywhere, a most cordial host, looking well to the comfort and convenience of those who made the fair a success. The money expended upon the Exhibition is returning good value. Buildings of permanent structure with a pleasing degree of architectural style dot the grounds, and the Exhibition park itself is now dressed in style becoming a city of commercial and agricultural importance that Calgary has attained.

Speaking of the revelations of the province, most people have been thinking of the South as a ranching country with a spot around Raymond where sugar beets are grown, and with here and there a field of straggling winter wheat, and of the north as the land par excellence of mixed farming. The North truly has not been over-rated, but the South has been under-estimated. The district exhibits revealed something of the nature of recent development in Alberta's agriculture. These exhibits consisted of the natural, agricultural and manufactured products of a given area, and were arranged in a large building set apart wholly for the purpose. Points were allowed for the best display under the following heads: wheat, oats, barley, other grains, natural grasses, tame grasses, vegetables, fruit, manufactured articles, minerals and natural products, artistic display, and number of varieties. This classifica-

tion has been found not to work out satisfactorily especially in the case of giving points for other varieties, and grouping all manufactured articles including butter and flour; but under this classification, the first, second, fourth, sixth, and eighth places were won by districts south of Calgary, and the third place by Carstairs, a district just a few miles north. Granum, formerly called Leavings, received the highest number of points, being strong in all kinds of grains, grasses, vegetables, and artistic display. Okotoks was second, being behind on native grasses and all kinds of grain, but well up in other respects. Besides grains and grasses the Okotoks exhibit contained lumber enameled and building brick, tile, honey, and fruit. Carstairs was also strong on grains and grasses but weak on other things; Macleod had a strong display of grains, and in addition had vegetables, fruit, flour, bacon, brick, etc.

The winner of the first place received \$200.00 in cash, and satisfaction and advertising beyond computing. A few districts in Saskatchewan made displays, but did not attempt to fill all departments.

These district exhibits were easily the most interesting features of the fair. In the West everyone is brim full of civic pride. It's the dominant note of our social life, and social pride was stirred to its depths over the district displays. Other exhibition boards might copy with advantage the example set at Calgary.

* * *

The entertainment features of the fair were clean, wholesome, novel, and interesting. The airship made many successful flights; real Indians in the paraphernalia of state, gave war dances and races on foot and horses. The Iowa state band and the 91st Highlander's band of Hamilton provided the musical programme, real swarthy cowboys "busted" bronchos each evening before the grand stand and the vaudeville performances were strictly first class. The long twilight of Alberta summers precluded the extensive display of fire works, but at the end of each day the public went away satisfied with their money's worth, and conscious of having visited a fair that had given them something out of the usual rut.

* * *

The judging of live stock was witnessed by an exceptionally large crowd. At no Exhibition in Canada have we seen so many spectators gather about a judging ring. In this there is evidence of the interest developed by the stock judging school. The farmer directors on the board, headed by Mr. J. A. Turner were instrumental in getting up a commodious grand stand to accommodate the spectators about the ring, where all classes of stock were shown simultaneously, and the use that was made of this stand justified the small expenditure.

The machinery men made a big display; merchants were out in force; the British Columbia Mills Co. had on exhibition several of their ready-made cottages, (and by the way the B. C. fruit growers astonished everyone by their displays of fruit); Gartons Seed Co., a new concern in Canada had on exhibition and for sale, improved varieties of oats, and altogether the 1908 Dominion Exhibition was an agreeable surprise to throngs of visitors, and quite satisfactory from every standpoint, including the financial to the management.

DAIRY CATTLE; SHEEP AND SWINE

In our report last week of the Dominion exhibition at Calgary, we were compelled to curtail a review of the exhibits of dairy cattle, sheep and swine, and mention of other exhibits, on account of the judging not being completed when our report was sent. As was intimated, the bulk of the display in these sections was made up by breeders from the eastern provinces. Manitoba and Saskatchewan do not make much pretence at the breeding of dairy cattle or sheep, and very few farmers breed swine, while in Alberta the cows for dairy purposes are almost altogether grades, or the breeders practise very little exhibiting. The interest in, and demand for, dairy cattle, however, was quite animated. R. R. Ness and Robert Hunter and Sons reported steady inquiry for Ayrshires with a few sales, and B. H. Bull and Son disposed of several head at the Edmonton and Calgary fairs.

Holsteins, as reported last week, were the most numerous of the representatives of the dairy breeds, and were shown by several exhibitors. The Munroe Pure Milk Co., of Winnipeg, had out a string which competed with A. B. Potter of Saskatchewan, W. J. Tregillus of Calgary, S. Blackwood of De Winton and Thos. Laycock of Calgary. Munroe's Chicago champion bull Johanna Bonheur Sir Payne, showing this year as a yearling, was a only first in his class and champion. Among Holstein men this bull is considered to be one of the most successful and individual of the breed, having character, handling quality and

breeding to make him a wonder. The Munroe Co. also won the breeder's herd, the group of three the get of one sire, and first on two calves bred and owned by exhibitor.

AYRSHIRES.

Considering the great handicap which Ness and Hunter were under, by reason of the distance they had to bring their cattle, their showing of Ayrshires was most creditable. Each had eighteen head, some fresh from the quarantine station, and with the possible exception of mature milk cows and two year old heifers, better stock than was shown in each class is seldom seen. The first in the aged bull class was Ness' champion of champions Barcheskie King's Own, while the same exhibitor won the two-year-old bull class with Netherhall Good Times, an individual of great constitution, well sprung ribs, good top line and a nice handler. Hunter's Lessnessock Durward Lily, which was second, is a smaller bull but of beautiful handling, quality and good type. Hunter was first in the yearling and senior calf classes with Howie's Crusader and Lessnessock and Scottish Thistle but many would have placed their Lessnessock Bella Prince at the top in the latter class. Ness won the remaining first prizes in the bull classes and took sweepstakes with Barcheskie King's Own.

FEMALES

It was a difficult task placing the cows three years and over, and before finally deciding, the judge, Prof. Grisdale, ordered them to be milked out. When finally lined up, the order was Monkland Dorothy, a tidy, deep bodied cow, a nice handler, with fine withers, large udder, teats well placed, but lacking a little in heart girth; Bangower Moss Rose, strong in constitution and handling, but lacking in size and shape of udder was second. Both were Ness entries. The third placing was Lessnessock Stylish Hillhead, which was fresh last November or she would have done better. Ness also showed Howie's Orange Lily, which many preferred for first place, and whose most serious fault is a slight coarseness about the head.

Ness won the two-year-old section with Burnside Cherry, and Hunter got second with Lessnessock Lady Kate, also third with Ardgon Carnynte Forth.

The female championship was awarded to Ness on Burnside Cherry with Monkland Dorothy reserve. Ness won the aged herd, Hunter the young herd, Ness the breeder's herd, and three the get of one sire.

JERSEYS

One of the penalties which an exhibitor must accept when he has the misfortune not to meet competition, is that the comparative merits of his stock are not dwelt upon very exhaustively. This is the fate of the Bull exhibit of Jerseys. Messrs. Bull and Sons are extensive breeders at Brampton, Ont., and although they had some forty head at Edmonton and Calgary, they did not draw upon the stock they are preparing for Eastern fairs. The journey in the intense heat wore some of the bloom off the Jerseys; otherwise they made a creditable show. During the exhibition several head changed hands, as already mentioned; included in the purchasers being the Lieut. Governor, the Attorney General and Mr. John A. Turner. C. A. Julian Sharman of Red Deer, had on hand eight head, descendants of the famous Jones herd with which he won several seconds in the female sections.

A milking competition extending over three days was carried on during the fair in which two cows and two heifers were entered. Points were allowed for pounds of milk, percentage of fat, pounds of fat, lactometer reading at 60°, solids not fat; time cow had been in milk. The result was: Thos. Laycock, 1st on a grade Holstein with 125.65 points; Munroe Pure Milk Co., 2nd on a pure bred Holstein with 120.60 points. In heifers under thirty-six months Laycock was first, with a grade Shorthorn with 82.72 points and the Munroe Co. 2nd with a Holstein with 79.12 points.

SWINE

Yorkshires comprised the bulk of the swine exhibit, and of the Yorkshire exhibitors A. B. Potter carried off the majority of the best prizes. W. H. English had out some splendid individuals, but they were not so suitable regarding ages as to catch the best of the awards at this fair. Glen Bros. of Didsbury, W. J. Tregillus of Calgary and J. E. Brethour of Burford, Ont., each showed a few head and won some of the money.

In Berkshires, Lew. Hutchinson of Duhamel, Alta., and B. H. Bull and Son made the showing, the former getting championship on his boar and the latter championship on their sow.

Two Alberta breeders, H. M. Quebec of Clover Bar, and Jos. Rye of Daugh were the only exhibitors of Tamworths. Rye had rather the larger display, winning championship on his sow, first and second for herd, and first for herd with females bred in the west.

The prize for the best pen of pure bred bacon hogs was won by A. B. Potter with Yorkshires, with Rye second on Tamworths.

Prizes were given for the best boar and best sow of the three bacon breeds, the first of which was won by H. M. Quebec with a Tamworth, and for sows by J. E. Brethour with a Yorkshire.

SHEEP

On the different breeds of sheep, Shropshires made the largest showing, as will be seen by the prize list. In this section the only Alberta exhibitor, John A. Turner carried off the bulk of the prizes from outside exhibitors.

The prize list will show the other winners.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

Comments on Hay Making

It is undoubtedly a fact that better hay can be produced from curing in the cock than from any other method yet devised, but the superior quality of the hay made does not compensate one for the expense of coiling up. In these days of high-priced and rather inefficient labor, farmers must aim to use machinery and horse power for as many of the operations of the farm as they can be employed for. A hay loader is a cheaper contrivance for getting hay from the ground on to the wagons than a hired man is, and it makes the work easier, too. This is one reason why cock-curing hay is going out of practice in the present generation. The hay may be a little poorer in quality, but it can be more cheaply made. At the same time, curing hay in the coils is a mighty good way of doing it, especially for clover, and if somebody would get busy and invent a hay-cocking machine he would find a ready sale for his contrivance.

Never cut hay until the dew is off in the morning, and don't cut too much at a time. Running the mower is such an easy job compared to pitching hay on to loads, tramping in a hot mow, or baking oneself in a stack, that most farmers slash down too much hay at a time—more than they can readily handle—and before they get it stored, down comes the rain and away goes the quality of the hay.

Opinions differ as to whether hay should be salted in the mow or stack. Down East most farmers stock up on salt before haying just the same as the Kentuckian stocks up on "moonshine" before Christmas. It's rather from habit than anything else. Undoubtedly hay containing a little salt is more palatable to horses and cattle, but it would take a lot of salt to preserve a mow of hay. Put in some salt, but not as a preservative. Use it to season the fodder.

If you have a patch of clover, don't leave it laying in the swath until the leaves dry up and fall off. Shake it up, put the tedder in half an hour after the mower if the day is fine. If you haven't got a tedder use a pitch-fork. Never leave clover in the swath over night if you can help it. Put it in windrows if it

the most favorable for the mixture getting in its destructive work on the weeds. However, results were satisfactory. Had the spraying been done a week or ten days earlier it would have been more effective against the wild mustard, since this weed was just a trifle too far advanced for best results with a spray.

Plowing

Editor Farmer's Advocate.

In introducing this article I feel it necessary to premise my remarks by a few statements which will allow the reader to see more clearly the point of view from which it is written, and enable him to apply, at his own discretion, any principles or features herein expressed.

In the first place, then, I shall wish to have it clearly understood that I shall deal almost exclusively with plowing done at plowing matches, realizing that by doing so I in no way eliminate any practical value it may be to the practical farmer, but having in mind rather the additional

level with the rest of the plowing as possible, and one in which the weeds will have no more tendency to grow than elsewhere. How is such a feering to be obtained? After considerable experimenting I have come to the conclusion that best results are obtained from the following procedure. In the opening of the furrow, care must be taken to go as shallow as possible and yet to cut all the weeds, which necessitates a very sharp share. The return furrow of the first round "opening out" must also be taken very lightly, leaving a strip of five or six inches, varying slightly with a view to straightness.

And now one round must be taken in cutting this strip (for according to requirements, all land must be cut) and putting it back to its position in the centre of the opening-out, where it serves to keep the centre of the feering up, and affords additional room for the two furrows of the feering, which are otherwise very apt to become pinched. In this and the preceding round, facility is gained by inserting in the land-side a "heel-plate,"



PLOWING ON THE FARM OF BAKER & VERIKER, FT. SASKATCHEWAN, ALTA



LAND PLOWED BY W. LUMER, OF CARROLL, WINNER OF THE McMILLAN CUP AT THE BIRD'S HILL MATCH, 1908

has to remain out over night and you can't get it cocked up. Scatter the windrows out in the morning and let the dew dry off before it is drawn in. The fungus that produces mould grows best on wet hay.

R. G. M.

Weed Spraying in Manitoba

The first weed spraying of any account to be done in Western Canada was carried out during the latter part of June on the farm of Mr. D. Mansell, Sanford, about twenty miles from Winnipeg. The field where the experiment was tried was seeded to spring wheat, in which most of the weeds ordinarily found in this part of Manitoba were flourishing with the usual luxuriance for this season. The wet weather from the beginning of the month until near the end delayed the commencement of the spraying operations until rather late. Mr. Mansell had provided a carload of iron sulphate and a machine for doing the work. The chemical was used in a twenty per cent. solution and proved successful against ragweed, stink weed and wild mustard, without in any way injuring the wheat crop. Any of the chemicals used in weed spraying require at least twenty-four hours of dry weather following immediately after application, to produce best results. In the work at Sanford only sixteen hours elapsed before rain occurred, and the period in the meantime was not

interest such a mode of treatment will necessarily afford to those who attend the plowing matches, and to those who have aspirations to do so.

Secondly, as a result of my inexperience of the gang plow, its work and management, I wish to warn the reader that this article does not have reference in any way to the gang plow, except in so far as the reader may, through his knowledge of these two plows, recognize principles applicable to both. And in answer to a prevalent and increasing popular opinion that the walking plow is, so to speak, "down and out," while the gang is the only, or by far the most economical, method of plowing, I may say here that at some future date (though it may not be in the near future) one thousand acre farms will be a thing of the past, and with their disappearance the gang to a large extent—I do not say entirely—will likewise disappear, leaving the tenant or small farmer with the walking plow, which, in point of excellence of work, has an undisputed claim to superiority over the gang, as the results of plowing matches throughout the provinces amply testify.

Let us proceed to a chronological treatment of the actual work, commencing with the crown and ending with the finish. Too great stress cannot be laid upon the importance of having a good crown—or, as it is more generally called, feering—by which we mean one having its surface as nearly

which holds the plow much more steadily, preventing it from sliding sideways, or, in the phraseology of the plowman, "skiting." In looking at the work accomplished in these two rounds, we see a dirty, stubbly-looking mess, owing to the shallowness of the plowing done, but to the experienced eye it foretells a good feering which we proceed to complete.

The first furrow, to be visible, is best taken about three inches deep; the plow should be held somewhat wide and given "plenty of board" in order to secure a furrow which will most nearly resemble the others. But it is the return furrow which is *the test*. The plowman here must exercise all the powers at his command, he must keep an eye on the team, raise and lower the depth, and occasionally alter the width of his plowing in order to secure a furrow which will mate the others in height and width, and in which no weed will be visible. The accomplishment of all this is rendered still more difficult by the tendency of the plow not to clean, owing to the loose earth and the cut weeds in the way; but once successfully completed the feering is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

For the next two or three rounds we must increase our depth gradually, and if this is done properly the feering may be made almost perfectly level, though I must confess that even at plowing matches the number of high crowns is by far too large. As for the depth or the plowing itself, I consider "five to six inches" a good requirement in the rules and regulations of plowing matches, for one is then able to vary in depth, according to the difficulty of the plowing, or according to one's ability to cover weeds better at one depth than at another. It is well known that one can cover weeds better the deeper one plows (granting that the plow cleans as well). I remember quite distinctly one match where I was severely criticised for plowing six inches deep when the rules called for five; but despite the verbal censure, even of the judges, I continued doing so, fully confident that the points lost in the violation of this rule were more than compensated for by points gained in "covering weeds."

This latter—covering weeds—is by far the most important part in plowing, as the score cards invariably recognize. To secure best results a skimmer is absolutely indispensable, and to my mind serves yet another purpose than covering weeds, namely, to give the furrows a rounded appearance by which we may "read" the furrows for a considerable distance from either end. This

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rounded appearance is secured by the action of a skimmer, which, if set for one to one and a half inches deep, removes that amount from the edge of the furrow, which will, upon being turned, be lower than otherwise. Not only does this add beauty, but serves, I think, as an indication that the weeds are collected more in the centre of the furrow, where the earth above them is deepest and where they will not be nearly so liable to reach the top and survive as if they were at the outer edge of the turned furrow.

Let us now imagine that we are coming to the finish (time, too, I hear you say), and you have, I take it, made your measurements. What are they? I have found that for a fourteen inch plow the two last furrows should be as close as possible to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, nor should this be divided into halves for the two last furrows. In taking the second last furrow we should take about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches of this width, leaving 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the last furrow, since such a division not only gives us two furrows which resemble each other very closely, but more important still, two furrows, which, even to the most critical eye, are practically identical in appearance with any furrow of the plowing. In this second last furrow, too, it is necessary to "ease up" plowing about one inch shallower than in the previous furrows.

And now we have just that last furrow upon which so much depends, for a slight difference in quality of a finish produces a wonderful difference in the general effect or impression produced on viewing the work as a whole. First of all, lower the coulter and set it back, in order to prevent loose dirt dribbling over and leaving a ragged-looking finish; then raise the point of application of the draft in order that the plow will take a grip, necessitating a downward pressure upon the handles, which, together with the indispensable heel-plate, obviates the tendency any plow has to "skite," and will enable one to hold the plow level and secure a well-turned furrow which is so difficult to obtain. Above all, the finish must not be deep, for in that case it will not fill in properly with the harrowing, and consequently the grain will grow but poorly while the damage to the binder, not to mention the effect on horses, in crossing such a finish will be much greater than in crossing one properly made. These are, in short, the main points to observe in making a good finish, but there are a number of smaller points, all essential to the securing of a "finished" finish, which it is impossible to mention in such a brief article.

There is a great diversity of opinion as to what should constitute a good score card, and perhaps it might not be out of place were I to suggest briefly in what way I consider the points might well be distributed: Crown, 15; straightness, 15; covering weeds, 25; in and out at ends, 5; depth, 8; width, 8; evenness of surface, 10; finish, 14. I have no sympathy for the score card which gives a certain number of points to the one finishing first, for there are, among other weighty objections to such a regulation, two which stand out pre-eminently: (1) a plowman having a slower walking team than another is placed at a serious and unjustifiable disadvantage to that other; (2) at plowing matches the idea is not to see how much one can do (for what else does "first to finish" mean?), but rather how well one can do that allotted to him within reasonable time restrictions.

In concluding this somewhat detailed article, which I must say has assumed unintentionally large proportions, I hold that apart from all importance which farmers and plowmen attribute to good plowing for its own value, there is something of even greater value to the one who actually guides the plow and takes a pride in doing it well. For what other calling, what other occupation, professional, athletic or manual so admirably develops the intellectual, physical or moral, as this master craft; is of such vital importance in its results; or is so beneficial to the human race? Truly, we can well join hands and sing in the words of the old Scotch song:

If it wer' na for the pleugh, boys,
Both rich and poor would rue,
For we are all depending
Upon the powerfu' pleugh!

Kemnay. Wm. F. GUILD.

Value of Spraying

From experiments carried out at the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station, it was shown that between potato crops that were sprayed and those unsprayed, there was a difference of seventy-four dollars per acre in the value of the product. That is from spraying with Bordeaux mixture to keep down the blight.

Photographs, Drawings and Descriptions Wanted

We want photographs of rural scenes, crops, fields and gardens, fruit plantations, farm buildings, houses, barns, live stock of all kinds, farm machinery in operation. We want readers who have water systems, or any special method of house lighting or heating to send in drawings and descriptions of them. We want farm plans, and plans for outbuildings, descriptions and sketches of root cellars, hog pens, implement sheds, granaries, refrigerators, dairies and farm cold storage, schemes for ventilating buildings and details or construction in concrete work. We want illustrations of farm sewage systems, of mechanical contrivances for lessening labor, of stacking outfits, hay racks, wood racks, incubators, brooders, anything and everything in farm buildings, machinery and appliances. We will pay liberally for photos and sketches that can be used to illustrate something that's new and original, and can be advantageously used by farmers. An expert is not required to do the drawing. We have artists here who can work out your ideas from almost any kind of sketches.

The Importance of Summer Tillage

Roughly speaking, about seventy-five per cent. of the rainfall received in this country occurs during the season of growth, from May to September. A precipitation curve drawn to scale, would run almost on a dead level until May is reached, when it shoots up reaching the high point in June, gradually receding until it gets below an inch a month in most parts of the country, generally by the end of September. The real purpose of summer tillage, or fallowing as it is called, is to get the soil in such a condition that the greater portion of the rainfall of these summer months will pass directly into the soil, and be held there securely for the crops subsequently to be sown on the land. Two conditions are necessary. First, a fairly deep soil reservoir into which the rain as it falls will readily sink, and secondly, a surface covering that will let the water in very readily, but will hold it securely from getting out. This condition is created by plowing deep and early, and by keeping the surface well smoothed over by frequent shallow cultivation. Where summer tillage is done primarily to destroy weeds, rather shallower plowing the first time is the general practice, the land being plowed a second time and more deeply, in the fall. This system will kill the weeds very satisfactorily, but it is scarcely so efficient in the conservation of moisture, as plowing once and deep early in the season, followed all summer by frequent surface culture.

Where weeds are not too serious a pest, or if summer cultivation can be made sufficiently thorough to eradicate them without a second plowing, the following system that will most adequately conserve the summer rains for the use of succeeding crops, is the one that should be followed. There are few districts in the prairie provinces where rainfall is so copious that the ordinary methods of conserving it can be disregarded. Moisture conservation is, in fact, the chief problem in western agriculture. Perhaps it does not loom largest just at present. Most men would be inclined to give weed eradication first place among the purely technical problems of farming, which western agriculturists are trying to solve, but as the virgin fertility of our soil decreases, in even the most favored climatically of our farming districts, the handling of soil moisture will come to be regarded here as a problem of the first order, just as it is regarded as such in most quarters of the world where agriculture flourishes.

Some Summer Fallow Hints

Keep a moisture-conserving mulch blanket over every foot of land that's summer fallowed. Don't leave the soil lying exposed in such a way that every drop of moisture, not held with the very pores of the soil particles will be sucked out by sun and wind. Summer fallowing has three purposes: First, it cleans the land of weeds; second, it stores up moisture, and third it favors the elaboration within the soil of plant food for the growth of the crops sown upon it. Summer fallowing as they call it, as it is generally carried out, consists of plowing the land about July or before the weed seed has matured, and again later in the season. Or some fallow with only one plowing, relying upon surface cultivation, haphazardly carried out during the summer, to accomplish what they require; generally all a summer fallow is expected to do is to destroy weeds.

Work should start on the land intended for summer fallow much earlier than most farmers practice doing it. As soon after the frost goes out, and whenever practicable, the field to be fallowed should receive a stroke with the disk. This prevents at the outset, the formation of a crust that dissipates the moisture underneath. It also permits of a free circulation of air and admits rain more readily when it comes. It should be harrowed after every rain, or disked again if the weeds come out too freely. Weeds must be kept down since their water extracting powers are to great to permit of them sucking out the moisture you are trying to save by early cultivation.

Plowing should be done early in July, and good and deep. Have a land roller or a sub-surface packer in the field and go over every half day's plowing as soon as it is done. Always follow either of these implements immediately with a straight tooth harrow, and make a surface mulch. Get the soil beneath solid and compact, but keep the surface with a loose covering. Cultivate always after every rainfall and as frequently between rains as the surface indicates that cultivation is required. Keep the weeds in check by this form of cultivation. Disk or cultivate the soil up good and deep in the fall to receive the autumn rains, and leave the surface more or less uneven to catch the snow.

This is summer culture, to conserve moisture, destroy weeds and create soil conditions favorable for the carrying on of those processes that produce fertility. Summer fallowing has three purposes and the work should be so managed that all three will be duly accomplished.

Wire Worms.

Would you kindly advise us through your columns what is the best way to get rid of wire worms; we have it so bad we cannot grow wheat, they clean it all up.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Wire worms are not difficult to get rid of providing the land can be handled in the proper way to effect their eradication. Fall cultivation of the land is the only effective means of getting rid of these pests. To understand why it is effective it is necessary to have some knowledge of the habits of this insect, for the "worm," so called is simply the larva stage in the round of an insect's life. The insect itself is a beetle a little better than half an inch long. It lays its eggs during June and July about the roots of growing grains or grasses. The worms or larva hatch out in about a month and start feeding on roots. It takes a worm two or three years to reach maturity. They feed on roots in the summer, burrow into the soil for winter, and usually in the fall of their second year pass from the worm stage of destructive activity into the pupa or resting stage from which in turn in the following spring an adult beetle is developed ready to go out and lay the eggs on grass and grain roots that are to produce another generation of vegetation destroyers.

Wire worms cannot be destroyed by the direct application of insecticides of any kind. Methods of cultivation calculated to destroy the larva in the soil are the only practically means of carrying on war against the pests. They are particularly vulnerable in the fall. They are then passing into the pupa stage in the soil and if turned up by the plow will be either destroyed by the movement of the soil or by the frost in the winter. The partly grown worms too may be killed to some extent by fall plowing. We would advise you to fall plow all the land that is infected. Keep the pests from pupating successfully in the autumn, and while you may have some trouble the following season with the half grown worms that escape in the fall, a second plowing just before winter sets in will rid your land finally of this trouble. After they are eradicated, fall plowing at least every two years will keep the land clear.

Alcohol on the Farm.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of June 10th, a very interesting letter appears from Mr. F. M. Lewis on "Alcohol for Farm Use". I thoroughly agree with him, that the farmers of the Dominion should be allowed the privilege of using a small still for manufacturing alcohol duty-free for their own use only, not only would this provide light and warmth for his houses and power for his farm machinery, but a valuable by-product, in the shape of wash, or "still slop" which Brachvogel, a recognized German authority, whose works the *Scientific American* has translated and published, says, "That all wastes obtained in the alcohol are foods rich in protein; that the wash from potatoes contain one pound of protein to every two or two and one-half pounds of carbohydrates, and that the fresh wash warm from the still is in the best condition for feeding and digestion, and favorably affects milk production." But he states that experience has proved that the amount fed should not exceed fifteen gallons per cow, and advises to fill up the ration with roughage, from the farm containing mostly carbohydrates food.



AGED SHORTHORN BULL CLASS, CALGARY EXHIBITION.
1st—Marquis of Merrigould; 2nd—Jilt Victor; 3rd—Mistletoe Eclipse.

A distillery with a daily capacity of fifteen bushels of potatoes besides producing thirteen gallons of alcohol, will supply "slop" for thirty cows, as many calves in addition to other stock, for this "slop" can be mixed with skim milk and produce the very best veal, or pork. As potatoes can be so easily produced here in the West, and the erection of a suitable still need not be a very expensive affair, (and when potatoes run short, some other product of the farm is generally available), I certainly believe there is a great future in this part of the Dominion for not only alcohol, but the luxe-product "still slop" and to those making dairying a part of their farming regime, a small still could be made immensely profitable, or two or three near neighbors could easily work a still between them. This I understand from a German neighbor of mine is often done in his country and I have heard him speak very highly of the value they place on this "slop" for milk production.

I should like to see this matter fully discussed in your valuable paper, and thank Mr. Lewis for his letter; if we are unanimous in asking for the privilege of manufacturing duty-free alcohol, I think the government would give it.

Alta.

W. J. TREGILLUS.

Winter Wheat at Lacombe.

The fall wheat country is steadily extending Northward. A few years ago winter wheat first took root in Alberta down near the Southern border. Now it has reached away North into the heart of the province and great fields of it may be seen a hundred miles beyond Calgary. Around Lacombe particularly fall wheat is becoming popular. It is being grown on plots on the experimental farm there and in the district around are several fields of fifty acres and up. And there is small reason why it shouldn't grow around Lacombe. Conditions almost ideal for fall wheat prevail. The land is better protected than in the South, the winters no more severe, and certainly the soil is fertile enough.

In this district we have some winter wheat fields that I have never seen excelled anywhere in Ontario, Southern Alberta or anywhere else. This is the first year this grain has been grown to any extent here, but it certainly has come along well, has stood the winter without the least damage, and looks good, some of it, for fifty bushels to the acre. If nothing untoward occurs between now and harvest a large acreage will be sown this summer in fall wheat. A large area will be put in anyway, since seeding will be on at the end of July, and already the acreage being prepared is good.

Lacombe.

R. G. M.

U. S. Bulletin on the Split-Log Drag.

The Use of the Split-Log Drag on Earth Roads by D. Ward King, is the title of Farmers' Bulletin 321, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It represents the subject of road-dragging in fairly concise form, and also describes the construction and use of a ditch-cleaner. The author estimates that there are at present about 2,000,000 miles of earth roads in the United States, most of which must be maintained by some means more or less expensive. As indicating the cost of maintaining ordinary country roads per mile per year without a drag, figures are submitted showing the cost of such maintenance in six counties in the State of Kansas in 1906. The figures are taken from the official records of the country, and show average cost ranging from \$34 to \$52 per mile, or an average of \$42.50 per mile per year. These figures seem

high, and probably include expenditure on bridges, etc. However, we all know that where the road machine is depended on for maintenance of earth roads, results are generally poor and cost high. As contrasted with these data, we have it estimated, on reliable authority, that an earth road can be maintained in excellent condition throughout most of the spring, summer and autumn months at an expenditure not exceeding \$5 per mile for dragging, plus whatever may be required for bridges, culverts, and incidental outlay. We quote the bulletin as follows:

WHEN TO USE A DRAG.

The drag does the best work when the soil is moist, but not sticky. The earth then moves freely along the faces of the slabs. If the roadway is very badly rutted and full of holes, it may be well to use the drag once when the ground is slushy. The treatment is particularly applicable before a cold spell in winter, when it is possible to have a roadway freeze smooth.

A smooth road surface is secured by this method. Clay, when mixed with water and thoroughly worked, becomes remarkably tough and impervious to water. If compacted in this condition, it becomes extremely hard.

Another valuable result of dragging is the reduction of dust, for the particles of clay cohere so tenaciously that there is but little wear when the surface is smooth. Dust on an earth road is due to the breaking up under traffic of the frayed and upturned edges of ruts and hoof prints. If the surface is smoothed after each rain, and the road dries hard and even, no edges are exposed to crushing, and the only dust that forms is that due to actual wear of the road surface.

There are so many influences at work, and conditions are so varied in different localities that it is quite impossible to lay down a general rule for the number of treatments needed to keep a road in good condition. A tough clay or a stiff sandy clay will resist the action of wheels and hoofs for a longer period than a loam, other things being equal. Certain sections of a roadway will require more attention than others, because of steep grades, seepage, exposure to hillside wash,

etc. The best guide in meeting these conditions is the knowledge and experience gained while dragging the roadway.

There is one condition, however, in which special treatment should be given to a road. Clay hills, under persistent dragging, frequently become too high in the center. To correct this, it is best to drag the earth toward the center of the road twice, and away from it once.

In soils full of loose stones, or even small boulders, the drag has done good service. The loose stones are drawn into a windrow down the center of the road, while the earth is deposited around the boulders in such a way that the surface is levelled. The loose stones in the center of the road should, of course, be removed. Where there is a large proportion of small stones or gravel, the drag will keep down the inequalities in the surface.

CONCLUSIONS.

The advantages to be gained from the persistent use of a road drag may be summarized as follows:

1. The maintenance of a smooth, serviceable earth road, free from ruts and mudholes.
2. Obtaining such a road surface with the expenditure of very little money and labor, in comparison with the money and labor required for other methods.
3. The reduction of mud in wet weather, and of dust in dry weather.

There are also several minor benefits gained from the use of a road drag, besides the great advantages which always accrue from the formation of improved highways, of which may be mentioned the banishment of weeds and grass from the dragged portion of the road.

DAIRY

Varieties of Cheese.

The United States department of agriculture has just issued a bulletin giving descriptions and analyses of some two hundred and twenty-two distinct varieties of cheese, ranging from Abertam to Ziger. A good many of the varieties dealt with have never been seen in this country nor dreamt of by the average cheddar cheese eater, but they are made and used in some part of the cheese eating world, particularly down through Central Europe, where soft, half rotten cheese seems to tickle the palates of the people. Switzerland produces some of the best known varieties of imported cheese, such as Roquefort or Stilton. Italy also supplies quite a proportion of the fancy cheese trade of this continent.

Central Testing Establishments.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Professor Dean, in the last issue of Hoard's Dairyman, makes a dip into the future in the matter of milk testing and does a little prognosticating as to the future methods of testing milk. He is firmly convinced that the work of testing should be taken from the creamery and cheese factory operators who are generally busy enough without it anyway, and a central point established where all samples would be sent and the testing done by an expert wholly independent of patrons and factorymen.

Anyone who knows anything about how milk testing is done in the average creamery knows pretty well that Professor Dean isn't talking through his hat, when he advises the establishment of testing



SENIOR YEARLING SHORTHORN HEIFER CLASS AT CALGARY.
1st—The Grand Champion, Spicy's Lady; 2nd—Victoria 75th; 3rd—Louisa Cleely 11.

stations. The writer of this article got enough experience in one winter's work with a Babcock tester in a creamery to make him a little suspicious of the test figures given out by creamery men ever since. Every creamery swarms with kickers ready to yell if they get a low test. They are the ones who make life a burden to the factorymen. The average of them is generally working some deeply laid scheme to beat the creamery. He skims his milk can one month or throws in a pail of water the next. He takes off a sample of the milk or cream himself every day and trots it in to be tested at the end of the month. If it's milk, it generally runs up two, three, or a dozen points more than the sample does which the factoryman has taken from the weighing vats. The man making the test may be a little weak kneed, anyway he generally gives a kicker a pretty good reading in the test all the time just to keep him quiet. And there the trouble begins. If one man can water or skim his milk and get as good a test as the neighbor can who sends his in straight, it's not long before others in the neighborhood are trying the same game and the operator with his tester is in deep disrepute. Testing in too many factories is a slipshod operation.

EX-BUTTERMAKER.

How Flavour is Secured.

Would you tell us how to account for the difference in flavor in butter from different farms when practically the same methods are used in caring for the cream, and how also to handle cream to get the best flavor?

The "ADVOCATE" quotes Winnipeg prices ranging from 18 cents to 30 cents per pound. The chemical composition of these must be practically the same, and just as much feed and labor have gone into the lowest priced as the highest. Yet there is a difference of 12 cents on each pound—a substantial profit or an equally substantial loss. In addition, there is always a ready market for the highest grade, while the lower often face a glutted market.

Alta.

J. H. C.

The market demand is for butter made from cream—derived from clean milk—ripened or "soured" just to the right extent for the production of the most desirable flavor.

Just how flavor is developed in ripening cream is unknown, but it is associated with the growth of bacteria which produce lactic acid from the milk sugar present. This fermentation is the normal "souring" of cream, and upon its proper development and regulation depends the all-important flavor. Sometimes cream does not sour, but curdles with a sweet fermentation, or putrid odors develop. These changes are usually indicative of uncleanness in handling the milk or cream.

Milk, when secreted in the udder, contains no bacteria, but as soon as it is drawn and comes in contact with the air, and various utensils, it becomes inoculated with bacteria, which are present in countless numbers. If the milker, cows, utensils, and stables are clean, few undesirable bacteria get into the milk, but many of the desirable lactic acid producing types, and these immediately begin to multiply and produce the normal souring.

After the milk is produced there are three methods in use for separating the cream—shallow setting, deep setting, centrifugal separation.

In separating by the shallow pan system, the milk is set for from 24 to 36 hours, and to get the most butter fat possible by this method the temperature must be about 60°. There are usually no means of controlling the temperature, so the cream procured by this method varies greatly in degree of sourness when skimmed.

In summer the dairyman has little control over the ripening process, and the cream may be over-sour when skimmed. The shallow system is undesirable from the flavor standpoint, and it is not an economical method on account of the large losses of fat in the skim milk.

Better results are obtained by the deep setting plan. The milk should be placed in the "shot gun" cans as soon as possible after milking, and the cans immersed in cold water. Complete rising of the cream takes from 12 to 18 hours. When skimmed the cream should be placed in a vessel kept in cold water until sufficient cream has accumulated to churn, at a temperature as near 50° as possible. Then place the cream in warm water, and raise the temperature to 65°-70°. When the cream assumes a glistening, oily appearance, and has a clean, sour taste and odor (usually in 10 to 20 hours, depending on the season), reduce the temperature to 58°-60° and churn. It is a good rule to churn at the lowest temperature consistent with having the butter "come" in 30 minutes.

There is little question that the average flavor of butter is higher from separator cream than from either of the other methods.

The maker has far better control over the cream as he can cool the comparatively small volume of cream at once as it comes from the separator to below 60°. It is advisable to cool as near 50° as practicable, and keep there till sufficient cream has accumulated to churn.

Warm cream must always be cooled before adding to that cooled, or undesirable flavors will develop. When enough cream has accumulated—which should not exceed two days in summer and three in winter—heat and ripen as already stated for the deep setting cream.

Separator cream can be churned at slightly lower temperature than gravity cream as it is richer in butter fat,

Before cream is ripened a "starter" is sometimes added to enhance the flavor. This is usually made from the soured milk of a "fresh" cow in the herd and a small quantity is added (4 to 5%) to the sweet cream, thus introducing a desirable fermentation.

In creameries, where most perfect control of the cream is attained, commercial "starters" are frequently used.

F. D.

HORTICULTURE

How to Grow Apples in the West.

It is quite possible that the day will come when fancy prices for fruit in at least some portions of Western Canada will be a thing of the past. This one item, the scarcity of fruit and the high prices necessarily charged for it, is, in the minds of many people who come from the fruit-bearing provinces of the East, the greatest disadvantage of the West. Hitherto the prairie provinces have been depending upon British Columbia and the Western coast states for all varieties of early fruit, and upon Ontario for the later and winter fruits. The long haulage in either direction and the necessity of passing through several dealers' hands before they reach the consumer, have made high prices at the stores a foregone conclusion, and many a family that in the East has considered fruit, and particularly the old-fashioned apple, an important item of diet, has been forced to go without, or at least to indulge in small quantities, and on only very special occasions. Anyone who has gone from an orchard home to a prairie home knows what this means and will be glad to know that it is not in any way irremediable. Fruit can be raised in the West, and some day it is altogether likely that we shall have orchards of our own and the fancy prices will disappear.

For several years past experiments in fruit culture have been made in different parts of the three prairie provinces. Mention has frequently been made in this paper of the experiments in Manitoba and the encouraging measure of success which has attended them. There is equal reason to believe that in the farther West the culture of apples and the smaller fruits is equally feasible. A number of farmers in Alberta have undertaken to prove this, and beginning in a small way with one or two apple trees and a few berry bushes, have convinced themselves that there is absolutely no reason why that province should continue to be entirely at the mercy of the fruit producers and dealers of either Ontario or British Columbia. One of these hopeful experimenters is Mr. Thomas Daly, of Edmonton, who is known as one of the most successful farmers of that province, and who gives it as his opinion that there is a good future for the fruit industry there, with only one condition—that farmers go about it right.

Mr. Daly began his experiments a few years ago with two apple trees, and as soon as these came into bearing he made an exhibit at the Edmonton Fair of some firm, well-formed, rosy apples, which attracted at the time a considerable amount of attention locally and photographs of which have appeared in various Board of Trade and tourist literature. He has this year added fifty more trees and intends to continue his experiments along the lines which he has found to be surest of success. The first essential, he says, is that the trees be shipped from the nurseries early, otherwise they are apt to dry and wither. They should arrive on the ground before May 15th, and in the order of fifty-two trees which Mr. Daly placed this year with a Montreal nursery he stipulated that they should be on hand not later than that date. They arrived in good time, and the result is that of the fifty-two trees all but two are now growing well and thriftily. They are of the following varieties: Duchess of Oldenburg, Boravinka, Titus, Longfield, and Anthony. The first four of these varieties have been proved very suitable to the Alberta climate, but the Anthony has not given so good results thus far. There are very likely many other varieties that will do well in the West, but Mr. Daly's experience and that of most other experimenters in his province have been

chiefly confined to one or more of the varieties named.

The great trouble in apple growing in the West hitherto has been that the trees have been planted in the same black soil which has proved so productive for grain and vegetables but which experience shows is not so well adapted to fruit trees. In soil of such uniform richness the trees grow too fast and the wood that forms as a result is soft. It is this soil, however, which prevails in all portions of the West, and the following method as recommended by Mr. Daly will therefore be of likely interest and value to farmers in other districts who may have more or less definite plans as to beginning some experiments of their own.

The black muck must be removed and a hole dug in the subsoil. In the bottom of this hole should be placed some stones or pieces of rock, which will prove a means of holding the heat in the ground during the winter season. On top of these stones should be put some sandy soil, or if nothing better can be found, a mixture of black muck with some poorer loam. The idea of this is to reduce the richness of the soil. In the best fruit-growing districts of the East the soil is of a sandy nature, and in endeavoring to carry on orcharding in the West, the same conditions of soil should be reproduced as far as possible. The soil of the West, as it exists in its natural state, is not adapted for fruit culture and must be treated accordingly. The failures thus far have been far more on this account than on that of the climate. Mr. Daly claims that if the soil is rightly prepared at the time of planting, and is kept so, there is no need under ordinary circumstances of mulching the trees through the winter although in some cases it may be found of advantage to do so.

In planting the trees the large roots should be cut off close and the others spread out carefully over the foundation of sand soil. A very good plan is to dip each tree in a thin mud-wash immediately before putting in the ground, so that the earth, when covered in over the roots, will adhere to them in this moistened condition. By planting in this way in the subsoil the roots will grow only a foot in comparison with two feet or more in the untreated rich muck in its natural state. They will be hardy, too, and not nearly so apt to be killed out by cold weather.

It is important that care be taken in the choice of ground for an orchard. It should be elevated, and while remembering that the trees do not like too rich a soil, it is still desirable that a good quality of soil, as well as a good location is necessary. Any place where wild cherry and hazel bushes are growing will be suitable for apple trees. It will be found also a very beneficial plan to plant a shelter of poplar or any other bush around the orchard at the same time that the trees are planted, so that the shelter and the orchard may grow together. While this is not absolutely necessary, it will be found, particularly in some localities where the winter weather is severe and the winds sharp, of very great benefit. Indeed, this touches upon the larger matter of reforestation, and any farmer who is or is not thinking of orcharding might to very good advantage consider the desirability of at least planting some forest trees around his home for shelter and good look's sake, if for no other reason.

Mr. Daly's farm is at Clover Bar, about six miles from Edmonton, and with the start that he has already made, he intends keeping on with his apple trees until he has grown a good sized orchard around him. Two trees which he planted in the spring of 1900 are now well loaded with fruit of the Duchess of Oldenburg variety, with good prospects of a large yield on each tree. At Clover Bar also a nursery has been established on a neighboring farm and it is very likely that the habit will spread until many other farmers who hitherto have given their attention entirely to grain and vegetable crops will begin to see that there is nothing to hinder them raising their own apples as well. On the line between Edmonton and Calgary several farmers have already set out small orchards, and it is therefore evident that the fact is beginning to be recognized that Alberta, instead of being an entirely apple-importing province, may in time supply its own needs in this as in other respects. Some attention is also being given to small fruits, and the statement is freely made by many who have proved it to their own satisfaction that strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc., can be grown as well there, with proper treatment as in any other part of Canada.

United States Forests Waning

The lumber cut in the lake states this year will be twelve per cent. less than the cut of 1907. This is the statement made by the census bureau in a report just issued. The states bordering the great lakes have been the greatest forest region that ever contributed to the lumbering activities of any country but they are now falling behind in timber production. The lumber cut last year totalled only 5,500,000,000, a big pile to be sure but 687,000,000 feet less than the preceding year. These figures apply to Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota states, only.

* * *

"The knife received and I think it is a good and suitable return for getting a new subscriber. We have taken the paper off and on since it originated first in London, and wish you your efforts' best."

Moose Jaw, Sask.

ANGUS WATSON.

The Forestry Department of the C. P. R.

The Canadian Pacific Railway seems likely in time to become as extensively interested in forestry, that is in the growing of trees, as it is already interested in building railway lines and hauling passengers and freight. This year the tree planting work is being taken up more seriously than it has ever been before. It is becoming patent to the general managers of most American and Canadian railways that the timber supply of this continent will not continue forever to furnish them with the ties, posts and poles necessary for the maintenance of their roadways or the laying down of new lines. So a good many American companies have embarked in the business of tree growing, in order to produce on their own lands the timber they require on their own lines. The C. P. R. started the work a few years ago in a small and half hearted way, but up to this spring had never accomplished much. This year, however, a superintendent was appointed to take charge of the forestry division, a Guelph agricultural college man Mr. R. D. Prittie being selected for the position, extensive work is being laid out, in planting trees on land previously prepared, in getting land ready for next year's planting and in beautifying station grounds. Sixty men are already engaged exclusively in this work.

Superintendent Prittie furnishes us with the following statement of the condition of certain plantations set out at a few points last year, which should prove valuable as a guide to farmers and others desirous of doing a little tree planting in districts where soil and climatic conditions are similar: (All trees are of last year's planting).

Langdon, Alberta, 900 Manitoba maples, cottonwoods, and spruce, 90% living.

Cassils, Alberta, 820 maples and Scotch pine, 90% of maples living and 50% of the pine.

Crowfoot, Alberta, 670 maples and cottonwood, 90% living.

Brooks, Alberta, 460 maples, 85% alive.

Irvine, Alberta, 580 maples, all living.

Maple Creek, Alberta, 500 cottonwoods, 50% living, 200 caragana, all living. The soil here is a heavy clay, slightly alkali.

Gull Lake, Sask., 660 maples, practically all living.

Waldeck, Sask., 270 cottonwood, 70% living.

Chaplin, Sask., 380 Scotch pine, 90% living. This is a sandy loam soil.

The planting at all these points was done in 1907, the land being broken the year previous, cultivated during the summer and planted the following spring. Summing up these results it will be seen that the Manitoba maple can be depended on to make satisfactory growth in almost any soil and location. The caragana has given the most complete satisfaction of any shrub used. It flourishes on any kind of soil. It grows well on alkali and in either light or heavy land.

The trees which this report refers to were set out about the houses of section foremen at these points and left in charge of the men themselves. This year to these and other stations, golden willow, red willow, French laurel, Russian poplar, caragana, ash, elm, and tamarac, are being sent out for further experiment. For snow guards, French laurel, willow and spruce are being largely used in the district east of Moose Jaw, while in the drier country beyond, the Artemisia, (Russian sage brush) is being planted in prepared breakings to give protection to the larger growing species seedlings of which are being put in. A nursery is being started at Wolsley in which thirty thousand tamarac are being planted in addition to Jack pine, spruce and shrubs. Next year land at each station is to be set out to small fruit, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc.

One can hardly help wondering why the railway companies of Western Canada did not go in for this tree planting work earlier. The C. P. R., particularly has been more interested in the development of this country than any one other individual or corporation but for years their line has been running, in many places for several hundred miles at a stretch without a thing to break the deadly monotony of the plains, except packing box stations every few miles, watering tanks and switches. For a quarter of a century, too, they have been maintaining snow fences at every cut to keep the line clear in winter, miles and miles of them, at an ever increasing annual charge, where a few trees or shrubs, planted at the start would long ago have grown into effective wind breaks and certainly would present a more pleasing view to travellers, and a more favorable impression of the country and its possibilities to the thousands of visitors who yearly cross the country by this route.

Rhubarb Running to Seed.

Quite a number of readers have written us this season, complaining that their rhubarb was running badly to seed. More inquiries than usual being received on this point we referred the matter to Mr. D. W. Buchanan of the St. Charles Nurseries, who writes us as follows:

Rhubarb is always inclined to run to seed, and not likely very much more this season than usual. The season being a favorable one for growth, it may have a tendency to a more liberal production of seed than usual. To some extent the belief that it is producing more seed than usual is probably imaginary. It will naturally seed every year under average and favorable conditions, the same as most other plants. Seed

however, is not what is usually required of rhubarb, and it is advisable to keep the seed shoots pulled off. The production of seed weakens the plants and retards or checks the growth of leaf stalks for cutting. If the plants are healthy and producing good leaf stalks, nothing can be done to prevent the formation of seed stems, except to pull them off as they appear. If the plants are not producing satisfactorily, it would be advisable to take them up in the spring or fall and replant in a new place, dividing the roots before planting, but always having at least one good crown or bud on each division. Cultivate the ground deeply and have the soil rich. Mulch in the fall, after the ground begins to freeze, with a liberal quantity of good manure and work this into the soil in the spring around the plants. Keep the surface soil well cultivated around the plants during the growing season. Well drained location should be selected. With this treatment any good variety of rhubarb will give good returns for a number of years.

of a field pathological station in the west by the United States department of agriculture; petitioning congress for the enactment of a law compelling interstate railroads to transport live-stock between feeding points at a speed of not less than fifteen miles an hour, including all stops; endorsing the Co-operative Live-Stock Commission Company and recommending for favorable consideration of wool growers the plan of holding wool auction sales in America similar to those held in London.

The Canadian Exhibit at the Scottish National.

The North British Agriculturist has the following to say of the Canadian exhibit at the Edinburgh Exhibition:

"By far the most imposing display in the exhibition is that made by Canada. The Dominion wants to attract the pick of the country-bred youth of both sexes, and she has taken a very effective way of having the boundless resources of that country brought under the notice of visitors by display of her products. Mindful of her elected destiny to be 'the granary of the Empire,' every pillar in the building is most tastefully draped with ears of wheat, the effect of which is very fine. Wheat, however, is but one of the products of Canada, and a full display of Canadian products make a big show. The display of apples is exceptionally fine, and all the other multitudinous exhibits furnish a most striking proof of the vast resources of the Dominion. Even big game is not forgotten, and the exhibits in this line include a huge 'Grizzly,' which no traveler would care to meet alive, unless he were well provided with reliable shooting irons. A very attractive and beautifully illustrated book, setting forth the marvelous resources of the country, is also free to every visitor.

FIELD NOTES

Things to Remember

Winnipeg Exhibition.....	July 11 to 17
Brandon Exhibition.....	July 13 to 17
Regina Exhibition.....	July 21 to 24
Killarney Exhibition.....	July 21 to 24
North Dakota State Fair, Fargo.....	July 21 to 25
Minnesota State Fair, Hamline.....	Aug. 31-Sept 4
New Westminster Exhibition.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 3
Shorthorn Sale by Glen A. Campbell Gilbert Plains	July 22



CLYDESDALE MARES AT CALGARY EXHIBITION, GELDING CLASS.
1st—Polly Chalton; 2nd—Baron's Lassie; 3rd—Walnut.

Manitoban at Edinburgh Exhibition.

A letter from Mr. Tuniff, a well known farmer in the Hamiota district, has been received, written at the Canadian Pavilion of the Edinburgh Exhibition. Mr. Tuniff calls our attention to an article he had written to the "Scottsman" upon the embargo question and suggests that now is an opportune time to urge for the unrestricted entry of Canadian store cattle. Meat is now high in Britain, and cattle feeding farmers cannot get store cattle to take advantage of the prices, but the raisers of stores are reaping the benefit. Speaking of the Canadian exhibit, Mr. Tuniff says great crowds visited the Canadian pavilion daily, and are immensely pleased with the display which is unanimously pronounced the best at the exhibition. The effect of the display will be far-reaching. The better class of Scottish farmers are being attracted to Canada, and these are the people Canada needs.

National Wool Growers.

The 44th annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association at Helena, Montana, this year, proved the best attended and most successful meeting ever held by this, the oldest live-stock organization in the United States. Delegates were present from all the principal wool and mohair growing states, and matters of vital importance to these industries had the attention of the convention.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the passage of the Burket bill for the leasing of public lands or the granting of permits for their use for grazing purposes; demanding the prompt elimination from forest reserves of all land not timbered or suitable for re-forestation or rears mainly necessary to conserve the flow of streams used for irrigation in arid sections; approving the present tariff on wool and hides and deprecating any attempt to alter or modify it; endorsing the demand of the Angora breeders of the country for a continued protection of the present Dominion law favoring a uniform bounty law by all the states on predatory wild animals, and urging the establishment

Fairs of the Week.

YORKTON, SASK.

Yorkton fair was held on the 6th, 7th and 8th. It was a record breaker so far as attendance and exhibits were concerned, fifteen thousand people passing the gates, and the entries in all departments exceeding the best previous record. Cattle and horse exhibits were particularly numerous, and some individuals of extra high quality were shown. Heavy draft horses claimed the largest number of entries, there being 60 drafters out of a total live stock entry of 161. In the stallion class D. Tummerton won the Saskatchewan Sock Breeders' Association diploma, the Birks and Sons bronze medal and the prizes in the regular exhibition class on his pure bred Clydesdale stallion, R. Stevens won out in Championship mares of the draft breeds.

In cattle Shorthorns predominated, Benson of Neepawa had the largest entry in this breed, and got most of the money, including the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association diploma for the grand championship male of the beef breeds, R. M. Douglas, Tantallon and T. Elder, Fitzmaurice acted as judges.

MORRIS, MAN.

The animal show of the second Morris Agricultural Society associated with the Red River Society was held on July 7th. Favorable weather, good attendance and excellent exhibits combined to make the function a complete success. Live stock was shown in good numbers though the entries were hardly equal to last year's. There was a good show of farm produce, and an excellent exhibit of domestic goods and fancy work. Racing and a baseball tournament furnished additional attractions. The judges were: horses, J. H. Stout; other live stock, J. C. Smith, M. A. C.; dairy products, Prof. Carson.

CARMAN, MAN.

The Daerlin Agricultural exhibition was held at Carman on Tuesday, the 7th. The weather last week was ideal for fairs to such a title hot and Daerlin was

favored in this respect as the other societies whose dates came last week. This year's show was one of the most successful ever held by this society. The exhibits were large in almost every class, and competition particularly in live stock, keen. Drafters and agriculturists were the strong feature of the horse classes. The horse exhibit was undoubtedly the best ever seen at a Carman show, and the attention of horsemen was centered on the judging in the ring. A. Patterson, Winnipeg did the adjudicating. The stallion class was a large one and J. Jickling's horse was finally placed first over several other excellent entries, mostly syndicate horses used in the district. Cattle were secondary in size and importance to horses, but several excellent exhibits in the cattle classes were made. Ladies' fancy work and other products of domestic manufacture were well shown, and attracted a good deal of attention.

July Crop Report.

The July crop report of the United States Crop Report board of the Bureau of Agriculture has been issued. Prospects for all crops have declined since the June report was compiled. The average condition of spring wheat as compared with 95 last month was 87.2, on July 1, 1907, 91.4, on July 1, 1906, and 87.6, for the ten years average on July 1. The average condition of winter wheat at the time of harvest was 80.63, as compared with 86 on June 1, 78.3 at harvest 1907, 85.6 in 1906 and 80.2 as the average at the time of harvest for the past ten years. The average condition on July 1, on spring and winter wheat combined, was 83.9 as compared with 89.4 last month, 81.6 on July 1, 1907, 87.8 on July 1, 1906, and 62.9 the ten year average. The amount of wheat remaining on the farms on July 1, is estimated at 5.3 per cent of last year's crop or equivalent to 33,797,000 bushels, as compared with 54,853,000 on July 1, 1907, and 42,012,000 the average for the past ten years of the amount on the farms on July 1. The average condition of the oat crop on July 1, was 85.7, as compared with 92.9 last month, 81 on July, 1907, 84 on July 1, 1906, 92.1 on July 1, 1905, and 87.5 for the ten year average on July 1."

The Effect of the Depression on International Trade.

Board of Trade returns issued recently indicate that the shrinkage which marked the foreign trade of the United Kingdom during the first three months of 1908 was widespread and not confined to Great Britain alone. The following figures represent the import and export trade of four European countries and the United States.

	1908.	1907.
United Kingdom.....	£140,818,000	£144,865,000
Germany.....	104,283,000	102,695,000
United States.....	53,930,000	79,730,000
France.....	62,764,000	64,112,000
Belgium.....	31,000,000	33,768,000
Three months' exports:		
United Kingdom.....	£99,251,000	£101,867,000
Germany.....	80,610,000	79,736,000
United States.....	106,018,000	105,105,000
France.....	49,916,000	53,673,000
Belgium.....	24,077,000	24,581,000

A comparative examination of these figures will show that the United Kingdom did not do so badly after all. On the total, and as regards other countries, an unequalled turnover of £240,000,000, she lost as compared with the corresponding period of 1907 a total of £6,500,000; Germany gained slightly under £2,500,000, but on a total turnover of less than £185,000,000, or £55,000,000 short of Britain's total the United States in a total turnover of under £160,000,000, lost nearly £15,000,000.

Successful Fair at Portage.

The Portage Industrial Exhibition Association held its annual fair on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week. The fair was a success of course, Portage fair always is, but this year's function certainly excelled in a good many ways anything before attempted in the show line at the Plain's city. In the first place the dates were most opportunely chosen. While Winnipeg and Brandon were disputing over dates, Portage quietly slipped in and appropriated the days between the closing of Calgary and the opening of Brandon and Winnipeg fairs. Then the weather helped out by being almost ideal for a fair, a little hot perhaps, but not sufficiently so to affect the success of the exhibition or to deter people from visiting the show. The attendance was good. On Friday, in addition to the visitors brought in by the regular trains, a special excursion train brought several hundred Americans up from North Dakota. On Saturday the Orangemen, seemingly from all over the province, gathered in Portage for their annual celebration of July the twelfth and added greatly to the attendance of the closing day.

Taking it all through, this year's exhibition was the best ever held under the auspices of this association. The entries were large. There were twice as many entries in most departments as last year. Live-stock, particularly horses, were out in strength and quality. Farmers about Portage have an established reputation about horses, and the equine

exhibit at the fair creditably sustained it. Heavy draft, agricultural and general purpose horses were the strong classes. In cattle the Shorthorns put up the largest exhibit, with the Herefords second and dairy cattle third. Hogs were more largely shown than usual, Berkshires especially. In sheep there was not much increase in numbers over last year's showing. This class of live-stock for some reason, does not seem to popularize itself very rapidly in this country. The sheep that were shown would be hard to equal in this country for breeding and quality. A. McKay, Macdonald, showing the Liecester flock which won nearly everything worth taking at western fairs in 1907. Poultry might have been a more extensive exhibit and agricultural products, that is, grains and grasses were not very largely shown, but in the products of domestic art and ladies' fancy work, an exhibition was made that would have been creditable to fairs making much larger pretensions than Portage la Prairie. They have good grounds and buildings for a first class fair at the Plain's city, Island Park, as it is called, has many trees giving plenty of cooling shade. The buildings are large and there is plenty of room for all classes of live-stock without unnecessary crowding. This year, however, the capacity of the stables and sheds was taxed to the limit.

In horses one of the keenest competitions was for the honors in the heavy draft stallion class. It was between the Portage Syndicate horse, King's Crest, and Lord Shapely. Mr. George Mutch, of Lumsden, Saskatchewan, who was judging, gave the decision finally to King's Crest. In heavy draft teams in harness the prizes went to Wishart, Portage, Carruth and Brown, Portage, and J. B. Thompson, Hamiota, first second, and third respectively. In agricultural teams Wishart was again first, Frank Berdy, of Portage second and J. McCartney, Longburn, third. The other horse classes were excellent, the ones mentioned here were not at all the only ones worth mentioning. The roadsters, thoroughbreds, carriage horses, ponies, farmers' turnouts, general purpose and other sections were all well filled and the honors well competed for. Taking it all through right from the heavy draft stallion class headed by the important Clydesdale, King's Crest, down through all the rest even to the jack class, represented by one long mammoth jack Oscar King imported and owned by L. Scofield, the horses at Portage were about the best we have seen at a three days' fair in Western Canada.

Shorthorns were represented by the herds of T. E. Wallace, Portage, Franks Bros., East Selkirk and A. W. Caswell, Neepawa. There were other exhibitors too, but these three herds were most prominent. J. G. Washington, Ninga acted as judge, satisfactorily to all concerned. Frank's white bull, well-known to frequenters of western Shorthorn rings was placed first. He is in excellent form. Wallace was second and Caswell third. All three are splendid specimens of the breed. The Hereford money was divided up pretty well by Jas. Bray, Portage and J. E. Marples, Delau. The former had his renowned Happy Christmas out again for the premier honors in the aged class. This bull is looking quite as fit as formerly, carrying his form and excellent Hereford quality right along with his advancing years. Both these exhibitors had excellent exhibits, particularly in young stock. A few dairy cattle were shown, some Jerseys and grades, but Portage is not a dairy center as was evidenced by the display of stock in this class. Mr. Munroe, Winnipeg, placed the awards in this department.

Sheep, swine, poultry and dogs made up the remainder of the live-stock attractions. These exhibits suffered somewhat for lack of accommodation. Hogs and poultry especially should be more adequately provided for. Sheep are not shown largely enough to warrant anything extensive being done in providing sheds and pens, but the number of hogs coming out nowadays renders further increase in accommodation necessary. Poultry made a large showing.

Pork Commission Gets to Work.

An Edmonton dispatch announces that the recently appointed pork commission held a meeting in Edmonton on July 3rd, and decided to commence work by holding an inquiry in that city on July 13th and 14th.

The scope of the commission's has been defined by an order in council, which gives them authority to enquire into the conditions surrounding the marketing and handling of pork and pork products in the province, and the advisability, or otherwise, of governmental establishment or assistance to a pork packing plant or plants, and a particular reference to the cost, capacity, plan of management and scope of operations thereof, and generally to enquire into, and report upon the best means under existing conditions and circumstances in the province, of insuring for the hog producer, a fair price for his products.

The commissioners state that they are anxious to hold as many meetings and hear as much evidence as possible, before having set in. One of their first duties is to carefully peruse the recent report of the beef commission, in order that they may thoroughly acquaint themselves with the information accumulated by that body.

Financial troubles invariably are similar in their results. After the first spasms of depression have passed and those who have naturally added in making

matters worse by "stocking legging" every dollar they can lay hands on, are looking about again for some safe form of investment, farm land springs into immediate demand. Just now this is exactly what is occurring in the United States. People want land and it is selling better than for years. A good deal of money last fall was pulled out of savings banks and other institutions where it was considered unsafe, and its owners are now ready to put it into something that's sound and can't depreciate very much—certainly not entirely disappear. Land, too, just now is cheap, cheaper than it will ever be again in the history of this continent. Instinct seems to be sounding a warning that cheap farms are nearing the end. At any rate the earth's surface seems to be in better demand just now in the United States, than it has been before for some time, either intuition or common business acumen, moving people to want to own a piece of it.

MARKETS

Wheat shows little change in the world's markets. Fluctuations varying in extent, have occurred during the week, but markets closed with very little change.

Winnipeg prices as we go to press are as follows:

1 hard.....	105 1/2
1 northern.....	104 1/2
2 northern.....	101 1/2
3 northern.....	98 1/2
No. 4.....	92 1/2
No. 5.....	82 1/2
No. 6.....	72 1/2
Feed 1.....	61 1/2
Feed 2.....	54 1/2
No. 2 white oats.....	38 1/2
No. 3 white.....	36
No. 4 barley.....	45
Feed.....	40
Flax.....	118

OPTION QUOTATIONS

	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	105 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2
Oats.....			
No. 2 white.....	39 1/2	34	
No. 3.....	37 1/2	38 1/2	

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Net per ton—	
Bran.....	\$19.00
Shorts.....	20.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats.....	26.00
Barley.....	25.00
Oats.....	28.00
Oatmeal mill feed.....	19.00
Wheat chop.....	22.00
Hay per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg) prairie hay.....	\$ 6.00 @ \$ 8.00
Timothy.....	12.00 @ 14.00
Loads.....	8.00 @ 9.00

BUTTER AND EGGS

Fancy fresh made creamery bricks.....	21 1/2	@	22
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.....	21 1/2	@	23 1/2
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Extra fancy prints.....	14 1/2	@	16 1/2
Dairy in Tubs.....	15		

CHEESE—

Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg.....	11 1/2	@	12 1/2
Eastern cheese.....	11 1/2	@	12 1/2
Eastern cheese.....	13 1/2	@	13 1/2

EGGS—

Manitoba fresh gathered L. o. b. Winnipeg.....	11	@	16
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VEGETABLES—

Potatoes, car lots.....	65
Potatoes, smaller lots.....	65
Beets, per cwt.....	\$3.00
Carrots, per cwt.....	2.00
Celery, per doz.....	.80 @ \$1.00
Onions, per cwt.....	3.50
New Cabbage, per cwt.....	2.00 @ 3.00

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK.

Export steers, \$1.50; heifers and cows, \$3.25; butcher stock, \$3.00 to \$3.75; calves, \$1.50 to \$5.00 sheep, \$5.50.

TORONTO.

Export steers, \$5.10; butcher stock, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common \$1.25 to \$1.50; cows, \$1.50 to \$1.10; hogs, \$6.65.

CHICAGO.

Native beef cattle \$1.10 to \$8.10; fat cows, \$3.10 to \$6.25; heifers, \$3.10 to \$6.50; bulls, \$2.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$5.90 to \$6.55; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.75.

FOUNDED 1866

by the United States Congress Interstate Railroads, and the following points in an hour, in-rative Live-mending for the plan of similar to those

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HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER.

With the additional building decided on to raise the existing dam at Assuan, the fate of Philae is finally sealed.

The Government have done what they can to preserve the stability of the famous temples on the island of Philae, which will now be submerged for several months each year. "Pharoah's Bed," and the Colnade have been underpinned, and the temples braced by means of steel girders, so that though they must inevitably lose in beauty by the discoloration of the paintings while under water, they can still be studied by students of architecture and Egyptology during the months of low Nile.

The Minister of Finance, replying to Hon. Geo. E. Foster in the House of Commons, stated that since the Ottawa mint had commenced operations on January 7, last, there had been struck silver coinage to a value of \$114,118 and bronze coinage to a value of \$15,323. At the same rate the production of the year would be: Silver \$678,296 and bronze \$30,487. The amount required to supply the country's demands last year was: Silver \$666,732, bronze \$39,832, but these could easily be met if the mint was operated at full time.

A new and simple method of resuscitating the apparently drowned is described in the new manuals of the Royal Life Saving society. The new method is the product of much study of the subject by Professor Schaffer of Edinburgh university. He first made it public in 1903 and after repeated experiments it has now been officially adopted.

The most important argument in favor of the new method is its simplicity. When a body is taken from the water, it is without delay placed prostrate, face downward. The man attempting resuscitation is advised to kneel over or to one side of the body. Then, placing the hands flat across the small of the patient's back, the thumbs almost meeting and the fingers resting over the lower ribs, the man should lean forward and press steadily, then relax, and continue this movement at an average of 12 to 15 times a minute. By this means the water, if there is any, is driven from the patient's lungs, while breathing is induced.

READING IN THE FARM HOME

Now every farmer cannot avail himself of the advantages of attending a college where the principles of agriculture, as known and practised by the leading agriculturists of the world are taught; but he has the opportunity of reading in his own home on subjects pertaining to his work. An abundance of suitable reading material is open to him, the most common of which is the agricultural papers. These are now being published in almost every province, and the farmer should choose the ones most suitable to his conditions. They contain the experience of some of the leading agriculturists of the present day, and deal with questions of interest to the average farmer in a very able manner. The editorials are written by men who have a deep insight into agricultural knowledge, men who have a healthy view of agriculture and are endeavoring to raise it to its proper position. Such papers are bound to give farmers a wider outlook and a greater respect for their work, and they give information which, if applied with

discrimination, will go a long way towards making farm life more attractive and more profitable.

Other means of educating the farmer in his work are the free bulletins which are issued from time to time by the different departments of agriculture. They occupy a position between the agricultural paper and the agricultural text book. They are written by capable men—specialists in their line—and they deal with special phases of agriculture. They are scientific, but are written in such a practical manner that they may be understood by any person of average ability. They are up-to-date and are, therefore, more reliable than the average text book. In this progressive age books soon become old unless they contain foundation principles which never change. But standard agricultural books fill an important place in education for the farmer.

It is little use to read the agricultural papers, etc., and then consider them finished. If it were possible to retain ideas set forth from a mere reading, we might indeed become "walking encyclopaedias." The important thing is to know where to find just what we want at a certain time, and this can be best facilitated by having a library properly indexed. The numbers of the papers should be bound in with their index and kept for future reference. The bulletins and text books should be looked over carefully or read if opportunity offers, so that one may know where to get information on any question which happens to come up. If used in this way they may become a valuable fund of knowledge to the owner. The agricultural paper, bulletins, reports and standard books, which may be procured from time to time, should form the basis of a good farm library.

—Prize-winning Essay at O. A. C.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

The celebrated picture, "The Village Blacksmith," by the French artist, H. D. Mareau, which has been exhibited in Toronto, is described in these words:—"Standing by his forge, in a blaze of light, is the blacksmith, the light from his forge fire reflected on his face and figure till the whole glows with life, his brawny arms showing every iron muscle in the leaping firelight. With one sinewy hand, he grasps the bellows-handle, and it seems impossible to realize that his rolled-up sleeves and leather apron are merely paint on a canvas. The light reflects its ruddy glow on all the surrounding objects, while on the far side of his workshop is a window through which the pale soft light of a summer day makes a striking contrast to the rosy firelight. I believe you can see hollyhocks dimly down the country road—I longed to explore that road. The picture is wonderful, the picture of the man as I suddenly came upon him, standing there will, I think, always remain with me. The history of the picture, too, is interesting. Mareau, the artist, finished it three months prior to his death at Lyons in 1893. It was painted in a blacksmith's shop in Lyons, France, but the public knew nothing of it until nearly a year later. The artist was extremely poor, and died owing the smith for his services as a model. The man, anxious to collect his money, told the artist's wife of the picture, and she at once tried to sell it, succeeding finally in disposing of it for \$2,500. Within a short time it was re-sold for \$12,500, and since that time has changed hands five times, including the present owner. The last price paid was \$42,500 for it, though it is now valued at \$60,000.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN!"

For months London has been entertained and excited by the militant advocacy of votes for women. Female agitators have gone about speaking on the doorsteps of Downing street, appealing to members of Parliament, tea drinking on the terrace at Westminster, chaining themselves to Ministerial front doors, and attempting to force a way into the lobbies of the House of Commons. These tactics have brought the women before the magistrates on charges of disorderly conduct, and numbers of them have gone to jail.

London has also witnessed a demonstration of another kind which has had an unquestioned effect. Ten thousand women marched in orderly and dignified procession from Horse Guards avenue, through Piccadilly Circus and Trafalgar square to Albert Hall. In that procession, for instance, were women of title, physicians, actresses, musicians, painters, journalists, scientists, novelists, essayists and nurses. Hundreds of them wore the scholastic cap and gown, and not a few displayed the doctor's hood. Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Frances Balfour, Miss Emily Davis, LL.D., and Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., headed the legions. Never has there been a more remarkable concrete demonstration of the place women have attained in the purely intellectual life of a nation. And all these women want votes.

It was an army with banners, and every banner emphasized the demand for the suffrage. Some of them asked pertinent, but inconvenient questions. Others bore the names of famous women—Caroline Herschell, Charlotte Bronte, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, George Eliot, Sarah Siddons, Jennie Lind, Florence Nightingale. The suggestion was enough. Onlookers remembered that not one of these had ever voted. Yet when the nurses, bearing their banner with the picture of Florence Nightingale and the name "Crimea" embroidered upon it, swung past the Service clubs, grizzle-haired veterans bared their heads. A gallant act, gallantly done!

But the procession, remarkable as it was, not only for its representative character, but for its perfect organization and marshalling, was not so striking as the bearing of the onlookers. The people were impressed with the demonstration. There was continual cheering and hand-clapping, and plainly the sympathy of the public was with the marching host. At first there was some scoffing, some ribaldry "from the top of the omnibuses," as one newspaper writer graphically explains, but it almost immediately died away. This was not a demonstration of wild-eyed suffragettes, but of dignified women suffragists. The difference was felt and appreciated. It is difficult to impress a London crowd. Its sense of humor is uppermost. But a feast for the eye and a stimulus for the imagination such as this parade undoubtedly was, suppressed the impulse to be humorous.

What will be the result? The campaign has been a long and weary one. Mr. Asquith has demanded proof that the cause of woman's enfranchisement was generally supported in the country. This demonstration was the answer. But even a Liberal Premier must go slowly. No one is now so stupid as to argue that women are not intellectually qualified for the franchise, but that is no proof that the majority want it. A change of such magnitude in the government of the country cometh not save by prayer and fasting. Yet it cannot be denied that the cause has made noticeable progress. The old belief that a wife and mother needed no education and no culture is fading. Why it ever existed none can say, for the sons of educated mothers are the salt of the earth. It may be that before many years the franchise will be extended to women. But it is questionable whether public opinion is ripe for it at the moment.—*Toronto News.*

The Quiet Hour

PLEASEING THE KING.

So shall the King have pleasure in thy beauty: for He is thy Lord God, and Worship thou Him.—Ps. 45, 12

"The twilight falls, the night is near; And kneel to One who bends to hear The story of the day.

"The old, old story, yet I kneel To tell it at Thy call, And cares grow lighter as I feel That Jesus knows them all.

"Yes, all—the morning and the night, The joy, the grief, the loss, The roughened path, the sun beam bright, The hourly thorn and cross.

"Thou knowest all; I lean my head, My weary eyelids close, Content and glad a while to tread This path, since Jesus knows!

"And He has loved me! All my heart With answering love is stirred, And every anguish, pain and smart Finds healing in the word.

"So here I lay me down to rest As nightly shadows fall, And lean confiding on His breast Who knows and pities all!

What a good thing it is for us that the wonderful revelation of God in Christ is not only grand enough to fill the whole heart and mind of men like St. Paul, but is also fitted perfectly to supply all the needs of the simplest, most ignorant soul that ever breathed. It is like the glorious sun, which whirls around itself the earth and all the other great bodies in our solar system by its mighty influence; while, all the time, it is pouring life and health into each tiny insect and little flower, that seems of little or no consequence because there are millions more almost exactly like it.

It is wonderful to know that the Good Shepherd is not only the Central Sun of Our Universe, the One to whom all eyes naturally turn; but that He gives full and complete attention to every life all the time. I think the simple verses given above will touch the hearts of many of our readers. There are many women, working away in quiet patience in lonely country homes, who must be glad to know that the King Himself is taking note of all their faithful work and is rejoicing in the beauty of the worker—a beauty that is growing more and more radiant under His watchful care, as a flower puts on fair colors as it feels the caress of the glorious sun.

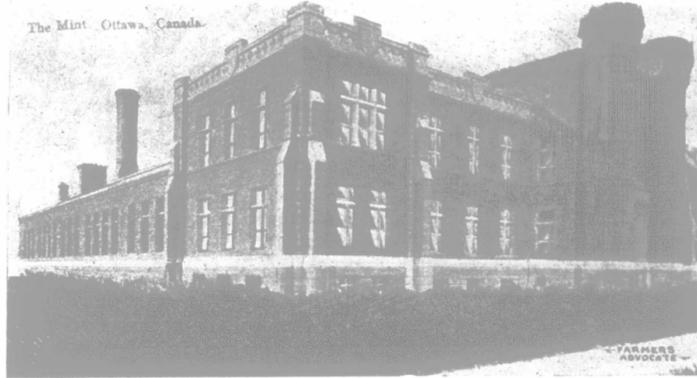
Women have a natural desire to be beautiful. A young Jewish girl came in to see me yesterday, and I took no trouble to resist the impulse to tell her how sweet she looked with her fair hair and pink cheeks, white shirt-waist and blue linen skirt. I took pleasure in her beauty—for it was sweet, modest, maidenly beauty—because I love her. So also, the King takes pleasure in the beauty of those who are consecrating their years in quiet, fragrant sweetness; because He loves them with a wonderful, individual tenderness, and cannot help rejoicing as their souls develop in ever fairer beauty.

Miller says: "We ought not to be content to live otherwise than beautifully. We can live our lives only once. We cannot go over it again to correct mistakes or amend our faults. We ought, therefore, to live it well. And to do this we must begin at the beginning, and make every day radiant as it passes. Lost days must always remain blanks in the records, and stained days must carry their stains. Beautiful days make beautiful years, and beautiful years make a beautiful life at its close."

That is true, and it is a wonderful inspiration to those who have tried and are still trying to make their whole lives beautiful by consecrated service. But Christianity is not only a joy and inspiration to those whose lives have been comparatively unstained, it comes with its glorious message of a "Saviour for Sinners" to those whose baptismal robes are terribly stained with many sins. Christ came not to call the righteous, but "sinners." He is a Physician whose business is to heal the

"sick," He is a Shepherd seeking "lost" sheep—for they also are His. The doctrine of the "Atonement" is one of the great mysteries of our faith. It is not within our comprehension how we can be justified because another has borne the punishment for our sins. But what we cannot understand we must believe, or else our only hope is taken away. We have all sinned and come short of the glory of God. If forgiveness is possible for one small sin, it must be possible also for blacker sins. If forgiveness cannot be granted to great criminals, then what ground have we for thinking it is possible at all? Where could the line be drawn? But we know that our dear Lord, when He walked on earth was always ready to forgive and give a fresh start to any penitent soul. It is not conceivable that He would turn sternly away from any sinner who longed with all his heart for the beauty of holiness. Thank God for it! The stains of the past can be washed away and we can make a fresh beginning, can at once begin to delight the heart of the King with our beauty. This beauty may be only in the germ. As yet, no other eyes but His may be able to see it; but He can wait patiently for the slow development of a flower, because its beauty is visible to Him when the seed is just sending out feeble shoots, out of sight in the earth.

And how he is rejoicing to-day in the beauty that is not hidden out of sight, but has been quietly growing for years,



WHERE CANADA'S COINS ARE MADE.

and is daily giving pleasure to all around. Two days ago, my dear little blind friend, Mrs. Koppell, called to see me. Her face was full of sunshine—as it always is—so that one might have thought she had received some new and wonderful gift. But she was so delighted because she—totally blind though she was—had washed and ironed five white skirts that day. They were beautifully "done up," too, if we might judge by the one she was wearing. She feels it a continual source of gladness to know that her blindness does not make her a burden to her friends, but that she does her full share—or more—of the world's work. She washes and irons, scrubs and cooks, never forgetting to thank God because he allows her to work, instead of lamenting her blindness or grumbling because she is forced to do hard work. Surely Faber is right when he says that a humble man is a joyous man. He says: "There is no worship where there is no joy. For worship is something more than either the fear of God or the love of Him. It is delight in him." How disappointed we always are when we do a great deal to make a child happy, and he looks cross and sulks in a corner instead of playing with his toys. Just think how Christmas would be spoiled if the children were not interested in their stockings and there were no smiles and shouts of delight. Do you think our Heavenly Father is not often disappointed when His children not only forget to thank Him for His gifts, but even refuse to be made happy by them? How rich we are in the love of dear friends, in the sweet air and sunshine, in the flowers and birds

and books, most of all in the never-failing love of our Father Himself!

The most beautiful face will be unpleasing if it wears a cross expression, and the plainest face is beautiful if it reflects a joyous spirit. And joy is one of God's great gifts. The fruit of the spirit is "love, joy, peace," etc. Reach out in real love to God and to your neighbors, and joy will make your heart sing, even though, like Mrs. Koppell, the common gift of daylight has been denied you. We are told to "adorn" the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things, and we are bringing dishonor on Him when we fail to do this. Those who profess and call themselves Christians are bound to present to the world a personality that is made more attractive by Christianity. Because they are stamped with the King's own seal they are bound to show themselves—as far as possible—approved unto men. This extends to outward things as well as to inward. The body is God's holy temple, therefore it must be bathed and fittingly dressed—dressed as attractively as is just and right—and it must be kept healthy by regular food, rest and exercise. Christ is the honored guest of the home, therefore it should be a real home, bright and dainty and hospitable.

But when a King's daughter seeks, like Queen Esther, to obtain the King's favor, it is not enough for her to see that "her clothing is of wrought gold," as the Psalmist expresses it, she must also be "all glorious within." A woman's greatest ornament, one that is of great price in the sight of God and man, is a "meek and quiet spirit." True meekness is one of the most beautiful and most rare of all the graces. It is a grace we have to fight our very hardest to win. Even our Leader had to fight His hardest battle before He suc-

ceeded in laying His own will in complete submission before the throne of the Father. And yet He had been practicing that absolute submission all through His life on earth. If it was so hard for Him to be meek, is it any wonder that we fail so continually to submit willingly to all God's orderings? We have great need to practice meekness, and therefore God gives us plenty of opportunities. Every day we may fret and chafe, or we may say with trustful, childlike confidence, that our Father knows far better than we do. "Not my will, but Thine be done."

HOPE.

THE STORY OF A CANADIAN COIN

Until this year of grace 1908 we could not say "Made in Canada" of our money, though we could say it of many another thing. But now that Canadian money is made in Canada, in the building shown in the illustration, it would be interesting to know something about the coins we handle every day.

In the early days of our history, money was reckoned in pounds, shillings and pence, just as in England to-day, but in the year 1850 we adopted the American fashion of decimal currency, counting by fives, tens and hundreds. It is so much simpler than the old

4 farthings one penny
12 pence one shilling
20 shillings one pound

with which we wrestled at school, wondering who invented such awkwardness, and why it was necessary for us to learn it, when our own money progressed by ten, the most obliging number in all arithmetic.

At first each different province had a coinage of its own, but in 1871 Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick adopted the same design on their coins, and in 1881 Prince Edward Island and British Columbia began the use of same. All these coins were made in England.

But now we have Canadian coins made in Canada out of our own metal. The only mineral used in coinage that has to be imported is the tin used in the copper coins. The copper is taken from our own mines, but has at present to be sent to the United States to be refined, and is then shipped back again. The silver, so far, has come from Trail, B.C.

In the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa, there are six principal departments and six processes necessary to the turning out of the finished coins into circulation. All the machinery is driven by electricity, and the fuel for melting and mixing is crude oil. The lumps of metal—called ingots—sent in from the refineries, are received in the Mint office. Then they are taken into the melting room and placed in the proper proportions in crucibles and heat applied. The gold, with one-twelfth copper as an alloy, takes about 90 minutes to melt. When the melting is complete the metals are poured into moulds, making, when cool bars about two feet long, two inches wide, and half an inch thick. These bars are tested in the assay department to see that they are up to the legal standard of fineness. If they are not correct they are melted over again.

The good bars then go to the rolling mills, where they are put through some rather painful processes. First, they are rolled into thin strips the thickness of a coin and about eight feet long. Nine times through a thinning mill and six times through a finishing mill completes the making of a sheet of metal just the thickness of the coin to be cut from it. These strips are called fillets, and are taken then to the cutting machine, where the coins, smooth of rim and plain on both sides, are cut out at the rate of 300 per minute by each press. The sheet, after this performance, looks like mother's biscuit dough after the biscuits have been cut out, and is rolled up in bundles and re-melted. The bare coins go next to the marking machine to get their rough edges, which save wear and tear when in circulation. The coins are cleaned, washed and dried in preparation for the stamping which is to make them good citizens in the world of currency. There are three coining presses at Ottawa, each stamping the impression on 100 coins per minute from the coinage dies. The blank pieces are fed into the press and with one blow both sides are stamped. The work is all done now; all that remains is to weigh the coin and test its ring, and then it is ready to seek adventures in the big world of men and money.

Power Lot--God Help Us

By Sarah McLean Greene

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CHAPTER XVII.

SKIPPER'S WIFE AND RHODY.

Rob could smile, for though Mary Stingaree was out of his reach, no one else had won her; even the celebrated Margate had come a-courting in vain. Sordid life had bound him, and he was a fighter of beasts, but now for a little space he roamed kingdom-free in his own imaginings.

A little old woman standing on the top rail of a picket fence, her wrinkled face young with good fellowship, gathering lilacs of the choicest out of the reach of the common herd in honor of his approach—this met his eye, and he rushed to her.

"But, Mother Skipper," he gasped, taking her in his arms, "you must not, you might fall." He put her tenderly down to earth. Her arms were full of rare bunches of lilacs, and she did not care. "Pooh," she remarked, "I'm spry."

Skipper himself, rigging up the well-sweep near at hand, laughed indulgently. "You, Rob Hilton," he exclaimed, "runnin' an' huggin' a gal, jest as soon as ye clap eyes on her. Me, all over—what I use' ter be afore rheumatiz got holt of me."

"I know it," Rob answered, "but what are you going to do when some are so handsome you can't help yourself, and so spry"—he added—"that you'd have hard work to catch them."

"Land sakes alive," said Mrs. Skipper, with pleasant disgust, "ef you two don't make a pair."

"Spry!" echoed Skipper wistfully; "why, I'm eighty, and when the rheumatiz ain't on me I c'n jump up, yit, an' hit my heels together three times 'fore I tetch to arth."

"The last time's gittin' to sound kind o' faint, though, Skipper," said his wife, with conscientious literalness.

"Mebby you're gittin' a little deaf?" "No, I'm extry good o' hearin', as you know well, Skipper. How much could you hear with the wads o' cotton-battin that I got stuffed inter my ears? Whilst to me the sound only comes pleasanter—it's too loud when I don't have my wads in."

Skipper admitted the truth of this with a look of proud confirmation directed toward Rob.

"Somebody a-preachin' to the River split her eardrums with his chantey," he explained, "and she's wore them breakwaters in her ears ever since."

"It wa'n't his chantey, Skipper; 'twas his pryin'."

"Chantey or pravin', what's the odds? he stunted ye with his racket," mildly continued Skipper, in full explanation.

"He done it to alarm souls," proceeded Mrs. Skipper, in grave extenuation of the offence which had smitten her own acute sense so grievously; "an' some there was that needed it"—she regarded Skipper contemplatively—never accusingly—but they was not there. Only them was there that had been alarmed long ago and got all settled down after it, and the wrong way was took with 'em; all that was there felt it."

"She ain't been down to meet'n sence," said Skipper, in a tone of great self-congratulation.

"But I ain't give up the Lord, Skipper. I hold my own communin's, an' I keep the Sabbath day stricter 'n what I ever did, or than any does that goes down to meetin'. I seen some tourists trompin' around on the beach last Sunday, an' it made my heart ache to think o' sech a dessic'ation. My folks was meetin'-going folks, an' ef we don't hang on to our principles where be we? High water or low, gale or ca'm, there's nothin' could tempt me to go explorin' around on the beach on the Sabbath Day."

Rob, who never failed of a Sunday ramble along shore; and Skipper, who stole on that day of sacred observance as lovingly to the surf as if it had been his father and his mother—both hung their

heads silently, though not without a sense of pride in Mrs. Skipper's facile walk among the religious proprieties, and a marvel at those moral distinctions, so dim to them, which she so well knew how to define; above all, a hidden hope, perhaps, of holding on by her skimpy little old-fashioned skirts for a smuggled passage through those final spiritual reckonings where she was so safe and they so wide and tumultuously at sea.

"Ache an' pain, pain an' ache, beat an' throb, throb an' beat, an' sometimes roll an' toss," said Skipper, changing the subject, and pathetically stroking his knees—"toss an' roll—"

"Ye sleep like a log, Skipper," Mrs. Skipper corrected him gently.

"You don't know what I suffer sometimes in the middle o' the night," said Skipper, his exceeding young and beautiful eyes wandering with a wild plaintiveness toward the horizon of mingled sea and sky.

"Ye never felt so much as yer conscience vexin' of ye, Skipper, but what ye'd wake up an' start me for the camfire bottle. But women is better sufferers 'n men, as all the worl' knows."

"She took on dretful, dretful, when our only darter died," said Skipper to Rob meaningly; "we was afraid she'd lose her reason. Wal, wal," he went on tenderly withdrawing his eyes from Mrs. Skipper's downcast face, "I've had ter do it, Rob. Come the season, I couldn't stan' it no longer. I've got me a boat and I've been a-paintin' an' ballas'in' of her."

"He's too old," said Mrs. Skipper, a still deeper gloom enshadowing her countenance as she shook her head.

"Old'r young, I know how ter manage a boat, an' I couldn't stan' it no longer,—a man 't 's been the dog I've been on the water! I've got my trawl geared up with a thousand hooks, an' I'm goin' ter bait 'em next Monday an' make out through the Gut ag'in."

"It's in his blood, an' nothin' 'll rest him of it tell he heaves up his las' sigh. His father an' his gran'father was skipper afore him. Wal, ef that's the way he is to go, why, so it must be."

"Do ye know o' any other way to git to the fishin' grounds?" inquired the old skipper of his wife, in all simplicity, lifting eyes of skyey candor from a weather-beaten countenance.

"I meant something else," she said significantly and solemnly. "Ye know I wouldn't feel so bad about it ef ye'd only been dipped."

"Good Tunket—wife. First ye're afeared I'll git drowned, an' then ye want me dipped. Let's take the water's it comes. F'r my part I think it's hullsomer ter be salt an' enough of it," cried the innocent old sea-dog buoyantly. "Let alone o' the mux in that of Baptis' tank. Mother, an' le's take the water whatever way God A'mighty's mind ter send it."

Rob gave his helpless giggle.

Mrs. Skipper's sad face broke up a little, indulgently. "Wal, anyways," she said, "I believe 't Grace 'll save him, somehow. It saves ter the uttern'st, an' I believe it 'll retch down an' git a-holt o' Skipper, somehow." It was plain that she had no intention of putting out on any sea, celestial or terrestrial, without her Skipper.

"Sure!" responded that scion of perdition kindly; "don't ye fret no more about it, Mother. Ain't ye goin' ter treat Rob to some buttermilk?"

Rob was still a famous drinker, according to his new lights. Spring water, milk, buttermilk, all was fish that came to his net; and the depth of the draught was mainly determined by the copiousness of the source of supply.

"My sakes, it's a pleasure to see ye guzzle," beamed Mrs. Skipper, looking up at the splendid throat of an ox while Rob drained the pitcher of buttermilk. "Come into the gardin'," she continued, giving out gratefully to the utmost of her hospitality, "le's see what we can do for ye there. Laylocks is purty, but they're kind o' common,

they ain't like gardin'-raised flowers."

"Fix him up purty, Mother," Skipper called after them without stint or jealousy Mrs. Skipper stood in the tall grass in her flower garden; many of the flowers were hidden by the grass, but some tall "delilahs" and "pineys" held their own. She plucked several of the grandest specimens for Rob, who had the great good sense to know that the little old woman was, herself, the sweetest flower standing there.

But he had another heart's love farther on; and so, with a tender adieu to Mrs. Skipper, his hands embarrassed with a riches of laylocks, pineys, and delilahs, he tramped on his picturesque way.

And now at his approach looked up gladly little Rhody Ditmarse, eight years old, and plain as sorrow, with a temporary abscence of front teeth, and an old-world gravity of care resting on her small snubbed face.

She sat on the Ditmarse doorstep, barefoot, her brown briar-scratched but sturdy legs plainly adapted for that toilsome and trial-beset path in life which they in all probability were destined to run.

"Hello, Rob," she cried, and the grin she gave him through her exposed gums declared openly as day that her heart was in his keeping.

"Hello, Rhody," replied Rob, with reciprocal affection. "I see you've got the cows home and the work all done up."

She nodded sagely. "Red Suke's gittin' to be a breacher," she said. Rob knew that this meant a cow that jumped and broke fences, and he received the news with sympathy. "But Father says he's goin' ter rig up a poke on her ter-morrer 't 'll fix her so she won't jump no more fences."

Rob was sitting on the doorstep at Rhody's side by this time, and the little girl put up her hand and whispered confidentially:

"Mother an' Father's a-havin' words inside thar." The sound of voices in the kitchen indicated that they were not only having words, but loud ones.

"Mother says Grammer's goin' ter come here ter live, an' Father says she ain't neither—but Mother can beat Father ev'ry time," sighed little Rhody contentedly; "an' Grammer c'n come, I guess, pore, lonesome, ol' crittur." Rhody's tone was such a faithful reproduction of the whine of some charitable elder, and her face was that of so confirmed a bearer of life's burdens, Rob actually felt a sense of edification in her presence.

"She c'n come, pore, lonesome, ol' crittur—an' she c'n have my plate with the red mountings an' blue catarack painted onto it."

"It must be a beautiful plate," said Rob.

"Grammer giv' it to me when I was borned, an' it's only fa'r she sh'd have it back ag'in. Ef God 'll give me vittles, continued Rhody, evidently quoting from the paternal wisdom in this instance, "ef God 'll give me vittles, I don't care what kind o' tub I snout 'em out of."

"My heavens, Rhody," gasped Rob, "how you do remember sayings for a young one."

"What ye goin' ter do with yer pineys an' delilahs?" observed Rhody, eyeing those splendid blooms with the moderate spirit of one who can admire without coveting.

"I'm going to give some to you," said Rob, at once holding out a pair to her, "and half of my lilacs."

"Ye'd better keep yer laylocks ef ye favor 'em," said Rhody, showing a disposition to accept only the rarer bloom; "they're common as sheep-weed 'round here. Bet ye," she suddenly challenged him, with a grin, for the dome of her thought was Shakespearean and embraced romping joy, as well as stern deliberation and bravely sustained sorrow; "bet ye a candy sucker I c'n tetch Pompey Rock afore you kin."

The young man and the little girl sprang to their feet and ran like victims of spasmodic insanity pursued by the furies, down the bluffs, over fences, down steeper bluffs, scampering out to where the tide had left Pompey's Rock as the solemn and tremendous god of their endeavors.

Of course Rhody touched it first, Rob looked out for that, and made a great

show of panting forth his humiliation and defeat.

"Tuckered?" grinned the little girl. "I ain't tuckered a mite. Wal," she sighed thoughtfully, "I had my spree, an' now I must go beatin' in to'ds home or they'll be settin' up a pelly-loo for me."

"What is that?" said Rob, as a humble inquirer and unashamed, for Rhody ever imparted her wisdom generously, with no hint of scorn for the unenlightened.

"A pelly-loo is a screech, or a yawlin' or a bawlin', ary one," said she.

Rob pressed the penny for a candy sucker into her hand. "You won the bet, Rhody."

"Ye needn't ter pay it, Rob. Bettin' is only jest f'r fun. Ef you'd a-tetched Pompey's 'fore I did, I couldn't a paid ye, for I didn't hev no penny." She handed it back, but Rob looked hurt and shook his head.

"Ef I keep it," continued Rhody, closing a very hard, red little fist over it. "it won't go for no sucker; it'll go to'ds gittin' me a meetin' hat."

"What! no sucker after all?"

"No; I'd ruther have one, Rob—but Mother told Father I'd git damd like the heathin ef I didn't hev no meetin' hat purty soon. She said I'd never heern tell o' sech a thing as a Lord's Supper."

"Weell, I don't know—I don't want to dispute your mother, and I don't know much about it," said Rob reflectively; "but, somehow, I should think, you're so generous, and work so hard for your folks, and such a little girl, too, and giving your grandmother your own plate with the mountains and the cataract, and all; and there's a kind of a spirit about you, Rhody—I can't explain—but I, honest, believe ef God had a supper table he'd want you to sit right near to him at it, honest, I do."

"Ye'd ought ter know," said Rhody meditatively, "f'r ye come from New Year-r-rk. But I wouldn't care where I set to the supper, Rob," she added, with entire conscientiousness, "so long as I set alongside o' you."

"Same here," replied Rob, really deeply interested in the subject, and with a gravity as thoughtful as Rhody's own.

"S'posin' ye should spy me out in hell?" continued the fearless Rhody, whose mental range, as has been said, was Shakespearean, and who stuck at no finical barriers of ultra polite English, "s'posin' ye' sh'd spy me out in hell, Rob, what'd ye do?"

"Well, I guess you know very well, Rhody, I'd work day and night to get you out."

"Yes," said Rhody faithfully, "I bet ye would."

"And what," said Rob, following Rhody's trail along these novel theological altitudes, "what if you were in the other place and I was in hell—for, sharp though they are in New York, they might get there, you know what would you do?"

"Wal, ef my own wings was growed," said Rhody, her plain blue eyes fairly ecstatic with this untrammeled flight of her imagination, "I'd dive straight down an' git ye myself. But, ef I'm settin' 'round thar moultin', I'd make sech a pelly-loo that them full-growed angels wouldn't git no peace tell they dove down an' hove ye up onto their wings an' fetched ye up safet and sound. I'd raise 'Snakes an' Tophit,'" said the excited Rhody, again choosing a gem from the paternal language, "tell they started ter go down an' fetch ye, Rob."

Thus mutually secure in the dark mazes of the here and the hereafter, the comrades parted, Rhody making homeward, and Rob continuing his path along the beach for even yet the sun had not reached its setting.

(To be continued)

* * *

The very highest ideals and a determination not to let any item of cost hinder their achievement, is the cornerstone upon which the reputation of the Gourlay Piano is being built.

Ingle Nook

LEGAL DON'TS FOR WIVES.

1. Don't sign or indorse a note or agree to be surety for any debt unless you are willing and can afford to pay the amount yourself. Never vary from this rule, even in the case of your husband, father or your dearest woman friend.
2. Don't write your name on a blank piece of paper. Many women have done it and bitterly regretted it for the rest of their days.
3. Don't give an unlimited power of attorney to any one. If it is absolutely necessary to give one at all, be sure that it is given only for what it is needed, and limit the time as much as possible.
4. Don't do anything in business matters "for politeness" which your judgment tells you you should not do.
5. In short, don't give any promise or sign any paper whatever, until you are sure you know the legal effect of it on yourself and your family.
6. Don't write anything, even in a friendly letter, which you would not be willing to have used as evidence in court. On the other hand, don't destroy any letter or paper which may have a bearing on a business matter.
7. Don't consent to your husband's assigning his wages. Don't make it necessary by extravagant living.
8. Don't buy furniture, books or anything else for which you cannot afford to pay cash. If you think of buying on the installment plan, first estimate what the interest will amount to and add to it the price of the goods; then find out the cost of goods of same quality at a cash store and compare the figures. Realize that you own none of the goods bought on the installments until you have paid for all, and that a failure to keep any portion of your agreement may cause you to lose all that you have paid.
9. Don't keep people, rich or poor, waiting for money you owe them.
10. Don't fail to examine your securities, once in a while; no matter to whose hands the papers are intrusted.

—The Globe

MORE ABOUT THE FLOWERS

Dear Dame Durden:—In June 3rd issue I notice in your reply to "Over Seas Alone" you refer to your mother's Gloucester home and her memories of primroses, cowslips, etc. Well, now, I spent all my early days within five miles of Gloucester, and knew all the country round. I have been away thirty-seven years, but well remember how we children used to seek for the first violets, cowslips and primroses.

I have spent part of the time since leaving the Old Country in Ontario, near the Niagara River, and the last twenty-three years on the prairie. I have never seen or heard of an English cowslip being grown here or anywhere else in this country. I made several unsuccessful attempts to raise them from seed till about three years ago, when I found a fine bunch of cowslip plants grown from seed I must have sown three years before that time. I was much delighted, and at once transplanted them in different situations to test their hardiness. I have proved them to be quite hardy and have several roots in blossom now. Last evening I picked a little bunch for the house. I see no reason why, if planted here freely, they should not become as numerous as the dandelion.

With regard to the wallflower, the only way to have them here is to raise plants one summer and winter them in cool cellar, planting them out the next season for flowering. I believe this can be done. I have succeeded well with roses, too.

Sask. OLD MAN GARDENER.

(Not only "Over Seas Alone" but all of us are interested in your experiences with flowers, and I am sure that a letter from you giving your method of making roses grow in Saskatchewan would be of general interest. I am glad my mention of Gloucester stirred the subject up.—D.D.)

THREE GOOD IDEAS

Dear Dame Durden:—Thank you for printing my letter about the little Indian girl. I have called again to leave a few hints that I have found helpful in keeping house.

Be sure to put a little baking soda in the water when you soak the yeast cake for bread, as it will keep the sponge from turning sour.

Use a soft cotton sock when cleaning lamp chimneys, and it will prevent the hands being soiled.

If you are short of egg-cups when the family is large, cut a thick slice of bread and divide it into quarters. Scoop the centre out of each piece and set the egg in the hollow.

M.R.W.

GIVING AS WELL AS TAKING

Dear Dame Durden:—I have long read the Ingle Nook and have wished many times to join. At last I have come and hope you will let me in. I have received many good pointers from these columns, and in return will bring a few. "Every little helps."

If Sairey Gamp will add a tablespoonful of turpentine to each pail of water that she boils the clothes in, she will find it makes them white as snow and will not injure them in the least. I have used it for years.

When baking the shells for lemon and cream pies, cover the outside of the tins with the paste and the crust does not shrink in baking.

When cooking the cream for blanch-mange and pies, add the sugar to the milk when placing on the fire, and the milk will never burn.

Not wishing to stay too long on my first call, I will say good-bye.

"MICHIGAN."

(Your call was very brief—even for a first one. And there are no regulation first calls required in this Ingle Nook. You can come early in the afternoon and stay to tea the very first time if you like us well enough. You have been such a help this time, that we want to see you again.—D.D.)

There is no gift a bride will appreciate like that of a Gourlay Piano. Its intrinsic value will not be lessened as time passes, for each year will add to its owner's pleasure and to the value of the Piano's reputation.

A LIFE STORY.

O, merry was our wedding
Among our friends so dear;
Our hearts were filled with promise
Of many a gladsome year.

The years passed by and brought us
A merry little band;
The children gather round us
And hold us by the hand.

But times are growing harder,
My husband's health is poor;
He vowed to seek the West land
There, gold and health secure.

And now the sad day cometh
When he must say good-bye;
Although my lip is quivering,
No tear bedims my eye.

My kindly neighbor standeth
With shawl-enshrouded face;
The while my heart seems breaking,
As I gaze upon his face.

With a tender kiss he says good-bye,
Then passes out from sight;
My little ones cling round my knees
In the early morning light.

The days passed sadly over,
Until but four had fled;
Then came that awful message—
My husband dear was dead!

Dead!—and no loved one near him!
With tender pitying hand,
To wipe away death's dampness,
As he stood upon the strand!

And there to rest they laid him,
Beneath the foreign sod;
And there the trump will find him,
On that great Day of God.

My heart made one fierce struggle,
Then sank beneath the rod.
My neighbor whispered softly—
"Your husband is with God!"

"And He will care for you, dear,
For He has passed His word;
The widow's and the orphan's plea
Has never been unheard."

My neighbor's word was faithful,
For He has blessed us still;
We came to this fair country
According to His will.

And He has greatly blessed us,
With health, and strength, and land,
With plenty of good cheer,
Kind friends on every hand.

Then bless we now our Father,
For He has blessed us love;
And when our journey's over
May we all meet above!

JEAN.

THE DAUGHTER'S PORTION.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

To begin with, I love and admire "The Farmer's Advocate," though I am no longer a farmer—or, I should say, a farmer's daughter—but I see it sometimes yet, and happened to see the letter on "The Daughter's Portion," also the reply by M. E. B., which I read with strange feelings of disgust and scorn. M. E. B. claims there are many farmer's daughters who do not deserve more than board and clothes. I never knew one who, if she had good health, would not do her share and work fully as hard as her brothers, if not harder; certainly longer each day to help on the work of the farm from year to year.

He speaks about poultry-raising, making of butter, gardening or sewing, preparing pies for market, and even nut-gathering, as being remunerative operations for the daughters. Do they not do all this, anyway, and where do the proceeds go? Into the farmer's till, and she gets her board and clothes.

She may marry and get a feather bed, and then, again, she may not. And if so, what? Domestic service, most probably, for any other positions with lighter work and better pay are given, without exception, to the young girl who has given her whole* time after leaving school, to the preparation of work of this kind. Then, M. E. B. says she may still have a home with her brother after he marries. How delightful! The home, perhaps, that once was hers, that she helped to build up from a poor little dwelling with few comforts and no conveniences, to a commodious, well-furnished home, full of the sister's many little decorations. So the wife comes in and reigns, and the sister, if she stays on, will do anything her hands find to do; not only as much as she always did, but more, for there are children to care for now, and all aunties know what that means. Anything but a home likes that!

Mr. Editor, why are there so few chances for the working woman to make as much money as her brothers can? I have one in mind—the oldest sister on a farm—who, in the busy seasons, worked day by day with the boys, and all evening would bake, sew, mend and knit.

SISTER.

* * * *

Graham Pudding.—To one cup sour milk or buttermilk add one-half cup molasses, one teaspoonful soda, one-half cup sugar, two cups graham flour, with salt and spice to taste, and one cup seeded raisins dredged with flour. Steam two hours and serve with cream or any sweet sauce.



LADIES' AID SOCIETY THAT ENTERTAINED THE BIRD'S HILL PLOWING MATCH AUDIENCE.

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but it never gains a fractional
part of a second on an
ELGIN
WATCH**

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CALLED OUT BY EVANGELINE

Dear Dame Durden:—I wonder if the tea is ready, as it's 4 o'clock. I am coming in for a little chat, and without rapping too. Now, I have been a very interested reader of the *ADVOCATE* and "Ingle Nook" of course, for a long time, but never had the courage to call until now. I am glad to see such an improvement in "Ingle Nook" of May 27th, no "ads." Now, I am fond of them as a rule, and read them with great interest except those that interfere with the "Nook." We will all read them when on another page. I have a lot of recipes and shall be pleased to send sometimes; will enclose some today, if Dame Durden thinks them worth printing. I wonder if any of the "Nookers" could tell me how to make "Cream Cheese?" As I am greatly interested in the garden, I enjoyed "Blue Bell's" letter of May 20th, but it is hard work for the "Wife" to do alone.

I may say we find no trouble at all in ripening citrons and cucumber as well as squash and marrow. Now, "Evangeline," just imagine please that you have just received a hearty shake from a Devonshire Woman. That one word made me decide to write, as I would love to know where you come from. Although we have been in Manitoba 20 years, Devon is very dear to me, and if you will spend next Christmas day with us, we will give you a real English dinner,—yes, and scalded cream. Now I must stop right here. So with good wishes to all the Ingle Nook and Dame Durden.

DEVONIAN.

(Couldn't you widen the invitation and take some more of us for that real English dinner—with scalded cream? It sounds good to me. I hope to see you when you come to the city.

Here is one recipe for an English cream cheese that is said to be delicious: Take one quart of sweet milk and one cup of cream. Add a few drops of liquid rennet or a piece of rennet tablet according to direction. Place in a warm corner for 24 hours, then throw in a little salt and stir well. Wring out a napkin or a linen cloth in very cold water. Put the cheese in it and hang it up to drain. Change the napkin after a few hours and hang up again. It will be ready to eat in 24 hours from time it is first hung up. I read that page too, with amusement and can quite understand your slip of memory. D. D.

The Gourlay Piano has won a unique record for standing in tune, no matter what the atmospheric conditions. In those parts of Western Canada where visits of tuners are infrequent, the Gonrlay has been enormous.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Fruit Waters.—Mix three cups of graham or whole wheat flour with a cup of cold sour cream; add half a teaspoonful of salt and knead well. Divide in two parts and roll one thin; on this spread a layer of chopped figs and lay on the other layer; press the two together with the rolling pin, cut in squares and bake quickly. Instead of figs you can use dates, or dates and figs chopped together, or figs and

nuts. Or stewed and stoned prunes may be used alone or with the figs.

Rice Balls.—Take a cup of boiled rice, add half a cup of milk, one beaten egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt and a pinch of cinnamon. Put the milk on to boil, and mix the rice and seasoning in it, adding the egg last; cook till thick; cool, mould into balls, dip in sifted bread crumbs, then in the yolk of an egg beaten with a tablespoonful of cold water, then in crumbs again, and fry in deep fat; serve with maple syrup, or with cooked fruit or cream, or with orange marmalade.

Strawberry Shortcake.—Did you ever eat a piece of real strawberry shortcake? Don't think so because you have tasted the kind made of the sweet cake, a few strawberries and some stiff whipped cream on top. This is the rankest imitation. Strawberry shortcake and beaten biscuit are Southern products, and if you can't make them like the colored cooks do don't call your dishes by these names.

The real shortcake is inches high, made from two or three shortcakes of flour, water, lard and salt, baked on a griddle, opened while hot and thoroughly soaked with melted butter. After the butter goes a filling of crushed strawberries in their own juice. Between each shortcake is the same. It is served steaming hot, and over each thick slice is poured thick cream from one pitcher, and strawberry juice from another.

Rhubarb and Pineapple.—When preserving your winter's supply of pineapple (especially if you are limited as to quantity), try combining rhubarb with it. One part of rhubarb to three or even two of pineapple will give you a delicious preserve. The pineapple should be shredded, and rhubarb peeled and diced as usual, with sugar in the usual proportions. When cooked you will be unable to tell which portion is pineapple and which rhubarb, so well do the flavors blend, which is something of an advantage when pineapples are scarce and dear.

Salmon Croquettes.—Free a can of salmon thoroughly from the liquid. Mince fine. Season with one-half teaspoon pepper, one-half teaspoon mustard, a speck of cayenne pepper, 1 teaspoon salt, one tablespoon lemon juice and one teaspoon chopped parsley. Make a heavy white sauce, using two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons cornstarch, and a scant pint of milk. Mix the fish with the sauce well and spread on a platter to cool. When chilled, shape into croquettes. Roll in crumbs, then in egg, and again in crumbs. Fry in very hot fat—or saute in plenty of good butter. Serve with sauce.

Ham and Potatoes.—Two yolks of eggs, one ounce of butter, thin slices of cold ham, cold boiled potatoes, pepper and salt, half a pint of milk. Method: Beat the yolks of two eggs into a little melted butter. Cut some thin slices of ham, dip them into the eggs; butter a baking dish and lay it in a layer of cold boiled potatoes, sprinkling them with pepper and salt, then put a layer of ham, another of potatoes, and so on till the dish is full, finishing with potatoes. Pour over this half a pint of milk, or thin white sauce, stand the dish in a good hot oven, till the potatoes are well browned. Serve in the cooking dish very hot.

Chocolate Rice.—Required: One pint and a half of milk, one tablespoonful of powdered chocolate, one tablespoonful of sugar, and sufficient rice to cover the bottom of the pie dish. Take a pie dish that will hold a pint and a half. Cover the bottom with rice, add the milk and sugar and bake slowly as for an ordinary rice pudding. Half an hour before serving remove the skin, stir in the chocolate and return to the oven till needed. As a variety this may be served cold in a glass dish, with whipped cream on the top. This is always a popular dish, and being so very easily made it deserves to be more used than it is.

The late Senator Hoar was extremely fond of whist, which he played with remarkable skill.

A friend says that the only time he ever knew the usually placid and genial man from Massachusetts to be absolutely

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- 1 tin Blue Ribbon Baking Powder..... .25
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- 1 Bottle Blue Ribbon Extracts..... .25
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Dept. A. F. King St. **WINNIPEG**

impatient was, when on one occasion, at whist the Senator had an unusually stupid partner. Notwithstanding this handicap, the pair were winning right along even against good players.

In the middle of one game, someone paused behind the Senator's chair and asked: "Well, Senator, how are you getting on?"

"Very well, indeed," was the reply, "in view of the fact that I have three adversaries."

One forenoon, at his own house, Fox was talking very earnestly about Dryden when he suddenly recollected that (being in office) he ought to make his appearance at the King's levee. It was so late, that, not having time to change his dress, he set off to Buckingham House, "accoutred as he was"; and when somebody remarked to him that his coat was not quite the thing, he replied:

"No matter; he (i.e., George the Third) is so blind that he can't distinguish what I have on."

The young leaves of the nasturtium make a fine salad if served with a plain French dressing. While the seed-pods are such a good substitute for capers that those who can gather them easily should not fail to pickle them. To prepare them for pickling, wash the berries thoroughly in cold water, drain them until they are very dry; then sprinkle some salt over them, and let them stand about twelve hours. A heaping teaspoonful of fine salt to each quart of seed pods is the right proportion. At the end of that time, wipe them dry to remove the salt; put them into bottles, and let them stand for about half an hour. Boil a quart of vinegar with an ounce of whole mixed spice; cool, and use this liquid to fill the bottles to the brim.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FASHIONS.



6006 Gumpes with Mousquetaire Sleeves, 32 to 42 bust.



6016 Work Apron, Small Medium, Large.



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

Do not order any patterns that appeared before Mar. 1st, 1908. Address: Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

Children's Corner



BOTTLE-FED BABIES.

SLEEPY TOWN

Over the road to Sleepy Town,
All in the summer weather,
Every day at the noontide high,
Go brother and I together,
Past where the glowing swallows sweep,
Past where the sunbeams gently creep,
'Neath clouds that float in the azure sky
All the way to Sleepy Town.

So hush-a-by,
My baby fair;
Just close your eyes,
And we'll soon be there.
Hush-a-by-a-by.

Over the road to Sleepy Town,
In the land of Slumberville,
Through the mystical valley green,
Over the wonderful hill,
Past the magical palace of dreams,
Into the realm of sleep serene,
We softly, gently, drowsily glide,
Till we get down to Sleepy Town.
—Eleanor Cobb.

THE LESSON OF THE TREES.

And now I learn that lesson from the trees:
Not to grow old. The maple by my door
Puts forth green leaves as cheerily as I,
When I was taller than this selfsame tree,
Put forth my youthful longings. I have
erred,
Standing a bleak and barren leafless
thing
Among my hopeful brothers. I am
ashamed.
I will not be less hopeful than the trees,
I will not cease to labor and aspire,
I will not pause in patient high en-
deavor,
I will be young in heart until I die.
—Richard Kirk in Lippincott's Maga-
zine.

FOUR-AND-TWENTY BLACK BIRDS

You all know this rhyme, but have you ever heard what it really means? The four-and-twenty blackbirds represent the four and-twenty hours. The bottom of the pie is the world, while the crust is the sky that overarches it. The opening of the pie is the day dawn, when the birds begin to sing, and surely such a sight is fit for a king.
The king, who is represented as sitting in his parlor counting out his money, is the sun, while the gold pieces that slip through his finger as he counts them are the golden sunbeams. The Queen, who sits in the dark kitchen, is the moon, and the honey with which she regales herself is the moonlight.
The industrious maid, who is in the garden at work before her king, the sun, has risen, is day dawn, and the clothes she hangs out are the clouds. The birds, who so tragically end the song by "nipping off the nose" are the sunset. So we have the whole day, if not in a nutshell, in a pie —The Animal World.

AT THRESHING TIME

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was very glad to see (a) at the end of my last letter and was also very glad to see it printed. I do not know whether you like to know about things on the farm or not, but I will write a little description of threshing time, and if Cousin Dorothy thinks it good enough, I would like to see it in print.

In the months of September and October the farmers begin to get ready for threshing; that is, they repair their granaries, mend their grain bags, and do various other things.

While the work is getting done outside the house-wife is hustling around in the house, stocking her pantry shelves with bread, cake, pie and other eatables, for when the threshers are there there is not much time for baking.

Five or six men generally come with the threshing outfit, including the teamsters, and we generally have the neighbors come too, some to draw sheaves, others to draw grain, while some work in the granary.

The first thing the threshers do is to set the machine in such an order that the straw will blow in the same direction as the wind. They then get the rubber belt attached to the separator and then proceed with their work. The teams from the field come and the drivers and the pitchers soon unload into the separator. The grain runs down through a sort of pipe into a granary, or else a man can stand there with his team and wagon and get his wagon full of grain to draw to the granary.

Hoping this letter will at least be a little interesting, I remain

RUBY HAIGHT (13)

P.S.—Cousin Dorothy, aren't you going to give our corner a name? Please do.



A FAITHFUL HELPER IN THE DAY'S PLAY.

"Baby's Own" is the best product of scientific soap making.

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LIKES STORIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We are having very stormy weather this spring, and it is still raining, so I thought I would write to pass the time away.

I have been reading the new story, "Power Lot—God Help Us," and think it is fine. I did not read the other one, but some of the girls said it was good. I think it is nice to use pen-names, but I am not a good hand at finding one that would do.

I think it would be nice if the members of the Corner who can, would send a story once in a while to put in the Corner, don't you, Cousin Dorothy? I liked the story one of the members sent to the Corner not long ago.

Alta. (a) HYACINTH.

A NAME AND AN EMBLEM

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I think this is the third letter I have written to the Corner. I hope you won't think I come too often. Now that we have adopted pen-names we will have to see about a name and an emblem, but I am not clever enough to think of a suitable name. We have quite a number of birds here in the summer, but all go away in the winter. We have a number of wild-flowers here, and some of them are very pretty. I like reading books, and have read quite a few, such as "The Wide, Wide World," and "Little Women and Good Wives," and some

more. I will close wishing the Corner every success.

Alta. (a) THE BLUE-EYED GIRL

DELIGHTED WITH HER WATCH

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been a silent but interested member of the C.C. for a long time. I received a very kind letter from Cousin Dorothy and also the manager. I am very much delighted with my watch. It is carved so nicely, besides its dainty gold hands. I have received many premiums, but I think this one the very best. I will write again.

Sask. (b) ESTELLA NEWELL (13)

A VERY SHORT LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write to your Corner because my father has taken the Advocate for a long time, and likes it very well. I am a little boy eight years old, and am in the first book at school. I think I have taken enough space this time, so good-bye.

Man. (b) JOHNNIE CUDDIE.

* * *

The success of the Gourlay piano is without a parallel in the history of Canadian piano-building. This success is due alone to its wonderful tone-charm and absolute reliability. True merit is bound to win.

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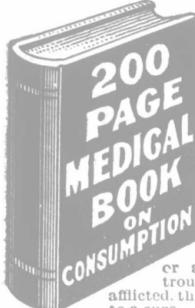
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The Farmer's Advocate Winnipeg, Man.

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Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 796 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Questions and Answers

MATING TURKS.

Does a turkey hen require more than one service during the laying season? I have been told that one service will render the eggs fertile for the whole season. Is this so?

Alta. I. C. L.
Ans.—One impregnation will generally fertilize all the eggs in a litter and not unfrequently all eggs laid during the season. It is best however, to be absolutely certain of results by allowing several impregnations during and preceding the laying time.

* * *

Occasionally you hear a piano with a tone possessing a rare "singing quality" so rich and sweet that you are at once interested in the make. It is this unusual tone charm that has won for the Goulay such spontaneous and hearty recognition from musicians in every part of Canada.

COLT RUBS TAIL. SPAVIN

I have a four-year-old colt which I cannot keep in good condition; when standing in the stable he is very restless, he rubs and bites his rump a good deal, and has lost quite a lot of his tail. I have been told that worms are the cause of the trouble, but I have not noticed any in the droppings.

2. The same horse has been lame in the hip for a long time. When he stands in the stable for a long time he gets a little better, but when put to work again, the lameness increases. When I hitch him up in the mornings he can hardly walk for a few minutes, then the lameness disappears until he is taken out after dinner, when it again disappears after a few minutes walking. Please advise in both cases.

Man. OLD SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—Worms in the rectum will cause horses to rub their tails against posts, etc., but if the animal is affected with worms, the diagnosis is easily made as they will be passed with the manure. We are of the opinion that the trouble with your colt is due to certain parasites which infest the root of the tail, and can be got rid of by scrubbing well the root of the tail, and for some distance around on the rump, with warm water and soft soap. Make a good lather and scrub once a day for a week or ten days; after scrubbing wash off with clean water and dry thoroughly, then with a stiff brush apply vigorously this lotion: Creolin, 1 ounce; formaldehyde, 2 drams; soft water, 1 quart; tie the colt so that he cannot get at a post to rub against.
2. The symptoms of lameness you give indicate bone spavin. Examine the hock thoroughly for this disease, or let your veterinarian to do so, and be guided by his advice.

DUTY ON INCUBATOR

I have a friend coming out to Canada from England who has an incubator and would like to bring it out. Please tell me what the duty would cost on an incubator that has been used.

Sask. C. R.
Ans.—There is no duty on settlers effects, under which head second-hand machinery and furniture are brought in.

* * *

A Methodist Missionary in Japan writes regarding his Goulay Piano: "It has now passed through all the changes of climate in Japan and is in fine order. You are to be congratulated on producing an instrument that will stand this climate. Others brought from America are terribly damaged and cracked by the climate."

AN UNUSUAL DISEASE

I had a young mare die a few days ago and would like your veterinary to tell me what was the cause. She was four years old and a fine active Clyde.

First noticed that something was wrong with her one night after I had turned her out to grass. In the morning she was very uneasy and staggered as I took her from the stall. That evening she appeared feverish, so I thought it

WALL PLASTER

Plaster manufactured from Gypsum is **DAMPPROOF** and **FIREPROOF**; and it has no equal for lasting qualities.

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—on some furnaces.

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"SUNSHINE" ADVANTAGE:

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Fire put out, smoke-pipe pulled down—on some furnaces.

Fire stays in, smoke-pipe stays up—on "Sunshine" Furnace.

"SUNSHINE" ADVANTAGE: Furnace can be cleaned out any time in season without trouble, dirt, or "fear of chilling the house."



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Was Troubled With His Back for Over Twenty-five Years

Got Him Every Kind of Medicine, But

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FINALLY CURED HIM

Mrs. H. A. Pippet, Fesserton, Ont., writes:—I can certainly recommend your Doan's Kidney Pills. My husband had been troubled with his back for over twenty-five years. I got him every kind of medicine I could think of, but they did him no good. A friend advised him to get some of Doan's Kidney Pills, so he got two boxes and they cured him completely. He feels like a new man, so he says, and will never be without a box of Doan's Kidney Pills in the house.

The price of Doan's Kidney Pills is 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

was swamp fever she had, and gave her quinine and whiskey, continuing treatment for five days. After that I gave her quarter ounce powders of iron and gentian. She ate well up to within a few days of death, but would lie down, stretch out and sleep all day. The day she died, I noticed some watery blood coming from her nostrils. She refused to eat anything, was weak and leaned against the stall for support. That night while I was watching her, she dropped in her tracks and lay perfectly still with only the flank and shoulder quivering until about 8 a.m. when she died. I opened her and found the jugular vein full of a mixture of blood and thick brownish yellow fluid that was almost transparent. The large artery along the back was also filled with the same fluid. Will you kindly give your opinion as to what the trouble was she died of?

A. Y.

Ans.—The case you have so thoroughly described is a very interesting one, from a medical standpoint, although in veterinary practice we occasionally run across these cases. The condition is the result of the invasion into the blood stream, of certain micro-organisms which actually causes death of the blood in the living animal. The destruction of the blood by the microbes is known as toxemia, which means that the system has become impregnated with the product of the germs, to such an extent that dangerous poisoning has taken place. It is impossible to say just now these germs entered the body in this particular case, but it is generally through some abrasion of the skin or mucus membrane. These cases are very often fatal, and can only be treated by a skilled veterinarian.

RHEUMATISM AND SUPPURATING JOINTS

Pig three weeks old became so badly swollen in the knees that it could not walk properly. I diagnosed the trouble as rheumatism and used liniment. Then, matter formed, so I applied fomentations and bread poultices, keeping the pig in the kitchen, and feeding it on cow's milk. It seemed to be improving, but after some days it vomited a green fluid and died. I opened the legs and found matter right through the knee joint. Another in the same litter is now similarly affected in the knee and shoulder. I am using iodine and letting it run with the sow. Can you advise treatment?

Sask. R. R. S.

Ans.—This disease is rheumatism, but either from the irritation of the liniment (which may have been too strong) or from some other cause the skin became broken, and germs gained entrance to the system, hence the formation of matter (pus).

Keep the parts clean and use a little of this lotion three times a day: Carbolic acid, half ounce; water one and a half pints. Keep the pigs in a very clean dry pasture or paddock until the parts are healed. Give each pig salicylate of soda, 5 grs. in a little milk three times a day.

Anyone who thinks of buying a piano should first see and hear a Gourelay Piano. It may cost a little more than the one you had in mind, but it is very little to pay for such superiority as is evidenced in the Gourelay. Besides, the artistic sacrifice in buying a lower priced piano may be tremendous.

CASTRATING BULLS, FEEDING CALVES AND WHITEWASHING

1. What is the proper way to castrate bulls? I have two bulls, one four years old and the other ten months old. I would like to castrate them myself.

2. Have a cow which becomes bloated very frequently. I feed her on frozen wheat and oats, with hay and water.

3. Have four calves, two one month old and two six weeks old. Have no milk. What will be the best feed to give them?

4. What is the proper way to white wash? What kind of lime should be used and how should it be mixed to make it stick to the boards?

Sask. C. Z.

Ans.—1. There are many different

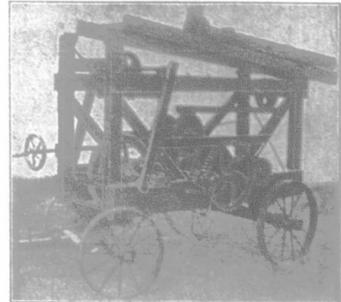
ways and methods used in castrating bulls; some are more complicated than others. We here describe the one which we consider the simplest and safest in the hands of the unprofessional operator.

Tie the animal securely by the head in a stall, then thoroughly wash the scrotum with soap and warm water, and wipe dry with a clean towel; then disinfect the parts well with a solution of carbolic acid 1/4 ounce, water 1 1/2 pints. Have an assistant hold the bull by the nose, the operator stands behind the animal, and after thoroughly washing and disinfecting his hands in the carbolic solution, grasps firmly the testicle, (usually the right one first) now, with a clean, sharp knife make a bold incision lengthwise the full length of the testicle. If the cut is made in the proper manner through all the coverings, the testicle will pop out. With the left hand hold firmly the testicle, but do not pull on the cord; with the right hand push up away from the testicle the coverings, exposing two to three inches of the cord. Now have an assistant tie very tightly around the cord, about two inches above the testicle, a piece of waxed thread, such as harness makers use (any other small strong cord will do if the waxed thread is not obtainable), and sever the cord midway between the ligature and the testicle, removing the latter. Do not cut too close to the ligature or it may slip off and serious bleeding result. The ligature must be of very strong material so that it can be pulled very tight. It is best to leave a loop extending out of the wound so that it can be gently removed in a week or ten days if it has not already sloughed away. The wounds should be kept open until the ligature is away, and to prevent retention of the discharges. This is accomplished by inserting the finger, thoroughly washed and disinfected, deeply into the wound and moving it backward and forward. Tie the animal up for six hours, then turn him out. See that he gets sufficient exercise to keep down swelling and stiffness.

2. Your cow is suffering from indigestion, which may be overcome by changing her diet. Feed bran and barley chop or bran and a small allowance of shorts twice a day. Turn her on grass if possible. To relieve the bloating give two ounces of turpentine well shaken up in a pint of raw linseed oil, and follow this with a physic of Epsom salts, from 1 to 1 1/2 pounds, according to the size of the animal. Dissolve the salts together with one ounce of powdered ginger and half pint of molasses in three pints of warm water. Give as a drench at one dose.

3. There are a number of milk substitutes available, some of them manufactured from special formulae, others that may be made up on the farm. We would advise you, if you have no milk for these calves, to make up a hundred pounds of meal mixture as follows:—Flour, 16 3/4 pounds; flax seed meal, 33 1/2 pounds; linseed meal, 50 pounds. Scald 2 1/2 pounds of this mixture in 2 gallons of water and add a little salt and sugar before feeding. Feed it warm. Give the calves in addition ground oats and clover hay if you have it. Guard against deranging digestion and inducing scours.

4. We gave instructions for white-washing buildings very recently. Use ordinary lime and proceed as follows:—Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake with warm water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer add a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stir in boiling hot; half pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire, and add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand for a few days, covered up from the dirt. It should be put on hot. One pint of the mixture will cover a square yard, properly applied. Small brushes are best. There is nothing that can compare with it for outside or inside work, and it retains its brilliancy for many years. Coloring matter may be put in and made of any shade. Spanish brown, yellow ochre, or common clay. Add to above carbolic acid when used for the floor, seats, nest boxes, etc. This is the wash used on light blue covered all government work. It has stood the test of time.



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Pelham Nursery Co.'s reputation does half the selling. Every piece of stock offered is guaranteed hardy and the varieties for Western Canada are all recommended by the Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms. All kinds of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Fruit Trees—Small Fruits—Forest Seedlings and Seed Potatoes.

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FARM HELP and any kind of help supplied free of charge by the Labor Information Office for Italians (56 Lafayette Street, Telephone 1198 Franklin, New York City. **FREE LABOR OFFICE.** Send for circular and application blanks. 22-7

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt Threshing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 760 Main St., Winnipeg. P. O. Box 481.

SUPERINTENDENT—Farm Superintendent now managing State Farm wishes engagement in British Columbia. Would take charge of grain, stock, vegetable, fruit or irrigation farm. Highest recommendations. Barrs, Redfield, South Dakota. 22-7

OKANAGAN VALLEY—One acre entirely under cultivation containing potatoes, tomatoes, onions, lettuce, cabbage, etc. Fruit trees from 3 to 5 years old. Peach trees bearing. All under irrigation. A nice little cottage containing 4 rooms and summer kitchen, good pump in kitchen. The cottage is furnished throughout and this year's garden crop goes with the property. This property is in the residential district of the Kelowna P. O. and within a few minutes of the school. Price only \$2000. Apply Hewetson & Mantle, Kelowna, B. C. 15-7

WE WANT YOU to mail us your watch for repair and we will tell you what the cost will be. We are specialists in watch repairing. The Manitoba Watch & Jewelry Co., 275 Garry St., Winnipeg, Man. T. F.

FOR SALE—Two thousand cords growing cordwood, four miles from Qu'Appelle. Want land cleared. What offers? Beeching, Qu'Appelle, Sask. 22-7

PORTRAIT AGENTS, working for themselves send for our new wholesale price list. Samples free, prices lowest.—Merchants Portrait Co., Ltd., Toronto. 22-7

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FEW SECRET FORMULAS—Invaluable to stock raisers. \$3.00 will give you a chance in a life time. Been used by innumerable prize winning exhibitors giving excellent results. R. S. Anderson, High River, Alberta. 22-7

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Breeder's name, post office address, 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 or more than three lines.

POPULAR PARK HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Berkshire Pigs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. tf

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

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A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, MacDonald Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep.

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man. tf

BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address J. A. McGill. 24-4

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, P. O. Ont.—Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and horses. T. F.

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-7

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior. Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 13-12

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

CLYDESDALES—A choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

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

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

FOSTER AND LYLE, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited. 15-7

Mr. H. O. Aycarst of Mt. Royal writes:

"Owing to unfavorable weather conditions and other unforeseen causes, my sale of Shorthorns was not a success. However I had definitely decided to go out of the business, and I have not changed my mind. I am well aware to effect a sale, I shall have to offer the cattle at exceedingly low prices. This is certainly an exceptional opportunity for any one to start a herd. It is very unlikely that such low prices for Shorthorns of high quality and breeding will occur again for many a day. In founding my herd I spared no expense in securing the best females procurable,

and such sires as President (Imp.) 6412 (56301), Prince of Lind, 31069, and Royal Prince, 52678, have made the herd not only one of the best, but one of the best bred in the west.

We have several one and two year old heifers by Royal Prince that would be a credit to any herd, and most of them with a little fitting would make show animals good enough for any company. There are also several very superior young cows that are carrying calves, or have calves at foot by Royal Prince. We still have a few catalogues on hand and any one who has not received a copy may have one on application while they last.

GOSSIP

SOIL CULTURE IN THE HARVEST FIELD.

Begin your soil culture the day you put the harvester into the field. Do not begin the next day.

When the harvester starts across the field, put right behind it the disk and have the disk follow the harvester all the time. The harvester will throw the bundles of grain over upon the disked ground as it goes around and the disk will not interfere in any way in the work of harvesting.

Have the disk do just as much pulverizing of the soil surface as possible.

You will find that the soil which has been shaded by the growing grain is moist and in fairly good condition. This will be especially true where summer tilling has been previously applied. If you cut off the grain and leave the soil exposed to the hot sun of July or August it will be only a few days until all the moisture is taken from the upper layer. In very many instances delay of a single day is serious.

In fact, it is the time immediately following the cutting of the ripened grain that is most wasteful of the soil moisture. That waste should be prevented at all hazards. And when it is so easily done no farmer should neglect the work.

By following the harvester immediately with the disk a soil mulch is secured, which will protect the surface from the rays of the sun and keep the ground in better condition for the work which should follow soon after. Remember that the time for putting the soil into condition for next year's crop is just after the harvesting of this year's crop. It is the summer time when nature does greatest work in her vast laboratory of the soil, and that is the time to assist nature in every way.—*Campbell's Scientific Farmer.*

Prize List of the Dominion Exhibition

CLYDESDALES.

Stallion, 4 years old and over—1st, John A. Turner, Brandon, Medallion; 2nd, J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Prince of the East; 3rd, Angus McIntosh, DeWinton, Alta., Orpheus; 4th, P. M. Bredt & Sons, Regina, Sask., Lute Player.

Stallion, three years old—1st, R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask., Acme King; 2nd, The Canadian Land & Ranch Co., Crane Lake, Sask., Gorguncock; 3rd, McPherson Bros., Calgary, Prospero.

Stallion, two years old—1st, G. S. Watson, Clinton, B. C., Baron's Craigie; 2nd, John A. Turner, Calgary, Etonian; 3rd, James Jones, Calgary, MacKinnon; 4th, William Davidson, Calgary, King Dardar.

Yearling stallion—1st, John A. Turner, Calgary, Vice-Consul; 2nd, H. H. Taber, Condie, Sask., Hillcrest; 3rd, Allen & Van Cleave, Medicine Hat, Alta., Fitzroy.

Brood mare with foal by her side—1st, John A. Turner, Calgary, Proud Beauty; P. M. Bredt & Sons, Regina, Sask., Irene; 3rd, G. S. Watson, Clinton, B. C., Miss Wallace; 4th, John A. Turner, Calgary, Delectable Lass.

Foal—1st, P. M. Bredt & Sons, Regina, Sask.; 2nd, John A. Turner, Calgary, Proud Descent; 3rd, John A. Turner, Calgary, Choice Lass; 4th, C. S. Watson, Clinton, B. C., Highland Baron.

Mare, with two of her progeny—1st, John A. Turner, Calgary, Delectable Lass.

Dry Mare, any age—1st, John A. Turner, Calgary, Polly Chattan; 2nd, R. M. Taber, Condie, Sask., Baron's Lassie; 3rd, Bryce Wright, DeWinton, Alta., Walnut; 4th, John A. Turner, Calgary, Black Diamond.

3-year-old filly—1st, John A. Turner, Calgary, Lady Bountiful; 2nd, P. M. Bredt & Sons, Regina, Belle Sirdar.

Two-year-old filly—1st, R. H. Taber, Hillcrest Princess; 2nd, Bryce Wright,

DeWinton, Alta., Sweet Barloe; 3rd, James Jones, Calgary, Lady Angus.

Yearling filly—1st, R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask., Miss Gem of Hillcrest; 2nd, John A. Turner, Calgary, Royal Princess; 3rd, Bryce Wright, DeWinton, Alta., Lilly McTaggart, (Imp.).

Three progeny of one stallion any age or sex—1st, John A. Turner, Calgary, Medallion, Proud Beauty and Lady Bountiful; 2nd, R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask., Progeny of Baron's Gem, Baron's Lassie, Hillcrest, Princess and Miss Gem of Hillcrest.

Team in harness only—1st, John A. Turner, Calgary, Polly Chattan and Lady Bountiful; 2nd, R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask., Eva's Gem and Baron's Lassie.

Championship stallion—R. H. Taber, Acme King; reserve, J. A. Turner, Medallion.

Championship mare—J. A. Turner, Lady Bountiful.

Canadian bred stallion—1st, J. A. Turner, Charming Prince; 2nd, P. M. Bredt, Lute Player; 3rd, G. S. Watson, Baron's Craigie.

Canadian bred female—1st, R. H. Taber, Hillcrest Princess; 2nd, Bryce Wright, Sweet Barloe.

PERCHERONS.

Stallion, three years old and over—1st, J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Bouillant Percheron, (Imp.); 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, Geo. Lane and Gordon Ironside & Fares Co., Pekisko, Alta., Epatant, Martin Jr., and Montreuil.

Two-year-old stallion—1st and 2nd, Geo. Lane & Co., Pekisko, Alta., Lord Lonsdale and Sharper; 3rd, W. A. Anderson, Agassiz, B. C., Mikado.

Yearling stallion—1st, E. A. Davenport, Carstairs, Alta., Bonito's Pride.

Best stallion any age—J. B. Hogate, Bouillant Percheron.

Brood mare with foal by her side—1st and 2nd, Geo. Lane & Co., Maggie and Rose.

Foal—1st, Geo. Lane and Co.

Brood mare, and two of her progeny—1st, Geo. Lane & Co. Rose.

Three-year-old filly—1st and 2nd, Geo. Lane & Co., Alma and Bonnie Belle.

Two-year-old filly—1st and 2nd, Geo. Lane and Co., Juliet and Sappho.

Yearling filly—1st and 2nd, Geo. Lane and Co., Donna and Midnight.

Dry mare, any age—1st and 2nd, Geo. Lane & Co., Marianne and Pantomime.

SHIRES.

Stallion, three years old and over—1st, J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man., Grensargh Admiral, (Imp.); 2nd, W. W. Hunter and Coots, Olds, Alta., Lord Rector; 3rd, J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man., Noble Fashion; 4th, W. W. Hunter, and Coots, Alta., St. Guthlac's Pride.

Dry mare, any age—1st, A. H. Echford, High River, Alta., Maggie.

SUFFOLK PUNCH.

Stallion, three years old and over—1st, A. Jacques, Lamerton, Alta., Sproughton Baron; 2nd, Norman Jacques, Ingleton, Alta., Redleshen Migrate.

BELGIANS.

Stallion, three years old and over—1st and 2nd, Raoul Pirmez, Calgary, Pompon and Major II. De Tierne.

Mare, three years old and over—1st, Raoul Pirmez, Calgary, Liza II. D'O Pirakel.

HACKNEYS.

Stallions, three years old and over—1st and 2nd, J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Thornton Royalty and Samuel Smiles; 3rd, G. S. Watson, Clinton, B. C., Limestone Performer.

Stallion, two years old and over—1st, John A. Turner, Calgary, Seaham Mason; 2nd, J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Cheigley Admiration.

Stallion, any age—1st, John A. Turner, Calgary, Seaham Mason; reserve, J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Thornton Royalty.

Dry mare or gelding—1st, Bryce Wright, Emerald.

Brood mare with foal—1st, R. W. Trotter, Calgary, Fimber Pride.

Foals—1st, R. Wallbank, Calgary, Lady Armitage; 2nd, R. W. Trotter, Lady Western.

Mare and two of her progeny—1st, R. W. Trotter, Fimber Pride.

Yearling, filly or gelding—1st, John

A. Turner, Calgary, Warnock Lady; 2nd, R. W. Trotter, Calgary Fame. Mare or filly, any age—1st, Bryce Wright, DeWinton, Emerald; reserve, R. W. Trotter, Fimber Pride.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

Bull, three years old and over—1st, W. H. English, Harding, Man., Marquis of Marrigould; 2nd, J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., Jilt Victor (Imp.); 3rd, John G. Barron, Carberry, Man., Missetoe Eclipse; 4th, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Man., Missies Marquis; 5th, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Man., Huntley Wood; 6th, J. and W. Sutor, Gladys, Alta., Mina's Royal Victor.

Bull, 2 years—Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Nonpareil Marquis; 2nd, John G. Barron, Carberry, Man., Meteor's Favorite; 3rd, John G. Barron, Topsman's Duke VII; 4th, P. M. Bredt & Sons, Regina, Prince Victor.

Bull, Senior yearling—1st, John G. Barron, Topsman's Duke VIII; 2nd, P. M. Bredt & Sons, Ury's Hero; 3rd, J. and W. Sutor, White Lad.

Bull, Junior yearling, calved on or after Jan. 1st, 1907—1st, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Prince Sunbeam; 2nd, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Sunbeam Sailor.

Bull, Senior Calf—1st, John C. Barron; 2nd, J. A. Watt, Jilt Stanford; 3rd, Bryce Wright, de Winton, Alta., Master of Rye; 4th, P. M. Bredt & Sons, Admirable Ruby.

Bull, Junior Calf, calved on or after Jan. 1st, 1908—1st, John G. Barron, Fairview Lad; 2nd, J. A. Watt, Bologna Victor; 3rd, R. K. Bennet, Midnapore, Alta., Oliver Wenlock.

Cow, 3 years and over—1st, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Scottish Princess; 2nd, John G. Barron, Louisa Cicely; 3rd, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Golden Garland; 4th, John G. Barron, Fairview Jubilee Queen; 5th, J. A. Watt, Tiny Maude; 6th, W. H. English, Daisy Bell. 7th, P. M. Bredt & Sons, Ury of Castleleary IV.

Heifer, 2 years—1st, J. A. Watt, Roan Beauty; 2nd, W. H. English, Daisy; 3rd, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Bellvedere Lily; 4th, John G. Barron, Carberry, Man., Lady Sunshine; 5th, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Sunbeam's Queen.

Heifer, Senior yearling—1st, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Spicy's Lady; 2nd, J. A. Watt, Victoria 75th; 3rd, John G. Barron, Louisa Cicely II; 4th, John G. Barron, Louisa III.

Junior Yearling Heifer, calved on or after Jan. 1st, 1907—1st, J. A. Watt, Secret Rose; 2nd, W. H. English, Lady Mary; 3rd, John G. Barron, Missie of Fairview; 4th, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Nonpareil Queen.

Senior Heifer calf—1st, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Sunbeam's Matchless; 2nd, John G. Barron, Crimson Rose; 3rd, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Spicy's Rose; 4th, J. A. Watt, Oxford Queen.

Junior Heifer calf, calved on or after Jan. 1st, 1908—1st, John G. Barron, 2nd, J. A. Watt, Victor's Lady; 3rd, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Victoria of Selkirk; 4th, John G. Barron, Senior Champion male—Van Horne, Nonpareil Marquis.

Junior Champion male—Van Horne, Prince Sunbeam II. Grand Champion male—Prince Sunbeam II.

Senior Champion female—Van Horne, Scottish Princess.

Junior Champion female—Van Horne, Spicy's Lady.

Grand Champion female—Spicy's Lady.

Herd—1st, Van Horne; 2nd J. G. Barron; 3rd, J. A. Watt; 4th, W. H. English.

Young Herd—1st, Van Horne, 2nd Barron; 3rd, Watt.

Group of three calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—1st, Van Horne; 2nd, Barron; 3rd, Watt.

Three the get of one bull—1st and 2nd Van Horne; 3rd, Barron.

Cow and two of her progeny—1st, Van Horne; 2nd, Barron; 3rd, R. K. Bennet.

HEREFORDS.

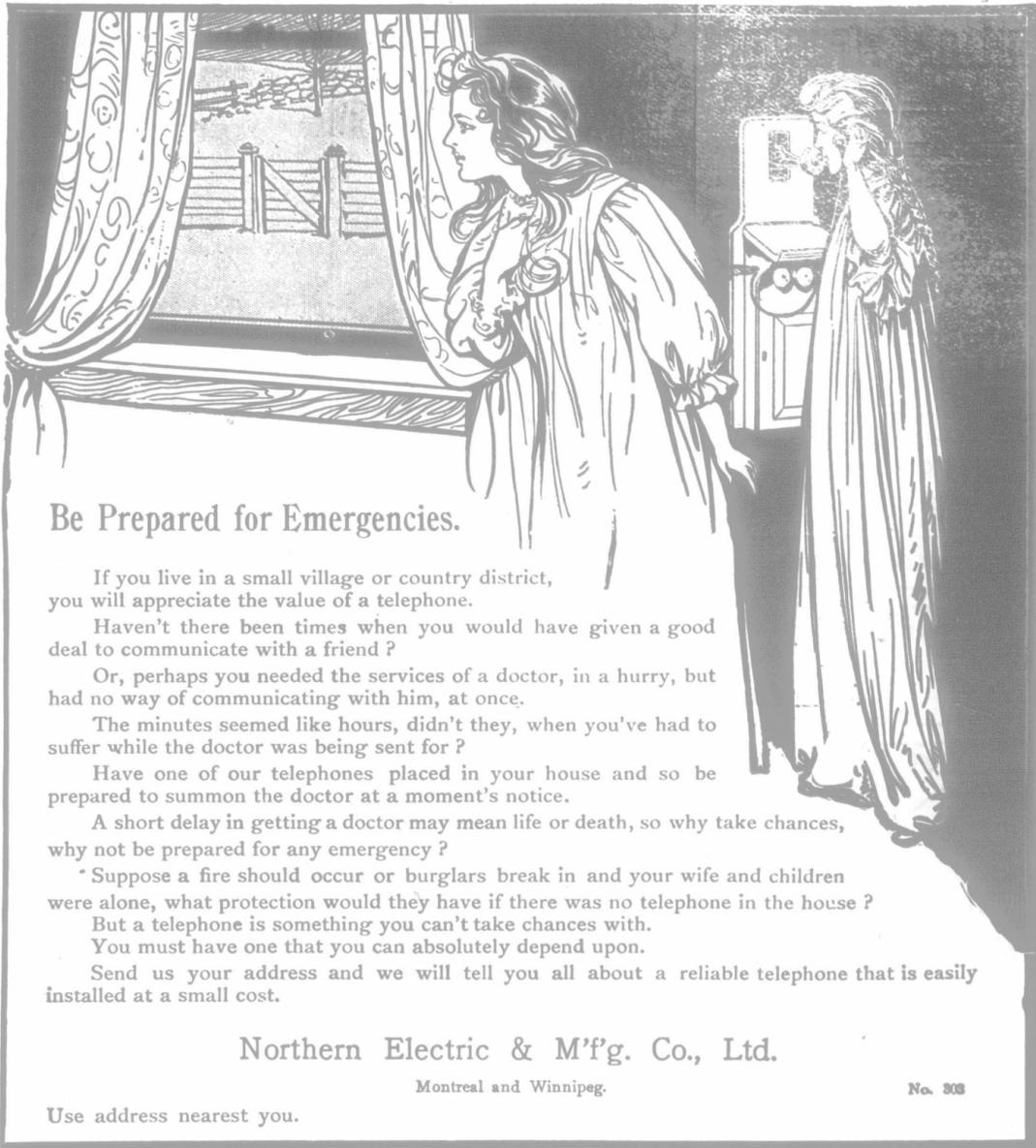
All prizes to J. A. Chapman, Beresford.

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Bulls, three years or over—1st, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask., Sarcastic Aggie Lad.
Bull, two years—1st, Wm. J. Tregillus, Calgary, DeKol Model Prince; 2nd, Alex. S. Blackwood, DeWinton, Sir Pietertze Posch de Clothilde; 3rd, Thomas Laycock, Calgary, Douglas.
Bull, one year—1st, Munroe Pure Milk Company, Winnipeg, Johanna Bonheur Sir Fayne; 2nd, Munroe Pure Milk Company, Winnipeg, Lily Annis, Sir Cake DeKol; 3rd, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask., Becky's King.
Bull calf—1st, Munroe Pure Milk Company, Winnipeg, Jemina Sir Teake De Kol; 2nd, Munroe Pure Milk Company, Winnipeg, Barbetta Sir Teake De Kol.
Bull calf of calendar year—1st, Munroe Pure Milk Company, Winnipeg, Josephine Sir Teake De Kol; 2nd, Munroe Pure Milk Company, Barbetta II, Sir Teake DeKol; 3rd, Wm. J. Tregillus, Calgary, King George; 4th, Wm. J. Tregillus, Calgary, Prince Model.
Bull, any age—1st, Munroe Pure Milk Company, Winnipeg, Johanna Bonheur Sir Fayne.
Cow, three year and over—1st, Thomas Laycock, Calgary, Tidv K; 2nd, Munroe Pure Milk Company, Winnipeg, Modest Maiden 3rd; 3rd, Alex. S. Blackwood, DeWinton, Alta., Ably's Queen De Kol.
Heifer, two years—1st, Munroe Pure Milk Company, Winnipeg, Lady Bonheur VIII; 2nd, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask., Lady Mary De Kol; 3rd, Alex. S. Blackwell, DeWinton, Alta., Countess Clara Clothilde.
Heifer, one year—1st, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask., Maud G. DeKol; 2nd, Wm. J. Tregillus, Calgary, Grace Wagler; 3rd, Alex. S. Blackwood, DeWinton, Alta., Sarcastic Purrie Rue.
Heifer calf—1st, Wm. J. Tregillus, Calgary, Maple Ruth; 2nd, Munroe Pure Milk Company, Winnipeg, Aconthis Teake's Pride; 3rd, Munroe Pure Milk Company, Winnipeg, Claribelle Teake's Pride.
Heifer calf of calendar year—1st, Munroe Pure Milk Company, Winnipeg, Blanche Belle 3rd; 2nd, Munroe Pure Milk Company, Winnipeg, Queen Ringwood's Pride; 3rd, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask., Sarcastic Maid.
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Bull, two years—1st, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Netherhall Good Time; 2nd, Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., Lessnessock Durward Lily, (Imp.)
Bull, one year—1st, Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., Howie's Crusader (Imp.); 2nd, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Barcheskie Invader.
Bull calf—1st, Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., Lessnessock Scottish Thistle (Imp.); 2nd, Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., Lessnessock Bella Prince (Imp.); 3rd, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Barclay's Butter Boy.
Bull calf of calendar year—1st, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Burnside Douglas.
Cow, three years and over—1st, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Monkland Dorothy; 2nd, R. R. Ness, Bangower, Moss Rose; 3rd, Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., Lessnessock Stylish Hill-head (Imp.)
Heifer, two years—1st, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Burnside Cherry, (Cham-

pion in Sec. 12); 2nd, Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., Ardgon Carntyne 4th (Imp.); 3rd, Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., Lessnessock Lady Kate (Imp.)
Heifer, one year—1st, Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., Old Hall Cherry 7th (Imp.); 2nd, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Nellie Burns 5th of Burnside; 3rd, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Buchan Lady Flora.
Heifer calf—1st, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Burnside Orange Lily II; 2nd, Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., Lessnessock Statley 11th (Imp.); 3rd, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Heather Bell.
Heifer calf of calendar year—1st, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Lady Clara VIII; 2nd, Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., Lessnessock Sprightly (Imp.)
Herd, bull and four females, any age—1st, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; 2nd, Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.
Herd, bull and three females, all under two years of age—1st, Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.; 2nd, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.
Herd, three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull—1st, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; 2nd, Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.
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Herd, bull and three females, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1st, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

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Bull, three years or over—1st, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., Brampton King Edward, (Champion in Sec. 6); 2nd, C. A. Julian Sharman, Red Deer, Alta., Gertrude's Gold Prince.
Bull, two years—1st, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., Emerson's King; 2nd, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., Brampton Pellet.
Bull, one year—1st, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., Brampton Cowslip Fox; 2nd, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., Brampton Marjoram King.
Bull calf—1st, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., Brampton Rosie King, 2nd, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., Brampton Jetsum Fox.
Bull calf of calendar year—1st, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., Brampton Feroer King; 2nd, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., Brampton Cicero's Heir.
Cow, three years and over—1st, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., Darling of Pinehurst; 2nd, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., Lady Ottawa.
Heifer, two years—1st, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., Brampton Cordelia (Champion in Section 12); 2nd, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., Emerson's Daisy.
Heifer, one year—1st, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton Blue Seaton; 2nd, C. A. Julian Sharman, Red Deer, Alta., Phyllis of Old Basing.
Heifer calf—1st, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton Pet Cowslip; 2nd, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton Minette.
Heifer calf, of calendar year—1st, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton Fancy; 2nd, C. A. Julian Sharman, Red Deer, Alta., Barbara of Old Basing.
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Herd, three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull—1st, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; 2nd, C. A. Julian Sharman, Red Deer, Alta.
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Boar, one year and under two—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Lew Hutchinson,
Boar, of calendar year—1st and 2nd, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.
Breeding sow, two years or over—Lew Hutchinson.
Breeding sow, one year and under two—B. H. Bull & Son.
Sow of calendar year—1st and 2nd, B. H. Bull & Son.

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Robert Hunter Old Hall Cherriness, Howick, Burnside; 3rd, Que., Buchan

Ness, Howick, Lily II; 2nd, Maxville, Ont., h (Imp.); 3rd, Que., Heather

year—1st, R.R. dy Clara VIII; Sons, Maxville, tly (Imp). males, any age ick, Que.; 2nd, Maxville, Ont. emales, all un—1st, Robert lle, Ont.; 2nd,

ny age or sex, t, R. R. Ness, ert Hunter &

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JERNSEYS. er—1st, B. H. nt., Brampton n in Sec. 6); an, Red Deer, nce.

B. H. Bull & nerson's King; ampton, Ont.,

H. Bull & Son, pton Cowslip n, Brampton, 1 King.

Bull & Son, mpton Rosie, n, Brampton, ox.

r—1st, B. H. t., Brampton Bull & Son, ton Cicero's

over—1st, B. Ont., Darling Bull & Son, awa.

B. H. Bull & ampton Cor-on 12); 2nd, mpton, Ont.,

3. H. Bull & n; 2nd, C. A. Deer, Alta.,

Bull & Son, 2nd, B. H. ette.

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s or over— and under st and 2nd,

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Champion sow—B. H. Bull & Son.

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Boar, two years or over—1st, W. H. English, Harding, Man.; 2nd, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask., 3rd, Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

Boar, one year and under two—1st, A. B. Potter; 2nd, W. J. Tregillus.

Boar over six months and under one year—1st, J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; 2nd and 3rd, A. B. Potter.

Boar of calendar year—1st, W. H. English; 2nd, W. J. Tregillus; 3rd, W. H. English.

Breeding sow, two years or over—1st, W. H. English; 2nd and 3rd, A. B. Potter.

Breeding sow, one year and under two—1st and 2nd, A. B. Potter; 3rd, F. R. Cathro, Calgary.

Sow, over six months and under one year—1st, J. E. Brethour; 2nd and 3rd, A. B. Potter.

Sow of calendar year—1st and 2nd, W. H. English; 3rd, A. B. Potter.

Sow and litter of pigs not less than four, under four months—1st and 2nd, A. B. Potter; 3rd, F. R. Cathro.

Herd, boar and three females, any age owned by exhibitor—1st, A. B. Potter; 2nd, W. H. English.

Herd, boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, females to be bred in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta or British Columbia—1st, A. B. Potter; 2nd, W. H. English; 3rd, W. J. Tregillus.

Champion boar—A. B. Potter.

Champion sow—J. E. Brethour.

TAMWORTHS.
Boar, two years or over—1st, H. M. Quebec, Cloverbar, Alta.; 2nd, Jos. Rye, Duagh, Alta.

Boar, over six months and under one year—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Jos. Rye.

Boar of calendar year—1st, Jos. Rye.

Breeding sow, two years or over—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Jos. Rye.

Sow, over six months and under one year—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Jos. Rye.

Sow of calendar year—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Jos. Rye.

Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—1st and 2nd, Jos. Rye.

Herd, boar and three females, any age, owned by exhibitor—Jos. Rye.

Herd, boar and three females, any age owned by exhibitor, females to be bred in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or British Columbia—Jos. Rye.

Champion boar—H. M. Quebec, Cloverbar, Alta.

Champion sow—Jos. Rye.

CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND CHINAS.
Boar, one year old and under two—W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Boar, over six months and under one year—W. M. Smith.

Breeding sow, one year and over—W. M. Smith.

ANY OTHER PURE BREED REGISTERED.
Boar, one year old and under two—1st, C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Boar over six months and under one year—1st, C. E. Smith.

Boar of calendar year—1st, C. E. Smith.

Breeding sow, one year and over—C. E. Smith.

Sow of calendar year—1st and 2nd, C. E. Smith.

Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under four months—C. E. Smith.

BACON HOGS.
Best pen of three pure bred hogs most suitable for the bacon trade—1st and 2nd, A. B. Potter; 3rd, Jos. Rye.

Best Berkshire, Yorkshire, or Tamworth boar—H. M. Quebec.

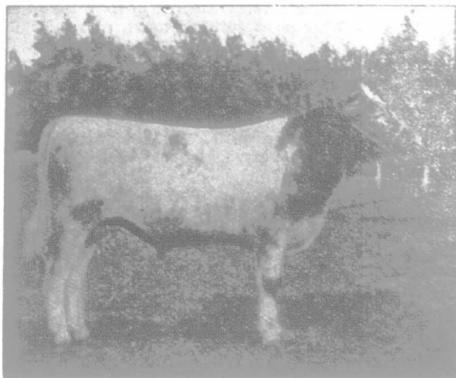
Best Berkshire, Yorkshire or Tamworth female—J. E. Brethour.

SHEEP.
COTSWOLDS OR LINCOLNS.
Ram, two shears or over—1st, J. P. Ficht, Oriel, Ont.; 2nd, E. F. Park, Burford.

Ram, shearing—1st, E. F. Park; 2nd, J. P. Ficht.

Ram lamb—1st, J. P. Ficht; 2nd, E. F. Park.

Ram, any age—1st, E. F. Park, Burford.



Getting Out Of SHORTHORN CATTLE

I am prepared to quote rock bottom prices on animals of all ages. The breeding is of the best. I will mail Catalogues describing the stock. Enquiries will be promptly attended to.

H. O. AYEARST, Mount Royal, Manitoba

Rare Bargains in FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones, the females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

JOHN G. BARRON
Fairview, G. N. R. Station. Carberry P. O., & O. P. R. Station

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT Regina, Sask.

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

This prize winning herd is headed by the Imported Champion Bull Allister. Several animals for sale a number of prize winners in the lot Farm 1 mile from station. Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.
R. W. CASWELL, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask



Glencorse Yorkshires

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

GLEN BROS. DIDSBURY, ALTA.

Forest Home Farm

Our Stock in all lines exceeds our limit of accommodation. We must reduce stock and will quote prices that will do it. In Clydesdales we have two yearling stallions, one imported. Two-year-old and yearling fillies. A very fine lot of young shorthorn bulls and heifers by Missie's Prince (Imp.); Tam Glen at head of herd. Yorkshires, all ages; spring pigs at prices to suit.
Barred Rock eggs at \$1.50 per setting of 14.
Roland and Carman stations, C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. N. R.

ANDREW GRAHAM
Pomeroy P.O.



ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS

For getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating outfit, especially adapted for getting in foal so-called barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. All goods prepaid and guaranteed. Write for Stallion Goods Catalog.
CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Clydesdales and Haokneys

fresh, sound, good.

The best money could buy in Scotland. Prices Right. Easy Terms.

W. S. HENDERSON, Carberry, Man.

SHORTHORNS

I have just sold four nice three-year-old bulls to T. McCord, of Talbot, Alberta; also one yearling bull to C. Standish, of Priddis, Alta., I have two yearling bulls for sale and some bull calves.
JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.



WE have a nice lot of young stock for sale. In Red Polls both bulls and heifers under a year old, and a few choice heifers, two-year-olds. In Yorkshire Hogs we have spring pigs ready for shipment. They are the kind that make you money. Two of our sows raised 47 pigs in 4 litters, in one year. They are easy feeders and rapid growers. Write for prices.

OLENDENING BROS. HARDING - MANITOBA

Yorkshires & Berkshires

We advise prospective purchasers to Buy Young Pigs. They can save on the price; save on the express charges (as crates can be made very light), and develop their pigs to suit themselves. We have five Stock Boars and over twenty-five sows, and will quote prices that means business. Write for particulars or send your orders to **WALTER JAMES & SONS** Rosser, Man.

Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

now offers for sale his recent Toronto winners—the 1st prize and Champion Shire horse, New-ham's Duke (Imp.); also the 3rd and 7th prize in aged Clydesdale, in an entry of 27. The two latter horses are sired by the noted Hiawatha, dams Lady Gratley and May Rose. The weighty kind that will sire draught horses. The weighty kind that will sire draught horses. Correspondence solicited.

Mr. A. T. Hickman, Court Lodge

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

Ewe, aged—1st, J. P. Ficht; 2nd, E. F. Park.
 Ewe, shearing—1st, E. F. Park; 2nd and 3rd, J. P. Ficht.
 Ewe lamb—1st and 2nd, J. P. Ficht; 3rd, E. F. Park.
 Ewe, any age—J. P. Ficht.
 Pen, ram any age, two ewes and two ewe lambs—1st, J. P. Ficht; 2nd, E. F. Park.
 Pen, three lambs—1st, P. J. Ficht; 2nd, E. F. Park.

LEICESTERS.

Ram, two shears or over—1st, A. B. Potter; 2nd, C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.
 Ram lamb—1st, C. E. Smith; 2nd, A. B. Potter.
 Ram, any age—A. B. Potter.
 Ewe, aged—1st, C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.; 2nd and 3rd, A. B. Potter.
 Ewe lamb—1st and 2nd, A. B. Potter; 3rd, C. E. Smith.
 Ewe, any age—C. E. Smith.
 Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1st, A. B. Potter; 2nd, C. E. Smith.
 Three lambs—1st, A. B. Potter; 2nd, C. E. Smith.

SHROPSHIRE.

Ram, two shears or over—1st, J. A. Turner, Calgary; 2nd, H. W. Watkins, Olds; 3rd, J. Lloyd Jones, Burford, Ont.; 4th, W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Man.
 Ram, shearing—1st, J. A. Turner, Calgary; 2nd, J. L. Jones, Burford; 3rd, J. A. Turner; 4th, W. L. Trann.
 Ram, lamb—1st, J. A. Turner, Calgary; 2nd and 3rd, W. L. Trann; 4th, J. L. Jones.
 Ram, any age—J. A. Turner.
 Ewe, aged—1st and 2nd, J. A. Turner; 3rd and 4th, W. L. Trann, Crystal City.
 Ewe, shearing—1st, J. L. Jones; 2nd J. A. Turner; 3rd, W. L. Trann; 4th Dick Brown, Calgary.
 Ewe, any age—J. L. Jones, Burford.
 Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age and two ewe lambs—1st, J. A. Turner, Calgary; 2nd, J. L. Jones; 3rd, W. L. Trann; 4th, H. W. Watkins.
 Pen, three lambs—1st, J. L. Jones; 2nd, J. A. Turner.

SOUTH DOWNS.

Ram, two shears or over—1st, G. Allan, Paris, Ont.; 2nd, W. M. Smith; 3rd W. M. Smith.
 Ram, shearing—1st, G. Allan; 2nd, W. M. Smith.
 Ram, lamb—1st, G. Allan; 2nd, W. M. Smith.
 Ram, any age—G. Allan.
 Ewe, aged—1st, G. Allan; 2nd and 3rd, W. M. Smith.
 Ewe, shearing—1st and 2nd, George Allan; 3rd, W. M. Smith.
 Ewe, lamb—1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, W. M. Smith.
 Ewe, any age—G. Allan.
 Ram, any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs—1st, G. Allan; 2nd, W. M. Smith.
 Pen, three lambs—1st, G. Allan; 2nd, W. M. Smith.

HAMPSHIRE OR SUFFOLK.

Ram, two shears or over—1st and 2nd, G. Allan.
 Ram, shearing—1st and 2nd, G. Allan.
 Ram, lamb—1st, G. Allan (Hampshire); 1st, H. Jacques (Suffolk).
 Ram, any age—Geo. Allan (Hampshire).
 Ewe, aged—1st and 2nd, G. Allan (Suffolk); 2nd and 3rd, H. Jacques, (Hampshires).
 Ewe, shearing—1st and 2nd, G. Allan; (Suffolk); 1st, 2nd and 3rd, J. Bowman, Guelph, (Hampshires).
 Ewe, lamb—1st, and 2nd, G. Allan.
 Ewe, any age (championship), G. Allan (Suffolk).
 Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age and two ewe lambs—1st, G. Allan (Suffolk).
 Pen, three lambs—1st, G. Allan, (Suffolk).
 Special for the best Suffolk ram—H. Jacques, Ingleton, Alta.
 Special for the best pen of Suffolk ewes (silver medal), J. Bowman.
MUTTON SHEEP—PURE BRED.
 Wether or ewe, shearing or over—1st, J. L. Jones; 2nd, W. L. Trann; 3rd, G. Allan; 4th, H. W. Watkins.
 Wether or ewe lamb—1st, W. L. Trann; 2nd, G. Allan; 3rd, W. L. Trann.
 Pen, three shears or over—1st, J. L. Jones; 2nd, W. L. Trann; 3rd, H. W. Watkins.

Pen, three lambs—1st, W. L. Trann, 2nd, H. W. Watkins; 3rd, J. Bowman.
 Ewes or wethers, aged, pair—1st, H. W. Watkins; 2nd, J. Jones; 3rd, H. W. Watkins.
 Ewes or wethers, shearlings, pair—1st, J. Jones; 2nd, H. W. Watkins; 3rd, H. W. Watkins.
 Ewe or wether lambs, pair—1st, H. W. Watkins, Olds; 2nd and 3rd, H. W. Watkins.
 Carload of not less than 25, two shears or under, not shown in other sections; 1st, H. W. Watkins.
 Best pen of short woolled sheep, pen to consist of one 2-year old ram, three ewes any age, with their lambs—J. A. Turner.

ANGORA GOATS.

Buck—1st, R. H. Turner, Pacific Cartage Co. Ltd.
 Doe—1st, R. H. Turner.

JUDGING COMPETITION RESULTS.

The results of the judging competition are given below. In this competition all animals are grouped under six headings, viz:
 Heavy Horses, Light Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine. The best four in each group receiving first, second, third and fourth prizes. The judging competition was originated for the purpose of affording an opportunity to those aspiring to obtain a more practical and closer knowledge of the various classes of animals such as are brought under the notice of the public at fairs. The results follow:
 Heavy Horses—1st, Evarts; 2nd, Skinner; 3rd, Smith; 4th, Tinney.
 Light Horses—1st, Tinney; 2nd, Winslow; 3rd, Evarts; 4th, Skinner.
 Beef Cattle—1st, Winslow; 2nd, Tinney; 3rd, Evarts; 4th, Skinner.
 Dairy Cattle—1st, Tinney; 2nd, Skinner; 3rd, Smith; 4th, Richards.
 Sheep—1st, Swift; 2nd, Richards; 3rd, Tinney; 4th, Winslow.
 Swine—1st, Winslow; 2nd, Skinner; 3rd, Evarts; 4th, Richards.
 Grand Total, Winners—1st, Tinney, 441; 2nd, Winslow, 414; 3rd, Skinner, 413; 4th, Evarts, 391; 5th, Smith, 340; 6th, Richards, 352; 7th, Swift, 352.

A Presbyterian Missionary in North China writes to the firm of Gourlay Winter & Leeming: "I am very proud of my Gourlay piano. There are now five pianos in our mission and the Gourlay is the favorite one." The long rainy seasons of that country can have little effect upon a Gourlay.

**DISPERSION
 SALE OF
 SHORTHORNS**



At his Farm in Gilbert Plains on C.N.R.

GLEN CAMPBELL OFFERS FOR SALE

**On Wednesday, July 22nd
 at 2-30 P. M.**

his entire herd of about 40 head of Shorthorns, Scottish Canadian, August Archer and Royal Windsor strains predominate. The foundation stock of this herd were bought from the late Walter Lynch of Westbourne, and Jas. Bray of Longburn. These cattle are of the best breeding, not pampered, but in splendid breeding condition, and will be sold at buyers' own prices. Catalogues and all other information can be obtained from **D. S. McDONALD of Portage la Prairie**, who will conduct the sale.

Brampton Jerseys **Canada's
 Premier Herd**

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance 'phone at farm.
B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.



JOHN A. TURNER

BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM
 Box 472 **CALGARY, ALTA.**
 Importer and Breeder of
Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep
 Since last December I have sold 42 STALLIONS and have now 20 STALLIONS on hand. A new importation will arrive soon. My prices defy competition and you have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Business conducted personally. Everyone welcome.

I AM A MAN ONCE MORE

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, with Free Electrical Attachment for Weak People, Has Restored His Lost Strength



This is the way they feel, the men who have given up hope, who thought there was no cure for them until they came upon Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Now they are full of life, overflowing with joyous spirits, and "care to the winds." Pains are gone; weakness is gone, and full vigor is in every action.

Do you want to feel like that? Then wear this grand, life-giving appliance for two months at night. It will charge every nerve with electric life, and you will feel like a two-year old. It puts steam into your run-down body and drives away pain and renews youth.

Dear Sir,—I regret very much in keeping you waiting for the recommendation you so richly deserve in praise of your Belt. I must say that it is a God-send to anybody in need of it. It will cure anything as regards Physical Weakness, and is far ahead of drugs. Anything I can do in the way of recommending your Belt, I will do to the best of my ability. You can refer anybody to me that may be in doubt about your Belt. Yours truly, THOMAS MURRAY, 148 Gladstone Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

If you haven't confidence in electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security, and I will take your case, and you can.

PAY WHEN CURED

If you have pains in your back, if you feel tired and listless, if you are nervous and weak, if you are growing old too soon, if you have lost vigor and courage of youth, if you have Rheumatism, a Weak Stomach, or any evidence of breaking down, you are wasting time. Get Dr. McLaughlin's Belt, with free Electric Attachment.

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Call at my office if you can. If you cannot, cut out this coupon, mail me your address and I'll send you my beautifully illustrated 80-page book that is full of sound facts that you ought to know.

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THE TRADE OF THE TRAPPER

From "Canada."

Canada, the land of development and promise, to-day, is very far removed from what she was but two or three decades ago. Then but a few small settlements, there was no population to speak of except in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and the whole of the great West of to-day was the property of the Indian and half-breed trapper. Western Canada was then considered to be nothing more than a hunting-ground and a fur-bearing domain, and was ruled absolutely by the great fur trading companies—the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-West Fur Company. Although the day of the immense herds of buffalo is past, and the beaver has retreated before the settler into the remoter fastnesses of the Northland, the West still retains a large proportion of its old character, and is yet one of the finest game countries in the world.

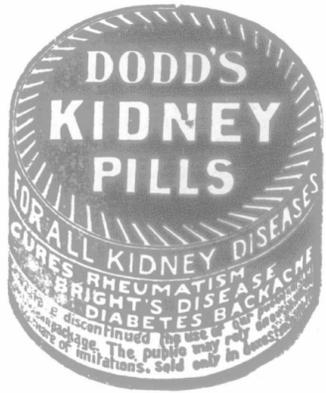
This is not only true of the unsettled and little known country north of Ontario, Manitoba, and the new provinces, but of the old settled East and the progressive West as well. In Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in the East, where a few hours' journey from the railroad takes one into the hearts of forests which still abound with large and small fur-bearing animals, to Vancouver Island in the West, where the impenetrable timber and unexplored fastnesses are bull of bear, deer, congar, and other beasts, the country is still the home of countless wild animals, and the fur trade is still prosperous.

If Britain with its small area and its 40,000,000 inhabitants still preserves large tracts of heath and forest, it can readily be understood that Canada, with its vast territory and 6,000,000 people, must possess enormous tracts in which the animal life, if not entirely undisturbed, is still free and unspoiled. Only the more readily valuable portions of the Dominion are as yet densely settled; there are long stretches of little settled country in between.

The fur trade has, however, undergone a vast change from the days when it was in the hands of one or two large companies, and when voyageurs and hunters travelled great journeys to bring down the season's take of furs from the forts where it had been collected from the Indians. Now every little country store is a fur-collecting depot in the winter. In almost every village, in every province, one may daily see skins brought in for trade, from the few raccoon, marten, mink, and fox skins obtained by the farmers to the winter pack of pelts brought in by the Indians or the trappers who have gone further afield.

One of the sights that strikes me most in the winter in Canada is that of the magnificent musk ox robes used in the sleighs in the eastern cities. Even hired sleighs are draped with fur, while the turn-outs of the wealthier people are splendid with trailing long-haired robes of great beauty.

It is only a few years since the western prairies were white with the bones of the buffalo which had been so ruthlessly slaughtered for their skins, and the traveller in the Northwest cannot help being struck with the deeply-worn paths of trails which were made by the wanderings of these enormous herds, and which are still not only visible, but lead plainly and unmistakably to every spring and every



river ford. One has only to follow every little creek in the West to mark how every "narrow" was dammed by beaver, and to be struck with wonder at the countless numbers in which they must have inhabited the ponds and streams. Even yet there are myriads of the beaver's humble cousins—the muskrat—in the country. Thousands of these beautiful skins are collected in every village in the Northwest and Manitoba every winter. The prairies, denuded of their elk and buffalo, still support countless badgers, coyotes, red foxes, and the rare and more beautiful black and silver fox. The streams of the country provide a living for the soft-furred mink, and the woods are the home of black and brown and grizzly bear, the wolverine, and the fierce, slim-waisted, broad-footed lynx, while the cold winter turns the bold weasel into the beautiful white-furred ermine. Still the old fur trade is plied in the North. The life of a trapper, though pleasant for a short time, is extremely hard if carried on as a business and for a living. Starting in the fall, he must prepare his winter quarters far from civilization in a part of the country he has proved to be productive of game. Long lines of traps must be set in different directions and these lines must be visited every day to take the catch before it has been eaten by the hungry beasts of the forest. No light work is it to tram on snowshoe some twelve or fifteen miles out and the same home in all weathers, gathering the catch of the traps and carrying it all home to be thawed out and skinned in the evening.

"Father," said Tommy Bardell of the William Henry Harrison grammar school "you want to come next Saturday afternoon and see us play a game with the Oliver Wendell Holmes base ball team. We're going to do 'em up."

"Do you belong to a base ball team?" asked his father. "It is news to me."

"Do I? exclaimed Tommy proudly. "Well, I reckon! I am the shortstop of the Tornadoes."

"The Tornadoes! Who are they?" "That's the name of our school team."

"Humph! And you are going to play a game next Saturday, are you? Well, I'll go and see it."

The game took place according to announcement, and the Tornadoes were beaten by a score of 26 to 0.

"Tommy," said his father, overtaking him while he was on his way home, "what did you tell me was the name of your team?"

"The Tornadoes," answered the boy "but we're going to change it to something else. We ain't even a fog!"

"The ignorance of many persons touching the 'good old Anglo-Saxon' speech we hear so much of in the magazines and newspapers," says a member of the faculty of Princeton, "is most amusing at times. A member of the bar in Philadelphia, a man more remarkable for the vigor of his addresses to juries than for his learning, was not long ago commenting on the proceedings of the other party to a suit under trial."

"I do not know, what gloss" said he, "my learned friend may put upon this matter, but I will not mince my words. I denounce this thing in plain, downright Anglo-Saxon English as a nefarious and preposterous transaction of the most unprecedented kind."—Harper's Weekly.

Sammy, a little boy from the state of New York, was invited with about twenty others to a charity dinner given at the house of a lady in fashionable society. When the dinner was over the lady asked the little ones to sing or recite in turn.

All went well until it came to Sammy's turn, when he made no sign of starting until the lady said, "Come, Sammy let me hear you sing."

After a moment's pause the young guest answered, "I can't sing, lady."

"What?" said the lady. "You cannot sing? Then what can you do?"

"Well," said Sammy, "I ain't used ter singin', but I'll fight any of the other kids in the room!"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

An Englishman was recently invited by a New Yorker to accompany him on a hunting trip on Long Island.

"Large or small game?" laconically asked the Briton, who has hunted in every quarter of the globe.

"You don't expect to find lions and tigers on Long Island, do you?" queried the New Yorker.

"Hardly," responded the Briton, with a laugh, "but I like a spice of danger in my hunting."

"If that's the case," answered the other with a grin, "I'm your man, all right. The last time I went out I shot my brother-in-law in the leg!"

A resident Magistrate living near Johannesburg, South Africa, owns a Goulay piano and is very proud of it. He writes: "The piano is in perfect order. It is standing our climate well and in tone and mechanism leaves nothing to be desired."

RESERVED FROM HEART AND NERVE TROUBLES FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

If there be some derangement of any kind, it is bound to produce all the various phenomena of heart derangement. In

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

is combined treatment that will cure all forms of nervous disorders, as well as act upon the heart itself.

Mrs. John Riley, Douro, Ont., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from heart and nerve troubles for the past ten years. After trying many remedies, and doctoring for two years without the least benefit, I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial. I am thankful to say that, after using nine boxes I am entirely cured and would recommend them to all sufferers."

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

Blair's Pills Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism Safe, Sure, Effective. All Druggists, 40c and \$1.00. LEVIAN, COOK & CO. MONTREAL.

I Give It Free



To Men Until Cured. Not One Penny in Advance or On Deposit.

I wish you could know for yourself the wonderful effect of the galvanic current on weak and nervous men. I wish you could realize the health and happiness that will be yours when this wonderful force infuses every nerve and vein of your body as a comatose through my treatment. I have been curing thousands every year for forty years, and have proved that my method will cure any curable case. So positive am I of my power that I am prepared to take all the risk and will give to any man suffering from Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Dropsy, Lack of Vigor, etc., from Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Kidney, Liver or Stomach troubles, the use of my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Electric Suspensory, absolutely

FREE UNTIL CURED.

If I fail you don't pay me anything whatever. I leave you to be the judge, and ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I cannot do more than this to prove the value of my treatment, so if you will call or write I will at once arrange to give you a Belt suited to the requirements of your case, and you can pay me when cured. Many cases as low as \$5.00, or for cash full wholesale discount. You will also get the benefit of the inestimable advice my forty years' experience enables me to give my patients. This long continuous success has brought forth many imitators. Beware of them. You can try the original, the standard of the world, free until cured, then pay for it.

Call to-day and take a Belt fitting, or send for one by mail. I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, and containing several hundred wonderful testimonials, which I also send free, sent by mail.

DR. C. F. SANDEN

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Black Watch Chewing Tobacco A new sensation. A real pleasure. The big black plug. 2270

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Canadian, e founda- Lynch of the best and will formation age la

ada's r Herd and and the herd in Can- farm. t.

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My Scale Is A Paying Investment For ANY Farmer

STUDY the thing, and you'll soon see why you can't help losing—if you run your farm without the right kind of a scale. If you grow hay or grain or fatten cattle or hogs to sell, you have to take the buyer's weights as correct, if you have no scale of your own. The buyer may be honest,—most men are. But his scales may be wrong. With my pitless, portable, government-guaranteed Scale on your

place, you can **KNOW** what you're going to get for anything you sell before you sell it. And a **CERTAINTY** is a lot more profitable than a **GUESS**. Because—if the buyer's scales underweigh you lose a lot on a load of grain or hay or cattle.

And my Scale saves money for the farmer all the year round,—not merely at selling times.

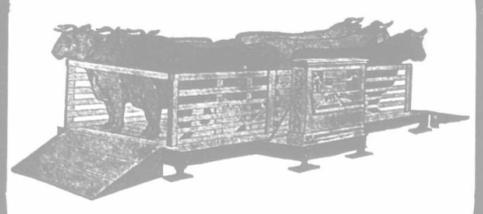
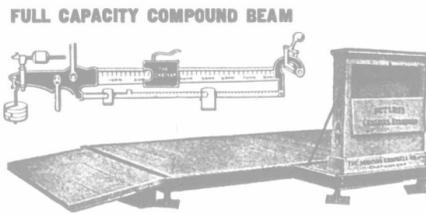
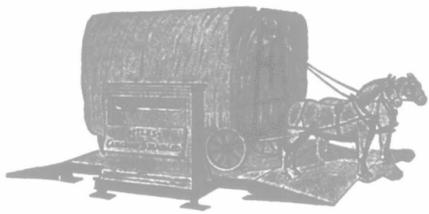


You can keep track of how your stock are coming along if you use my Scale,—weigh them at regular intervals, and **KNOW** what gain they are making, **KNOW** how fast they are getting to the market point.

Weigh what you buy, too,—you can't lose then, for nobody can dispute the weight my Scale tells you. It is **GUARANTEED** by the Canadian Government.

Actually, my Scale is just as necessary on your place as your farm-wagon is, or your mowing machine. It is a real investment. It puts the farm on a **BUSINESS** basis,—prevents losses,—pays its way—and lasts a lifetime.

Just let me send you the opinions of many farmers about the real value of my Scale on a farm. Don't make up your mind one way or the other until you hear my proposition and read the facts.



A Canadian Government Standard Inspected Scale

The Chief Government Inspector of Weights and Measures pronounces this Scale mechanically faultless, and approves it as being all I claim for it

CHATHAM PITLESS SCALE

The accuracy of this Scale is Guaranteed by the certificate of a resident Government Inspector who tests each Scale before it leaves the factory

My Scale is Complete

Understand that this is a **PITLESS** Scale,—no digging necessary to erect it, no foundations to build. Don't class my Scale with the frail and flimsy kind they build across the line. Our Government won't allow such scales to be built here,—nor to be imported. My Scale is **STAUNCH**, strong, and—**COMPLETE**. That's a big point,—because so many people sell you half a scale and a huge blue-print and recipe for building the other half at your own cost. My Scale isn't expensive, though it IS the **ONLY COMPLETE** Scale sold in Canada to-day,—you can erect it in a few hours, easily.

It is Portable

The Chatham Pitless Scale is also the Scale that stands all **ABOVE** ground, on its own solid steel feet. It is portable. You can move it anywhere about the farm, easily. If you move away, you can take it with you,—which you can't do with an ordinary scale. By the law of the land it is personal property, not real estate like a pit scale.

It Can't Wear Out Because It's Steel

The whole frame of the Chatham Pitless Scale is heavy steel beams, stoutly bolted together. There is nothing to get out of order, nothing to wear out, no small parts to go wrong, no checkrods to become wobbly. My Scale **LASTS**.

It's a Big, Roomy, Staunch Scale

The platform of a Chatham Pitless Scale is 8 by 14 feet,—room for the biggest load of hay, or half a dozen fat cattle. It can't sag; it won't get sprung; and yet it is more accurate than the rigid pit scales.

Supplied With Either Single or Compound Beam

This Chatham Pitless Scale is guaranteed for accuracy by the Canadian Government certificate you get with

every Scale. Weighs up to **FIVE TONS**. You can have it with either the single or the compound beam. Read the weight at a glance,—can't be any error about what my Scale says.

You save all the profits middlemen get on other scales when you deal with me. The Chatham Pitless Scale goes direct from the factory to you, with only one profit,—and that's no big one—tacked on to the makers' cost.

The Chatham Pitless Scale goes to you on cash terms that will be so low you'll wonder; or on credit terms, to the right people, that make it easy buying. Send for the full particulars and our 1908 proposition. My price is for a scale with "frame" and "works" complete, inspected and ready to weigh. Why should you pay a big price for the "works" alone?

It is Sold Direct to You

Time if You Want Time With Bank Interest Only

The Manson Campbell Company, Limited, Chatham, Ont.

Address My Nearest Place

Brandon

Moose Jaw

Calgary