

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLVI

Winnipeg, Canada, August 3, 1910

No. 932

THIS IS THE STORY OF HOW THE CAPITAL SAVES YOUR TIME AND SAVES ITSELF

THE secret of any separator's ability to save time is, naturally, in the separating. And it is in the separating that The Capital saves time—for The Capital separates the butterfat from the whole milk in one single operation—separates it and discharges each separately and at once.

Of other types of separators, some are faster than others but no hollow-bowl machine—no machine that uses perforated cones, regardless of their size or number—can separate whole milk without again re-mixing and re-separating it, over and over, before it finally leaves the machine.

IN The Capital the whole separation process is complete in one operation. As the whole milk enters the revolving bowl of the wing-cylinder Capital, it is whirled between the wings in a multitude of thin films and the lighter contents—the butterfat—is forced by centrifugal action to the upper edges of the wings, whence it travels to the point of exit. The heavier skim-milk, drops to the bottom and is carried off at once.

The wing-cylinder Capital does not mix back one drop of the cream that has been once extracted; its constant whirling is continually extracting the rich butterfat, drop by drop, and removing it at once from the skim residue. There is, consequently, no waste of power, labor, butterfat or money.

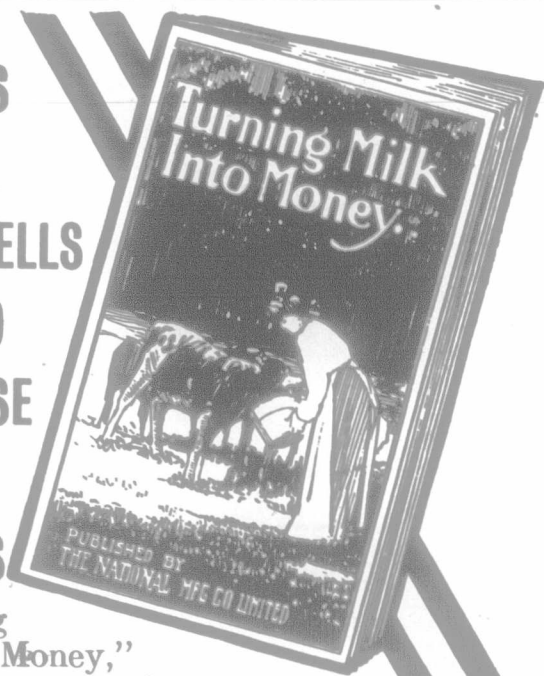
And incidentally, The Capital gets 999-1,000 of all the cream—saves over five times the average waste of other types of separators. Another time-saving feature of The Capital is in washing up. The moment you drop the handle, an ingenious clutch drops and the bowl comes to a stop—ready to be cleaned without waiting for it to "run-down," and with no time for the milk to harden so that it is hard to wash away.

Remember, the machine stops of itself; there is no brake to rack it. Think of the saving on gear-wear that this quick stop stands for

But we cannot begin to tell all the features which belong exclusively to The Capital, here. If you're interested, we will be glad to send you our book, telling the full details.



HERE IS
A BOOK
THAT TELLS
HOW TO
INCREASE
YOUR
PROFITS



"Turning Milk Into Money," contains a story of more intensive methods of dairy farming which ought to mean money in the pocket of every aggressive dairyman. This book has been written with the idea of attracting the attention of capable farmers toward dairying and to show them what can be done, provided the right methods of doing it are used. The story of The Capital Cream Separator is told in the book also—told from this viewpoint—the viewpoint of more cream from the same milk—the viewpoint of greater dividends. Wouldn't you like to read it? All you have to do is to send us your name and address and the book goes to you FREE and postage paid.

THE EASY WAY TO TEAR OUT A COUPON

Just put the forefinger of your left hand on the cross and over the edge of the paper. Then, with your right hand, tear toward you along the dotted line.

Try it—it's easy. Then fill out the coupon and send it in.

NATIONAL MFG. CO., Ltd
Dept. W.F.A.
OTTAWA, ONT.

Gentlemen:—

I am interested in dairy farming and have cows. Please tell me what a Capital Cream Separator ought to earn for me and send me a copy of "Turning Milk Into Money" FREE.

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FORT GEORGE is the centre of this area and Fort George lots are therefore worth securing

You have the past history of Canadian towns to prove this. Lots bought a few years ago in places where scarcely a dwelling existed are to-day the centres of rapidly increasing cities.

PROFIT BY THIS AND BUY FORT GEORGE LOTS TO-DAY

The Grand Trunk Pacific main line to Prince Rupert will reach Fort George next year. You should be a property owner before that time.

We are now placing Fort George lots on the market at \$400 for inside lots and \$600 for corner lots. Terms: One-fourth cash and no interest. INVESTMENTS in FORT GEORGE at PRESENT PRICES will LAY the FOUNDATION of FUTURE FORTUNES.

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WE HAVE 48,000 ACRES OF THE BEST OF THESE LANDS about 90 miles south of Fort George and close to the town of Quesnell. Good wagon road fronts the property. Fraser River, with four lines of steamers, one mile from farm frontage. Three lines of railroads proposed within three miles of the property. PRICE, \$15 per acre; 1-8 cash

Write us to-day for maps and detailed information. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity.

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Holstein Records

Tests of Holstein cows made have been reported by M. H. Gardner, as follows:

During the period from May 16th to June 15th, 1910, records for 161 cows have been accepted for entry in the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register, four of which were extended to fourteen days, and nine to thirty days. The averages by ages or classes were as follows:

Forty-seven full-aged cows averaged: age, 6 years, 10 months, 8 days; days from calving, 22; milk, 504.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.38; fat, 17.056 lbs. Seven senior four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 9 months, 6 days; days from calving, 25; milk, 442.2 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.47; fat, 15.359 lbs. Fifteen junior four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 2 months, 9 days; days from calving, 33; milk, 460.1 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.30; fat, 15.180 lbs. Eleven senior three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 8 months, 8 days; days from calving, 23; milk, 415.4 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.28; fat, 13.623 lbs. Twenty-three junior three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 2 months, 20 days; days from calving, 24; milk, 389.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.58; fat, 13.945 lbs. Fourteen senior two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 10 months, 2 days; days from calving, 29; milk, 340 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.44; fat, 11.690 lbs. Forty-four junior two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 1 month, 11 days; days from calving, 26; milk, 323.6; per cent. fat, 3.44; fat, 11.111 lbs.

This herd of 161 animals, of which over one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 66,256.1 lbs. of milk containing 2,261.316 lbs. of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.41 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 411.5 lbs. of milk, containing 14.045 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 58.8 lbs. or over 28 quarts of milk per day, and 16.4 lbs. of the best of commercial butter per week. As the final report of the last fiscal year closed

that year with large averages, so this first report of the new fiscal year opens the year with averages proportionately large; and as every successive year in the history of advanced registration work has shown a gain over the preceding year, we may confidently expect the present year to prove no exception to the rule. The Holstein-Friesian cow is a most wonderfully organized dairy machine, no doubt having limits as to productive capacity, but with those limitations as yet unknown; and no man, no matter what extent of experience he has had with the breed, would be rash enough to undertake to set limits to what she can accomplish. Her future rests in the hands of her breeders; and who can say that it is not all rose-colored?

Several cows that have been previously reported in full or in part are again reported; they either having completed a 30-day record as additional to the 7-day record previously reported, or having bettered the 30-day record. In this latter class comes DeKol Queen LaPolka 2nd; reported in the last issue as having produced 28,305 lbs. fat from 841.8 lbs. milk in seven days, 113,263 lbs. fat from 3,318.9 lbs. milk in thirty days, and breaking the record for her class in the 30-day division. This cow now better her 30-day record, as then reported, by producing 116,085 lbs. of fat from 3,376.5 lbs. of milk; equivalent to over 112.5 lbs. of milk per day for the whole 30 days, and 136½ lbs. of the best of creamery butter for the same time. For more extended mention of the great records made by this cow, I would refer to the last issue of these reports.

The list of 21 lb. cows is increased by the mention in this issue of Lunde Kornlyke, 21,656 lbs. fat from 745.4 lbs. of milk in 7 days, 90,215 lbs. fat from 3,270.3 lbs. milk in 30 days, a cow that came very near producing 100 lbs. of fat in thirty days, with an average milk production in excess of 100 lbs. per day; while Butter King Molly, 23,757 lbs. fat from 502.5 lbs. milk, gains a place well up towards the 21 lb. mark. Blanche DeKol Hengerveld, previously reported as having produced

23,185 lbs. fat from 642.1 lbs. milk in 7 days, now shows up with a 30-day production of 95,055 lbs. fat from 2,842.5 lbs. milk; also proving that she can hold out well. Christmas Tobe 2nd, 21,833 lbs. fat from 584.8 lbs. milk, adds a new name to the 21-lb. list; while Baroress Mona Pauline, previously reported as gaining the 21-lb. list, with a production of 21,804 lbs. fat from 549.4 lbs. milk, now shows a correspondingly good 30-day record of 87,361 lbs. fat from 2,292.8 lbs. milk.

The 20-lb. list is increased by the names of Natoye DeKol 4th, 20,902 lbs. fat from 582.7 lbs. milk; Mosetta Mutual Friend, 20,678 lbs. fat from 552.8 lbs. milk; and Bessie Netherland Baroness, 20,098 lbs. fat from 507 lbs. milk; Inka Blossom DeKol, Jewess DeKol, Countess DeKol Bellewood, and Princess of Lakeside 2nd, gain the honor of mention by a production of over 18 lbs. fat. The best among the senior four-year-olds are Sweet Friend Aggie, 18,935 lbs. fat from 530.1 lbs. milk, and Nina May DeKol, 18,05 lbs. fat from 524.1 lbs. milk.

Bloomingdale Hengerveld Ondine leads the junior four-year class, with 21,257 lbs. fat from 520.3 lbs. of milk in 7 days, and holds out well with 86,291 lbs. fat from 2,189.8 lbs. of milk in 30 days; Annie DeKol Beets, 20,486 lbs. fat from 470.5 lbs. milk, adding another name to the 20-lb. list. Veeman Konigen Spofford 2nd produces 19,711 lbs. fat from 540.9 lbs. milk in 7 days, and 78,742 lbs. fat from 2,229.4 lbs. milk in 30 days; while the senior three-year-old, Rosa Hartog Spofford, shows the nice records of 17,648 lbs. fat from 475.1 lbs. milk in 7 days, and 72,545 lbs. fat from 2,028.8 lbs. milk in 30 days. The leaders of the junior three-year class make a very fine list; Mercedes May Lila Olor is having 18,837 lbs. fat from 517 lbs. milk; Datchland Aaggie Cornucopia, 18,111 lbs. fat from 428.1 lbs. milk; and Hilldale Segs DeKol, 17,259 lbs. fat from 475.8 lbs. milk. The best shown by the senior two-year class is Prudy Homegrad DeKol, 16,315 lbs. fat from 446.3 lbs. milk.

There are many promising junior two-year-olds, but the most noteworthy

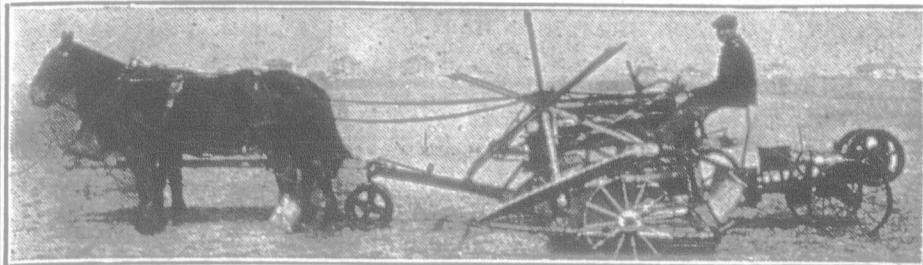
among them is Edith Johanna, 16.42 lbs. fat from 402.6 lbs. milk. Aaggie Johanna Hengerveld and Countess Hengerveld gain places in the 14-lb. list, with 14,122 lbs. fat from 366.2 lbs. milk, and 14,054 lbs. fat from 347.9 lbs. milk in 7 days, 58.57 lbs. fat from 1,523.2 lbs. milk in 30 days, respectively. The list of junior two-year-olds having produced between 13 and 14 lbs. fat is increased by the following names: Susie Johanna Segs, 13,934 lbs. fat from 345.6 lbs. milk; Mona Arah Veeman, 13,623 lbs. fat from 320.2 lbs. milk; Abigail Abbekerk Burke, 13,179 lbs. fat from 367.3 lbs. milk; Netherland Anna 4th, 13,026 lbs. fat from 356 lbs. milk; and DeKol Pontiac Butter Girl, 1,303 lbs. fat from 305.2 lbs. milk. Arcady Pontiac Small Hopes DeKol, Hilldale Hijlaard Kornlyke, Arcady Pontiac Edith Grace Beets, and Arcady Pontiac Anna Beets, by producing in excess of 12 lbs. fat gain honorable mention.

The attention of owners of Holstein-Friesian cows making official tests is called to the changes made at the last annual meeting in the rules for the conduct of such tests. A "feed rule" has been added; that the required interval between the freshening of the cow and the beginning of an official test has been changed from "not less than four days" to "not less than six days;" and that for all cows beginning a semi-official yearly or lactation test after June 1, 1910, a not less than two-day monthly official test period is required.

A married couple stood looking into a shop window. A handsome tailor-made dress took the lady's fancy, and she left her husband's side to examine it more closely. Then she went back to where she had been standing and took his arm. "You never look at anything I want to look at!" she exclaimed. "You don't care how I dress! You don't care for me now! Why, you haven't kissed me for three weeks!" "Indeed, I am sorry. It is not my fault, but my misfortune," said the man. Turning round, she looked at him and gasped. She had taken the arm of the wrong man.—Argonaut.

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HAILED AS THE GREATEST INVENTION SINCE THE SELF BINDER



A trailing attachment with universal joint and friction clutch. Standard GILSON "GOES LIKE SIXTY" air cooled engine, useful the year round. Extra weight rests on truck wheels. No strain or vibration on binder. Saves grain, horses and time. You can cut on any kind of ground, no matter how wet or rough. Fits any style of binder. Write for detailed description.

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Investigate The Record of The Spreader You Buy

BEFORE you buy a manure spreader, find out what it has done for other farmers. That is the best proof of what it will do for you. Investigate carefully, and you will find that in the matter of service rendered, there are two machines that rank high above all others. These are the—

I H C Spreaders

Cloverleaf Corn King

They have proved their value in actual use in the hands of hundreds of satisfied farmers. Choose one of these machines, and you will be sure of getting the full value of your manure by spreading it in the most economical and efficient way.

Here are a few "reasons why":

The mechanism which transmits the power from the axle to operate the apron and beater on I H C spreaders is simple and efficient. It requires little power to operate—does not get out of order.

The beater is strong and positive in its action. It thoroughly pulverizes the manure and distributes it evenly. It can be quickly regulated to spread manure as thickly or as thinly as desired. This adjustment can be made from the driver's seat while the spreader is in operation.

The wood in I H C spreader frames is hard, resinous, non-porous, very regular and narrow ringed. It is air-dried so that the sap is retained—cementing the wood fibres together. This prevents manure liquids from penetrating it and makes it proof against the action of the acids in the manure.

Wide-tired wheels and roller-bearings insure light draft, making I H C spreaders easy on the horses.

The Cloverleaf spreader has an endless apron. The Corn King spreader is of the return apron type. Either can be furnished on special order with lime hood for spreading commercial fertilizers, and drilling attachment for distributing manure in rows. Both styles are made in several sizes, so when you choose from the I H C line, you are sure of getting just the machine that will meet your needs.

Call on the I H C local dealer and go over the matter with him, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house for catalogue and full information.

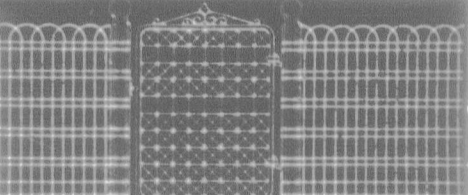
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Under the authority of the Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan, Chap. 10, 1908-09, the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Saskatchewan, or to collect fees for services rendered as such:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Armstrong, J. A., Regina. | Gray, F. M., Battle Creek. | Olsen, N. P., Saskatoon. |
| Ayre, H. T., Regina. | Graham, N., Indian Head. | Ovens, H., Yorkton. |
| Acres, Geo. H., North Portal. | Gibson, J. G., Heyburn. | Pegg, H. W., Oxbow. |
| Burnett, J. F., Regina. | Girling, T. A., Saskatoon. | Paine, H., Rosetown. |
| Black, Jas. A., Swift Current. | Gilmour, R. G., Lacombe, Alta. | Pomfret, Henry, Elkhorn, Man. |
| Brice, Wm., Little Touchwood. | Hopkins, A. G., Bratton. | Paquette, Louis, Pense. |
| Buie, John G., Quill Lake. | Head, Chas., Regina. | Paterson, Jas. Bell, Yellow Grass. |
| Brook, A. McKay, Moose Jaw. | Hatton, John, Melfort. | Richards, H., Indian Head. |
| Burns, H. J., Rouleau. | House, H. E., Indian Head. | Reid, Wm., Belcarres. |
| Branson, Everet A., Whitewood. | Hilton, Geo., Ottawa. | Rathlon-Axel von Holstein, Stockholm. |
| Baker, Godfrey P., Togo. | King John, Carlyle. | Spencer, Earl, Craik. |
| Black, D. C., Ambrose, N. D. | Kellam, Volney S., Estevan. | Stuart, W. P., Carlyle. |
| Chasmar, R. G., Hanley. | Littlehales, J. E., Elbow. | Smiley, S. S., Moose Jaw. |
| Cottrill, J., Fielding, Humboldt. | Lockhart, A. A., Cardruff. | Sharp, H. R., Rocanville. |
| Creamer, J. P., Qu'Appelle. | Lee, Wm. J., Wolsley. | Snider, J. H., Moose Jaw. |
| Colman, A. R., Milestone. | Lloyd, A. M., Yellow Grass. | Shearer, Wm. A., Lang. |
| Cunningham, Geo. A., Moose Jaw. | Murison, J. J., Arcola. | Shields, A. M., Welwyn. |
| Christie, Victor V., Kimball, Alta. | Mountford, J. J., Prince Albert. | Thompson, W. Stanley, David son. |
| Colling, Thos. F., Francis. | Mustard, H. H., Hood Mountain. | Thompson, John T., Moosomin. |
| Churchill, T. J., Wolsley. | Meakings, E. A., Willow Bunch. | Titus, A. E., Halbrite. |
| Cameron, A. E., Winnipeg. | Mann, Jas. H., Whitewood. | Tanor, Willet, Girvin. |
| Culham, W. R., Tugaskie. | Mathew, R. G., Jansen. | Tordiff, A. G., Creelman. |
| Cunningham, E. T., Vermilion, Alta. | Mead-Briggs, C. H., Saltcoats. | Tanner, V. E., Broadview. |
| Church, J. A., Windthorst. | Moore, C. F., Lumsden. | Wilson, John, Wingham, Ont. |
| Elliot, J. T., Fartown. | McKenzie, Robt., Stoughton. | Whybra, F. W., Prince Albert. |
| Fyfe, J. C., Regina. | McClellan, M. P., Grenfell. | Wright, Norman, Saskatoon. |
| Farr, J. W., Earl Grey. | McLoughry, R. A., Moosomin. | Wilson, John, Courval. |
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| Fletcher, Benj., Moose Jaw. | McRae, Alex., Francis. | |
| Gebbie, A. S., Regina. | McLaren, W. H., Lumsden. | |
| | Nichol, S. T. P., Outlook. | |
| | Orme, W. H., Saskatoon. | |

The practice of the veterinary profession in Saskatchewan by any other person is direct contravention of the above Act and renders him liable to prosecution.

J. J. MURISON, Registrar.

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

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WINNIPEG, CAN.



The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

A Warning

The dairy public and intending separator buyers are hereby advised that at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition just closed there was no test of cream separators nor any award of merit offered for them. The same is true of every fair held in Canada up to this date, and will apply to all exhibitions to be held throughout Western Canada for the balance of the current year.

This warning seems advisable in view of past misrepresentations by certain unscrupulous separator manufacturers claiming to have received for their machines an award where none of any kind was made for cream separators. Confirmation of the statements made herein may be had by simply addressing a letter to "The Manager" of the Winnipeg or any other fair at which an award of merit may be claimed to have been offered or received.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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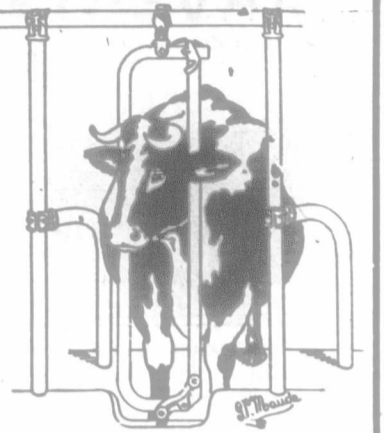
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knows how important it is to use the best salt in butter making. She knows that WINDSOR BUTTER SALT dissolves quickly and completely, and works in evenly. She knows that WINDSOR BUTTER SALT makes the richest, creamiest Butter—improves the flavor—helps to make the butter keep better. At all the big fairs last year, practically all of the prize winners used

Windsor Butter Salt

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

They will make your stable NEATER, BRIGHTER, MORE SANITARY, AND MUCH HANDIER TO WORK IN than any other construction you can use. No other tie is as comfortable for the cows as the "BT" Swinging Stanchion. No other tie keeps them as clean, for they cannot move back and forward in their stall, but at the same time they are perfectly free to get up or down and to card themselves. The "BT" Stanchion is made in five sizes and can be used with wood frame construction if desired. Write for our free catalogue, giving full information how a stable should be laid out, how it should be ventilated and how to lay cement floors properly. Write to-day and let us know how many cattle you tie up.



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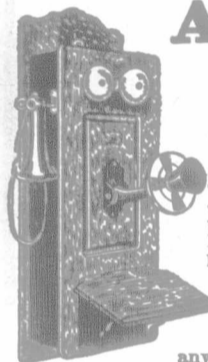
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NO CHARGE for our experts' letters of advice, drawings, explanations, instructions, telling you in any language, non-technical, just how to build, own and operate your rural, town or long distance lines in a good but economical way and at a profit, thereby getting your own telephone free.

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Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, August 3, 1910

No. 932

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance, \$1.50
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EDITORIAL

Lessons on the Dry Spell

The extremely dry weather that has prevailed over parts of the Canadian West will do much to impress the advisability of mixed farming. When weather conditions are normal the all-grain farmer prospers, because the productive soil gives him a good return, if he but covers the seed. However, the truly prosperous farmer is the one who adopts such system that, except under the most calamitous circumstances, always gives him something for his year's work.

While there are limited districts in which approved methods and general thoroughness have not brought returns this year, there are many instances in which farmers who are recognized as being thorough in every particular have much brighter prospects than their less thrifty neighbors. It seldom pays to put all the eggs in one basket, and in farming the man who diversifies seldom meets with a total failure even for one season.

Follow the lead of your progressive neighbor. Practice mixed farming; adopt a system of crop rotation; keep stock, and in everything use common sense and thoroughness.

A Country Governed by Farmers

The three things, according to Frederick Howe, which make Denmark unique are peasant ownership, nearly universal co-operation and the political supremacy of the peasant class. Denmark has "a farmer parliament, a farmer ministry, and a farmer point of view in its legislative enactments." Over 89 per cent. of the Danish farmers are said to own their farms, the average size of which is thirty-nine acres. A farmer who has paid one-tenth or more of the purchase price of a farm can borrow from the state treasury on mort-

gage, at four per cent., to pay the balance. The railways are state-owned, and conducted to pay wages and expenses. City wages are determined by the agricultural index.

Intensive cultivation and co-operative buying and selling have made the Dane the best farmer in the world. The farms, says Mr. Howe, are cultivated like market gardens, the chief products of which are butter, eggs, bacon, poultry and fine stock. There are now 1,087 co-operative dairies, comprised of a membership of between 90 and 95 per cent. of the farmers. These export to England nearly a million dollars of butter per week. The egg export society is another example of co-operation. It was organized in 1885, and has developed an export business of over six million dollars per year. The eggs are stamped and expertly graded. Emphasis is put on quality rather than quantity, and hence the products command the highest market prices. Mr. Howe's conclusion, as stated in *The Outlook*, is that Denmark, notwithstanding its exclusively agricultural conditions and aims, is demonstrating that the old individualism must give place to a more or less socialized organization.

Posture and Speed at Plowing Matches

On another page of this issue appears an interesting article on plowing matches from the pen of Mr. Guild, an expert plowman. A perusal of this letter gives the impression that an editorial in our issue of May 18 merits severe criticism. Those who read the same will agree that little if any of what was said has been discredited, even by an experienced competitor, who is a firm believer in assuming any posture and paying little attention to speed.

It was not our intention to criticize "characteristic attitudes." However, every man who has followed plowing contests has a clear mental picture of the twisting and crouching and the jerky, mincing step that must have been a severe strain on the man between the handles. Moreover, we do not care to suggest that a plowman should walk like a soldier on duty, or even as a city man on the street. We had no thought of city folk when our article was prepared. It always is our aim to prepare practical articles on matters of practical value to farmers. It so happens that we were brought up on a farm and under the care of a farmer who insisted on having everything "turned under" when the plow was in use. It frequently happened that the furrow was not as straight as those seen at championship matches, but they were not always of the city youth variety. This experience of bygone years, and a study of present-day plowing contests, leads us to suggest that

something can be done to encourage speed even at a match. We agree with Mr. Guild that the aim should be to raise the standard of plowing, and also that "anything which aids in the realization of that aim is to be commended," but surely preference should be given to the man who realizes it with the minimum of unnatural effort and who plows a reasonable area in a given time. Any person with a regard for fairness would make due allowances for unavoidable delays.

Competitions of any kind are of educational value to the competitor and to those who follow the contest. The practical farmer always wants a man to do a day's work. It does not seem to be out of the question to have points deducted when a reasonable limit of time is given and due allowances are made for unavoidable delays. This premium on speed will be of further value to the competitor in teaching him to use his head in planning his work to facilitate matters.

Crop Outlook and Prices

The crop situation is a difficult one to sum up at present, and yet what conditions are supposed to be is having a marked influence on values. The report of the census and statistics office, covering conditions up to June 30, does not indicate damage from drought to the degree expected. In fact, in some districts the official report figures wheat above normal in outlook. Northern Alberta, Central Saskatchewan and parts of Central and Northern Manitoba are well rated, but there are large districts in which crops are practically dried up, and large areas that will not be cut. The government of Saskatchewan estimates a yield of approximately 60,000,000 bushels, as against 90,000,000 bushels from a less area sown a year ago. Private estimates of the Western crop are as low as half what was harvested in 1909.

The Northwestern States, if all is true that is being said of crops, will harvest less than half the number of bushels they did in 1909. Outside America the most favorable conditions for a large wheat yield do not prevail. Parts of Europe have received too much moisture, and the southern part of the continent and Russia have not been receiving enough. The Russian crop will be less than a year ago; that at least is the present indication. Conditions in the southern hemisphere cannot yet be figured on, but it is scarcely possible that Argentina and Australia can make up the shortage, or anywhere near make it up, providing only Canada and the United States harvest less wheat than a year ago. These two countries between them will not sell more than two hundred million bushels of wheat, and the crop of North America has been

shrunk that much by drought already. World conditions indicate a shorter wheat crop than 1908. Quantity and quality will both be lower. Producers should keep these facts in mind and not get anxious about selling, for unless there is something pretty big concerning crops being suppressed, wheat will sell within the next twelvemonth for more money than is being quoted for it to-day.

Provincial Good Roads

It seems to require great effort to induce representatives of municipalities in outlying parts that a new organization is really intended to be provincial, no matter what the name is. For a few years past enthusiasts in Winnipeg and vicinity have striven hard to have something done that will result in an improvement in the rural highways of the province. Those at a distance paid no attention, because they said it was only another scheme of Winnipeggers to get more of the province's money and have satisfactory roads for their automobiles.

But the newly-fledged organization stood nobly by their guns, and at the convention held on the exhibition grounds in Winnipeg recently representatives from rural municipalities agreed that the Manitoba Good Roads Association was exerting an honest effort in behalf of the province as a whole. They saw the wisdom of having a good roads commissioner, whose duty it is to give advice and to ensure a uniform system of roads.

There is little doubt but that before another annual convention comes around the membership of the provincial organization will comprise municipalities in all parts of the province.

Horse Lovers' Complaint

Many who were at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition while some of the heavy horse classes were receiving the awards displayed dissatisfaction because of the action of the exhibition board in having the ribbon wearers selected in front of the grandstand. Although the complaints raised were not without reason, it should not be forgotten that the intention was to give more prominence to a feature of the show that has become of paramount importance and interest. Exhibitors commonly assert that sufficient prominence is not given the particular classes in which they are interested. It was in an effort to please these that the experiment was made that resulted in great classes of horse flesh appearing before comparatively small crowds, and also in many who were closely interested being chagrined at having their favorite animals lined up where they could not see them without extra cost in admission fee.

It is generally admitted that the experiment was a failure. In future, no doubt, all horses, except harness and saddle classes, will receive their ribbons in the regular horse ring, which exhibitors can reach with less loss of time, and where all can watch what is going on. Perhaps a little greater covered seating capacity would be appreciated by horse lovers.

* * *

Our boys and girls must learn not only how to work, but to be proud of work; happy in achieving, and never so proud as in a good mastery over the impediments that Nature purposely places in their way. Eliminate the whine.—*The Independent*

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS

NUMBER 7

I VISIT DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WEST

It is my candid opinion that too great anxiety prevails in some quarters regarding the condition of the crops of the Canadian prairies. This has been a year of surprises. A very early spring was followed by backward weather. Heavy winds prevailed and then drouth followed with hot winds of great velocity. The lack of moisture, however, is not common to the entire West. In fact, many parts of Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta and Manitoba have had enough and to spare. It is true, however, that in Alberta and Manitoba the parts most severely affected by lack of rain are those that comprise the greatest percentage under crop. But unless the unusually dry weather continues the total yield will not be as light as seeming authentic reports indicate. Nevertheless it cannot now come up to the yield of 1909, even with a greatly increased acreage.

But Providence is not so cruel after all. A review of the areas in which crop damage is most severe shows that for the most part there are not very many new settlers. It would seem that those who have had a few years in which to get "on their feet" are now called upon to stand the most severe check.

Another consideration must be taken into account in regard to the alarm that exists. Keen disappointment prevails, and is all the more severe because we got away to such a good start early in the season. If there is anything a Westerner dislikes it is to be fooled in his calculations.

However, we are not so bad that we could not be worse. In fact, judging from reports the states adjoining us to the south are much more severely hit than we are. So let us brace up and make provision for a bumper crop in 1911. There is little doubt but that high prices will prevail for any marketable farm product, and although bumper crops are more desirable the net cash return for the production of the Canadian West will be creditable.

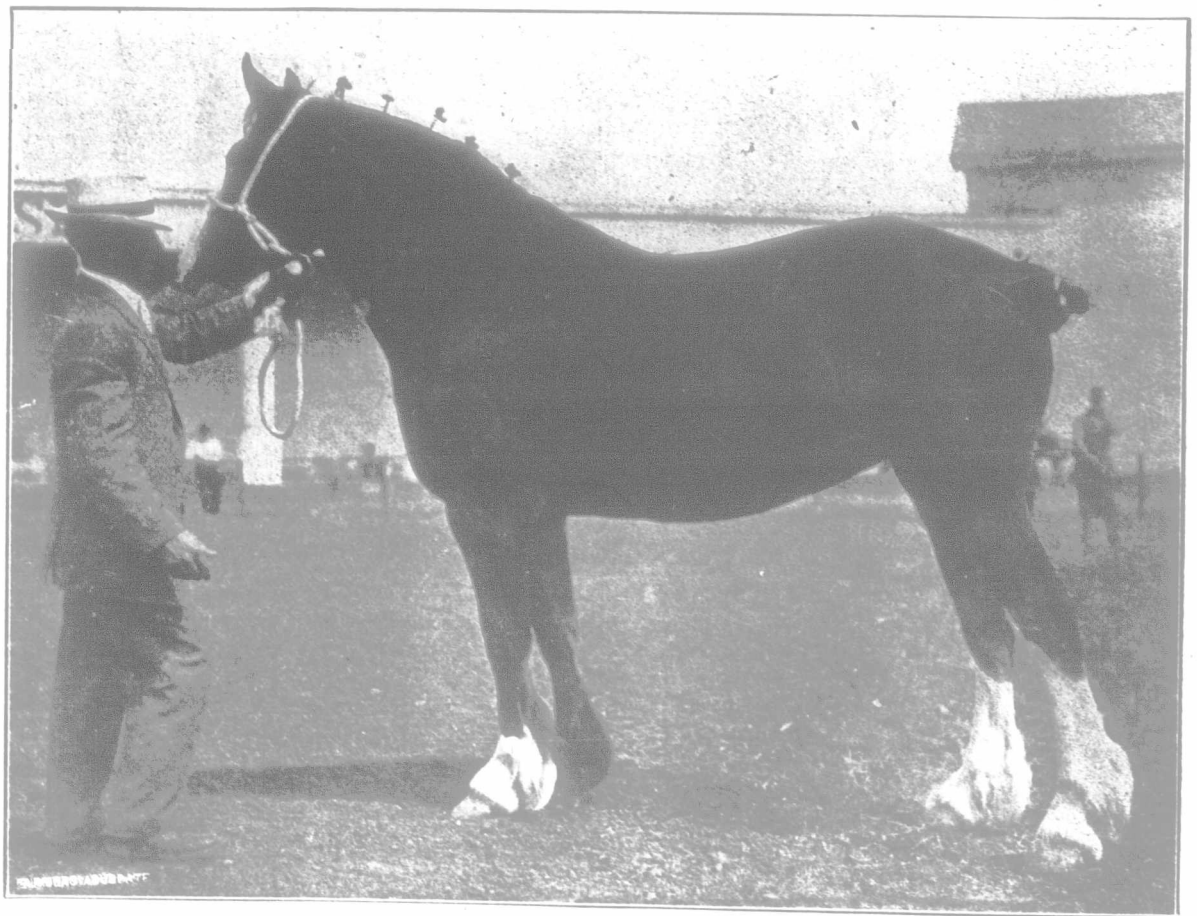
"AIRCHIE McCLURE."

HORSE

Observations on Horse Subjects

Size in Clydesdales came in for due recognition in the judging at the Winnipeg Industrial this year. Some exhibitors may be inclined to think

it was too much emphasized by the gentleman from Oklahoma. He usually lined up his winners with a good big one at the top, and didn't stick to "quality" as close as some judges who have officiated at Western Canadian fairs. In the opinion of those who judge the Clyde irrespective of what he is above the knee or hock, Mr. Carter, in some cases, was clearly in error in making his selections in the order he did. To others, who were not so badly biased on "quality" and who know something of what the men want who work the draft horses on our farms and in our cities, he did pretty nearly the right thing. As a matter of fact, Clydesdale men have been working this quality gag about long enough. Somebody some generations back originated a saying that bids fair to persist as long as the Scotch breed Clydesdales, and force the world to believe that what they breed is what it needs. "No foot, no horse," goeth this time-worn maxim, and men will stand around a horse ring squinting at a Clydesdale's feet and pasterns and talking "quality" until one's nerves are racked. It's time we got the notion that size is of equal importance to quality in the Clydesdale horse. It's time some of us came to see the force of the more modern maxim, "No top, no price," to be credited, we think, to Jimmy Johnstone. From the standpoint of the horse user there is more to be said in favor of the latter than the former. Big, sound feet, clean, flat bone, straight going and a reasonable degree of "flash" in the way of action are all very desirable qualities, but combined with that there has to be scale. This country wants sound, big, draft horses, not super-quality little ones with four or five hundred pounds less weight than they ought to have. This fact cannot be pounded in too thoroughly. Quality is needed, all the quality that can be carried; but quality is only one factor in the making of the draft horse. The Scotch are credited with having once all but bred the teats off their Ayrshires, because teats protruding from the udder were offensive in the sight of fanciers who wanted animals with perfectly straight underlines. It is sometimes suspected that Shorthorns have deteriorated in milk production since Cruickshank's time, deterioration being due to the way the prizewinning kind were reared and managed, and, occasionally the suggestion is made that Clydesdales are getting smaller because those responsible for the making of the type are "cranky" on "quality." Consequently, a "jolt" once in a while, just to emphasize the fact that size is a draft attribute, will not do the breed any particular



APPROVED TYPE OF CLYDESDALE FEMALE
This Year's Maxvoss, won for Traynor Bros. at Winnipeg

harm. In truth a lot more of it would do considerable good.

* * *

Somebody asks why it is there is not more competition in Canadian-bred draft horses at our exhibitions. This seems a branch that would stand more development. But how are the horses to be got out? This year at Winnipeg the Canadian sections were poorly filled, and only a desultory interest taken in the placing of the awards in them. Some of the animals competing were of a high order of excellence, all of a good average, but the Scotch-bred horses outshine our own in the interest created in the show ring. There is a glamor, of course, always attaching to imported animals, but we can't see why interest could not be developed to an even greater degree in stock of our own breeding. An enterprising stock paper in the United States in order to stimulate competition in foals at the leading fairs has planned for what might be termed a futurity class, and by the looks of things is going to accomplish something. The idea could very well be worked out successfully. Futurity races are the headliners in the racing sport. Futurity classes for draft horses could be made to make something more than is being made of home-bred classes at our larger exhibitions. Our idea would be to have mare owners enter for the event when the mare was bred, paying a nominal entry fee, to be augmented by a further payment a month or so before the fair was held. Or, if the date of exhibition was too early to bring out a well-grown class, make the prize for yearlings and make conditions such that the colt's appearance for the futurity prize would be the first time he stepped into a show ring. It might be necessary, then; in fact, it would be necessary to have classes for both fillies and horse colts, but interests would not in any wise be lessened on that account. Our home-bred classes in draft horses need encouraging. The aim, primarily, in awarding prizes for horses at exhibitions is to stimulate better breeding, and we cannot see that in any of the purebred classes the Canadian exhibitor has yet come in for due recognition. What we need to do is give more attention to the Canadian breeder and less to the importer. True, to the latter credit is due, for much of our progress in breeding, but it is the former who will ultimately make this country's reputation in horses. It is creditable to buy good horses, but it is more creditable to breed them. It is proper to offer substantial prizes to the exhibitor of imported horses, but it is the part of wisdom to clearly emphasize the interest of organizations that have the advancement of horse interests at heart by substantially rewarding the work of the man who breeds his own stock. A futurity class for foals, or yearlings, should make a highly interesting ring feature, and if we mistake not would bring out some classes of surprising numbers and excellence. The prizes would have to be worth while, and some conditions worked out as to what class of breeders were eligible for entering.

EQUITANT.

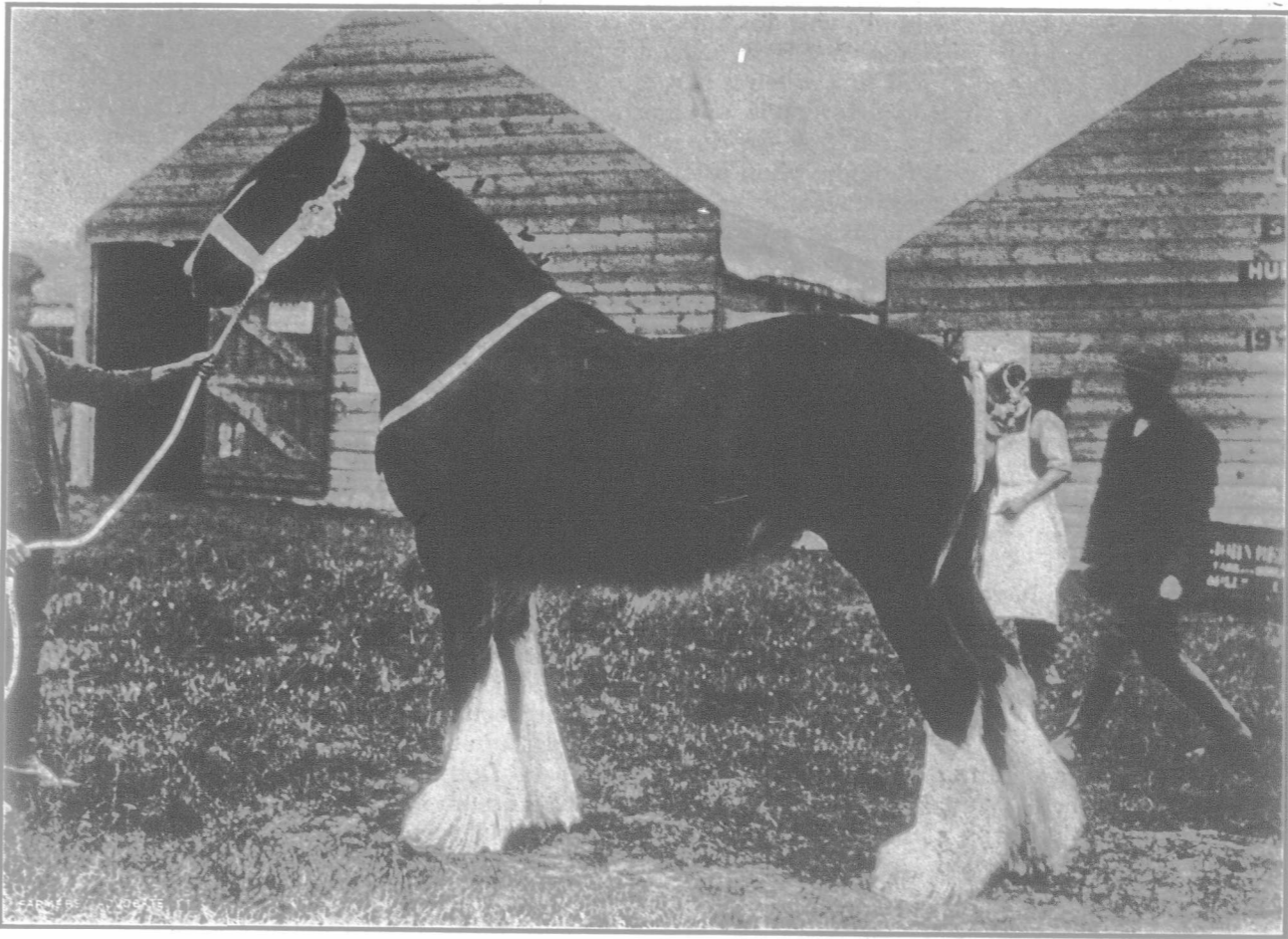
Percheron Men Meet

The annual meeting of the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association was held in Calgary, July 5th, during the recent Provincial Fair. There was a fair representation of the different provinces, the West naturally predominating. The financial statement for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1910, showed the association to be in a flourishing condition, there being some \$1,900.00 on hand at that time after paying all expenses and prize monies, cups, etc., at the principal fairs in Canada.

This year the association is offering special prizes for Percherons in the form of gold medals and silver cups at more fairs in Canada than it has done heretofore, and the exhibits of Percherons at these fairs are becoming more numerous and of better quality each year.

It is fully expected that the first volume of the stud book will be ready for distribution very soon.

The publication of this book has been unavoidably delayed by the enormous amount of correspondence entailed both with the French



DUNSMORE CHESSIE, CHAMPION TWO-YEAR-OLD SHIRE FILLY AT BATH AND WEST SHOW

and American secretaries in getting everything correct before the work is proceeded with.

The officers of the association for the current year are: President, W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde, Alta.; vice-president, R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask.; secretary-treasurer, F. R. Pike, High River, Alta.; directors: George Lane, Calgary, Alta.; R. P. Stanley, Moosomin, Sask.; J. Franklin, Macleod, Alta.; J. Colquhoun, Brandon Man.; J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont.

Weaning Colts at Twelve Weeks

A reader inquires if it would be advisable to wean the colts before the mares go into the heavy work of harvesting, his experience being that colts do not thrive well if being suckled by mares at hard work.

Some authorities on horse raising advise weaning the colts at three months or so of age in preference to suckling them on mares at hot, heavy work. It is necessary, however, if the colts are to be kept growing, to substitute skim milk for the dam's milk, and teach the colts to drink sometime before they are weaned.

Begin to teach the youngster to drink fresh milk diluted at first with about one-fourth as much water. When the colt is drinking well the milk may be gradually changed to sweet skim milk and increased to about as much as he will take without upsetting the digestion, at the same time feeding the mare rather lightly to check the milk flow. When the colt is taking cow's milk freely it may be weaned from the mare. Feed milk three times a day until the colt is about five months old and then taper it off and wean the colt if the milk seems to be no longer needed.

The best grain mixture is a combination of 80 per cent. crushed oats and 20 per cent. bran by weight. To this may be added 10 per cent. of oil meal with advantage. This will give a glossy coat and promote growth. Bright clover or alfalfa hay will be better for a colt of this age than timothy. It is very seldom that a colt so fed will eat too much grain. If he does not stretch up rapidly in frame, but piles on a lot of fat, it is either necessary to encourage him to take more exercise or cut down the feed. Of course, if the colt has scours or other digestive troubles, the feed should also be reduced.

However, unless one has reason to believe that the colt will go back, if on the dam's milk in harvest, it is better not to wean at this age. A colt should suckle the dam at least until he is five months of age.

STOCK

Foot and Mouth Disease

It is reported that owing to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in England, the Dominion Veterinary Inspector, Dr. Rutherford, has decided that permits for importation of cattle from that country shall be cancelled temporarily. Several importers are affected.

Frozen Meat Trade

For the five months ended May 31, 1910, there was imported into the United Kingdom from Australia, 1,094,570 carcasses of mutton, 770,201 of lamb and 64,983 quarters beef. From New Zealand there came 755,828 carcasses of mutton, 1,446,931 of lamb and 123,868 quarters beef. From South America came 1,142,571 carcasses of mutton, 260,404 of lamb, 619,210 quarters of frozen beef and 533,052 of chilled beef. During the first two weeks of June there was imported 354,968 carcasses of frozen mutton, being 182,921 from Australia, 83,713 from New Zealand, 69,970 from River Plate and 18,364 from Patagonia. In the same time 237,521 carcasses of lamb were received from New Zealand, 39,000 from Australia, 29,141 from River Plate and 14,546 from Patagonia.

Weaning the Lambs

When lambs are four months old they will, as a rule, do better weaned than running with the ewes, if fresh pasture is provided for them. This is generally available very soon after the hay crop has been gathered. They thrive well on clover. Fresh, clean water should also be provided for the lambs, and salt, either kept in a covered box where they may take it at will, or a little dropped in bunches on the grass, near the water or feed troughs, once or twice a week. Ordinarily, on good fresh grass, the lambs will do very well without additional feeding, but if they are intended for show or for early selling for breeding purposes they will be better with a feed of oats or oats and bran once or twice a day, fed in troughs in the field. For show lambs, the addition of a little ground oil cake will help to improve their condition.

When the lambs are weaned, the shears should be used to shorten the wool on the ends of their docked tails, and to clip off any tags of dirt which may be present. Later, they will do well on a

stubble field with fair grass supply, or, if a piece of rape has been sown, the lambs will do remarkably well on this after becoming used to it. They should not be put upon this at first when it is wet from rain or dew, but in the afternoons on fine days, and they will be better at first for the run of a grass pasture as well, though, when used to the rape, they will thrive satisfactorily confined on this alone, and will fatten faster on rape late in the fall than on any other pasture, even when the rape has been repeatedly frozen, and, indeed, when partially covered with snow.

When the lambs are being weaned, the ewes should be kept in a field as far distant from them as can be arranged, and should be kept on short or dry pasture for a few days in order to dry up the milk. If any udders are noticed very full, they should be relieved by hand milking two or three times, at intervals of a couple of days, to avoid injury. For security from attacks by dogs, it is well to have a small cowbell or two on members of each branch of the flock.

Special Officer to Assist Breeders

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Referring to a communication in your issue of June 15th, signed "Western Breeder," and your editorial note, perhaps a few remarks from me would not be out of place, as I have an especial knowledge of one or two matters referred to.

I write you at this late date only after having

Heavy horses, light horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine—I can see great difficulty in persuading any one of these sections of breeders to entrust its interests to a representative who will not be on the ground to look after them.

Perhaps, you, Mr. Editor, or some of your readers can suggest a way out of this difficulty. I am sure a workable idea would be welcomed by the Canadian breeders as a whole, irrespective of any mere provincialism. My view is that we should look at these matters, not from the standpoint of the East alone nor of the West alone, or of any one province or section, but in that broad national spirit which is developing so rapidly in this great growing country.

In regard to the prosecution of a Western cattle breeder, your correspondent has an entirely wrong impression. The prosecution was not at all at the instance of either the Record Board or the Record Committee, neither of whom had anything to do with it. The Attorney-General's department of Alberta assumed the responsibility for the prosecution under the following circumstances: They were asked by the solicitor for the prosecution to act; the deputy minister wired the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, asking if the Dominion Department of Agriculture would assume the responsibility for the costs. This department could not of course legally do this, and the matter was referred by the commissioner to me as the acting head of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. I at

to lay an information under the Live Stock Pedigree Act or for forgery (because this was forgery, if anything) in the same manner as for any other criminal offence, and if properly advised to call to his assistance the crown prosecutor and other crown officers. This he did not choose to do, for what reason does not appear from a perusal of the documents in the case, which I have had the opportunity of going over carefully. It is very questionable whether the Record Committee should be responsible for these prosecutions. Under existing circumstances they have no officers qualified to undertake it, or whose duty it is to gather the evidence; nor it seems to me are they in a position to employ anyone.

In every case you will find that the complaint comes either from a party aggrieved or from some source either anonymous or where the party does not wish his name used.

When one of these complaints reaches the office, the board is practically helpless. All they can do is to write the parties or others whose names are given, and in the great majority of cases no reply at all is received to these letters; and naturally so, because neighbors do not want to get mixed in these matters. The committee cannot go ahead with the prosecution until the evidence makes out at least a fair case, and they have no means of getting the evidence together.

I for one do not believe the committee should be asked to do this work at all. They are breeders of repute and not detectives. How then are offenders to be brought to justice?

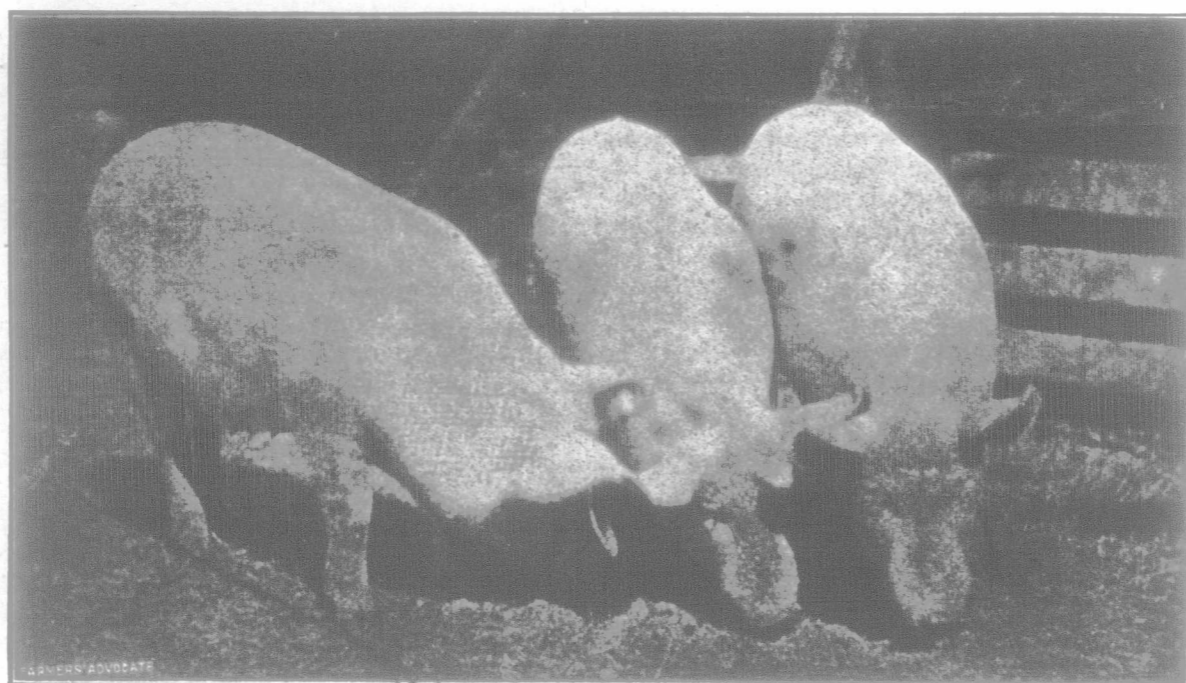
My suggestion would be that the services of a special officer be provided either by the Dominion Department of Agriculture or the Breed Associations, and who in any event would be under the control of the Record Committee, which upon a complaint being lodged could send this officer to investigate, gather the evidence and report. If a reasonable case were made out, the committee could then direct a prosecution. Either this or an arrangement might be made with the departments of the attorney-general of each province to detail an officer on each case as required and that each case be the same as any other offence. I would for this purpose repeal the provision of the Live Stock Pedigree Act, which creates the offence and transfer it to the criminal code.

I believe—in fact I know—that the reason for the case referred to not going ahead is not, as very improperly suggested by your correspondent, because the alleged offenders come from Ontario, but from the fact that the Record Committee have no machinery for prosecuting. I can see no good that can come from the suggestions made by "Western Breeder," that the Record Committee acts impartially in these matters, when the real trouble is that they are so hampered that they cannot act at all.

As to the suggestion of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner that all pedigrees for all breeds be of the tabulated form, this suggestion is a good one for certain breeds, for the very good reason that it is shorter, does not give so much information and that therefore there is less liability to error. In other words, from an office standpoint, purely and simply, it is desirable and perhaps also in certain breeds of animals where the family names or foundation breeding is not material. But for Shorthorns, for example, the short form of tabulated pedigree is simply impossible. Be that as it may, however, neither the Record Board nor the Record Committee can alter the form of pedigree certificate for any breed. This is a matter which concerns the particular breed association and the breed associations alone can act in this respect, so that the blame for perpetuating the long pedigree, if blame there be, attaches not to the Record Board or the Record Committee, but to the various breed associations who can and do adopt any form which suits them.

It would have been fairer to the Record Committee if "Western Breeder" had taken the trouble to consider this before finding fault with them for a matter over which they have no control.

Just one word to yourself, Mr. Editor, in reference to your suggestion that a Western represent-



APPROVED BACON TYPE OF HOG

J. J. Stewart won the prize at Winnipeg for best trio of purebreds suitable for bacon trade with these Yorkshires.

carefully considered the contents of "Western Breeder's" letter, and with the sole object of placing matters before your readers as they are. Permit me to say that I am not a member of the Record Committee, nor have I any connection with this body. In fact, I was one of those opposed to the nationalization of our records; not on the ground that nationalization in itself was undesirable, but I did not like the way it was gone about and was strongly against some, at least, of the provisions constituting the board.

It is well known to breeders in Canada that the National Live Stock Record Board is composed of representatives of the various breed societies or associations (the number from each association being determined by the number of members). The sole function of this board is to meet soon after their appointment and appoint "The Record Committee," composed of a chairman and six members, and to discuss generally matters of interest to the Canadian live stock interests, passing, of course, any resolutions pertaining thereto which may seem necessary or advisable. This record committee (not the "board") it is which in reality does the business of the National Live Stock Records.

The committee holds its meetings at Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, and it must be apparent that it would be impracticable for any Western breeder to attend with any regularity, and as each section of the breeding fraternity is represented on the committee—one for each:

once called a meeting of the executive, who decided to send a representative to Alberta to confer with the attorney-general in regard to this and future prosecutions, and when it was pointed out to his deputy that the fine if imposed would be the property of the province he had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that it was the duty of the crown to prosecute, and at once instructed the crown prosecutor at Edmonton to act, as of course he would and ought to do in any other criminal or quasi-criminal matter, and the prosecution was conducted by the crown prosecutor at the expense of the province.

The impression seems to be pretty general that the Record Board or the Record Committee or the particular breed association concerned should undertake these prosecutions, while the fact is that they should be undertaken by the same officers who are responsible for bringing to justice an offender against any law of a criminal nature. The offence of falsifying a pedigree is an offence against a Dominion statute and not against the constitution of either the Record Board, the Record Committee or of any breed society, though most breed societies have by their constitutions power to and do discipline members by suspension, expulsion or otherwise, who have been guilty of this offence or other conduct unworthy of a member.

Now in regard to "a case of apparent fraud on the part of some Ontario dealer in purebred stallions," it was open to the party aggrieved

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ative should be on the board, "even if it were found impracticable to attend board meetings the Western men could serve well by giving advice by letter."

In the first place there are several Western representatives on the "Board," at least five, so that I conclude what you mean is that there should be representation from the West on the "Committee." I think this not practicable, for the reasons above. Perhaps you can suggest how it might be worked out. As to "advice by letter" any member of the "Board," or, in fact, any breeder at all can at any time, whether a member of the Board or Committee or not, can at any time write, offering advice, and I have no doubt if the advice is good and sound it will be acted upon.

I cannot see how the advice would be any better coming from a breeder, simply because he happened for the time being to have an office. Pembroke, Ont. PETER WHITE.

Note.—The Record Board seems to be more liberally represented by Western members now than it was in the not distant past. With five live members representing that part of Canada lying west of the Great Lakes there will be few to raise any objection to its constitution, provided cases under consideration in regard to Western breeders are given the same treatment as similar cases relating to breeders in the East.

Perhaps the greatest trouble has resulted from a lack of knowledge of the powers and duties of the Record Board and the Record Committee. Those who know Mr. White, will feel that he knows the details. They will also appreciate his clear statement of the constitution, powers and duties of the Record Board and the Record Committee, and the privileges of breeders in all parts of Canada of laying complaints before these bodies.—Editor.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

August 10.—Discuss disk plows, giving advantages and disadvantages for use in soils of different kinds. In what soil would you advocate their use?

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

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

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

Cropped Fields After Harvest

Thorough and intelligent attention to stubble land in the fall is becoming more common each year. Not so many years ago it was considered unnecessary to use disks or any other implement on the cropped fields in the fall. But things are changing and this year's dry spell will result in increased attention to this part of farm work. We seldom receive too much moisture, and it is wise therefore to put the surface into such condition that it will receive and hold as much moisture as possible at all seasons. The weed problem does not require discussion here, suffice it to say it is well to cover weed seeds that lie on the surface as soon as possible after the crop is removed. If sufficient moisture comes they germinate before freeze-up and are killed; otherwise they are placed so that they sprout early the following spring.

Awards to contributors are given in the order in which the letters appear.

Advocates Field Work in Fall

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For the average farmer there is not always a great deal of time to spare at this busy time of the year, and often there is a lot of work to do which sometimes has been unavoidably post-

They are safe winners in the race to maturity against anything we can grow.

The fall disking prepares a nice seed bed for these and the other numerous pests to start up early in the spring, and that is when the bulk of the weed seeds must be destroyed. There is little enough time for stubble disking in the spring. Such time should be occupied with the drags on the last year's summerfallow, inducing what may have been left ungerminated there to sprout and be slaughtered during seeding operations. One may think there is nothing left after the thorough working it had last summer, but you generally find you are mistaken. But, even so, it is not lost time or work, for you will be breaking up the crust formed from the snow pressure and early rains, preserving moisture and warming up the soil for a quick growth and start of grains when seeded.

The mulch made by the disking in fall will surely do its part in conserving moisture, as well as absorbing any that may fall and holding it till freeze-up. A touch of the drags will put this in active shape again the following spring, and then you will get good weed germination. Often our falls allow certain time for fall plowing, but I am not greatly in favor of this on our soil, as it is generally too dry. If I plow it is the cleaner lands for seeding purposes; otherwise it seems to me like burying and preserving weed seeds,



HAY CAPS IN USE ON ALFALFA IN MINNESOTA
They are made by tearing 40 inch common sheeting into squares and attaching four or six ounce weights to the corners. They protect from sun and rain and frequently pay for themselves in one crop.

poned that should have been done before harvest. Again, seasons vary, and after harvesting and threshing there is often but little time left before freeze-up.

However, there are always a few days which can be most profitably employed on the stubble lands. I always make a point of taking the field that has the most weeds in it, or the most dangerous weed, whether they be few or plenty, and give this field or fields the first consideration. This gets a double disking, followed by the drags. Probably most men will design to put such a field aside for fallow or a green fodder crop the following summer; and quite right, too. But because it is not going to take part in the main crops of the preceding spring, don't leave it over. Get right at it the first opportunity after harvest.

As to inducing the germination of weed seeds in the fall, this is a matter over which we have not got full control. The average fall is usually dry in our vicinity, and often there is not sufficient moisture for much growth. However, a percentage of seeds will grow as also some of the shelled grains, which will be cut off by early frost; but some of our worst enemies, such as wild oats, are not to be coaxed or beguiled into germination. They seem to require a rest, and to hibernate, like Bruin, until the warm winds come from the south in the spring; no need for them to hurry.

which come up too late in the spring, or rather when the crop is too much advanced.

I certainly think where winter annuals such as stink weed are showing up badly fall plowing would be a profitable move, but so far I have never had enough of these to bother me, and it is only a supposition.

"DRAG HARROW."

After Crop Cultivation

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The treatment of fields after the crop has been removed requires a division, in my opinion, under the following heads: (a) Whether the land is intended to be cropped the following year; (b) whether intended for summerfallow (bare); (c) if needed for growing green feed.

Under (a) I would suggest that land which cannot be plowed right away should be disked well, and for that purpose the cut-away disk is the best, on account of not being so liable to trouble with a heavy stubble. See that the land is harrowed as soon as plowed, but not packed. If there are any patches of sow thistles or such pests put up stakes to show their location and do not plow these spots, as after the plant has been cut at the root by the plow, the top portion of the weed with part of the root attached is dragged further across the field by the harrows,

and perhaps the plow and there takes root again. I believe that more thistles are spread this way than by the seeds. The depth of plowing will depend on the kind of land, and other conditions of the field under consideration.

Under (b) fall treatment of cropped land intended for a bare fallow, should be either well-disced or shallow plowed and done as early as possible after the stooks are removed. Stick up stakes around pieces infested with thistles and deal with these patches separately.

Under (c) if the land is intended for barley or green feed, plow lightly and well harrow. This will induce many seeds to germinate in the fall or early spring, before the plowing for crop is required to be done.

As we generally have little rain in the fall, it is difficult to get bad weed seeds to germinate, unless the discing or shallow plowing is done very early after harvest.

All land plowed in the fall should be well-harrowed down to conserve the moisture already in the soil, but not packed.

Man.

R. ROBBINS.

Posture and Speed at Plowing Matches

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I take this opportunity of dealing shortly with two phases of match work, about which there is not a little difference of opinion. I may confess at the outset, too, that I have been partially led to write these few paragraphs because of one view embodied in an editorial that appeared in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE of May 18, in which the "positions assumed" by contestants and "speed," or rather an apparent lack of recognition of its due importance at plowing matches, were made the objects of criticism. Further, as one who has had some experience in plowing contests I believe, as I am quite sure nearly all plowmen do, that a grave injustice would be done were the suggestions contained in the article referred to, and with which some of the less well-informed are in sympathy, carried into effect.

In regard, first to the "unnatural position" assumed, I take for granted that reference is here made to the characteristic attitudes peculiar to each contestant, especially that class who bend low over the handles, continuing in such postures throughout the match. I am safe in saying that no plowman at a match can be said to hold himself naturally, in the proper sense of the term. There are some, however, who walk comparatively erect, but let me ask how the work of this class compares with that of the other and larger class, who in their zeal to do their best adopt the so-called "unnatural" postures. As one who has taken a special interest in plowing matches throughout the province, both as on-looker and participant, I feel myself in a position to declare unhesitatingly that all plowmen of note (that is, sweepstakes men and provincial champions) assume this so-termed "unnatural position."

It is unnecessary to more than point out the significance of this fact. Plainly, by so doing, plowmen can attain better results. The various leading plowmen whom I have questioned on the matter bear me out in this, and of the several reasons advanced by them I call attention to the the furrow ahead, and therefore straight plowing is more likely to be done.

2. One obtains a much firmer grip of the plow and is enabled thereby to gauge the depth and width more accurately.

3. Above all when a plowman stoops low he can see in a single low glance, in a general way at least, the furrow ahead, the width he is plowing, the work being done by the skimmer, chain, etc., and the position and conduct of his team, for all these are then almost in a direct line, which is not the case when one stands erect and must glance first at the team and then at the plow.

4. Also, though this will be less evident to the inexperienced, one feels that by assuming the so-called unnatural position (but which in point of fact is infinitely more natural for the winning plowman than the erect posture of the novice) he is getting down to it and unconsciously is nerved up to such a pitch that every false step of the team or improper lurch of the plow is in-

stantly counteracted by a quick and timely pressure on the handles.

Apart from these reasons, any one of which amply justifies a plowman in adopting this superior posture, I must say I fail to see in it anything objectionable or unsightly. I will admit that to a townsman who attends a match or to the many indifferent and unversed onlookers, it might be more pleasing to see the plowmen walking in a stately, dignified and erect manner. Perhaps, too, it might add to his appearance, were he to put on a starched collar. Oh, yes, and let us not forget the gloves—that is, if the aim of a plowing match is to present in the appearance of the contestants something to commend them to that class of patrons who do not know plowing even in a moderate degree.

But, I take it, the aim of a plowing match lies not in this. Rather it is, speaking generally, to afford an opportunity to farming classes to enjoy and give indulgence to that love of competition so inherent in the Anglo-Saxon race, and further to raise the standard of plowing done throughout the province, thereby improving the quality of all farm work and increasing the quantity of grain produced. And so the aim being to improve and raise the standard of plowing anything which aids in the realization of that aim is to be commended, and only that which handicaps or impairs is deserving condemnation. On this principle, the bicycle racer is justified in lying flat over his machine, such a position being to him not unnatural and is one which enables him the better to accomplish his aim. Would we not consider him foolish if in response to the expressed desire of an inexperienced spectator, he raised the handle bars at the expense of speed? I would maintain, then that where utility and appearances seem to clash the latter must be subordinated. This does not by any means necessitate the complete disregard for appearance, but only allows it such due amount of attention as is not inconsistent or at variance with the realization of that first and most important quality, perfection and utility. Therefore, far from passing censure upon the various "unnatural" postures assumed by plowmen, we ought the rather to commend them, for in so doing we are aiding in the realizing of that purpose for which plowing matches were instituted.

In turning our attention to the second point, speed, I would again emphasize the aim of matches, which is to encourage good plowing and raise the standard of work done in a community. That being the case, contestants should be required to demonstrate how well they can do their lot, not how quickly they can perform the amount set out. This, is however, a reasonable amount, and must be done in a fixed and reasonable time. Beyond that, no score card can venture successfully. Why? In the first place plowmen coming from a distance find it difficult or undesirable to force their teams to walk as quickly as those of local plowmen. Secondly, so many of the delays are in no way attributable to neglect or oversight in the plowman. Not infrequently something about one's outfit breaks unexpectedly. More frequently a plowman is forced to wait from 15 minutes to an hour in order to allow his

nearest opponent time to finish his crown, for, until that is done, he himself cannot proceed. Occasionally one who is on the outside of the field has to "strike out" a second time, which necessitates the re-setting of stakes, in which much time is lost. Further, the nature of the land plowed has often been known to vary sufficiently, even in a few yards, as to render some of the plows non-cleaning. Again, one's rig might be two feet too wide at one end, or one might be forced to remove a large amount of straw from an old setting. All these take time, and all have been brought to my attention as common and unavoidable causes of delay. In the third place, there are a number of operations in a match, particularly in freeing and finishing, when one should and does do a large amount of altering and fitting. The result of this care is that a better job is attained. Were a premium placed on speed, however, a plowman might be tempted and forced to neglect many precautionary and beneficial alterations, the natural consequence being an inferior job, which I have shown is not in line with the aim of a plowing match.

I might add to this list of reasons, but shall content myself with those enumerated. Now it is evident even to the least experienced that it is absolutely impossible for judges to take many of these into consideration and place an estimate on the claim of one handicapped in any of the ways suggested; while on the other hand, if this were not done an injustice would be the result.

Therefore I claim, that apart from giving contestants a fair amount of work to be done in a reasonable time the element of speed should not enter. The aim is perfection and not quantity, or speed, which is the same thing. Indeed one of the most important lessons farmers of the West must learn is to take greater pains with and devote more time to that which lies at the basis of all farming—plowing. If plowing matches have succeeded, or do succeed, in effecting this desirable end they have fulfilled in a very large measure the purposes for which they were instituted.

Man.

W. F. GUILD.

Details of Road-Making

At the good roads convention, held at Winnipeg during the Industrial Exhibition, the following practical paper was given by A. McGillivray, road commissioner for Manitoba:

Roads are pathways formed through a country to facilitate the movement of persons and exchange of commodities. They are of various kinds, according to the state of civilization and wealth of the country traversed; thus they range from rude paths to the comparatively perfect modern road, passable alike by persons and vehicles.

With progress of civilization and the congregation of men in cities and towns their wants multiply, and the products of the earth have to be collected and transported to supply them. This collecting, transporting and exchanging of products is commerce or trade, and its importance



IN THE CATTLE RING AT WINNIPEG.
Shorthorn herds to the left, and Holstein two-year-old females to the right.

and expansion are directly proportional to the facilities afforded.

Although roads are the offspring of civilization, they have become the chief factors, if not, indeed, the means for its advancement. No country has reached the height of its civilization without a good system of common roads.

It is frequently asserted that since the introduction and development of railways, that they have assumed to a greater degree the functions of the common road. This is true only to a limited extent. Railroads have changed the character of the traffic on the common roads, and personal travel for business or pleasure is no longer so much dependent upon the condition of the highways; but commercial intercourse as represented in the exchange of products is as much dependent upon the condition of the public roads today as it ever was, for the reason that it is impossible to construct a railroad to the door of each producer and consumer. Hence, the railroads never can supersede the common road, and every ton of freight carried by them must be conveyed over a highway at either or both terminals, and the cost of this highway transportation has a marked influence, not only upon the price paid by the consumer, but also on the profit realized by the producer.

RELATION TO RAILWAYS

The true relation between railroads and wagon roads frequently seems to be lost sight of; the functions of each are in no sense rivals. The highway serves the very important purpose of effecting local intercourse, and of connecting the local freight and passenger traffic with the railroad service, while the railroad traffic is the summing up of what has passed over the common roads. It is the roads running at an angle to the railways, and connecting them with the country to the right and left, thus acting as feeders, that require attention in modern times.

With the network of railways now existing in the greater portion of this province, with market towns, elevators and loading sidings at intervals of a few miles apart, it is most probable that the roads used at the present time in reaching these railway points will be the leading and main travelled roads for a long time. There is very little likelihood of the importance of roads so situated, being diminished by the advent of new railway lines and the springing up of new market centers. Improvements made on these roads should therefore be of a lasting and far reaching character.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

The subject of the construction of roads is a very large one. It has occupied the attention of engineers for several generations and a great number of books have been written in regard to it. There is also a great variety in the forms of construction, depending upon traffic to be carried,

the nature of the country over which the road is to pass, the road material available and the amount of money which can be used for construction.

Technical engineering in road construction must yield to the practical, common sense plan of action. An engineer with plenty of money at his disposal can construct a good road almost anywhere and meet any conditions, but with limited resources and a variety of physical conditions to contend with, he has to "cut the garment to suit the cloth." We must have good roads and our means for getting them being very limited, if we cannot get them as good as we would like, let us get them as good as we can.

ROAD SUPERINTENDENT

In order that this work may be carried on systematically and at a reasonable cost, it is of the utmost importance that an efficient plan of management be established. The present condition of the roads in this province, after the enormous outlay of labor and money upon them, is due in no small measure to the lack of some efficient system of dealing with this problem. It is impossible to construct and improve all our roads at one time, or in one year; it is a work that will have to be continued for many years, and, therefore, requires a plan that will extend into the future; it is a work that requires experience and as such should be placed in charge of competent, experienced men. No municipality should be without such a man as road superintendent, the tenure of his office would be similar to that of a municipal secretary-treasurer.

He should preferably be an engineer, and as such, would soon be able to store up an abundance of knowledge in connection with the physical features of his own as well as adjoining municipalities, that would be of enormous value and assistance to the council in laying out a comprehensive plan of improvement and construction.

It is desirable that each municipal council should have before them some plan of improving the condition of their highways. The leading roads which are now most heavily travelled should be designated as such and should receive special attention, the object in view being to build these roads up as quickly as the means of the municipality will allow, as high a standard of efficiency as the economic conditions of the locality will permit, and to give the side roads the attention that their importance demands. In this way, and with the co-operation of adjoining municipalities the whole province would be acquiring a system of roads that would eventually prove to be a vast benefit to every one and assist materially in the development of the whole country.

EARTH ROADS MOST COMMON

The style of road to be adopted will depend considerably on the prevailing conditions of the

locality over which it is to traverse. There is no doubt that in this province for some time to come the earth road will be the most common type.

This class of road provides splendid accommodation for light traffic in dry weather when properly built and cared for; but during spring and wet seasons they are deficient in the important requisite of hardness and are almost impassable.

In the construction of earth roads, drainage is of primary importance; in fact, without it it is impossible to keep them in a serviceable condition.

Good drainage is the first requirement of all good roads, and an earth road is the foundation for them all. Side drains must be made continuous to proper outlets and sufficiently large to adequately carry off all the water that may be collected in them during freshets and wet seasons. The earth grade should always be properly crowned by giving it a fall at the least of one inch to the foot from the center to the sides; no shoulders or ridges should be left along the sides of the grade that will hinder the water from having free access to the side ditches. Tile drains are of immense importance where roads are built across springy ground or soil of a retentive nature. They keep an excess of water from accumulating in the sub-soil, and permit the roads to dry up more quickly in the spring thereby leaving them less liable to "break up."

BEST HEIGHT OF ROAD

The height of a newly constructed road depends in a measure on the conditions of the soil that forms the grade, and to the fall obtainable in the side ditches. Where the soil is heavy and sticky it is generally found that the surrounding country is flat, and difficulty may be experienced in securing sufficient fall for the drains; across such places the grade should be kept high, being at least three feet above the ground level as far below the surface of the road as possible.

Leading highways should have a roadway eighteen feet in width, and nearer cities and towns this might well be increased to twenty-two feet, while a width of sixteen feet will be found sufficient on side roads in the country where traffic is somewhat lighter.

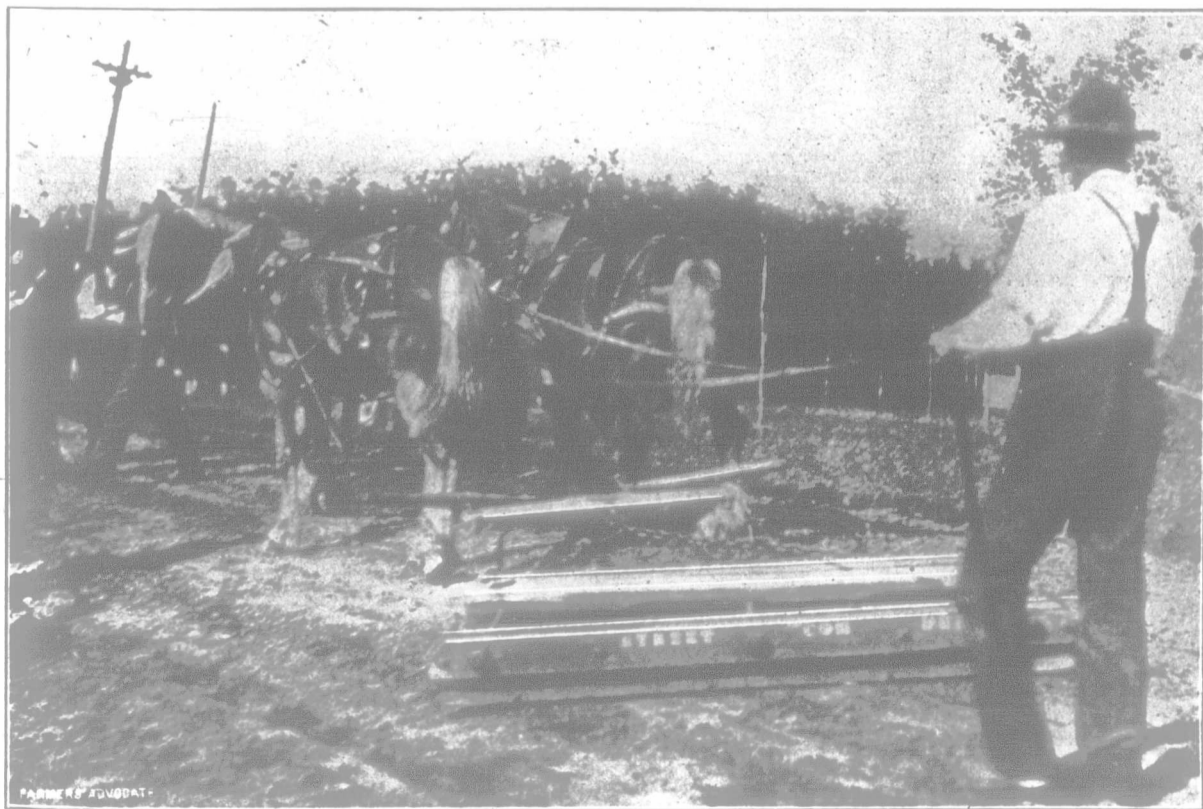
While the maintenance of wider roads will be found more expensive than that of narrower ones, on account of the earth sides flattening out and being cut up by traffic it is desirable that sufficient width should be maintained to secure the safety of travel upon them and provide ample room for the passing of vehicles. A great mistake has been made throughout this province in having roads built too narrow and allowing the side ditches to encroach too near to the center of the road allowance where the road proper should be built. In many places where necessity demands the widening of such roads, it will be found that the cost of so doing will be equal to, if not more than, the original cost would have been if it had been properly done at first.

A distance of twenty-six feet should be left between the inside edges of the ditches. This will be sufficient width in most places upon which to build a proper road grade. It is not advisable to have them a very much greater distance apart than this, as the practice of farmers and others is to drive on this where possible, and the consequence is that deep ruts and trenches are found by the wheels which not only absolutely prevent the water from escaping into the ditches, but retain it against the road dump by which it is absorbed to the detriment and injury of the road.

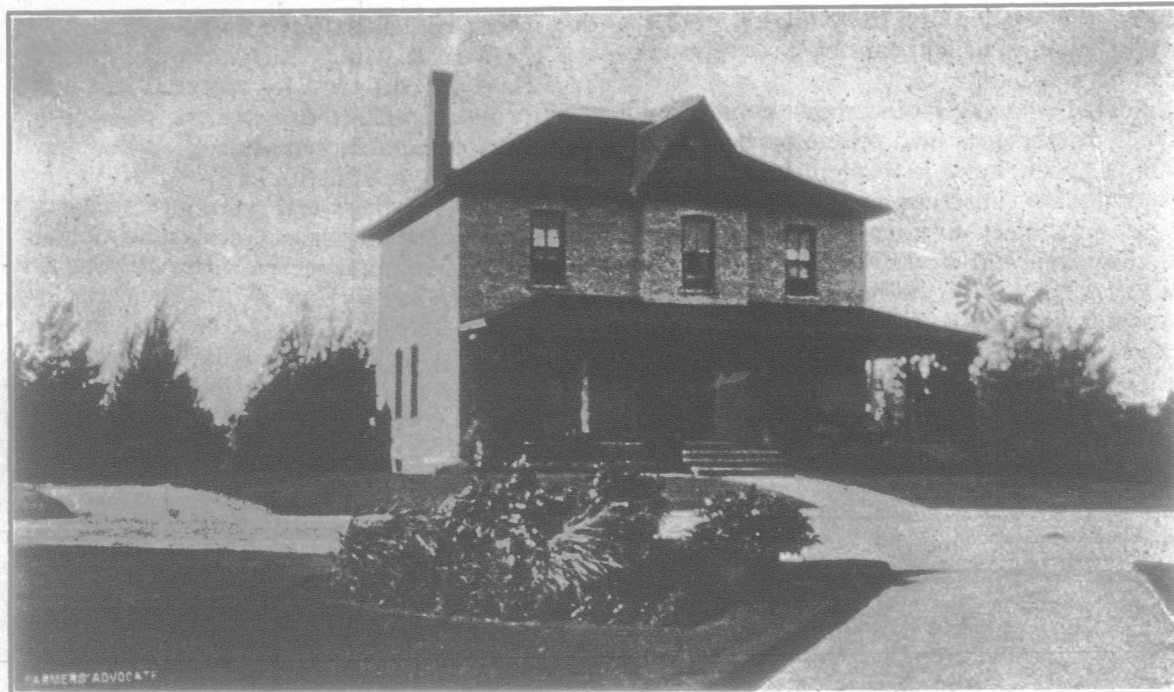
GOOD DRAINAGE A NECESSITY

Water is destructive to any road and especially to an earth road, therefore drainage that will at once carry away rainfall or melting snow is absolutely necessary. With good drainage established in building the road, and frequent inspection to keep the drainage efficient and to mend promptly small injuries to the surface, the earth roads of this province could be maintained in a much higher state of usefulness than at present, and at considerably lower cost. Little breaks in the roads caused by rain or heavy loads passing over them, if not repaired immediately will grow into mudholes, especially

(Continued on Page 1166)



FINISHING OFF A CLAY ROAD WITH THE SPLIT-LOG DRAG



HANDSOME RESIDENCE OF SUPERINTENDENT ROSS OF THE FORESTRY FARM, INDIAN HEAD
Four years ago this site was bald prairie. Now the place is attractive with trees, shrubs, flowers, lawns and well kept walks.

FIELD NOTES

Good Farms at St. Pierre

Awards were made last week in the good farming competition held under the auspices of Carillon Agricultural Society by J. J. Ring, S. R. Henderson and J. C. Cooper. The winners with scores out of a possible 1,000 were: Albert Prefontaine, M. L. A., 758; E. H. Cooke, 746; Chas. Dandenault, 730; Felix Peloquin, 716; Chas. Desjardines, 706; Rennie Gosselin, 670.

Geo. H. Clark in the West

The chief of the Dominion Seed Branch, Geo. H. Clark, B.S.A., is in the West investigating the seed trade and ascertaining what changes are advisable in connection with the work of his department. He is consulting the representatives in the prairie provinces and getting more closely acquainted with seed conditions in general. He expresses thorough satisfaction with conditions now prevailing, but always is willing to adopt changes that promise improvement.

Inspecting Grain Fields

On Friday last twenty-one inspectors met at Indian Head, where they were drilled in preparation for their work as judges in the fields of standing grain competition in Saskatchewan. The judges scored several fields of crop on the experimental farm and a fair degree of uniformity was reached. F. H. Reed, representative of the Dominion Seed Branch, was in charge.

This week the judges are busy making awards in the various districts in which this work is taken up. The entries are large and keen competition is assured.

Grain Growers' New Officers

Last week the executive of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba accepted the resignations of D. W. McCuaig, as president, and J. G. H. Malcolm, M. P. P., as director of that organization. Mr. McCuaig, who has been president for six years, was recently made chairman of the government elevator commission and finds that he has not time to spare for the duties of the other office. R. C. Henders, of Culross, who has been vice-president, is promoted to the presidency.

Mr. Malcolm's resignation is due to the fact that he considers a member of the legislature should not hold office on the association executive. R. Burdett, of Foxwarren, succeeds him as representative for that district.

Death of William Rennie

Canada lost one of her most progressive agriculturists last week in the death of Wm. Rennie. Mr. Rennie was born in Ontario in 1835, and until 1899 operated his farm in Scarboro township, York county, Ontario, which is known still as the gold medal farm of the province. He was best known to the farmers of Canada as the head of one of the leading seed farms of the Dominion, but his reputation as an agriculturist rests on what he did on his own farm and his success in the management of the Ontario Agricultural College Farm at

Guelph, of which he was superintendent for a number of years. Perhaps he will be best remembered by his practical book, entitled "Successful Farming," which is one of the standard works on agriculture in the Dominion.

Corner Stone Laid

On Friday of last week Sir Wilfrid Laurier officiated at the laying of the cornerstone of Saskatchewan's big university at Saskatoon. Premier Scott also gave a talk on the advantages of education and the opportunities that lay before those in charge of the new institution. A list of weeds and wild plants of the province, totalling over 150, was placed under the cornerstone.

Crop Prospects in Britain

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.)

While the crop prospects of all the spring wheat regions of the Northwest seem to be unusually poor this year, and torrential rains have done great damage in France and Germany, the British prospects are good on the whole. The London Times has always a reliable estimate, and its July report has just been issued. We have had a late spring with much cold weather, and there are some complaints of thinness and patchy spots in wheat. The wheat figures for this year compare favorably with those of the past decade. The condition of wheat on July 1st was 92.1, against 95.8 last year, and 87.9 two seasons ago. In Scotland the condition is 95.5. Last year barley was exceptionally promising at this time, but this year is fractionally better at 92.6. Oats were not looking well a year ago, now the figures are much higher at 90.8.

The prospects for roots of all kinds are good—though it is early yet for definite opinions. Potatoes seem excellent in all sections of the country, and stand at 95.0. Grass has grown with remarkable strength, and the hay crop is heavy—though much of it has been damaged by excessive rain since cutting.

The Board of Agriculture crop report is also exceptionally favorable, except for such fruits as apples, plums and pears. Orchards have suffered serious frost damage. The report takes 100 as indicating an average yield. The condition of wheat and barley are both given as 101, oats 100, potatoes 104, hay 106, and hops 107.

A Spanish investigator claims to have discovered a system by which the yield of wheat can be largely increased. He states that the present method of sowing broadcast and trusting to natural rain is wasteful. An estate near Seville was well plowed, treated with phosphates and alkalies, and then drilled with single picked grains two inches apart. When the wheat showed above ground it was sprayed daily with water, to which mineral salts had been added. The crop produced was about five times as much as the average crop produced in England, and nearly six times as much as the French crop. As the English wheat averages about thirty bushels to the acre this would mean about 150 bushels an acre. This is a large yield, but no figures are given as to the cost of production. In Spain, with low-priced labor, it might be done profitably. The writer remembers a grain watering outfit on a large scale in the West some years ago, under Sir John Lister Kay's scheme, but nothing permanent came of the experiment.

SUGAR HIGH IN PRICE.

The continued high price of sugar is causing considerable interest to be taken in the possibility of beet growing in England. S. Stein, a German expert, now resident in England, strongly advocates the growing of sugar beets by English farmers. He

claims that large areas of land are suitable for its cultivation, and that beets will yield a profit of £6 per acre. There have been previous attempts to establish the beet sugar industry here, and these have failed, largely, it is said, through over-capitalization. Mr. Stein suggests a capital of £70,000 to deal with the supply of beets from 2,000 acres. This should be applied as follows: Site and building, £15,000; machinery and plant, £35,000; working capital £20,000. Such a factory should deal with 30,000 tons of beets in 100 days. The suggestion is made that during the balance of the year such a factory, if equipped with supplementary plant, could be utilized for jam boiling, or the making of cattle foods, or manures, and thus provide all the year round employment.

The German expert has apprehension about the industry in only one direction. He believes that the grant of a subsidy or the imposition of an import duty against foreign sugar would be fatal. In such an event he declares that continental countries would renounce the Brussels convention, and re-establish bounties, which would cripple and destroy the British industry. Mr. Stein evidently does not see eye-to-eye with our tariff reformers—his position is that of the present government.

The Chambers of Agriculture are also of the opinion that since the abolition of bounties by foreign nations that beet sugar can be profitably produced in England. Experiments have shown that we can produce sugar beets of higher quality than continental growers. In discussing the question it was agreed that it would be a mistake to ask the government for any tariff aid—such aid is not necessary. A central advisory committee has been formed.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

Though complaints are everywhere rife at the increase of late in the cost of living, the present prices of leading commodities indicate a pause in the upward movement, and even a decided lowering of prices in some cases. The much talked-of rise in prices of meat did not last long because retailers were too grasping, and put up prices unnecessarily high and checked demand. Still, fat cattle and sheep are bringing remunerative prices to farmers, and consumers are again paying reasonable amounts for meat.

Bread is much cheaper than a year ago, owing to wheat being but 29s. per quarter against 42s. last year. Barley is decidedly lower at 18s. 9d. against 21s. 6d., and oats show the same tendency, being 17s. 6d. against 21s. 6d. Hay at 70s. to 80s. per ton is dearer than last year, and amongst feeding stuffs Indian corn is slightly higher.

Sugar consumers have to pay much more—sugar is now 14s. 7d. per cwt. against 10s. 5d. a year ago. This price is largely responsible for the home-grown beet sugar agitation. Tea and coffee are at about the same figures as a year ago.

PAYING HER DEBTS.

According to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the "old country" is still the soundest of all investments, and of five great nations laboring in financial distress a year ago, Britain is the only one to emerge without a deficit. She is paying her debts out of current revenue.

The Chancellor believes that the outlook is distinctly brighter. The world's crop this year promises to be abundant.

There are to be no changes in national taxation of any description this year, and the budget has been called a "humdrum affair." All of last year's fiercely-fought taxes are accepted with little demur.

The income and wealth of this country are increasing at the rate of about 2 per cent. per annum. Next year the government proposes to introduce a scheme of insurance for workmen engaged in precarious employments on a contributory basis, with a liberal state subsidy. Unemployment and invalidity of workmen is also to be dealt with.

That Lloyd George's optimism is well founded is shown by the healthy condition of British trade for the first half of the year. The imports were of the value of £334,452,818 or £32,805,148 more than for the same period last year. Exports were £204,585,723, an increase of £27,651,373. The year 1907 holds the record for foreign trade, but the first half of the present year is well ahead of the same period during the phenomenal year.

BOOK ON RURAL LIFE.

Sir Horace Plunkett, one of our best authorities on agriculture, who was at the head of the Irish Agricultural Department for some years, has a new book on rural life problems in the United States, and some of his observations are of interest to Canadian farmers.

"The town population," he says, "is seriously outgrowing the rural population of America, for while the towns are growing hugely the country stands still." The town dominates the country largely owing to the organized force of the towns, and the unorganized indifference of the rural districts. Sir Horace claims that this is largely owing to the competitive system, and suggests that to make country life attractive co-operation must be substituted for competition. He also says that co-operation in Ireland has led to "better farming, better business and better living." America has been growing rich by living on her capital of coal and iron, and by draining the country of healthy immigrants. And may one add America has also been living in addition on her capital of fertility and her forest wealth, and Canada has also depleted some of her resources in a similar manner.

F. DEWHIRST.

THOUSANDS ON INDIAN HEAD EXCURSIONS

THE experimental farm at Indian Head is recognized as one of the most noteworthy institutions in connection with agriculture in Canada. The infection of good farming methods has spread throughout the Indian Head district until the farmers scarcely know what it is to have poor crops. It is quite proper, therefore, that the department of agriculture should arrange for annual excursions that permit agriculturists from all parts of the province to see this great Dominion experimental farm, as well as privately owned farms in the neighborhood, at as low cost as possible.

Last week close to 4,000 people, including farmers, farmers' wives, farmers' sons, farmers' daughters and hired help took advantage of excursion rates to see the crops and hear particulars regarding how

to cut off noxious weeds. Later the mower is used again to check top growth and develop a strong root system for winter. This last cutting should not be made later than August 1st, so that there will be enough top to protect the crowns from damage by frosts. Summerfallow land was advised as best.

It had not been found necessary to inoculate the soil at Indian Head, but over 200 sacks of soil had been sent to individual farmers to aid them in starting this most desirable crop.

The alfalfa growing competition was referred to by F. Hedley Auld. It was explained that the province has been divided into four districts and that in each six cash prizes of \$500, \$400, \$300, \$200, \$100 and \$75 would be offered for the best fields of alfalfa in these districts in 1914, comprising at least ten acres.

comers this year have a poor crop in Saskatchewan, because of a lack of knowledge last summer. They were anxious to plow as many acres as possible and so neglected to use disks and harrows.

Experiments that have been conducted at Indian Head with different varieties of farm crops were discussed by Professor Bracken. He also took up the thickness of seeding, the dates of seeding, the depth to sow, the use of the soil packer and several other points of practical interest to every farmer, and impressed upon his hearers the fact that every man must be guided by the conditions under which he works.

Mr. Gussow gave a short talk on smuts, rusts and other troubles found in farm crops. Many questions were answered. The Dominion botanist is anxious to find out what plant diseases are common to the various parts of the West. He will be pleased to receive specimens and particulars from those who run across any pests.

ABOUT AND IN THE HOME

Household affairs and home surroundings were not neglected. Miss Beynon pointed out that more should be done to provide cosy homes and the comforts of life. Women's clubs are too few. In Ontario 12,000 women organized in some 500 clubs, discussed details of affairs with which they have to deal. The women of the West want to know how best to cook three meals a day for 365 days in the year with a small variety of cooking materials. Simple recipes on breadmaking were acceptable. All wanted to know how to save labor and make the home beautiful on a small outlay.

It was hinted that sometimes women were inclined to be hard on the men who hunted far and wide for girl help and then their wives sent them away because of some trifling deficiency in working ability.

Professor Macoun was glad to learn on investigation that the opportunities in the Canadian West were great for the production of small fruits and vegetables to meet the requirements of every home. He advised that special attention be paid to native trees and bushes, as many introductions would not survive the rigors of winter. Details regarding preparation of soil and planting of various fruits were given.

Mr. Ross said that this season had been the worst experienced for some time in horticultural work. However, despite adverse conditions it was found possible to have a fine variety of trees, shrubs, flowers and vegetables. Shelter belts were essential to prevent the sun and winds from destroying what was planted. Lawns and flowers were discussed at length.

Garden work and the advantages of having home grown vegetables were dealt with by Mr. Batho. It was pointed out that with a little care and proper attention every farmer could produce his own garden products.

A digest of some of the addresses will be given in future issues.

PROSPEROUS NEIGHBORHOOD

It is not only on the experimental farm that crops are good and trees, shrubs, flowers and vegetables thrive. It is claimed that many farmers practice even more thorough methods in some particulars than do the farm authorities. The uniformly good condition of summerfallows for miles around the town indicate that slovenliness in that work is not tolerated. Grain crops, corn, potatoes and roots, too, are par excellence. Many wheat fields will yield 30



GREAT CROWDS VISITED INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM LAST WEEK
This shows part of Thursday's excursionists near the big barn after they had listened to interesting and helpful addresses.

they are produced. None were dissatisfied with what they got for their time and money. However, several hundred were sorely disappointed because of the fact that a wreck prevented the excursion train from Saskatoon making the run on Wednesday. Thursday was the big day. About 2,000 excursionists were on the grounds all afternoon listening to practical addresses by competent speakers, examining test plots and field crops, comparing varieties, marvelling at the trees, shrubbery, flowers and vegetables, asking questions and discussing matters of mutual interest.

These excursions were arranged by F. Hedley Auld, who is in charge of agricultural extension work for the province. System prevailed throughout and excursionists were delighted with what they saw and heard. If one-half of them make an honest effort to put into practice one-tenth of the information available there will be a marked improvement in Saskatchewan agriculture in the next few years.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell was always on hand. Superintendent Angus Mackay also spared no effort in an endeavor to make the excursions a success. Notables, who spend their time laboring in the interests of Canadian agriculture and who were present on one or more of the three excursion days, included Dr. Wm. Saunders, director of the Dominion experimental farms; Geo. H. Clark, chief of the Seed Division at Ottawa; Prof. W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist; H. T. Gussow, Dominion botanist; Norman M. Ross, superintendent of the Forestry Farm; Professors Willing and Bracken, of the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon; W. A. Munro, superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Rosthern; A. F. Mantle, chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, Regina, and F. H. Reed, representative of the Dominion Seed Branch at Regina. Others who gave interesting and helpful addresses were Miss L. K. Beynon and George Batho, of Winnipeg.

In welcoming the visitors Superintendent Mackay stated that this year's crops were about the best the farm had produced. There was therefore good opportunity for them to study conditions and decide for themselves whether or not it paid to cultivate thoroughly and follow a regular system. Attention was called to the growing of alfalfa. Turkestan and Grimm's were the hardiest strains. Best results had been obtained from plowing about five inches deep the first week in May, sowing broadcast twelve pounds to the acre, harrowing and rolling. It always should be put in without a nurse-crop. When it has grown to about seven inches the mower is run over

Any farmer living within twenty miles of a railway can compete and entry must be made through the local agricultural society.

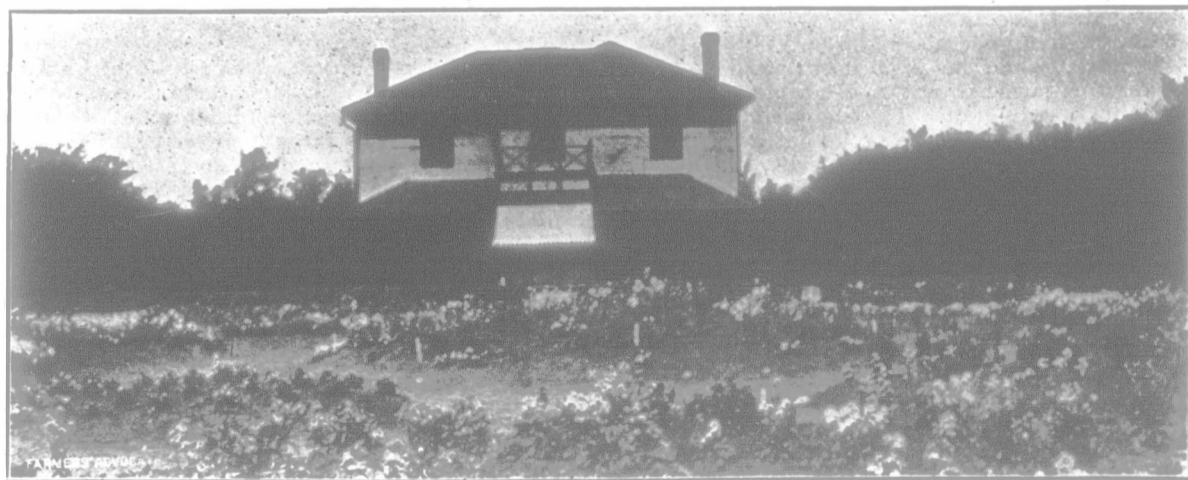
Crop rotations were dealt with by Mr. Munro, who urged the necessity of establishing certain principles, including intelligent summerfallowing. The study of rotation of crops was also advocated in order to permit of providing something to prevent soil drifting and supply humus. At Indian Head a satisfactory rotation consisted as follows: 1st year, summerfallow; 2nd year, hoed crop such as corn, field roots, potatoes, etc.; 3rd year, wheat; 4th year, oats; 5th year, summerfallow; 6th year, wheat; 7th

year, oats (seeded down to rye grass); 8th year, hay; 9th year, pasture. It was of course pointed out that any satisfactory rotation necessitated the keeping of live stock.

Prairie breaking and summer-fallowing were dealt with by Hon. Mr. Motherwell, and it was pointed out that they were much the same when done right. The object should be to check growth early, to make the surface in shape to take in the rains and then to harrow, forming a mulch on top to lock in the moisture. Crop returns for the first four or five years depended largely on the thoroughness and timeliness of breaking. Many new-

to 40 bushels to the acre. And gardens are not altogether neglected. Some have as fine flowers and vegetables as can be found anywhere. Whether these farmers took pattern off the experimental farm years ago or not their methods are worthy models for agriculturists in all parts of the West.

The present condition of the forestry farm is a credit to Superintendent Ross. It is difficult to imagine that such changes can be worked in this prairie country in four or five years. What was naked prairie in 1905 is now a model of perfection in the line of trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. Everything is arranged with good effect.



RESIDENCE OF SUPT. MACKAY OF THE INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM
Note the array of flowers in the foreground and of trees and shrubs for protection.

INTER-PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT BRANDON

BRANDON has the right to claim that a new record be chalked up for her in the matter of summer exhibitions. Excellence excelled and the greatest previous attainment distanced; that in a word is the story of the Inter-provincial Exhibition for 1910. In practically every particular that makes an exhibition, this year's exposition stands by itself. Live stock were shown in larger numbers than ever before. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry all showed substantial increases in the number of entries. Attendance was good, despite the fact that many of the annual visitors to Brandon come from what is this year the dry belt of the province. A feature of the Brandon exhibition is the hearty co-operation that exists between city and country. The city literally throws its doors open to exhibitors and visitors.

The directors of the Western Arts Association of Manitoba and the energetic secretary and manager of the exhibition, W. I. Smale, deserve credit for the developments wrought in the show during the past year. They have built up an exhibition, which, from the standpoint of the man who wants to see and learn, is not to be excelled in the West—and that after all is the highest quality that can be claimed for an agricultural live-stock and industrial exhibition. There was something for every one of the thousands who thronged the grounds, if they knew enough to take it; and if one may judge by the interest taken in the competitions of various sorts and exhibits, and the noticeable lack of interest being shown in the fair and side-show end of the business, the crowds knew what they were there for, and got it.

Exit Brandon Exhibition, 1910!

Preparations for the show of 1911 on a still grander scale are already under way.

HORSES

Brandon Exhibition can be depended on always to bring out an interesting array of equine excellence. This year's show however, both in draft and light horses, eclipsed all records. It was a horse show of the first order. Entries in heavy horses numbered 443, and in light 173, material increases over last year's average. Clydesdales dominated in the draft classes, with Percherons out strong and steadily increasing in numbers from year to year. A few Shires and a Belgian or two completed the heavy horse turnout.

The unregistered classes evoked much competition and a good deal of interest. It would probably be as well were it possible to eliminate general-purpose classes, not that the animals entering in general-purpose sections are not as worthy of the awards they win as are the animals shown in the agricultural and heavy draft sections, but because the general-purpose horse, while he is a useful and valuable animal on the farm, is not a desirable type to encourage the breeding of. The demand for him is limited, the type being more or less of a misfit.

Judging in draft horses was done by Prof. W. B. Richards and Andrew Graham, Pomeroy. Charles Brothers, Stratford, Ont., officiated in the light classes. On the whole, the judges' work was satisfactory. Here and there instances occurred where changes might have been made in the way the winners lined up, but, take the classes all through, a consistent effort was made to place the awards on animals deserving of the honors.

It might add to the comfort of spectators at the ring if larger seating accommodation could be provided. At no fair in Canada is the judging-of-horses followed as closely as it is at Brandon, and by such throngs of spectators. The present seating accommodation cannot seat anywhere near all who evince by their presence for hours at a time an interest in this department of the exhibition.

CLYDESDALES

It is probable that in some features the Clydesdale display has been larger on previous occasions, but, speaking generally, this year's show was above the average in numbers and up to the best in quality of exhibits. There was a good array of home-bred talent, a particular in which Clydesdale men should take pride. The home-bred stuff, too, was quite up to the mark of excellence set by the imported stock—over it in one or two instances.

The Clydesdales won the sweepstakes champion male and female, competing in each class with the Percheron. It would probably be as well if sweepstakes classes were eliminated, since "battles of the breeds" help no one in particular, and, as a rule, the

judge cannot get over his own personal preference for one particular breed long enough to see the merits of the representatives of such other breeds as may be present.

AGED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Exhibitors: W. Elder, Brandon, with Cowden's Prince; J. M. Bruce, Lashburn, Sask., with Royal Blacon and Lord Arnot; Brandon Horse Syndicate, with Cairnhill; P. M. Bredt & Sons, with Trojan; Colquhoun & Beattie, with Polar Star; Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanesa, with Pundit and Acorn. Awards: 1, Elder, on Cowden's Prince; 2, Bredt, on Trojan; 3, Vanstone & Rogers, Pundit; 4, Colquhoun & Beattie, Polar Star; 5, Syndicate, on Cairnhill.

The first prize winner is an Ontario champion, a well put together horse, a nice mover and of general good type. Bredt's, at second, was crowding the winner hard on some points. He travelled well and showed in excellent bloom. Vanstone & Rogers have a good quality stallion in Pundit. He would have shown better with a little more substance. Polar Star stepped out snappily and showed up with lots of size. He could probably have stood further into the money. Cairnhill should not have been shown. He has already the Brandon championship to his credit, and his owners would be wise to let him rest on his ring laurels and the laurels his progeny are winning for him.

Three-Year-Olds.—Awards: 1, Vanstone & Rogers, on Bamboo; 2, W. Hassard, Hamiota, on Fortune's Pride; 3, J. Graham, Carberry, on Marscarille; 4, T. Usher, Carman, on Killearn Chief.

The winner is a Medallion colt, of good size and quality. Hassard's is a neat three-year-old, not over large, but attractive and fairly well boned. Graham's is a Sir Simon, and the largest in the ring.

Two-Year-Olds.—Awards: 1, Bredt & Sons, on

while J. M. Bruce, Trotter & Trotter and John Shields, the last two of Brandon, had one each. The awards were: 1, 2 and 4, Van Horne, on Princess Royal; Lady's Pride and Polly Wilson; 3 and 5, Bredt & Sons, on Madrigal and Irene.

The winner here became the mare champion. She is a female of good size and abundance of quality, and is a particularly good mover. Bredt's mare, at fourth, is a splendidly sized animal, and showed out well in this point in the company she was in. His Laborri mare, Irene, at fifth, was probably the heaviest in the bunch, but was not showing as well as she has on previous occasions. A good many spectators, however, expected to see her up a little higher.

Three, the get of one sire.—This class is for registered or unregistered colts, under three years, sired by one stallion and owned by exhibitor. The gets of Show King, Capt. Barclay and Cairnhill, owned respectively by McKirdy Bros., F. McBean, Overon, and the Brandon Horse Syndicate, offered. The award went to Mr. McBean.

Registered Mare Teams.—This competition is open to pure-bred mares, any breed or age. Eight teams were entered, three Percherons and five Clydesdales. Awards: 1, Van Horne; 2, Bredt & Sons; 3, J. B. Jickling; 4, W. J. McCallum.

The first prize winners are a pair of the recent importation of the exhibitor. The fourth prize pair are Percherons, winners in their section in the breed class. They could probably have gone up higher without damage to the line-up.

Championship.—Stallion championship lay between Elder's Cowden's Prince and Bredt's Baron of Edenwold, Gray's and Vanstone & Roger's section winners making up the other eligibles. The aged horse was preferred for the honor, Bredt's standing reserve. The female championship went to Van Horne, on the first prize yield mare, Princess Royal.

CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES

Competition in this class was limited to the Western provinces, but the kind of stuff showing could very well have looked after competition from almost any quarter. A number of sections in this class were not only keenly competed, but brought out individuals that any breeder could feel justly conceited at having reared. The two-year-old stallions were an interesting lot. The exhibitors were: J. Crawford, with Baron Mashier; McKirdy Bros., with Show Prince; P. M. Bredt & Sons, with Baron of Edenwold; Geo. Gray, with Simple Jimmy; Jas. Burnett, with Lochinvar; D. McLean, Frobisher, with Baron McLean, and W. Black, Hayfield, with Lord Dalhousie. Awards: 1, Bredt & Sons; 2, J. Crawford; 3, Geo. Gray; 4, Burnett.

The thick-bodied Baron of Edenwold is a pretty stiff proposition to turn down. He has ample size and carries it easily, and with a due amount of quality. The second prize colt is well founted, clean limbed, attractive, of a trifle less scale. The third prize one is a big one.

Yearlings.—1, Geo. Gray, on Pope; 2, J. B. Jickling, on Trump, by Vigorous; 3, Bredt & Sons, on Middleman, by Medallion.

Mares and Fillies.—Brood mares: 1, W. Guild; 2, Frank Brooks, N. Brandon; 3, A. C. McPhail, Brandon. Two-year-olds: 1, D. McLean, on Lady Chattan, by Baron Chattan; 2, McKirdy Bros., on Show Queen; 3, J. Sutherland, S. Brandon, on Lady Chamberlain, by Chamberlain Joe. Yearlings: 1, J. Burnett, on Lady Morn; 2, Bredt & Sons, on Pirene; 3, D. McLean, on Lady Baron.

PERCHERONS

The Percheron class at Brandon is always an interesting one. In the district of which this city is the center some of the best French horses owned in Western Canada are to be found, and the best of them are generally in the ring. The exhibit this year was stronger on the whole than in 1909. Last year will be remembered as the record year for this breed at the inter-provincial, but with the importation of some extra good material from the South, the raising up of some young stuff and the increase in the showing due to the presence of a strong string from Saskatchewan, brought this year's exhibition to high-water mark so far as Percheron horses are concerned. The mare classes were stronger than usual, and of the quality of the stallions it is sufficient to say that Blondin, champion of the breed at every fair since he has been shown by his present owners,



A QUARTETTE OF TYPICAL LEICESTER EWE LAMBS
At Winnipeg they won the Zenoleum trophy for four best lambs, any breed or sex, bred and owned by exhibitor. They are from A. J. McKay's pens.

Baron of Edenwold; 2, J. Crawford, Chater, on Baron Mashier; 3, W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont., on a colt sired by Baron o' Buchlyvie; 4, G. Gray, Crandall, on Simple Jimmy. Other exhibitors were J. Graham and Vanstone & Rogers.

This section furnished the opportunity for comparing home-bred and imported excellence; three were bred in the West and three in Scotland. Bredt's colt, sired by Baron's Gem, was the logical winner. Crawford's Flash Baron colt was easily second, making two Canadian-breds at the top. Third place was well taken by McCallum's well qualified Buchlyvie colt. Fourth went to Gray's Simple Jimmy, a winner in the class for Canadian-bred. Altogether this was an interesting section.

Yearlings.—Awards: 1, Geo. Gray, on Pope; 2, Vanstone & Rogers, on Radial; 3, J. B. Jickling, on Trump.

Fillies.—Three-year-olds.—Awards: 1, Sir Wm. Van Horne, on May Jess; 2 and 3, J. B. Jickling, on Rose O'Brien and Dorothy Young; 4, F. McRae, Brandon. Two-year-olds: 1, Van Horne, on Miss Molly; 2 and 3, Bredt & Sons, on Sultana and Ruby Rose; 4, D. McLean, Frobisher, on Lady Chattan. Other exhibitors were McKirdy Bros., J. Sutherland and Fenley & Hall. Yearlings: 1, J. Burnett, on Lady Morn; 2, Bredt & Sons, on Pirene; 3, J. M. Bruce, on Maggie Lauder. Foal: 1, W. Guild, Kennay; 2, F. Brooks, Brandon; 3, J. McCort, Chater. Brood mares: 1, J. B. Jickling; 2, W. Guild; 3, F. Brooks; 4, J. Doupe, N. Brandon; 5, A. C. McPhail, Brandon.

YIELD MARES

This class produced the sensation of the mare classes. Van Horne introduced a couple of top-notchers. Bredt & Sons had their two winners,

went one place lower than he has been before, but to a stable mate, owned by the same well-known firm of breeders and importers, Colquhoun & Beattie. Take it all through the exhibit in the horses of the Percheron would be hard to duplicate in Canada.

Aged stallions—Exhibitors: W. H. Maher, Brandon, with Vinson; H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask., with Lino and Swift; Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, with Banisen and Gateau.

Awards: 1, Maher; 2 and 3, Colquhoun & Beattie; 4, Hutchins, on Lino. Vinson is still showing in splendid form and carries well the substance and breed quality that have made him a winner here before. This class being for stallions foaled previous to 1907, the Winnipeg winner, Blondin, did not compete, and the second horse to him at the Industrial Gaetan, worked into his place here. Bansien, at third, was showing well and making a first appearance in the ring, his owners having been using him heavily this season.

Stallion foaled in 1907—Exhibitors: Colquhoun & Beattie, with Harponneur, Blondin and Heliogavale; Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanesa, with H. Ormonnon; W. S. Henderson, Carberry, with Hoarce. Awards: 1, 2 and 4, Colquhoun & Beattie; 3, Vanstone & Rogers.

Harponneur was taken to win and deserved the choice. He is a smashing big one, nicely boned and of attractive appearance. The well-constructed Blondin may excel him some in action, but the big black stallion has size and ample of the other requisites of the breed to make him the logical winner. Vanstone & Rogers have a stylish, well-knit stallion in their third prizewinner.

Stallion foaled in 1908, produced one contestant, Ansbert 2nd, owned by H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask. The same exhibitor likewise was alone in fillies foaled in 1907, winning on Madeline. R. Reid, Forrest, was the only exhibitor in two-year-old fillies, winning on Elfin Belle. The same exhibitor had the only foal, a colt by Porte de Vendome. It was Reid again in brood mares, 1 and 2, no other competition offering.

YIELD MARES

This class as usual brought out some very interesting female material. Exhibitors were: H. O. Hutchins, with Acanthe, Fatma, and Gibellete; D. McCallum, Forrest, with Mignogen and Nignogen; R. Reid, with Gibi and Soumise. Awards: 1 and 2, McCallum; 3 and 4, Reid.

Mr. McCallum has two exceptional mares in the iron-greys that stood at the top of the line. They were imported recently by Colquhoun & Beattie, and have size, combined with excellent type and quality. They are attractive mares in appearance and looked the part in the place Prof. Richards assigned them. Only two prizes are offered in this class, the Reid mares being placed, however, in the order given. It was somewhat surprising to see Hutchin's mare, Fatma, one of the Winnipeg winners, entirely out of the money.

Championships and Specials.—The silver cup offered as a championship prize for stallions, went to Colquhoun & Beattie, on Harponneur, Vinson and Blondin competing. A similar cup for mares went to McCallum, on Mignogen, her stable mate and near namesake standing reserve. Diploma for mare, any age, bred in Canada, went to Hutchins on Madeline; three the get of a registered sire, to Hutchins, on Ansbert 2nd, Swift and Madeline, the get of Ansbert. Percheron society specials, as follows: champion stallion, bred and owned by exhibitor, Hutchins, on Ansbert 2nd; best mare bred and owned by exhibitor, Hutchins, on Madeline; best two animals the produce of one sire, Hutchins; champion stud, stallion and four mares, Hutchins; best five stallions, any age, owned by exhibitor, Colquhoun & Beattie.

LIGHT HORSES

Exhibits in Thoroughbred, Standardbred, Hackneys, roadsters, carriage horses and other light breeds and types was a splendid one. The awards were placed by Charles Brothers, Stratford, Ont. Standardbreds were a nice exhibit. Hackneys did not show in as large numbers as they have on former occasions. Carriage classes and roadsters were well filled, and the awards closely competed for. Space does not permit enumeration of awards in detail.

SHIRES

Filly foaled in 1907: 1, F. McRae, South Brandon; 2, J. Stott, Brandon; filly foaled in 1909, J. Stott; foal, J. Stott; mare, any age, A. E. Rome, Nesbitt; champion mare, McRae, on Queen; aged stallion: 1, J. Stott, on Handsome Prince; 2, W. Maher, Brandon, on Medborn Hero; champion, Handsome Prince.

The exhibit in this breed might have been more comprehensive. Mi. Stott, unfortunately, was

handicapped in having had trouble with his stock in shipping from Winnipeg and did not show as strongly as he intended doing. The champion mare is a good kind of animal, but little comment need be passed on the others since competition developed in this class only.

BELGIANS

Stallion, any age: 1, W. S. Henderson, Carberry, on Monton de Ophion; 2, G. Roels, Calgary, on Pom-pom; 3, D. S. Anderson, Brandon, on Bismarck.

SWEEPSTAKES CHAMPION

For stallion grand champion competitors were the champions of the three breeds. The honor lay between Colquhoun & Beattie's Percheron and Elder's Clydesdale Cowden's Prince. The judges professed to see something more in the Clyde than they did in the Percheron, and the award went that way. The female sweepstakes for female went to Van Horne, on Princess Royal, McCallum showing against her the champion Percheron, Mignogen.

UNREGISTERED DRAFT CLASSES

Interest in the awarding of the prizes in these classes centers on the teams, but keen competition developed in nearly all the sections. Opportunity is furnished for the farmer exhibitor making a display of the animals upon which, after all the reputation of horses in this country is to be made on, the horses of the farm. The awards were as follows:

Heavy Draft.—Filly or gelding, foaled in 1907: 1, T. A. Kelly, Brandon Hills. Two-year-old filly or gelding: 1, F. McBean, Overton; 2, A. C. McPhail, Brandon; 3, T. H. McGhie, Oak Lake. Yearlings: 1, J. H. Hillis, Brandon; 2, A. C. McPhail; 3, T. H. McGhie. Foal: 1, L. J. Hamilton, Brandon; 2, A. C. McPhail; 3, T. H. McGhie. Brood Mare: 1, Hamilton; 2, McGhie; 3, McPhail. Mare or gelding,

FOUR AND SIX-HORSE TEAMS.

The class for four-horse teams is for special prizes offered by T. C. Norris, M. P. P., and Robt. Hall. Four teams competed. First went to J. B. Jickling, second to Fenley & Hall, and third to Rasmussen & Sons.

The six-horse team event was an interesting one. The prize is given for the best six-horse team shown to a wagon and entered in the name of the municipality making the entry. Four prizes are awarded, consisting of three gold watches to each of the four winning teams, in all twelve watches. In addition a challenge cup is donated by a firm in Brandon, to become the property of the municipality winning it three times. Awards were as follows: 1, Municipality of Elton, on teams owned by McCallum Bros. and Alex. Forsyth; 2, municipality of Dufferin, on teams owned by J. B. Jickling and A. T. Hamilton; 3, municipality of North Cypress, on teams owned by C. Rasmussen & Sons and T. McBean; 4, municipality of Oakland, on teams owned by P. Dawley and J. Deller.

CATTLE

The show of cattle was well in keeping with the exhibit of the various other classes of live stock. All the bovine classes were fully represented, while the dairy entries were well up to the standard. In all respects, both as to numbers and to quality, must the cattle exhibit at the Brandon Exhibition this year be placed on record as being the best in the history of the association.

SHORTHORNS

The strong array of Shorthorns that filled the classes at the Winnipeg Industrial, with the exception of the St. Cloud herd from Minnesota, entered the Brandon arena to accept the rulings of another judge. Mr. W. J. Dryden, of Brooklin, Ontario, made the first, second and third placings in the purebred beef classes, thus in the Shorthorn classes his rulings donated the prize money. In the class for bull, three years and over, the Winnipeg winner, Mistletoe Eclipse, owned by J. G. Barron, of Carberry, stood first. Sir Wm. Van Horne came second, with Huntleywood; third, his aged roan. H. L. Emmert, of East Selkirk, went up a notch, and stood third with Missie's Marquis. J. C. M. Johns, of Lashburn, Sask., was fourth with Iron Duke, while W. H. English, from Harding, was given the fifth award on Mikado.

In the two-year-old class, Oakland Star, owned by H. L. Emmert, stood first. P. M. Bredt, of Regina, had second in Admiral Ruby, a sappy roan that perhaps deserved a better placing than he received at Winnipeg. Van Horne was third with His Majesty, while J. G. Barron was fourth with Fairview Lad.

In bull, senior yearling, W. H. English had the only entry in Lancaster Lad. The junior yearling class brought out eight entries. Van Horne stood first, with Buchan Hero, a sappy, low-set roan, a youngster that this season made his first appearance in a Canadian show ring. J. G. Barron came second with Master Mason, a blocky roan. P. M. Bredt was third with Ruby's Admiral, while Van Horne was again fourth with Spicy's Last. The senior bull calf class brought forth five competitors. R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, was first with Golden Star. J. G. Barron, second on Mistletoe Heir; H. L. Emmert, fourth, on Snowflake, and P. M. Bredt & Sons, fifth, with Edenwold.

Barron topped the list in the junior bull calf class with Nonpareil Star. Van Horne was second and third with Masterpiece and Selection, while Bredt & Sons were again fourth with Clara's Pride.

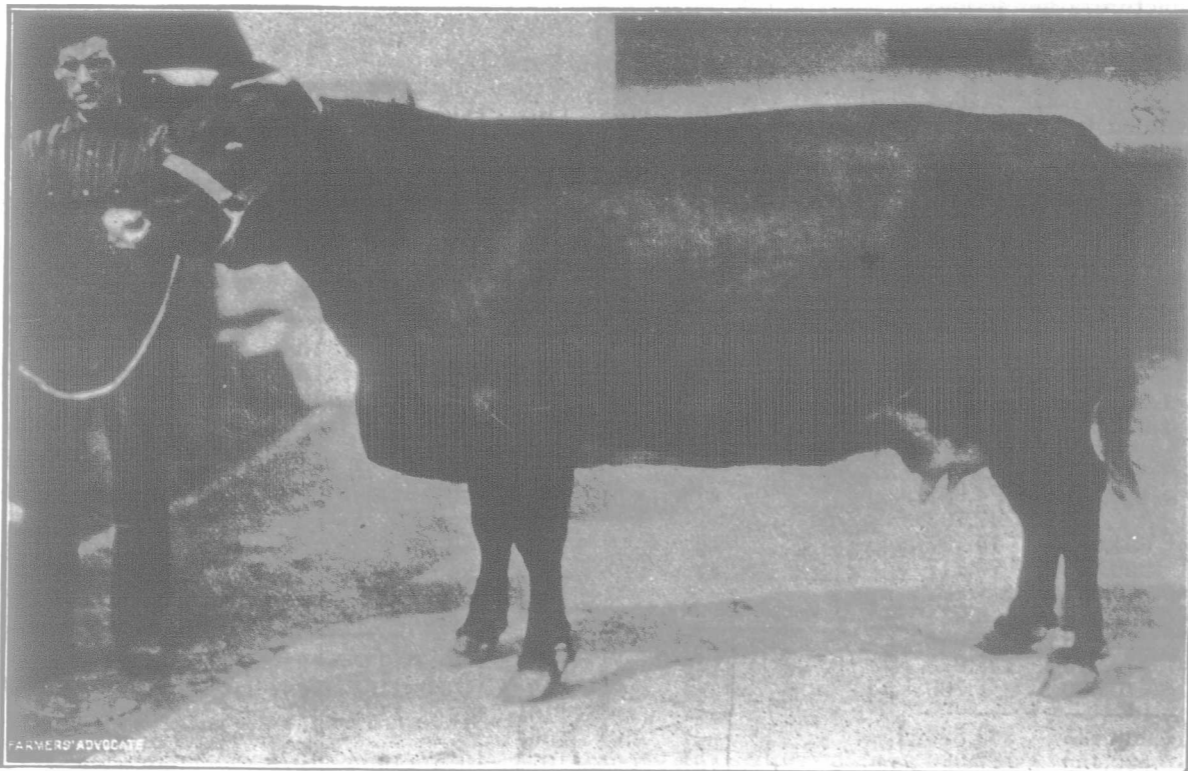
The senior championship prize went to Oakland Star, owned by Emmert. Buchan Hero, showed by Van Horne, secured the junior championship prize. The judge awarded the grand championship to Oakland Star.

FEMALES

The Shorthorn females as in Winnipeg created much ringside comment, and they were deserving of all that was said in their favor. Eleven animals entered the cow class, three years and over. Mina Princess, Van Horne's red dame, was again a good winner. She was supported by Spicy's Lady, a large white cow, also a Van Horne entry. H. L. Emmert came third with Emma 47, a low-set roan. J. G. Barron was fourth and fifth with Lady Sunshine and Fairview's Jubilee Queen.

Susan Cumberland topped the list in the two-year-old class. This heifer was the Winnipeg champion, shown by Emmert. Van Horne stood second with Spicy's Rose, a healthy roan. Bredt was third with Isabella 12th, and Barron, fourth, with Rosa Hope.

(Continued on Page 1163)



MINA PRINCESS, SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE'S PRIZE WINNER
This Shorthorn cow won first in the aged class at Winnipeg and Brandon.

Home Journal

People and Things the World Over

A copy of the first edition of "Alice in Wonderland," a classic just forty-five years old, was sold at auction in London the other day. It fetched \$205.

Some Detroit engineers have figured that, to duplicate the Pyramid of Cheops in that city at the present cost of materials and labor would require nearly \$100,000,000.

In the seven years, 1901 to 1908, China's postal service expanded remarkably. The postal routes now cover 88,000 miles, and the post-offices number 3,493, as against 176 in 1901, an increase of 3,317.

Mme. Mathilde Francke, wife of an English journalist, and one of the most daring women aviators in the world, has announced that she will compete in the 960-mile aeroplane race between New York and Chicago.

By making it illegal to charge admission fees to ring contests, the legislation committee of the city council believes it has found a means of barring prize fights from Los Angeles without conflicting with the State law relative to boxing matches.

The Royal Academy of Music has awarded the advanced grade gold medal to Laura Lavery, of New Westminster; pianoforte silver medal to Mildred Goodeve of Windsor, N. S., and the pianoforte intermediate grade gold medal to Gladys McKelvae, of Calgary.

Next year will see the 300th anniversary of the King James version of the Bible, and a suggestion for marking the tercentenary has been made by persons interested in the American Bible Society. They have started a movement for a united celebration by the British Bible Society and its Yankee offspring, to take the form of a King James Bible Parliament in London. The American society can enter into the spirit of the jubilee with added zest because of its recent completion of its endowment fund of a million dollars, half of which was given by Mrs. Russell Sage.

Miss A. Gwynne, who was vice-president of the Toronto Humane Society, by her will left \$75,000 to be paid free of succession dues to the British Union, for the abolition of vivisection; \$25,000 to the Toronto Humane Society and \$5,000 to the Sarnia Humane Society. There are several personal legacies of \$25,000 and many smaller ones, but the total value of the estate has not been learned yet. Miss Gwynne was always deeply interested in the work of the humane societies. The local body will have use for every cent of the legacy left it, as it is planning a programme, which will call for an endowment fund of at least \$100,000.

A report has reached Maiden Lane from Johannesburg, South Africa, of the finding of another large diamond in the Premier Mine. The gem is said to weigh more than 191 carats and is described as a pure white stone, absolutely

flawless, and measuring two inches long by about three-fourths of an inch thick. It tapers in breadth from one and one-fourth inches to three-fourths of an inch at the smallest end, and is valued at \$150,000 uncut.

The Premier Mine became famous in January, 1905, when the Cullinan diamond was discovered there. This gem weighed 3,032 carats in the rough, and was presented to King Edward VII by the Transvaal Government.

No Place to Flee

The way of the transgressor has always been hard, and it is growing no easier. The greatest source of wretchedness to the evil doer is the danger of being found out, caught and punished, and that danger is increasing every day. Owing to the great inventions of our day the world is getting so small that soon there will be no place left to hide. With cables and wireless to report his every move, photographs, phonographs and the Bertillon system to register his features, voice, size, weight—even his very finger prints.—what chance has he to think his crime can be concealed? There is no wilderness or hinterland or darkest Africa left as a refuge

shelter. Disease has broken out among them to add to the general misery.

But aside from the loss of life and the discomfort of humans, the loss of the forest itself is being more considered than ever before. A few minutes will destroy a tree that has taken years to grow, and that can never be replaced in our lifetime or that of our children. Canada has looked upon her timber as one of those "inexhaustible resources" we are so fond of talking about, but sad experience in wholesale destruction has proven the fallacy of the phrase. It is up to Canada to conserve this exhaustible resource. In this work the Dominion Forestry Department has been busily engaged since its formation. There has not been time as yet to accomplish much, but fortunately so far the work in Canada is one of protecting the standing timber rather than of having to replace it by planting young trees to begin new forests. The timber areas are being surveyed and mapped and fire rangers and wardens are scattered over the Dominion to guard, as far as their limited numbers will permit, the country's timber. A member of the forestry commission says that most of the fires are caused by carelessness on the part of settlers, campers and the railways.

The Old and the New

Below are given the forms of the King's accession declaration, the shorter one now replacing the old style, which has occasioned so much heart-burning and bitterness by its mode of expression rather than by its real significance. The new form achieves exactly the same result and does not injure the feelings of the most sensitive subject of the realm:—

NEW STYLE

I do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I am a faithful member of the Protestant Reformed Church, and according to the true intent of the enactments which are intended to secure the Protestant succession to the throne of my realm uphold and maintain the said enactments to the best of my power according to law.

OLD STYLE

I do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God testify and declare that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever; and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the masse as they are now used in the Church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous, and I do solemnly in the presence of God profess testify and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me as they are commonly understood by Protestants without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or persons whatsoever or without any hope of any such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man or absolved of this declaration or any thereof although the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.

GOD'S ANGEL

I saw thee first, when thou hadst gone from me,
Stealing across my darkened, empty days
Like moonlight silvering with its softened rays
The lonely spaces of the open sea.
But in my heart, with every thought of thee,
I know that tho thy days in Heaven are spent,
No idle hour can bring thee sweet content;
Nor any moment without purpose be.
The gentle ministrations of thy hands,
That day by day wrought here unceasingly;
Thy willing feet so swift to Love's demands,
These are my constant memories of thee.
Remembering these, I see thee as thou art,
God's Angel with a human mother heart.

—The Independent.

for the "gentleman-ranker," who prefers for sundry reasons to be "the world forgetting, by the world forgot." There is no chance to be forgotten while newspapers exist. There is no rest left for the wicked, if there ever was any, for to self-torture and remorse is added the almost sure exposure and penalty. The mark of Cain is on his brow and there is nowhere left to hide his face. He knows that justice is not blind or deaf or maimed when in pursuit.

Out of The Smoke

From one end of Canada to another in July you could smell smoke and in many localities the pungent odor still remains. Never before at one time was fire so widespread in this country—New Brunswick, New Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, all have suffered. And people who heretofore have said "forest fire" indifferently, because it had never come nigh them, have been forced into a more interested attitude of mind because the danger is close at hand. So far there has been almost no loss of life, which surely is great cause for thankfulness, but the end is not yet. The people of Campbellton, N. B., whose homes were completed destroyed, are suffering now from the delayed rains from which they have no



THE MASTER'S TENDERNESS

Jesus saith unto them: Come and break your fast.—St. John xxi.: 12. (R. V.)

Last Sunday I was reading a sermon called "The Fire on the Shore," which attempted to explain the mysterious event described in the last chapter of St. John's Gospel. It was considered to be a parable of the life beyond death. The net, which was full of great fishes, was explained to mean the Church, with its harvest of souls. The fish, which Christ had already prepared for the refreshment of the disciples, represent the souls saved in Old Testament days. The fire "was typical of the propitiatory work of the Redeemer, through whom alone the men of any age can be presented as a sacrifice acceptable unto God"—so says the writer of "The Fire on the Shore."

Now, I have no reason to object to this parabolical way of studying the Bible. If our Lord found parables in such everyday duties as sowing seed, sweeping a house, weeding a field, making bread, etc., it is very certain that He intended to teach deep spiritual lessons to the whole Church that spring morning by the Sea of Galilee.

But we must not let our perception of parables blind us to facts. A great deal of the Bible—probably much more of it than we formerly supposed—is intended to convey spiritual truths in allegorical fashion. But the Bible is not only brimming with parables, it is a record of facts. Let us examine the account given in this chapter as if it were a bit of history written in any other book.

Seven men had been fishing all night long and had nothing to show for all their hard work. The morning was breaking and they were feeling discouraged and tired out. Did anyone care for their disappointment? Did it matter to anyone that they were cold and hungry? Yes; a cheery voice comes from the beach asking in friendliest fashion if they have anything to eat. Their answer is short and gloomy, "No."

But the stranger on the shore does not turn away, although His friendliness meets with no encouragement. His help is not asked, but it is needed, and the cry of need is in His ears a call for help. "Cast the net on the right side of the ship," He says, and when the advice was taken, their weariness and discouragement vanished, and the toil of the long night was forgotten in the joy of finding the net full of great fishes.

When the fishermen reached the shore they found themselves expected. There was a fire on the shore to warm them and dry their wet clothes. Breakfast was ready, and the Master not only gave a hearty invitation, "Come and break your fast," but He also reversed the usual position of master and servant. He waited on His hungry disciples with the pleasure of a man serving his dear friends, giving them bread and fish with His own hands—the hands that were pierced because of His love to them.

Probably it is intended to give us some idea of the welcome that will meet each faithful worker when the Great Morning shall break on the shore of eternity.

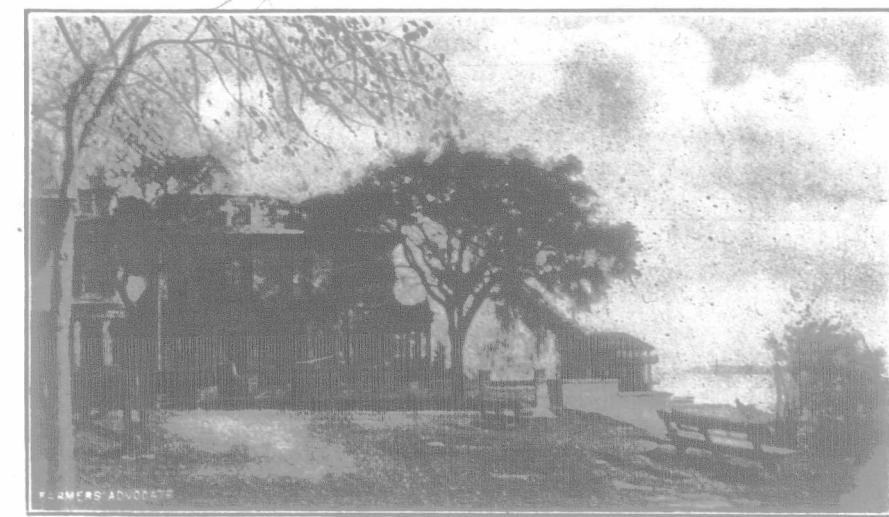
"Where the Light forever shineth,
Where no storm ariseth more,
Where the SAVIOUR meets His loved ones on the shore."

But, as I said, it is also a record of facts. No wonder those men loved One who, though He was so evidently far above them, was so thoughtful and considerate, so friendly and obliging, so

tender and practical in caring for their ordinary needs. They were cold and wet and hungry, so He provided a fire and a good hot breakfast. They were weary, so He waited on them. Has He changed since then?

In these last days, we are told, God has spoken unto us by His Son, "by Whom also He made the worlds." Think of the thoughtful consideration for our comfort and pleasure which is shown everywhere in this world of ours. We are hungry for beauty, for the mystery of infinite distance, for harmonious coloring and graceful forms. We soon tire of looking at a never-changing wall—as invalids know. Think of the changing beauty and coloring of sky

and landscape and sea. There is infinite variety and harmonious coloring everywhere. Just think what we should have suffered if the sky had been a glaring crimson all over, and the grass and trees had been black. But no mother could prepare a nursery for her darling with more thoughtful tenderness and profusion of beauty than our Father has lavished on us. As Browning says:



A BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK

"I find earth not gray, but rosy,
Heaven not grim, but fair of hue.
Do I stoop? I pluck a posy.
Do I stand and stare? All's blue."

There is a tradition that when Moses was keeping Jethro's flock, a little lamb ran away and was lost in the desert. Moses searched for it for hours, and when he found it he laid it in his bosom, saying, "Little lamb, thou knowest not what is good for thee, trust me, thy shepherd, who will guide thee aright." Because of his tenderness to one stray lamb he was chosen to be shepherd to God's people. And the Good Shepherd never fails in thoughtful tenderness for each of us.

Let us try to trust Him, though we may not understand everything He sends. We are assured of His considerate love in a thousand ways. We have the outward beauty of flowers and trees, the sweet sounds of the summer breeze, the rippling water, the songs of birds, and the pleasant hum of insects. There is an infinite variety of good things provided for us to eat—meat, vegetables, fruit, etc. If our Father had not taken delight in giving us pleasure, would He have got together so many things for our enjoyment? And see how we are waited on. We plant seeds and the great sun exerts himself to make them grow. We launch ships and the mighty wind puts his shoulder against the sails; the giant force of steam is harnessed to our carriages; electricity could de-

stroy us in a moment, but it submits obediently to do our work and runs errands at our bidding. But these things are not the greatest proof of God's considerate tenderness. He has given us that marvellous sweetener of life—human love—to reveal something of His own Love which passeth knowledge. The lives that are rich and full and sweet, are those which are rejoicing in an atmosphere of love—love given and received. Never call yourself "poor" while you love and are loved. Margaret Sangster sings:

"There's always love that's caring,
And shielding and forbearing,
Dear woman's love to hold us close
and keep our hearts in thrall;
There's home to share together,
In calm or stormy weather,
And while the hearth-flame burns, it
is a good world, after all.
The lip of children's voices,
The chance of happy choices,
The hush sounds, the hope and faith,
through fogs and mists that call;
The heaven that stretches o'er us,
The better days before us,
They all combine to make this earth
a good world, after all."

And what can we do to follow the example of our Master? Does He ask us for great sacrifices most days, or for the little tokens of tender, considerate thoughtfulness that reflect His care for the tired fishermen on the shore?

A MIDSUMMER SONG

O father's gone to market-town, he was
up before the day,
And Jamie's after robins, and the man is
making hay,
And whistling down the hollow goes
the boy that minds the mill,
While mother from the kitchen-door
is calling with a will;
"Polly!—Polly!—The cows are in
the corn!
O, where's Polly?"

From all the misty morning air there
comes a summer sound—
A murmur as of waters from skies and
trees and ground,
The birds they sing upon the wing, the
pigeons bill and coo,
And over hill and hollow rings again
the loud halloo:
"Polly!—Polly!—The cows are in
the corn!
O, where's Polly?"

Above the trees the honey-bees swarm
by with buzz and boom,
And in the field and garden a thousand
blossoms bloom.
Within the farmer's meadow a brown-
eyed daisy blows,
And down at the edge of the hollow
a red and thorny rose,
But—Polly!—Polly!—The cows are
in the corn!
O, where's Polly?"

How strange at such a time of day the
mill should stop its clatter!
The farmer's wife is listening now and
wonders what's the matter.
O, wild the birds are singing in the wood
and on the hill,
While whistling up the hollow goes the
boy that minds the mill.
But Polly!—Polly!—The cows are
in the corn!
O, where's Polly?"

VERSES FOR KIDDIES

When she went to the party, Elizabeth
Lou,
Had her hair tied on top with a ribbon
of blue,
But she hadn't a very good time, and
I think
'Twas because of a girl with a ribbon
of pink.
'For all the girls chose her, the whole
evening through.
Just because she wore pink!' sobbed
Elizabeth Lou.

At the very next party Elizabeth Lou
Wore a ribbon herself of a roseate hue.
But would you believe it? That same
girl was there
With a bowknot of blue tying up her
brown hair.
And the very same thing proved again
to be true:
'They still like her best!' wept Eliza-
beth Lou.

Now between you and me, it had
nothing to do
With those crisp little loopings of pink
and blue.
But one little girl wore a smile on her
face,
The other a frown in the very same
place.
A smile and a frown! Now which of
the two
Do you fancy, was worn by Elizabeth
Lou?

—Youth's Companion.

DORA FARNCOMB.

LOVING

Unless you can think when the song is done
That no other is soft in its rhythm,
Unless you can feel when loved by one
That all men else go with him,
Unless you know when unpraised by his breath
That your beauty itself wants proving,
Unless you can say—for life—for death,
Oh fear to call it loving.

Unless you can muse in a crowd all day
On the absent face that fixed you,
Unless you can love as the angels may
With the breath of Heaven betwixt you,
Unless you know that his faith is fast
Through beholding and unbeholding,
Unless you can die when the dream is past,
Oh never call it loving.

ELIZABETH BROWNING.

The Ingle Nook

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

Will lady who sent from Treherne for pattern No. 6644 and skirt pattern, please send name and waist measure, so that her order can be filled?—D. D.

INFANT'S WARDROBE

A correct infant's wardrobe requires no little time and consideration. It should be made of soft, dainty, non-irritating materials, and it must include a generous number of garments if the little one is to be comfortable and happy. Illustrated is a complete outfit including sixteen styles of garments. No. 1 shows a dress made with pointed yoke that is exceedingly pretty and dainty, while No. 2 and 3 show the same dress with yokes of different shape. In each instance the dress is simply full and gathered and joined to the yoke, the lower edge of which can be finished in any way that may be liked. To make No. 1 as illustrated will be required 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide with ¾ yard any width for the yoke and 4½ yards of embroidery.

No. 4 shows a little linen lawn shirt that is the most comfortable and satisfactory garment that baby can wear next his tender skin. It is made in one piece and should be finished with some very fine, narrow little edge of lace. For it will be required ¾ yard of material 36 inches wide with 2 yards of edging.

No. 5 makes one of the simplest as well as the most practical little sacques that can be slipped on at a moment's notice and that will provide comfort on many a cool morning. It is in kimono style, made in one piece, and is tied together under the arms to form the sleeves. ¾ yard of material either 27 or 44 inches wide will be required.

No. 6 shows the favorite style of coat for the tiny infant and can be made either with or without the hood, and with or without the cape, although this last is always desirable. Henrietta cloth, cashmere, bedford cord, soft silks and all materials of a similar sort are appropriate, while trimming can always be lace or banding or embroidery or anything that may be liked. For the warm weather soft finished mesh pique is much used, also there are various other light-weight, washable materials that are quite warm enough. The quantity of material required is 5 yards 21 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide with ¼ yard of silk for the lining for the hood, ¾ yards of edging and 3½ yards of banding.

No. 7 shows the long petticoat that is so necessary to keep the baby warm and snug. It is made straight and gathered at its upper edge and is joined to the little body portion that is perfectly smooth and closed with buttons and button-holes at the back. Cambric, nainsook and all materials of the sort are appropriate. To make it will be required 1½ yards of materials 36 inches wide with 1½ yards of insertion and 2½ yards of embroidery.

No. 8 serves to show the best and most practical diaper drawers yet devised. They can be buttoned into place and are thoroughly protective at the same time, that they are absolutely simple, involving no considerable labor

in the making. Half yard 36 inches wide will be required to make one pair.

No. 9 shows one of the prettiest and simplest little Dutch caps that is flat about the little face, consequently doing away with any roughness or unpleasant folds. It can be made with or without the revers. Three-eighths of a yard of material 21 inches wide with 1 yard of narrow edging will be required.

No. 10 illustrates the favorite style of flannel petticoat that is without bands and that is buttoned into place over the shoulders, so being abundantly warm at the same time that it is absolutely simple. It will require 1½ yards of material 36 inches wide.

No. 11 shows one of the simplest and prettiest little wrappers that can be devised. It can be made from any pretty flannel or flannelette and finished in any way that may be liked. It will require 2½ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 1½ yards of material 36 inches wide.

No. 12 shows a simple slip that can be utilized either for a sleeping garment or for morning wear and which appropriately can be made from any fine and simple lawn. The slip is simply under-faced at the neck edge and is finished with a casing in which ribbon or tape is inserted to regulate the size. It consequently can be laid out quite flat, and becomes exceedingly easy to launder. Two yards of material 36 inches wide will be required with 1 yard of edging.

No. 13 makes an exceedingly practical and desirable flannel shirt that is double over the chest and bowels, while it is absolutely simple and without fulness. It is closed at the back where one of the straps' ends is lapped over the other. To make it will be required 1½ yards of material 27 inches wide.

No. 14 shows the barrow coat which is needed for every baby's well being and which is cut after one of the latest and best designs. The body portion is cut to form straps that are passed through openings and lapped one over the other at the back, while the skirt is generously full. For it will be required 1½ yards of material 27 inches wide with ¾ yard of nainsook for the body portions.

No. 15 shows a little bootie that is so pretty and soft that it will not be trying to even tender baby feet. One-quarter yard 21 inches wide will make one pair.

No. 16 illustrates bibs in two styles. The pointed one is especially designed to be cut from a handkerchief, but can, of course, be used for lawn if the edges are finished. The round bib can be cut from any material that may be liked and lined with cambric. In the illustration it is made of lawn that is embroidered by hand. For the square bib will be required 1 handkerchief 9 inches square, or ¼ yard any width with 2½ yards of lace. For the round bib will be required ¾ yard any width.

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

LIME IN KETTLES

Dear Editor:—Is there anything one could put into a kettle to prevent lime collecting on it? Once it has collected, what will take it off?

Ivy M.

(Your query re the ants has been answered in an article on Insect Pests, appearing in last issue.)

To prevent lime forming I have heard that one or two marbles kept in the kettle all the time will do the deed. To take it out when once it has formed, put a quarter of a pound of Spanish whiting in the kettle, fill with water, and let boil till the lime will drop off. Or, take a handful of salty pork rinds, fill the kettle with water and let boil for two hours. This will loosen the coating, which can then be knocked off. Boil a kettleful of unpeeled small potatoes till they go all to pieces and the lime will go. The potatoes can be fed to the chickens.—D. D.)



DON'T FORCE BABY TO WALK

Dear Dame Durden—I just will sit down and write. Have been going to do it for some time, but you see a mother with seven children hasn't much time for resting. A member was saying that her little girl crept very well but could not walk. Now, don't mind that. She will grow out of it. Do not scold her or allow any one to frighten her. Do not let her have much meat to eat but give her lots of good milk, well-ripened fruit and peanut butter. My girl was like that, but she is better as she gets older. The sixteen months baby that does not walk will be all right and will walk of her own accord as soon as she is strong enough. My boy is thirteen months old and he does not walk yet, but he weighs twenty-four pounds. There is nothing gained by forcing a baby to walk.

I will close by sending two recipes. Mother's Pickles.—Boil 5 good-sized beets till tender. Peel and chop with one head of raw white cabbage, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon and allspice, salt and pepper to taste. Put in a crock and cover with cold vinegar.

Quaker Cake.—One cup brown sugar, 2 eggs, ½ cup butter, ½ cup sour cream, 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg, 1 cup chopped raisins, 1½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda. Bake thirty minutes in moderate oven.

Can any member tell me how to make good tomato catsup?

Sask.

MAY.

(It was kind of you to take time in your busy life to write to us and pass on your experience. Come again when you can make time.—D. D.)

THE FLY CONDEMNED

The agricultural department at Ottawa, being convinced that the fly carries filth and disease, have issued the following advice under the caption, "How to Deal With the Fly Nuisance":

"House flies are now recognized as most serious carriers of the germs of certain diseases, such as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, infantile diarrhoea, etc.

They infect themselves in filth and decaying substances, and by carrying the germs on their legs and bodies they pollute food, especially milk, with the germs of these and other diseases and of decay.

NO FLY IS FREE FROM GERMS.

House flies breed in decaying or decomposing vegetable and animal matter and excrement. They breed chiefly in stable refuse. Farm yard manure should be regularly removed within six days and either spread on the fields or stored at a distance of not less than a quarter of a mile, the further the better, from a house or dwelling.

House flies also breed in such decaying and fermenting matter as kitchen refuse and garbage. All garbage receptacles should be kept tightly covered. All such refuse should be burnt or buried within a few days, but at once if possible. No refuse should be left exposed. If it cannot be disposed of at once it should be sprinkled with chloride of lime.

To lessen the number of flies in houses, windows and door should be properly screened, especially those of the dining-room and kitchen. Milk and other food should be screened in summer by covering it with muslin; fruit should be covered also.

Where they are used, especially in public places, spittoons should be kept clean, as there is very great danger of flies carrying the germs of consumption from unclean spittoons.

Flies should not be allowed to have access to a sick room, especially in cases of infectious disease.

The faces of babies should be carefully screened with muslin while they are asleep.

Flies may be killed by a weak solution of formalin or formaldehyde exposed in saucers in the rooms, in the proportion of one tablespoon formaldehyde to a pint of water. (Formaldehyde is poisonous.) The burning of pyrethrum in a room is also effective.

House flies indicate the presence of filth in the neighborhood or insanitary conditions.

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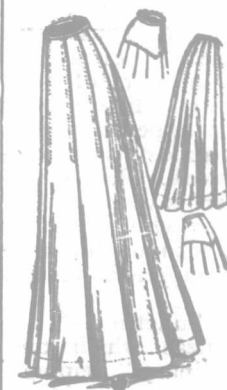
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6634 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.



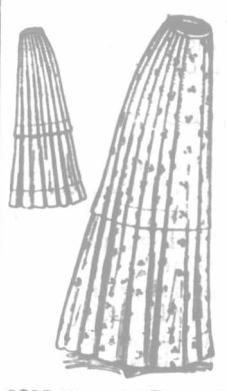
6636 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.



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Economical Use of Meat in the Home

The importance of meat as a source of protein (essential for the construction and maintenance of the body), and fat (useful as a heat and energy producer), has been noted often enough in these columns to render repetition at this time superfluous. To those who have been interested in the subject, however,—we trust they have not been few—the following table from a bulletin (No. 391) recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture will prove not only interesting, but suggestive:

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF CUTS OF MEAT.

Kind of Meat.	Water Per cent.	Protein Per cent.	Fat Per cent.	Ash Per cent.	Fuel Value per lb. Calo-ries.
BEEF—					
Brisket.....	54.6	15.8	28.5	0.9	1,495
Chuck rib.....	66.8	19.0	13.4	1.0	920
Flank.....	59.3	19.6	21.1	.9	1,255
Porterhouse.....	60.0	21.9	20.4	1.0	1,270
Neck.....	66.3	20.7	12.7	1.0	920
Ribs.....	57.0	17.8	24.6	.9	1,370
Round.....	67.8	20.9	10.6	1.1	835
Shank.....	70.3	21.4	8.1	.9	740
Side.....	62.2	18.8	18.8	.9	1,145
VEAL—					
Side with kidney ney fat and tal low.....	71.3	20.2	8.1	1.0	715
MUTTON—					
Side without tal- low.....	53.6	16.2	29.8	.8	1,560
LAMB—					
Side without tal- low.....	58.2	17.6	23.1	1.1	1,300
PORK—					
Tenderloin.....	66.5	18.9	13.0	1.0	900
Chops.....	50.7	16.4	32.0	.9	1,655

It will be noted that the difference between the cuts is chiefly due to the varying amount of fat, with consequent difference in fuel value. So far as proteins, a very important part of food, are concerned, very little difference is found. From this, it appears that in this respect brisket is almost as nourishing as porterhouse steak. The difference in price, however, is considerable; hence the housekeeper who wishes to economize in money, without diminishing in the nutriment supplied, has her cue.

Quoting from the bulletin: "The portion of cooked meat which may be referred to as an ordinary 'helping,' three to five ounces, may be considered to contain some 19 to 29 grams of protein. An egg or a glass of milk contains about 8 grams more, so the housekeeper who gives each adult member of the family a helping of meat each day, and eggs, milk, or cheese, together with the puddings or other dishes which contain eggs and milk, can feel sure that she is supplying sufficient protein, for the remainder necessary will be supplied by bread, cereals, and other vegetable food." The total amount of protein needed each day is, by the way, usually estimated at 100 grams, or 3½ ounces.

In reckoning the food value of any material, digestibility must, of course, be considered; a food rich in nutritive qualities is not, clearly, of much use, if the digestive organs cannot make use of it. Investigation has been made with meats in this respect, and it has been shown that there is practically no difference between the various cuts of meat, if properly prepared, in regard to digestibility. The difference in preparation is chiefly this, that the cheaper cuts must, as a rule, be slowly cooked, and for a long time. A porterhouse steak, for instance, is at its best when fried quickly, and with just a suspicion of rareness, over a hot fire; round steak, on the other hand, is likely to be better if seared on both sides and slowly simmered in a very little water, closely covered, for about three hours. Cheap cuts are, in fact, just as nutritious and just as palatable as the more expensive ones, provided you know how to cook them.

In estimating the real value of cuts of meat, allowance must, of course, be made, for bone. By a process of reasoning, which it is not necessary to follow out here, the bulletin estimates that when porterhouse steak sells for 25 cents a pound, round steak at 15 cents and chuck ribs 10 cents, the

relative prices of the edible portions would really be 28½ cents for porterhouse, 16½ for round, and 22 cents for chuck ribs. Round steak would, therefore, give the most value for the money, even more than chuck ribs at only 10 cents per pound.

These are details which the housewife must look out for. In doing so, the following table may be of use to her:

Kind of Meat.	Bone or Waste in Cut. Per cent.	Edible Material in Cut. Per cent.	Assumed Market Price in Cents.	Net Price per lb of edible portion in Cents.
BEEF—				
Brisket.....	23.3	76.7	7.0	9.0
Rump.....	19.0	81.0	10.0	12.5
Flank.....	5.5	94.5	7.0	7.5
Chuck rib.....	53.8	46.2	10.0	22.0
Porterhouse.....	12.7	87.3	20.0	23.0
Neck.....	31.2	68.8	7.0	10.0
Ribs.....	20.1	79.9	15.0	20.0
Round.....	8.5	91.5	15.0	16.0
Shin.....	38.3	61.7	3.0	5.0
Heart.....	5.9	94.1	5.0	5.3
Tongue.....	26.5	22.0	22.0	29.8
VEAL—				
Cutlets.....	3.4	96.6	20.0	21.0
Breast.....	24.5	75.5	12.5	17.0
MUTTON—				
Leg.....	17.7	82.3	15.0	18.0
Chops.....	14.8	85.2	15.0	17.5
Fore quarter.....	21.2	78.8	12.5	20.0
PORK—				
Loin.....	19.3	80.7	15.0	20.0
Salt pork.....	8.1	91.9	12.5	13.0
Bacon.....	8.7	91.3	20.0	22.0
Ham.....	12.2	87.8	20.0	23.0

It will be noted by the chart that the tenderest cuts are those in the upper portions of the body, which are not moved as the animal goes about. The tougher cuts are all lower down. They may be converted to tenderness by long and slow cooking in water, the outside having first been seared in a very hot oven, or hot pan on the stove, or by boiling water, to keep the juice in. Sometimes a tough steak is soaked in olive oil, a rather expensive process, which, however, adds to the nutritive qualities, as olive oil is itself a valuable food. A tough piece of meat may also be softened by soaking it in vinegar and water, although the vinegar may slightly retard digestion.

Coming to meats proper, the methods of cooking employed by an experienced teacher of cooking, are given as follows: "She says that she tries to reduce the cooking of meat to its lowest terms, and teach only three ways. The first is the application of intense heat to keep in the juices. This is suitable only for portions of clear meat where the fibres are tender (choice roasts, steaks, etc.). By the second method, the meats are put in cold water and cooked at a low temperature (soups). This is suitable for bone, gristle, and the toughest portions of the

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meat, which, for this purpose, should be divided into small bits. The third is a combination of these processes, and consists of searing and then stewing (simmering) the meat. This is suitable for half-way cuts, i. e., those that are neither tender nor very tough" (boils and stews).

Having grasped these three principles for a working basis, the securing of variety by different seasonings and garnishes is an easy matter—the meat cooked just right the rest follows.

Careful choice of cuts; perfection of cooking, according to the method which the various cuts require; careful serving at the table, so that no one will be given more than he or she really wants or needs; expedients for using up chance left-overs in an appetizing way; meat only once a day, with eggs, milk soups, cheese, beans, etc., to supply the protein at other meals—in these rules is suggested the way by which the expense of the meats used may be lessened without really depriving the family of necessary nourishment.

If the family simply refuse to eat the fat of meat, it should be used up in other ways—tried out and used for shortening, in addition to vegetables, etc.

Trying-out Fat.—A double boiler is best for this, as by using it the danger of burning the fat is done away with.

Clarifying Fat.—Pour boiling water over it, boil thoroughly and set away to cool. Remove the fat then in a solid cake, and scrape off any impurities. Repeat the process two or three times, if necessary.

A slight burned taste, or other flavors, may be often removed by means of potatoes. After melting the fat, put into it thick slices of raw potato, and heat gradually. When the fat ceases to bubble, and the potatoes are brown, strain the fat.

Savory drippings, for use with vegetables.—When rendering, add to the pint, a small, whole onion, a few leaves of savory and thyme, a little salt and pepper. Keep covered in a cool place ready for use.

To Use Up Bones.—Rib bones with meat on them may be roasted. Bones with very little meat, or only gristly portions, may be cracked, soaked in cold water, gradually heated, and made into soup. Odd trimmings of meat may always be used in this way, or run through a meat-grinder and made into appetizing hashes, meat-balls, etc.

Stew with Dumplings.—Put some dripping in a saucepan. When smoking hot, sear bits of meat in it until brown. Cover with boiling water, boil for five minutes, then simmer about three hours. During the last hour, add bits of carrots, turnips, potatoes, etc. Season and thicken slightly. Mutton or beef may be used in this way; also veal, chicken and fresh pork. For the latter three, if liked, a little cream or milk thickened with flour may be added to the gravy. Serve on a platter with dumplings around, made as follows:

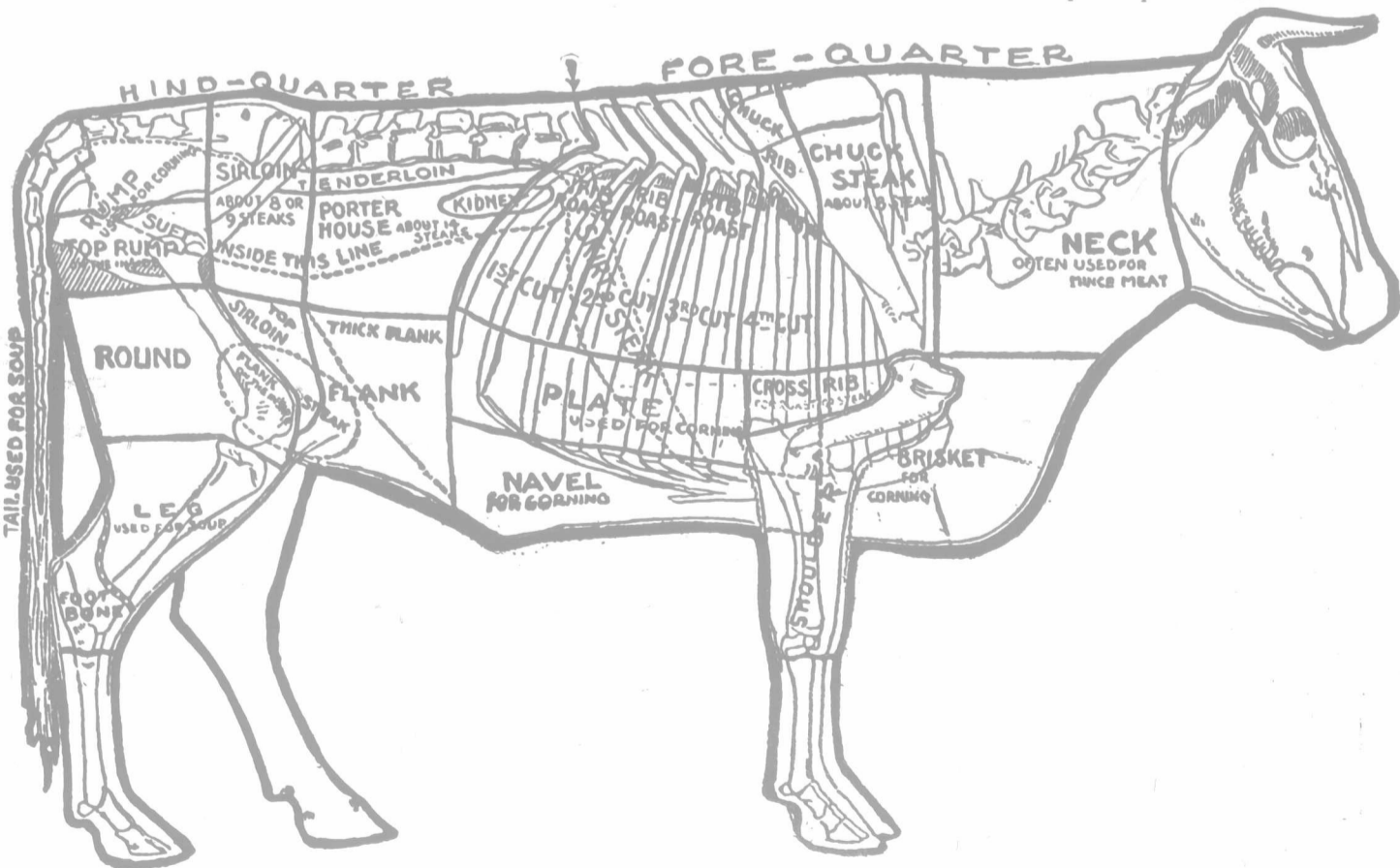
Two cups flour, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, ¾ cup milk, 2 teaspoons butter, pinch salt. Mix and sift the dry ingredients, work in the butter, add milk, make into small cakes, and steam 12 to 15 minutes, or drop into the stew. Chopped parsley, or a very little sage, may be added to the dumplings, if liked.

If preferred, small, light biscuits may be served around the stew, instead of dumplings.

Meat Pies.—These may be made of a rich stew, prepared as above, and covered about 20 minutes before serving with a top made either like a light biscuit dough, like pie paste, or a layer of mashed and seasoned potatoes. Bake in the oven until slightly browned. To get this effect, brush the top of the pastry with milk, or beaten yolk of egg. If potatoes are used, the top may be dotted with butter. Either raw or cooked meat may be used for meat pies, and tomatoes, celery, etc., may be added to the stew part to give variety.

Meat Rolls.—Chop cold ham, chicken, or lean beef—even a mixture of leftovers may be used—fine. Season well, and mix with savory dripping or a little butter to "shape." Make into very small rolls, about the size of a finger. Place on strips of rolled-out short dough, fold over neatly, brush with milk, and bake in a quick oven. If there is not much meat, cold mashed potatoes or boiled rice may be added to make "enough."

Meat Cakes.—Chop veal, etc., fine. Mix with one-fourth the quantity of bread crumbs soaked, a little chopped onion, and any other seasoning that is liked, salt and pepper. Mix into small, flat cakes, and fry in dripping until browned on both sides. If cooked meat is used, keep the pan covered.





THE BOYS' CLUB

**That Calf
A Domestic Tragedy**

The calf was brown. He was a large calf. He was very big and strong for a mere calf. He was what we called "wicked," though he was only a calf. He chewed the shirt-sleeves, which dangled from my wife's clothesline. They were my shirts. He appreciated the stiff, starched fronts. He had a very great desire to taste those starched fronts. He would have a taste of those starched fronts. And he would stand in the July sun gazing at those stiff-starched fronts till his mouth literally watered.

He was a greedy calf. He was an ill-bred calf. He would drink his milk to the last drop and then lick out the pail. Then he would chew my wife's skirt. It was a blue gingham, or a blue and white cotton, or a pale-blue lustre skirt. But he liked it, whether it was gingham or lustre or cotton was all one to him. He liked to chew that skirt and he would chew that skirt; and every meal, three times a day, every day, he did chew that skirt. And before a week was past my wife's skirt and my stiff-starched white shirts looked so much alike that we might have disagreed, had we wished to distinguish between them. To say the least, they were both distinctly calfy. They were quite distinctly calfy. They were undeniably calfy. They were so very calfy that my wife threw them out in the yard, and sat down in the parlor and had a good cry. It is very seldom my wife cries. She is like a sunbeam with never a cloud in the sky. She is like a cloudless July morning. She is merry as a rosebud at noon. She is happy as a wren that has filled up every pump in the country with sticks and is telling his achievements to every other wren who may or may not listen. And she is especially merry when she has starched my white shirts to suit her. She is very hard to suit. In fact, she is never suited. She never does anything to satisfy herself. Her husband satisfies her least of all. But she just puts up with unsatisfactory things and never lets them worry her. And so she is perpetually like a sunbeam after a hailstorm. So it is a very extraordinary thing for her to cry. But when she had finished my white shirt to suit her, which meant she had brought it to the seventh heaven of perfection, and that ill-mannerly, ungrateful brown calf found it and left it much the same as a billygoat would; and when her new blue gingham, or blue cotton with white spots, or pale-blue lustre, was chewed and discontenanced by that same calf, why then, I say, the merriest wife of the least concerned husband in the world may sit down and cry as though her heart was dissolving in tears, and no one who has ever raised a pail-fed calf will deny her the privilege of crying from breakfast till next milking time.

My wife did cry till dinner-time, and when I came in at twelve-thirty with an appetite as large as myself, she was still crying. To say I was astonished is putting it about as mild as I can. I gazed in undeniable astonishment. My face showed my astonishment. My manner showed my astonishment. My mouth and my eyes showed my astonishment. My feet showed my astonishment. The only part of me which was so astonished it could not express its astonishment, was my tongue. It was quite quiet with astonishment. It was absolutely silent with astonishment.

A long time ago when I was young I was cook for a railroad gang. I was a good cook then; I made puddings, made them—modesty requires that I do not add I cooked them. They were good, substantial puddings. No one could eat them. They saved me the necessity of making a new one each day. One would last for many meals.

So then, while my wife was drowning her sorrow in floods of good salt water, I was making ready to prepare my dinner. There was nothing cooked, and no time to cook anything—and the clock struck one. I struck a posture.



THE NEW PUPPIES

I was dismayed. I was undoubtedly dismayed. I was moreover very hungry. My wife was still dropping tears like a watering-can. I was still more dismayed. The scene was tragic. What could I do? Puddings were out of the question. I had no time to make one. Still less, I reflected, had I time to eat one.

But in the garden were some lettuce and radishes. Most of the lettuce was going to seed, and the radishes were six weeks old. "Before I eat them," said I, "I will rummage in the pantry." The pantry, like Mother Hubbard's, was bare, and I was in the same fix as Mother Hubbard's dog. There was nothing for it; I would have to eat lettuce and radishes. There were no onions, for my wife won't think of growing them. She says they remind her of her old uncle, a miser, who died and left all his goods to the poor, of whom she was not one. He used garlic; so she detests onions.

I would go to the garden. I must have something to eat, and I must get it right away. So I sallied forth, armed with a butcher knife and the dishpan. I would eat all the lettuce there was if I had to, but I would also have some kind of a dinner even if my wife had cried all morning, and that brown calf had spoiled my white, starched shirt-fronts. There was only one thing to be done in that emergency—eat all I could as quickly as I could. So I would eat

lettuce and radishes for dinner, even if the lettuce had gone to seed and the radishes were six weeks old; so I struck for the garden.

The garden is not large; in fact, the garden is quite small. It is surrounded by a ring of hazel-brush and stunted poplar. When I knew it first it had a fence around it, but long years have quite settled that fence and it now clings quite pathetically to the ground. A grasshopper could get over that fence without hopping. I could step over without the slightest trouble. So could that calf. In fact, he had stepped over it. He had stepped over it some time before I had. He had made himself quite at home. He had also quite evidently enjoyed himself. He liked lettuce. He thought it was good to eat if it was going to seed. He had tasted it to see if it really was good. He rather thought it was. He tasted some more to make sure. The last mouthful was undeniably good. He wanted more. He took more. He took more and more. He took all there was of that lettuce and he even pawed out most of the roots. They were good but he couldn't get much of them. He thought that alto-

I gritted my teeth; I bit my tongue. I would teach him to behave himself; oh, yes, I would teach him!

I left him there. I went into the house. I put the dishpan on the table. I put the butcher-knife in the cupboard. I made a cup of tea for myself. I made one for my wife. She stopped crying. She drank her tea. It was good. She would take more. She took more. I took more. She wiped her eyes with my handkerchief; I told her about that calf. She jumped. She seemed startled. She seemed quite startled. She gurgled; she stuttered. The tea went down the wrong way. She coughed. She couldn't stop coughing. She gasped: "The calf!" I laughed grimly. "That calf," I growled; "I'll settle him!" She stopped coughing. She seemed frightened. Her eyes grew round and large. They filled up with tears. She told me things—she called me things—she asked me questions. I was lazy. Why didn't I put up my fence? Why didn't I watch that calf? Poor young thing! She had put Paris green on that lettuce. She had put a pound of Paris green on that lettuce. I turned pale. The calf had eaten that lettuce. He must be feeling rather bad. I thought he would feel rather bad. We went out to him. He seemed dozing. I touched him. He didn't move. My wife felt his heart. She screamed. I pricked him with a fork. He didn't move. He seemed dead. I thought likely he would be dead. He was dead. That calf would bother me no more. He had fallen a victim to his greediness. But he would eat no more. He was past eating now. He would chew no more of my white shirt-fronts, and he wouldn't chew my wife's skirts. I was glad. I was quite happy. I think I laughed.

My wife was angry—"Poor dear thing! You've killed him! Oh, you've killed him. Wretch!" She went into the house. She dressed up, she went out. She went to her mother's. She stayed there.

I am baching now, and all on account of that calf's greedy appetite for stiff-starched white shirt-fronts, and for blue gingham, blue cotton with white spots, or pale-blue lustre skirts, and a desire to top off his meal with lettuce and radishes.

I never look at a calf now. I couldn't contain my feelings if I ever saw a calf. I would sorely injure that calf. I will never raise another.

OVIN OSWALD.

CAME FROM BRISTOL

Dear Editor:—This is my first letter to your club and I hope I shall receive a button for I should like to belong to your club. I think the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is very interesting. My father does not buy the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, but a friend of his gives them to him and I read them. We have not been in this country very long. I came from England from a town called Bristol. I am nine years and six months old and in the 4th grade. I am not able to go to school because it is too far to go. I live five miles from the town of Grayson, and on a farm which my father looks after.

Sask. IVOR EVANS.

Above the football field of Clancarmichael, skimmed Sandy M'Tavish in his latest scaroplane. The few spectators who had banged their saxpences for the matches, stood with upgazing eyes in wonderment.

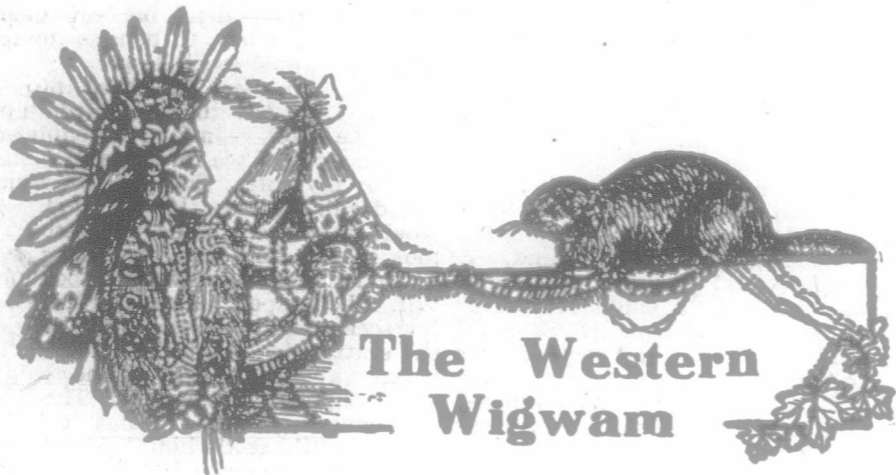
Like a bird Sandy circled in the skies. He darted, he turned, he glided, he glode, he—Havers and hoots! Something had gone wrong, and he was falling!

Down, down, down! In one moment all was over. Sandy and his scaroplane lay in a tangled heap upon the field. The secretary of the Clancarmichael F. C. rushed up excitedly.

"Is he dead, or just fainted?" he cried. "Worrk his arms, lads! Worrk his legs! Bring some whisky! We'll fetch him round."

For fifteen minutes all worked hard in endeavoring to restore Sandy's consciousness. Then, slowly, Sandy opened an eye.

"Aha!" cried the Clancarmichael secretary, the light of triumph in his eyes. "Sandy, mon, I'll trouble ye for your saxpence entrance fee!"



A BIRD'S WORLD

"I lived first in a little house,
And lived there very well;
I tho't the world was small and round,
And made of pale blue shell.

"I lived next in a little nest,
Nor needed any other;
I tho't the world was made of straw,
And brooded by my mother.

"One day I fluttered from the nest,
To see what I could find;
I said the world is made of leaves,
I have been very blind.

"At length I flew beyond the tree,
Quite fit for grown-up labors;
I don't know how the world is made,
And neither do my neighbors."

—Anon.

WANTS FINE WEATHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I received my button last fall and think it is very pretty, and I also saw my letter in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I am writing to ask you if you would kindly send a button for my little sister. She would like one, but is too small to write so I write for her. Did you get a snowstorm on the first of June? We did, also a big wind the day before the storm. The crops and gardens are looking fine, but we do not get enough rain. I hope it will be a fine day next Wednesday because we are going to have a show in our nearest town.

Alta.

CHRISTMAS ROSE.

LIKES WRITING BEST

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your charming club. I would like to become a member of the Wigwam. Our school is about two miles away. Our teacher's name is Miss B—. Our studies are, history, geography, writing, arithmetic, grammar and reading. I think I like writing the best. Our farm is about 800 acres. We have quite a lot of cows—between fifty and sixty. We have six horses and seventy pigs and ninety hens.

RED ROSE.

WANTS TO JOIN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I thought I would write every week but I did not have enough courage. My father takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I like to read the letters. I enclose a two cent stamp for a button. I live on the Three Hills Creek; it is a beautiful place in the summer. We have two cows and two horses. How many of the Wigs like reading? I am very fond of it. I have two sisters whose names are Dorothy and Hattie, I go to school every day and am in the fifth book. Will some of the Wigs please write to me?

Alta.

BESSIE DRAKE (13).

HOLIDAYS FOR A MONTH

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters of your club, and like them very much. We are having lots of rain around here just now. This is Sunday and it is a nice day. I was down to church to-day. I go to school every day but the days it rains. I am in grade IV, and my work at school is reading, spelling, arithmetic, drawing, finding words in the dictionary, writing, composition, and writing in a copybook. Our holidays begin about the middle of July and end about the middle of August, because we are only going to have a month of holidays. There are

two little girls at our house, but they are both too young to go to school, so there is only one going to school from our house. As I thought I would like to be a member I am writing this letter, but as it is my first one I will not make it too long. I hope to see this letter in print, and I am going to send a two cent stamp for a button if you have one. Wishing the club every success.

Sask.

WILDA G. HILL.

A HIGH WIND

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Is there room for me now? It is a while since I was here last. I received the button and I think it was pretty, but I was very sorry because I lost it. Last night it was an awful bad storm. It was such a bad storm that it turned a house upside down. It was not a real house but just the frame of a house. It was to have a tent put over it, but I guess it cannot be put over again. We have a new railroad a quarter of a mile from here but the trains do not run yet. We have to chase the cattle a mile for water. My brother and I do it. We have a pony and I go to town on horse back nearly every other day. We had a picnic the first of July and one the 24th of June. We have a school one and one-half miles from home. I do not go to school now because mamma is away. To-day I have baked bread and churned butter. We have a little baby brother one and one-half years old, so you see he is much work too. I have now got to get supper because the men are coming home from the field.

I hope you will not think me rude for asking you to send me another button. I am very, very sorry because I lost it.

Sask.

FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

DOLLIE'S WASH DAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club, and I would like to join your club very much. I would like to get a button. I haven't any pet, now, but mama says when I get older I can have a bird. I am eight years old, and I am in grade two. Papa takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I like to read the letters. Mama washed all my dollie's clothes this week and I am going to iron them.

Your little friend,

Sask.

NELLIE HALL.

FOUR CATS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club and I wish to get the button. My father takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I go to school and I have two miles and a half to go. I am eleven years old, and have three sisters and two brothers. We have four horses and two colts, and we milk eight cows. We have over eighty chickens. It is very pretty here in summer; the grass is so nice and green. I have two old cats and two young cats. I like cats very much. My sister drives me quite often to school.

Man.

LIZZIE CSVERSKO.

LIKES MISCHIEVOUS DAVY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club, but I have read the letters for some time. I am nine years old and walk over two miles to school. Our holidays have just begun. I bought a setting of eggs and have only four chickens. Don't you think I will be rich when I sell them, Cousin Dorothy? Mama and I are reading "Anne of Avonlea." I like it best when it tells about Davy getting into mischief.

Man.

MARY DUNLOP.

HARD ON THE DOGS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the children's page. I saw my last letter in print so I thought I would write again, and would like to receive a button. I have twenty-two young chickens and my father has sixty chickens. We have eight big horses and eight colts. We have about seventy head of cattle and ten or twelve calves now. It is very dry here, and the farmers wish it would rain now to make the grain grow, and also the vegetables in the gardens.

Quite a few of the dogs around here have died of distemper, but our dogs have not got it yet, and we are trying to keep them at home so they will not get it. I enclose an envelope and stamp for a button.

Alta.

ALBERTA L. MCCUE.

THE MOTHER DUCK

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We are living in town this summer so that my sister and I can go to school. I want to tell you a funny thing that happened the other day.

When we were playing in the yard we heard a queer noise and on looking up we saw seven little ducks. The old mother duck was taking them down through town to the lake. The mother had been frightened and had flown up and left them, and they were lost. But by and by she came back, and we all kept still, and she called them to her and took them away. How glad they were to get back with her again! And we were glad, too, for it was getting dark.

Alta.

SYBIL LEACH.

A FIRST LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. We do not take this paper, but we get it from one of our friends. We live three miles and a half from school and we walk to school. There are only six girls and six boys going to school. I am fourteen years old but my birthday is next Thursday and I will be fifteen then. I would like very much to receive a button, so I will send an envelope and a two cent stamp for one.

Sask.

L. McQUATT.

MOTHER WILL BE LONELY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters and so I thought I would write too. My father takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I went to school very day before school stopped. We lived in town until the 21st, and then we moved out to our farm. We have six horses, eight oxen, and we have three cows milking. I am in the second reader at school. My teacher's name is Miss B., and I like her very well. When school starts again I am going to a school one mile and a half away. The name of the school is Winchester school. I do not know what my teacher's name is yet. Father is going to get us a pony. There are three girls of us, and we will be all going to school. Mother says she will be lonesome. I am eight years old. My oldest sister is eleven years old, and my youngest sister is six.

Man.

GLADYS MCGREGOR.

OUR FAVORITE BOOK

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am very much interested in your club, although I have not written before, I have often wished to, but have had no courage. I live on a farm of 480 acres and we have about 18 or 20 head of stock altogether. We have about 340 acres of land under cultivation.

I believe you mentioned about three or four weeks ago that "The White Company," by Conan Doyle, was your favorite book of adventure. It is also one of mine.

What a cold spring we had, only about a week of warm weather so far, and it is June. We have had quite a few frosts this spring up to now. We have the rural telephone in our district as well as in one or two adjoining ones. We have taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE now for about four years and would not be without it for its agricultural helps alone. I would like someone to correspond with me, such ones as Broncho Buster and Freckle-Face, if you would kindly give me their addresses.

How many saw Halley's comet? I saw it about three or four times in succession with the naked eye. We saw the comet plain enough but could



OUT FOR FUN.

see very little of the tail. It seemed to be blurred what we could see of it. It was not nearly so plain as the one visible last winter. I must not write too long a letter or it will see the W.P.B. I would like to become a member of this charming club and would be much obliged if you would give me a button, for which I enclose a stamp.

Sask.

ARTHUR E. CONEY.

(The weather has warmed up considerably since your letter was written, hasn't it?—C. D.)

TELL US ABOUT MINING LIFE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your interesting club. I live in a mining town called Hedley. I am eight years old and go to school, but it is holidays now. School starts again in August. My father is a blacksmith here. We have a lot of horses, and I have great fun riding them. I enclose a self-addressed envelope and stamp for a button. Well, I must close wishing the club every success. Yours as ever.

B. C.

ELMER BURR.

THE FAREWELL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I wrote a letter a long time ago but never saw it printed. I received a button, however, and like it very much. I am nearly sixteen, so I would like to see one letter in print before I take my farewell. I am sending a drawing but I don't know whether it is good enough. I have the dearest little baby sister. I have a flower garden; sweet william, aster, sweetpeas, bachelor's button, candytuft, forget-me-not, and others grow in it. Good-bye Wigs.

CALLA LILY.



DRAWING BY CALLA LILY

GOSSIP

LARD SUBSTITUTE

Secretary Wilson's meat inspectors will continue to inspect lard substitute, and not a pound of that article can go into inter-state or foreign commerce unless it bears the mark "U. S. Inspected and Passed." This is the gist of an opinion rendered recently by Judge Fowler. Judge Fowler in his opinion holds that lard substitute, which is a cooking compound made up of one-fifth animal fat and four-fifths cottonseed oil, is fairly within the definition of a meat food product and must be inspected under the meat inspection law.

Acting Secretary of Agriculture Hays said: "The opinion of the attorney-general confirms the construction placed upon the law by Secretary Wilson. We have inspected lard substitute ever since the meat inspection law was passed. We never had any doubt about the matter, but some of the manufacturers of lard substitute thought inspection of their product was not required."

LICENSE TO SHOOT SNIPE

Charles Barber, chief game guardian for Manitoba announces that since the season opens for snipe on August 1st, it will be necessary for residents of cities, towns and incorporated villages, who intend hunting and have not yet provided themselves with a game bird license, to make application forthwith and obtain a license from the department of agriculture and immigration, Winnipeg, before going to hunt. Non-residents must procure a license entitling them to hunt, shoot at, kill, wound or destroy any game, animal or bird, or any other animal or bird whether protected by this act or not. Any resident of this province, accompanying or aiding a non-resident to hunt, or shoot without the necessary permit, shall be held equally to have violated the law and shall be liable to like penalties.

It is the duty of every game guardian, provincial constable and policeman, to see to it, that the provisions of the act are strictly enforced. All licenses issued for 1909, expired December 31st, 1909, being good only for the year in which they were issued.

GEORGE LANE'S PURCHASES

The following is from *La France Chevaline*, of the issue of July 9th, published in Paris, France:

"At the competition of the Societe Hippique Percheronne de France, whose offices are at Nogent-la-Rotrou (Buret-Loir), on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July, 187 stallions and 200 mares of the Percheron breed were exhibited. This is the largest competition that has ever been held in France for draft horses, and in importance comes immediately after the one held in Paris on the 15th and 19th of June last, but at which all French breeds appeared; there also the Percheron class outnumbered all other draft horses.

"The buyers which we saw in Paris were also present at the competition of the Percheron Society, namely, M. M. Crouch, MacLoughlin, Dunham, Jones, Singmaster, Burgess, who purchased extensively. A Canadian buyer, George Lane, Calgary, Alta., was much remarked, not only on account of the number of animals he purchased, but above all on account of their quality; especially in the purchase of the mare, Docile, first prize winner at the competition of the Percheron Society in 1909, and the mares, Grassouillette, Superbe, etc., leaders in the competition of 1910.

"On the 1st of August next a shipment of 73 mares and 25 stallions, which Mr. Lane purchased, guided by Louis Aveline, son of the president of the Societe Hippique Percheronne de France at Nogent-le-Rotrou, will leave Nogent-le-Rotrou by special train for Anvers and thence to Calgary. Mostly all of these animals are grey and are recorded in the stud book for Percherons. Never before has a lot of stallions and mares of such good quality and perfect uniformity left Perche, and the breeders are broken-hearted at seeing their

best animals leaving their native country, where they were bought so dearly.

With this important lot of choice animals Mr. Lane will found a first-class breed of Percherons in Canada, such as has not yet been seen on the American continent. As soon as they arrive they will be placed in first-class pastures where the Pacific Railway Company spent eight million dollars to improve the system of irrigation, and where they will be able to restock at will."

THE MINNESOTA EXPERIMENT STATION

The Minnesota Experiment Station advises farmers to make conditions sanitary about the premises where hogs are kept, which will aid in preventing hog cholera. Never wait until the animals are sick. If possible, prevent sickness from attacking them. Give hogs plenty of clean pasture where disease has not infected the soil, and provide clean, wholesome food; scald, disinfect and clean the troughs and swill barrels while the hogs are healthy. Do so frequently through the summer. Don't compel them to lie in their own or any other filth. Clean quarters, clean food, clean water, clean air are the best preventatives against cholera. The same ideas of cleanliness in quarters, food, water and air also keep the farmers' family healthy, his cattle and horses healthy, his poultry healthy.

NEW WORLD RECORD

It remained for the Missouri College of Agriculture at Columbia, Missouri, to raise and develop the champion dairy cow of all the world, Missouri Chief Josephine, a Holstein-Friesian cow finished her six months test on July 18th, producing 17,008.8 pounds, an average of 93.4 pounds of milk daily for 182 days. This is equivalent to 46.7 quarts, or 11.6 gallons every day. Her highest record for one day was 110.2 pounds. This record is the more remarkable because she has done her full duty in the regular dairy herd of the university, having had five calves in five and one-half years.

Not only has this record smashed all previous world's records for milk production, but the per cent. of butterfat is increasing daily, so that, barring accidents, this cow will undoubtedly produce more butter during a period of twelve months than any other cow that has ever been tested in the world. Josephine's record exceeds the present world's record for six months by 1,458 pounds.

INTER-PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT BRANDON

(Continued from page 1155.)

Van Horne had three winners in the senior yearling class. Spicy's Lady 2nd, a white lass, was first. Emmert had the second animal in Spring Grove Butterfly. Flower Girl and Spicy's Princess, owned by Van Horne, was third and fourth.

The junior yearling class brought out some nice entries. J. G. Barron stood first with Blossom, a thick set red roan, carrying good lines. Lady Avondale ushered hard for first place, but was necessitated to be content with second money. P. M. Bredt & Sons were third with White Rose, and R. W. Caswell fourth with Village Vanity.

In the senior heifer class there were seven entries. Van Horne had first, second and third, with Lomond's Rose, Secret's Primrose and Golden Necklace. Barron was fourth with Fairview Queen. R. W. Caswell topped the list in the junior heifer class with Olive Wenlock 3rd. Van Horne was second with Bright Jewel; Bredt, third, on Ruby's Favorite, and Barron, fourth, with Carberry Beauty.

The senior champion female prize was given to Susan Cumberland, owned by H. L. Emmert. Spicy's Lady 2nd, owned by Van Horne, was junior champion, while the grand champion ticket went to Susan Cumberland.

HERD PRIZES

The entry for the herd, bull and four females, any age, made an attractive showing. Sir Wm. Van Horne was first, with his herd headed by Buchan Hero. H. L. Emmert came second; J. G. Barron, third, and P. M. Bredt & Sons, fourth. Young herd bull and three fe-

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males, all under two years: 1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, J. G. Barron; 3, R. W. Caswell; 4, H. L. Emmert. Three calves under one year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor: 1, J. G. Barron; 2, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 3, P. M. Bredt. Herd of three animals, any age or sex, get of one bull, owned by one exhibitor: 1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, P. M. Bredt; 3, J. G. Barron. Two of the progeny of one cow, bred and owned by one exhibitor: 1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, J. G. Barron; 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Cow, with calf at foot: 1, P. M. Bredt; 2, W. H. English; 3, H. L. Emmert; 4, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Herd, bull and three females, the latter bred in Western Canada: 1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, P. M. Bredt; 3, H. L. Emmert; 4, J. G. Barron. Special, offered for herd, bull and three females, two years and under, owned by exhibitor: 1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, J. G. Barron; 3, P. M. Bredt. Gold medal, offered for the best Shorthorn bred and owned by exhibitor: Sir Wm. Van Horne, on Spicy's Rose, his roan two-year-old.

CLOSED SHORTHORN CLASSES

The competition in these classes was limited to residents of the four Western provinces. Winners of third prizes, or better, for herds at the Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina fairs of 1909 were not allowed to enter the competition. This class was for the purpose of encouraging exhibits from the smaller breeders of Shorthorns. Prizes were awarded as follows: Bull, three years or over: W. H. English, on Mikado. Bull, two years old: R. W. Caswell, on Jilt Stanford. Yearling bull: W. H. English, on Lancaster Lad. Bull calf: 1, R. W. Caswell, on Golden Star; 2, W. H. English, on Roan Marquis. Bull, senior champion: W. H. English, on Mikado. Bull, junior champion: W. H. English, on Lancaster Lad. Bull, grand champion: Lancaster Lad.

Cows, three years or over: 1, H. L. Emmert, with Emma 4th; 2, W. H. English, on Red Bessie 2nd; 3, R. W. Caswell, on Olive Wenlock 2nd. Heifer, two years old: 1, W. H. English, on Poplar Park Queen; 2, R. W. Caswell, on Carrie C. 3rd; 3, R. W. Caswell, on Sylvan Star. Yearling heifer: 1, H. L. Emmert, with Spring Grove Butterfly; 2, W. H. English, on Poplar Park Bess; 3, H. L. Emmert, on Village Queen 2nd. Heifer calf: 1, R. W. Caswell; 2 and 3, W. H. English. Champion senior female: H. L. Emmert, on Emma 47th. Champion junior female: H. L. Emmert, on Spring Grove Butterfly. Grand champion female: Spring Grove Butterfly. Herd bull and three females: 1, H. L. Emmert; 2, W. H. English; 3, R. W. Caswell.

HEREFORDS

Brandon is the home of the most of Manitoba's best Herefords, and it is

only to be expected that this breed would be well represented at the home show. Mr. Wm. Shields, of Brandon, was the largest exhibitor, and he won the bulk of the prizes. Geo. H. Gray, Austin, Manitoba, was also a strong exhibitor. Joseph Chapman, Hayfield, Man.; Fred Smith, Anderson, Man., and W. H. Williamson, of Roseland, Man., were other exhibitors. Prizes as awarded:

Bull, three years or over: 1, W. Shields, on Happy Christmas; 2, G. Gray, on Royal Job; 3, J. Chapman, on Victor. Bull, two years old: 1, W. Shields, on Domineer; 2, F. Smith; 3, G. Gray. Senior yearling bull: 1, W. Shields, on Christmas King. Bull, junior yearling: 1, W. H. Williamson; 2, G. Gray. Bull calf, junior: 1, W. Shields; 2, F. Smith. Senior champion bull: Happy Christmas, owned by W. Shields. Junior champion bull: Domineer, owned by W. Shields. Grand champion: Happy Christmas. Cow, three years or over: 1 and 2, W. Shields, on Princess of Highland Park and Rosemont Beauty; 3, G. Gray, on Happy Sunbeam. Heifer, two years: 1 and 3, W. Shields; 2, G. Gray. Heifer, senior yearling: 1 and 3, W. Shields; 2, F. Smith. Senior heifer calf: 1, W. H. Williamson; 2, W. Shields; 3, F. Smith. Junior heifer calf: 1, Wm. Shields. Senior champion female: Wm. Shields, on Princess of Highland Park. Junior champion female: W. H. Williamson. Grand champion: Wm. Shields. Herd bull and four females: 1, W. Shields; 2, G. Gray. Herd bull and three females: 1, W. Shields. Two calves under one year: 1, W. Shields; 2, G. Gray. Two animals, the progeny of one cow: 1, G. H. Gray; 2, W. Shields. Three animals, any age, or sex, the get of one bull: 1, Wm. Shields; 2, G. Gray.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The competition in the Angus classes came between the herds owned by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, and Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, Ontario. Those two herds are the largest Angus herds in Canada, and they contain animals most worthy of the breed.

In the aged bull class, McGregor won with Golden Gloom. Bowman came second with his three-year-old, Magnificent. Bull, two years old: Jas. Bowman had the only entry. Bull, senior yearling: J. Bowman. Bull, junior yearling: J. D. McGregor. Senior bull calf: 1, J. D. McGregor; 2 and 3, J. Bowman. Junior bull calf: 1, J. D. McGregor. Champion bull: J. D. McGregor.

The Angus females contained some fine entries. In the aged cow class, McGregor came first with Violet 3rd of Congosh; Jas. Bowman, second, with Beauty 4th, while McGregor was third with Atlas Pride. Heifer, two years

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MENTION THIS PAPER PLEASE!

old: 1, 2 and 3, J. D. McGregor. Heifer senior yearling: 1, J. D. McGregor; 2, J. Bowman. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 2, J. D. McGregor. Heifer, calf, senior: 1, J. D. McGregor; 2, J. Bowman. Junior heifer calf: 1, J. D. McGregor; 2, J. Bowman. McGregor won the female championship prizes and all the herd awards.

RED POLLED CLASSES

W. J. McCombe, of Beresford, Manitoba, was the lone exhibitor in the Red Polled classes, he having some eleven entries. J. L. Glennie, of Macdonald, made the awards.

FAT CLASSES

For fat grade cattle there were several entries, but most of the animals were disqualified on account of being purebred, and the only prizes awarded were for two-year-olds and champion, any age or sex, both of which went to A. B. Potter, Langbank.

The herdman's prize went to Robt. Sanderson, of the Van Horne Stock Farm, showing Mina Princess, the champion Shorthorn female.

DAIRY CATTLE

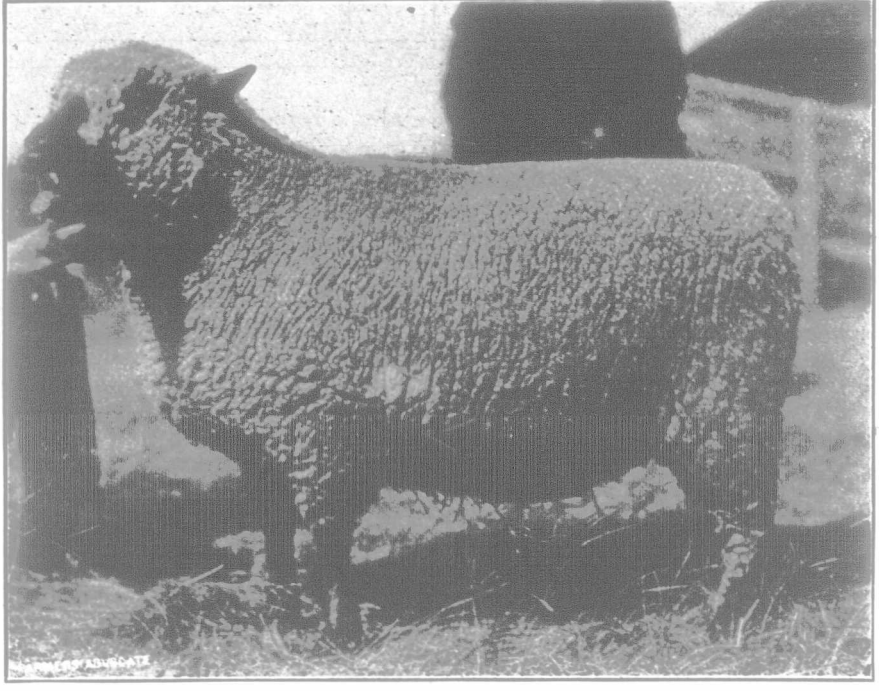
James Glennie, of Macdonald, Man., a noted dairyman who made the awards in all the dairy breeds, spoke highly of the fine exhibit of dairy stock. Mr. Glennie, who is somewhat of an old-timer in Western Canada, stated that a few years ago it could scarcely have

on their prize two-year-old, Rochette's Golden Beauty. This heifer is typical of the breed and a worthy representative. Herd, bull and three females: 1, B. H. Bull & Sons; 2, Jos. Harper & Sons.

Bull and two of his progeny, to be bred by exhibitor: 1, Jos. Harper & Sons; 2, B. H. Bull & Sons. Cow and two of her progeny, progeny to be bred by exhibitor: 1, Jos. Harper & Sons.

HOLSTEINS.

A. B. Potter, of Langbank, Sask., and H. Hancox, of Dominion City, battled for honors in the Holstein breed. Both breeders are owners of some noted animals. The awards are as follows: Bull, three years and over: 1, A. B. Potter; 2, H. Hancox. Bull, two years old: 1, A. B. Potter. Bull, one year old: 1, H. Hancox. Bull calf: 1 and 3, A. B. Potter; 2, H. Hancox. Champion bull: H. Hancox, on Sir Modest Colantha Fayne, a calf of extraordinary merit and one that won championship prizes at other shows. Cow, three years and over: 1, H. Hancox; 2 and 3, A. B. Potter. Heifer, two years old: 1 and 2, A. B. Potter. Heifer, one year old: 1, H. Hancox; 2 and 3, A. B. Potter. Heifer calf: 1 and 2, H. Hancox; 3, A. B. Potter. Herd, bull and four females: 1 and 3, A. B. Potter; 2, H. Hancox. Herd under two years: 1,



SOLID TYPE OF SHROPSHIRE EWE
This two shear ewe won the Shropshire championship for T. A. Cox at Calgary, Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs

been thought that such a display of dairy cattle would ever be found in a wheat center like Brandon. The Ayrshires perhaps put forth the strongest exhibit, as all classes were well filled. However, there was also a strong exhibit of Holsteins and Jerseys.

JERSEYS

The competition in the Jerseys was between the Ontario herd, shown by B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, and the Saskatchewan herd, owned by Jos. Harper & Sons, Kinley. At the Winnipeg exhibition the same animals were in competition, but under the rulings of a different judge there was but slight alteration in the placings. For bull, three years or over, B. H. Bull & Son won, with Brampton's King Edward. J. Harper & Sons had the second and third placings in Golden Champion and Golden Benaal.

Bull, two years old: 1 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Jos. Harper & Sons. Bull, one year: 1 and 3, Jos. Harper & Sons; 2, B. H. Bull & Sons. Bull calf under one year: 1 and 3, B. H. Bull & Sons; 2, Jos. Harper & Sons. The champion bull prize was won by B. H. Bull & Sons, with the aged bull, Brampton's King Edward. This bull was also the Winnipeg champion.

Cow, three years and over: 1, Jos. Harper & Sons, on Bets Wanders; 2 and 3, B. H. Bull & Sons. Heifer, two years: 1, B. H. Bull & Sons, on Rochette's Golden Beauty; 2, B. H. Bull & Sons; 3, Jos. Harper & Sons. Heifer, one year: 1 and 2, Jos. Harper & Sons. Heifer, calf, senior: 1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Sons; 3, Jos. Harper & Sons. Heifer calf, junior: 1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Sons. Female, any age: B. H. Bull & Sons,

H. Hancox; 2, A. B. Potter. Herd of animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull: 1, H. Hancox; 2, A. B. Potter. Two calves under one year, bred by exhibitor: 1, H. Hancox; 2, A. B. Potter.

AYRSHIRES.

The two Western herds, A. H. Trimble & Sons, of Red Deer, Alta., and J. M. Bruce, of Lashburn, Sask., were the only competitors for honors in the Ayrshire classes. The same animals stood for honors at the Calgary and the Winnipeg exhibitions, and it is perhaps interesting to note that so close is the competition for first honors between the two that scarcely any of the winnings at the different fairs have been identical. Both are noted breeders and both own noted animals. The prizes as given at Brandon are: Bull, three years old and over: 1, J. M. Bruce, on Barcheskie King's Own. Bull, two years old: 1, J. M. Bruce, on Netherall Douglas; 2, A. H. Trimble, on Barcheskie King's Way. Bull, one year: 1, J. M. Bruce; 2 and 3, A. H. Trimble. Bull calf: 1 and 3, A. H. Trimble; 2, J. M. Bruce. Bull calf: of calendar year: 1, J. M. Bruce; 2, A. H. Trimble. Bull, any age: 1, J. M. Bruce, on Barcheskie King's Own.

Cow, any age: 1, J. M. Bruce, 2 and 3, A. H. Trimble. Heifer, two years old: 1, 2 and 3, J. M. Bruce. Yearling heifer: 1, A. H. Trimble; 2 and 3, J. M. Bruce. Heifer calf: 1 and 2, A. H. Trimble; 3, J. M. Bruce. Herd, bull and three females, any age: 1, A. H. Trimble; 2, J. M. Bruce. Young herd: 1, A. H. Trimble; 2, J. M. Bruce. Herd, any age or sex, get of one bull: 1, A. H. Trimble; 2, J. M. Bruce. Two calves, get of one bull: 1, A. H. Trimble; 2, J. M. Bruce.

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SHEEP

In keeping with the rest of the livestock show the sheep exhibit was of a worthy nature. The accommodation for those animals was taxed to its utmost, and many complaints were heard from the sheepmen. Whether or not there was a large entry, the Brandon management should not congratulate themselves on the accommodation they hand out to sheepmen, for the best they give is a row of shaded pens that circle the fence. It is hardly a square deal, either to the exhibitor or the visitor interested in those animals. The sheep industry in Western Canada is destined to become of import, and all possible encouragement should be given to the promoters.

Mr. John McQueen, of Brandon, for a number of years has made the awards in the different classes, and this year he was again afforded the task of making the places.

LEICESTERS

In this class there were three exhibitors: Mr. A. J. McKay, the noted Leicester breeder from Macdonald, Manitoba; T. A. Cox, from Brantford, Ontario, and A. B. Potter, of Langbank, Sask. The awards were given as follows:

Ram, two shears and over: 1, A. G. McKay; 2, T. A. Cox; 3, A. B. Potter. Shearling ram: 1, A. J. McKay; 2, T. A. Cox; 3, A. J. McKay. Ram lamb: 1, A. J. McKay; 2, A. B. Potter;

man; 2, F. Orchard; 3, T. A. Cox. Ewe, any age: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, J. Chapman; 3, T. A. Cox. Shearling ewe: 1 and 2, T. A. Cox; 3, J. Chapman. Ewe lamb: 1, J. Chapman; 2, T. A. Cox; 3, F. Orchard. Pen: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, J. Chapman; 3, T. A. Cox. Ram, any age: 1, T. A. Cox. Ewe, any age: 1, T. A. Cox.

FAT SHEEP

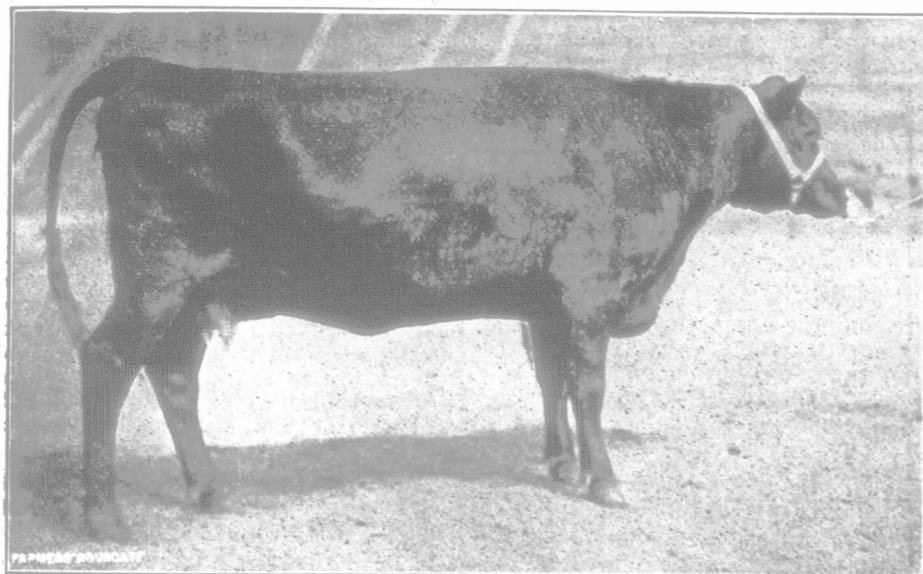
Shearling wether or ewe: 1, P. Arkell & Sons; 2, T. A. Cox; 3, A. J. McKay. Wether or ewe lamb: 1, P. Arkell & Sons; 2, T. A. Cox; 3, A. J. McKay. Pen, three shearlings: 1, W. L. Trann; 2, T. A. Cox; 3, A. J. McKay. Pen, three lambs: 1, W. L. Trann; 2, A. J. McKay; 3, T. A. Cox.

SWINE

The various classes for swine in the various breeds were well represented, many of the winners from the Winnipeg show again competing for honors. Mr. Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, Man., made the awards, largely to the satisfaction of all concerned.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES

The Yorkshire classes were well filled, there being the strongest competition in this particular breed. The honors were somewhat divided, the championship prizes going to A. B. Potter, of Langbank, Sask., and Sir Wm. Van Horne, of Selkirk, Man. Three other exhibitors were: H. English, of Harding, Man.; T. C. Skinner, of Indian Head, Sask., and W.



W. J. MCCOMB'S RED POLL COW, HAVALIN
She was first in aged cow class at Winnipeg and Brandon. She calved last January and has been giving good returns since.

3, T. A. Cox. Ewe, two shears and over: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, A. J. McKay; 3, A. B. Potter. Shearling ewe: 1, A. J. McKay; 2, T. Cox; 3, A. J. McKay. Ewe lamb: 1, A. J. McKay; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, T. A. Cox. Pen: 1, A. J. McKay; 2, T. A. Cox; 3, A. B. Potter. Champion ram: 1, A. J. McKay. Champion ewe: 1, T. A. Cox.

SHROPSHIRE

The exhibitors in the Shropshire breed were limited to four: T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.; F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; W. L. Trann, of Crystal City, and A. A. Titus, of Napinka. Prizes given were:

Ram, two years and over: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, F. T. Skinner; 3, W. L. Trann. Shearling ram: 1, F. T. Skinner; 2, W. L. Trann; 3, A. A. Titus, Napinka. Ram lamb: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, W. L. Trann; 3, T. A. Cox. Ewe, two shears and over: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, F. T. Skinner; 3, T. A. Cox. Shearling ewe: 1 and 2, T. A. Cox. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, T. A. Cox; 3, W. L. Trann. Pen: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, F. T. Skinner. Champion ram: T. A. Cox. Champion ewe: T. A. Cox.

OXFORD DOWNS

In the Oxford breed, Peter Arkell & Sons, of Teeswater, Ontario, were the main exhibitors. They won practically all the prizes with the exception of one or two thirds, which went to T. A. Cox, of Brantford.

SOUTH DOWNS

There were three exhibitors in this breed, and the prizes were rather well divided between the competitors. They were T. A. Cox, of Brantford; Joseph Chapman, of Hayfield, and Frank Orchard, of Graysville. The awards are: Ram, any age: 1 and 2, T. A. Cox. Shearling ram: 1 and 2, T. A. Cox; 3, J. Chapman. Ram lamb: 1, J. Chap-

L. Morton, of Fairlight, Sask. Prizes were awarded as follows:

Boar, two years and over: 1, A. B. Potter; 2, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Boar, one year and under two: 1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, T. C. Skinner; 3, A. B. Potter. Boar, over six months and under one year: 1, T. C. Skinner; 2, W. H. English; 3, W. L. Morton. Boar of calendar year: 1 and 2, A. B. Potter; 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Breeding sow, two years or over: 1 and 2, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 3, W. H. English. Breeding sow, one year and under two: 1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2 and 3, A. B. Potter. Sow, over six months and under one year: 1, W. H. English; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Sow of calendar year: 1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Sow and young litter of pigs: 1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, W. L. Morton; 3, A. B. Potter. Champion sow: Sir Wm. Van Horne. Champion boar: A. B. Potter.

TAMWORTHS

There were but two exhibitors of the Tamworth breed, Geo. Campbell, of Killarney, Man., and Frank Orchard, of Graysville. However, there were some worthy representatives found among those two herds. The awards are:

Boar, two years and over: 1, G. Campbell; 2, F. Orchard. Boar, one year and under two: 1, G. Campbell; 2, F. Orchard. Boar over six months and under one year: 1 and 2, F. Orchard; 3, G. Campbell. Boar of calendar year: 1 and 2, G. Campbell; 3, F. Orchard. Breeding sow, two years or over: 1 and 2, F. Orchard; 3, G. Campbell. Breeding sow, one year and under two: 1, G. Campbell; 2 and 3, F. Orchard. Sow, over six months and under one year: 1, 2 and 3, G. Campbell. Sow of calendar year: 1 and 2, G. Campbell; 3, F.

SOME SOLID FACTS

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Every Woman Should Know About the
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Because ninety-nine out of every hundred that try them, find them to exceed any other washing machine made, and to save 75 per cent. of the labor required to wash by hand on the board. They will positively wash clothes clean without the use of the washboard; this includes neckbands and wristbands of shirts.

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And to give you double assurance the GEE WHIZZ is guaranteed to fulfil these claims

Insist on your merchant getting a Gee Whizz for you, and if he will not, write us, giving his name, and we will be pleased to send you particulars.

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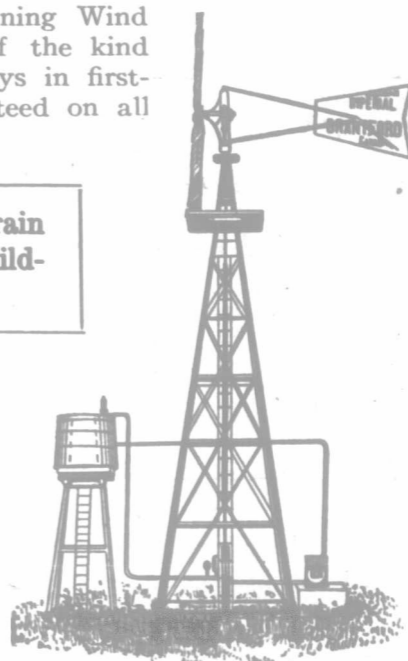
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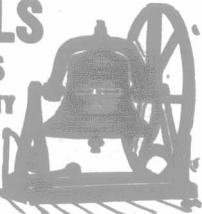
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

GETTING MATERIAL TO MACADAMIZE

It will often pay to import broken stone by rail for road metal for roads near cities and towns where traffic is the heaviest, building into the country as far as the cost of teaming the stone will permit. It is absolutely essential in the construction of this style of road that the earth surface be rolled and compacted before the broken stone is spread thereon. It is not enough that the roadway shall be graded with reasonable care, but the surface upon which the broken stone is to be paved must be hard and smooth, and carefully crowned. If the foundation is not hard and well drained the stones will be pressed into it and wasted. If not crowned, an unnecessary amount of stone will be used. When the roadbed is firm, well drained and not likely to be effected by ground water it will always afford a firm foundation for the broken stone, the thickness of which can be made about four inches, the minimum for good construction. The offices of the broken stone are to endure the friction caused by traffic and to shed the water from the road proper to the side ditches.

HOW TO CONSTRUCT METAL ROADS

In most cases it will be found advisable to make the thickness of the stone surface six inches thick at the center and four inches at the sides, and the width ten feet. The stone should be graded before being placed on the road, the largest being placed on the bottom course.

The bottom course should consist of pieces ranging in size from 1 1/4 inches to 2 inches in their greatest dimension and the top course from a half to one and a quarter inches. Two inches is the minimum depth, and six inches the maximum depth that can be rolled properly at one time, and as it is customary to lay the stone in two courses, a depth ranging between two and six inches that will give the required thickness when completed, should be selected for each course.

When broken stone is spread loosely, as on a roadway before it is rolled, the voids aggregate about 40 or 50 per cent. of the volume of the layer or course. The roller passing back and forth over this consolidates it, and a large percentage of the voids is eliminated. To secure a finished roadway six inches thick, about eight and a half inches of loose stone, not reckoning the binder, is necessary. This is in part due to the unavoidable forcing of the stones to a slight extent into the foundation.

The binder, or matrix, as it is sometimes called, consists of screenings ranging from dust to pieces of stone half an inch in diameter. No more of this should be used than is necessary to fill the voids and just cover the upper course of stone. It must be remembered that broken stone is used in order to form a compact mass. The sides of the stone should come together, the angular corners interlocking with each other, and not kept apart by the binding material; therefore, only such quantity should be used as will fill up the small interstices made by reason of the irregularity of the stone. Each course should be thoroughly rolled to get the metal as compact as possible, but before this is completed the shoulders should be made up of earth on each side, about three or four feet wide. This may be covered with gravel. They should be dressed off to the side ditches and the whole surface rolled and made uniform, in order that the water may pass off freely to the ditches. The shoulders, in addition to affording a surface for the occasional passing of wheels, serve to retain the broken stone within the limits of proposed macadam roadway.

MAINTENANCE OF COMMON ROADS

It is said that the maintenance of a macadam road should begin on the day that the road is completed. In a sense this remark is not far from the truth. Usually, and more especially if the road has been properly constructed, very little need be done to the macadam surface for a year or two; but the ditches should be kept free from silt, weeds and any rubbish which tend to stop the flow of water in them. Culverts should be kept open and in such shape that the water will have free access through them. The ditches at outlets of these should be capable of taking away the

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you ought to get strong. The world needs healthy robust women. Every sick person is a drag not only upon herself but upon the whole community as well. Health is the all-important requirement. Therefore, you owe it to the world to become healthy, active and strong.

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A Backache, a Pallor**

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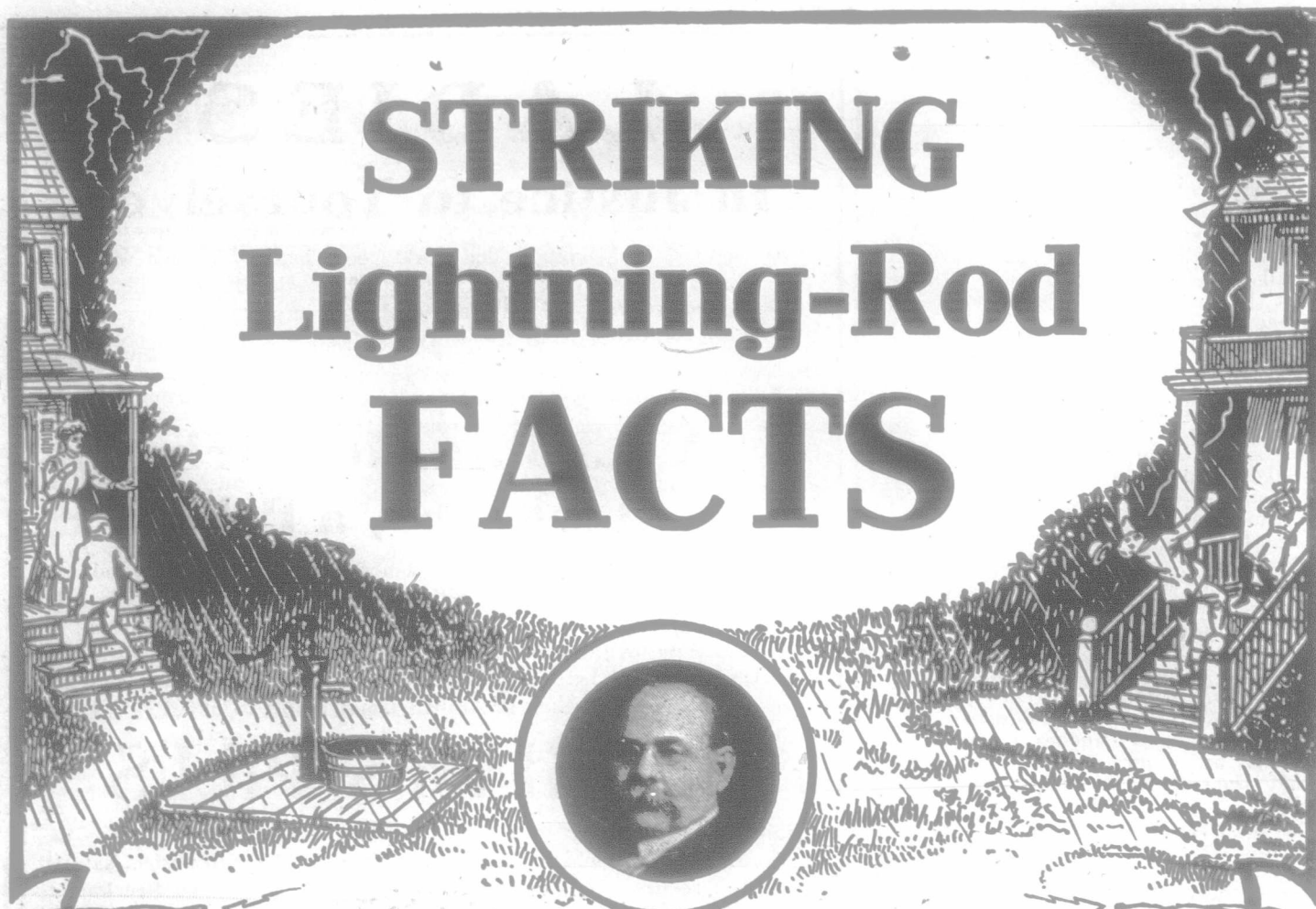
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Prof. West Dodd's Wonderful Invention,

D. & S. Woven Copper Cable Lightning Rod and System of Installation, has given to humanity perfect safety and protection from this terrible destroyer. Safety for the home and family. Protection to animal life and property. The

D. & S. Rod and System of Installation is the only one endorsed by the Mutual Insurance Companies of the United States and Canada—this absolutely regardless of all like claims made by agents other than our own.

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Leading fire insurance companies of the world (list of them sent free upon request) will allow 10 to 33% per cent off your insurance bills when your buildings are protected by D. & S. Rods. Thus it quickly pays for itself—

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The D. & S. Rod—highest and finest grade materials and workmanship obtainable; 30 pure soft copper wires, so scientifically arranged that the entire surface of each wire has its full independent power for work. Numerous un-

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but—if you want reliable protection—turn imitations down—insist on and accept nothing but the only genuine lightning rod ever invented—the rod trademarked D. & S. Every one fully guaranteed forever. A guarantee that with us amounts to something. To you—it means absolute protection against loss (fully explained in catalogue—send for it). "Thousands of satisfied customers are our best advertisements—they know they are safely protected." More D. & S. Rods sold than any other 3 makes combined.

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water quickly and thus prevent it from becoming dammed up to the injury of the road.

The above remarks apply in an equal manner to other types of roads. Wheel tracks very soon form on a newly gravelled surface, particularly if left to be consolidated by traffic. These tracks are formed to a certain extent by some of the gravel being forced downward, but to a greater extent by the material being forced outward. They should receive constant attention until they become well consolidated, by having them refilled, by raking the material back into them and adding fresh material where needed. If this is neglected, the wheel ways, which should be the strongest part of the road soon becomes the weakest.

LOOSE STONE DETRIMENTAL

Loose stone should never be allowed

to lie around on the surface of a road. They should be at once picked up and piled along the side of the road allowance or hauled away. Besides the discomfort occasioned by vehicles jolting over them, they are a menace to horses stumbling and injuring themselves. The vehicles and the road suffer alike from the effects of the heavy loads passing over them, or being thrown sideways over them; no small number of ruts have been started from this cause. When ruts and depressions in the road appear they should be at once attended to by being filled up with the same material, as the surface. If this is earth they should be filled with earth; if gravel, they should be filled with gravel; and if stone, they should be filled with broken stone. If a soft material is used on a hard road, the hole will quickly

reappear, and if a harder material is used than the road is made of, it will cause two holes to be made instead of one, by the wheels of wagons dropping on to the softer material.

The maintenance of a road is just as important as its construction, for without it they deteriorate. There are so many agencies, such as rain, snow, drought, wagon traffic, steel-shod hoofs, narrow tires, which combine powerful forces, that tends to flatten, cut up and destroy roads, that unless some systematic effort is made to counteract them, the results will be heavy expenditure for repairs, and improper and unserviceable conditions of the roads for the greater part of the time.

Here again is where the value and importance of a road superintendent shows itself. With constant inspection

he would be able to detect and have repaired at once at a minimum cost any break or irregularity that might appear on the surface of the road, which would result in the road being kept at a higher standard of efficiency at all times, and its condition improving rather than deteriorating.

INSPECTION AND REPAIRS

More especially in the early spring and fall times should attention be given to such inspection and repairs. In the early spring before the water begins to flow in the ditches, the ends of culverts should be cleared of any snow and ice that may have accumulated there during the winter, and in the early fall the road should be made as smooth as possible, so as to have them freeze in this condition, that when the snow begins to melt in the spring the water will not be permitted to lie in ruts and depressions in the surface, but be shed into the ditches as soon as it appears.

It is the neglecting to attend to the many small details in connection with the improvement and the maintenance of the road that necessitates the large expenditure of money for repairs. When this duty devolves from one councillor to another, it is almost sure to be neglected. It should not be expected that these men will place their own private business interests in a subordinate position to the carrying on and looking after a work that is entirely public in its character.

The responsibility for the execution of the work should rest upon the shoulders of some one person, paid as a public servant and directly responsible to the municipal council.

ROAD MACHINERY NEEDED

In order to secure the greatest results from the money expended and obtain the most durable work, it is necessary that modern machinery and tools be used in constructing of roads. Among the other more common tools should be found slush scrapers, wheel scrapers, a roller and water wagon in the road plant of every municipality. The use of a road roller is strongly recommended. It produces a great saving in the amount of material required, and when a road is completed it is at once in the best condition for traffic. It is not only the road covering that requires the rolling, but also the surface upon which this covering is placed. Especially is this true for macadam roads. Throwing the broken stones on an undrained and rolled earth surface, it is necessary to build them massive; but no matter how massive they may be made they will have no cohesive strength, they will never be impervious to the mud from below or the rain from above, and will always be unsatisfactory.

USE OF WHEEL SCRAPERS

Wheel scrapers are necessary in handling material when it has to be moved over 50 feet. Very often roads are graded over small rises in the ground for the want of wheel scrapers to move the material from such points to the low places. This is a sad mistake, as those ridges should be cut down and the hollows filled up. One great advantage to be gained from this, besides doing away with unsightly pitches in the road surface, is that the depth of open drainage ditches on the sides of the road are very much lessened without diminishing their drainage capacity, rendering the road more secure to the travelling public.

It is incredible, when we see the vast improvements and developments going on around us in other lines of work that so little has been done to handle this great work, the greatest that any municipal government has to deal with, with improved, modern and up-to-date methods.

BUILDING BRIDGES

Strong, substantial bridges on the public highways are an urgent necessity to ensure the safety of all who use them. They should be sufficiently strong for all traffic that may come upon them. Traction engines subject the highway bridges in the rural districts of this province to the greatest strain put upon them, and it appears that the tendency at the pres-

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Until you have tested Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills you cannot know the satisfaction that comes with the use of this direct and certain regulator of the liver and kidneys.

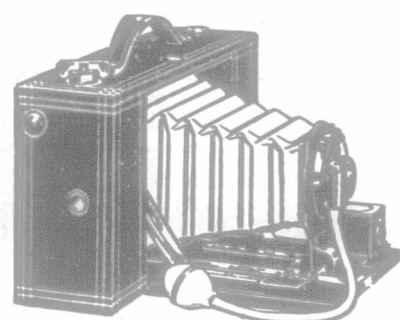
Once you have found out the dose suited to your system, you can depend on getting just the right results every time without increase of quantity taken.

You can be sure that the action of the bowels will be prompt, that the liver will be awakened, and that the kidneys will join in thoroughly cleansing the system of poisonous impurities.

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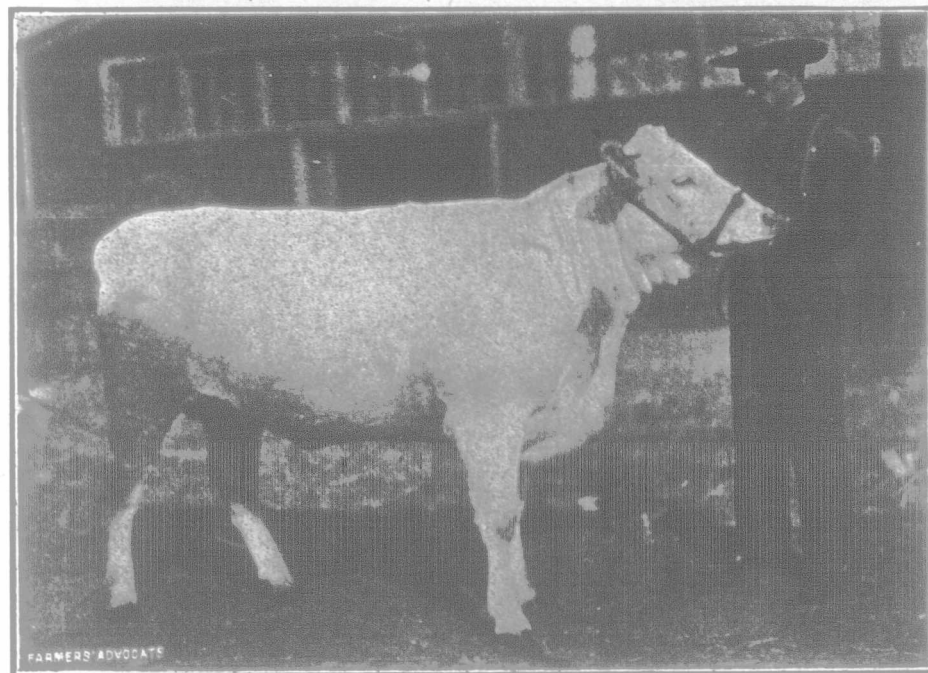
LANDS FOR SALE

ent time is to increase the weight of these. To what extent this will continue it is almost impossible to foretell, but provisions should be made to meet these conditions as well as possible in designing permanent structures for future use.

The designing of all important bridges and the preparing of the necessary specifications should be placed in the hands of a qualified engineer. They are a matter that involves not only the expenditure of large sums of money, but the safety of the travelling public is directly dependent upon the successful working out of the many details connected with them.

A most important matter to consider in the design of a bridge is the length of spans to adopt, to suit the site. Sufficient waterway should be provided for; the tendency should be to increase rather than decrease the area. It is the extreme floods that occur once in a period of years that should be provided for, and if this is neglected and the waterways are restricted to accommodate only the ordinary maximum flow, serious wash-outs, that may result in the total destruction of the whole bridge, are almost sure to follow.

Timber as a material for bridge construction is quickly passing out of use.



WHITE ROSE WON FOR P. M. BREDT & SONS AT WINNIPEG AND BRANDON This heifer was fourth in the open class and first in the class for breeders who did not win in 1909

In wooded sections of the country, where timber of a suitable nature can be procured, this material may be used with a certain degree of economy in the building of the less important and smaller structures. However the saving in the initial cost of the construction of timber bridges is soon lost in the repairs and renewals of the same.

Masonry and concrete are the two materials best adapted for the construction of bridge foundations. Timber should never be used for this purpose when the structure is being erected with a view to permanency, except it be to render more secure and stable the foundations upon which to build the masonry or concrete, and in this position it should be well secured from the destroying action of the weather.

DURABILITY OF TIMBER

It is a well known fact that timber will last for many years if not at all times in such a position, while its usefulness lasts for only six or seven years at the most when exposed to the assaults of the weather. It is therefore very poor economy to use this material for foundations to carry a superstructure made from a more durable material. Good foundations are the first requirements for a good substantial structure. Without them the very best of superstructures will be of very little use.

A municipality with limited means at its disposal for the erection of bridges and unable to at first build a complete, permanent structure from bottom to top, should start at the bottom and build the foundations and substructure substantial, durable and capable of carrying the most suitable

and best superstructure adapted for the location, whether this superstructure is on an old foundation than to at the termination of its usefulness on a more temporary one. It is very much easier to put a new superstructure on an old foundation than to build up new foundations under an old superstructure. This is a mistake that many municipalities are making in this country, for which there is very little, if any, excuse when in erecting steel bridges on timber piers and abutments.

For long spans 50 feet and over, steel is perhaps the most used material in the building of superstructures, although it is a common practice in many countries to build spans 75 feet in length and over of concrete, this style usually taking the form of an arch. The placing of a concrete floor on a steel bridge is also a very good practice and may be considered very good economy, as the repairs and renewals on a wooden floor are very frequent and entail the expenditure of a great deal of money.

REINFORCED CONCRETE

For shorter spans of say up to 40 or 50 feet reinforced concrete construction throughout is certainly to be recommended. This material when properly proportioned and placed in a

Could They Be More Foolish?

The best proof that common cream separators are out-of-date is the fact that they contain 40 to 60 disks or other contraptions. They need such contraptions simply because they lack skimming force. Since they lack skimming force, they are neither modern nor properly built. In view of these facts, could any maker or agent of common cream separators be more foolish or incorrect than to claim that disks or other contraptions make, or are needed in, a modern machine?

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

Dairy Tubular Bowl. Made right. No disks needed.



are entirely different from all others. They produce twice the skimming force of common separators. Dairy Tubulars neither use nor need disks or other contrap-

tions. They skim faster, skim twice as clean, wash many times easier, and wear several times longer than common separators.

The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.

Write for Catalogue No. 133.

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

Watches that

Keep time

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory. At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust proof case; the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case, \$14.00.

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Brandon Manitoba

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LEASING OF LANDS

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

Lost Five Children With DIARRHOEA

Saved the Sixth One With DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Mrs. John Firth, Craighurst, Ont., writes:—"I have had six children and lost them all but one. When young they would get Diarrhoea and nothing would stop it.

As I lived in a backward place, I did not know of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

I saved my last child, who is now eight years old, but I owe it to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Had I known about it before I feel that I would have saved the others. I shall forever praise and bless it and will never be without it again."

"Dr. Fowler's" has been on the market for over sixty-five years, and has a "world wide" reputation for curing all Bowel Complaints.

Do not be imposed upon by any unscrupulous dealer who wishes to substitute the so-called Strawberry Compounds for "Dr. Fowler's." Price 35 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the
KOOTENAYS
New map now ready giving particulars of

IMPROVEMENTS

New prices and terms. Many Lots all ready for Spring work. Trees growing. Write for particulars to

**The Kootenay-Slocan
Fruit Company, Ltd.**
NELSON B. C.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

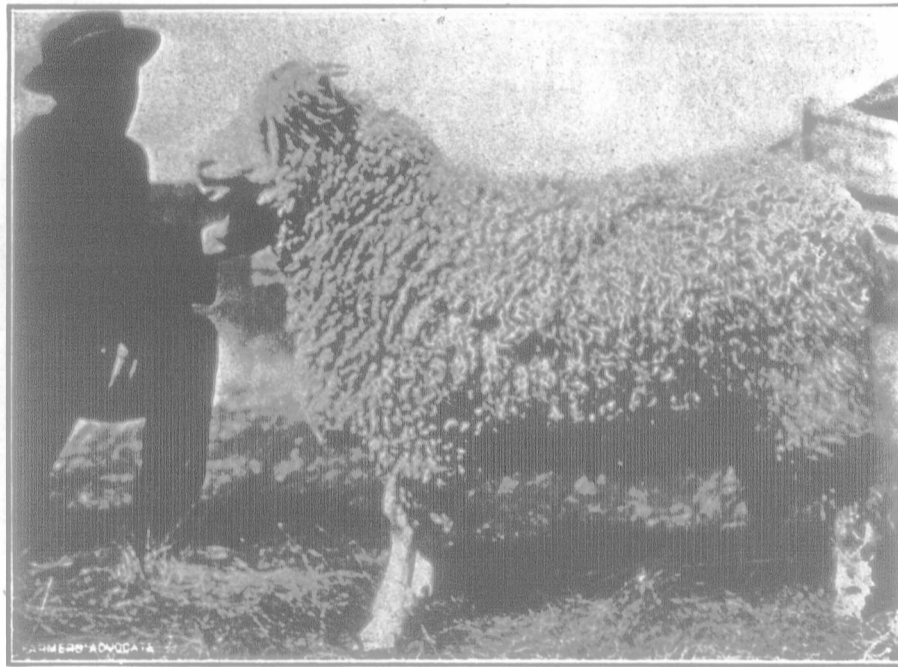
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Holsteins Sell Well

The sale of purebred Holstein cattle, which was held during the closing days of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, was a success. The prices received did not represent the full value of the cattle, but were on the whole fair. The dry season and consequent shortage of feed made dairy men more shy of investing large sums of money in individual cows. Some 47 head of Holsteins were sold, the lump sum being \$6,200, the matured animals averaging \$132.70. A few Ayrshires from the herd of the late Dr. S. J. Thompson were included in the sale. They were young animals, and the average price realized was \$66. After the auction, private sales, realizing \$1,500, were made.

Following is a list of cattle sold, the names and addresses of buyers and the prices paid:

Corona Clothilde Pride, H. Hancox, Dominion City, Man.	\$160.00
Lucy Teake Pride, H. L. Emmert, Selkirk, Man.	107.50
Lady Bonheur Belle, H. Gilmour, Griswold, Man.	95.00
Sir Neepawa Teaka, R. Whitman, Emerson, Man.	105.00
Modest Maiden, III., H. Gilmour, Griswold, Man.	195.00
Princess Teake De Kol, A. & G. Young, Pendennis, Man.	225.00
Heimke Pietje De Kol, R. Whitman, Emerson, Man.	132.50
Alma Diamond, R. Whitman, Emerson, Man.	155.00
Phoebe Pledge, J. Glennie, Macdonald, Man.	202.50
Miss De Kol Abbekirk, J. Glennie, Macdonald, Man.	167.50
Alice Pietje De Kol, James Herriott, Souris, Man.	255.00
Princess Belle Korndyke, J. Walker, Macdonald, Man.	85.00
Winnie R. De Kol Burke, J. Walker, Macdonald, Man.	150.00
Belle Carlton De Kol, R. Whitman, Emerson, Man.	160.00
Edna Jubilee, H. Gilmour, Griswold, Man.	205.00
Kate Castleton IV., C. M. Coote, Ignace, Man.	205.00
Juliet Calamity Posch, J. Glennie, Macdonald, Man.	245.00
Lucknow Water Lily, J. Glennie, Macdonald, Man.	175.00
Maggie J.'s Pride De Kol, R. Whitman, Emerson, Man.	115.00
Pietje De Groot De Kol, A. & G. Young, Pendennis, Man.	200.00
Annie H., A. & G. Young, Pendennis, Man.	130.00
Rose Mercedes, C. M. Coote, Ignace, Man.	110.00



FINE TYPE OF COTSWOLD EWE
This two year ewe won for T. A. Cox, at Winnipeg and Brandon.

Nellie Janes Lassie, H. Thompson, Boharm, Man.	205.00
Topsy Acme De Kol, H. Thompson, Boharm, Man.	82.50
Lily Acme De Kol, A. & G. Young, Pendennis, Man.	105.00
Aggie Clothilde De Kol, S. Hollingsworth, Athens, Ont.	100.00
Albina Eugenia De Kol, Capt. Meincke, Headingly, Man.	170.00
Topsy Acme De Kol, H. Thompson, Boharm, Man.	125.00
Aggie Acme De Kol, H. Thompson, Boharm, Man.	150.00
Hilda Clothilde Acme, H. Thompson, Boharm, Man.	85.00
Fairfield Aggie Acme, S. Hollingsworth, Athens, Ont.	95.00
Rosina Waterloo Alba, Homer Smith, Winnipeg, Man.	125.00
Beauty of Maple Hill, Homer Smith, Winnipeg, Man.	75.00
Fairfield Mercena Banks, Homer Smith, Winnipeg, Man.	75.00
Fairfield Queen Acme, S. Hollingsworth, Athens, Ont.	80.00
Susie III., S. Hollingsworth, Athens, Ont.	100.00
Fairfield Sir Banks, H. Thompson, Boharm, Man.	105.00
Snowball Queen, S. Hollingsworth, Athens, Ont.	70.00
Nellie Ray Queen, C. M. Coote, Ignace, Man.	105.00
Dolly, A. & G. Young, Pendennis, Man.	117.50
Jubilee Queen Lady, A. & G. Young, Pendennis, Man.	57.50
Winnipeg Belle's Pride, L. Huffman, Grandview, Man.	35.00
Paul Veeman De Kol, C. M. Coote, Ignace, Man.	85.00
Meadow Prince De Kol, H. Gilmour, Griswold, Man.	40.00
Luella II., H. Gilmour, Griswold, Man.	70.00
Norwich Sam, Graham & Travers, Winnipeg, Man.	32.50
Beauty Pride De Kol, S. Hollingsworth, Athens, Ont.	60.00

AYRSHIRES

Maple Star, Mr. Allen	\$ 65.00
Pansy, Mr. Allen	60.00
Maple Duchess, Mr. Allen	72.50
Maple Queen, Mr. Allen	52.50
Daisy, Mr. Newton	80.00

Weather Record For June

Temperatures, precipitation and sunshine at the Canadian Experimental farms were:

Experimental Farm at	Degrees of temperature			Precipitation in inches	Hours of sunshine	
	highest	lowest	mean		possible	actual
Ottawa	89.4	32.5	61.8	1.24	469	231.4
Nappan	77.0	31.0	55.76	3.72	470	228.0
Brandon	102.2	25.5	64.0	2.09	488	235.1
Indian Head	97.0	27.0	62.9	2.58	490	263.2
Lacombe	89.7	26.7	58.2	3.87	501	297.0
Lethbridge	93.7	31.0	59.5	.53	488	339.0
Agassiz	83.00	42.0	62.5	3.51	485	136.3

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are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

Metallic Ceilings are fire-proof, absolutely. Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs.

Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house.

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RATES FOR MONEY ORDERS

\$5.00 and under	3c
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" \$10.00 to \$30.00	10c
" \$30.00 to \$50.00	15c

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Telegraph and Cable

ISSUED IN ALL STATIONS OF THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVI- GATION CO.

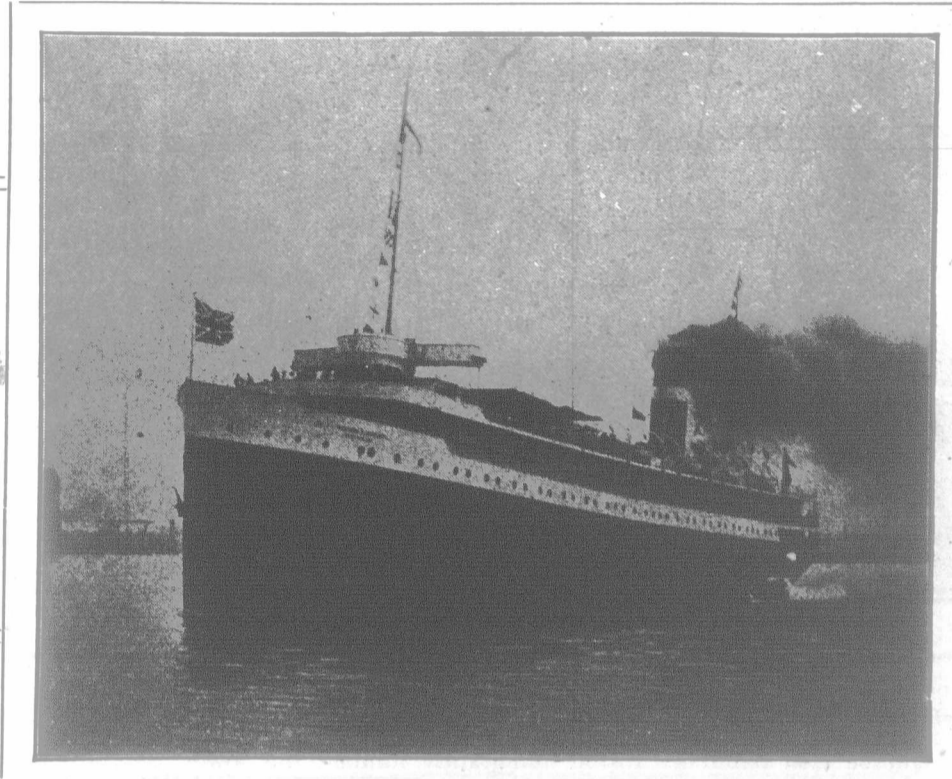
The magnificent steamers of this line are now in service, leaving Toronto at 3.00 p.m. daily except Sunday, and after July 1st daily for the St. Lawrence River trip, through the beautiful 1,000 Islands in connection with observation steamers "Shooting the Rapids" to Montreal, where direct connection is made for Quebec and the Saguenay River. For rates, folders, etc., apply to railway or steamship agents, or for illustrated booklet, "Niagara to the Sea." Send six cents postage to H. Foster Chaffee, A. G. P. A., Toronto, Ont.

The NORTHERN NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

"THE GRAND TRUNK ROUTE"

A FRESH WATER SEA VOYAGE Connecting Eastern and Western Canada

From all
Points West
Through
Port Arthur



S.S. HAMONIC

To all
Points East
Through
Sarnia

Tourist Rates Now in Effect

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THREE SAILINGS WEEKLY FROM PORT ARTHUR

TICKETS AND INFORMATION FROM ALL RAILWAY AGENTS

R. CRAWFORD, Northwestern Agent, 128 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg



POULTRY

Do not neglect the fowl because harvest comes in for first consideration. Hens are profitable, but the biggest returns are obtained only when proper attention is given every week in the year. Under favorable conditions hens and even chickens can forage for themselves, but neglect means loss. Birds that are to go to market this fall should not be allowed to "go to pieces" between now and market time.

Ducks should be marketed at 10 weeks of age, at which time they should weigh at least three pounds or more, and will command in the neighborhood of 28 cents a pound during the run of the season. If kept over later and marketed in the fall, as is usually the case, they will realize only from 80 cents to \$1.00 a pair—much less than they would have realized at 10 weeks, and furthermore during that extra feeding period they would have eaten their heads off probably several times over.

EGG EATERS, EXTERMINATING LICE

1. Can you tell me if there is no other way to cure hens of eating their eggs but killing them?

2. What is a sure cure for hen lice and mites? Is there any way of killing hen lice by putting it in the water or food?
E. M. C.

Ans. 1.—If egg-eating is a confirmed habit, it is difficult to cause the fowls to desist. Some poultrymen have prepared nests with sloping bottoms, down which the eggs gently roll beyond reach of the hen. Some have filled egg-shells with mustard, and pasted them shut.

Others have recommended clipping an eighth of an inch off the end of the bill. Perhaps the easiest and best way is to provide dark nests. The writer cured a flock of the habit last winter by this simple expedient. The hens seemed to prefer the seclusion of dark nests, anyway, and no trouble was thereafter experienced with egg-eating. With a flock badly addicted to the habit, and not receiving a fair supply of lime and meat food, it might not be so easily checked.

2. The following method, suggested by an expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, has proved excellent in ridding houses of mites and lice, when the weather conditions are such as to permit of the birds being kept outside the house for five or six hours. Close all the doors and windows, and see that there are no cracks or any other openings to admit air. Get an

iron vessel, and set it on gravel or sand near the center of the house; place in the vessel a handful of shavings or straw saturated with kerosene, and on these sprinkle sulphur at the rate of about one pound to every ninety or one hundred square feet of floor space. Instead of using the shavings and kerosene, the sulphur can be saturated with wood alcohol. When everything else is in readiness, light the material and hastily leave the house. In case any anxiety is felt about fire, a glance through a window will show if everything is all right. There is very little danger of fire when proper precautions have been taken to have plenty of soil beneath the vessel. Allow the house to remain closed for three or four hours, at the end of which time one can safely conclude that there are no living beings inside. Now throw all the doors and windows wide

open, so as to drive out the sulphur fumes thoroughly, and then the fowls may be allowed to enter. Let them in one by one, and as each one enters, catch it and dust it well with insect powder, which will destroy the lice on the birds. Tobacco dust is also good to use, instead of insect powder. The birds and house have now been freed from vermin for the present, but the eggs of the insects have not been destroyed, and in another week another swarm will be hatched out. Therefore, it will be necessary to repeat the operation once or twice before the pests are exterminated. After this, care should be used to see that no strange fowl is admitted to the house or yard without having been thoroughly rid of the lice, for one lousy hen will contaminate all the rest.

FARMERS' POULTRY HOUSE

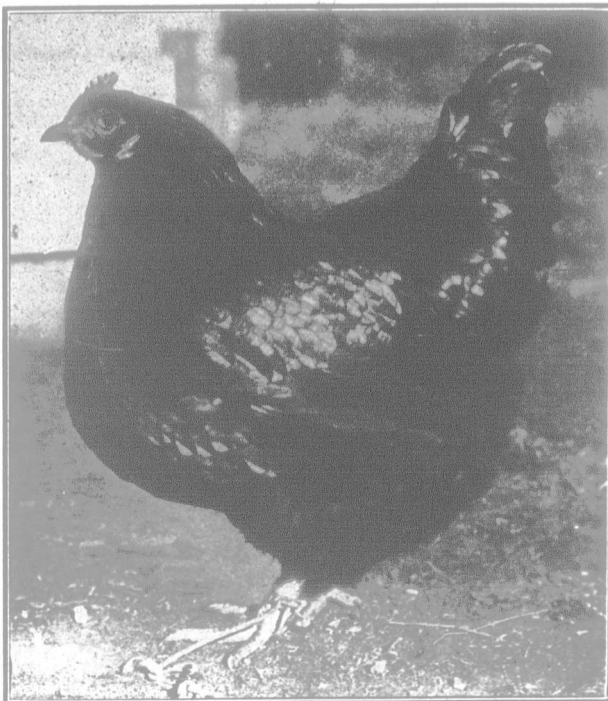
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Farmers contemplating the erection of a poultry house should apply to A. G. Gilbert, C. E. F., Ottawa, for literature dealing with this subject, which literature is free and contains the most exhaustive information on all types of poultry house in use to-day.

Apart from this, any building which is dry, light and draught-proof, is a first class building in which to house poultry. In our cold climate perhaps the first requisite mentioned is the most difficult to secure, especially if the builder or architect considers that a warm building is necessary.

Experience has proved that artificial heat is not only unnecessary but positively injurious to the health of the birds, but ventilation is an absolute necessity, as only by this means can the building be kept dry and sweet. Of course, the ideal condition would be to have the building both warm and well-ventilated, but as the subject to be dealt with is the farmers' poultry house, and as artificial heat sufficient to warm a well-ventilated house in cold weather is not conducive to great profit, such buildings must be left so the capitalist and fancier, who undertakes the business of poultry keeping for a hobby. The most successful way to ventilate any building in which any class of live stock is to be kept is to provide openings in the south wall, covered with cotton or burlap, through which the air passes freely without creating a draft. These openings may be made above and below the windows, or at each side, and should be of sufficient size to secure the result desired. Our buildings are provided with openings four feet square, being the same size as the windows, with which they alternate, thus forming what is known as a curtain front house. Such a building is quite dry at all times, and never feels cold.

Care must be taken, however, that



TYPICAL BLACK ORPINGTON HEN

Riverside Farm

ALBERTA'S
FINEST
STOCK FARM



1000 Acres Situated on Beautiful Lake and River

Flowing Springs.
400 acres under cultivation.
Abundance of wood.
No waste land. Located ten and a
half miles from city of Wetaskiwin.

Only \$32.00 per acre

On Easy Terms. Write to
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Owner
Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

the birds have a warm roosting place. To secure this line the back wall, the ceiling and end walls for four feet from back of building; which should face south, put tight dropping boards two feet from floor, making a platform three feet wide to catch the droppings and keep the cold from coming up underneath the roosts. Ten inches above the dropping boards place the roosts, and in front of all hang a curtain to be dropped or drawn in front of the roosts at night. This makes a snug, warm place for the hens during the cold winter nights. The nests may be placed under the drop boards and should be made in such a way that the hens enter them from the back, the eggs being gathered from within the house. This form of nest is also described in the bulletin. For convenience in feeding, a sugar barrel or large box fitted with a tight cover, can be kept in the house and the grain and measure kept therein. A book and pencil should hang above this, and any grain put into the bin should be noted, as also the number of hens and house in eggs laid from day to day. This is a very simple method of answering the question: "Do hens pay?" The floor should be kept covered deeply with clean straw and all grain fed therein, as exercise is very necessary to the health and well-being of the birds. If fed on the bare ground they will spend the larger part of their day on the roosts crowded together for warmth, but if fed in litter they have no time for loafing, and keep up the circulation by scratching for feed.

In cold weather keep a lump of snow on the floor. It is better than ice in a pan. Dry bran in a hopper and oyster-shell and a few mangolds or turnips on the floor, and a feed of boiled grain at noon twice or three times a week with a handful of salt to a pail of feed and two or three times during the winter a handful of epsom salts to a pail of feed, will keep the birds in good condition. Keep no bird past the second spring, and keep any breed of bird you may fancy, so long as you can name the breed.

Sask. C. G. GOLDING.

HOUSING FARM POULTRY

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A flock of 100 birds require a house 50 feet by 16 feet and 8 feet high, running east and west with all the windows that can be crowded in above 3 feet from the ground on the south side, doors at the end or ends with a small window in the south half of the ends and no windows or doors in north side or in the north half of either end. The roof should have a centre ridge and two ridge ventilators and can be covered with inch sheathing, two layers of tarred paper and good cedar shingles. Frame work, built of 2 x 4 feet scantling, three feet apart, well braced, is sufficient. I prefer outside sheeting, running up

and down, first a layer of half inch lumber, then two thicknesses of tarred paper and grooved siding outside. All should be well painted. Inside lining should consist of two thicknesses of half-inch lumber, with one or two layers of tarred paper between and the upper floor of half-inch by 6 inch lumber laid one-half inch apart. Fill the loft with fine straw that has been thoroughly wet with saturated lime water and well dried. If this work is properly done, the best of ventilation and a vermin-proof system is secured and it will last for years.

A framework to carry the nests, dropping board and roosts can be constructed of 2 x 4 scantling all along the north side. The dropping board occupies the center 4 feet from floor, and is made of one inch matched flooring, is 4 feet wide, and firmly nailed to cross pieces, which are 8 feet apart. Ten inches above the dropping boards there is halved into the cross pieces three 2 x 4 scantling, the top edges of which are planed off, for roosts. The roost from the rear is placed 12 inches from the back wall, the second 10 inches from the first, and the third 10 inches from the second. Do not nail the roosts but be sure they will not turn. The nests are two story and are placed under the dropping board with front three

inches from the front edge of the board, and close up to it. They are built in groups 12 feet long and made of half-inch lumber, the lower tiers 4 inches deep. The sides and back are closed. The front is cut away in the center so that the hand can be put in to take out eggs. The depth from front to rear is one and a half inches less than the upper story. The upper story or true nest is 14 inches wide, 14 inches high and 16 inches deep round. A hole 9 inches in diameter is cut in the back of the nest. The front is in two sections, the lower 10 inches wide, the upper piece 6 inches wide and hinged at top so that it can be turned up to put straw or hay into the nest. A two-inch hole is bored in the center of the bottom of the nest proper into the egg nest or lower story. This system of nests insures clean, unbroken eggs; hens cannot eat their eggs and a wholesome effect is exercised upon a would-be broody hen. Such nests discourage broodiness. At the back of the nests is placed a 1 x 8 inch board as a bridge for the hens to walk along and choose their nests.

For spring convenience this house can be divided into three sections with suitable partitions, which can be opened into one run for winter use. Each compartment must have at least 4 boxes 18 inches deep and as large as the

division admits of, say 4 feet square. These boxes are to be filled, one with 12 inches of cut straw or chaff, one with dry, fine earth or sand, one with wood ashes, with plenty of granulated charcoal and insect powder and one with fine, clean gravel. These boxes are filled under the windows, where the sun can get at them. The balance of the floor, which has been raised at least a foot above the original ground with loose earth can be spaded into cones filled with mixed grains as often as two or three times a week. All grain, except the evening feed, should be mixed with the contents of the several boxes every morning.

Cubic boxes 30 inches to the edge and conveniently made for cocks, etc., can be provided, also a sufficient number of troughs for feeding porridge, etc., should be on hand. A 4 ft. by 4 ft. room in one corner is of great use in picking fowl and for breaking bones in. The doors should be wide enough to run a wheelbarrow through and for admitting good-sized boxes. Small doors, 9 inches in diameter, can be placed under windows for admission of birds to yards. With such a house and young hens or pullets and the right feed and care, winter or any season, baskets will be remuneratively and profitably filled.

Sask.

J. E. FRITH.



A LATE HARVEST

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam




Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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

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to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 6-ounce applications cure. Works just as well on Ringbone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a lameness, write for a free copy of

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

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BRITISH HOME AND HEADQUARTERS FOR SHIRE HORSES

At the 1907, 1908 and 1909 LONDON SHOWS of the Shire Horse Society, ALL THE CHAMPIONS were Sired BY or trace back to FORSHAW'S SHIRE HORSES.

NOTICE.—DAN PATCH, CHAMPION Shire stallion at 1909 International Exposition, Chicago, also Champion at Illinois State Fair, and Iowa State Fair, 1909.

"CLEVELEY'S HAROLD," CHAMPION Shire Stallion at St. Joseph, M. O., Inter-State Fair, 1909. "Eakham Masterpiece," CHAMPION at the American Royal, Kansas City, 1909. ALL were PURCHASED FROM US



Inspection and Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable.

JAMES FORSHAW & SONS,
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Telegrams: Forshaw, Sutton-on-Trent (2 words)
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50¢ a bottle, with written binding guarantee. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and others. Permanently cures Spavin, Ringbone, Thrush, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, etc. (except any), Curb, Splint, Windpuff, etc. No scar or loss of hair. Hence works on usual. Durable, or express paid.

Troy Chemical Company, Birmingham, N. Y.
and 148 Van Horne St., Toronto, Ont.

EGGS BY WEIGHT

A despatch from New York indicates that eggs and bread will be sold by weight only in greater New York in the near future. This was announced by Commissioner of Weights and Measures Driscoll. He declared that upon the advice of the corporation counsel he will enforce that rule, perhaps not later than August 1. Driscoll said he would confer with all bakers and butter and egg dealers at once as to the standard to be established. There is a penalty of \$100 fine for the refusal of a baker or poulterer to weigh out bread and eggs in the presence of a customer.

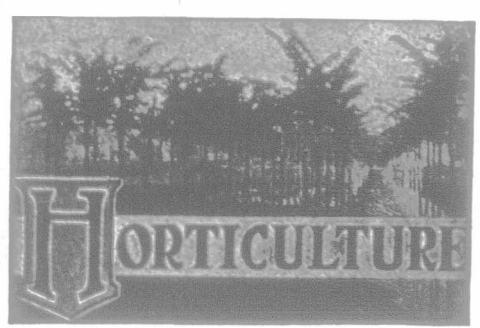
CHARCOAL FOR DUCKS AND GEESE

The Journal of Agriculture for Ireland in a recent issue contains an account of experiments conducted by H. de Courcy, for the purpose of deciding the exact value of charcoal as a means of keeping birds that are closely confined in good health during the period of fattening. Eighteen large, healthy Aylesbury ducklings were selected from a large flock, and divided into three pens, each pen containing six ducklings weighing fifteen pounds per head. Throughout the experiment the ducklings were fed upon foods which previous experiment had shown to be profitable and economical, namely, boiled potatoes, barley meal, ground oats, skim milk, and tallow greaves. The method of preparing the food was to boil, strain, and pound up the potatoes, which before boiling would constitute about one-third by weights of the mash. Barley meal and ground oats were then mixed in equal parts and mixed with the potatoes. Skim milk was added to form a rather wet mash. This was fed to the ducklings from the end of the fifth to the beginning of the ninth week. During the last two weeks of fattening, animal food in the form of rough fat or tallow greaves was added to the mash, the allowance being about two ounces per day to each duck. Grit and water for drinking were liberally supplied. Apart from the charcoal the food received by all the ducklings was the same.

Tables were given as to the results of the trials, which show that charcoal in one form or another is essential in the profitable fattening of ducks. It appeared to keep the ducklings healthy, and enabled fattening to be continued with profit for a much longer period than when charcoal was not allowed.

Experiments with geese were conducted on similar lines, and gave almost identical results. The foods fed to the geese were the same as those fed to the ducks, except that they got steeped oats instead of mash for the evening meal, mash being fed in the morning. The charcoal fed to both ducks and geese was burnt wood, broken fine.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW


The national apple show to be held at Vancouver, B. C., October 31st to November 5th, promises to be an event of unequalled importance to all interested in the fruit industry. It is believed that this first Canadian national apple show will undoubtedly be the greatest that has yet taken place. Over \$25,000 are offered in prizes, and much interest is already manifested by intending exhibitors.

WINTER IRRIGATION OF ORCHARDS

A bulletin on irrigation of orchards recently issued by the United States department of agriculture contains the following dealing with winter-irrigation:

When water is used outside of the regular irrigation period or, what is in many cases equivalent, outside of the growing season, it is termed winter irrigation. Over a large part of the

McDonald's Yorkshires




A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$30.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

Meirose Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES



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

GEO. BANKIN & SONS,
Oakner P. O., Man. On the G. T. P.

SHORTHORNS

Great Private Sale

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

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,
Box 1283, Saskatoon, Phone 378
C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM

Ormstown, P. Que.

Importation and breeding of High-Class Clydesdales a specialty.

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

DUNCAN McEAGHERAN

MIDDLETON'S

Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths




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

ADDRESS
H. A. MIDDLETON, BERGEN, MAN., or
H. G. MIDDLETON, 184 Princess St., Winnipeg

HORSES

Shires and Percherons



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

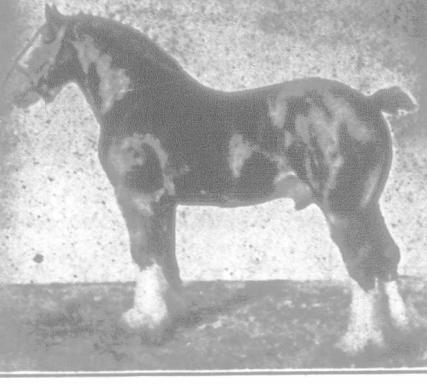
Your first purchase at this establishment means another life-long satisfied customer. Some of the best stallions and mares that were imported to Canada are in the importation which arrived November 20, 1909. Address all correspondence to—

W. W. HUNTER
OLDS, ALBERTA

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of

Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys



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

We are importing a large number of Clydesdale, Percheron and Belgian mares in July, and will endeavor to get young mares of quality and size in foal to some of the world's most famous sires.

If this interests you, write now, and tell us what you want. Our prices lowest; terms most liberal, and guarantee genuine.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
Head Office and stables,
WAWANESA, Manitoba

JAS. BROOKS, Manager,
Vegreville, Alta.

The J. C. Ranch

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

JOHN CLARK, JR.,
Box 22, Gleichen, Alta.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England

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

J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

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



Glencorse Yorkshires



ALSO FOR SALE
Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kof (7168) and litter of registered Sable Collie puppies.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH

2 Clydesdale Colts Cheap
Yorkshire Pigs \$8.00 each
Best strains of Breeding.

J. BOUSFIELD, Prop. MACGREGOR, Man.

WALL PLASTER

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

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

MANITOBA GYPSUM COMPANY, LTD
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Brampton Jerseys

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

We are once more starting out on our fairs circuit, leaving for Calgary with over 40 head. We have a full line of cows, heifers and bulls, dairy and show animals in one. See our exhibits at Calgary, Winnipeg and Regina. We have butter-bred stock for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

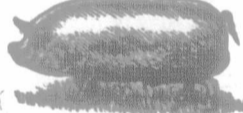
80—HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80



Sensational Offerings—Young bulls of various ages from my best stock. Young cows and heifers of breeding age. My stock bull, Baron's Voucher, imported. This bull is of grand breeding merit and a sure stock-getter. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.

PURE BRED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE



12 November sows, when bred, \$25.00 each; 20 April pigs \$15.00 each. This stock is descended from the sow Snowflake first at Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, 1907, and from an excellent sow bred by D. C. Platt. These prices are f. o. b. Neepawa. Can ship via C.N.R. or C.P.R. Write for further particulars.

S. BENSON - NEEPAWA, MAN.

Wake Up, Weak Men!



The weak men who wear a Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt for a few weeks begin to feel the joy of youthful fire and courage in their veins, the strength which they lost in earlier days comes back to them, and those "come-and-go" pains in their backs are driven out forever. Where it is used there are vigor, youthful ambitions, a light heart and freedom from worry and care. If you have lost your vitality, no matter how, get it back; feel young, look young, act young. Life is beautiful when you have health. Come to me, for I can give you back your strength.

Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by Nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and has lost his strength, I can make as good as he ever was.

I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the law of Nature.

"Dear Sir,—I wish to tell you that I am in splendid health and strength. Under Providence, your Belt made a new man of me. I gave it away when I was cured, and I know that it fixed the other fellow up, too."—WM. C. ALLAN, 639 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt, I am willing to accept your case, and after I have cured you, then pay me. All I ask is reasonable security. You can then use my Belt at my risk, and

PAY WHEN CURED

CALL TO-DAY

FREE CONSULTATION

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Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Saturday and Wednesday until 8.30 p.m.

Dr. M. D. McLaughlin

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your Book, free.

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Write plainly

arid region the growing season is limited by low temperatures to 150 days, or less, and when the flow of streams is utilized only during this period much valuable water runs to waste.

It was for the purpose of utilizing some of this waste that the orchardists of the Pacific coast states and Arizona began the practice of winter irrigation. The precipitation usually occurs in winter in the form of rain, and large quantities of creek water are then available. This water is spread over the orchards in January, February and March, when deciduous trees are dormant. The most favorable conditions for this practice are a mild winter climate; a deep, retentive soil which will hold the greater part of the water applied; deep-rooted trees; and a soil moist from frequent rains.

The creek water which was applied to some of the prune orchards of the Santa Clara Valley, California, during the winter of 1904, was measured by the agents of this office with the following results: From February 27 to April 23, 1,241 acres were irrigated under the Statler ditch to an average depth of 1.58 feet. From February 12 to April 23, 2,021 acres were irrigated under the Sorosis and Calkins ditches to an average depth of 1.75 feet. In the majority of cases the orchards which are irrigated in winter in this valley receive no additional supply of moisture other than about 16 inches of rain water.

In the colder parts of the arid region winter irrigation is likewise being practiced with satisfactory results. The purpose is not only to store water in the soil but to prevent the winterkilling of trees. Experience has shown that it is not best to apply much water to orchards during the latter part of the growing season, since it tends to produce immature growth, which is easily damaged by frost. In many of the orchards of Montana no water is applied in summer irrigation after August 20. Owing, however, to the prevalence of warm chinook winds, which not only melt the snow in a night, but rob the exposed soil of much of its moisture, one or two irrigations are frequently necessary in midwinter.

FRUIT QUALITY AND YIELD

Throughout the province of British Columbia the fruit prospects are very good, and the indications are that fruit will be low-priced. With fruit, and particularly with apples, the profits per box will be small; therefore it is of the utmost importance to obtain the largest possible percentage of No. 1 quality fruit, since on all other grades the margin of profit will approach the vanishing point. Unfortunately too many of the fruit growers adopt apple growing only as a side line and do not devote the time and brains to this crop that it imperatively calls for. The result is that, in a season like the present one they find this source of revenue to fail them.

Spraying has become general, with the result that many pests are being successfully combated, which, of course tends to the production of better quality fruit, but the heavy production—overproduction, in fact—of the trees not only exhausts them so that they will not bear next year, but causes this year's crop to be small and second grade, unless severe thinning has been resorted to.

The practice of fruit thinning should be attended to every year, and when it becomes universal the annual fluctuation in the value of our staple fruits will be reduced to a minimum, since the crops will be more regular. It must be borne in mind that the production of seed is what causes the greatest strain on the tree, and if the amount of this produced is greater than the tree can bear, no fruit buds will be set for the following season, which will be devoted to rest and recuperation. But if this seed production is reduced to a normal amount the tree does not need this rest, and so becomes an annual, instead of a biennial, bearer.

Moreover, once the annual-bearing habit is established the tree will only set a reasonable number of fruit buds, so that the labor of thinning, a somewhat tedious task, will be much reduced.

The best rule for thinning apples is to do so sufficiently to insure that no two fruits will touch one another when fully grown. Whilst this reduces materially

Troubled with Heart

NERVES WERE ALL UNSTRUNG

Mrs. Oscar Hamilton, Forest Glen, N.S., writes:—"I can truthfully say that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been a great friend to me. A few years ago I was very much troubled with my heart and my nerves were all unstrung, I had terrible pains all through my body. I was weak and had frequent and severe dizzy spells, and was continuously having to consult doctors. I had Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills recommended to me and after having taken a box they appeared to help me so much I continued to take them, and was soon able to do my work again. For this I am very grateful and would advise all people with weak heart or unstrung nerves to give them a thorough trial."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the original heart and nerve cure and are sold at all dealers for 50c per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

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

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

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorner's, Test Syphons, Sitters, Dilators, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fair, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

KAUSSMANN & DUHN CO., 392 S Clark St., Chicago

To CURE Any Headache

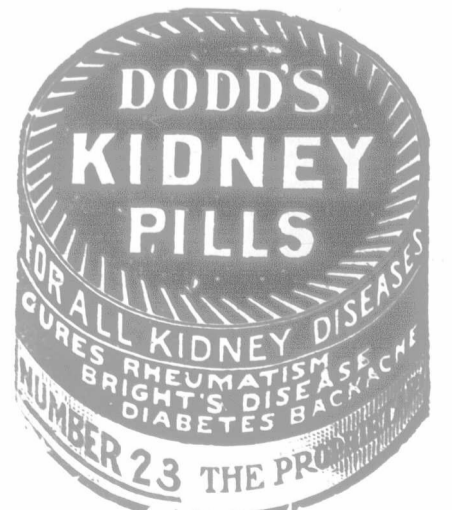
in shortest possible time, and in such a way as to help and not injure the health use "Mathieu's Nerve Powders." They are Safe, Simple, Sure. Sold by all dealers 25c per box—box contains 18 powders.

1-5-0

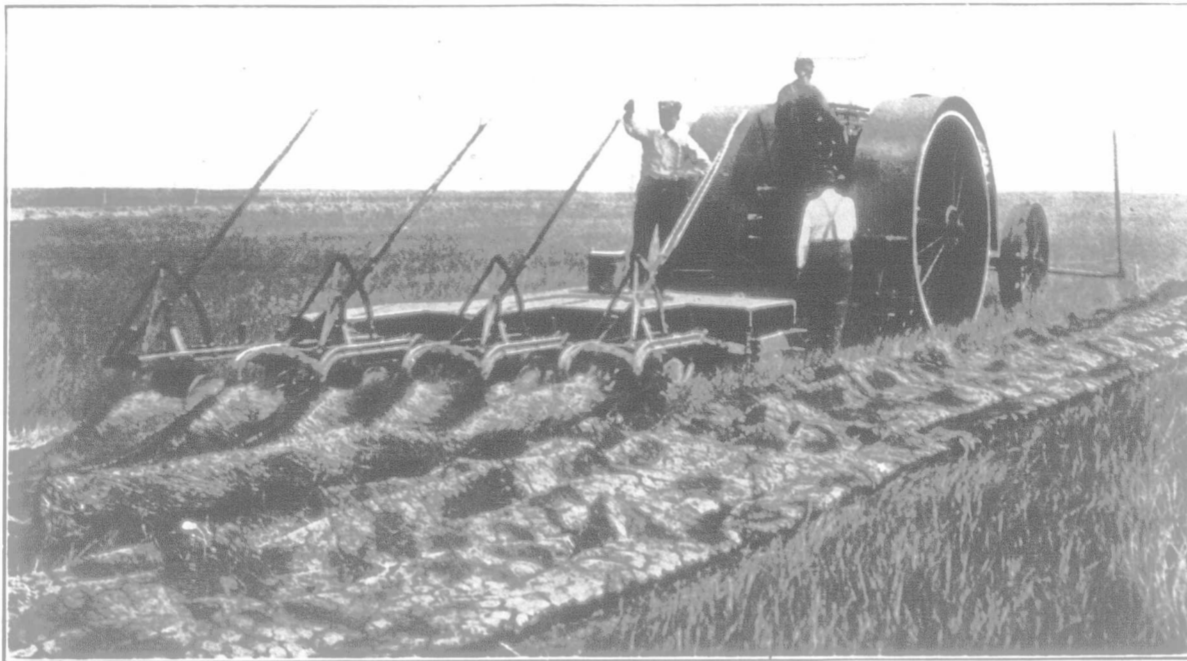
the amount of seed produced it does not affect the yield to the same extent, if it affects it at all, since the fruit left will be much larger, and also of superior quality and color. Therefore it brings a higher price.

The dry spell, too, which we have had will affect the size of the fruit when the proper cultivation of the orchard has been neglected, and will tend to still further reduce the size. So it will not be surprising if the amount of No. 1 fruit on the market is only a small percentage of the total yield.

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



Well—The Great Plowing Contest is Over and the Gas Traction Engine Won the Gold Medal



GAS TRACTION ENGINE IN PLOWING CONTEST

Never before in the history of the world has there ever been a plowing contest like that conducted by the Winnipeg Exhibition this year.

It was as complete a test as competent committees and judges could make it—plenty of room, 320 acres; plenty of time, an 8 hour run—so that every detail of an engine had every chance to show what it could do.

The score sheet of the judges showed that engines were judged both according to a Brake Test and a Plow Test.

Brake Test showed the horse power hours per unit of fuel—the engine's steadiness of running—vibration, condition throughout, etc., etc.

Plow Test determined the fuel used per draw bar horse power—the acres plowed per hour per brake horse power—the quality of the plowing—the distance travelled per fuel capacity of engine—the general condition of the engine, the stops made, etc.; also the design and construction of the engine.

UNDER THESE EXHAUSTIVE TESTS THE GAS TRACTION ENGINE WON FIRST AND THIRD PLACE

Farmers of Western Canada will understand even more fully how complete, thorough and decisive this test was when they note who were the judges that awarded first place and third place to the Gas Traction Engine. They were:—

- Prof. A. R. Greig—Professor of Farm Mechanics and Engineering, The University of Saskatchewan.
- Prof. R. J. Smith—Professor of Farm Mechanics and Engineering, Agricultural College of Manitoba.
- Prof. J. B. Davidson—Professor of Farm Mechanics and Engineering, Ames Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.
- Prof. L. W. Chase—Professor of Farm Mechanics and Engineering, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
- William Cross—Formerly Superintendent of Motive Power, and Assistant to William Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

THIS CONTEST PROVED OUR CLAIM

That is, that the Gas Traction Engine is the most efficient, most durable and least expensive in up-keep of any all-purpose farm power.

SURELY, SIR—you will now believe that the Gas Traction Engine is the engine for you. We have made big claims for it, but we backed our claims by our guarantee. Now both our claims and our guarantee are backed by the result of the World's Greatest Plowing Contest—by the decisive awards of such competent authorities as Prof. Greig, Prof. Smith, Prof. Davidson, Prof. Chase and Mr. William Cross.

NOW WILL YOU GET IN YOUR ORDER FOR A GAS TRACTION ENGINE?

The demand will be greater than ever, but we will still sell under our "Golden Rule" Guarantee.

IT GUARANTEES—The absolute accuracy and labor-saving ability of the self-steering device.

- The fuel consumed in plowing an acre of ground.
- The number of breaker and stubble plows the engine will pull.
- The size separator it will continuously and steadily drive.
- The material and workmanship for one year from date of engine's acceptance.
- Effective seeding.

Send in your orders now. Delay in ordering means more delay in getting your engine.

For engines to be used in Canada write The Gas Traction Co., Winnipeg.

For engines to be used in the United States write to the Gas Traction Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE GAS TRACTION COMPANY

Winnipeg, Man.

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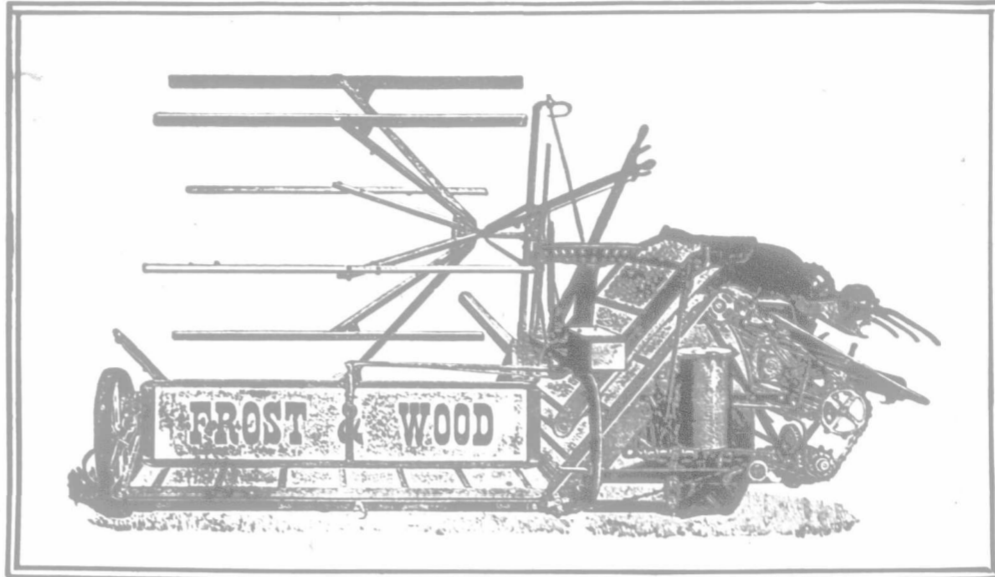


Absolutely Dependable

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Foundation

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Light Draft



Automatic
Force Feed

Sure Knotter

Runs Easily

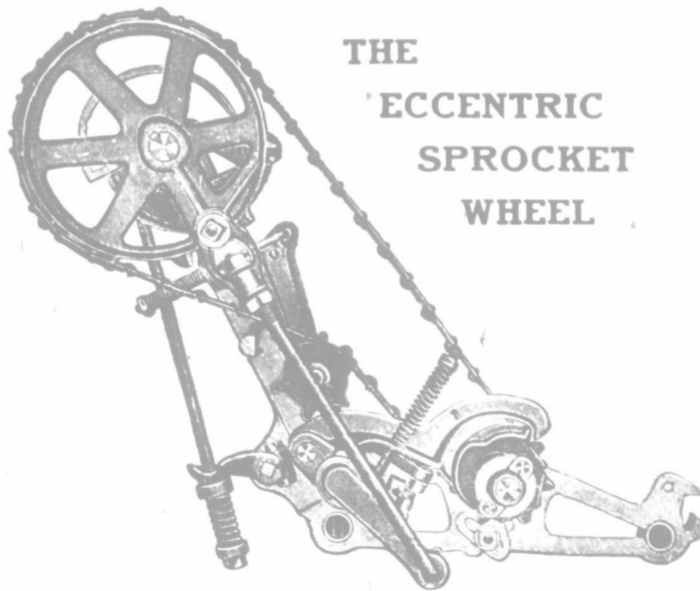
FROST & WOOD

Improved Binders

DEPENDABILITY" practically sums up the whole question about a Binder. When your crops need harvesting, you must have a machine that will do your work quickly and efficiently without a hitch from start to finish. And that machine is the Frost and Wood Binder—it is built in one of the largest factories in Canada where farm implements of the highest quality are being constantly improved—all that is latest and best has been put into this one successful Binder.

ROLLER BEARINGS of generous size fit neatly and accurately in their boxes and the liberal way in which we have equipped this machine with this class of bearings accounts for its remarkable light draft and also ensures very small cost for repairs.

AUTOMATIC FORCE FEED. Our Binder is capable of elevating whatever the machine cuts—from lightest to the heaviest grains. The upper canvas on the elevator is so arranged that it will grip the straw as it is delivered from the platform. Hard to explain without an illustration but our booklet "Binder Facts" gives all details. Can we send you this book?



THE
ECCENTRIC
SPROCKET
WHEEL

NOTICE that three of the arms of the Sprocket Wheel are shorter than the other three which accounts for greater power and speedier work.

When the grain is being compressed and tied, the packer arms require all the power they can get to make tight sheaves and the chain which drives the Eccentric Sprocket is then pulling over the long arms of the wheel, exerting a steady powerful draw. After the bundles are compressed and tied the chain has reached the short arms of the Eccentric Sprocket and must therefore travel faster, thus the bundles are discharged quickly and everything is ready again for another bundle to be compressed, tied and discharged. Actual experience in the field has proved the superiority of this action on our Binder.

A SURE KNOTTER. Before any of our Binders leave the factory we try them out thoroughly in all kinds of grain. We make it a point to see that all sheaves are tied securely and that there are no "misses" and no waste of twine. The binding attachment can be regulated to tie any size sheaf—we will guarantee the efficiency of this knotter in every particular.

THE MAIN DRIVE WHEEL that generates the power, cuts, elevates and ties the grain is a substantial piece of machinery capable of standing the heaviest strain it may be put to. It has a double row of spokes arranged on the "staggered" principle with the centres securely held in the wheel hub casting and with ends firmly fastened through the rim—absolutely no chance of them working loose. The large Angle-steel Mud-hugs rivetted to the outside of the rim prevent the wheel from skidding on soft ground or dry slippery stubble—the wide tire makes work easy under all conditions.

OTHER GOOD POINTS. You could not wish for a sturdier, stronger foundation than we put on our Binder—in fact the whole machine is built for hard wear and tear and time and experience have demonstrated that the Frost and Wood Improved Binder is positively the strongest and most durable machine of its kind in Canada. Don't fail to see one of our Agents' dealers or write them direct for further particulars and booklet—it will save you both time and money.

SEE THE COCKSHUTT—FROST & WOOD AGENT

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED **WINNIPEG**

BRANDON

REGINA

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