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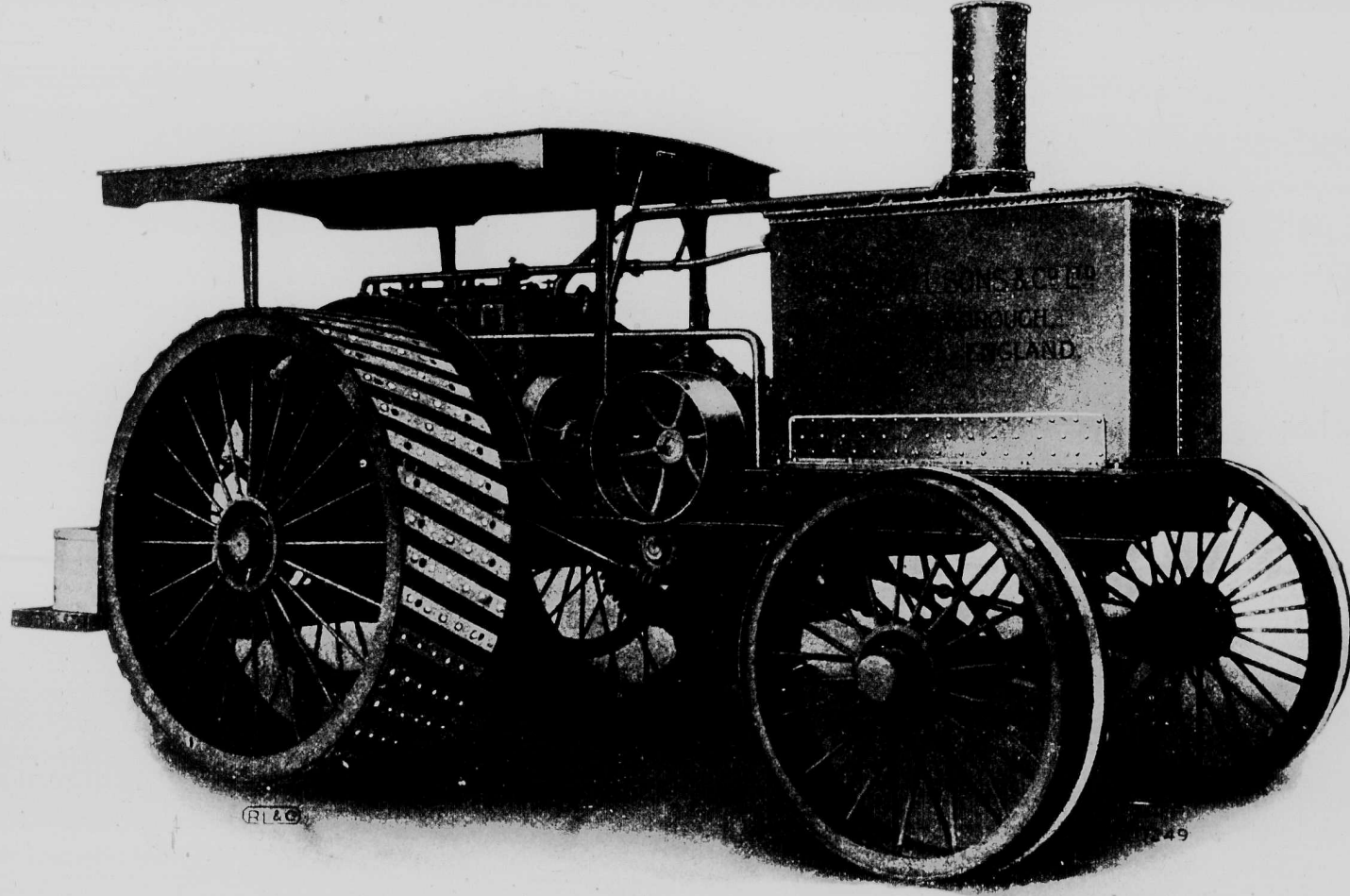
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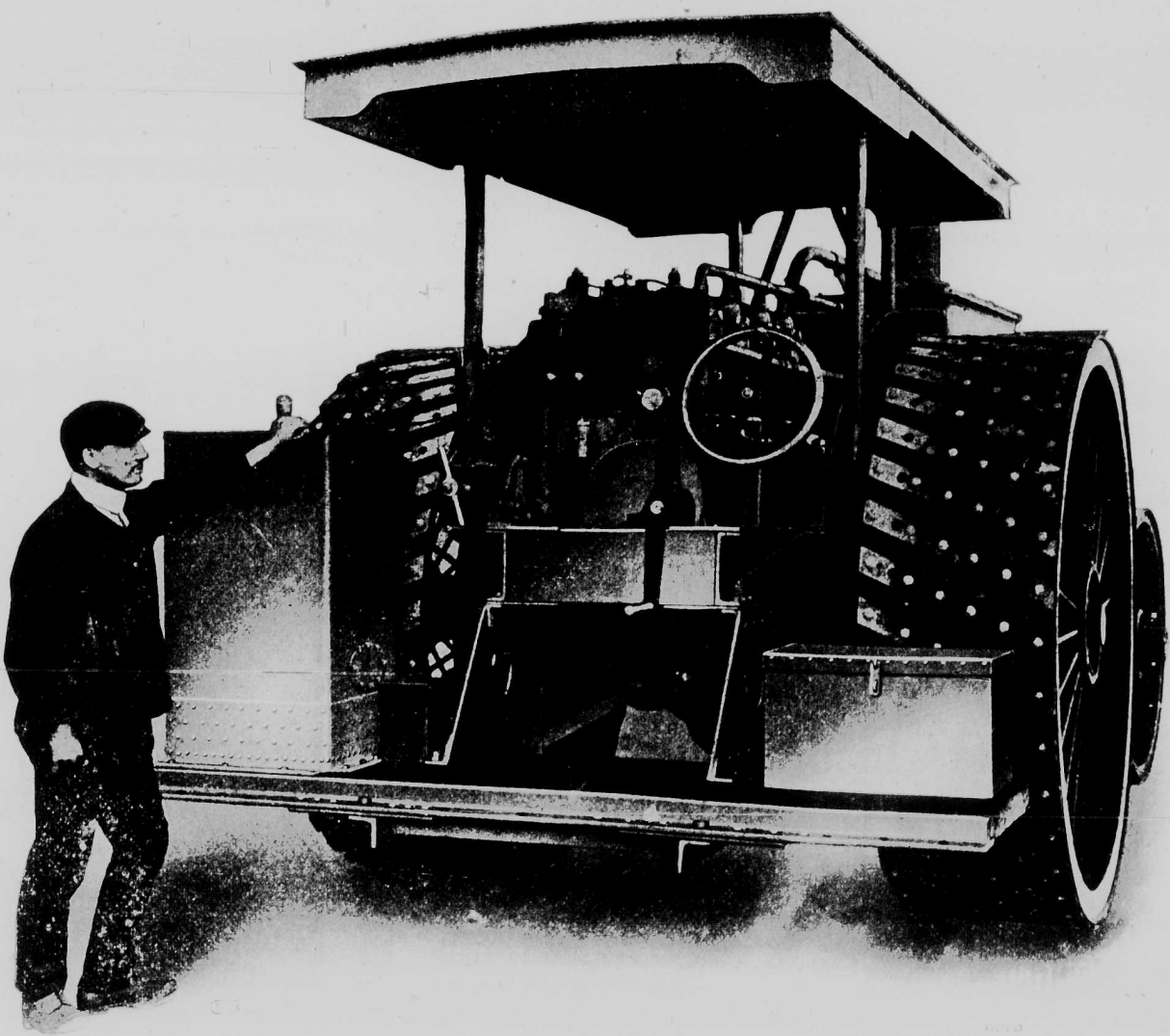
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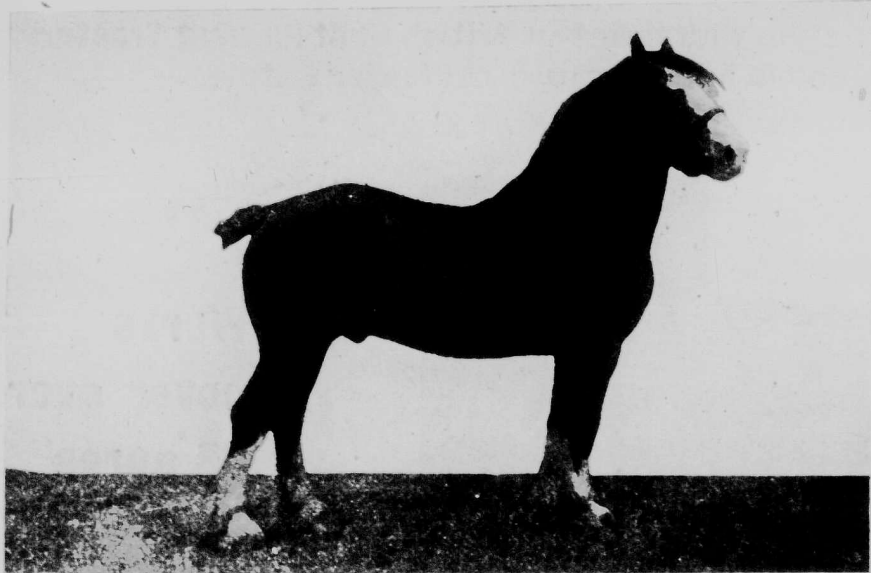
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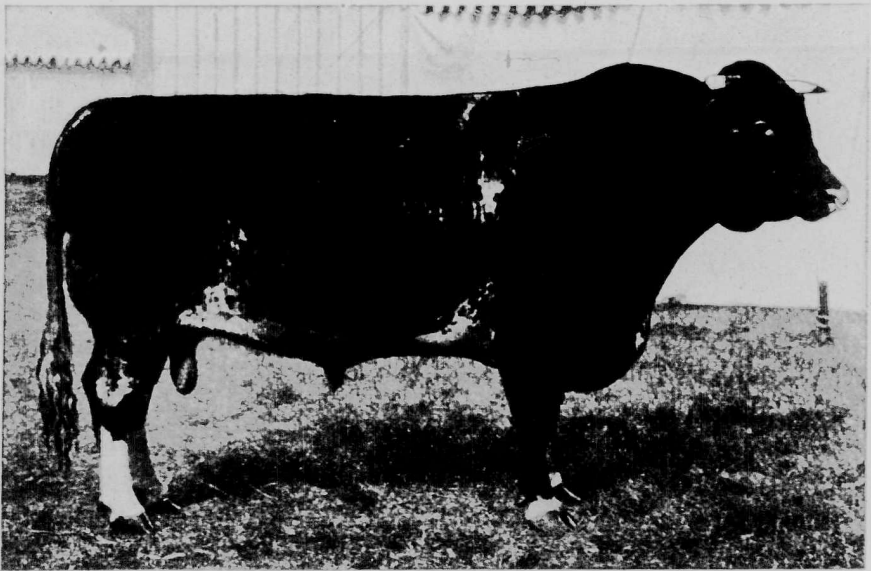
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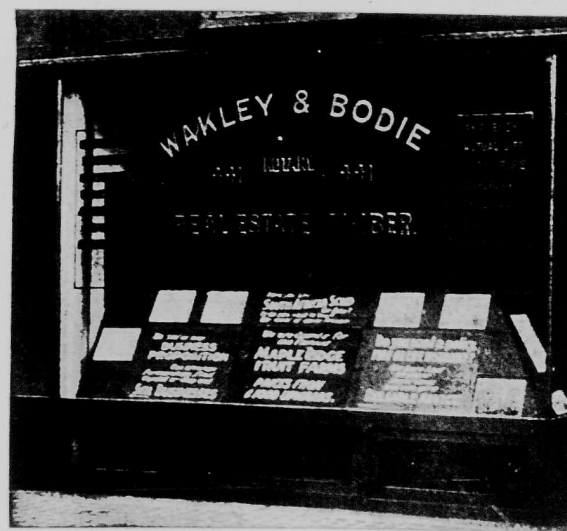
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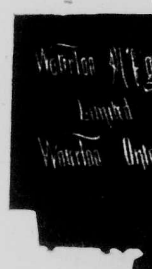


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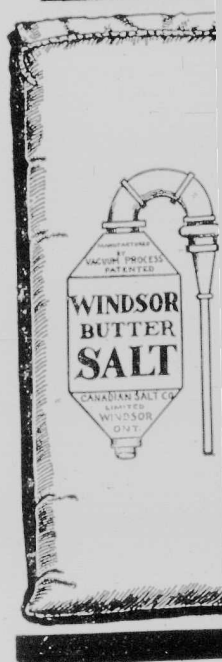
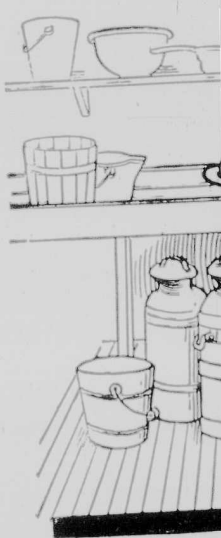
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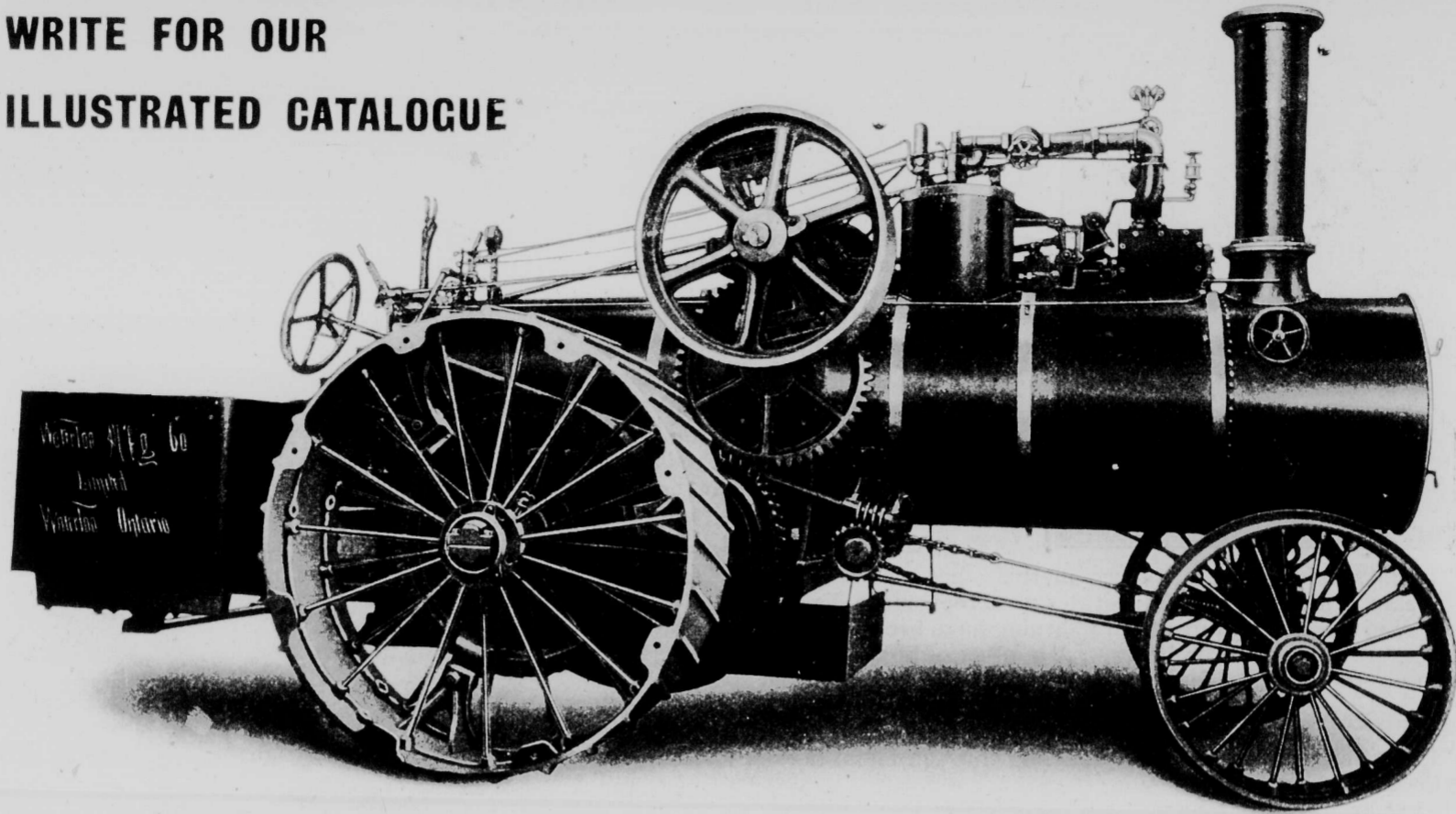
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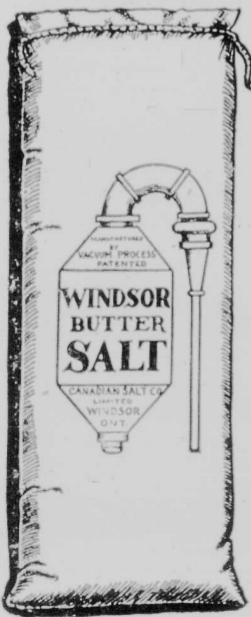


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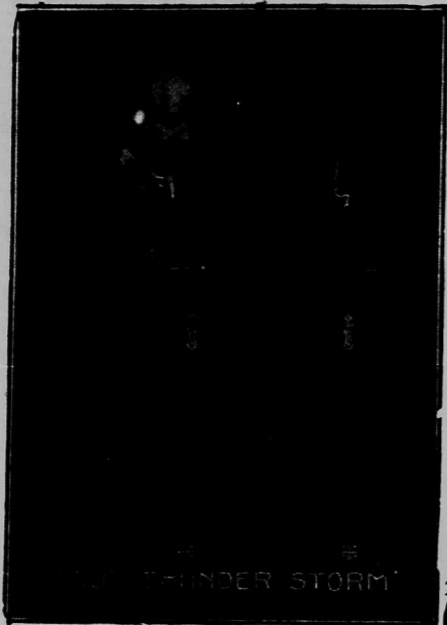
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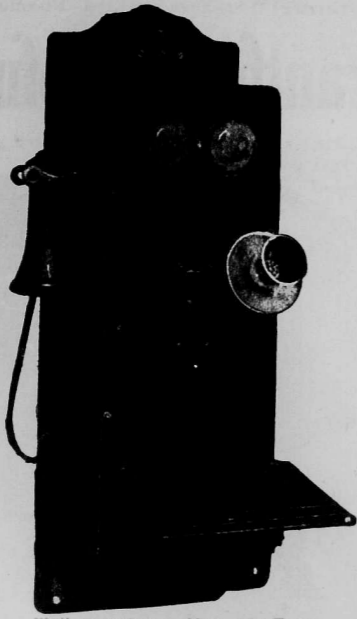
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Vol. XLV.

EDIT

Our Exh

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Everyone acquaint recognize the prairie Nature has scattered parts of the Canadian towns this hardy hedge or lawn ornament to make THE FARM known as is the rose.

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Management

With the annual in full swing the among those most work: How can work? In this issue important secretaries or managers West. While all that cannot be adopted in zation there are suggestions use of to advantage.

Perhaps the most selection of proper secretary or manager must be aroused and by exhibiting worth departments. As for

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

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Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, June 30, 1909

No. 875

EDITORIAL

Our Exhibition Number

Subscribers and friends of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL will find this Special Exhibition Number replete with interesting and instructive articles and illustrations that call direct attention to matters discussed. An effort has been put forth to give light on practical problems met in everyday farm work. Advice from college men of recognized ability and methods of practical farmers who have made a success of soil cultivation or stock raising combine to show that this is "Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal."

Everyone acquainted with the prairies will recognize the prairie rose on the front cover. Nature has scattered it far and wide in rural parts of the Canadian West and in cities and towns this hardy shrub is used extensively for hedge or lawn ornamentation. It is our aim to make THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE as widely known as is the rose.

Every article demands careful reading. The question of co-operative live stock marketing is ably dealt with by Professor Gaumnitz; Professor Bolley, America's weed-fighting expert, discusses the eradication of field pests by means of chemical sprays; practical suggestions regarding hay making are given by Professor Bedford; hints on the successful management of agricultural fairs are given by those who speak from experience; other important questions are dealt with by regular contributors who give advice after years of experience in the Canadian West. The regular departments of the paper are maintained, covering the various branches of the farming industry, the home department, questions and answers, etc.

Read the Exhibition Number carefully. Tell your neighbors and friends what you think of this journal. Co-operate with us in maintaining a high standard and in making improvements from month to month.

Management of Fairs

With the annual series of agricultural fairs in full swing the question naturally arises among those most closely connected with the work: How can we make our fair a success? In this issue important details are dealt with by secretaries or managers of fairs throughout the West. While all the particulars mentioned cannot be adopted by every society or organization there are suggestions that can be made use of to advantage.

Perhaps the most important factor is the selection of proper officials and a competent secretary or manager. The general public must be aroused and made to evince an interest by exhibiting worthy specimens in the various departments. As for attractions, this should

be left to the discretion of the local management.

Every visitor can derive some benefit from a display of agricultural products if he but scrutinizes what he sees. Specimens on which awards are placed should be examined closely. The day's experience should prove an inspiration to every farmer to produce animals or crops of higher quality.

Spraying to Eradicate Weeds

Years ago it was learned that certain chemical compounds in solution would destroy fungi without injury to the plants upon which the fungi grew. Copper sulphate, iron sulphate, sodium chloride, sodium arsenite, petroleum and other compounds came into general use for the control of the so-called plant diseases, but it is only recently that we have come to regard these chemicals as a means of fighting weeds, as remedies that are as efficacious in their action upon certain of the more highly organized plants, growing in grain crops, as weeds, as they are upon the less complex organisms classed as parasitical fungi. The discovery that certain weeds could be destroyed by solutions of these compounds, and the grains or grasses they were growing in left uninjured, was an important one from the view point of the western agriculturist. It gave him at once a weapon that could be used against weeds on an extensive scale, that could be employed comparatively cheaply and that fitted in well with his system of farming.

The use of chemical sprays for the eradication of weeds, has not yet reached that degree of perfection where it can be regarded as an infallible remedy against these plant pests. There are more weeds that the chemicals mentioned fail to destroy than there are to which these substances are destructive. But some of our most troublesome weeds are killed, or may be controlled, at any rate, by spraying with solutions of these chemicals. Readers interested in weed spraying will find much to interest them in Professor Bolley's article published in another column of this issue.

By his experiments at the North Dakota Experiment Station, and practical demonstrations throughout the State, Professor Bolley has come to be regarded as the leading authority in America on this method of weed eradication. And we, in this country, need to learn all we can of the method. It is the solution science is devising for one of the most troublesome problems of our agriculture.

The average farmer may claim that he cannot afford to spend the necessary cash in providing a suitable outfit for spraying. The problem offers another chance for cooperation. Why not several farmers in a neighborhood have an equal interest in a satisfactory equipment.

Capable Men as Managers

For several decades the problem of co-operation has been kept very prominently before Canadians. In rural districts organizations of divers kinds have been formed. Some have developed to such an extent as to prove a great boon to the farmers interested; others proved to be absolutely worthless.

A line of co-operation that demands the attention of farmers in Canada is touched by Professor Gaumnitz in this issue. All co-operative organizations aim to increase the returns for labor expended or for commodities produced. If by co-operative live stock marketing the net returns can be increased by ten to twelve cents per hundredweight the matter is worth taking up. Producers of live stock in the Canadian West protest against wide fluctuations in quotations at local points. Cannot this be avoided by co-operative work?

In almost every case the success or failure of such associations depends on the manager. In addition to being honest and upright he must be a reliable business man and a hustler. A great responsibility rests upon him. Much tact is required in dealing with the members and a thorough grasp of the market situation is essential. A competent man may demand a high salary but it pays.

The scheme has been a success in Minnesota. Why not in Canada?

Is Brome a Satisfactory Grass?

Opinion as to the value of brome for hay and pasture purposes is on the whole, favorable. It is a grass that does well in most parts of the West, makes good pasturage and gives fair returns as hay. It is when the land brome occupies is to be broken up that the undesirable characteristics of the grass manifest themselves and growers discover that the plant they have been cultivating for hay is as difficult to get rid of as other plants classed as noxious weeds.

It is essential that a cultivated grass should be easily eradicated. One should be able to break land from sod and seed it at once to whatever crop is to follow. It is not desirable that sod land should require fallowing to get rid of its grass, or cultivating more than is necessary to form a seed bed. Brome at one time was hailed as a grass peculiarly adapted to prairie conditions. It is held yet in much esteem by many farmers. Men in all sections of the country grow it successfully and get rid of it readily when the land is required again for grain. But to the average farmer it becomes troublesome as a weed.

Correspondents, whose views as to the advisability of sowing this grass, are published in this issue, regard it unfavorably. While agreed in their opinions the evidence submitted is scarcely sufficient to warrant condemnation of the grass and the question remains open: Is brome a friend or foe?

CO-OPERATIVE LIVE-STOCK MARKETING

By Prof. D. A. Gaumnitz, Minnesota Agricultural College.

The past decade has witnessed the rise of several farmers' co-operative organizations. Not the least conspicuous in Minnesota, at the present time are those that make the marketing of live stock their especial aim and object. There is no phase in the farming business that has been so grossly mishandled in the past as has the marketing. It is safe to say that millions of dollars have been lost to farmers because of unsatisfactory methods of selling. They have practically never handled their own produce, but have left it to grasping middlemen all of whom made their own handsome profits on it. It has invariably been the minimum price that the actual producer has received. He has stood at the foot of a long line of profit seekers and has seen others get four and a half, five and even six cents for an article he was glad to get four cents for. This condition of affairs has at last aroused his spirit, and he is now endeavoring to force his way near the top, where he will be the one to hand his goods over directly to the large buying concerns, and himself get the price they pay for his produce. It has been a long step he has had to take and he has been a long time taking it, but at last, united with his fellow workers he has done it, and is a good way on the road toward the achievement of his goal.

There are, in the State of Minnesota, some half dozen or more of these co-operative live stock marketing concerns. Their beginnings have for the most part been humble. Some of them have been the direct outgrowth of Farmer's Clubs, organized for purposes of general agricultural improvement a few years past. Others had their incipency in the banding together of two or three farmers to fill a car for shipment. But simple though the organizations are, they are all of them built on good firm foundations and operated along the broadest business lines. They have their corps of officers, president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer; they have their executive board, and they have their constitution and by-laws by which they closely abide.

While it is highly essential that all the officers of the society be honest, upright, reliable men it is imperative that the manager or shipper, as he is more often called, be so. Upon him and his capability rests to a large degree the success of the organization. He must be a business man and a hustler. He is as a rule chosen from the ranks of the society, choice usually falling upon some retired farmer of known ability. The

duties of the shipper are to look up stock for shipment, load it, take it to market, dispose of it and make a pro rata return to each consignor for the stock consigned. These duties prove more exacting than they at first appear and require considerable time. The shipper is, however, never expected to donate his services but is paid for them usually at the rate of five cents per hundred weight for all stock handled.

The telephone now so common throughout the country goes a long way toward facilitating the work of looking up stock and it is often called into play both by patrons and shipper. Patrons are expected to notify the shipper by phone, letter or in person when and what stock they desire to ship. Less than a car lot is never sent, so if there is not this amount when all who really desire to ship have given notice the shipper must look up other stock or else all must wait until more are ready. In some cases carlots have been filled up with stock of the local buyer who has been glad enough to pay a reasonable price for getting his stock taken to market. Stock from men outside the society is also handled though a fee of from twenty-five cents to one dollar is charged them, which then makes them a member of the association for one year.

When the shipper has enough stock for a car load he notifies the would-be consignors on what day they are to deliver their animals at the station. They are in all instances responsible for this part of the work. The loading is the shipper's business and he is required to pay at his own expense for any help he may require. Bedding, ice or such accessories as may be necessary he provides, but at association expense.

As each man's stock is brought in, the number and weight of animals are taken, and the consignor given a duplicate slip. If hogs, note is taken of their quality as they must be graded, and the number of stags and boars is also recorded as these sell at lower price. These notes are taken to make final correct accounting possible, each man receiving pay according to the quality and kind of stock he consigns. In the case of cattle, sometimes, they are numbered and each lot sold separately, and sometimes they are sold together, this resting with the discretion of the shipper. As a rule, each lot is sold separately, this system being productive of greater satisfaction all around.

When the shipper arrives at the stock yards he consigns his car to some commission agent who yards, feeds and waters the stock until it is sold.

Contrary to the assertions of those opposed to such direct marketing, the shipper meets with quite as much recognition and consideration on the part of commission men as do the regular stock buyers. What commission men are interested in after all is their commission, and so long as they receive that, it makes little difference to them whether it is the farmers representative or the local buyers who are bringing in car lots.

Hogs usually are sold in carlots, as the commission is less when they are so handled. Though sold in this way, the shipper must find out with the aid of the commission man or buyer, the relative value per pound on that day, of the various grades of hogs. Otherwise he would not be able to make equitable returns to the consignors. Those who send their good stock naturally should receive a higher price than those who send poor stock. If cows and calves are bunched and sold together they must, like the hogs, be graded, but the commission being per head, they are, as before stated, usually sold separately thus making direct returns to the consignor possible.

Before leaving the stock yards the shipper secures a statement of sales and of expenses. The expenses cover freight, switching charges, yardage, feed, inspection, and commission for selling. To these must be added the shipper's own commission for selling, expenses for lumber, icing, putting earth in the car, bedding, or what not that was necessary in shipment.

When he returns home the shipper is expected to at once make returns to the consignors. The amount due each man is figured out in the following manner: Each man's share of the shrinkage sustained in shipment is subtracted from the weight of his stock as taken at the time of delivery. This net weight multiplied by the price obtained for the particular grade of stock consigned (if grading was made) gives the amount of money each man's stock brought upon the market. From this must be deducted his pro-rata share of the expenses previously noted. These are distributed either according to the number or weight of the animals consigned. When separate lots are sold, freight, yardage and the commission man's fee are distributed according to number—otherwise according to weight. All other expenses are distributed according to hundred weight. The pro rata expenses subtracted from the pro rata receipts



IN THE

gives the amount consignor.

Having figured each class of stock out a statement, either leaves at dealings are handled consignor with cash as given to the consignor like the following:

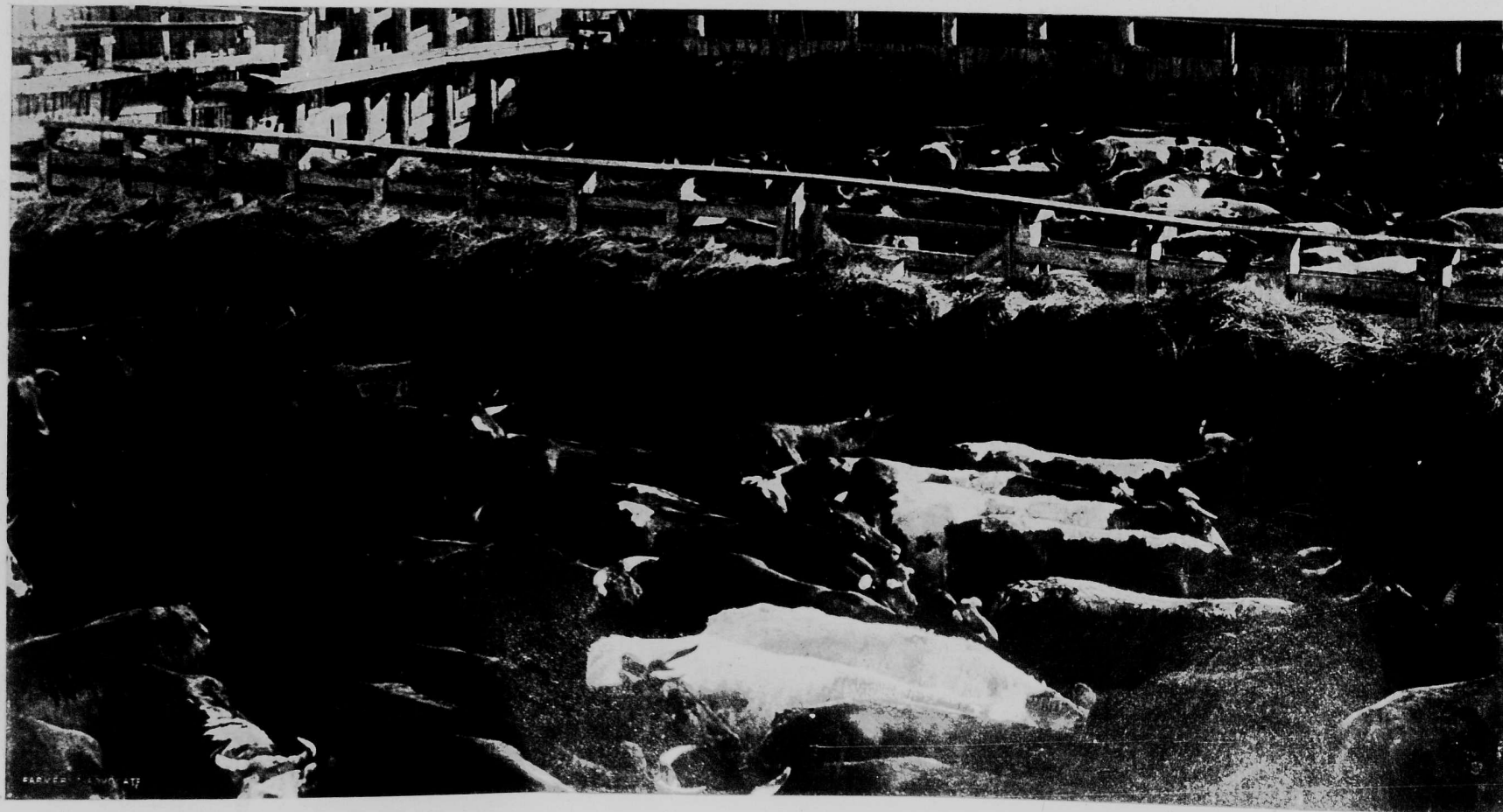
Mr. M
 M
 Mr.
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 Animals No. Wt.
 Hogs
 Cattle
 Veals
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 Total
 Expenses
 Freight
 Yardage
 Hay, Corn, Etc.
 Commission
 Shippers' Commission
 Total Expense

The shipper is to complete and care which is open at an auditing committee away with the pro-rata

The amount of associations has a week during the off to one car load late winter and considerable business is easy. In districts where only annually it is scarce market is extremely

The Co-operative far organized have tations of their pro-farmer's netting cents per hundred a sum not to be They have also been tion that comes handling of one's gness that one is g facts bespeak th organizations, an others like them.

The most dangerous draught of water is fatiguing work and comparatively small with energy, the ci languid, and not in chill. The water m food from the stom goes decomposition gasses, finally caus or fatal enteritis.



EXPORTERS AT WINNIPEG STOCK YARDS, FED AND WATERED AND READY TO BE STARTED EASTWARD.

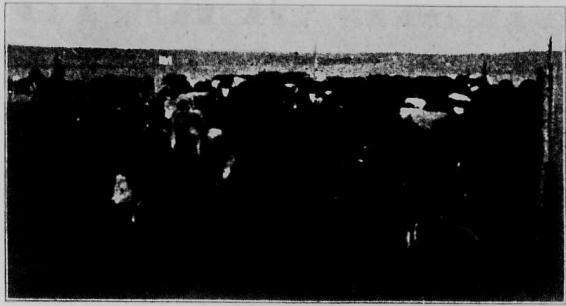


ETING

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ards the shipper and of expenses. witching charges, l commission for ded the shipper's enses for lumber, bedding, or what ent.

ipper is expected consignors. The d out in the fol- s share of the nt is subtracted aken at the time multiplied by r grade of stock gives the amount ough upon the ducted his pro- viously noted. cording to the mals consigned. freight, yardage are distributed se according to are distributed The pro rata ro rata receipts



IN THE BRANDING CORRAL.

gives the amount of money actually due each consignor.

Having figured out the returns in this way for each class of stock consigned, the shipper makes out a statement for each consignor, which he either leaves at some bank through which all dealings are handled, or sends directly to the consignor with check attached. The statements as given to the consignor are, for the most part, like the following :

Mr.	in account with.....				
.....	Marketing Association.				
Mr.	Shipper.				
.....				190.	
	Home	Net			
Animals No.	Wt.	Shrink Wt.	Price	Dollars	Cts
Hogs					
Cattle					
Veals					
Sheep					
Total					
Expenses					
Freight					
Yardage					
Hay, Corn, Etc.					
Commission					
Shippers' Commission					
Total Expenses					
					Balance

The shipper is bonded and is required to keep a complete and careful record of all his transactions which is open at any time to the inspection of the auditing committee. This very largely does away with the possibility of fraud or deceit.

The amount of business done by some of these associations has run as high as five carloads per week during the fall and early winter, dropping off to one car load every week or two during the late winter and summer. In districts where considerable business is done co-operative shipping is easy. In the more sparsely settled districts where only a few carloads are shipped annually it is scarcely practical unless the local market is extremely unsatisfactory.

The Co-operative Live Stock Associations thus far organized have more than fulfilled the expectations of their promoters. They have resulted in farmer's netting anywhere from ten to twenty cents per hundred weight more for their stock — a sum not to be despised by the average man. They have also been productive of the satisfaction that comes alone from the independent handling of one's own business and the consciousness that one is getting all there is in it. These facts bespeak the long continuance of these organizations, and the probable formation of others like them.

The most dangerous time to give a horse a full draught of water is after he has cooled down from fatiguing work and has partaken of a meal. The comparatively small stomach of the animal is replete with energy, the circulation weak, the whole system languid, and not in a state calculated to resist the chill. The water mechanically washes the undigested food from the stomach to the bowels, where it undergoes decomposition, evolving irritating and poisonous gasses, finally causing flatulent and spasmodic colic or fatal enteritis.



LASSOING A STEER.

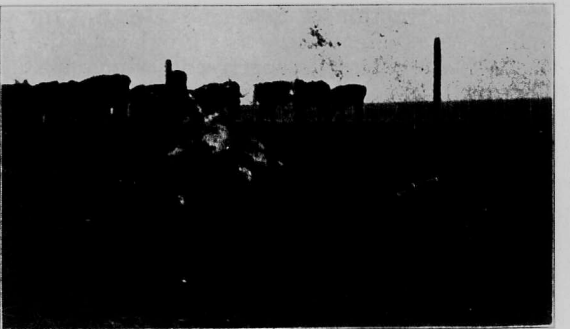
Some Hay Making Suggestions

Very few realize the importance of the hay crop to the West. From last year's government crop bulletin we find that the total yield of all kinds of cultivated hay in Manitoba was estimated at 193,763 tons, and no doubt the other two Western Provinces did equally well. This does not include marsh hay.

It is generally agreed that much of the hay offered on the markets of the West is very inferior. The inferiority is due to two causes: Frequently the hay is made from inferior material, or the cutting, curing and stacking is carelessly done. Nearly all the true grasses of the west, when properly cured, make hay of excellent quality, but many farmers cut both rushes and sedge for this purpose. These plants can be distinguished from the true grasses by the absence of knots or joints in their stems, and both make very inferior hay. Then in many samples of upland hay there is often a large admixture of coarse weeds, some of them, like artemesia, quite distasteful to stock.



THROWING HIM FOR THE OPERATION



READY FOR THE IRON

The greatest loss arises, however, from careless curing and stacking. It is a well known fact that grass cut and exposed for an unnecessarily long time to scorching sunshine, occasional showers, or even heavy dews, loses a portion of its nutritious qualities and makes inferior hay.

From observation in the hay markets of the Province I should say that a much larger quantity of hay is ruined from over curing than from any other cause.

It is not possible to state definitely how much time should be taken to cure a certain kind of grass; but unless the crop is a very heavy one, or the weather unfavorable, upland hay should be cured sufficiently in twenty-four hours, cut at noon on a bright sunny day it should be fit to stack by noon of the following day. Exposed too long to the rays of the sun even if it does not rain, dries out the juices and the stems become hard and brittle and the color and fragrance of the hay is injured.

Brome hay is much more difficult to cure than wild hay and requires at least two days of bright sunshine, even when the swaths are well shaken out. Both timothy and Western rye grass cure quickly and are often seriously injured by over curing.

We also find many farmers postpone haying until the grass is over ripe and very little beside a mass of woody fibre is obtained. Nearly all grasses make the best hay if cut just as they come into blossom, cut at this stage the hay is a bright green color when they are fragrant and tender. Timothy, intended for horses, may, with advantage, be left until past the blossom stage, as it is then less laxative and is generally considered more suitable for hard working horses.



APPLYING THE BRAND.

Another great advantage in cutting cultivated grasses early is the securing of a better after-math or second crop. Unless cut early very few varieties will sprout afresh, but most of them will yield a fair crop of after-math if cut early.

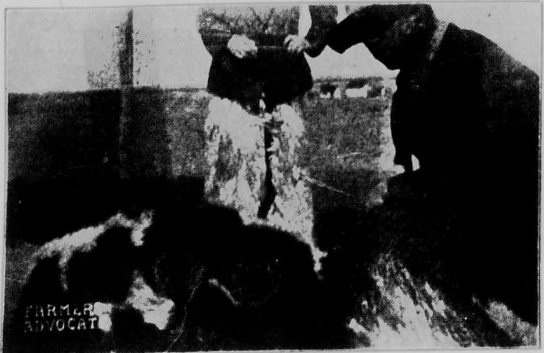
Large quantities of good hay are spoiled each year by careless stacking. To avoid dampness the stack should be built on high ground and if bush is convenient it often pays to place a layer of it on the ground as foundation for the stack. There is then no waste hay in the bottom. It is well in stacking to make a fairly correct estimate of the size of stack required, for additions placed at the ends are often a source of leakage and consequent loss. While a high stack adds somewhat to the labor of stacking it is really the only plan of reducing to a minimum the loss from exposure of surface. It is well, however, to remember that hay when in large stacks settles to nearly one half of its original height, and what appears to be a very high stack at haying time looks very squatty by fall. Sometimes it is advisable to increase the height after the stack has settled by the addition of late cut material. This can be done without disturbing the roof of the stack, and its slope will help to keep the top of the stack full in the centre. If the sides of the stack are kept plumb and the centre well filled from the start, there will be very little danger of injury from rain.

When using hay from a stack only a small portion should be exposed at a time to the weather. By using one of the improved hay knives the stack can be divided into sections quickly, and each removed in a short time.

M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD.

At the end of June, 1906, there were 122,398 farms in the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and at the end of 1908 the homesteads entered, less all cancellations, increased the number to 190,234 or by 10,853,760 acres. In Manitoba the net increase of the two and one-half years was 4,393, in Saskatchewan 41,423, and in Alberta 22,020, but these figures do not take account of farm lands purchased from railway companies and other corporations in the same period. Large increases in Saskatchewan have been made in the regions south of the main line of the C. P. R. and in the western and northern districts. In Alberta the largest increases have been made south of the C. P. R. and in the eastern ranges of townships north of the railway.

A bunch of red clover brought to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE by G. P. Wastle of Oak Bluff, Man., shows that under certain conditions at least that valuable legume flourishes in this province. The plants were about two feet high and in full bloom on June 25. Mr. Wastle found them along a trail on the north edge of a bluff about five miles out of Winnipeg. Evidently the seed had fallen from a load of hay or perhaps was deposited by birds, as the land never had been under cultivation.



THE MARK OF OWNERSHIP

WEED ERADICATION BY CHEMICAL SPRAYS

By Prof. H. L. Bolley, North Dakota Agricultural College.

The North Dakota Experiment Station has carried on experiments on spraying with chemicals for the control of weeds in lawns, cereal grain fields, etc., since 1896, conducting, we believe, the earliest of the real field experiments, looking toward the destruction of weeds in growing grain and in lawns through the means of spraying with chemicals by driving directly over the grass or grain with a machine in such a manner as to throw the solution evenly over both the weeds and the crop. Some of these experiments were of such nature as to mark the work as successful from the start. It was apparent that common mustard (charlock) could easily be eradicated in wheat fields without in the least injuring the crop of grain. It was also early ascertained that many other weeds, such as dandelions, king-head (greater ragweed), Canada thistles, etc., could be very largely controlled, at least held in check without seed production, while the crop was left in practically full charge of the ground. These announcements for a time seemed to create no little amusement in the minds of the farmers. They thought it was another case of impractical theories developed by Experiment Stations.

Some have tried this work in good faith and have continued to conduct the same on their farms with success with certain weeds. Many tried hap-hazard ways, using sprinkling pots, etc., with the results that they succeeded in discrediting the process, both in their own minds and in the minds of persons who happened to see or know of their work. It is natural, therefore, that this new mode of fighting to control weeds has not, as yet, a great hold on the general farming public. However, it has progressed so far that at present, the spraying manufacturers of America are now wholly unable to meet the demands for spraying machines. They apparently are almost unable to meet the demands for potato sprayers alone, and for this reason many orders for weed spraying apparatus remain unfilled. Farmers are also slow in sending in their orders. They wait until weeds become alarmingly large and then rush to their nearest town with the hope of buying a spraying machine. As machines are expensive few farm machinery men keep more than one or two in stock. Spraying to control weeds in grain fields would have been in much more extensive operation in the northwest this season had it been possible for the farmers to go to town and buy spraying machinery as they would a plow or a mowing machine. It is hardly probable that the process will come into such general use that they may expect to do this. The machines are



KINGHEAD (GREATER RAGWEED) WHICH HAS BEEN SPRAYED WITH IRON SULPHATE THREE DAYS PREVIOUS TO TAKING THE PICTURE



PROPER STAGE AT WHICH TO SPRAY KINGHEAD, (GREATER RAGWEED)

specially constructed and farmers should allow a considerable amount of time for a dealer to procure them previous to the time they will be needed.

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR ERADICATED

We have especially recommended the process for the destruction of field mustard and for the control of such weeds as kinghead, Canada thistles, etc. The list of weeds which may be destroyed or controlled has now become one of very considerable length. Indeed, any weed which wets up naturally with a water solution can be controlled by the spraying method. Weeds which do not wet up easily, but shed water readily as for example: Hare's-ear mustard, penny-cress, etc., are not so easily handled. Perennial weeds which wet up with the water solution may be controlled and in many cases the most herbaceous ones, such as dandelions and Canada thistles may even be killed to the ground line with one spraying. Such perennial weeds, however, are apt to have a large store house of food material below the ground line, and thus are pretty certain to send back new plants, at least once or twice after the spraying. If the person who undertakes to control such weeds does not have this in mind he is sure to condemn the process.

The treatment has not met with favor in the eyes of some people because it will not kill the weeds which they would have killed. Many very unreasonably expect that the chemicals we have recommended for destroying mustard and for controlling king-head should be useful in destroying quack-grass and wild oats, quite forgetting the fact that these plants are too nearly related to cropping plants, wheat and oats, to make this reasonable. The spray that will destroy quack-grass will certainly destroy wheat, and one that destroys wild oats certainly destroys oats, barley or wheat.

Others fail in the work because they do not pay attention to the proper time of applying the solution. Many have been disappointed because they did not get thorough results in destroying the mustard seed, known as French weed, stink-weed, or penny cress. Some who have been too anxious to sell chemicals have claimed that the spraying method would destroy almost any weed without injury to the crop. It might be well to say that at present there is no method of spraying known which is satisfactory for the eradication or even control of, quack-grass or wild oats. Furthermore, while iron sulphate and copper sulfate are quite effective in checking the growth of French weed which is very young and succulent, it has little or no effect on older plants.

ACTION ON CANADA THISTLES

Spraying can be used for the control of Canada

thistles, and I believe economically, here in the northwest because the season is of short and rapid growth. The wheat crop makes a rapid, rank growth just following the time when it is about ten inches high. If the weeds are checked in their growth at this time the grain soon over tops them. A proper application of copper sulphate or iron sulphate usually results in killing the buds and young shoots of the Canada thistle and in destroying the leaves. It will also burn off the younger branches and the soft part of the main stem. Such injured thistles only succeed in putting out a new growth of leaves by the time the binder is at work in the field, when they are again clipped off. The harvesting process is, after a comparatively short time, followed by the plow. The result is that the thistles have had very little chance to store up new food material in the underground stems which they have been developing. It thus results that a field containing Canada thistles may be practically cleaned up, in from two to three years, without stopping the growth of the cereal crops.

CHEMICALS USED

This station has recommended the use of several different chemicals for weed spraying work. The ones in most general use are copper sulphate (blue stone), and iron sulphate (copperas). Which one of these is used will depend largely upon the final cost of application. It takes 75 to 100 pounds of iron sulphate per acre for general spraying, and 10 to 14 pounds of copper sulphate per acre. When I first recommended the use of copper sulphate for field spraying, I did so because it was then selling in North Dakota at approximately four cents per pound, while copperas was being sold at six to seven cents per pound. The advance in price of copper and the great reduction of prices in the by-product known as iron sulphate for a time made the iron sulphate much the cheaper. At present prices in the northwest hold the two chemicals about on a par as to purchase price cost.

If a farmer has long distance to draw his supplies for the spraying work the copper comes considerably cheaper than the iron in that there are comparatively fewer pounds of material to haul to the acre.

LAND NOT INJURED BY SPRAYING

It has been claimed by some that the soil would eventually be made sterile by the use of these chemicals. I have anticipated this by the introduction of large quantities of the various chemicals into the soil. We have now a plot of ground, 10 rods square, which has received 200



SHOWING THE KILLING EFFECT OF A PROPER SPRAYING WITH COMMON SALT ON CANADA THISTLES



OATS FROM SPRAYED AND ON THE RIGHT SHOWS C THE BUNDLE ON THE L

pounds of iron sulphate lent to placing on the sulphate per acre, which years to do by the weed-piece of land in question crops of flax and wheat treatment.

We have one rod received 40 pounds of years, yet raised a good square rod of land that of salt in three years and wheat. There may be in which some one or chemicals might cause Fargo stands such qu that I have no fear th in many years through for weed eradication in g

KIND OF MACHINE

The kind of machine u A weak sprinkling mach In order to kill weeds w or growing grain it is solution thrown with g spray.

Since we commenced I have been in correspo large American spraying Most of them have mod to be particularly adap fields. Some of them, h matter and insist on s spraying machinery, cl good work as any.

Some of the machin capacity, some have go beams or other parts th constant shaking over r

Of the hand spray found only one or tv capacity and strength operator to develop a sp dandelions in lawns. is an essential. The air in order to keep up a the nozzles. A field

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the use of several ing work. The opper sulphate opperas). Which uly upon the kes 75 to 100 re for general opper sulphate ended the use ying, I did so rth Dakota at nd, while cop- ven cents per opper and the oduct known e iron sulphate prices in the about on a par

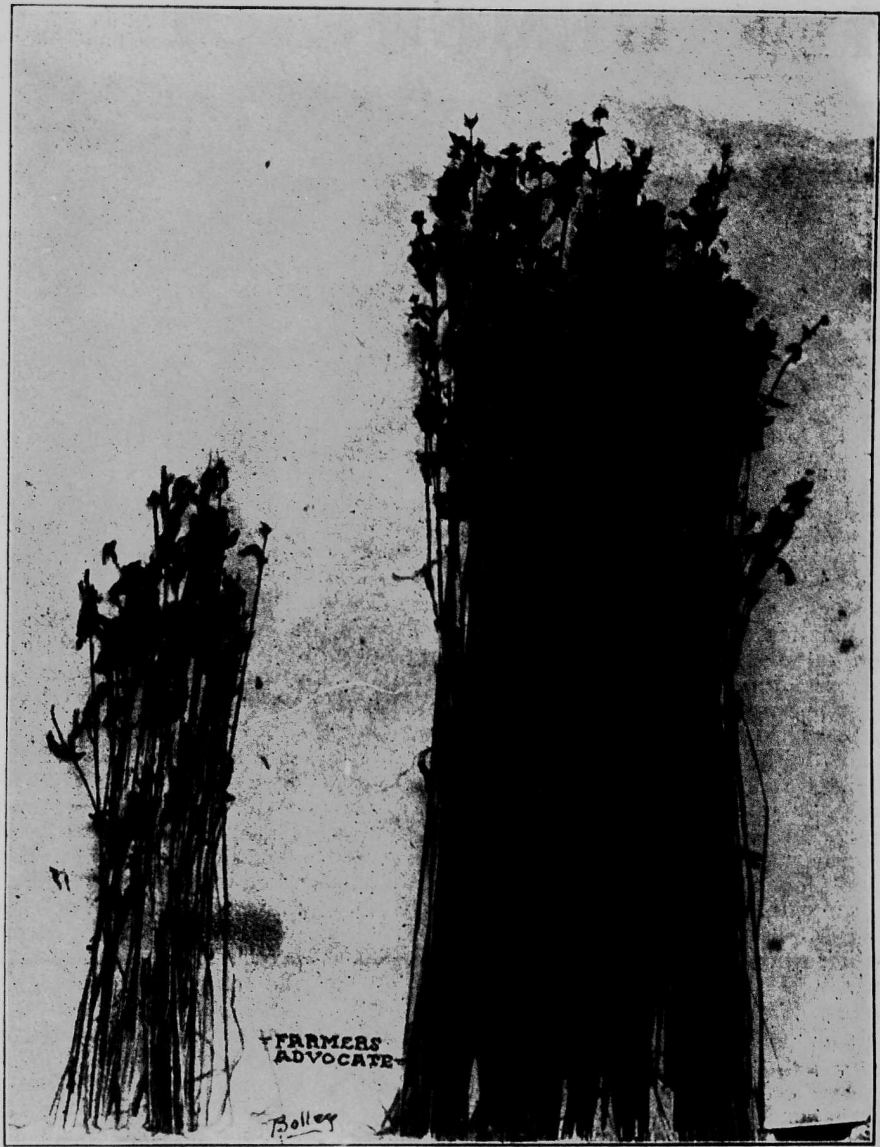
to draw his opper comes in that there of material to

AYING

that the soil by the use of d this by the f the various now a plot of received 200



OATS FROM SPRAYED AND UNSPRAYED AREA OF EQUAL EXTENT. THE BUNDLE ON THE RIGHT SHOWS CONSIDERABLE WEEDS IN THE UNTREATED AREA, WHILE THE BUNDLE ON THE LEFT SHOWS A CROP PRACTICALLY FREE FROM WEEDS



THE LEFT-HAND BUNDLE SHOWS THE NUMBER OF WEED PLANTS WHICH GREW IN THE TREATED AREA. THE RIGHT-HAND BUNDLE SHOWS THE NUMBER OF WEEDS WHICH GREW ON AN EQUIVALENT AREA OF UNTREATED OAT CROP.

pounds of iron sulphate. This would be equivalent to placing on the land 3,200 pounds of iron sulphate per acre, which would take thirty-two years to do by the weed spraying process. This piece of land in question raised apparently better crops of flax and wheat than it did before the treatment.

We have one rod square of land that has received 40 pounds of copper sulphate in three years, yet raised a good crop. We also have one square rod of land that has received 60 pounds of salt in three years and yet raised a good crop of wheat. There may be certain kinds of land in which some one or other of the weed spraying chemicals might cause injury, but the land at Fargo stands such quantities applied directly that I have no fear that it will be made sterile in many years through the applications necessary for weed eradication in grain fields.

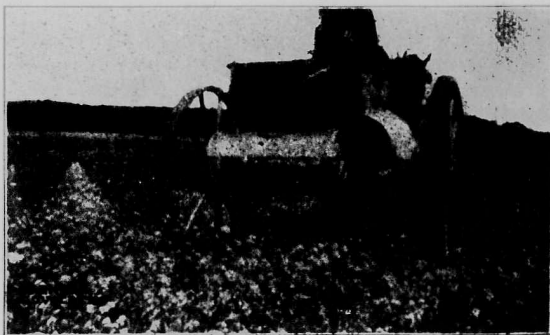
KIND OF MACHINE NECESSARY

The kind of machine used is of great importance. A weak sprinkling machine will not do the work. In order to kill weeds without injury to the grass or growing grain it is necessary to have the solution thrown with great force in a fine misty spray.

Since we commenced this weed spraying work I have been in correspondence with most of the large American spraying machine manufacturers. Most of them have modified their machines so as to be particularly adapted for this work in grain fields. Some of them, however, are careless in the matter and insist on sending out cheap potato spraying machinery, claiming that it will do as good work as any.

Some of the machines are lacking in pump capacity, some have good pumps but have spray beams or other parts that are easily broken by the constant shaking over rough grounds.

Of the hand spraying apparatus we have found only one or two with sufficient pump capacity and strength of air tank, to allow the operator to develop a spray suitable for destroying dandelions in lawns. A good air pressure tank is an essential. The air pressure tank is necessary in order to keep up a constant even pressure at the nozzles. A field sprayer should have a



POWER OUTFIT SPRAYING TO KILL WEEDS IN MANITOBA.

pressure gauge attached so that the operator can see that the pressure remains essentially steady at the nozzles approximately 100 pounds.

TREATING CANADA THISTLES

Canada thistles usually grow in clumps. As they grow from large underground root stocks in which a large amount of food material is stored it is desirable to spray with a more destructive chemical than copper sulphate or iron sulphate. These are used in stronger solution than the grain can stand in the field. If the thistles are evenly distributed over the field. I recommend the use of iron sulphate or copper sulphate and a general field sprayer. The thistles should be allowed to make as large a growth as possible without injuring the grain. If possible they should be allowed to begin to form buds. If iron sulphate or copper sulphate is used the sprayer should be driven over the field twice, three or four days intervening between the two sprayings. When this treatment is undertaken the grain should not exceed twelve inches in height. If the thistles are in clumps a good hand sprayer in which a high pressure can be developed will be found very effective. For the hand spraying work I recommend sodium arsenite or even common salt. One and a half pounds of pure sodium arsenite to 50 gallons of water is the most effective destroyer of Canada thistles. If the crude technical

arsenite is purchased two or three pounds should be used for each 50 gallons of water.

DANDELIONS IN LAWNS AND PARKS

Dandelions may be eradicated from blue grass lawns most satisfactorily by the use of iron sulphate at the rate of two pounds for each gallon of water. If the dandelions are thick, spray evenly over the lawns without regard for grass or dandelions. If there are only scattering large ones they can be treated separately. If the work is done properly the dandelions will be burned black in from two to three days. Allow the grass to grow until large enough to cut. Spray evenly and thoroughly and then allow it to stand three days, after which the lawn may be mowed and raked as usual. Young dandelions will not come back after such spraying. Old dandelions will reappear from the root from three to five times the first season, according to the conditions under which they are treated. Properly handled, the lawn will be free from anything except blue grass the second year.

NOTES ON SPRAYING

Do not spray when it is likely to rain within 24 to 48 hours.

Spraying is most effective if done on a damp cloudy day, providing the following day comes out bright and clear.

Do not spray grain fields in a drouthy time. The weeds are tough and the grain does not grow rapidly enough to take advantage of the spraying. The more rapid and succulent the growth of weeds and grain or grass, the more effective will be the work of field spraying.

Spray only with a machine which throws a strong, forceful spray at the rate of 50 to 60 gallons per acre.

Provide a number of barrels or large open vats for mixing stations at suitable distances so that the sprayer may be refilled at either end of the field. A large threshing tank is necessary in rapid field spraying in order to provide a suitable water supply.

A man or boy should be stationed at each mixing place to keep the solutions well stirred to ensure proper solution.

(Continued on page 944).

MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL FAIRS

The primary aim of a properly organized Agricultural Society should be to instruct, to build up, to improve, and to make better agricultural conditions in the community where situated, through steady, persistent effort, by encouraging better breeding and more liberal feeding of live stock, more thorough and systematic methods of soil cultivation and seed selection, and nicer and more attractive farm homes and surroundings, thus instilling in the minds of our people a genuine love for rural life.

Nearly 150 years ago the first agricultural society was organized in Canada at Windsor, Nova Scotia. Over 100 years ago the first agricultural exhibition was held at Niagara, Ontario. The aim and intention of these old societies was to make their work instructive and educational. Live stock improvement was a very prominent feature in the agricultural society of 30 years ago. Liberal prizes were offered for registered sires. Pure-bred males were purchased and held for service at a nominal fee, or sold to members with the proviso that they must be kept so long in the district. Valuable, real, and lasting were the results in permanent stock improvement. Essays on farm topics, libraries stored with the best books containing the most advanced agricultural thoughts of their time, plowing matches, which have done so much towards making the best of farmers were featured. Good plowing in the hurry and bustle of the 20th century unfortunately is fast becoming a thing of the past. Instructive upbuilding was the main purpose of the old time agricultural society, and so should the educational feature of our modern fairs be kept prominently to the front.

From the educational standpoint a strong board of directors, a majority of whom are farmers so that agricultural influence will dominate the board meetings, giving a guarantee that the upbuilding of agriculture in its various branches will be the paramount object of the organization is necessary. It might be advisable to elect enough members within a radius of twelve or fifteen miles of the place of meeting, so that a quorum might be more easily obtained. Should there be a general superintendent to help the secretary or is it better to depend upon the directors to oversee and manage the different departments? If a superintendent was appointed, whose duty would be to look after stalls and pens, see that they are properly bedded, and when exhibits come in, placed in stalls and pens allotted to them, he would relieve the secretary who is practically the manager of the fair, of responsibility and much detail work and give the directors more time to perform other duties that are too often not attended to.



AT THE BIRD'S HILL PLOWING MATCH. J. A. HENDERSON WINNING THE SWEEPSTAKES AND CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE

Advertising expenses can be reduced if eight or ten fairs are on a circuit. It is advisable to have that number of fairs placed on the one poster and about one hundred posters for each fair. This prevents dates from getting mixed in people's minds. Two weeks is near the right time when bills should be posted up, that is where each fair has separate bills.

A two-day or not more than three-day fair has proven more successful than one extending over the most of the week. This does not refer to the exhibitions held in cities like Edmonton or Calgary. When a fair management begins to curtail ring-judging so as to cover four instead of two days with the work, visitors become dissatisfied, withdraw their patronage and the fair becomes financially a failure.

Prize Lists should be liberal especially in the pure-bred classes. Registered stock of good breeding and individual merit are the only sure foundation for stock improvement. But perhaps great stock does not receive as much consideration as it should. One of the strongest classes I have judged, that is for uniformity of type, condition, size, and early maturity, was what was called the "commercial herd class," consisting of a pure-bred male and four grade females in the grade beef class. The class was well filled and competition was particularly keen. This class demonstrated what can be accomplished in a few years by using a pure-bred sire. Grade cattle are the money makers, and are worthy of much consideration when making up the list.

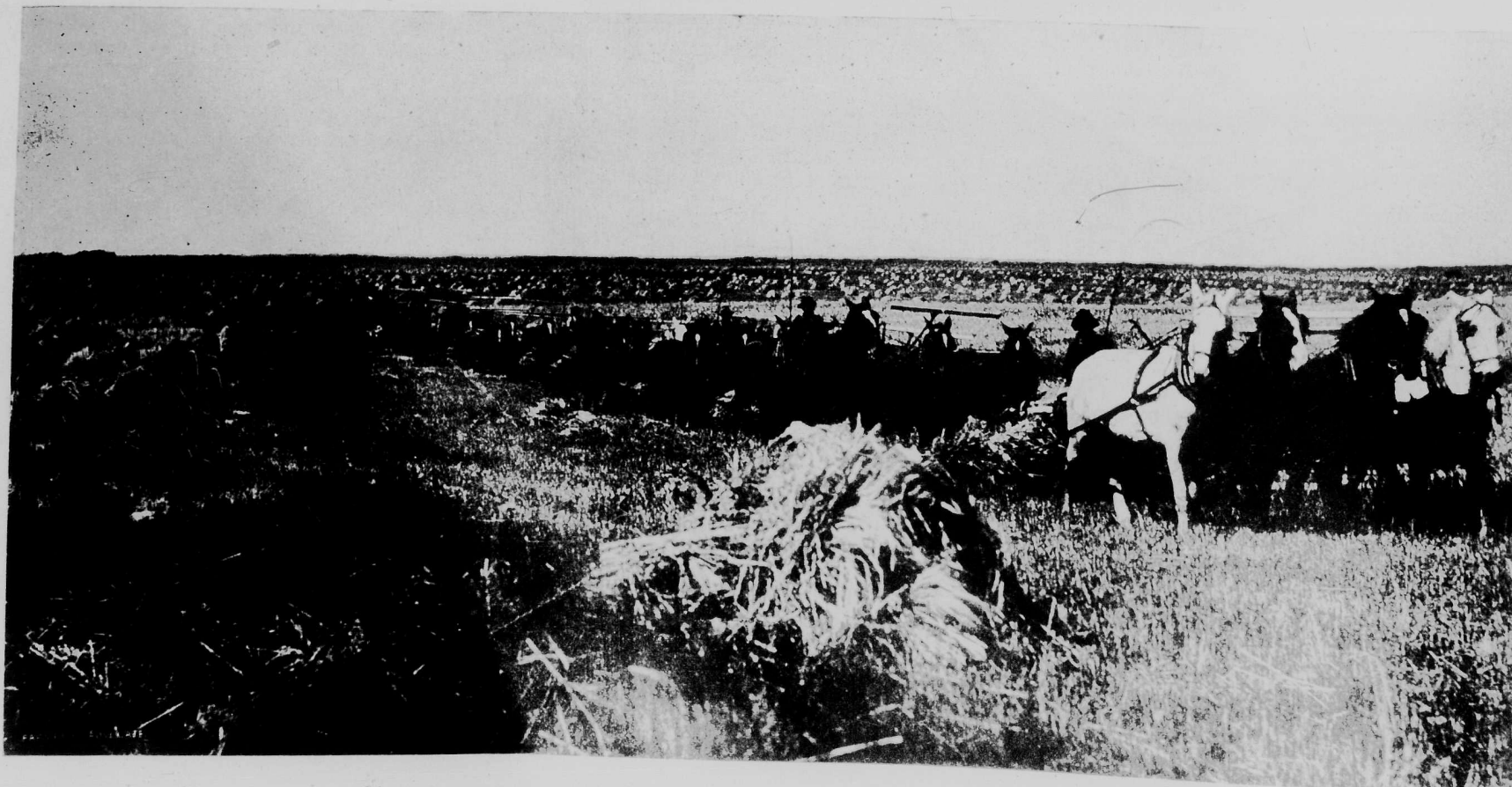
I would eliminate the general purpose horse

from the breeding class and give prizes only to team and single horses, and give no encouragement to anything but the breeding of the special purpose animal. From such breeding there will be plenty of misfits to give us all the general purpose horses we require.

In hogs the prizes should be awarded to Berkshire, Yorkshire, Tamworth and Chester White. Nor should the prize list be thrown open to all breeds. Sometimes new breeds are brought to a fair, the owner knowing he will have no competition and be able to scoop an easy haul out of the prize list. I remember seeing judged a bunch of Duroc Jersey hogs of very inferior type and quality. They received in prizes twice as much as they were worth. But this is a matter requiring prudent and judicious consideration when the prize list is made up. The aim should be to improve, develop and grade up the common stock. This cannot be done successfully if too many new and untried breeds are introduced.

At some fairs, silver cups are given as special prizes. They have to be taken three times, but not necessarily consecutively before they finally become the property of the winner. This causes keen competition and creates a spirited friendly rivalry that makes the awarding of the cup prizes one of the outstanding events of the show.

In some provinces, government grants are not given upon the number of members in the society but are based upon the amount of money given in the prize list for agricultural purposes. This tends to increase interest in the fair, making the show ring a strong factor of educational value.



CUTTING A 64 FOOT SWATH. EIGHT 8-FOOT BINDERS AT WORK IN A SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT FIELD

Judging classes, which tends to help interest in improved future work as judge should have ever in Nature study, grasses, penmanship in the West the long opportunities for made a strong attraction. Prizes could on parade, decorated exhibit, neatness of all to be considered.

As regards the be remembered that awards. When made too often the decision promise. This is no on-lookers, or to the very often you can is the correct type. tion. Quicker and single judges, than the decision. If placing the awards in the ring work an educational value.

The judge should societies require the book so as to avoid but if classes are limited and the judge be able to make a clerk in the ring with work solves the difficulty should insist upon tickets on the animal.

No society's gross judging ring. Calgary are most satisfactory work with the crowd he is judging.

Attraction at fairs there is a great diversion is that when vaudeville, and other much prominence the fair are weakened altogether. High prices, if the weather are small is a serious any one cause has agricultural societies large crowds and they may not be doing. Large fairs patronize special attractions, it is advisable to follow racing circuits are same time and strapped, hobbled. Speed is the sole and ing the prize, irrespect conformation. However at an agricultural fairious subject.

FAIRS



CHAMPIONSHIP PRIZE

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Judging classes, where convenient, should be held. This tends to help young men to take more interest in improved live stock and fit them for future work as judges in the show ring. Children should have every encouragement, especially in Nature study, best collection of weeds and grasses, penmanship, etc. At the summer fairs in the West the long evenings give the best of opportunities for stock parades. This can be made a strong attractive feature of the summer fair. Prizes could be given for the best exhibit on parade, decoration, grooming, uniformity of exhibit, neatness of grooms, handling of stock all to be considered on placing the awards.

As regards the single judge system it must be remembered that the judge is responsible for awards. When more than one judge is acting too often the decisions are the results of compromise. This is never satisfactory to exhibitors, on-lookers, or to the judges themselves. It is not very often you can get men to agree as to what is the correct type. There will always be variation. Quicker and better work will be done by single judges, than where two or three men give the decision. If the judge gives reasons for his placing the awards increased interest is created in the ring work and the fair is made of greater educational value.

The judge should place the awards. Some societies require the judge to mark the judges' book so as to avoid the possibility of mistake, but if classes are heavy and time somewhat limited and the judge gives his reasons he may not be able to make the book. A bank or store clerk in the ring with the judge to do the clerical work solves the difficulty. But the management should insist upon the judges placing the ribbon or tickets on the animals.

No society's grounds are complete without a judging ring. Calgary's ring and covered gallery are most satisfactory. No judge can do his best work with the crowd around and about the animals he is judging.

Attraction at fairs is a question on which there is a great diversity of opinion. My observation is that where horse racing, side shows, vaudeville, and other jimcracks are given too much prominence the educational features of the fair are weakened and too often lost sight of altogether. High priced and expensive attractions, if the weather is bad and gate receipts are small is a serious matter. This more than any one cause has weakened and wrecked agricultural societies. Often when there are large crowds and heavy gate receipts a society may not be doing the best educational work. Large fairs patronized by city people may require special attractions, but whether at smaller fairs it is advisable to follow the same lines, is a question worthy of consideration. In some sections racing circuits are arranged to come off at the same time and place as the fairs. Horses strapped, hobbled and padded enter the lists. Speed is the sole and only consideration in awarding the prize, irrespective of soundness, style or conformation. How far racing should be allowed at an agricultural fair has been and is a contentious subject.

DUNCAN ANDERSON,
Dominion Department of Agriculture.



IN ONE OF ALBERTA'S NATURAL PARKS

Can a Society be Run Without Fair?

For a great many years past it has been the custom of almost every agricultural society encouraged by liberal government support, to hold a fair each year, and the work has become so identified with agricultural societies that we have come to consider the society without a fair as a dead one, and, we find that the work of some societies is "the fair" with a couple of poorly attended institute meetings held to obtain the government grant for the same. Of course the merchant member of the agricultural society wants the fair. It is an advertisement to the town and brings him a big day's business. It is popular with the secretary and board because it is a member getter. And the farmer member, generally speaking, wants it. It is his picnic day.

The county fair is not without its advantages and can be made a valuable educator if the farmer will only take it that way. The prize-winning exhibitor finds it a good way of advertising his stock. The farmer, if he is attentive, learns something about each of the several classes of stock and other exhibits, sees the nearest type in the district to the market or feeding requirements as decided by expert judges. He sees the best sires exhibited though not always the best sires to breed every female to. And even these advantages are somewhat marred by the natural diffidence of judges to give reasons for placing, not on account of incompetency on their part but because it takes few words to injure the reputation of an animal placed below another which is little its superior. Giving reasons also renders the unsuccessful exhibitor less anxious to exhibit the following year. The exhibitor is enabled to earn a little money which largely comes from the government but which in most cases is dearly earned, the cost of fitting exceeding the prize money. Not the least of the advantages of a fair is the inspiration

a farmer takes home with him after seeing the best stock and produce the district affords.

On the other hand we find large sums of money invested in grounds and equipment, money which the society must pay interest for or which might be deposited bearing interest for the society lying idle almost the year round. And where we have inadequate equipment, with hogs in a wagon box which to see, you must look through a knot hole, horses and cows tied to wagons, in some cases the exhibitor being forced to hold his horse all day to earn his prize and take part in the stock parade, we have a poor show.

We find in some cases again that we have rather a race meet or a sport's day detracting attention from the agricultural features of the fair. Gambling is quite common at others and we find the government's support is abused and that fair day is merely a picnic day and a grab for government money with a grand blow-out of the same.

After summing up the pros and cons of the question, if we can interest our practical farmers in other lines of work I think we should give the government better returns for their money, get better returns for our work and give our farmer member better value for his dollar. I am a firm believer in institute meetings, and as secretary of the Bladworth Society, I have had the pleasure of seeing much useful and practical knowledge disseminated. We have taken advantage of every government lecturer and have held numerous meetings with local talent on the platform, having in almost every case had the addresses interspersed with musical numbers. We have thus kept the interest in the society alive during the long winter months and spent our otherwise idle time usefully. We try to hold our meetings every four or six weeks during the hibernating months and during the busy season we have the government lecturers only. Where the fair is the mainstay of the society we find a dead sort of an affair for eleven and one-half months out of the twelve with an annual resurrection and death.

Another valuable means of keeping interest up is the installment of a good agricultural library and I think if in place of half the societies having each a poor library of indifferent books, a large circulating library of standard works, after the plan of the old Booklovers were established at Regina, we would have a valuable educator at the smallest expense, accessible to every society in Saskatchewan and worthy of reading and reference.

College extension work is another valuable branch of society work, whereby a society guaranteeing a certain number of members for a number of days or half days to attend a class will be granted a teacher with a text book to work on, on any agricultural subject chosen such as, wheat growing, soil physics, farm dairying, horse racing, etc.

As a direct substitute for our small country fairs, where feasible, I would suggest an excursion to a large central fair at a reduced rate. We would then have the opportunity of seeing the very best of everything, hearing the very best of lecturers and all of them and our outlook would be broadened to the wonderful possibilities of Saskatchewan.

R. L. RAMSAY.



A SHADY NOOK IN ONE OF NATURE'S PASTURE FIELDS IN CENTRAL ALBERTA



FINISHING UP A FURROW.

Give the Fair Publicity

One reason the Grenfell Agricultural Society has been so generally successful in its summer fair is that the directors of the Society are representative men chosen from all parts of the district, men who feel that the success of the fair rests to a great extent upon their efforts to interest the people in their own neighborhood. The directorate is not limited to men, but also includes four ladies of splendid ability. The board meet monthly the year through, and in that way keep thoroughly posted as to what is going on. At every meeting ample time is given to discuss ways and means for the improvement of the fair.

The society plans to have an agricultural fair, pure and simple, and in this it has been successful. It endeavors to bring out the best exhibit of live stock, domestic products, art, flowers, and ladies' and children's work that each member possesses. Sports are a secondary consideration, for the benefit of the young people, and what sports are held are clean and wholesome, a good baseball or football match, running and jumping events, but no horse racing. Nothing objectionable is allowed on or near the grounds, and as far as possible, with the aid of the town authorities, all fairs and travelling shows are kept out of town on fair day, to the great benefit of the community.

The directors appoint one of their number to the position of superintendent of grounds, and it is his duty to see that proper accommodation is provided on the grounds, and that all horses, cattle, and other stock and exhibits are in their proper places. Usually, the sub-committees of directors who revise the prize list each year are placed in charge of the classes for which they revise the list. Exhibitors are requested to offer suggestions for the betterment of the fair.

Perhaps, however, the chief success is due to the large number who attend and the interest taken by the people generally in the fair, for a fair, no matter how good the exhibit may be, fails in its object of education and stimulus to others to do better, if the people are not there to see the exhibit. That brings up the question of advertising or publicity. The prize list issued by the society each year consists of forty pages or more, (this year 50 pages), and gives a general review of crop conditions throughout the district, with the work of the society, and contains fine illustrations and descriptive sketches of some of the best farms in the neighborhood. This plan has been followed for several years. Over a thousand prize lists were distributed last year, and fifteen hundred are being issued for 1909. The book is prized as a souvenir, and hundreds of them are sent to the Old Land, where they prove a splendid advertisement for the society and the district. Then, each week for say ten or twelve weeks preceding the fair, reading notices running from a quarter of a column to a column are furnished the local paper, dealing with the various classes of the prize list, pointing out changes made in it, increased prizes being offered to induce farmers to go in for mixed, or "diversified", farming, as some choose to call it, drawing attention to the special prizes offered, school children's work, the sporting events, and to the general interest that is being taken in the fair by the people in various parts of the district. By keeping the fair constantly before the people

for several weeks, it naturally forms a leading topic of conversation, everyone becomes interested and eager to be there, and by the time fair day comes, practically all have planned to attend. Newspaper publicity pays big dividends in increased gate receipts.

One other point which adds to the success of the fair, and makes the prize winning exhibitor pleased, is the prompt payment of prize money, within ten days or a fortnight after the fair is over.

To sum up: The success of the Grenfell fair has been due to the harmonious and active co-operation of all parts of the community to make it the best possible.

Sask.

H. GOWLE.

Management of Local Fair

The management of a local fair includes a great deal more than providing judges to place the awards on fair day, and taking tickets at the gate, or even providing a little amusement. It is because so many directors have not the right conception of their duties and do not aim high enough that many fairs fall below what they might be. The first consideration is to get an efficient managing committee, men who are interested in the development of the district, and who are willing to devote some time in procuring for exhibition purposes all the best the district produces. The president should be among the most advanced agriculturists, who can say: "Come thou with us, and we will do you good." The secretary should be a man willing to devote time and thought and work to the interests of the society. He should adopt modern, quick methods, be ready to accommodate the public at all times, and should keep, with the president, a tab on all committees and their work.

The success of the fair depends to a great extent on the amount of work done by the officers before the event. Our board makes a pretty general canvas for members, believing they

secure greater interest by so doing. If a person is a member there is a certain pride in making "our" fair a success. At the same time we solicit exhibits. The officers should strive to get out for exhibition whatever is worth exhibiting. Many men only need a little encouragement to induce them to bring some animal or some farm product to the fair. It is along this line that much of the work must be done. A personal letter asking certain men to aid in making a good show accomplishes a great deal.

The fair itself should be the main attraction and every energy bent to make it so. Cattle rings and horse rings should be arranged so that they will be convenient for exhibitors, and so that the public can see the judging. Of course some form of amusement is necessary. We find some popular sport, such as base ball, a local horse race, ladies driving, athletic sports, etc., quite sufficient amusement. Professional racing and all forms of gambling devices are a detriment. The fair should be educational, and anything that will detract from that side of its work or that will tend to demoralize the youths should be kept out.

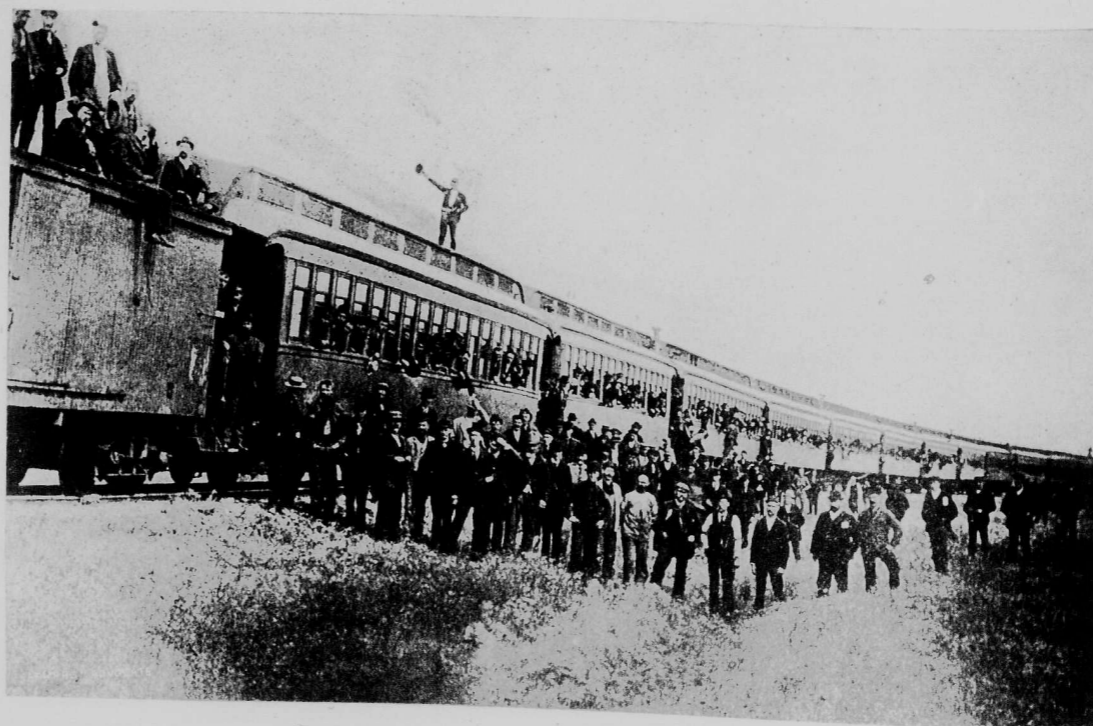
At our fair each department is put in charge of one or more directors, the men most suitable for the work being selected, and that only is their work. They render all the assistance they can to exhibitors; they meet the judge, and see that he has all the help required. Two things are necessary: The exhibitor must be made to feel that he is an essential part of the fair and that he is welcome to the grounds. The judge should be made to feel perfectly at home. He will then do better work and it will be much more pleasant.

The directors in charge of the inside exhibits, should have a taste for artistic arrangement. Butter needs to be arranged with a view to appearance; cookery that it may be easily seen and compared, not stuck together in a haphazard way. Then the fancy work. What a difference the arrangement of exhibits makes here! If a merchant, accustomed to display goods can be secured to take charge of this department it is well. Give him one or two lady assistants to do the handling of the goods and then keep the exhibitors out. In arranging all the in-door exhibits two things are to be kept in view: First, so arrange that each exhibitors' work will show to the best advantage and second, arrange exhibits so that the whole will have a pleasing effect on the eye of the public. It must be remembered that there are two classes of people to be pleased—the exhibitors and the public.

We leave our president free to move about among the people, meet the different judges, and take general oversight. As for advertising, we believe in keeping the fair prominently before the eye of the public. A judicious use of cards, blotters, as well as large bills will do this. But the prize list put into as many hands as possible and as early as possible is one of the best means of securing the public attention. Then talk, talk, talk, get everybody talking.

Morden, Man.

M. C. RUMBALL.



A TRAINLOAD OF SETTLERS FROM THE SOUTH. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 70,000 AMERICANS WILL SETTLE IN THE CANADIAN WEST IN 1909.

MODEL

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A MANITOBA

MODERN METHODS ON SUMMER FALLOWS

In most localities throughout Western Canada progressive farmers still maintain that summer fallowing is necessary in order to keep down weeds and to conserve moisture for maximum crop production. With a view to ascertaining particulars regarding methods in various sections of the West the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has secured outlines of the general practice on some farms that have produced satisfactory yields. One point is made clear by all and that is that thorough cultivation is necessary.

Summer Fallow Plowed Once

The advantages following the practice of summer fallowing are most marked in districts where rainfall is light, but farmers nowadays are realizing more and more the great need of summer fallowing for a sure crop, and the necessity of destroying weeds, that are sure to come if our land is not properly summer fallowed at intervals. Moisture is conserved to promote a good growth in next year's crop, and the soil is put in a good shape to insure a worthy growth of wheat. Besides the land is ready for the seeder in the spring and that means a good deal to farmers who have a large acreage to put in.

It is almost impossible to destroy all the weeds (if the field is very weedy) by one summer fallowing. The discs should be started early before summer fallowing begins and the weed seeds near the surface induced to sprout so that they can be destroyed. If this is not done one of the prime objects of summer fallowing is defeated, and by letting the land lie unplowed until late in July moisture, which should have been conserved, is lost.

I do not advocate plowing the summer fallow twice, as I have seen the error of it. The last plowing never seems to get sufficient work put on it and the soil remains loose and does not retain the moisture. If moisture is to be retained the soil in it must be firm, for loose soil lets in the air and allows the moisture to evaporate. Nor do the weeds grow as readily after late plowing consequently, they remain near the surface and are ready to make a vigorous growth in the spring when the land is seeded to grain.

I have practiced the following method on my farm and find it as good as any methods I have seen. Early in the spring I disc the land discing

before seeding if possible, if not then, immediately after, and following the discing with the harrow. This pulverizes the soil and leaves a good seed bed to start the weed seeds. I find wild buckwheat requires to be buried to germinate and also requires a good deal of moisture to start it growing, some seeds will germinate on top of the soil and will start growth with little moisture. I plow early in June at a fair depth and follow the plow at short intervals with a harrow and after the harrow the packer. This harrowing and packing should be done every evening, going over the land that has been plowed during the day. By doing this moisture is conserved and moisture saving is one of the objects sought by all this work. By harrowing at frequent intervals during the summer when the weed seeds that have been buried deep since the last plowing but are now near the surface, begin to grow, the major portion of these weeds is destroyed.

Sask.

GEO. A. HARRIS.



WORKING IT DOWN WITH THE DISKS

Summer Fallowing in Saskatchewan

In farming as in trades and professions, new conditions are continually arising, which call for the greatest alertness and attention on the part of the practical farmer, if he is to continue successful in his calling and obtain the maximum results from the time and labor expended. Summer fallowing is an apparently simple operation, and yet the average farmer frequently fails to achieve the objects aimed at. A close study of cause and effect will eventually lead him to the scientific principles by which he must be guided in his methods. These methods must always vary, and often to a considerable extent, according to locality, soil and climate. What is most suitable for Saskatchewan, may not be the best for Manitoba, while the methods in Alberta and in Manitoba may differ far more widely. In Saskatchewan we do not usually get the same amount of rainfall as in Manitoba, consequently our methods are based on what may be called a



A MANITOBA CORN FIELD IN AUGUST. THE ACREAGE PLANTED TO CORN IN THIS PROVINCE IS INCREASING STEADILY FROM YEAR TO YEAR

system of dry farming, and yet we do not carry these out to the same extent as is found necessary in some parts of Alberta.

Summer fallowing is performed with three main objects: the cultivation of the land, the destruction of noxious weeds, and the conservation of moisture for the following crop. The first two operations do not seem to call for more than mechanical skill and thoroughness. Immediately after seeding the land to be summer fallowed should receive top cultivation with disc, cultivator, or shallow plowing to start the growth of top weeds and all volunteer grain as early as possible, and should then be followed by deeper plowing in June. Many farmers in this district are getting as much stubble as possible turned down the preceding fall, thus providing a possible start for the weeds in the autumn or early spring. This is followed after seeding is finished with top cultivation and deeper plowing commenced in June. This method with its longer season for the growth of weeds is getting more in favor every year. The harrows should always follow the plough.

It is at the plowing stage that the farmer must bear in mind the third object of his summer fallow methods, the conservation of moisture for the next two year's crops, and it is here that his close observation of soil and climate must guide his judgment. Soils may be widely classified as light and heavy. The light soils are loose and while they readily absorb moisture may not have the ability to retain it. The heavy soils, on the other hand, are too close and compact to absorb moisture readily, but possess greater ability to retain it, and by the process of capillary attraction are able to supply the seeds with moisture from below in the same way that the oil ascends a lamp wick. It is these two movements of moisture in the soil, the downward and the upward flow, that are of the highest importance to the farmer, for by timing his operations, he can to some extent control their movements. It is very evident that, during the rainfall season, which usually occurs here in June and early in July that the land should be open to receive moisture, hence in Saskatchewan we commence deep plowing in June. The best implement for this, if it will scour, is the plough with a sharply curved mold board. This form of plow has greater breaking power on the stiff soil and this allows the rain to percolate more freely and to a greater depth.

After the land has received its supply of moisture, the object is to lock it up or excessive evaporation will rapidly dry the land out. The best check to evaporation is an even layer of fine earth on the surface, and here the harrows do double duty, destroying noxious weeds in addition to retarding evaporation, and the circulation of air in the soil.

The harrows form one of the best implements the farmer has if used frequently enough, and at the proper time and season. The sub-surface packer is still better for preparing the soil for retention of moisture, but the harrows have the advantage that they destroy the weeds at the same time. A point to be borne in mind is that the only time the harrows are effective on the weeds is when they are just coming through the ground.

Light soils might require somewhat different treatment to the above according to their degree of looseness. They are usually open enough to receive moisture all summer, so that plowing need not be tied down to the rainfall season. Surface cultivation in fall and spring, and early summer plowing; followed by frequent harrowing will destroy more noxious weeds than plowing twice, while the summer operation can be devoted to the conservation of such moisture as the land will hold.

In this province a new condition has arisen, which to some extent modifies our earlier system of summer fallowing. The practice of burning the stubble on land, which has to be summer fallowed cannot now be recommended. Land which has been cropped for any considerable time has lost much of its organic matter, and during the bad spring "blows" has not sufficient fibre to hold it together. Consequently, summer-fallows, from which the stubble has been burnt often suffer considerable damage. It is much better to retain the stubble in the land. Besides returning a certain amount of organic matter to the soil, it enables the surface of the summer fallow to offer more resistance to the wind. On two adjoining quarters of mine, one was partially

burnt and on the other the stubble was ploughed in. The wind which did some damage to the former, had practically no effect on the latter.

No weeds should be seen on a summer fallow when winter arrives. A good clean summer fallow on which there has been a systematic cultivation and destruction of weeds, ensures a good second crop which should only require stubble burning and surface cultivation, or possibly only stubble burning with subsequent harrowing after seeding. In this district we can usually grow from 20 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre as second crop on such land, at an expense of about \$4 per acre. If the summer fallowing has been thoroughly done, a crop drilled on burnt stubble will give us a heavier yield than either fall or spring plowing, and last year I received a better yielding crop by drilling on burnt stubble than I did from discing ahead of the seeder.

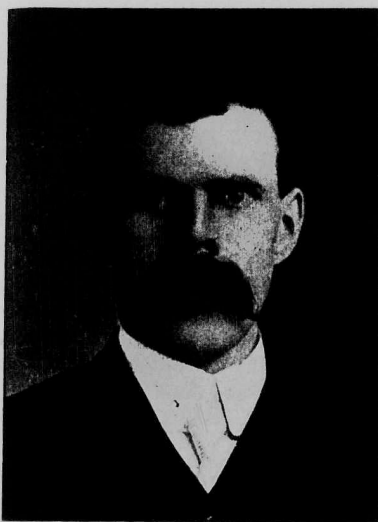
I did not cultivate a head of the drill this season for any of my wheat. Lighter land, however, which packs harder on the top may be better with top cultivation. With respect to the blowing out of summer fallows in the spring, if we cannot retain sufficient fibre in the soil to resist these blows we shall eventually have to fence our fields and fall back on sheep pasturing or diversified farming to supply the deficiency.

Sask.

A. E. WILSON.

Theory and Practice of Summer Fallowing

Before stating our methods of summer fallowing I would like to give the reasons why cleaning the land and giving it a rest are objects to be de-



A. GOWLE, MANAGER, GRENFELL AGRICULTURAL FAIR, ONE OF THE SUCCESSFUL SHOWS OF SASKATCHEWAN

sired. Anybody with the least experience knows or ought to know that a plant when allowed to become a troublesome weed soon causes a large bill of expense, that it robs the land of fertility, usurps the rights of desirable plants, causes endless work for its eradication and lowers the value of the land it over runs. Therefore, everybody with the least experience knows that a plant as a weed is a weed and as such should be promptly and definitely exterminated. Farmers, as a rule, agree that a plant out of place is a weed, though sometimes their actions seem to belie the knowledge.

Land like everything else in nature has life in it and like everything else in nature to obtain a healthy condition of life its manner of living must be normal. Life is dependent on two powers—construction and decomposition. All nature lives by a continual building up and tearing down. These processes must be proportionate, otherwise life would not be normal. But between land and all growth which springs from it there is a radical difference when thus compared. All growth coming from the earth is built up by construction and torn down by decomposition, whereas land is built up by decomposition and torn down again by construction of new forms of growth. In normal life these two processes are continually being carried on; only having radically different effects between the earth and its growth, thus depicting the rotation of life or roundness of nature.

To make the land what we call "rich" there must be a cessation of construction and a furtherance of decomposition. This is done by giving

the land a "rest" from construction work in killing all growth through cultivation, which operation also serves to aid decomposition work by allowing the three mediums of construction and decomposition—air, warmth and moisture to thoroughly penetrate and inhabit the soils. Thereby cultivation of fallow land has a two-fold purpose: it kills the growth which robs the soils and it prepares the land to receive and hold more abundantly the three factors of life; air, warmth and moisture. Too much decomposition makes land too rich; too much construction work makes land too poor. The successful farmer beats a line apart from either extreme. Land without "life" is land without material for decomposition. It would never do to let the land get so low that there would be nothing in it to decompose, though the remedy for this would be green fallowing with manuring. Working weedy land is like working a sick horse or a faulty engine, while working exhausted land is like working a horse with an empty stomach or an engine with an empty boiler. In all cases it would be, to say the least, a losing proposition.

Being satisfied that the two objects described are to be the results desired in summer fallowing, we shall now leave off theorizing and proceed to find a practical means of obtaining these results. And here I shall give a brief outline of the way we do our summer fallowing: We do not claim perfection, but we are willing to stand trial on the assumption that under circumstances where new land is being brought in and where present means will not allow better apportioning and proper fencing of fields, the method we follow is as good as any yet devised. Of course, variation of method is necessary where climatic conditions and texture of soils are different from what they are here.

We summer fallow every sixth year. Our yearly rotation of crops is as follows: Summer fallow, wheat, oats, barley and green oats, wheat. We have ideas of improvement on this, but consider it the best for the present. We have grown some tame hay but have not as yet made it a permanent crop. In this district there is an abundance of wild hay and pasture land available. That partly makes up for the shortcomings in our rotation plan.

It will be noticed that we summer fallow only second year after crop of barley and green oats, having spread our manure on the ground prepared for these crops. The two crops following get a good deal of the nourishment provided by the manure, but they do not get it all, as it takes more than two years for strawy manure to thoroughly decompose under a growing crop. Growing crops retard decompositions. That can easily be proved. They take up the moisture, shade from the sun and prevent cultivation to let in air; more than that, the little leaven which is to set the whole matter decaying is taken up and changed to help build up the plant. That causes a standstill in the tearing down process. So it will be readily seen that on the third year there is still abundant material in the last stages of decay requiring only the assistance afforded by a proper summer fallow to reduce it to its first elements.

We plow our summer fallow shallow for the first time and as early as we can find time to get on it; then harrow and harrow and harrow, after every good rain and sufficient to keep down all weeds. The whole secret of successful summer fallowing lies in harrowing. The fields must be kept perfectly bare and mellow. Just before harvest we plow the fallow again from eight to ten inches deep, using a disc plow which does splendid work in this particular sort of plowing. Then if there is likely to be any more growth we harrow again and that concludes the work.

Next year we have a heavy crop of straw which some people do not like. But experience teaches us that even with the heavy straw we get two or three bushels of wheat more to the acre and better crops and less weeds on down through the rotation, than we would get if we plowed but once, as some advocate. We try to have our land free from decaying material when it has to produce a heavy crop. The land which has to decay its matter and at the same time produce it again in a crop takes considerably more moisture than land which has its matter all ready decayed. This is one good reason why bare fallow land, having no growth whatever on it for that year, will retain its moisture longer the next year while in crop than will soil otherwise prepared.

Man.

J. E. SLATER.

Horses

Comparatively it is advisable to am stock in sufficient Stout strong work the market. With and city and with course of construct fear of Western far than are wanted fo farmers in Eastern part of the Dominic prairies make gre similar animals to The first essenti point is a knowled gained that knowl mares and breed to upon to produce mares and the use will have to be profits are possible hundred to three h years of age is raise sells at about one hu Horse shows and been instituted fo visitors. As a rule what type of horse the fairs, select yo share of the profits.

Why not

EDITOR FARMER'S AD

Dr. Hopkin's letter of May 26th is good bitors of that class to get working stock cooped up, nearly tenly none of the stallion this country. When slouch along at a mil spoil that they can not have them in a stallion walk up proj Then in the show ring showing the stallions, only a rope halter. I seen geldings that we hold when after a day taken to water, but the ring and move an spirit in them, seemir Of course, their owner trained that they do should. Training do sensuality. A male a lot of the Clydesd show this at all. B stallion on the ploug people he can do a g You will improve the Man.

Great

EDITOR FARMER'S AD

I notice in your "Scottish letter" th the Shire horses, I ported by "Scotlan any higher award a fourth prize. For take the liberty Lockinge Forrest K reserve for colt cup, year-old colts, 190; and champion Roy five other first priz an unfortunate acc was brought to a c wards purchased t Everard from Mr. J this action is now breeders. It is do horse living whose present time. Alta.

The six horse team of Chicago won the six-horse class at the now being shown in deal of interest. T \$50,000 over there w on this side of the oce

HORSE

Horses to Meet Demand

Comparatively high prices for horse flesh make it advisable to arrange for the production of stock in sufficient numbers to meet the demand. Stout strong work horses are seldom a drag on the market. With rapid development in town and city and with many miles of railway in course of construction each year there is little fear of Western farmers producing more horses than are wanted for years to come. If it pays farmers in Eastern Canada to ship horses to this part of the Dominion why cannot farmers on the prairies make greater profits by producing similar animals to meet the demand?

The first essential from the breeder's standpoint is a knowledge of what is desired. Having gained that knowledge he must select brood mares and breed to sires that can be depended upon to produce that type. Inferior brood mares and the use of nondescript grade stallions will have to be discarded before maximum profits are possible. A colt that sells at two hundred to three hundred dollars at four or five years of age is raised at as low cost as one that sells at about one hundred dollars.

Horse shows and agricultural exhibitions have been instituted for the purpose of educating visitors. As a rule it is not difficult to ascertain what type of horse is most in demand. Attend the fairs, select your brood mares and secure a share of the profits from horse raising.

Why not Work the Stallions

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Dr. Hopkin's letter on horse-breeding in your issue of May 26th is good advise to breeders and exhibitors of that class of stock. How can you expect to get working stock when the stallion is idle, and cooped up, nearly ten months of the year? Practically none of the stallions are made to work in harness in this country. When on the road the most of them slouch along at a mile an hour gait until they are so spoilt that they cannot walk smartly at all. Why not have them in a good strong cart and make the stallion walk up properly and save the extra pony? Then in the show ring they have the stupid fashion of showing the stallions (Clydes mostly) without bridles, only a rope halter. Are bridles not needed? I have seen geldings that would take a good strong man to hold when after a day or so idleness, they were being taken to water, but these Clydes stallions come in the ring and move around like a lot of old cows. No spirit in them, seemingly, although in high condition. Of course, their owners will say these horses are so well trained that they do not need bridles. I think they should. Training does a lot, but cannot get over sensuality. A male animal should show his sex, and a lot of the Clydesdale stallions at the fairs do not show this at all. By all means work the breeding stallion on the plough and in other places and show people he can do a good day's work or pull a load. You will improve the breed by doing so.

Man.

O. KING.

Great Sire Maligned

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice in your issue of March 31st, in your "Scottish letter" that the champion sire amongst the Shire horses, Lockinge Forrest King, is reported by "Scotland Yet", as having never got any higher award at the Shire horse show than a fourth prize. For the benefit of your readers, I take the liberty of correcting this mistake: Lockinge Forrest King took the first prize and reserve for colt cup in class of 120 entries of three-year-old colts, 1902 Shire horse show; also first and champion Royal show, Carlisle, 1902; besides five other first prizes that year. But, owing to an unfortunate accident, his show-yard career was brought to a close in 1904. He was afterwards purchased by his owner, the late Mr. Everard from Mr. J. I. Cross, and the wisdom of this action is now apparent to all draft horse breeders. It is doubtful if there is any draft horse living whose progeny are so valuable at the present time.

Alta.

TOM RAWLINSON.

The six horse team with which the Morris people of Chicago won the grand championship prize in the six-horse class at the Chicago International last winter now being shown in England, are attracting a good deal of interest. They are valuing the outfit at \$50,000 over there which looks a trifle high to those on this side of the ocean.

S. SLATER.

Highest Priced Shire Ever Sold

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice in your issue of June 2nd a picture of Tatton Dray King and, thinking it might be of interest to the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I take the pleasure of giving you a few particulars of this the highest priced draft horse ever sold: Tatton Dray King was bred by W. Whitehead, Garstang, Lancashire, a tenant farmer. He was sired by Drayman 23rd, a very good horse, and his dam was by Everton Benefactor. Tatton Dray King was purchased by J. Forshaw, Carlton on Trent, Notts. who was generally regarded as the best judge of an unprepared animal of the draft breeds of the last thirty years, as his numerous successes with animals bought for comparatively small figures, generally from tenant farmers testify.

Mr. Forshaw sold the dam of Tatton Dray King to Mr. Whitehead to work on his farm and raise colts. She was bred to the Carlton stud horse Drayman 23rd, travelling that part of Lancashire. The late J. Forshaw purchased him from his breeder in the fall of 1904 when a suckling colt for between two hundred and three hundred dollars. As Mr. Forshaw did not keep colts of that age on his own place the colt was passed on to J. Measures, Bourne, Lincolnshire, who exhibited him at the Shire horse show, London, the following February where the colt was highly commended in a class of sixty-six entries. Mr. Measures sold him to Lord Egerton at the show for upwards of two thousand dollars and from that time most of your readers will be able to follow his successful career.

Alta.

T. RAWLINSON.

* * *

Volume XVI. of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada contains the pedigrees of 1,291 stallions and 4,143 mares or a total of 5,434. This volume is of special value from the fact that it contains the bulk of importations of the past eight years, the change in rules regarding the standard of breeding of imported animals having compelled the registration of most of the imported animals in Canada. The customs regulations now in force require registration in the Canadian Stud Book in order to ensure free admission. The amended constitution and rules of entry are published in full. Special attention is called to the fact that the ages of colts are computed from January 1 of the year in which they were foaled and that the cost of registration doubles when animals are over one year old. Breeders are requested to make themselves familiar with the provisions. This volume is now ready for distribution. Application should be made to "Accountant," National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Ontario.

* * *

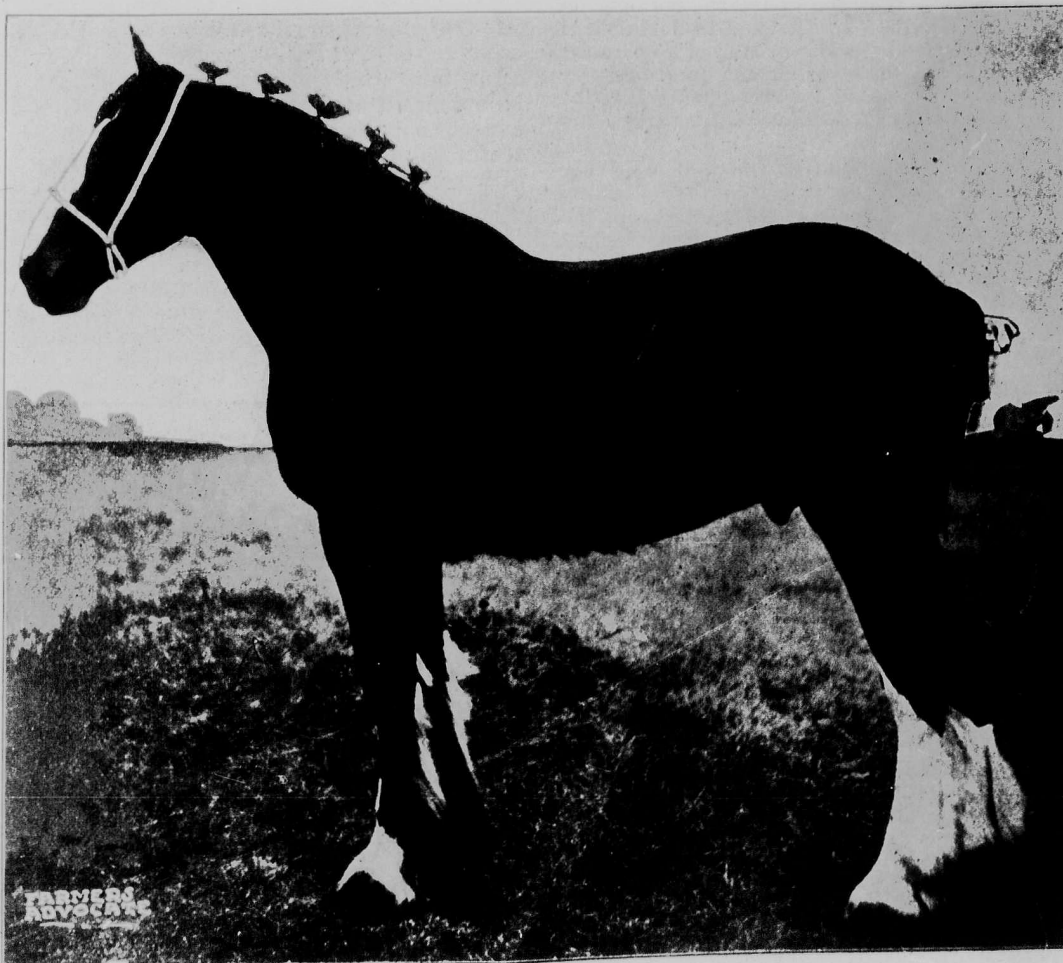
J. B. Spencer of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, goes to Europe with the Dominion Swine Commission in the dual position of representative of the Department and secretary.

Cow's Milk for Foals

A subscriber states that he has a pair of foals that he wishes to have in fit condition for fall fairs. He asks how they should be fed, if cow's milk is good and if so how much.

In reply to this query "Whip" writes: It would not be wise to give the colts cow's milk until after they are weaned. If their dams are fair milkers, the foals will get all the milk that is necessary in the natural manner, and thereby obviate the danger of digestive troubles that always exist when quite young foals are given cows' milk without great care being taken to dilute it and add sugar. After they are weaned, if you still wish to do all that you can for them, it will be safe to give cow's milk. As to the quantity to give, I may say that this will largely depend upon the supply, as a colt five or six months old can safely be given all a cow will yield if it be given warm, and at least four times daily, and the digestive organs of the colt will have gained sufficient strength to enable it to digest the milk without dilution.

In order to do the best you can for your foals to make them winners at the fall fairs, you will need to look after both them and their dams well during the summer. In the first place, good pasture, with a plentiful supply of good water, is essential. The mares and foals should be turned out to pasture every fine day. While the nights are cold they should be taken to the stable, and, of course, each pair should be given a roomy, clean well-bedded and well-ventilated box stall. The mare should be fed, say a gallon of rolled oats, night and morning. The colts should be taught to eat as soon as possible. A colt will eat a little rolled or chopped oats at about two weeks of age. If the mare appears greedy, a small box should be arranged for the foal, and it should be fed separately, the dam being tied until it has had an opportunity to eat all it wants. It is safe, except probably in very rare instances, to allow the foal all it will eat. In the meantime, it is wise to have a halter that will fit the foal well, and lead it to and from the pasture. There is very little trouble in teaching a colt to lead under these circumstances, and it will soon become so well halter-broken that it can be led off by itself without trouble. This early training has a two-fold advantage. A colt, which in the show ring will behave itself and go well in hand will easily win over a colt equally as good which has not been taught to lead, but follows its dam in a very unsatisfactory manner, and takes great chances of being kicked or otherwise injured by other horses.



EVERGRAND (BY EVERLASTING) IMP. [8417] (14474)
Imported and owned by Jas. Burnett Napinka, Man.

As soon as the nights become warm, the mare and foal should be left in the field both day and night, but the regular supply of grain must not be forgotten, and care should be taken that the foal gets its share. Shade of some kind must be provided, in order that they may be able to avoid the extreme heat of the sun during certain hours. When flies become troublesome they must be taken to as cool a stable as is available during the daytime. If necessary, the stalls should be partially darkened. They, of course, must have their regular ration of grain, and as grass will be plentiful, should be given cut grass. They should be turned out at night. This trouble is necessary, as during certain months, especially from the first of July until the middle of September, it just about keeps a horse busy fighting flies if at large, and neither dam nor foal can thrive well under these conditions. If it be necessary to work the mare, the foal should be left in the stall which must be so arranged that it cannot get into trouble in mangers, over doors, etc., in its endeavors to get out. Under no conditions must the colt be allowed to nurse when the mare is warm, and if the mare be quite warm a little milk should be drawn by hand and she allowed to stand until she becomes cool. Of course, the best results are obtained when the dams are not worked, but with the exercise of reasonable intelligence a moderate amount of work can be done with the mares without materially influencing the thriftiness of either themselves or foals. It is probably not necessary to mention that both should have free access to salt.

STOCK

Stock Breeders Meet in British Columbia

On the evening of June 11, the Directors of the British Columbia Live Stock Breeders' Association met in the office of the Agricultural Department, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, to discuss the work to be taken up for the season. President A. D. Paterson was in the chair.

The Association voted \$500.00 to assist to the amount of one-half railway fare, in the transportation of live stock and poultry to the Alaska-Yukon Exhibition, the amount expended on transportation of stock not to exceed \$500.00.

The Association offered to assist stock breeders who were members of the Association in the transportation of stock from the East.

The question of holding a Winter Fair was taken up and it was decided that the matter be left with the Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Hodson, to deal with, he being advised to interview Mayor Hall of Victoria, and Mayor Douglas of Vancouver, on the question.

Two cups were donated for stock judging to Victoria fair and also for Westminster fair for the same purpose.

The Association appointed the following committees to deal with their respective classes:—Horses, light, D. C. McGregor, G. H. Hadwen, J. H. Wilkinson. Heavy, D. Montgomery, Geo. Sangster, A. D. Paterson. Cattle, E. A. Wells, J. M. Steeves, Mr. Bishop. Sheep, Alex. Davie, Samuel Smith, G. H. Hadwen. Swine, Messrs. Shannon, Thompson, Webb. Poultry, W. Bayliss, Sec'y Vancouver

Poultry Association, Sec'y Nanaimo Poultry Association. R. W. Hodson is to act upon each and all the committees.

Hon. Capt. Tatlow, Minister of Agriculture, addressed the meeting for a few minutes on the past work of the Association, and the work which was still to be done.

Sheep Profitable on the Prairie

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It is truly said that "Any nation that wishes to stand upon its own feet must at least produce its own food, clothing and fuel." Whilst we in Canada are producing food in abundance, little attention appears to be given to the clothing question. Instead of being clothed in woollen goods of wearing quality, grown on our own farms, and manufactured in Canadian mills by Canadian workmen, we are very largely clothed in worthless shoddy goods, produced outside of our own country, and through which (speaking of boy's pants in particular) any Saskatchewan boy's knees will appear in less than three weeks. That is my experience and I know it to be true to my cost.

Now this is not as it should be, but it is a fact, that during the decade just passed, from 1899 to 1909, a period when our population and almost every industry has been growing and expanding, the operating woollen mills of Canada, have fallen in number from 270 in 1899 to 197 in 1909 and the ultimate collapse of the Canadian woollen industry seems certain, if the present non-fostering tariff continues. I knew a firm of local butchers, who, a few years ago, started business in Calgary, but a strong firm there at once started to cut prices and sold meat cheaper than my local friends could buy it for. The local firm soon closed down, not being able to go the pace and the stronger firm then raised the price of meat. My friends were what some people would say "froze out."

Now that is what is happening to the Canadian woollen industry and we should not lose sight of the fact that it sometimes is good policy for nations, as well as men, "to throw a sprat to catch a herring."

Great Britain (the United States and other countries are fast following her example) by means of judicious fostering and protection, built up a colossal woollen industry with a present annual manufactured product of £1,000,000,000 affording to her farmers, work to produce the wool, and all-year-round employment for millions of her people.

If there is one thing above all others, that we need in Canada, it is the providing of winter work for our people. We want population worse than anything else to enable us to become strong, hold our own among the nations of the world, and not become the victims of nations of prey, which often falls to the lot of the young and feeble. Moreover, it is against the laws of nature, to expect that the little motherland, by showing her teeth, will always prove sufficient to keep us out of harm's way. At present we are getting population, employing it for the first summer and then when winter comes, a large part of our new arrivals can find nothing to do. They eat up what they have saved in the summer, as long as it lasts, then they dwindle, some back to the Old Country, others to the United States and the

following spring we repeat the operation with a fresh batch. It is similar to the saying that it is what an animal digests and not what it eats that tells.

To show that something is wrong can be proved by the State of Montana under a protective tariff producing annually about 45 million pounds of wool, whilst the adjoining Province of Alberta (at least as good a sheep country) under the Canadian tariff produces only a little over a half million pounds.

Limitation of space and the danger of wearying your readers prevents me from saying more along these lines, but it is a sure thing that there is no better sheep country in the world than the three Western prairie provinces, and at the present time for mutton, alone, sheep will pay 100 per cent, better dividends than any other class of live stock. Note the prices at the auction sales of dressed carcasses at the recent spring fat stock shows at Calgary and Regina. Where the pork and beef were knocked down for 7 to 9 cents per pound the mutton brought from 13 to 18 cents.

I have kept sheep in Saskatchewan since the Marquis of Lorne was governor-general of Canada sometimes having a flock of 300, but now owing to the country around me being all cultivated, I keep a small flock of about twenty selected Shropshires and any time during the hot weather I want a little fresh meat, without having it spoil on me, I know where to get it at short notice.

There are wild sheep which are fond of walking and give lots of trouble, and there are tame, lazy sheep that do as little walking as possible. I never fence mine, nor do I have to fetch or herd them; they make a practice of just going far enough from the buildings to fill themselves and then come home, lie down and chew the cud. They make about three such trips each day, and are always home of their own accord at night.

There is unfenced grain half a mile away but they never go that far away. In the winter months they thrive on the snow instead of water, but in the summer time I keep a drinking trough filled at home, a very necessary item.

A small flock would be very useful to a man who has too much scrub or bluffs about his farm steading. Sheep are extremely fond of leaves as part of their diet. They pick all leaves within reach around the buildings making it possible to see much through the trees. They are also useful as protectors from prairie or bush fires, by eating off closely all the undergrowth and food for fires.

To a man with his fields properly fenced they would be of great assistance in keeping the fallows clean and as manure spreaders they are unexcelled.

They turn weeds, screenings and dirty grain into a marketable commodity, doing their own chopping, and I have yet to hear of a seed growing which had passed through a sheep.

The price of wool here has been very low. Last season's crop brought about 8 or 9 cents per pound. Freight and duty into the United States costs about 12 cents per pound and it is worth 20 cents after it gets there. After being manufactured into yarn and returned here, Saskatchewan farmers have to pay from fifty cents to \$1.00 per pound.

The coyotes are probably a drawback to sheep raising, to some people, but I do not believe a



The three wolves are the res

coyote would attack a s neck. Bells with strap than 50 cents. I keep am sending you a snap taken last winter after The skins of the three being \$1.00 each for bo the pelts. I am getting that kind of sport, but along whom I confiden the coyote end of the bus

I was talking to a mar to talk "wool" at this s admitted that he could cent wool, done up in th or shall we say "mitt January.

I shall not be surpris or the wild oats, are yet the salvation of the West come into the prominenc interested in sheep in become a member of t Breeders' Association, Ot ment of Agriculture, Ott entitled Sheep Husband had for the asking. Sask.

F A

Topics for

To afford an opportun ideas, and to provide a may be given and receive at the head of this dep which our readers are inv each topic is the date of tions on it and readers a contributed on any of th in our hands at least ten t ject is scheduled for disc Readers will understa of the paper is theirs. The editor freely express manner in which it is c topics. If any reader which he or she may thi cussed, it will be given a jects, if it is deemed of s Because this notice runs Farm Department doe questions, only, may be sions will be spread ov the paper.

For the best article re will award a first prize of second best Two Dollars for other contributions and published in the sam



SHEEP RAISING ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE; A PORTION OF A RANCH FLOCK IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA



F. T. SKINNER AND HIS TWO WOLF HOUNDS

The three wolves are the result of one morning's chase. Mr. Skinner finds the hounds useful in preventing depredations of his flock by wolves.

coyote would attack a sheep that had a bell on its neck. Bells with straps can be bought for less than 50 cents. I keep a couple of hounds and I am sending you a snapshot of myself and dogs taken last winter after an early morning run. The skins of the three wolves netted me \$9.00, being \$1.00 each for bounty and \$2.00 apiece for the pelts. I am getting a little too old to care for that kind of sport, but have some boys coming along whom I confidently expect will look after the coyote end of the business.

I was talking to a man who said he did not want to talk "wool" at this season of the year, but he admitted that he could do with a little of our 8-cent wool, done up in the form of blankets, socks or shall we say "mitts" about the middle of January.

I shall not be surprised if the high spring winds or the wild oats, are yet the means of working out the salvation of the West, and if so sheep will then come into the prominence they deserve. Anyone interested in sheep in Western Canada should become a member of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association and apply to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for Bulletin No. 12, entitled Sheep Husbandry in Canada. It can be had for the asking.

Sask. FRED T. SKINNER.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

July 7.—Tell how your beef ring is run giving all the details as to number of members, time of operation, size of animal used, arrangement with butcher, etc.

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

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

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

Is it Advisable to Seed to Brome?

The above question is due to be discussed in this issue and below some of the contributions received are published. First award has been given to Thos. Walker, Manitoba and second to C. Moulding, Sask. We expect to publish some further matter on this subject in early issues.

Does Not Advise Seeding to Brome

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Taking everything into consideration I do not think it advisable to seed to brome grass for a hay crop, but I think brome is all right for permanent pasture. I have had some experience in growing the grass and have stopped growing it as a hay crop simply because it is not a good grass to cure and if left too long before cutting becomes of a woody nature and does not make good hay. I have had a lot of good brome hay but it was cut and cured without rain but then again when the weather was not favorable it very soon spoiled and was poor feed.

Nine years ago I seeded a piece of sandy loam with brome grass. The following year I had a wonderful crop of hay but I did not get it saved very well on account of wet weather. The second year I cut it again for hay but it was not nearly so heavy. The third year I pastured it till the end of June then broke it about five inches deep and gave thorough cultivation all through the growing season. I supposed the grass was all killed. The following spring I seeded it with wheat and had a good crop being about one-third brome grass. That fall I skimmed the land and the next spring I plowed it deep for barley, this time I had a crop half barley and half brome grass. I did not plow it again the next year. I left it for hay and I am sure I cut a ton of hay to the acre. Then I left the farm and the next man that came on the place cut it for hay the following year and I think it is growing hay yet and will continue to do so until it gets different treatment.

Afterwards I had another field of brome, the land being of the same nature. I cut two crops of hay from it. Then I broke it early in the spring about one and a half inches deep to thin the grass, then ran the packer over it, and the following year cut the field for hay again but owing to very dry weather the crop was light. The next year, about the end of June, I broke the sod about two inches deep and ran the

packer over it. Then about the middle of September I backset about five inches deep and left the land that way till spring. It was then harrowed and sown to wheat and I had a fine clean crop with no brome to be seen, so you see by the two different methods of cultivation the breaking and back-setting is the proper way.

There are different kinds of soil to contend with in getting rid of brome. I think a heavy soil would be more difficult than a sandy soil owing to a heavy soil holding more moisture but if the land is broken and backset properly I think brome can be killed without much trouble.

I would not advise the sowing of brome at all because there has been a lot of trouble getting rid of it and I think there are other grasses that we can grow to better advantage.

Man. THOS. WALKER.

Prefers Western Rye to Brome

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There are instances where it is advisable to seed to brome and cases where it is detrimental. Where a permanent pasture is required I would advocate the sowing of this grass but I would sow it always where stock can keep it from going to seed, as from my experience and observation brome may become a very bad weed, more difficult than any of the twitch or quack grasses to get rid of. I would not advise a farmer seeding to brome with the idea that this grass will renew the humus in his soil; it may to some extent but he will have a problem when he undertakes to get it out of his land.

Brome is good hay when properly cured and a fodder that stock relish and do well on. It is as a fodder that one of the undesirable characteristics of brome come out. Most farmers practise manuring and when they put back on the soil manure made from brome hay, they are sowing a weed that will keep them busy trying to get rid of for many a day. I have heard men lecture on this grass and say that if you cut it just as it is in blossom that there will be no harm from the seed, but we know that all plants of grasses, grains or weeds do not mature exactly on the same date. Consequently some heads are certain to be mature at cutting. When I started to grow this grass I put some of the manure on the garden amongst the trees, to act as mulch, but I have been years now trying to rid brome from the land.

My advice is to sow western rye grass or timothy for hay and pasture purposes. Of the two I prefer the rye grass hay. Last winter I fed rye grass hay to milking cows. They did about as well on it as they would have done on the pasture. I was feeding the hay to seven cows along with a grain ration and also to other stock. When I had used up all the rye grass hay I started feeding the best of slough hay, and the flow of milk dropped fourteen quarts at a milking in two days. Rye grass makes the best of pasture, is easy to break up and leaves practically new land.

I believe we should seed down more than we do. The only solution of many of our farming problems is to get our fields into systematized order and seed them down regularly to cultivated grasses. We will have better hay, better stock, more grain and cleaner farms and more profit.

Sask. G. MOULDING.

Less Slip-shod Farming

Bulletin No. 9, of the department of agriculture for Saskatchewan, contains, in addition to the usual data as to crop and live stock, some interesting comments from the department's correspondents. Most interesting are the various answers to the query, "Do you notice in your township any marked tendency to change agricultural methods? If so, in what respects and to what extent?" One correspondent epitomizes the answers pretty well when he says in reply "There seems to be less slip-shod farming done." That is the note sounded throughout. Everywhere better methods of cultivation are noted, more summer fallowing, more thorough preparation of the seed bed, the more persistent use of the drag harrow to eradicate weeds and help to conserve moisture in the soil, but the one implement mentioned most frequently in the report the use of which is taken to be indicative of a tendency towards better farming methods, is the soil packer. Following the aggressive campaign carried on by the Farmers' Institutes' lecturers on the need of working the land to conserve moisture, the packer has been coming into more general use.

There is a tendency noted also, towards the growing of grasses. More land is being seeded down to tame grass and more stock kept to pasture it off or feed out the hay. Several correspondents speak hopefully of the hog industry but, as a rule, little comment is made of this branch of agriculture by correspondents. Dairying in some sections seems to be coming in for more attention than formerly.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

HORTICULTURE

Canker Worm on Shade Trees

Shade trees in different parts of Manitoba are being defoliated by canker worms. These insects are present in unusually large numbers this season. In some cases not an entire leaf remains on what were beautiful groves or avenues of trees.

Since the caterpillars pupate in the ground and the adult females crawl up the trunk of the tree to deposit their eggs a simple remedy lies in bandaging the tree with fluffy material or with such preparation as dendrolene before the adults ascend. When the eggs have been laid on the branches and young green larvae attack the leaves the most satisfactory remedy is the application of arsenic poisons in solution. Paris Green 4 ounces to 40 gallons of water or lead arsenate 2 pounds to 40 gallons of water are effective.

Kootenay Notes

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Some very interesting figures are to hand with regard to the increase in the fruit shipments in British Columbia. The figures given have been furnished by the express and railroad companies and may be accepted as reliable. Seven years ago, in 1902, the total shipments by rail amounted to 1955 tons. In 1907 the total was 4743 tons, while last year (1908), there was shipped the highly satisfactory quantity of 6488 tons—an increase of 4500 tons in six years and for 1908 an increase of over 1700 tons over 1907.

J. A. Ruddick, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, dairy, cold storage and fruit commissioner, spent a few days in the Kootenay recently. His trip was made for the purpose of gaining as complete a knowledge as possible of the conditions surrounding the production and marketing of fruit in the district. He was able to make the statement that he had been informed by the C. P. R. freight department in Winnipeg that notices had been sent out by them authorizing a reduction in rates on all fruits shipped eastward from British Columbia points.

Maxwell Smith, Dominion Fruit Inspector, made a visit to the district recently for the purpose of making an estimate of the tonnage of fruit that will be produced this year. He considered that on the whole the prospects were good for an average crop. He also paid a visit to the Rossland district and in a statement made afterward said that he was agreeably surprised to find some very good-fruit land at this high altitude (from three to four thousand feet) and also to find a number of flourishing orchards.

The Kootenay Jam Company, Limited, have completed their plant and it will be ready for operation in time to take care of this year's strawberry crop. The plant is up-to-date and modern in every way and is located at Nelson. It means a good deal to the growers as they will now be able to realize something from their second grade fruit where before it went almost wholly to waste.

The prospects for a record strawberry crop were never better, while in all probability the prices paid will be higher than for some years. A prominent Arrow Lake grower reports having contracted for his whole output at \$3.00 per crate, net f.o.b. at steamer landing.

The recent warm weather has been followed by a very rapid rise of the water in the lakes and rivers and in some instances the damage has been rather serious. This has been more than offset, however, by the rapid growth which has followed the warm weather.

E. W. D.

New Forest Atlas

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior recently issued the first sheets of a new "forest atlas", which will include plans of the Dominion Forest Reserves, of which the surveys are now being carried on. The "legend" is now being sent out; this designates the marks used to denote natural features, the different species of trees and the amounts of timber that can be obtained per acre from timbered areas, entries of various kinds (such as homesteads, mineral lands, etc., burns or brules, cuttings and sales, roads,

trails, railways, canals, flumes, telegraph and telephone lines, buildings, etc. One of the smaller forest reserves—that known as "The Pines", situated near Prince Albert, Saskatchewan—has already been mapped, and the map of the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve, in Northwestern Manitoba, is now in preparation. As surveys of the forest reserves and other forested districts are completed, maps of these will be prepared and added to the atlas. It is hoped that the general scheme of indicating information, such as the different colors for stands of timber of various densities, and the other special signs adopted by the Forest Service of the Dominion may be put into general use throughout Canada, so that forest maps may be uniform in plan and may be easily compared.

DAIRY

Milk for City Supply

The year 1909 will long be remembered by Winnipeggers and by many Manitoba farmers as one of great advancement in connection with milk and cream supply. The prevalence of tuberculosis and the danger of spreading this and other diseases through the agency of dairy products has awakened the powers that be in all parts of the world. Stringent laws and the appointment of special commissions are called into requisition in many instances. In Manitoba an educational campaign has been carried on with fair results during recent years. Last season Winnipeg appointed L. A. Gibson Chief Dairy Inspector. His duties are to inspect city dairies and to visit farms from which these dairies get their supply. The dealers are liable to be fined or they can be prevented from handling milk or cream from stables that are unsanitary or from herds that are not healthy. In 1908 twenty-five stables were closed and this year about a dozen stables within a few miles of Winnipeg have been found to be unsanitary.

This campaign in the interests of pure milk and cream supply coupled with the high prices paid for satisfactory raw product shipped to the city offers a promising source of revenue for Manitoba farmers. With cows of reasonable milking propensities and with proper care the profits are encouraging. "Our work is strictly educational" said Inspector Gibson to a representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE recently. "We want more sanitary conditions in the dairies and on the farms where milk and cream are produced for city consumption. Many of the producers need better barns with thorough ventilation in the stables and plenty of sunlight. This will do more to combat the dread tuberculosis than all the herd testing that can be done. Without pure air the germs of tuberculosis are produced in the stables as fast as diseased cows are removed. The King system of ventilation is advisable.

"Everything possible is being done to guarantee a supply of milk and cream of high quality. Milk must contain at least three per cent. fat and 11½ per cent. solids and cream 18 per cent. fat. We can prosecute for tampering with the product in any way. Fines have been levied in many instances. One man has been fined \$50 for a second offence. A dairyman who shipped his milk to the city had to pay \$25 and costs recently. Another paid \$20 for adding coloring. Not long ago a fine of \$25 was imposed for the use of dirty cans and the milk was dumped into the sewer.

"In the next few years cities will receive the major part of their supplies from outlying districts. Winnipeg is making rapid growth and dairies must get their milk from localities where it can be produced more cheaply than is possible within short distance of the city."

These conditions all favor the honest farmer. Residents of towns and cities are willing to pay a fair price for product of high grade. Improved conditions in connection with the milk trade means dollars or those who produce the raw product.

Fifty Cent Cows

Cow testing association members are astonished, to put it mildly at the revelations of the scales and test. In a herd of 17 cows in Ontario the average was 4,380 pounds milk, 4.2 test, and 183 pounds fat. The highest yield of milk and fat was from a 7-year-old cow, whose test was only an average of 3.8 for the full period of lactation. Her total yield was 7,200 pounds milk and 274 pounds fat. Notice how high this is above the average, 2820 pounds milk more. The yield of the poorest cow, a 10-year-old, was only 3,050 pounds milk, 3.7 test, and 111 pounds fat. Notice how much this is below the average yield, 72 pounds of fat less. But this 10-year-old cow gave much less than half what the seven-year-old did; there is actually a difference between the two yields of 4,150 pounds milk, and 163 pounds fat. Is the one cow worth twice as much as the other? Carry the figuring one step further in order to ascertain profit. Valuing milk at \$1.00 per 100 pounds, and even putting the cost of feed at only \$30, one cow

made just fifty cents profit on the year's business! Did that pay labor, or interest, or any return for supervision or supply any incentive to keep cows? But even assuming that the first cow consumed feed to the value, not of \$30 merely, but fifty dollars, the profit is \$22.00, or just 44 times as much with the second cow. Supposing one could just deposit the profit made on each cow; with the kind that makes \$22.00 profit one could attain a bank balance of \$1000 by keeping 46 cows, but with the other kind it would necessitate keeping two thousand! Who could afford that? Farmers, the point is evident; test your cows and ascertain definitely whether the fifty-cent cow boards in your stables.

Disposing of the Cream

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In discussing the question of keeping cream on the farm or sending it to a creamery I might say I have gone through that mill for many years, and am in a position to speak from experience. It all depends on conditions and circumstances, distance from market, etc. As a rule, where four or five cows are kept it will pay to buy a hand separator, and unless there is plenty of help in the family and they can make a grade of butter that will bring from five to ten cents a pound above the market price, it will pay better to sell the cream either at home or where ever the most cash can be got for it. Try your home creamery. Then, occasionally, ship a can of cream and compare returns. If there is not much difference let the home creamery have it. A well managed creamery enhances the value of every acre of land for many miles around it. Many up-to-date farmers now sell all their cream and buy their butter from the creamery. Farmers generally get as much or more for their cream as they would if they made it into butter. The creamery men make their money by turning out a better article and a more even grade than can be made on the farm.

Saskatchewan.

R. STEWART ROSS.

Increased Butter Output in Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan the Moosomin creamery is doing exceptionally well this season and the prospects are that the output will approximate 50,000 pounds. Below is given the weekly makes for 1908 to June 20th and 1909 to same date.

Week ending	1908	1909
May 16th	166 lbs.	231 lbs.
" 23rd	208 "	465 "
" 30th	571 "	704 "
June 6th	752 "	1173 lbs.
June 6th	752 "	1173 "
" 13th	768 "	1836 "
" 20th	1224 "	2231 "

With the united support of the farmers in district for the balance of the season there is little reason to doubt the season's results. The demand for butter is quite brisk and at a good price. Practically the whole output of butter to date has been disposed of and at such a price that assures the farmers of a good return for cream supplied.

For the first three weeks of June Langenburg creamery showed a splendid increase in the make of butter as compared with the corresponding period, 1908. The figures are:

Week ending	1908	1909
June 6th	3052 lbs. butter	3332 lbs. butter
" 13th	3240 "	4898 "
" 20th	3934 "	4672 "

There is every reason to believe that the creamery this year will have an output of 100,000 pounds or over, providing weather conditions are suitable and farmers take precautions to maintain the milk flow by proper feeding during the latter part of the season.

W. A. WILSON.

* * *

For the first six weeks of the summer season the Birch Hills creamery in Saskatchewan turned out about 17,000 pounds of butter. There are about 140 patrons on the list and the out-put is gradually increasing. For week ending May 19th, 4,600 pounds were made and it is expected that the summer season's make will be about 100,000 pounds. The feed for stock is all that can be expected and the farmers are being urged to take precautions to maintain the milk flow during the latter part of the season, as a large out-put at the creamery will increase their net returns in so far as the manufacturing cost per pound of butter can be considerably reduced where the make is large.

* * *

It is a common impression that thunder storms hasten the souring of milk. This was attributed to the electricity in the air accompanying the storm. Experiments by several investigators have proven that electricity does not have any effect on hastening the fermentative changes of milk. The reason why milk sours quicker when an electrical storm is approaching, according to McKay and Larson, is that the air temperature is usually higher than at any other time. This higher temperature warms the milk and creates more favorable conditions for the rapid multiplication of the germs present in the milk. It is for this reason that milk sours quicker during or previous to a thunder-storm than at any other time.

PO

Lack of

EDITOR FARMER'S AD

Can you tell me why chicks last summer? days old some of them and eventually die of to eat. I would try to eyelid. Over the eye skin, which I could p but it would go over t go, and the eyelid v several chicks like this know what causes it so

I am not familiar v which chicks are subj mentioned. This sleet the result of inbreeding constitution in the pa result of unsanitary q It is apparently a wea in the chicks themself would be hard to det nformation.

These symptoms wou lice, particularly the l difficult to locate as the chick and the exposed appearance of a new p ever, be readily locate oil to the head of th readily dislodge the h severe to use for trea parts, lard and sulphu produce an effective cur

Select the W.

EDITOR FARMER'S AD

The farm flock sho at this season and th over winter selected.

Shut the flock in th having at hand some birds you wish to ke have been working fo have to start this w well matured make th these would be the bi and raise future sto

But too many, ov do not get chicks hat June and we will as Pick from the flock th est and most active aside hens older than t birds—and it alwa choose those which co ard for they will be with the wire or strin out.

We have chosen yo greater egg capacity t moult earlier and get t than the other, which before cold weather s should continue till birds selected moult, t will make. If by the not started they sho other fowls and for a reduced ration. If tl grain. The result wi and moulting begin. weeks begin to feed l and all the skim milk These are to form the are formed, the hens and should continue and spring.

Alta.

FIELD

Winnipeg

The fifth annual shc Winnipeg Horse Show 24, 25 and 26 was a Winnipeg has a rept continent-wide, and

POULTRY

Lack of Vitality or Lice

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Can you tell me what was wrong with my little chicks last summer? When they were about five days old some of them would suddenly become blind and eventually die of hunger, as they could not see to eat. I would try to open their eyes by lifting the eyelid. Over the eyes would be a thin yellowish skin, which I could pull down from over the eyes, but it would go over the eye immediately after I let go, and the eyelid would shut up again. I lost several chicks like this last summer and I want to know what causes it so that I can prevent it this year.

READER.

I am not familiar with any particular disease to which chicks are subject similar to the symptoms mentioned. This sleepy weak condition may be the result of inbreeding or the lack of vitality and constitution in the parent stock which may be the result of unsanitary quarters or unwholesome food. It is apparently a weakness in the breeding stock or in the chicks themselves, the direct cause of which would be hard to determine without more definite information.

These symptoms would also apply to body or head lice, particularly the latter. Head lice are usually difficult to locate as they burrow into the head of the chick and the exposed portion of the body has the appearance of a new pin feather. They may, however, be readily located by applying a drop of coal oil to the head of the chick. While coal oil will readily dislodge the head lice the oil is rather too severe to use for treatment. A mixture of equal parts, lard and sulphur rubbed into the head will produce an effective cure.

A. W. FOLEY,
Poultry Superintendent.

Select the Winter Layers Now

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The farm flock should be gone over carefully at this season and the birds that are to be kept over winter selected.

Shut the flock in the house and go over the lot having at hand some string or wire to mark the birds you wish to keep. If for some years you have been working for winter layers, you will not have to start this way. April hatched pullets, well matured make the best winter layers. And these would be the birds to sit early next spring and raise future stock.

But too many, owing to poor management, do not get chicks hatched till the end of May or June and we will assume this is the case now. Pick from the flock the best developed, the brightest and most active of last year's birds, leaving aside hens older than this. If you have pure-bred birds—and it always pays to keep them—choose those which conform nearest to the standard for they will be the best. Mark the birds with the wire or string on the leg and turn them out.

We have chosen young birds because they have greater egg capacity than the older hens. They moult earlier and get over the moult more quickly than the other, which means they begin laying before cold weather sets in and with right care should continue till spring. The earlier these birds selected moult, the better winter layers they will make. If by the end of June moulting has not started they should be separated from the other fowls and for a couple of weeks fed on a reduced ration. If they are on range, stop the grain. The result will be that laying will stop and moulting begin. At the end of about two weeks begin to feed heavily again, giving grain and all the skim milk and meat scraps possible. These are to form the new feathers. When these are formed, the hens are ready for laying again and should continue to lay through the winter and spring.

Alta.

NORA C. TRENCH

FIELD NOTES

Winnipeg Horse Show

The fifth annual show under the auspices of the Winnipeg Horse Show Association held on June 24, 25 and 26 was a success in every feature. Winnipeg has a reputation for horses that is continent-wide, and his equine majesty was

displayed in the closing days of last week with all the splendor which numbers and high quality, glittering trappings, costly vehicles and a magnificent amphitheatre ablaze with royal purple and gold, can lend. This is the first year the show has had a building of its own. It has been held out of doors since becoming too large to be accommodated by any building in the city. From the popularity of the function with horse lovers and society as indicated by last week's event, the show will not be long outgrowing the quarters just provided for it. It has, in fact, occupied them fully already with no accommodation to spare either for patrons or judging classes.

The officiating judges were Captain Kennan, Dublin, Ireland; Colonel Pratt, Little Rock, Arkansas; Senator Beith, Bowmanville, Ont.; Inspector Church, Regina, Sask., and R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask., a committee of three working on each class. Most of the animals shown were owned within the city, though a good display from outside points was made as well. Winnipeg horse fanciers have been purchasing freely during the past few months in anticipation of this event, so the judges found classes awaiting their decision, some of which could not be duplicated for numbers and high-quality individuals by any show in the Dominion.

Roadsters, singles and pairs, saddle horses, drafters, hunters and jumpers, and ponies, were all large classes. These were drawn chiefly from the stables of C. C. Chipman, D. C. Cameron, A. A. Gilroy, Lemon & Co., A. D. McRae, J. J. Kilgour, the cartage and express companies, breweries and meat packers, the latter four contributing the drafter display and the first named exhibitors making the show in light horses.

Our English Correspondence

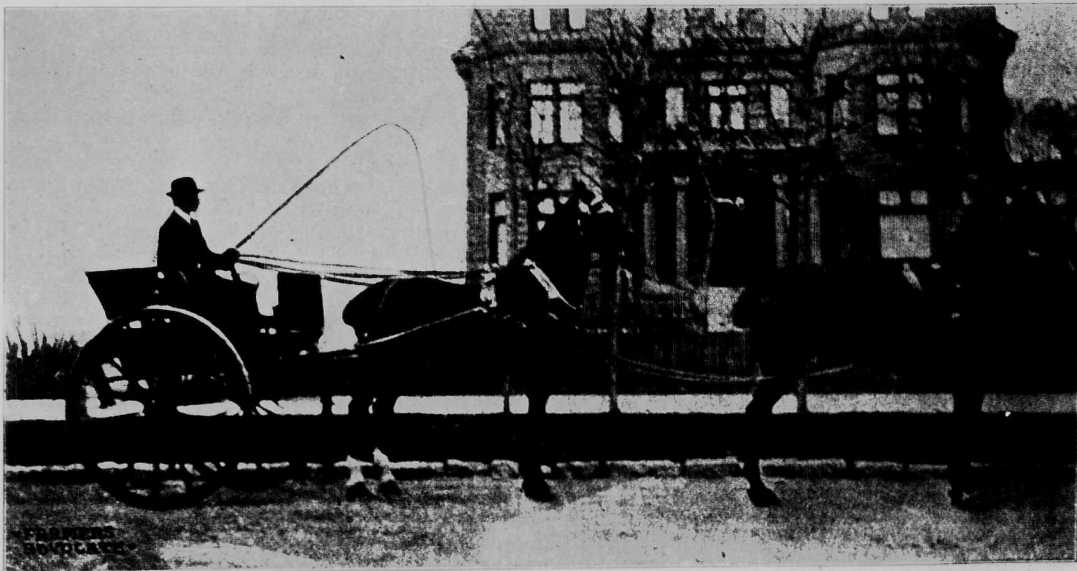
Before adjourning for the Whitsuntide recess the House of Commons passed the budget resolutions and the finance bill, embodying these proposals, was read a first time. A striking and unexpected clause of the bill is a provision that so much of any Act as prohibits or restrains the growth, making, or curing, of tobacco in England or Scotland shall, as from the first day of January, 1910, cease to have effect.

This means the abolition of the prohibition of a native tobacco industry. There is no reason why as good tobacco should not be grown in the United Kingdom as is grown in Holland, Germany, or the United States. It has not previously been cultivated because it would have involved the inland revenue in the trouble of collecting the duty. When tobacco consumption was small the prohibition might have been justified, but for years it has been an absurdity and an injustice. An excise duty is to be imposed equal to the customs tariff on foreign tobacco.

COMPENSATION FOR ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

John Burns has introduced a Pure Milk Bill into the House of Commons. The inspections of cow stables and dairy stock are to be much more strict, but the chief provision from the point of view of the milk producer is the new regulation regarding tuberculosis. Parliament is so congested with contentious measures that the new bill may not pass this year, but the Board of Agriculture has issued a Tuberculosis Order to come in force on January 1st, next. The Order provides for the slaughter of tuberculosis cows; a fairly liberal compensation for animals condemned; precautions in regard to suspected milk; and detention of possibly infected animals. The Order applies to England, Scotland and Wales.

All owners of cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or emaciation must at once notify a constable or some local officer. The local authorities



HUGH SUTHERLAND'S HANDSOME PAIR THAT WON THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE CUP AT WINNIPEG HORSE SHOW.

The classes were altogether too numerous to make anything like a detailed report possible. In all seventy-seven sections faced the judges. When they were finally passed upon and the winners of the various divisions sifted down for the championship event, A. M. Nanton's Beau Brummel, a splendidly actioned heavy harness horse, purchased recently on the other side of the line was taken as the grand champion of the show. The hunter championship was awarded to Mrs. A. D. McRae, Winnipeg, on Killarney. The Farmer's Advocate championship cup for tandem outfits was won by Hugh Sutherland with Senator and Sirdar. The roadster championship went to D. C. Cameron, on Wonder, a free-moving, well constructed horse. Dr. A. W. Bell's Girlie won in the light hunter class.

Of drafters the numbers were not large. Of 77 classes only 7 were devoted to delivery, express or heavy draft horses, so while Winnipeg is reputed to have draft horses rather higher in quality than any other city in the Dominion, the opportunity to display them was hardly as great as it might have been. The same criticism holds for Western horses, the classes for native bred animals not being sufficiently numerous. Classes certainly should be made for Western-bred drafters, not alone because it would increase interest in the show from the horseman's point of view, but because such a class would attract exhibits from outside points. And that is one thing required at present, to make the Winnipeg Horse Show a more than local institution.

are charged with the duties of administering the order, and must pay the compensation.

If an animal slaughtered does not show tuberculosis the compensation is to be the value of the animal and a further sum of twenty shillings. This provision takes away the temptation to conceal the presence of tuberculosis by owners who have paid a good price for beasts, and then have found them badly infected. Previously local authorities could seize and destroy, but could pay no compensation, so the loss fell upon the farmers. If tuberculosis is present the compensation will depend upon the extent of the disease, and is to be according to a scale fixed by the Board.

The order has been received with favor by dairy farmers, especially the portion accepting the principle of fixed compensation. That tuberculosis is rife amongst the dairy herds of the country is admitted, and it is expected that the cost of administering the new order will be heavy at first, but will gradually diminish as chronic cases are eliminated.

In spite of Professor Koch's later theory the Board are satisfied that bovine tuberculosis can be transferred to human beings by means of milk. Consumers of milk everywhere welcome the new bill, and the accompanying order. Milk dealers are forecasting a rise in the price as one of the results.

DOES IT PAY TO WASH A SHEEP?

It has long been a subject of controversy amongst sheep owners as to whether washing sheep is an advantageous practice. In some districts washing is general, while in others it is seldom done. The Journal of the Board of Agriculture publishes detailed figures of an investigation upon the question of "profit and loss" in washing. Taking 25,000 fleeces sold at Guildford in 1901, 1904, and 1908, years of high and low prices, the average gain for washing was about 54d per fleece. The loss in weight by washing was

between one and two pounds per fleece — the average being 2 1/4 per cent. of the weight.

The cost of washing is estimated at 1 1/2 d. per head — leaving a net balance in favor of washing of 4 d. per fleece. This shows that the increase in price of the fleece more than counterbalances the loss in weight.

BRITISH MEAT SUPPLIES

An admirable paper on "Meat Supplies" was recently read by R. H. Hooker before the Royal Statistical Society. Mr. Hooker was secretary to the recent Parliamentary Meat Committee.

The paper attributed the recent slump in sheep prices to the increase in British stocks of about 2,000,000 head. This increase amounts to about 3 pounds more per head of the population in the year, which seems a very small addition to cause an average fall of 10s. per head. Mr. Hooker expects to see beef plentiful again in two or three years. North American supplies will steadily diminish, and South American will increase. Mutton will come in greater though fluctuating quantity from Australasia. The next generation will probably have to pay dearer for meat as by then the South American supply will have ceased to grow.

BACON PRICES LIKELY TO BE MAINTAINED

This promises to be a remarkable year for dear bacon. Wholesale prices are already far in advance of those ruling last year. Canadian is quoted at 67s. to 69s. against 44s. to 50s.; Danish at 68s. to 75s. against 44s. to 52s. Last year we had large supplies from Denmark and the United States, and prices ruled low — this year the exact opposite rules — supplies from abroad being much smaller.

Prices are expected to advance even higher before the middle of summer.

CHANGING LAND

The University College of North Wales has been conducting experiments for three years with seed oats obtained for ten different districts in the United Kingdom. The object was to ascertain to what extent growth is affected by seed grown under widely varying conditions. It is a general practice to procure fresh seed as cereals are supposed to lose their vigor after a few years on the same land.

The experiments so far show as good results from home grown seed as from seed from other localities. The conclusion is that no advantage is gained by changing seed in cases where home grown seed, well dressed and of good quality, can be obtained. The experiments are to continue for another year.

The London Cart Horse Society's parade was witnessed by enormous crowds in perfect weather. The show of horses was very fine and the Shires shown by the City corporation were simply superb. In all 736 horses were submitted to the judges, and of these only eight were rejected as unsound. The Isabel Constable prize of £3 10s. was given to Daniel Currall, a bronzed old man, employed for fifty years by Messrs. Pickford. Morris' famous team of Clydesdales were shown.

Oakville Plowing Match

At the first plowing match at Oakville, Man., held last week, on the farm of N. Thomas. Keen competition before a large and enthusiastic crowd showed genuine interest in good plowing. Awards were made by J. Bryden and W. McGowan in the walking plow classes and by R. McGowan and R. Brown in the gang classes. Professor C. H. Lee of Manitoba Agricultural College gave an address on the eradication of weeds.

The winners and scores are:
Walking plow, professional—Dave Little, Portage la Prairie, 88; J. A. Cuthbert, 82; F. Smith, 77.

Open to non-prize winners—F. Bradley, Portage la Prairie, 73 1/2; W. G. Lyle, Portage la Prairie, 73; John Brown, Oakville, 63; Samuel Thomas, Oakville, 66 1/2.

Boys under 18—John Plakee, Oakville, 49 1/2; Jacob Thomas, Oakville, 46.

Gang plow, professional—Thomas Wishart, Portage la Prairie, 85; Thomas Carrol, Portage la Prairie, 82.

Local gang plowers—D. Turner, Oakville, 72; F. Metcalfe, Oakville, 65; Robert McIntyre, Jr., Oakville, 64; Wm. Woods, Oakville, 55.

Boys under 18, with gang plows—Harold Asseltine, 67; W. Coughlin, 64; Hugh Blight, 61.

Special prizes—Best strike out and finish—David Little; youngest competitor winning a prize, Hugh Blight; most natural holding of plow, John Pliskett; best in local gang plow class, D. Turner; best four-horse team, R. McIntyre, jr.; best land ploughed by bronchos, R. McIntyre, jr.; best groomed team, R. McIntyre, jr.

Plowing Match at Roland

The first plowing match under the auspices of Roland Agricultural society was held last week on the farm of John Frith. The result was very gratifying. A very large crowd of spectators saw and criticised the work done and learned something for future practical use. A lack of competition in the hand plow classes was the only regrettable feature, there being only one entry for this work, Ernest Martin.

There were five entries in the Men's Class with Gang Plows; and two in the Class for Boys under 19 years, with Gang Plows. All the competitors in the

field were under 26 years of age. The work done was of high order, speaking well for the cultivation of surrounding farms.

The young ladies of the district showed their interest in farming pursuits by their presence and by offering very substantial prizes for the best groomed and dressed teams in both the gang and hand plow classes.

The interest of the crowd may be judged by the fact that a baseball game that was advertised to take place at the field failed to draw enough sports to start the game. All were watching closely the work of the men at the plows.

The judges, Jos. B. Jickling of Carman, and John Coates of Roland, both old prize plowmen gave satisfactory decisions. The awards and scores were: Men with gang plows—John Allison, score 75 points; E. W. Jones, 72; John Wright, 69; W. B. Sayer, 63; Boys under 19 with gang plows—G. H. Jones, 81; Ernest C. Smallwood, 64. Men with hand plows—Ernest Martin, 90. Special prize by the ladies for best groomed and dressed team in gang plow classes—John Allison first and G. H. Jones second.

G. P.

The grain growers of District Number One, Saskatchewan, will meet in summer convention at Wapella on July 6. The session will begin at 10 a.m. E. N. Hopkins of Moose Jaw, E. A. Partridge of Sintaluta, F. W. Green of Moose Jaw, R. C. Sanderson of Indian Head and other prominent speakers will address the meetings on topics vital to the grain growers' interests.

Events of the Week

Southwestern Europe and parts of South Africa were shaken by earthquake last week.

Winnipeg city council has selected Thursday, August 12th as civic holiday for 1909.

W. J. Clokey founder of the Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machinery Co., died last week at Whitby. He had been sick since last November.

The German government was defeated last week in the Reichstag on a measure providing increased revenue by extending the inheritance tax. The defeat is a blow to the Kaiser's scheme for enlarging the navy.

Leading business men of Toronto to the number of three hundred recently visited Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Many of them admitted that what they saw and heard was a revelation and would tend to raise their estimation of the importance of agriculture.

The Standard Oil Company, which for years has been working to gain control of the Galician petroleum industry has been decisively beaten by the Austrian government abrogating a contract it had entered into with the company, an act which will practically drive the American concern out of the country.

France is having a naval scare, the result of the investigations of a commission into the administration of the affairs of the navy. The country has spent seven hundred million dollars on her fleet since 1899, but through red tape and inefficiency a large proportion of this sum has been wasted. The report of the commission is sensational in the extreme.

A C. P. R. transcontinental express was held up near Ducks, B. C., on the night of June 23rd. The robbers boarded the train, crawled forward over the tender to the cab and forced the engineer to stop. The express car was then broken into but nothing of value secured. The bandits had evidently made a mistake in trains as the express car on the preceding train contained a large shipment of silver bars. Posses of mounted police and Indians are scouring the country for miles but the desperadoes seemed to have their plans well laid, as nothing has been seen of them since they left the train.

MARKETS

Wheat developed no unusual features, opening the week fairly strong and maintaining its price well throughout. Total Canadian visible at the close of the week previous stood at 3,136,896 bushels against 4,228,686 bushels for the same week in 1908. The oat supply was given as 2,529,604 bushels, a two hundred thousand bushel increase on last year's figures for the same date. In the United States there was a visible supply of 12,943,000 bushels, compared with 15,444,000 for the week previous and 13,776,000 bushels for the same week a year ago.

Trading has fallen off to a very large extent in all markets of the continent and Europe is buying rather indifferently. The July option, however, maintains all the strength it developed during the past few weeks and sold strong at all times, despite a very general tendency among traders to liquidate the option.

Wheat is reported to be moving marketwards from the winter wheat sections of Kansas and anxious bears are making as much of the new wheat movement as the limited extent of it will permit. There is little likelihood, however, that the price of the July option will be cheapened by the new wheat coming to market.

Taking conditions generally all over this continent, and drawing what conclusions can be drawn from crop and supply reports emanating from the usual quarters of the world, the wheat market has the appearance of having reached very nearly the highest level that conditions can make for it. It is hard to see how the price of cash wheat can go much higher during the next month unless some widespread catastrophe befalls the growing crop. As soon as new wheat starts for market the price of old stock invariably shades off to meet it and while it will be several months yet before new wheat is marketed in any considerable quantity in Canadian markets, we can expect the cereal to move back in sympathy with the movement on the other side of the line and in Europe.

Oats are maintaining their lately developed strength and barley and flax remains unchanged. Prices at Winnipeg for all grains for the week were:

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern	128	129	129 1/2	130 1/2	132 1/2	133
No. 2 North-ern	126 1/2	126 1/2	127	128	130	130 1/2
No. 3 North-ern	122 1/2	122 1/2	123	124	124 1/2	124 1/2
No. 4	115	117	117	118	118 1/2	118 1/2
No. 5	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107	108	108
No. 6	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	97	98	98
Feed 1				84		
Oats—						
No. 2 White	55 1/2	55	54 1/2	55	55	55
No. 3 White	54 1/2	54	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Extra 1						
Feed	55	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
No. 1 Feed	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54	54
No. 2 Feed	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53	52
Barley—						
No. 3	60			60	60	60
No. 4				58	58	58
Feed				53	53	53
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	149	149	149	149	149	149
No. 1 Man.	147	147	147	147	147	147
Closing option prices for the week:						
Wheat—						
July	129	129 1/2	129 1/2	131	133 1/2	133
Oct.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	110 1/2	110
Dec.	103	103	103 1/2	104	105 1/2	105
Oats—						
July	56 1/2	56	56	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Oct.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
July				36 1/2	36 1/2	37
Flax—						
July		149	149	148	149	149
Oct.		125	126 1/2	127	127 1/2	127 1/2

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran	\$22.00
Shorts	23.00
CHOPPED FEEDS—	
Barley and oats	34.00
Barley	30.00
Oats	36.00
Hay, per ton, car on track	
Winnipeg, (prairie hay)	\$ 8.00 to 10.00
Timothy	8.00 to 10.00
Baled hay	5.00 to 5.50
CREAMERY BUTTER—	
Fresh-made Manitoba bricks	21
Boxes	20 1/2
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Fancy fresh prints	20 to 22
Fresh dairy prints	16 to 19
Tubs	12 to 17
CHEESE—	
Manitoba	11 1/2 to 11 1/2
EGGS—	
Fresh gathered, per dozen	18 1/2 to 19
POTATOES—	
Ontarios	1.00
Manitoba, mixed	90 to 1.00
New potatoes, per lb.	3

LIVESTOCK, WINNIPEG

Business during the week at Winnipeg yards was of about the usual proportions. Export steers are quoted at \$5.50 freight assumed from point of shipment, and are in good demand, butchers, \$4.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$7.00 and sheep, \$6.50 to \$7.00.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.75 to \$6.40; export bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butcher cattle, \$5.00 to \$5.75; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.00; calves, \$3.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$7.90 to \$8.15; export ewes, \$4.25; lambs, \$5.50.

CHICAGO

Beef cattle, \$5.40 to \$7.35; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.40; calves, \$5.50 to \$7.50; native ewes, \$4.50 to lambs, \$6.25 to \$8.85.

People at the

There is a fitness in well, because we see excellence. It seems principles of our being improving the health which comes from doing always, everywhere which comes from the royal trade-mark thing which goes through

If the church and attention to marriage t divorce problem would small minimum.

The blind, halt, and wed without let or hind church make no inquiry even those manifestly wedded on request, a makes for marital union is largely productive of

Give marriage more will find much less family relations. But move the effect without attempting a task with Chicago Journal.

This Can

Let other tongues in Loud vaunt their And chant in triumph Content to live in Tho' boasting no Nor ivy-crested t What past can match Fair Canada of our We love those far of Where Britain's n We'll ne'er forget th That courses thro Proud Scotia's fame And haughty All Reflect their match This Canada of our

May our Dominion A goodly land and Where Celt and S Hold sway from s Strong arms shall gua When darkest day And with our life-b This Canada of our

'Who Ne

A distinct advanta East in this Dominion izing attitude that pe towards farmers and Out here almost ever and a man does not q thing higher (?), he d to farming and consi himself. It is a fine take and we should never be moved.

After all, other peo sympathy, indifference little to do with it. hearing ear, the see heart, they have a h things in all the uni shines in his full glory stars yield them lesse night. They see the resurrection and learn

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

There is a fitness in doing a thing superlatively well, because we seem to be made for expressing excellence. It seems to harmonize with the very principles of our being. It is a perpetual tonic, improving the health, the happiness like that which comes from doing our level best every day, always, everywhere no satisfaction like that which comes from stamping superiority, putting the royal trade-mark of excellence upon every thing which goes through our hands.—Success.

If the church and the law paid half the attention to marriage that they do to divorce the divorce problem would be reduced to a mighty small minimum.

The blind, halt, and foolish are permitted to wed without let or hindrance. The state and the church make no inquiry whatever. Anyone—even those manifestly unfit to marry—can be wedded on request, a condition which manifestly makes for marital unrest and dissatisfaction, and is largely productive of divorce.

Give marriage more safeguards, and the courts will find much less necessity to interfere with family relations. But those who expect to remove the effect without eliminating the cause are attempting a task very near the impossible.—Chicago Journal.

This Canada of Ours

Let other tongues in older lands
Loud vaunt their claims to glory
And chant in triumph of the past,
Content to live in story.
Tho' boasting no baronial halls,
Nor ivy-crested towers,
What past can match thy glorious youth,
Fair Canada of ours?
We love those far off ocean Isles
Where Britain's monarch reigns;
We'll ne'er forget the good old blood
That courses through our veins;
Proud Scotia's fame, old Erin's name,
And haughty Albion's power,
Reflect their matchless lustre on
This Canada of ours.
May our Dominion flourish then,
A goodly land and free,
Where Celt and Saxon, hand in hand,
Hold sway from sea to sea;
Strong arms shall guard our cherished homes
When darkest danger lowers,
And with our life-blood we'll defend
This Canada of ours.

JAMES DAVID EDGAR.

'Who Needs the Pity!

A distinct advantage the West has over the East in this Dominion is that it lacks the patronizing attitude that people who do not farm adopt towards farmers and the farming profession. Out here almost every body works on the land, and a man does not quit the farm to go at something higher (?), he drops other things and goes to farming and considers that he has bettered himself. It is a fine and sensible attitude to take and we should sincerely hope that it will never be moved.

After all, other people's attitude, whether of sympathy, indifference or contempt, has very little to do with it. If the farm folk have the hearing ear, the seeing eye, the understanding heart, they have a hold on the best and finest things in all the universe. For them the sun shines in his full glory by day and the moon and stars yield them lesser but tenderer radiance by night. They see the miracle of the spring time resurrection and learn something of the mystery

of life and growth and death shown forth in the animal and vegetable world and paralleled so wonderfully in human existence. Sunrises and sunsets belong to them along with the breezes, and the grandeur of the storm is spread before their eyes. The definite fruition of the year's toil is theirs in the full harvest, and in winter they can watch the world as it sleeps.

Any pity that city people have to spare from themselves for being shut off from the earth below by pavements and from the heavens above by high walls and electric lights, can be given to the men and women on the farm, who, having eyes, see not, ears which cannot hear and hearts that refuse to understand the world of life and beauty around them. They are the people who see only lumber in the forests, power in the streams and wheat at a big price in the soil. They do not know that comfort and cleanliness and some little leisure to enjoy are more than acres and bushels. These are the men and women to pity and to patronize, but the city bred are not qualified to do it even then. The wise folk on farms are the only people fitted for the task and they haven't time for anything so depressing and so useless.

Imperial Press Conference

Those who arranged for the Imperial Press Conference in London this summer are not letting the hours pass idly by now that the editors and proprietors of the influential section of the colonial press are gathered in the capital of the Empire. There have been military and naval reviews to impress the visitors with Britain's fighting strength on land and sea, banquets and feasting to no end and to no purpose unless to afford an opportunity for jingo orators to talk foolishly about making war on Germany, sessions of the conference at which ministers and ex-ministers of the crown, the leaders of both the great political parties in England, in both upper and lower houses, urged upon the delegates from over seas the necessity of the particular section of the empire they came from, doing something more than it was at present doing to defend itself and aid in maintaining the integrity of the empire of which it was a part. And this to a body of editors and newspaper proprietors who went over to London to discuss with their British brethren, ways and means for reducing cable tariffs on news matter, foolishly believing they could be rendering some service to the cause of empire by cheapening the transmission of news from one dominion to another. Strangely the press dispatches have said nothing of this matter in their daily reviews of the transactions of the conference, from which it must be assumed that the editors and their employers have been given questions larger than sordid business ones to consider.

It will be strange if all this glamor and feasting and talks of war and dreadnoughts does not turn the heads of some of our colonial editors, and the fever of war be carried by them from the seat of the empire to its most outlying dominions. The time is opportune for doing it. War clouds are hovering over several European states just now and the fighting spirit is strong over nearly all the continent. Every nation, practically, is increasing its fighting power on land or sea or both. Austria-Hungary is accused of entering a secret understanding with Japan in order, as is believed, that territory in Europe may be wrested from Russia and added to the Austria-Hungarian dominions. Germany and Great Britain seem to be all but openly foes, so well has the press of both countries fanned the flame of jealousy between them. It will be strange if the press delegates remain unmoved by all this talk of war. From the stand point of the imperial federationist, something has been accomplished by the conference, but the average Briton-beyond-the-seas might have difficulty in discovering what practical service has been rendered.

The Earth We Do Not Know

Two papers, one Canadian and one American, across the border have been moved to set down some observations on the general ignorance of the public about geography, and to give horrible examples supplied by people who should know better. The Minneapolis Journal found an instance of deliberate and inexcusable ignorance that is of special interest to Canadians and which it publishes as follows:—

"If Columbus and Horace Greeley could come back to earth, they would forthwith organize an 'explorers' special' and start for the West. The star passengers would be the editors of the Saturday Evening Post, Lippincott's Gazetteer, Rand and McNally's Business Atlas, Chamber's Encyclopedia, and others of like profession and general ignorance of the West.

In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, their 'business specialist,' James H. Collins, discoursed on Western Canada. Previous to so doing he read of Western Canada in the above-mentioned authorities, and then wrote of Medicine Hat as in Assiniboia, and 'when Earl Grey was governor-general.'

When called to account the Saturday Evening Post quoted Lippincott's New Gazetteer for 1908, and calmly sat down on the daring one from the West for questioning such an authority. When Lippincott's in turn, was informed that Medicine Hat is in Alberta and that there is no Assiniboia, the same doubting Thomas attitude was held, the editor writing:

We have looked up Medicine Hat in Rand and McNally's Business Atlas, Chambers' Encyclopedia, and other good authorities, and find that all support the statement in the Gazetteer as to Medicine Hat's position in Assiniboia, Canada. If the location or name has been changed this must have taken place within a very short time, and we will look it up carefully."

The Witness not only gives numerous examples of the failing but points a moral that we can all take to heart:—

"Ignorance of other countries is too common a failing. It is not perhaps so extensive as it used to be, but it is still extensive. 'Young man,' said the examiner to the candidate, 'if you had made ignorance the study of your life you could not have graduated with higher honors than you do today.' This is what might very well be said of the average person's knowledge of geography and topography. A dear old Yorkshire lady once asked a Montreuil who was visiting the Old Country whether he would be good enough to call and see her son some morning, as he lived close by—at Winnipeg! That was no worse than the novelist, who, as related by Lord Curzon, perpetrated the 'howler' of making Bombay appear on the east coast of India. Made cognizant of the error, he refused to sacrifice the edition, but humorously had a slip of paper pasted in each copy declaring, 'It must be understood for the purpose of this story and the story only that Bombay is in Bengal.' Lord Curzon was presenting the Royal Asiatic Society's public school gold medal to a Mr. Wedderburn, of Eton, and he said he believed that in England a hundred people could be found who could give the names of the winners of the Derby from its start to everyone who could name the provinces of India and the Viceroy's since the mutiny. We should think the disparity would be even greater, as the number of people in Canada who could name the favorites in the various kinds of games would be probably five hundred or a thousand to one of those who could tell whether Andalusia was or was not in Asia or South America, or tell where a quotation from 'In Memoriam' came from. So-called 'sport' takes up far too much of the thought of the ordinary youth to the neglect of either culture or of practical knowledge."

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GLORIOUS IN THE EYES OF THE LORD

Then I said, I have laboured in vain, I have spent my strength in naught, and in vain: yet surely my judgment is with the LORD, and my work with my God. . . . Yet shall I be glorious in the eyes of the LORD, and my God shall be my strength.—Isa. xlix: 4,5.

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

ening of intellect is still possible with him. . . . If the life be there, God can easily be patient. He knows we have all eternity before us to develop in. As Mrs. Browning puts it: "No perfect artist is developed here From any imperfect woman. Flower from root, And spiritual from natural, grade by grade In all our life. A handful of the earth To make God's image the despised poor earth. The healthy odorous earth—I missed, with it The divine breath that blows the nostrils out To ineffable inflatis,—ay, the breath Which love is."

When anyone says sadly to me: "I am afraid there is something wrong with my spiritual condition, because I can't feel like some Christians do, I don't enjoy sitting for hours studying my Bible, I try to show my love for Christ by actively helping His children,"—I wonder whether they have ever done any gardening. When the spring weather draws the life hidden in various seeds to the surface, would you be delighted if there was a monotonous sameness all over your beds? Did you want your lettuce to develop exactly like your beans? Are you disappointed in the least because your nasturtiums seem very different from your tulips? Each plant draws its own peculiar qualities from the earth, the sunshine and the rain, and you, who have planted the seeds hopefully, are far more pleased with the variety of the plants which are slowly developing from those seeds, than if they all aimed at a dull uniformity.

Are you an enthusiastic gardener? Do you rush out after a warm spring shower to see how each tiny leaf and shoot has enjoyed and benefited by it? Do you love and care for your plants individually, giving to each one the special attention that will encourage and help it best? Then rejoice in the

certainly that the Divine Husbandman is giving special attention to you, all the year round, every moment of every day, giving you all the culture your nature demands, and drawing you up from your earthly surroundings by the sunshine of His wonderful love. This is the way He describes His watchful care of his vineyard:

"I, the LORD, do keep it; I will water it every moment: lest any hurt it, I will keep it night and day. . . . let him take hold of my strength. . . . He shall cause them that come of Jacob to take root: Israel shall blossom and bud, and fill the face of the world with fruit. . . . He stayeth His rough wind in the day of the east wind. . . . and ye shall be gathered one by one."

How wonderful is the thought that each of us is "glorious in the eyes of the LORD," that each of us has the whole mighty strength of God at his disposal even as the glorious sun places his mighty strength at the disposal of each tiny blade of grass, which would wither and die without it as certainly as the great forest tree.

"Like a cradle rocking, rocking, Silent, peaceful, to and fro, Like a mother's sweet looks dropping In the face below, Hangs the green earth swinging, turning, Jarless, noiseless, safe, and slow; Falls the light of God's face bending Down and watching us below."

"And as feeble babes that suffer, Toss and cry and will not rest, Are the ones the tender mother Holds the closest, loves the best; So, when we are weak and wretched, By our sins weighed down, distressed,

Then it is that God's great patience Holds us closest, loves us best." When our Lord declares that not one sparrow falls on the ground "without your Father," He opens

our eyes to the fact that God fills all things and, if our eyes are open, we may see Him everywhere. But, though the common desert bush was—and is—blazing with divine glory—though "only he who sees takes on his shoes" in reverent wondering adoration—though the Father's Presence and Life glorify each tiny bird and fill its heart with joy; still we know that we are "of far more value than many sparrows." Even heathen poets declared that we are the offspring of God, for "in Him we live, and move, and have our being."

And how does God wake in all creation that wonderful, mysterious thing which we call life? How does it push its way upward through all obstacles (as tender-growing plants have sometimes forced a passage through paving-stones), reaching up towards the light and developing in beauty and faithfulness? Not suddenly, by startling effort or tremendous leaps, but slowly, quietly, imperceptibly. The solid, enduring wood of the tree is built up by the work of the tiny, perishable leaves, and the hidden lowly, unnoticed roots. Little by little, the helpless baby develops into the tall, strong man, and every breath he takes, every crumb he eats, adds its mite to the sum total. He can only grow by little things, he can only assimilate food—bodily, mental or spiritual—in small quantities.

Therefore God, in wise and tender love, gives the routine tasks of every day, so that the soul may grow as they are cheerfully and faithfully performed. Don't fancy that your life is uneventful, just because you have the same tasks pressing on you that were filling up your time last week, or last year. The food and sleep and exercise that a growing child makes use of to build up his life, may be the same to-day as yesterday—but he has grown a little, by their means, and daily growing is a glorious thing. As the body assimilates sunshine and air and food, so the soul is drinking in more and more of God's Life, while the little daily duties are done in a consecrated spirit.

When a crisis comes, a man stands revealed as a hero or a coward—by the power of years of quiet growth. The tree, which can endure the shock of the storm, has gathered its strength

ROSE IN THE GARDEN

Oh, Rose in the garden sweet, What stirred you so When gathered in the shade She kissed your scent I pray you, rose, to stay

Oh, Rose in the garden sweet, When laid upon her I saw the tear-drops soft From out your crimson To be so richly blest.

Oh, Rose in the garden sweet, Will Time with his magic Weave in her heart a home And on her cheeks, white Will my love-roses bloom Ever

THE DAFFODIL

I wandered lonely as a cloud That floats on high o'er-er When all at once I saw A host of golden Daffodil Beside the Lake, beneath Fluttering and dancing

The waves beside them danced, Out-did the sparkling wave A poet could not but be In such a jocund company I gazed—and gazed—thought What wealth to me they brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie In vacant or in pensive mood They flash upon that inner eye Which is the bliss of solitude And then my heart with gladness And dances with the daffodils

A LOVESOME PLACE

The garden is the place of refuge and shelter, no matter how small. In the house are duties and furniture and meals; but in the garden are blessings crowd round me—it is there that I am unkindness in me, for thoughts that are so many they feel; it is there that silliness are forgiven, the protected and at home flower and weed is a friend and a lover. When I have run out to them for comfort I have been angry without there that I find always a woman have so much to say. And always the same, always welcome me and fill me with thoughts. Happy children, my father, why should sister, be less content than they?

We have been cowslip little wood dignified by Hirschwald, because it is a hunting-ground of innuendo who fight there in the autumn, calling each other out to bayings that ring through and send agreeable shivers to the lonely listener. I often sit on a fallen tree listening to their angry cries.

We made cowslip balls of grass. The babies had no things nor had imagined, so sweet. The Hirschwald open wood of silver birch turf starred with flowers, tiny stream meandering and decking itself in July flags. I have dreams of a cottage built there, with a door, and no sort—just big enough for one baby inside and a clematis outside. Two rooms and a kitchen. H



THE ROAD TO TOWN.

ROSE IN THE GARDEN

Oh, Rose in the garden, so sweet, so sweet,

What stirred you so, to-day?
When gathered in her finger tips
She kissed your scented, ruddy lips,
I pray you, rose, to say.

Oh, Rose in the garden, so sweet, so sweet,

When laid upon her breast,
I saw the tear-drops softly start
From out your crimson, velvet heart,
To be so richly blest.

Oh, Rose in the garden, so sweet, so sweet,

Will Time with his magic loom,
Weave in her heart a home for me?
And on her cheeks, where lilies be,
Will my love-roses bloom?

EVELYN GUNNE.

THE DAFFODILS

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden Daffodils;
Beside the Lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

The waves beside them danced, but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:—
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company;
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth to me the show had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude,
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the Daffodils.

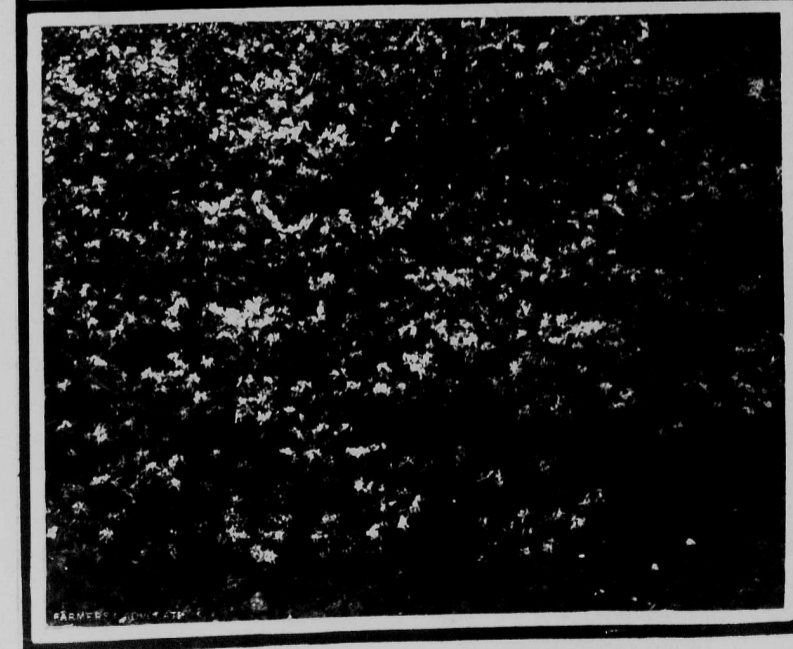
—WORDSWORTH.

A LOVESOME THING

The garden is the place I go to for refuge and shelter, not the house. In the house are duties and annoyances, furniture and meals; but out there blessings crowd round me at every step—it is there that I am sorry for the unkindness in me, for those selfish thoughts that are so much worse than they feel; it is there that all my sins and silliness are forgiven, there that I feel protected and at home, and every flower and weed is a friend and every tree a lover. When I have been vexed I run out to them for comfort, and when I have been angry without just cause, it is there that I find absolution. Did ever a woman have so many friends? And always the same, always ready to welcome me and fill me with cheerful thoughts. Happy children of a common father, why should I, their own sister, be less content and joyous than they?

We have been cowslipping today in a little wood dignified by the name of Hirschwald, because it is the happy hunting-ground of innumerable deer who fight there in the autumn evenings, calling each other out to combat with bayings that ring through the silence and send agreeable shivers through the lonely listener. I often walk there in September, late in the evening, and sitting on a fallen tree listen fascinated to their angry cries.

We made cowslip balls sitting on the grass. The babies had never seen such things nor had imagined anything half so sweet. The Hirschwald is a little open wood of silver birches and springy turf starred with flowers, and there is a tiny stream meandering amiably about it and decking itself in June with yellow flags. I have dreams of having a little cottage built there, with the daisies up to the door, and no path of any sort—just big enough to hold myself and one baby inside and a purple clematis outside. Two rooms—a bedroom and a kitchen. How scared we



PRAIRIE POSSIBILITIES.

1. SIBERIAN RED-TWIGGED DOGWOOD.
2. PERSIAN LILAC.
3. COLUMBINES.
4. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE.

would be at night and how completely happy by day! Sometimes, when in the mood for society, we would invite the remaining babies to tea and entertain them with wild strawberries on plates of horse-chestnut leaves; but no one less innocent and easily pleased than a baby would be permitted to darken the effulgence of our sunny cottage—indeed, I don't suppose that anybody wiser would care to come. Wise people want so many things before they can even begin to enjoy themselves, and I feel perpetually apologetic, when with them, for only being able to offer them that which I love best myself—apologetic, and ashamed of being so easily contented.

—Elizabeth and her German Garden.

FROM OMAR

I sometimes think that never blows
so red
The rose as when some buried Caesar bled
The Rose as when some buried Caesar bled;
That every Hyacinth the Garden wears
Dropt in her Lap from some once lovely Head.

And this reviving Herb whose tender
Green
Fledges the River-Lip on which we
lean—
Ah, lean upon it lightly! for who knows
From what once lovely Lip it sprung
unseen!

—THE RUBAIYAT.

THE DANDELION

Dear common flower that grow'st
beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless
gold,
First pledge of blithesome May,
Which children pluck, and, full of
pride uphold,
High-hearted buccaneers, o'erjoyed that
they
An Eldorado in the grass they found,
Which not the rich earth's ample
round
May match in wealth—thou art more
dear to me
Than all the prouder summer blooms
may be.

—LOWELL.

THE HAY FIELD

With slender arms outstretching in the
sun
The grass lies dead;
The wind walks tenderly, and stirs not
one
Frail, fallen head.
Of baby creepings through the April day
Where streamlets wend,
Of childlike dancing on the breeze of
May,
This is the end.

No more these tiny forms are bathed in
dew,
No more they reach
To hold with leaves that shade them
from the blue
A whispered speech.

No more they part their arms, and
wreath them close
Again to shield
Some love-full little nest—a dainty
house
Hid in a field.

AGNES WETHERALD.

MY GARDEN

I have a little garden
Where many flowers are seen—
Bright lilies bend beside the walks
And daisies in the green.
There pansies grow, and tulips,
And many a lovely flower;
They blossom in my garden
And give me joy each hour.

I have another garden
That I must tend with care,
And fill with lovely growing things,
Lest weeds should gather there.
May sweetness, kindness, mercy,
And joy be in each part
To grace this other garden—
The garden of my heart.

—Selected.

—how? By the steady work of glodding roots and weak little leaves, accepting gladly the opportunities given to it of extracting life and health and nourishment from very ordinary surroundings.

And the souls that accept the duties and opportunities within reach, growing steadily by unnoticed victories over pride and selfishness and ill-temper, are getting ready for any sudden strain. It is a mistake to think that pain and sorrow are God's only helpful gifts to a struggling, aspiring soul. Days and years of peace and outside happiness are given to

draw us upwards, as the sunshine draws up the eager plants, while the soft rain and gentle dew baths and refresh them. Every moment of life is glorious, because God's Love is always pouring its glory upon us.

"Inmost heaven its radiance pours Round thy windows, at thy doors, Asking but to be let in, Waiting to flood out thy sin, Offering thee unfailing health, Love's refreshment, boundless wealth;

Voices at thy life's gate say, 'Be immortal, soul, to-day!' " DORA FARNCOMB.



THE SILENCE OF THE HILLS

INGLE NOOK

MY KITCHEN

O little room, wherein my days go by, Each like to each, yet each one set apart, For special duties—nearest to my heart Art thou of all the house—in thee I try New issues, when the old ones go awry, And with new victories allay the smart Of dismal failures; and afresh I start With courage new to conquer or to die! O simple walls, no pictures break thy calm! O simple floor, uncarpeted below! And duty done is solace for all woe, And every modest tool that hangs in view The inward eye has visions for its balm Is fitted for the work it has to do. —North-Western Christian Advocate.

THE SHOOTING STAR

Dear Dame Durden,—I see that Grannie enquires for a recipe for oatmeal puddings. I am taking the following recipe out of mother's Scotch cook book. She brought it with her from Scotland. I will give in full:

"Oh for the youthful appetite for these we once enjoyed." Take some fresh beef suet, mince it small but not too finely, and mix it up in a dish with about a third of its weight of good oatmeal that has been toasted till slightly browned before the fire. Of course it is supposed you have the skins all ready, well cleaned and cut in lengths. Fill these, but not too tightly, with the mixture of suet and oatmeal, which must be seasoned highly with pepper and salt, and secure the ends with a wooden pin. Boil the puddings for about an hour, piercing with a hook to let out the air as they swell. Prepared thus and

kept in bran or oatmeal, they will keep for a long time. When preparing them for eating, warm them in hot water and toast before the fire, serve hot.

I am glad you have started a botany page for I am very much inter-



IN SIGHT OF THE ROCKIES

ested in the prairie flowers. I enclose one I found a few minutes ago. It grows in alkali land and looks something like a cyclamen, I think. Aberdeen.

It is a long time since you visited us before, but we are glad to have you even if it is late. The flower you send is the shooting star, and

you will find it described in Nora Creina's answer in June 9th issue. D. D.)

A NEW MEMBER TO HELP

Dear Dame Durden,—Spring is here at last and what a change, from being shut up in the house, to working in the garden.

I see several of the members are wanting to get rid of bed-bugs, so will tell how I got rid of them. Take the bed all apart; that is, take the sides and slats off it and take it outside. Then have ready a pail or two of boiling water and scald the bed thoroughly. After this is done scrape all the cracks and corners out with an old knife and proceed to paint with oil of red cedar. Leave out over night if possible, and examine next day before putting up and if there are any signs of bugs on it paint it again, and I think your bed will be clean, unless they are in the clothing. Last fall we got a second hand oak bedstead that had a lot in it. We gave it the above treatment and never saw any in it since. But as bugs never bother much in winter, I gave it another cleaning when house-cleaning this spring and I have never seen any in it yet.

What a lot of interesting letters there are in the Nook! Woman Suffrage is creating quite a lot of interest, is it not? I think there should be a dower law, but regarding going into Parliament, I think it is more a man's place than a woman's, though I see nothing wrong with a woman having a vote. If they had I don't think it would be long before there would be no whiskey to blot our fair domain, and for this reason I wish we had a vote. When doctors order stout for nursing mothers, is it the best? Would not a bowl of oatmeal gruel every night and morning be just as good and not nearly so harmful? Nearly all doctors now see that whiskey does more harm than good. It was thought at one time that whiskey was needful to keep all patent medicines, but it has been found that

there are other things just as good which are perfectly harmless. I think that most of the men object to women voting because they do not want to give up their drink.

I wonder if any of the members of the Nook are bothered with cross sitting hens as I am. Have you had your hands picked till they bleed? If so just try my plan. When wanting to lift them off the nest just throw your apron over their heads and you can lift them off without any trouble, because they cannot see what you are doing. I have about 50 hens, but our poultry house was so cold for them last winter that they did not lay very well. It was not only cold but it was damp, being joined to the cow stable, but we are going to try and get a new one put up this winter for them.

As this letter is getting quite lengthy, I think I will close with a recipe for lemon biscuits which is delicious. Lemon Biscuits:—1 pint sweet milk, 1 cup lard, 2 cups white sugar, 5 cts worth baking ammonia and oil of lemon, pinch of salt and flour to make real stiff.

A word of warning to those who have never used ammonia. Do not get your nose too close to the ammonia while dissolving (I forgot the milk should be warmed to dissolve it) or when going to open the oven door when cooking, else I hope you'll not hold me responsible for consequences.

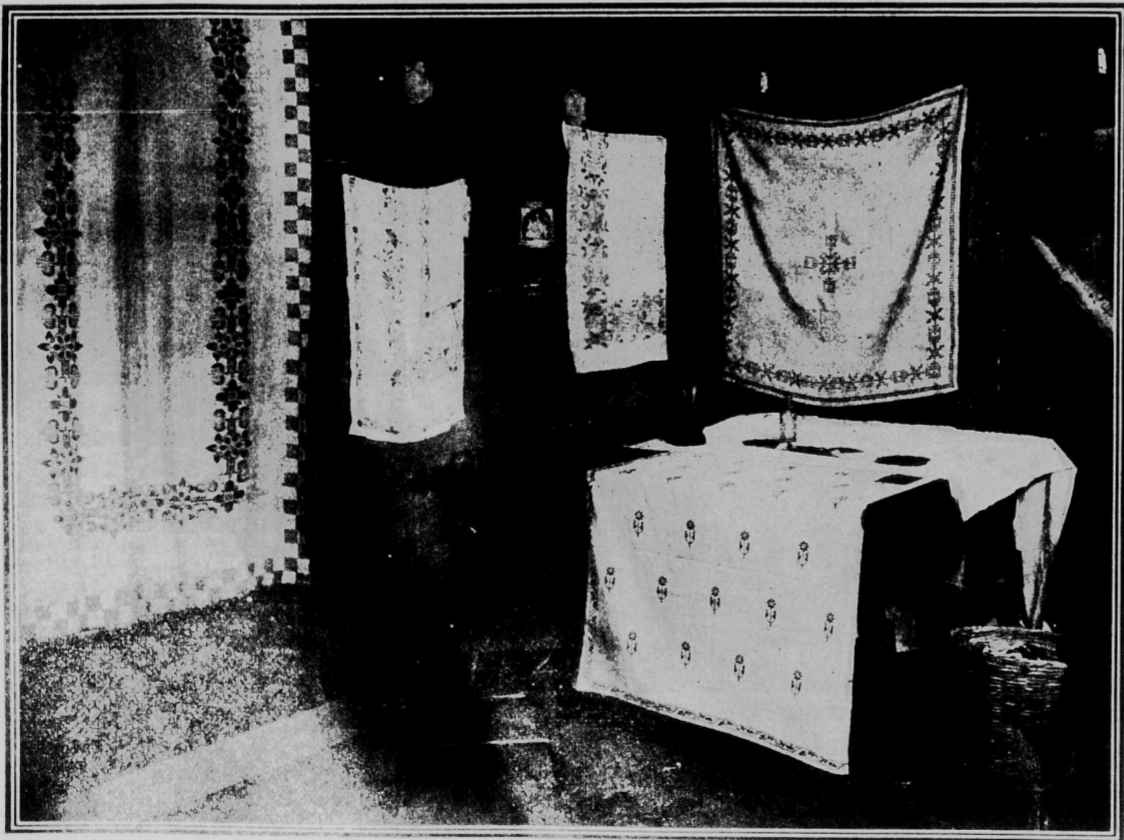
Could anyone give a recipe for soda biscuits, I mean like the ones you buy?

I have perennial onions which have seed on them, and I would be pleased to send, about the first or middle of August, some seed to anyone wishing for them who will send a stamped envelope. My address is with Dame Durden. If this is not worth printing give it to the mercy of the W. P. B.

W. E. B. (The patent medicines have been proved, in a good many cases, to be mainly alcohol, mixed with some other cheap ingredients that may or may not be harmless. I think they are good things to avoid, alcohol or no alcohol.

Soda Crackers.—One quart of flour, 4 tablespoons butter or lard, ½ teaspoon soda and salt each. Wet with sweet milk. Rub the butter thoroughly into the flour, and salt. Dissolve the soda in the milk, add enough more flour to make a very stiff dough. The more the dough is kneaded the better the crackers. Roll about ¼ inch thick, and bake quickly. Glad to hear from you again. D. D.)

Last summer the congregation of a little kirk in the Highlands of Scotland was greatly disturbed and mystified by the appearance in its midst of an old English lady who made use of an ear trumpet during the sermon, such an instrument being entirely unknown in those simple parts. There was much discussion of the matter, and it was finally decided that one of the elders, who had great local reputation as a man of parts, should be deputed to settle the question. On the next Sabbath the unconscious offender again made her appearance, and again produced the trumpet, whereupon the chosen elder rose from his seat and marched down the aisle to where the old lady sat, and, warning her with an upraised finger, said sternly: "The first toot—ye're oot!"



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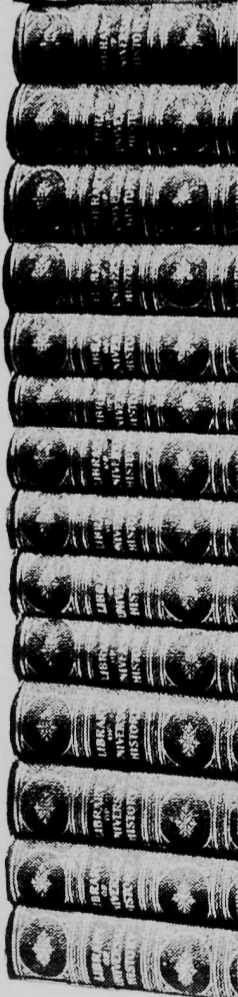
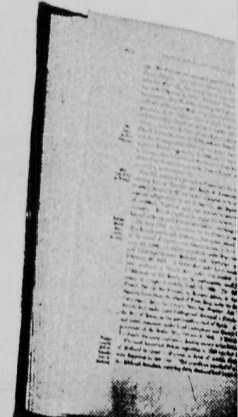
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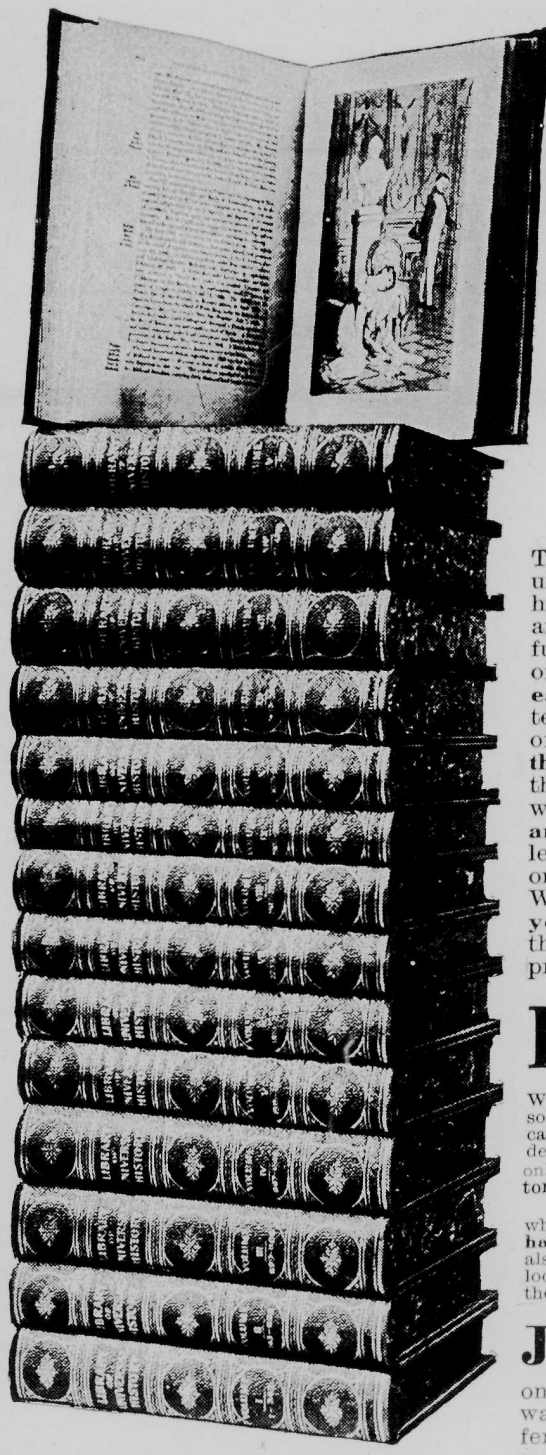
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Lemon Crackers.—One pint lard, 1 pint sweet milk, 2 cups sugar, lard and sugar beaten together, 2 tablespoons of baking powder, roll enough to make a very stiff dough, roll not too thin and bake in very quick oven. Flavor with lemon.

Oatmeal Macaroons.—Two and one-half cups rolled oats, 1 cup sugar, 2

eggs, beaten separately, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 saltspoon salt, and 1 teaspoon vanilla; drop on buttered tins with teaspoon.

Fruit Pudding.—Take 2½ cups of flour and mix with them a teaspoonful of soda, ½ teaspoonful of salt and as much cinnamon and nutmeg mixed. Into this rub a cupful of finely-chopped suet and a cup of

chopped raisins; stir all well and pour in a cup of milk mixed with a cup of molasses. Butter a pudding mold and put the whole in; steam three hours and serve with foamy sauce.

Water Crackers.—Take 2 pounds of flour, ½ pint of warm water, 1 table-spoon homemade yeast, make into a stiff sponge and set it to rise over night. In the morning add 1 large tablespoon of lard, 1 teaspoon salt,

½ teaspoon soda. Knead well; let it rest an hour, and then roll out thin, prick well with fork, lay in sheet or level tins, cut into squares, and bake in a brisk oven.

Russian Soup.—Cut fine a large onion, and add an equal amount of chopped cabbage; fry both in butter, with a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. When the vegetables are tender, add a tablespoonful of flour and mix thoroughly. Add 6 cupfuls of boiling hot soup stock and simmer ten minutes; put in a teaspoonful of lemon juice and serve.

Connecticut Cursant Bread.—One yeast cake, 1 pint of warm milk, 1 cup sugar. Mix in flour enough to make a batter a little stiffer than for layer cake. Set to raise at night. In the morning add 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of warm water, ½ cup of lard or butter, 1 teaspoonful of salt, nutmeg, and cinnamon, if desired, 1 egg, ½ pound of currants. Let raise until light, and bake as ordinary bread.

Soda Crackers.—One quart of flour, 4 tablespoons butter or lard, ½ teaspoon soda and salt each. Wet with sweet milk. Rub the butter thoroughly into the flour, and salt. Dissolve the soda in the milk, add enough more flour to make a very stiff dough. The more the dough is kneaded, the better the crackers. Roll about ¼ inch thick, and bake quickly.

Tomato Croquettes.—Take ½ a can of tomatoes and rub through a colander into a saucepan. To this add a slice of onion, salt, pepper, a table-spoonful of sugar and three cloves. Cook a few minutes and thicken with

a heaping teaspoonful rubbed to a cream with butter. Allow to boil 1 egg. Pour into a dish, and when cool form croquettes; dip into beaten fine bread-crumbs, and perfectly cold. Then fry in fat.

The Golden

By WILLIAM KIRBY
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Pretty Cecile Touche caught a glimpse of the future as she sat by the side of the table and guessed correctly why he came and why her party had left the table.

She was out of her mind as she marked upon her forehead the great world moving as she pouted in visit. But the great world moving upon its surface. The room, some of the park, Cecile's was position, easily consoled. Every trace of the future was banished and she ten from the moment she saw some Jumonville de V. her out to the grand ball; he said, the rarest pastime on.

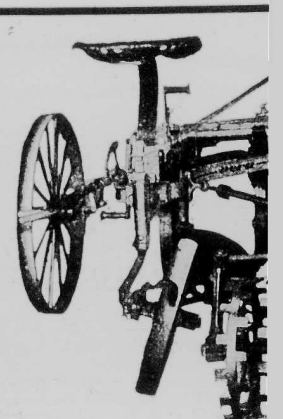
And rare pastime group of laughing boys and girls were gathered round Gauthier, urging him to sing by consulting the to-night shone out brilliantly.

At the period, as at and in every age of the female sex, like the asks signs, while the G. the men—seek wisdom.

The time never was, he, when a woman will be curious,—when her imagination forecast the decreed guard to the culminating life and her whole nature. It was in vain Doctor tested his inability to without his celestial eye. The ladies would not excuse; he knew the heart, they said, and the stars' of destiny as Bishop his breviary.

In truth the worthy doctor only a believer but astrology. He had friends with not a few and nativities, when present. His good nature was of of butter: any one the spread it over their bread good men are eaten up by greedy friends.

Hortense de Beauharnais Doctor so merrily and ingly, promising to make self if the stars said laughingly gave way, but would tell Hortense's which decided to be good make her fulfil her promise.



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a heaping teaspoonful of cornstarch rubbed to a cream with a lump of butter. Allow to boil up, and add 1 egg. Pour into a wide-topped dish, and when cool form into croquettes; dip into beaten egg, then in fine bread-crumbs, and set out to get perfectly cold. Then fry in deep boiling fat.

The Golden Dog

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F. R. S. C.

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Pretty Cecile Tourageau had caught a glimpse of the handwriting as she sat by the side of Le Gardeur, and guessed correctly whence it had come and why her partner so suddenly left the table.

She was out of humor; the red mark upon her forehead grew redder as she pouted in visible discontent. But the great world moves on, carrying alternate storms and sunshine upon its surface. The company rose from the table—some to the ballroom, some to the park and conservatories. Cecile's was a happy disposition, easily consoled for her sorrows. Every trace of her displeasure was banished and almost forgotten from the moment the gay, handsome Jumonville de Villiers invited her out to the grand balcony, where, he said, the rarest pastime was going on.

And rare pastime it was! A group of laughing but half-serious girls were gathered round Doctor Gauthier, urging him to tell their fortunes by consulting the stars, which to-night shone out with unusual brilliancy.

At the period, as at the present, and in every age of the world, the female sex, like the Jews of old, asks signs, while the Greeks—that is, the men—seek wisdom.

The time never was, and never will be, when a woman will cease to be curious,—when her imagination will not forecast the decrees of fate in regard to the culminating event of her life and her whole nature—marriage. It was in vain Doctor Gauthier protested his inability to read the start without his celestial eye-glasses.

The ladies would not accept his excuses: he knew the heavens by heart, they said, and could read the stars of destiny as easily as the Bishop his breviary.

In truth the worthy doctor was not only a believer but an adept in astrology. He had favored his friends with not a few horoscopes and nativities, when pressed to do so. His good nature was of the substance of butter: any one that liked could spread it over their bread. Many good men are eaten up in that way by greedy friends.

Hortense de Beauharnais urged the Doctor so merrily and so perseveringly, promising to marry him herself if the stars said so, that he laughingly gave way, but declared he would tell Hortense's fortune first, which deserved to be good enough to make her fulfil her promise just made.

She was resigned, she said, and would accept any fate from the rank of a queen to a cell among the old maids of St. Cyr! The girls of Quebec hung all their hopes on the stars, bright and particular ones especially. They were too loving to live single, and too proud to live poor. But she was one who would not wait for ships to land that never came, and plums to drop into her mouth that never ripened. Hortense would be ruled by the stars, and wise Doctor Gauthier should to-night declare her fate.

They all laughed at this free talk of Hortense. Not a few of the ladies shrugged their shoulders and many present wished they had courage to speak like her to Doctor Gauthier.

"Well, I see there is nothing else for it but to submit to my ruling star, and that is you, Hortense!" cried the Doctor; "so please stand up before me while I take an inventory of your looks as a preliminary to telling your fortune."

Hortense placed herself instantly before him. "It is one of the privileges of our dry study," remarked he, as he looked admiringly on the tall, charming figure and frank countenance of the girl before him.

"The querent," said he gravely, "is tall, straight, slender, arms long, and feet of the smallest, hair just short of blackness, piercing, roving eyes, dark as night and full of fire, sight quick, and temperament alive with energy, wit, and sense."

"Oh, tell my fortune, not my character! I shall shame of energy, wit, and sense, if I hear such flattery, Doctor!" exclaimed she, shaking herself like a young eagle preparing to fly.

"We shall see what comes of it, Hortense!" replied he gravely, as with his gold-headed cane he slowly quartered the heavens like an ancient augur, and noted the planets in their houses. The doctor was quite serious, and even Hortense, catching his looks, stood very silent as he studied the celestial aspects,

"carrying through ether in perpetual round Decrees and resolutions of the Gods."

"The Lord of the ascendant," said he, "is with the Lord of the seventh in the tenth house. The querent, therefore, shall marry the man made for her, but not the man of her youthful hope and her first love."

"The stars are true," continued he, speaking to himself rather than to her. "Jupiter in the seventh house denotes rank and dignity by marriage, and Mars in sextile foretells successful wars. It is wonderful, Hortense! The blood of Beauharnais shall sit on thrones more than one; it shall rule France, Italy, and Flanders, but not New France, for Saturn in quintile looks darkly upon the twins who rule America!"

"Come, Jumonville," exclaimed Hortense, "congratulate Claude on Beauharnais, and condole with me

THE COMING UNIVERSAL USE OF DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The same economical considerations which have already brought about the practically universal use of creamery and factory sizes of DE LAVAL Cream Separators are absolutely certain to accomplish the same results in the use of farm and dairy sizes of such machines within the next five years. This is no mere advertising claim but the simple statement of a conclusion based on the logic of facts as positive as to outcome as the solution of a mathematical problem.

The DE LAVAL Factory Separator was invented 31 years ago and commenced to come into creamery use 28 years ago. Within a few years the original patents began to expire. 15 years ago there were a dozen makes of power cream separators on the market. Today the use of DE LAVAL factory machines exceeds 98% and is almost literally universal. It has been so for five years. No effort is longer made to sell any other make of power separator.

The DE LAVAL hand separator was invented 23 years ago and commenced to come into farm use about 20 years ago. As the earlier patents expired there were more than thirty makes of such machines on the market five years ago. Today there are less than a dozen and not more than five which have a sale worth counting at all. Each year the number decreases and their sales become fewer and more difficult.

It makes an AVERAGE DIFFERENCE OF FIFTY DOLLARS A YEAR whether the farm user of a separator uses the DE LAVAL or some other kind. It will make that difference this year and go on making it until a DE LAVAL is used. A DE LAVAL catalogue helps to explain this and is to be had for the asking, as well as an Improved DE LAVAL machine for practical demonstration of it to any intending separator buyer.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Montreal

WINNIPEG

Vancouver

Southern Manitoba Big Fair

AT

KILLARNEY

MANITOBA

JULY 26 - 27 - 28 - 29

\$11,000 in Prizes and Attractions

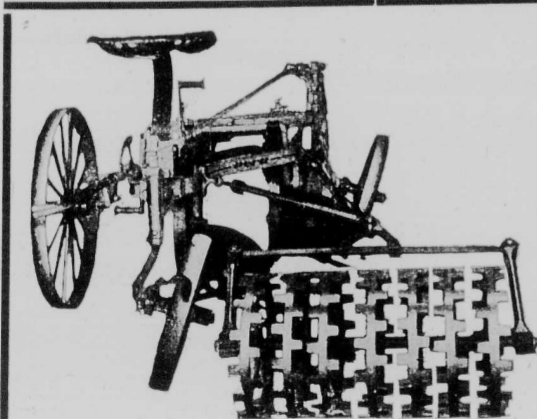
Unparalleled Exhibits in Stock, Horticulture, Ladies' Work and Fine Arts.

Good Races. Splendid Attractions. Fancy Drills.

\$450 in Prizes for BASEBALL TOURNAMENT

George Lawrence, President

Geo. B. Monteith, Secretary



We have conclusively demonstrated the following facts before thousands of farmers at various plowing matches throughout the country during the last few weeks. Our Pulverizer Attachment:

1. Packs the soil perfectly.
2. Does not cause any side draft.
3. Does not cause any perceptible increase in draft.

Do not pass judgment until you have given our implement a trial. We say a trial will satisfy you. Prove this to yourself.

Go to one of our local dealers and take one out on trial; if no local dealer, write direct to us.

THE HAMILTON PULVERIZER Co., Ltd.

346-352 Somerset Bldg.

Winnipeg, Man.

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A Sale of Pianos from the Studios of Eminent Professors and Teachers.

We have the exclusive contract to supply Instruments for the Imperial College of music, and as they have closed for the season the pianos have all been returned and are being put through our cleaning up and refinishing department, and it would be difficult for even a trained piano man to detect that they had been used.

Those who know with what painstaking care a musician selects his piano, and how well he uses it after it is secured will appreciate such an opportunity as this.

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

TO EXHIBITION VISITORS

These instruments will all be on the Sales floor tagged, and ready for the early callers.

We specially invite every out-of-town visitor to come to our warehouses to hear that wonderful instrument, the New Scale Williams Player Piano.

In addition to the College Pianos, which are too numerous to specify, we have a large stock of **Students' Rental Pianos** also the many fine **uprights** taken in exchange for New Scale Williams Player Pianos. We mention a few from the entire list:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1—Allen & Jewett, square piano, rosewood case, in good condition \$68.00 | 9—Nordheimer. Only used a short time, latest style Mahogany in perfect shape. Regular price \$475 \$315.00 |
| 2—Foucke Upright. Ebony case, ivory keys, sweet mellow tone and good action \$105.00 | 10—New Scale Williams, college piano. Almost impossible to distinguish it from the new stock. Regular \$500, guaranteed same as new pianos \$340.00 |
| 3—Chickering Square Grand. Magnificent toned piano, splendid action, one of the best makes in America, in first-class condition \$125.00 | 11—New Scale Williams, Sheraton style finished in natural Tuna Mahogany, beautifully inlaid with satin wood, an art treasure as well as a magnificent musical instrument. Regular \$700.00 \$375.00 |
| 4—Hardman Upright, studio size, good tone and action \$140.00 | 12—Baby Grand New Scale Williams, used by the great pianist Sokoloff during past season, case in rich San Domingo Mahogany Satin oil finish. Regular \$850.00 \$475.00 |
| 5—Krydner, Cabinet Grand, dark walnut case, only used a few years and fully guaranteed. Mfd. in one of the largest and best Canadian factories \$193.00 | 13—Angelus Orchestral Piano Player, cost originally \$425.00. Has been thoroughly overhauled \$150.00 |
| 6—Evans Bros., Cabinet Grand, Mahogany case, sells regularly at \$375. In first class condition in every way \$225.00 | 14—Simplex Piano Player. A sample as good as new. Sells everywhere in Canada at \$275.00 \$150.00 |
| 7—Heintzman & Co., Cabinet Grand Upright. Has been thoroughly overhauled and is guaranteed in first-class condition \$235.00 | |
| 8—Williams. Plain, artistic mahogany case, studio design, in good shape and fully guaranteed. A choice piano for the small or medium sized parlor. \$235.00 | |

ORGANS We have also several organs of different styles and makes which are being thoroughly overhauled. \$15.00 upwards.

OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS.—For those who cannot come personally we will agree to select the instrument from the stock which we consider the best suited to your circumstances. We pride ourselves on the satisfaction we give to mail order customers. If any piano is not satisfactory on arrival we take it back and allow freight one way.

TERMS—We have no hard and fast rules for payment we try to arrange as far as possible to suit the convenience of customers.

Don't put off until to-morrow. Fill in the coupon and mail at once.

Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Ltd.

323 Portage Ave., WINNIPEG.



COUPON

Send me full particulars of piano listed under Sale No.

Or a College Piano at about.....

I could conveniently pay.....Cash and balance in equal.....

State whether monthly, quarterly or half-yearly payments.

Name.....

P.O.....

Province..... F.A.

the greatness awaiting the house of that I am to see none of it myself! I do not care for happy fortune in the present for those I know and love! Come, Jumonville, have your fortune told now, to keep me in countenance.

"You see ill-fortune for me, Doctor!" exclaimed Jumonville, with bright, unflinching eyes, as he would look in danger of any kind.

"The Hyleg, or giver of life, is afflicted by Mars in the eighth house, and Saturn is in evil aspect in the ascendant!" said the Doctor slowly.

"That sounds warlike, and means fighting I suppose, Doctor. It is a brave fortune for a soldier. Go on!" Jumonville was in earnest now.

"The pars fortune," continued the Doctor, gazing upward, "rejoices in a benign aspect with Venus. Fame, true love, and immortality will be yours, Jumonville de Villiers; but you will die young under the flag of your country and for sake of your King! You will not marry, but all the maids and matrons of New France will lament your fate with tears, and from your death shall spring up the salvation of your native land—how, I see not; but decretum est, Jumonville, ask me no more!"

TRADE NOTES

HUMAN HAIR GOODS

The Dorenwend Company of Toronto and Ottawa, Ont., Berlin, Germany and London, England, are running a large display advertisement of their human hair goods in this issue. The Dorenwend people have the largest hair goods and hair dressing establishment in Canada, employing 75 hands in preparing switches and making hair goods and 35 in the hair dressing and manicure parlors. The firm employs its own agents in Germany who purchase hair from young peasant girls. These girls keep their hair coiled tightly about the head and protected always from the sun in order to produce hair of even color. This hair is subsequently manufactured into the various hair commodities now used, chief of which is the Dorenwend Sanitary Patent Toupee, patented in every country and worn by bald men the world over. The Dorenwend Company have a fully equipped mail order department with an excellent staff.

Prof. Dorenwend, president of the Company and founder of the business is a German by birth and has been manufacturing hair goods for more than 40 years. He personally supervises all details of the business, and has invented most of the goods which have made the company famous the world over for their human hair manufactures.

PLOWING AND THRESHING

The well known firm, Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd., of Gainsborough, Eng., is represented in Western Canada at present by H. E. Lambe who will have headquarters at the Royal Alexandra Hotel until the Winnipeg Industrial closes. He is accompanied by J. B. Prosser, Superintending Motor Engineer and a competent staff of engineers and machine constructors. Messrs. Marshall and Sons are competing in the motor contest at the Exhibition, July 10-17. A description of their productions can be found on another page of this issue. After leaving Winnipeg visits will be made to Calgary and other points in Western Canada to give demonstrations in plowing and threshing.

MUSIC FOR EVERY HOME

What is home without music? Farmers throughout Canada have awakened to the fact that it is worth while to make their homes bright and cheerful. This issue presents attractive advertisements of pianos and among the firms making interesting propositions are the Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd., of which C. J. Houlette is the manager for Winnipeg. A staff of twenty-four men is engaged, Winnipeg quarters are worth visiting. Eleven makes of

pianos are handled. On the second floor are eight elegantly equipped parlors. The third floor accommodates four expert factory workmen in a complete workshop for refinishing and all kinds of repair work. Intending purchasers should patronize the "direct from factory to home" business and take advantage of lower prices due to only one profit being added to the cost of manufacturer. Polished and courteous, Mr. Houlette is popular with Winnipeg musicians and he is always anxious to show visitors through the waterrooms or to answer correspondence. Mention the F. A. when writing.

BUYING LUMBER DIRECT

Lumber direct to consumers at wholesale prices is offered in this issue by The McCollom Lumber Co., 14 Trader's Bank Building, Winnipeg. This Company handles building materials of all kinds and a channel is offered whereby this much needed commodity can be secured at lower figures than have prevailed for some time. They are not bound to sell at prices on a level with those quoted for years past. A competitive buying market is offered the consumer. Send specifications and re-

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE

And Conservatory of Music and Art
Whitby Ontario
(Trafalgar Castle)

Palatial buildings, acknowledged to be unequalled in Canada by those of any other Ladies' School or College, ideal location in a Collegiate town near Toronto, giving to those who desire it easy access to city concerts; magnificent College property embracing one hundred acres, and having a campus sufficiently large to enable all students to play at the same time without interfering with each other; gymnasium, 40 x 80 feet; careful home and social training that will be likely to impart the essentials of good manners under moral and Christian influences; last, but not least, the recognized leadership staff, equipment and courses of study. Take note of the fact that **teachers of Dominion reputation** are at the head of the various departments. It will pay you to consider the above special advantages and send for calendar to the

REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D., Principal.

SEED

BUCKWHEAT VETCHES, also open for shipments
Butter, Eggs and Cheese

LAING BROS.

234, 236 and 238 King St., Winnipeg

GENUINE EDISON PHONOGRAPH sent to your home on absolute free trial. No money down—No C. O. D. Returnable at our expense if you wish. \$2.00 a month now buys a genuine Edison at Rock Bottom Prices. Write To-day for our free catalog. A postal will do. F. K. BABSON & Son, Phonograph Dist., Suite 342X, Edison Block, Chicago.

Stockmen!

It is to your own interest to advertise your stock and keep it in the mind of the buying public.

We have a sworn circulation of just the kind of readers that you desire to reach, and we ask you to write to us for advertising rates, etc.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Ltd.

A Woman's Sympathy

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

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

Chilliw



quirements to The McCollom Co., and compare their quotations. When writing say you saw notice in THE FARMER'S AD

SOME B. C. FRUIT LANDS

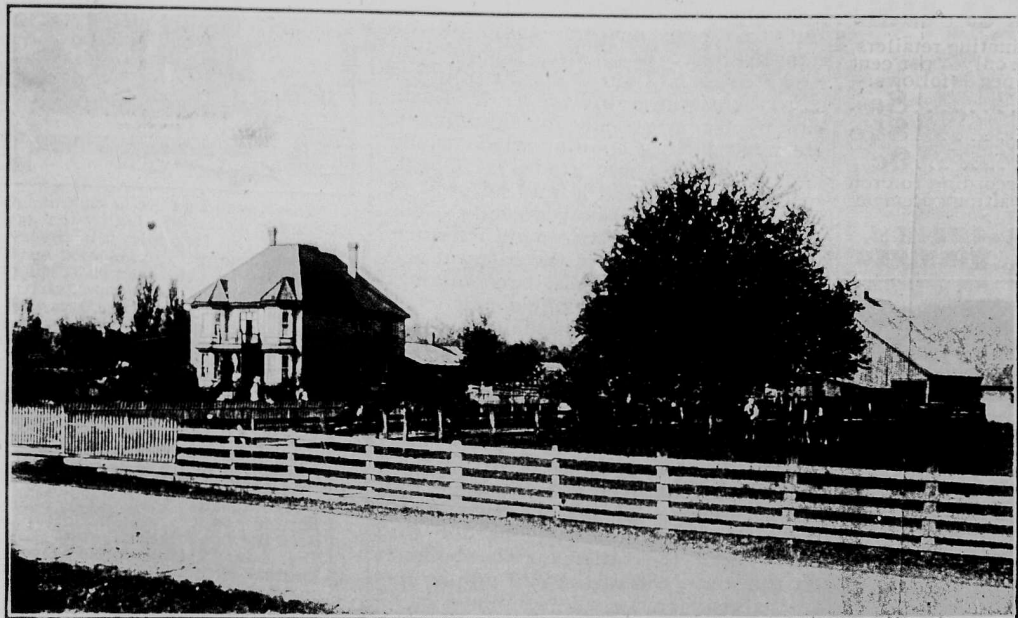
Situated on the beautiful Lake on the main line of 316 miles from Vancouver picturesque town of Salmon is one of the busiest of B.C. towns and is the centre of a tract widely and favorably known. A large number of settlers, some of the finest orchards in the province are to be found here. It is unnecessary as the district has a bountiful rain fall. have large farms and as the after all to advantage and dispose of 10 or 20 acres to for fruit growing. Good fishing in Shushap Lake and splendid dairy farming considering. Interested party in another part of this issue of a reliable Salmon Company.

At Kamloops the north Thompson River carries down mountains and joins the It is a beautiful spot whose climate pre-eminently desirable resort for health and the abundance of water and the abundance of water feathered and finny game charms for the tourist and In this wide Thompson River there is much land suitable for growing, and quite a different direction has already been taken. Irrigation is necessary here. failing water supply is at the growing fruit is thus assured moisture during the dry season most every kind of fruit ripens. Interested reader in last April and future Kamloops advertisements.

Port Hammond, situated on the banks of the Fraser, 24 miles from Vancouver, is a shipping point of importance as large steamers up the river from the Pacific wharfs. An excellent fruit country lies about Hammond district in addition to what features and location lends to rainfall, a favorable climate soil — is ideally situated for growing of its fruit products. Pested in this section of the district should get into touch with tisers in Port Hammond. has features that can make it desirable as a location for a home or a home.

Between Hammond and there are several towns of the best known being New W

Chilliwack, B. C., the Garden of Eden of the West



The Choicest Fruit, Dairy and Farming Land in the Province of British Columbia. Land the very best. No Rocks or Stones. Wholly cleared or partially cleared, as you wish. Prices and terms to suit anyone. You can Bank money from the start. Numerous Creameries all over the Valley. You receive a check for your Butter-fat at the end of each month. Only six hours from the best markets. 62 miles from Vancouver. 50 from New Westminster, either by Boat or Rail. Tram line to be completed from New Westminster, in 1910. One visit and you will be convinced that this is the Valley to make you comfortable and happy in your old days. For full particulars, write

CAWLEY & PAISLEY
Chilliwack, B. C.

72 PAGE PAMPHLET FREE UPON APPLICATION

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quirements to The McCollom Lumber Co., and compare their quotations with others. When writing say you saw their notice in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

SOME B. C. FRUIT LAND POINTS SALMON ARM

Situated on the beautiful Shushap Lake on the main line of the C. P. R., 316 miles from Vancouver, lies the picturesque town of Salmon Arm. This is one of the busiest of B. C. interior towns and is the centre of a fruit district widely and favorably known. A large number of settlers have been in this neighborhood many years and some of the finest orchards in the Province are to be found here. Irrigation is unnecessary as the district is blessed with a bountiful rain fall. Old settlers have large farms and as they can't look after all to advantage are willing to dispose of 10 or 20 acres to new settlers for fruit growing. Good sport, excellent fishing in Shushap Lake, fine resort and splendid dairy farming are worth considering. Interested parties can see in another part of this issue an advertisement of a reliable Salmon Arm Land Company.

At Kamloops the north fork of the Thompson River carries down from the mountains and joins the main river. It is a beautiful spot whose dry invigorating climate pre-eminently makes it a desirable resort for health and pleasure, and the abundance of whose furred, feathered and finny game add to its charms for the tourist and sportsman. In this wide Thompson River Valley there is much land suitable for fruit growing, and quite a start in this direction has already been made. Irrigation is necessary here but a never failing water supply is at hand and the growing fruit is thus assured of sufficient moisture during the dry season. Almost every kind of fruit ripens to perfection. Interested readers can note in last April and future issues for Kamloops advertisements.

Port Hammond, situated on the banks of the Fraser, 24 miles from Vancouver, is a shipping point of some importance as large steamers can come up the river from the Pacific to its wharfs. An excellent fruit growing country lies about Hammond and the district in addition to what its natural features and location lends — abundant rainfall, a favorable climate and fertile soil — is ideally situated for the marketing of its fruit products. Parties interested in this section of the province should get into touch with our advertisers in Port Hammond. The place has features that can make it very desirable as a location for a fruit farm or a home.

Between Hammond to Vancouver there are several towns of importance, the best known being New Westminster,

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell our **HARDY TESTED NURSERY STOCK.**

We have the **RIGHT** varieties for

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA



Largest list of Stock in both Fruit and Ornamental lines, tested and recommended by Western Experimental Stations and approved by the Western Horticultural Society.

Seedlings for Windbreaks; Seed Potatoes; Rhubarb; Asparagus, and Bulbs for Fall Planting.

START NOW at BEST SELLING TIME between Seeding and Harvest.

Write for Terms and Catalogue.

STONE & WELLINGTON

THE FONTHILL NURSERIES

Oldest and largest in Canada. Established 1837. Over 850 acres

TORONTO

ONTARIO

the center of a large fruit and lumbering district. All this section of the province is abundantly supplied with rainfall, its location to the westward of the mountain ranges ensuring that it will ever be well supplied with natural moisture.

SALE OF COLLEGE PIANOS

One of the most enterprising piano houses in Western Canada is advertising a sale of pianos of unusual interest. During the past season they have supplied one of the large colleges and as this institution has closed for the holidays, they have taken the instruments back into stock and put them through their re-finishing and cleaning department, and are offering them at greatly reduced prices.

The person who knows with what painstaking care the artist selects his piano and the way in which he uses it afterwards will appreciate the opportunity offered in this sale.

The piano used by the great pianist, — Sokoloff, — and also the piano from the studio of Levhinné, are among the lot, and these are two famous artists who were imported from Europe last season.

It is a well known fact that a season's use, where the piano has the proper care, will improve, rather than injure it, and certainly to look over this stock, it would be difficult for even a trained piano man to pick out those that have been in the college from the new stock. Most of the instruments are the NEW SCALE WILLIAMS which are so famous for their tonal qualities, and as the prices of these instruments are rigidly maintained by the different agencies, it is a rare opportunity to be able to secure one at such a liberal reduction.

This announcement will be especially interesting to those who intend visiting Winnipeg during the exhibition, as the stock will all be ready and on the floor for the first buyers to choose from by the opening of the fair. We are informed that even at the exceptional prices offered, gradual payments can be arranged where satisfactory references are furnished. This company is not making an exhibit at the fair, this year, but they have a special shipment of exhibition pianos and will make an unusually fine display at their ware rooms, where all visitors will be made welcome, the merely curious as well as the intending buyers. Daily recitals will be given on the NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PLAYER piano. In addition, there will be a continuous recital of the latest records of Victor and Edison.

This enterprising firm is CROSS, GOULDING & SKINNER, located at 323 Portage Ave., six doors below Hargrave.

HIDES AND RAW FURS

Our returns to shippers are the best advertisement we have. Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co.

LIMITED

P.O. BOX 1092

172-176 King St., WINNIPEG

When Answering Ads. Mention the Advocate

BINDER TWINE "CRICKET" BRAND

BEST MADE IN U. S. A.

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

YOUR NOTE LOOKS GOOD TO US.

To protect credit buyers from exorbitant prices, charged by discriminating retailers, we will accept notes from responsible parties, payable November 1st, at only 4 per cent added to our low cash price, which we quote for this season, F.O.B. Winnipeg as follows:—

Standard, 500 ft. "Cricket Proof" 8c
 Standard Manila, 550 ft. "Cricket Proof" 8½c
 Manila, 600 ft. "Cricket Proof" 9c

Let us book your order NOW subject to cancellation or additions according to crop conditions. We were the originators of the liberal crop damage proposition. Remember, we want your business, and will treat you right. Cash or note.

ALEXANDER and STANLEY ST.
 Warehouse B., WINNIPEG.

COOPER CORDAGE CO.

Another "Sunshine" Feature

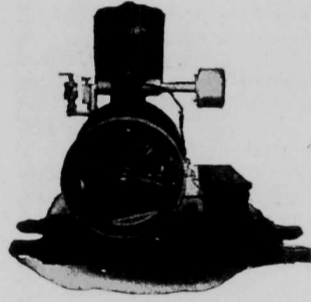
This is an entirely new idea, and will especially interest people who reside in natural gas districts. The gas ring takes the place of the lower Sunshine fire-pot, thus making it possible to burn gas in your furnace without inconvenience. Such is not possible in a furnace where the ordinary gas log is inserted; for, should the gas give out, a coal or wood fire could not be started until the gas pipes were disconnected.

To provide against sweating in the summer time, Sunshine Furnace is equipped with a nickelled steel radiator and dome. All bolts and rivets are nickelled, all rods copper-plated. This special treatment, besides meaning quicker and greater radiation from the radiator and dome than cold chill iron could possibly give, acts as protection for the bolts, rivets and rods from inroads of gas. When cast iron comes in contact with our nickelled steel it is coated with our special Anti-Rust treatment, which prevents the slightest possibility of rust commencing anywhere in Sunshine Furnace.

The Gas Ring



McClary's

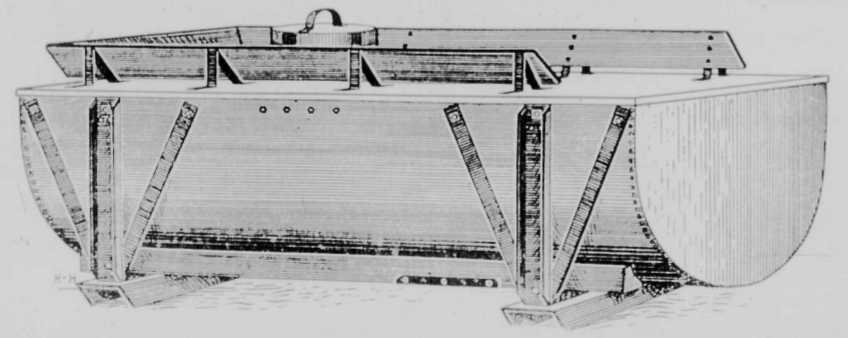


"LONDON" Gas or Gasoline Engines

1½ 2½ and 5 H. P.
 NO PACKED JOINTS. THINK OF IT.
 EFFICIENT. RELIABLE. SELF-CONTAINED.
 Made in Canada.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE 20G.
 SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY LIMITED
 LONDON CANADA

THE WESTERN STANDARD WAGON TANK



CAPACITY 9½ IMPERIAL BARRELS

The above is a cut of our No. 60 Wagon Tank which is the lightest, strongest and most serviceable tank on the market. The body is of heavy galvanized iron with wooden deck, strongly made and watertight, with 14-inch manhole, 2-inch outlet in rear end, fitted with a plug. The cradle which holds it is built on two deep pieces of steel channel to fit over the bolster of any wagon with the front truss made so as to rock enough to relieve the strain on body.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO INSPECT—
 OUR TANKS AT THE WINNIPEG FAIR

RED RIVER METAL CO.

51-53 AIKINS ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOOD MILLS AND SUPERIOR FLOUR

For the past five years or more the possibility of American millers entering Canada has been talked of. The increase in the home consumption of wheat in the United States was rapidly bringing forward the time when the millers there would either have to import wheat or branch out into Canada. But that was not the cause of the establishment in Moose Jaw of the Saskatchewan Flour Mills. In Minnesota there was a miller, F. A. Bean, looking for new fields for investment. He must have a country which would provide the highest grades of wheat.

One word about the mill he built in Moose Jaw as it is now working. The property consists of two main buildings—the mill proper and the oatmeal and packing addition. These two buildings are separated from a double spur track connecting with the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and are nearly equal in size and design being 120 feet long by 50 feet wide, four stories high. In addition to these main buildings at the north of the mill proper is a fire-proof brick power plant 60 x 55 feet, with reinforced concrete roof and cement floor. There are two main rooms in this building, one for the engine and the other for the boilers. At the south end of the mill proper are two large elevators, the combined storage capacity being 250,000 bushels. On the other side of the spur tracks is the packing and oatmeal addition, on the west side of which is a warehouse 100 x 50 feet. The packing house is four stories, the same as the mill, and in it and the warehouse can be stored from 50 to 75 carloads of flour and feed. Still west of the warehouse is another one-story building 60 x 20 feet used as a sack house for the storing of the large quantities of sacks.

Of even more interest than the capacity or structure of the mill is the quality of its output. Thousand of homes throughout Western Canada already know the quality of Robin Hood Flour—the flour that is different—and it will soon be made known in thousands more. Robin Hood Flour is first and always a flour with both reputation and character back of it.

Every bag of Robin Hood Flour goes out to the buyer with the guarantee of the Company behind it. Either it proves entirely satisfactory after two fair trials or the grocer is authorized to give the buyer back the money. Those in the West who find that they cannot get Robin Hood Flour—the flour that is different—in their locality will do well to write direct to the Saskatchewan Flour Mills Company at Moose Jaw.

Eradication of Weeds

Continued from page 923.

Buy pulverized or "granulated" materials, that is, ask for granulated or pulverized copper or sulphate iron sulphate. Common salt is the most successful solution for the destruction of greater rag weed or kinghead. Use this solution at the rate of 80 to 90 pounds for each 50 gallons of water and spray in the bright sunshine. This solution is liable to be more destructive on grain than some of the others, and I would recommend farmers to try small areas of it before undertaking larger work.

WHY WEEDS ARE KILLED AND GRAIN NOT INJURED

Many people are interested in knowing why it is that one can destroy mustard and other weeds in grain fields by spraying and not materially injure the grain. We can only say that it is a fact that this can be done if directions are followed. The grain will produce a much larger crop than it would in the presence of weeds.

This station has had reports of from five to fifteen bushels of increase of crop of wheat per acre, due to spraying. The men have the further satisfaction of knowing that the weeds do not produce any seed for the coming year. First: wheat and other grasses contain a very waxy bloom that does not readily admit of the absorption of liquids. Liquid forms in drops and rattles off by the wind. The liquid spreads evenly over the surface of mustard, Canada thistle and dandelions at once, as soon as the plants are struck. They absorb poison

THE KODAK BOX No. 2



The Kodak Box No. 2 contains everything for picture-making by the daylight method. No dark room is necessary, and even the beginner can get good results by following the simple, explicit directions contained in the instruction book. This outfit is simple enough for boys and girls while at the same time it will make pictures which will please the grown-up people.

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1 No. 2 Brownie Camera, 2½x3½	\$2.00
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1 Roll No. 2 Brownie Film, 2½x3½	.20
2 Brownie Developing Box Powders	.05
1 One-half lb. pkg. Kodak Acid Fixing Powder	.15
1 4-oz. Graduate	.10
1 String Rod	.05
1 No. 2 Brownie Printing Frame	.15
1 Pkg. (1 doz.) 2½x3½ Brownie Velox	.10
2 Eastman Metol Quinol Developing Powders	.10
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1 Doz. 2½x3½ Mounts	.10
1 Doz. 2½x3½ Kodak Dry Mounting Tissue	.05
1 Instruction Book	.10
	\$4.45
Price complete, neatly packed	\$4.00

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Send to me free and without any obligation on my part, map and full information regarding your Gloverdale fruit land proposition.

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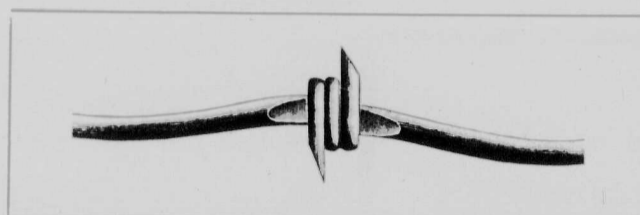
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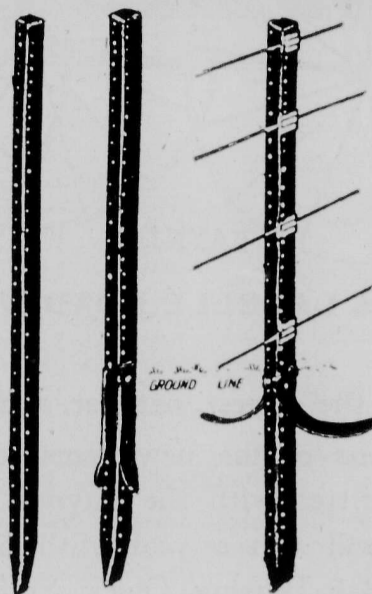
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The Gold Medal Winner



The 30 H. P. "Flour City" four cylinder Gasoline Engine pulling an engine gang of six plows in prairie sod.

The 30 h.-p. "Flour City" Gasoline Traction Engine was designed especially for Plowing, Threshing and General Farm Work.

Its Horse-Power in comparison to its weight, appeals to those who have had experience in plowing.

Its transmission gears are of hardened steel and run in oil bath.

Its large diameter drive wheels insure greater tractive power in proportion to its weight.

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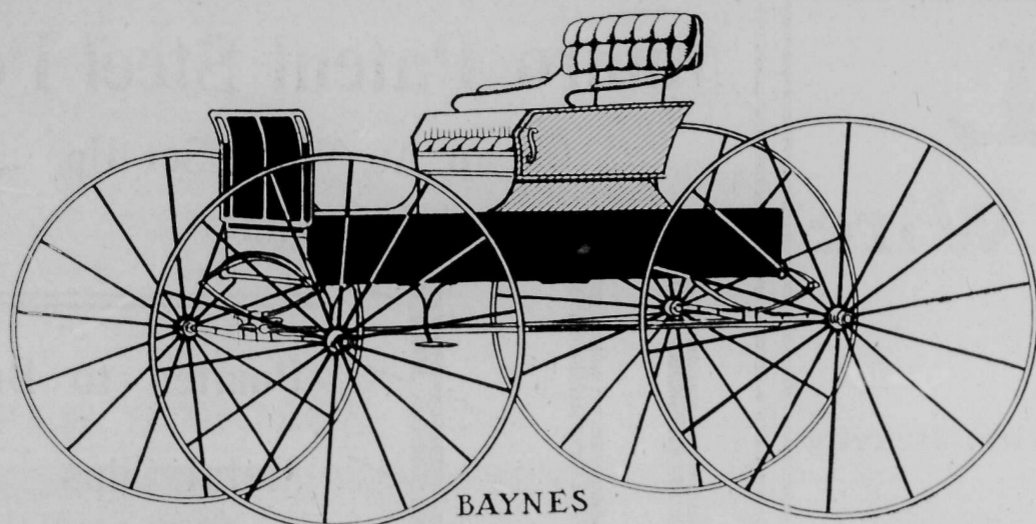
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Throw away the old washboard!

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washes a tubful of clothes in five minutes. Powerful oil tempered steel spiral springs and tool steel ball bearings make the work so easy that a child of six or eight can do it.

The new Wringer Stand is strong and rigid, and drains the water right into the tub. Ask anyone of the army of satisfied users about it, or better still try one; they will be a better argument than we can put on paper.

\$9.50 complete, without wringer, delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec.

The Dowswell Manufacturing Company, Limited
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and thus are acted upon chemically. The chemical actions differ somewhat, according to the chemical nature of the weed and the substance applied. So far, however, I have found that most good weed killing chemicals are reducers. They abstract oxygen quickly from other substances. Again some of the substances, such as copper sulphate and sodium arsenite are distinct plant poisons, that is, they act upon the plant in the same sense that a poison acts upon an animal body.

In the use of iron sulphate, the wheat crop will appear blackened. All bruised leaves will be killed at the point bruised. Leaves will also die at the point where rust or other blights have attacked them. These leaves are comparatively useless anyway, because of more or less injury. The darkening is due to an inky affect on the surface of the leaf and it disappears with the heavy dews and rains. If there were no dew formation at night the spraying process would not be successful, for after the first solution evaporates from the leaf the moisture from dew is necessary to cause the chemicals to continue its action on the weeds.

WHEN TO SPRAY IN FLAX FIELDS

The flax crop is one in which mustard is quite commonly introduced by careless farming. If spraying is done over a flax field it should be done before the flax is four inches high. The bloom of the leaves of the young flax plants protects it at this time, but later in the season spraying is injurious to that crop.

Every farmer who introduces weed spraying in cereal grain fields should make a test of the yield to learn for himself whether the process pays or not. If he succeeds in killing the weeds and does not reduce the yield of grain materially I think he will agree with me that the work will pay. If he succeeds in killing the weeds and does increase the yield per acre it will be all the more evident.

There is only one way to settle this question of yield, namely: a portion of the field which has not been treated, but is exactly under the same conditions as the treated portion should be treated to determine the yield. When you have been careless and have allowed weeds almost to reach maturity do not blame the process if the weeds are not killed. There is a proper time to do all sorts of work. Weeds must be in active growth, condition young and succulent.

Questions & Answers

POLYURIA

Horse eight years of age urinates four times or more in a morning and does the same in the afternoon. This excess is more noticeable after being in the pasture. The urine at first is milky but becomes normal as the day wears on or the animal becomes easier. When standing at rest he is drowsy and lifeless but will work well and steadily. Skin is soft and hair silky. When the harness is placed (not thrown) on his back he sometimes crumples up.

Sask. INQUIRER.

See answer to G. B. S. in this issue. The crouching while being harnessed may be only due to ticklishness; many horses in perfect health will do this.

SUMMER SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN

Prices of all grains keep high owing to scarcity and now that spring work is nearly over farmers will be turning their attention to shipping away the balance of the old crop.

Owing to the present extreme speculative nature of the trade we expect to see wide fluctuations in prices from time to time during summer and the only means the farmer away at a distance in the country can secure advantage of the best opportunities to realise is by having his cars in the hands of a reliable commission merchant with instructions as to selling understood beforehand.

We possess unsurpassed facilities for disposing of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax, as agents for farmers and we are prepared to handle strictly on commission to the best advantage for our customers all shipments entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive same.

Write us for information as to prices and market prospects and for shipping instructions.

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CORRUGATED IRON GRAIN

Our corrugated Iron steel. After cutting galvanized, making The corrugations are insuring accuracy and It is an absolute protection wind, rain, or snow siding it is unequalled as if in the bank.

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"I always maintain are better than 'Clas this firm has 25 years behind their metal good.—The Philosopher of

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METAL AS A BUILDING MATERIAL

A few years ago wood was thought the one and only building material. Wood was used on the roof, as siding, in fact the entire building would be of wood. Now it has changed, we are in the Metal Age. Good wood is very expensive and does not last nearly so long as galvanized steel. Then it is not fire-proof — your wooden buildings with their contents are an easy prey to the flames. Let us tell you of further reasons why metal is the best building material.

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N. B. Over 800 elevators in Western Canada are sided with Manitoba Steel Siding and roofed with "Eastlake" Shingles.

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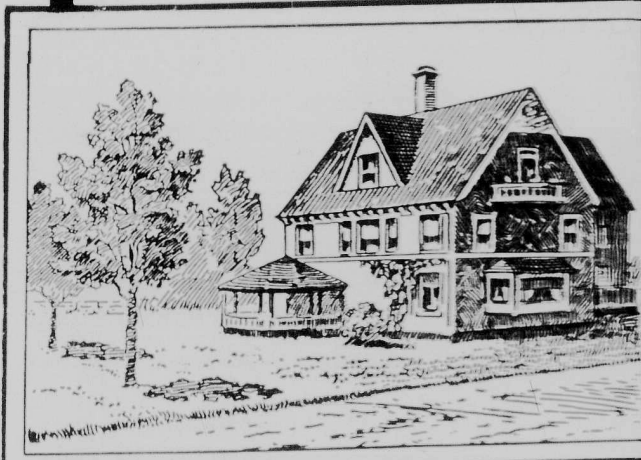
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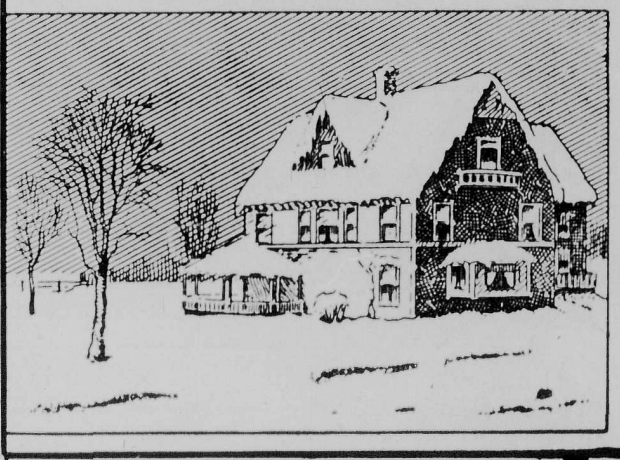
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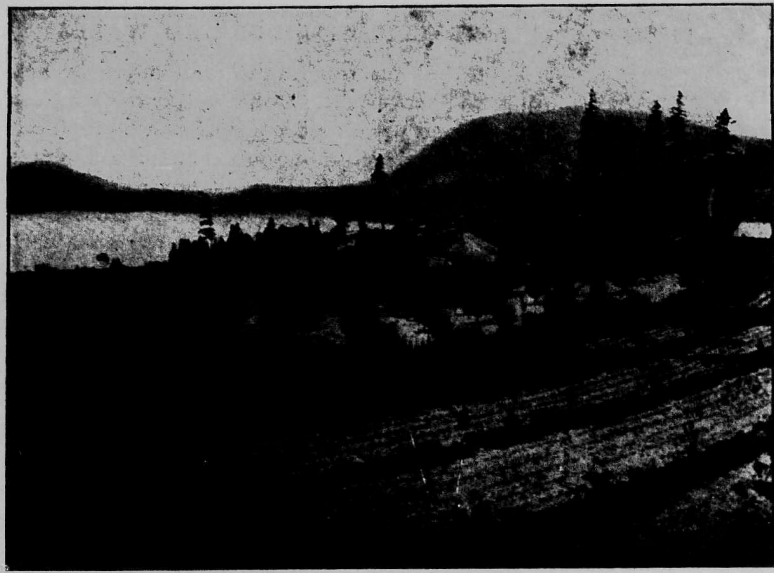
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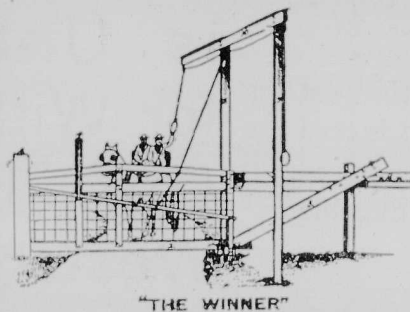
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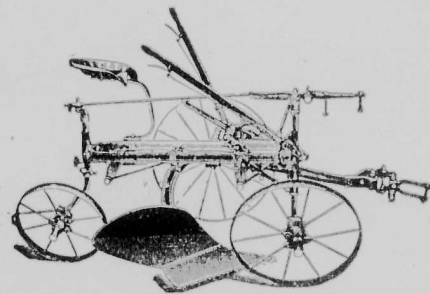
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Write for complete catalog.

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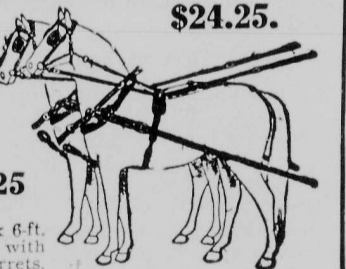
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We offer this leader in farm harness as the equal of harness that will be sold everywhere this year at 30 per cent. more money. Bridles 1/2-in., cheeks round winter stays and checks, square blinds open, stiff or jointed bits, lines 1-in., with snaps and spreaders; hames, high top, steel bound with 1 1/2-in. x 18-in. hame tug and double grip trace buckle, traces 1 1/2-in. x 3 ply x 6-ft. with cockeye, slides and snaps, pole straps 1 1/2-in. with slides, felt-lined back strap with hooks and terrets, cuppers buckled to back-strap, X. C. trimmed. This is only one of our many leaders. Our catalog shows a complete line. Write for it. It's free.

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\$17.75 Buys the "ECONOMY" five-drawer drop head Solid OAK CABINET—

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Separator Capacity
No. 4, 350 lbs. per hour, \$43.50
No. 5, 350 to 450 lbs. per hour, \$44.95
No. 6, 500 to 550 lbs. per hour, \$43.95
No. 8, 600 to 650 lbs. per hour, \$44.75
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL.

Wingold Ball-Bearing Washing Machine

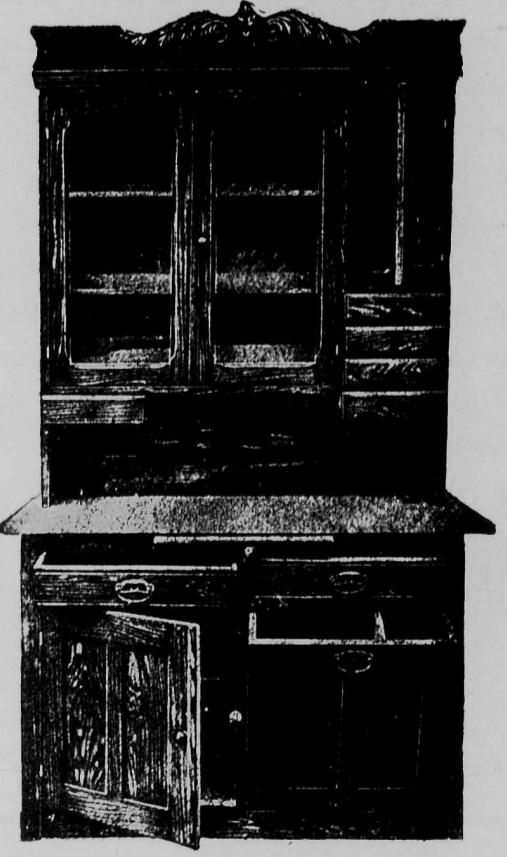
This is absolutely the BEST MACHINE of the reciprocating or swing machine type that we have ever offered. While those who have bought our machines heretofore are perfectly satisfied with them and claim that we have sold them the best machines they have ever seen for the money. We have made many improvements by testing and trying new features, and have been able to bring our washing machines for this season up to a still higher grade of efficiency than before. Our Wingold Ball-Bearing, our easy running wonder, represents the perfection of washing machine manufacturing. Nothing would please us more than to have you compare our Wingold Ball-Bearing, easy running wonder with the highest priced machines made by others and we know that your judgment will be in our favor. Don't pay \$15.00 to \$18.00 for a washing machine. You simply throw away money if you do. \$8.50 is all you need to pay for the best washing machine made.
You have Six Months' Free Trial to test the qualities, and if it does not do exactly as we claim, you may return it and we will refund both the price and any transportation charges you paid. Send us your order to-day.
Buy a Wingold Washer and get away from the back breaking and spirit breaking washday. Before you buy a washer of any kind write for our wonderful washing offer. Do it now.



Reduced to \$8.50.

The Wingold Kitchen Cabinet

Only \$17.50.
Others charge \$35 for Kitchen Cabinets not equal to the Wingold. Positively the largest, most conveniently arranged Kitchen Cabinet on the market. A place for everything within easy reach.
Compare the size of this Cabinet with others and you will appreciate our Special Low Price, only \$17.50. Just half the price the local dealer would charge you for an ordinary cabinet.
Height 82 inches, the top of base is 26 x 48 inches. Has two large cutlery drawers, removable cutting and kneading board. Large roomy cupboard with shelf, divided flour-bin holding 98 lbs.
The china closet is large and fitted with two shelves, has glass doors. The small compartment in upper right-hand corner has paneled door and shelf, under which is found three drawers of convenient size for spices, etc. Sugar and salt bins complete the cabinet. It is made of kiln dried hardwood, natural finish. Weight 200 lbs.
Price \$17.50.





"MANITOBA"

Gasoline Engines

ARE THE

Ideal Farm Power

7 H. P. Vertical (Hopper Cooled)

Have no complicated parts, very economical in gasoline, exceptionally strong and well made and have lots of surplus power.

Every engine thoroughly tested and positively guaranteed to give satisfaction.

If you intend getting a **GASOLINE THRESHING ENGINE** it will pay you to investigate the merits of our **20 horse power engine**. It has a **larger cylinder** and will develop **more power** than any other.

Send for Special Gasoline Engine Catalogue.

We still manufacture the famous **Manitoba Power and Pumping Windmills, Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames and Pumps** of all kinds.

We are manufacturers, not dealers.

MANITOBA WINDMILL AND PUMP CO. LTD.
Box 301
BRANDON, MAN.

GOES LIKE SIXTY! SELLS LIKE SIXTY
SELLS FOR SIXTY-FIVE

For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, etc. Larger sizes for feed cutters, grinders, wood saws, pulp ers. **POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.** Ask for catalogue. All sizes.

GILSON MANUFACTURING CO.
117 York St., Guelph, Ont.



AIR-COOLED GILSON ENGINE

ENDERBY, B. C.

THE RIVER CITY OF THE OKANAGAN

Valuable fruit land for sale with residence admirably situated in best part of the City about 20 acres (12 acres more or less under cultivation). 300 bearing fruit trees—apples, pears, plums, quinces—600 or over newly planted trees. Apples and a few pears, abundance of small fruits and excellent vegetable garden. Comfortable house with splendid water and electric light, also orchard block of 10 acres adjoining containing 500 to 600 bearing trees and about 400 young trees. Owner has successfully competed and been awarded many first prizes for fruit off this orchard and his intention in offering the property for sale is to facilitate the farther development of adjoining land which will enhance the value of this. The two blocks can be sold separately. City water can be put all over. Price \$800 per acre. Pleasant surroundings. This is entirely worthy of investigation. Other desirable properties for sale in and near Enderby.

For particulars apply to

JAMES MOWAT
ENDERBY, B. C.

Reference: The Bank of Montreal.

SWELLING ON CALF'S JAW
A calf three months old running on the cow has a large lump underneath its chin, about the size of my two fists. Is this lump jaw? How can I cure it?
R. B. W.

Ans.—It may be either actinomycosis (lump jaw) or a bone tumor, the result of an injury. From its location, beneath the chin, we are inclined to the opinion that it is an enlargement of the bone due to inflammation, produced by an injury such as a blow. If the swelling is soft it should be lanced to allow the escape of pus, and the cavity syringed out twice a day with a weak solution. If it is hard it will likely disappear without treatment when the inflammatory action ceases.

SEPSIS AS A SEQUEL TO DISTEMPER --WORMS AND BOTS

Two-year-old colt was tested for glanders in March and nearly killed by test. Afterwards took distemper severely, swelled twice, was lanced and they went away. Now her mouth is covered with scabs, also her eyes. It keeps coming off and new scab forms. Is this caused by the test or distemper? What will remove it?

2. Is it worms or bots that may be seen clinging to opening of rectum? How may one tell bots from worms?
S. M.

Ans.—The Mallein test will not leave any bad results in healthy subjects. Your colt is suffering from a form of sepsis (blood poisoning) following distemper. All you need do to bring about a normal condition is to keep the sores clean with a weak solution of creolin and water, use a two per cent. solution, bathe the sores with the medicine three times a day. Internally give two drams of hypo sulphite of soda in her drinking water three times a day. As soon as she is fit, turn her on grass.

2. Both worms and bots may be seen clinging to the anus. Of the former there are many varieties, but those usually met with are any of the species of round worms. They measure from two to ten inches in length, are round and pointed at both ends. The bot, as seen at the anus, is in the form of a "chrysalis."

LUMP JAW
Please let me know whether the iodide of potassium treatment for lump jaw is effective after the lump has broken and discharged. Work ox is affected, would it be inadvisable to treat while working?
Reader.

Ans.—Iodide of potash is a specific in most cases of lump jaw (actinomycosis) but when the enlargement is discharging it is necessary to inject into the cavity once a day about two drams of tincture of iodine. Of course when the case has become so far advanced the cure takes much longer to affect and the results are not so certain as there is generally then a mixed infection.

LUMBER FOR A SHACK
1. How much lumber would I require to build a shack 14 x 20 7 feet high, third pitch with shingle roofing, 2 windows, 1 door, 2 ply outside, 1 inside, ceiling and flooring, the amount of lumber for same? What would be the cost the lumber averaging \$20.00 per 1000. What size cellar would you recommend under it?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—2460 feet of lumber are required for this job and the cost at \$20.00 per thousand would be \$49.20. You will require 12 bundles of shingles and this quantity of lumber will give you three ply throughout. There are approximately 446 square feet of walls to be papered. Your dealer can estimate exactly the number of rolls required if you give him this approximation of the space to be covered. Make the cellar about 8 feet by 14 feet. Your other questions will be answered shortly.

PUP HAS GASTRITIS
What is the cause and cure of pup, ten months old, frothing at the mouth and discharging a slimy substance. She has been this way for nearly a week, and is getting thinner every day. Has some fever with it

Whatever the causes of your
HEADACHE
the one cure that can be absolutely depended upon as safe, prompt and without bad after effects is

Mathieu's Nervine Powders

MATHIEU'S
NERVINE POWDERS.
For Headache and Neuralgia.
Certain in Operation. Merit on Clinical.
One powder will relieve and a few powders will cure.

If you have a bad headache, if you are nervous, if you do not sleep well, if you are irritable, if you have indigestion, if you suffer from neuritis.

These powders are very good for all these troubles. Always testing them.

18 in a box, 25c. Sold almost everywhere.
If your dealer does not keep them we mail box on receipt of 25c.
J. L. Mathieu Co. Props., Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Sold by wholesale trade everywhere
Distributors for Western Canada
FOLEY BROS., LARSON & CO.
WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

There is in Wales a creek five miles long connecting two small lakes. About fifty persons own property along this creek, and for years and years the people have disputed as to who owned the fish in it. Not long ago two boys got into a fight over the fish they were catching, and the dispute was at last carried into the courts. The decision of the judge was odd enough. He decreed that anyone claiming to own any of the fish should attach a brass tag to the tails of the fish with the owner's name in plain letters, and in the future he must catch his own fish or none at all. This unique decision put an end to the dispute.

Surgeon's Opinion OF KNIFE FOR PILES
Operating often a fad--The modern way of curing piles is with Dr. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Sir Henry C. Burdett, K. C. B., of London, England, in a recent address said: "What we want are surgeons, who with wisdom to be conservative have courage to protest against the growing tendency to put a knife into everybody on the smallest possible pretext."

Too many doctors have a desire to use the knife at every opportunity. The rewards to them are rich, but think of the suffering of body and mind, the enormous expense and the risk of life itself. An operation should be the last resort for in spite of glowing promises the results are often very disappointing. Many a sufferer from piles has been cured by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, after operations have failed. Hundreds of thousands have escaped operations by using this treatment first and thereby obtaining cure.

Mr. Arthur Lepine, school teacher, Granite Hill, Muskoka, Ont., writes:—"For two years I suffered from bleeding piles, and lost each day about half a cup of blood. I went to the Ottawa General Hospital to be operated on, and was under the influence of chloroform for one hour. For about two months I was better, but my old trouble returned, and again I lost much blood. One of my doctors told me I would have to undergo another operation, but I would not consent.

"My father, proprietor of the Richelieu Hotel, Ottawa, advised me to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and two boxes cured me. I did not lose any blood after beginning this treatment, and believe the cure is a permanent one. I gratefully recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment as the best treatment in the world for bleeding piles." 60 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Anybody Can



Folding Pocket Brownie
Pictures 2 1/2 x 3 1/4 Pr

The Kodak simplicity Kodak daylight loading are all embodied in Brownies. Made in factory and by the workmen who manufacture Kodaks they have a quality that would not under any other condition

They are not made of expensive material but carefully made by perfect workmen in large quantities. Kodak inspection. The expensive but they are one and all important WORK. Their equipment that they are perfect to snap-shots or time and the amateur may, but a Dollar Brownie Developer do his own developing darkroom; or may another—just as he chooses.

The No. 2 Folding Pocket makes pictures 2 1/2 x 3 1/4 in daylight with Eastman Kodak film for 6 exposures, lens of 4 1/2 inch focus, provided. Pocket Automa with iris diaphragm stop, variable finder and two trip By means of the automa lock it may be used either focus or a focusing camera. Measuring but 1 1/2 x 3 5/16 and weighing but 16 ounces every sense a pocket camera is a masterpiece of engineering, sensible, practical, in operation. PRICE, \$6.00.

Brownie Developer
This little box has made developing of negatives as easy as "pressing the button." The amateur can now develop his own negatives with the certainty of getting possible results from every negative. NO DARK ROOM for any work. Every step is explained. Brownie Developing Box \$1.00.

Ask your dealer to show you for the 1909 Kodak Catalogue.

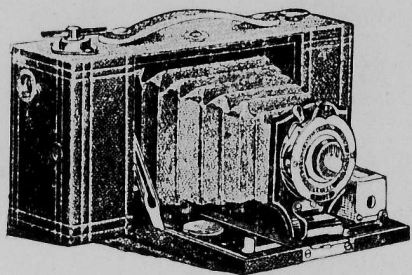
CANADIAN KODAK
"Kodak on the Farm" TOR at the dealers, or by mail.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS
Old Grain Exchange
WINNIPEG
New School Best Equipment
CATALOGUE FREE
G. M. JAMES, B.A., L.L.B.

Greatest Land Opportunity
Come to see the famous Okanagan secure a home in the mildest, most healthful climate in Canada. The fruit district of B. C., 10-20 acres a rich black loam, especially growing of fruit, vegetables, hay farming. Positively the greatest whole Okanagan. Prices the lowest most reasonable. \$50.00 per acre the rest in three equal annual payments per cent. interest. Come at once best as they are going fast. Write me before coming.

W. Curtis Hitchcock
Glencoe

Anybody Can Kodak



Folding Pocket BROWNIE

Pictures 2 1/2 x 3 1/4 Price, \$6.00

The Kodak simplicity and the Kodak daylight loading features are all embodied in the Pocket Brownies. Made in the same factory and by the same skilled workmen who manufacture the Kodaks they have in them a quality that would not be possible under any other conditions.

They are not made of the most expensive material but they ARE carefully made by perfect machinery in large quantities and each one must undergo the regular Kodak inspection. They are not expensive but they stand the one and all important test, THEY WORK. Their equipment is such that they are perfectly adapted to snap-shots or time exposures and the amateur may, by providing a Dollar Brownie Developing box, do his own developing without a darkroom; or may leave it to another—just as he chooses.

The No. 2 Folding Pocket Brownie makes pictures 2 1/2 x 3 1/4 inches, loads in daylight with Eastman N. C. Kodak film for 6 exposures, has a meniscus lens of 4 1/2 inch focus. Has our Improved Pocket Automatic Shutter with iris diaphragm stops, has a reversible finder and two tripod sockets. By means of the automatic focusing lock it may be used either as a fixed focus or a focusing camera as desired. Measuring but 1 1/2 x 5-16 x 6 1/2 inches and weighing but 16 ounces it is in every sense a pocket camera. Hand-somely finished and covered with the finest imitation leather. Durable, sensible, practical, inexpensive to operate. PRICE, \$6.00.



Brownie Developing Box

This little box has made the developing of negatives as simple as "pressing the button." Any amateur can now develop his own film with the certainty of getting the best possible results from every exposure. NO DARK ROOM for any part of the work. Every step is easy with a Brownie Developing Box. PRICE, \$1.00.

Ask your dealer to show you, or write us for the 1909 Kodak Catalogue.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LTD.
"Kodak on the Farm" TORONTO, CAN.
at the dealers, or by mail.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Old Grain Exchange Bldg.
WINNIPEG MAN.
New School Best Equipment Best of Teachers
CATALOGUE FREE
G. M. JAMES, B.A., L.L.B. Principal

Greatest Land Opportunity in B. C.

Come to see the famous Okanagan Valley and secure a home in the mildest, most beautiful and healthful climate in Canada. The world-famed fruit district of B. C., 10-20 acre fruit lots; soil a rich black loam, especially adapted to the growing of fruit, vegetables, hay, dairy or mixed farming. Positively the greatest snap in the whole Okanagan. Prices the lowest, terms the most reasonable. \$50.00 per acre, \$125.00 down, the rest in three equal annual payments, seven per cent. interest. Come at once and secure the best as they are going fast at these figures. Write me before coming.

W. Curtis Hitchner
Glencoe Westbank, B. C.

also. If food is put in her mouth she will eat it, but her mouth seems too sore to pick anything up. Have been feeding her lately with raw lean beef, new milk and raw eggs.

Is this contagious, as two other animals show symptoms of the same thing?

Man. H. J.

Ans.—The symptoms given, point to gastritis, possibly due to indigestion, the result of over feeding or unsuitable diet. If the pup is strong enough to stand a laxative give a dose of castor oil. As you do not give us any information as to size or breed, we cannot prescribe the dose, when the oil has ceased to operate, give the following medicine, which you must get put up by your druggist. Carbohc Acid 3 grains, Subnitrate of Bismuth, 4 drams, Paregoric, 1 dram; Glycerine, 1/2 ounce; Cinnamon water, enough to make it all 1 1/2 ounces. Give from one to two teaspoonfuls every hour until the symptoms are relieved. If the first dose is vomited, repeat immediately. Feed in small quantities, and often. The food should be a mixture of lean meat, underdone or raw, it is best put through a sausage machine, with green vegetables and biscuit. Always have fresh cold water handy for them to drink. Their mouths may also be washed out with a weak mixture of vinegar and cold water several times a day. If possible let them on a grass plot, or lawn two or three times a day.

SORE FEET

Six-year-old horse has been shod only twice. He has been without shoes all winter and spring. The wall of foot grows fast and does not wear down much, and appears hard. He seems tender in front; steps short and carefully. When standing he places one foot forward, then the other, shifting from one to the other frequently; when going does not go lame, except on hard or rough ground.

Ans.—The trouble is in the feet. It may be on account of too much driving on hard roads without shoes, and it may be disease of the coffin joint. I would advise you to get him shod and poultice the feet at night to soften the hoofs and encourage the growth of horn. If this does not give ease, remove shoes, give him rest, and blister the coronets every four weeks. Get a blister made of 2 drams each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip hair off for two inches high all around the hoof. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. Rub well with blister once daily for two days; on the third day apply sweet oil. Turn loose in box stall now and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off tie up and blister again, and after that blister every four weeks as long as you can give rest.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

C took up a homestead and pre-emption last October but could not go on this spring. The Department gave him an extension for four months and notified him to break 25 acres. Must one break 25 acres the first year and how much must he break before he gets his deed?

Alta. S. B.

Any person can secure from the department full particulars of the duties to be performed on homesteads and pre-emptions and should have these before him for references. The new regulations require thirty acres on a homestead to be broken and 20 acres cropped before the patent is issued, or, if the homesteader is not residing on his quarter 50 acres to be broken and thirty cropped. Where a man has a homestead and pre-emption he is required to cultivate 80 acres. The department insists that a reasonable amount must be cultivated each year and probably that is the reason for insisting that 25 acres be broken the first year. Government land has come to be regarded as valuable and it is worth while making sacrifices to get possession of it. It would be quite possible to hire 25 acres of breaking done and to take up residence at the end of the extension of time. In the adminis-

The Great Fair of the Great West

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

The Winnipeg Fair, the summertime Mecca of all the Canadian West, is preparing for this Banner Year a greater entertainment, and offering a greater class for competing exhibitors, than ever before; combining Sport, Pleasure and Recreation in an army of Glittering Gorgeousness; with lavish and remarkable exhibits presaging the opportunity of Western Canada as the

Last Great Garden of Earth

Richest Half-Mile Racing Meet on the Continent
Live Stock Show Poultry Exhibit The Dog Show
Continuation of the interesting and instructive
Agricultural Motor Competitions

A Thousand Fun Features on Grand Stand, Drag, Track and Stage. Grand Military Tattoo with Twenty Bands, and the NAVASSAR LADIES' BAND.

A MAMMOTH ELECTRICAL DISPLAY (Instructive and Spectacular) by the City of Winnipeg.

Grand Pyrotechnic Spectacle, "Battle of Sebastopol."

Excursions on all Railroads

JULY 10th—17th

SASKATCHEWAN

PROVINCIAL

EXHIBITION

REGINA, JULY 27-28-29 and 30 1909

By far the best STOCK show ever seen in the province. Our large stabling capacity is already found to be inadequate, and the Association is forced to build more.

Never before in this province has there been produced such a splendid and large variety in AGRICULTURAL and other Exhibits.

The RACING events will surpass anything that have yet been seen in the province. Good Purses are bringing a large number of Good Horses. Entries are already made to insure a large turn out of speedy competitors.

Contracts have been completed with the Parker Show Co., who will produce their full show, consisting of animals and 800 feet of solid MID-WAY FRONT, all good and clean shows. This Electric Spectacle itself will amply repay your time and money outlay. One full RAILWAY TRAIN is owned by the Parker Show Co.

The Grand Stand ATTRACTIONS will be entirely new, and of the best, consisting of thrilling events in mid-air and funny CLOWN acts of the stand.

Four Full Days of Fun, Pleasure and Profit.

Don't forget the Dates, July 27, 28, 29, 30.

And Remember the
DOMINION EXPOSITION
Regina, 1911

Cluster Curls

Psyche Knots

El Vateur
Puffs

Salome
Chignons

And the latest
Novelty:

Billie Burke
Curls



Transform-
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Pompadours

Natural

Wavy and

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Switches

LADIES OF THE WEST

are just as particular about their appearance as NEW YORK and PAR-
ISIAN Women of FASHION.

IN ORDER TO LOOK YOUR BEST YOUR HAIR MUST BE
YOUR FIRST CONSIDERATION.

DORENWEND

Transformation, Pompadour, Switch, Cluster Curls, or any of this
season's novelties, mentioned above, will create a most wonderful im-
provement. Our name stands for QUALITY and any purchaser can
rest assured that they will be fully satisfied.

Our catalogue B on the latest hair styles will be mailed free to any
address upon application.



WITHOUT TOUPEE

Dorenwend's

SANITARY
PATENT

Toupee



WITH TOUPEE

The world famous structure is recommended by doctors as one of
the most beneficial articles for colds of the head, and catarrh troubles
ever invented, besides it

MAKES YOU LOOK YEARS YOUNGER

Is absolutely undetectable, securely adjusted on the head and is the
best wearing Toupee ever manufactured.

Our business reputation of over forty years of honest dealings
with the public stands behind this article.

Send for our Gentleman's Catalogue B and book on baldness
which we will mail free to you if you will send us your name and address.

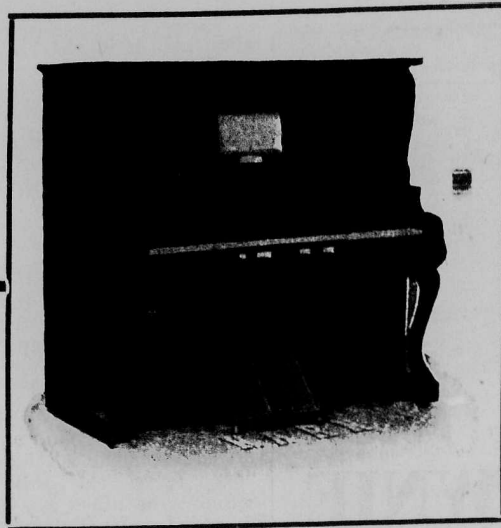
We have a perfect equipped MAIL ORDER DEPT.

The Dorenwend Co. of Toronto, Limited

105-105 YONGE STREET

TORONTO

ONTARIO



Our July List of Piano Bargains

Includes over forty Upright Pianos, taken in exchange for new
Mason & Risch and Pianola Pianos. These instruments have been
carefully looked over by our experts and in many cases cannot be
told from new.

We give below a few samples of our choice offerings.

They are all Uprights and in excellent condition.

1 Evans	cost \$350	only \$150
1 "	400	135
1 Gerhard Heintzman	450	210
1 Morris	400	100
1 "	400	220
1 Heintzman & Co	450	245
1 "	500	200
1 Fischer	500	300
1 Mason & Risch	550	363

We have in addition to these about 30 equally good bargains.

Write To-day for our mailing list. We will be pleased to send
you full description by return mail and explain to you our "New
Method" of easy payments.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd.

FACTORY BRANCH

356 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

HERO MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION GROUNDS

July 10-17, 1909

Mr. GRAIN GROWER,

When you visit the Exhibition
it will be to your advantage to
inspect the GRAIN CLEANERS,
Picklers and other GRAIN HANDLING
MACHINERY which we will have on
display. Our line of this
machinery is complete and cannot
be duplicated in the Dominion.

Our Representatives will be
on hand to explain details of
construction and operation.

May we anticipate a call?

Very truly yours

HERO MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.

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Clydesdales

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EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING

OF IMPORTED

CLYDESDALE FILLIES

BRANDON, MAN.

On Friday, July 23rd, 1909

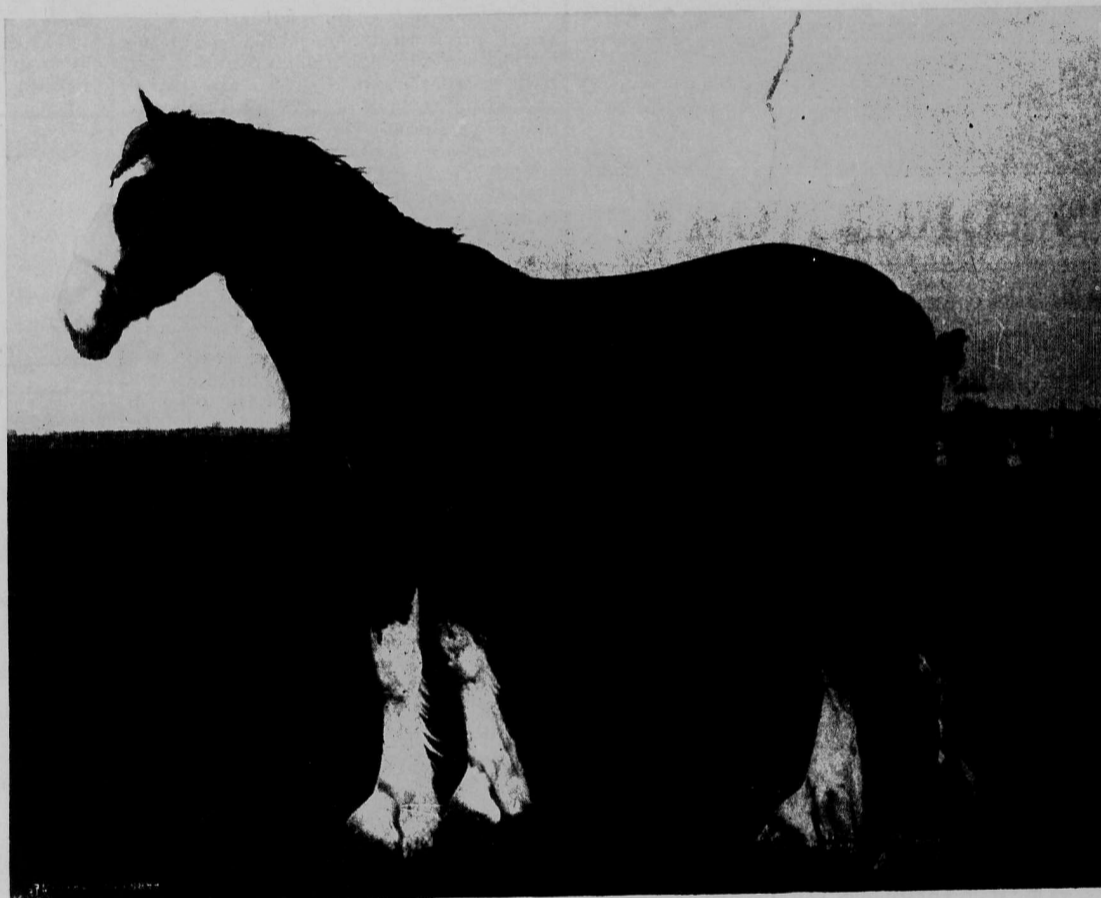
THIRTY

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Clydesdales



SALE

ABSOLUTELY

WITHOUT

RESERVE

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

THESE FILLIES REMEMBER WILL BE SOLD

Capt. ROBSON
Auctioneer

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

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

WANTED—To purchase good farm on crop payment. About 160 acres near station and wood, good buildings and plenty good water. Special arrangements for live stock. Give full description to Box "S" FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

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

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

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

A SNAP—We have for quick sale four hundred Rock and Wyandotte, One-year-old Hens from trap-nested breed to lay stock. West Poultry Yards, Milestone.

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

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

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

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

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

STRAYED or Stolen from my premises aged white mare in good condition, weight about 1200. Enlargement on inside of right hock joint. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. G. W. Booth, Semans, Sask., 21, 29, 19 W2.

\$5 REWARD STRAYED on June 14th, one three-year-old Bay Mare, Branded flying swallow on right shoulder. Geo. Lowe, Hardisty, Alta.

LOST—Two Bay Driving Colts, both Mares. A yearling and two-year-old. Information leading to recovery will be suitably rewarded. George Hunter, Kaleida, P. O. Man. Phone No. 60, Ring 2, Manitou.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BREEDER of prize-winning White Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Eggs for sale and stock later. Particulars on application. Mrs. Widdis 811 Fourth Street, Edmonton, Alta.

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

POLYURIA

I am working a three-year-old horse colt, broke this spring. Am working him on a disk and not very hard. He wants to urinate from eight to twelve times a day. Sometimes he will make water and sometimes just stretch out and strain. He gets fresh water, is running on good pasture, gets chopped oats, about two gallons at a feed three times a day.

Alta. C. B. S.

Ans.—You do not say how long your horse has been ailing but we presume it is only since he has been on pasture. As you inform us, he has been running on good pasture. The grasses would likely be very succulent, containing a large amount of water hence a greater quantity of urine would be passed. Or, as very often is the case with many horses, a change of feed, from hay and oats to grass for instance, disturbs the digestive system to such an extent, that the kidneys become involved. They are over stimulated to action, by an excess of certain products of indigestion, which are in the system, and the kidneys try to get rid of it. We recommend you to keep him off the grass until his condition becomes normal, then, if it is desired that he should be turned out, put him on the poorest pasture you have for a while until his digestive organs become accustomed to the change. But should he continue to pass urine too often he must be prepared for a physic by feeding for twelve hours on bran mashes only, then administer a physic ball containing barbaeoe aloes, from eight to ten drams, according to size of the horse, calomel one dram, powdered ginger one dram, soft soap sufficient to combine and make a ball. Roll up in soft paper to about two and one-half inches in length and three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Continue to feed bran mashes, only, until he commences to purge. Then give half his usual allowance of hay and oats increasing the amount to his usual allowance as purging ceases. If by this time he is still urinating too freely, give the following medicine morning and evening. Powdered sulphate of iron, twelve drams, iodide of potash, six drams, iodine crystals six drams, divide into twelve doses each dose to be given in a capsule or rolled up in paper with enough powdered gentian to fill the capsule, or make a ball of the proper size.

HIRE OF HORSE

What would be a fair and reasonable price to charge per day for a work horse? Sask. L. J.

Ans.—About _____ per day, the user to keep him in good condition.

FOUNDATIONS

Which makes the best foundation for a barn, wood, cement or stone, not taking cost into consideration, only durability. Sask. W. J. N.

Ans.—For durability alone nothing is better than concrete made with quite a large proportion of cement.

ARGENTINE HOMESTEAD

Can homesteads or grants of land be had in the Argentine Republic and to whom should one write for information. A. A.

Ans.—We are not aware what system of settlement is in vogue in the Argentine, but you might write to the government offices, Buenos Ayres.

LOST ROBE

A and B are partners. C is a neighbor and is hired with A and B. In moving to their homesteads they shipped together and all joined in hauling out to the farms. One day all went to town and as B was not well he took a large robe from C's house. After loading up in town D was started home and the robe was thrown on his load. On the way home the robe was lost but A and B made no effort to find it. Who is responsible. Sask. E. R.

Ans.—Since a man is responsible for the return of articles borrowed B and A should consider themselves liable for the robe. D is not to blame nor is C, although both should have been careful to see that it was not lost.

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE

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

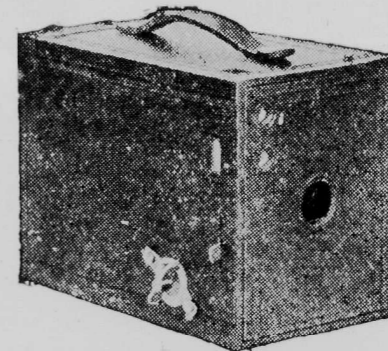
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Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners.
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

She.—"Are you good at guessing women's ages?"
He.—"You are not over twenty-five."
She.—"How do you know?"
He.—"No woman over twenty-five ever asks that question."

A Free No. 2 Brownie Camera

With this Camera you can take many photos of farm scenes, favorite animals, or other subjects. And the Camera will not cost you anything.



Description—For rectangular pictures 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. Capacity, 6 exposures. Size of camera, 5 1/2 x 4 x 3 1/2 inches. Weight, 13 ounces. Lens, Meniscus, fixed 4 1/2-inch focus. Shutter, Eastman rotary, with three stops. Two finders.

A reliable article made by a firm that has a reputation for turning out only first-class goods. Simple to understand, easy to operate, and works with most satisfactory accuracy. Can't be bought for less than \$2

Send Three New Subscribers at \$1.50 each, to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Winnipeg, and the camera will be forwarded to you, securely packed and carriage prepaid.

Commence now to get your friends interested, and when you receive the camera you can take their pictures.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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KOOTENA

Land the very Best. Level as a Prairie. No Rocks or Stones. Water for Irrigation lot.

No Frosts. Uncleared or Partly Wholly Cleared, as you Partly Planted or Planted, as you like.

Land Cared for and until you come at act. Prices and terms m tenuous to you.

You can go onto Cleared and Planted

Make a Liv From the S

C. P. R. Station, I Express Office, Villa Mill, etc., within te walk.

Spur on the propert hours from the Prair without reshipment. miles from Nelson by the beautiful Slocan R Fishing and Shooting. solute.

The balance of these will be gone before fall particulars write,

THE KOOTENAY-FRUIT CO., I NELSON

HUDSON'S BAY CO

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The company is prep for hay and grazing pur served quarters or half-s particulars apply the l ment, Hudson's Bay C nipeg.

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Orders received and shipp ordered.

Early Ohio, per bushel, Puritans, per bushel, Corman No. 1, per bushel,

The Early Ohio is an Early P planted later is a good main cro

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234, 236, 238, KING ST.,

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The Choicest Fruit Land in the

KOOTENAYS

Land the very Best.
Level as a Prairie Farm.
No Rocks or Stones.
Water for Irrigation at every lot.

No Frosts.
Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or Wholly Cleared, as you like.
Partly Planted or Wholly Planted, as you like.

Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost.

Prices and terms most advantageous to you.

You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

Make a Living From the Start

C. P. R. Station, Post Office, Express Office, Village, Large Mill, etc., within ten minutes walk.

Spur on the property. Thirty hours from the Prairie Markets without reshipment. Only 20 miles from Nelson by rail. On the beautiful Slocan River. Good Fishing and Shooting. Title absolute.

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

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NELSON B. C.



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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.

TIMOTHY SEED & POTATOES

Orders received and shipped forward as ordered.

Early Ohios, per bushel	\$1.50
Puritan, per bushel	1.00
Cormans No. 1, per bushel	1.00

The Early Ohio is an Early Potato and when planted later is a good main cropper.

LAING BROS.,

234, 236, 238, KING ST., WINNIPEG

CAPPED HOCKS; BOG SPAVIN

1. I have a valuable young mare that has puffs on her hocks — what is called capped hock. They are not hard. They have been on her for some time. Can anything be done to remove them?

2. I have also a two-year-old mare with a bog spavin. What would be best to do for it?

D. S.

Ans.—Capped hocks are very difficult to cure, in many cases the enlargement remains in spite of all treatment, especially when of long standing. You might try iodine ointment, strength 1 to 8; gently rub in a little with the finger once daily for three days. Then discontinue for three days. Then repeat as before. Keep this treatment up for a month. If at any time the parts show signs of blistering, stop the use of the ointment until the skin again becomes clean and smooth.

2. Clip the hair off the enlargements and blister with the following: Powdered cantharides 2 drams, biniodide of mercury 2 drams, vaseline 3 ounces. Mix well. Rub in for fifteen minutes. Tie her head up so that she cannot lie down for forty-eight hours, then wash off the blister with warm water and soap and smear with vaseline every three days. Turn her out to pasture. It may be necessary to repeat the blistering in three weeks.

CONCRETE FOR BARN FOUNDATION

1. Does concrete make a warm and satisfactory stable? 2. Would 12 inches thick be enough to carry a barn 36x50 feet with 14 foot posts? 3. Could enough stone fillers be added to Portland cement to make 30 bbls. do the walls, if 8 ft. high?

T. E. M. W.

Ans.—Opinions differ as to the value of concrete as a stable material. It is, however, universally used for this purpose, and on account of its comparative cheapness and durability is well adapted as a stable material. It is warm, particularly so if an air space can be made in the wall. A solid wall is not the warmest kind to build. In order, however, to get the hollow wall, it is necessary to use blocks of concrete instead of building the wall in the ordinary way, as we infer from your query you intend doing.

2. Yes, a 12 inch wall would be strong enough for this size building. It is advisable to use a broad foundation under the wall, say two feet in width.

3. The proportion of cement to sand and gravel varies with the quality of the materials used. Some use one of cement to seven of sand and gravel, while others claim that one to 10 is sufficient. With good Portland cement and clean sharp sand and gravel, one to eight should meet your purpose. The wall comprises 1,376 cubic feet. Since the cement works in between the particles of sand and gravel and since 125 cubic feet of concrete estimated for 100 cubic feet of wall, the cement requirement for concrete alone would be 215 cubic feet, or approximately 5 bbls. By exercising care and judgement, stones can be worked into such a wall without weakening it. They should not be embedded too near the surface. Perhaps it would be safe to use stones to make up one third of the wall. Even this would leave an estimated quantity of 917 cubic feet of concrete into which approximately 36 barrels of cement would be put. By using a lower proportion of cement to gravel and taking care not to waste concrete it is just possible that for the wall mentioned you could get along with 30 barrels of cement, but it is not wise to save a few dollars on cement, at the risk of unduly weakening the wall. This estimate does not take into account the quantity needed to build the wall under ground, required to furnish a solid base.

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Operating in
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Subscribed Capital **\$365,000.00**
Substantial Cash Deposits with
THREE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

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On our **UNBROKEN RECORD** for prompt
payment in full of all Loss Claims
we solicit your patronage.
You pay the Premium. We Carry the Risk.

Full information on application to any Local Agent
or the Head Office of either Company

The "NEVER FAIL" OIL AND GASOLINE CANS GALVANIZED IRON



3 and 5 Gal. Imperial Measure

ADVANTAGES OF THE "NEVER-FAIL" CAN

You have no oil valves or pump to get out of order, no faucet to leak and drip. You do not have that disagreeable odor of oil and gasoline in your rooms when using this Can.

You need not be afraid of an explosion if you use the "Never Fail" Can.

You do not have oil all over your hands, lamp and floor, when using a "Never Fail."

Your oil and gasoline bills will be one-third less when using one of these cans, as they are air-tight, allowing no evaporation.

It is the only Can wherein gasoline may be kept with any degree of safety.

Ask your dealer for a "Never Fail." Take it home and use it, give it a fair trial; then, if not satisfied, take it back and demand your money. Can you ask any more than this? Will you not give it a trial on these terms?

Will draw over a gallon a minute.

Will take all the oil out of the can.

Will run the oil from lamp back into Can.

Your money back if not satisfied.

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GET OUT YOUR LEAD PENCIL AND DO A LITTLE FIGURING.

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You can earn that money. We can start you for it.

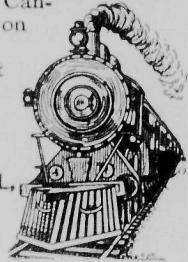
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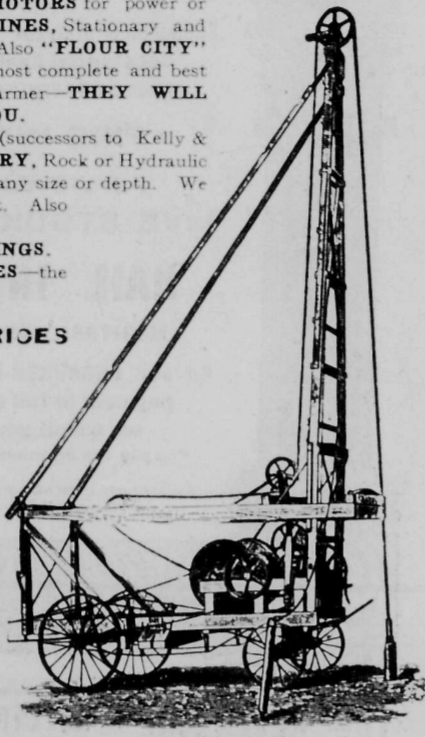
See our line of **Armstrong Quam Mfg. Co.** (successors to Kelly & Taneyhill Co.) **WELL DRILLING MACHINERY**, Rock or Hydraulic **ELLIPTIC** or **CAM DROP**—will drill wells any size or depth. We carry the largest stock of any House in the West. Also a full line of Well Drillers' Supplies.

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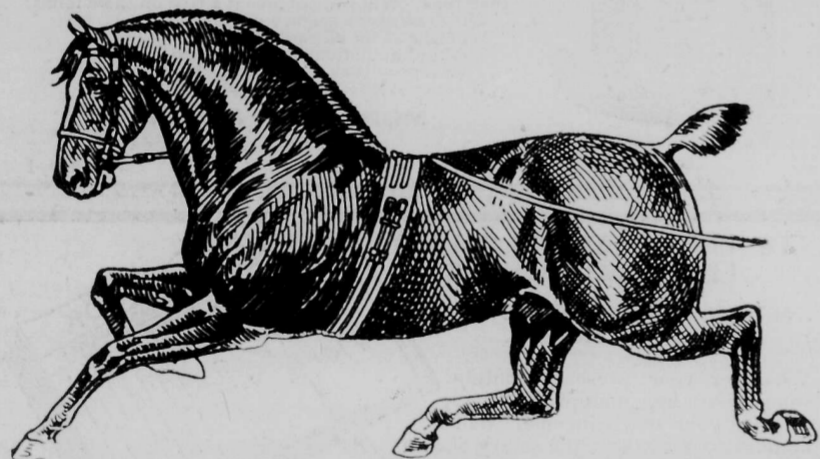
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Don't be sceptical then when we say

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any case of Spavin, Ringbone (except low ringbone) Splint, Curb, Sidebone, Thoroughpin Sweeny, Hip and Shoulder Lameness, Tendonitis, Windpuffs, Thickened Neck Glands, and all bony enlargements or growths. We are so sure of the Wonderful Curative and Absorbing power of Spaveline that every bottle is accompanied by a signed guarantee to refund the price in event of failure. We take all the chances.

If you have a blemished animal would it not be worth \$3.50 more to you if sound?

Does not bluish or destroy growth of hair.

For sale at all Drug Stores or mailed to any address for \$3.50 by

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MANITOBA

SOLE DISTRIBUTING AGENT FOR THE WEST.

BELGIAN HARES

Where can I get a pair of Belgian hares of the Golden bay strain, with pedigree?

Alta. N. L. Robinson.
Perhaps an advertisement in the Farmer's Advocate would locate the necessary. Breeders of hares also should take note of this enquiry.

INSURANCE POLICY

A man insured his life some eighteen years ago, having the policy drawn out for \$1,000 to go to his mother, and the other \$1,000 to go to his estate. In the meantime his mother has died and the man is married and has a family and the insurance policy was never changed. In case of the man's death, who would fall heir to the insurance?

Man. Enquirer.

Ans.—Under The Manitoba Life Insurance Act, Enquirer is entitled to revoke the appropriation of the \$1,000 to his mother and to appropriate it for the benefit of his wife and children or any of them or to his father, sisters or brothers, or any one or more of them, or any other person or persons whomsoever. The revocation must be made by an instrument in writing attached to or endorsed on the policy or identifying the policy by its number or otherwise. A duplicate should be forwarded to the Life Insurance Company. We make this statement on the understanding that Enquirer's mother was not a beneficiary for value. If she were, Enquirer would not be entitled to revoke the appropriation to her. There is not sufficient information contained in the inquiry for us to answer the question as to who would fall heir to the insurance.

CARNEGIE HERO MEDAL COMMISSION

Can you tell me how I can communicate with the Carnegie Hero Commission?

Man. Reader.

Ans.—Write to F. M. Wilmot, secretary of the Carnegie Hero Medal Commission, Carnegie Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TROUBLE ABOUT PRE-EMPTION

I preempted 160 acres of land in British Columbia, north of the C. P. R. The tract of C. P. R. land being 40 miles wide, and 20 miles on either side of the railroad. The Dominion owns this land now. There was a survey line run along the north side of this 40 mile belt. It was run sometime in the eighties. I enquired particularly of the Dominion land agent as to whether this north line was correct. He first said it was, and later told me it extended 8 chains further north than where the line was at present. I measured 8 chains north from the old line, and filed my homestead in the Provincial land. I built a log house, and made other improvements. A surveyor locating a preemption for a neighbor found that instead of the old line being 8 chains to the south, it was 20 chains. These 20 chains took in my plowing, fencing and part of my other improvements. The matter was reported to the Dominion Agent. I went to the Dominion Office and explained the matter to the agent, and he denied having said anything about the old line being 8 chains wrong. When he explained about the line the first time my neighbor was in the office, and heard the transaction. I told the agent I could not afford to lose this work and asked him to pay me for my labor, and charge it to the next man who homesteaded that quarter section, or I would buy this 40 acres to save my improvements.

The trouble dragged along for two years, I saw the agent different times and the matter was always to be made right. Meantime a new Dominion Agent was appointed. I explained the situation to him, he told me to keep up my improvements and he would sell me the land as soon as he had time to come and see the situation. He came and looked it over last August. He said he would write to the Department about the matter. I saw him again and he said the De-



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The strongest wind that ever blew can't rip away a roof covered with self-locking

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

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Write us and we'll show you why it costs least to roof right. Just address

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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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Double The Quantity of Water

delivered by any other deep well cylinder pump, is raised by the

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The reason is it delivers the full capacity of the cylinder both on the DOWN-stroke and the UP-stroke making it actually double capacity. There's a revelation to pump users in our new Deep Well Pump Catalog.

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Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

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

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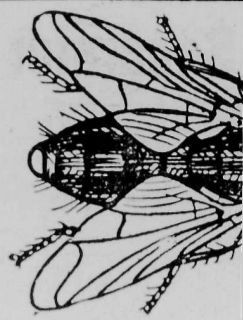
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When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate



WILSON'S FLY

Will kill many times
more than any other kind

REFUSE UNSATISFACTORY

Palpitation of the Heart

One of the first danger-nounce something wrong the irregular beat or violent there is only a fluttering "all gone" sinking feeling may be a most violent flushings of the skin an tions of the arteries. Th perience a smothering se breath and feel as thou In such cases the actio Heart and Nerve Pills heart, restoring its norm parting tone to the ne beyond all question, ma give such prompt relief t suffer.

Mrs. Arthur Mason, writes:—"Just a few line what Milburn's Heart a have done for me. I hav with weakness and pal heart, would have sever and could scarcely lie c tried many remedies bu answer my case like yo can recommend them hi heart or nerve trouble." Price, 50 cents per box \$1.25, at all dealers, or n receipt of price, by The Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DOMINION



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Between Stations on the CANADIAN NORTHERN

1/3 FARE

Tickets on sale June 29th inclusive Return Limit, July.

Complete particulars with Northern Ry. Agents, or by C. W. COOPER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

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WINNIPEG

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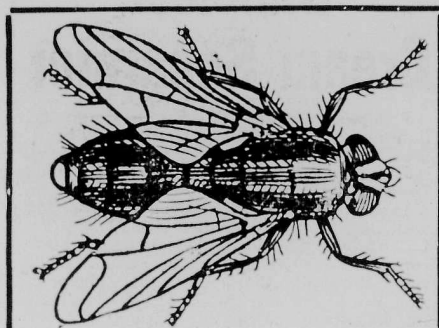


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WILSON'S FLY PADS
 Will kill many times more flies than any other known article
 REFUSE UNSATISFACTORY IMITATIONS

Palpitation of the Heart.

One of the first danger signals that announce something wrong with the heart is the irregular beat or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or again, there may be a most violent beating, with flushings of the skin and visible pulsations of the arteries. The person may experience a smothering sensation, gasp for breath and feel as though about to die. In such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is, beyond all question, marvellous. They give such prompt relief that no one need suffer.

Mrs. Arthur Mason, Marbank, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have severe choking spells and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies but got none to answer my case like your pills did. I can recommend them highly to all with heart or nerve trouble."

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

partment was not selling any more land. When he said he would sell me the land I rebuilt the fence, which was burnt down, and plowed and seeded it down. I would like your opinion about it. Also, when was the act passed that the Dominion would sell no more land?
 B. C. J. H.

Ans.—Your best policy would be to maintain a friendly attitude towards the local land agent in the matter and press for settlement. The case has been hanging fire for a good time already, but these matters always require time to be adjusted. There are no regulations in the departmental rulings regarding homesteads and preemptions, governing your case, the circumstances of it being rather unusual. It is doubtful if you will be able to purchase the land. The regulations regarding purchased homesteads state that purchased homesteads may be acquired under the conditions provided in the Dominion Lands Act within the area bounded on the south by the international boundary line; on the north by the north line of the 44th township; on the east by the line of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway from the international boundary to the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, then by the Canadian Pacific Railway main line to the 3rd principal meridian to the north 3rd principal meridian, then by the north line of the 44th township; on the west by the west line of range 26, west of the 4th meridian, from the international boundary to the Calgary and Edmonton Railway line, then by the Calgary and Edmonton line to the north line of the 44th township. From these regulations it would appear that no homestead land is available for purchase in British Columbia.

GOSSIP

R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask., has sold to Joseph Lemon, Winnipeg, his champion Hackney Mare, Emerald.

Reston Agricultural Society will hold their fair on July 27th, instead of July 30th, as was announced.

HIGHLAND RANCH IMPORTATION

Captain G. S. Watson, Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, Clinton, P. O. B. C., passed through Winnipeg last week, on his way from Scotland, with the Clydesdales purchased in the Old land. One filly, unfortunately, died at Montreal, from pneumonia contracted during the voyage, and several others are a little off, due to the sudden change from ice bound conditions of the coast of Newfoundland, to almost tropical heat at Montreal. The shipment is being rushed through to British Columbia. It was Captain Watson's intention to exhibit at Winnipeg, but he has changed his plans and will get the importation to the home ranch as quickly as possible, to get the animals in condition for showing when the Clydesdale rings are called at Seattle, Alaska-Yukon-Pacific-Exposition in the closing days of September.

Among the fillies purchased by Capt. Watson, are several bred to the famous stud horse Oyama, and a number of noted prize winners at Old Country shows. Among these are the two-year-olds, Craigie Ideal, first at Kilmarnock, first at Craigie, first and champion at Galston; and Polly Anderson of Aitkenbrae, a winner of three first and a reserve champion at Prestick. Of the three-year-olds, the filly by Count Victor was first and champion at Auchinleck and Airdrie Flower, first at New Cumnock. These horses are bred right into the most purple of Clydesdale families and their reception at Seattle and Coast fairs will be watched with considerable interest.

Captain Watson reports an active inquiry from Alberta for Highland Cattle, and expects to ship several carloads of breeding stock into that province at once.

DOMINION DAY

1909
 JULY 1st
CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Domination Day Excursions
 Between Stations in Canada on the

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY
1 1/3 FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Tickets on sale June 29th to July 1st inclusive
 Return Limit, July 3rd, 1909

Complete particulars with all Canadian Northern Ry. Agents, or write
 C. W. COOPER,
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 Winnipeg, Man.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY
DOMINION DAY

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W-H-Y

do the annual sales of Beecham's Pills amount to many millions of boxes?

Why is it that wherever the English language is spoken, the world over, Beecham's Pills are so extensively used and are so highly recommended?

Why is it that in many thousands of homes, Beecham's Pills have been the great household remedy for generations?

Beecham's Pills

owe their great reputation to their exceptional effectiveness in overcoming disorders of the digestive tract. They contain no new or mysterious drugs. They are simply a happy combination of the products of several well-known medicinal herbs, the proportions of which have so adjusted to produce unusually helpful results. They contain no Mercury, or other mineral substances, and they are entirely free from habit-forming drugs. They are quickly and freely soluble and do not become hard and worthless with age. They never irritate the bowels or leave them exhausted. They produce normal action, leave the bowels toned and strengthened and do not promote a physicing habit.

The remarkable effectiveness of Beecham's Pills for the relief of Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia and Intestinal Indigestion has gradually extended their reputation from country to country till now they

Are World Famous

In Boxes, with full directions, 10c. and 25c.

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Live Stock Commission Salesmen
UNION STOCK YARDS - CHICAGO

WE ALSO HAVE HOUSES AT

S. St. Paul S. Omaha Kansas City Sioux City
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Write our Head Office at CHICAGO for any information you need. If you are thinking of shipping to Chicago send for "CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY'S LIVE STOCK REPORT," our 12 page weekly market paper. Free to prospective shippers. Fifty cents per year to others.



Use Plymouth Binder Twine, and *that* detail of the harvest will take care of itself.

One man says: "I used 200 pounds and threaded my machine when I started in; and cut my whole crop without a break or having to thread my needle any more."

Look for the wheat-sheaf tag on every ball. Get Plymouth Twine from the local dealer. Guaranteed.

Plymouth Cordage Company
Largest Rope Makers in the World
Oldest in America
PLYMOUTH, MASS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EAST KOOTENAY IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

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

Write us for full information.

BEALE & ELWELL, CRANBROOK, B. C.

"THE LAND OF THE BIG, RED APPLE"

Write us for information of the best of the Famous Okanagan Valley. Our booklet is free to those interested.

Fruit lands at reasonable prices where irrigation is not required. Climate unsurpassed, rich soil, pure water, good schools—in fact everything one could wish for to make life worth living.

FISHER AND SAGE, ARMSTRONG B. C.

An Improved Farm Bargain
800 ACRE IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE

SITUATION—Tow. 13; Ran. 2, West 2 Miles from Station on C. & R. Brandon—Regina Line, 100 Miles West of Brandon. School and Post Office adjoining.

QUALITY OF LAND—Black loam on clay, 100 acres large bush, balance open prairie, first-class wheat land.

CULTIVATION—500 acres.

IN CROP—About 325 acres, 275 wheat and balance in oats, etc., 175 acres will be summer-fallowed ready for next year's crop.

WILD HAY—60 or 70 tons yearly.

FENCING—Considerable for pasture.

WATER—Plenty of the best, good well close to buildings.

BUILDINGS—7-roomed House—Granary for 11000 bushels—Stabling for 24 horses—large frame shed for implements, rough shed for cattle—other small buildings all painted and in good repair.

PRICE—Twenty (\$20) Dollars per acre together with expenses of putting in crop—or owner will harvest crop, allowing purchaser 1/3 crop in Granary.

TERMS—Twenty-five Hundred (\$2500) Dollars cash down, balance to suit, or in half crop payments if desired, at 6%.

REASON FOR SELLING—The owner's wife is in poor health and having no sons or daughters at home has, on this account, decided to sell this farm.

Possession can be given after crop is harvested. This is subject to previous sale. For further particulars address

W. N. REID, BRANDON, MAN.
PHONE 984 SMITH BLOCK

A line-up of jurymen appeared before a certain judge, and every man explained that it would mean disaster that it would mean term of court—all but a little fellow at the tail end of the line.

"You have no excuse to offer?" asked the surprised judge.

"No, sir."

"Haven't got a sick mother-in-law needing your attention?"

"No, sir; I ain't married."

"What about your crop?"

"Don't raise anything."

"No fence to fix up?"

"Haven't got a fence on the place."

"You think you can spare the time to serve on a jury two weeks?"

"Sure."

The judge sat a while and meditated. Reaching over he whispered to the clerk, who shook his head in perplexity. Then the Judge's curiosity got the better of him.

"You're the only man who's got the time to serve your country as a jurymen," he said. "Would you mind telling me how it happens?"

"Sure not," said the little man promptly. "I heard you was going to try Jake Billings this term. He shot a dog o' mine onc't."

BUILDING A RACE TRACK

First get your land, then get a surveyor, would be my prescription. Forty-nine acres for a mile, fourteen acres for a half-mile track—but don't forget the surveyor. This acreage is simply what is necessary for a track having a homestretch 65 feet and a backstretch 40 feet wide, and does not include the land required for buildings. That, and the width of the track are matters for each association to decide for itself, and will vary according to the uses to which the track is to be put. For strictly a trotting association, or country fair ground, I think from 16 to 12 acres the proper area.

Having laid out the straight lines, all that is then necessary, for a mile track, is a piece of wire, 420 feet, 2 1/2 inches long (420.17 feet). From a stake driven at the intersection of the long middle line with the line that runs from the commencement of the turn on one stretch to its commencement on the other, stretch this wire on any angle as many times as you like (the oftener the better), and its end will be a point on the turn. If the wire is held level it will be impossible to make a mistake in this simple method. If the ground is not level (slight inequalities will not affect the result), the wire should be raised at both ends so as to make it level. The oftener these radii are struck the easier it is to form a true curve. It is not necessary to observe any stated distances between the points of the curve. You cannot go wrong, for the end of the wire will always be at the turn; therefore, if some obstruction exists, skip it and stretch the wire at shorter or longer distances apart at that particular place. For a half-mile track the wire will be 210 feet 1 1/2 inch (210.08 feet) long, and the method is, of course, the same. A wire is better than a rope or cord as the latter will stretch.


The foregoing gives the true mile or half-mile line. Set the fence just three feet inside this line, on both the turns and stretches, and a regulation mile or half mile is the result.

While speaking of fences, be sure and have a hub-board on the pole one, and have the one that encloses the ground high enough to defeat the efforts of fence-scalers—and it need be high, for they are climbers from the headwaters of Climber's creek.

The turns on a mile track should be 'thrown up' one foot in ten of width, so that a turn 40 feet wide would, at its highest point, be four feet higher at the outside than at the pole. On a half mile track the turns should be 'thrown up' one foot and three inches in every 10 feet of width, or five feet on a 40-foot turn. It is obvious that this rise cannot be abruptly made at the commencement of the turn, and I would therefore

Simplest Cream Separator

This picture shows the extreme simplicity, lightness and durability of the sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl. Easily washed thoroughly in three minutes. In the right hand is the bowl—as smooth inside as out. On the little finger is the dividing wall, the only piece used inside the Dairy Tubular bowl. The other piece is the bowl bottom. Tubular Cream Separator sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Write for Catalog No. 126.



29 Yrs

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
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Buy Land in WISCONSIN

You can get good farm land cheap and on easy terms. We build houses for settlers—house and 80 acres for \$1,000. A 40-acre farm for \$10 a month, no interest, no taxes and with insurance. Fertile soil, easily cleared. Ready market. Good roads, schools and churches. Write for full particulars to

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G. F. SANBORN CO.
181 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Jacob tells many amusing experiences about street urchins when they first see the green fields and the wooded hills. Here is one of his best:

"A couple of waifs, who for the first time were watching the cows being milked on a Catskill Mountain farm, seemed very much puzzled. The farmer, noticing the peculiar expression on their countenances, inquired the cause.

"The reply was, 'Say, mister, do you mind telling us how much it costs to keep dem animals in chewing gum?'"

The first food of the day.

Every man, woman and child begins the day with more or less vigor of mind and strength of body according to the first food supplied to the stomach. The best first dish of the day is a bowl of Quaker Oats. The stomach can assimilate it more quickly and with less effort than other foods. There is little or no waste and every ounce of food is converted into muscle, vigor and brain activity. The strongest people in the world are the regular eaters of Quaker Oats. You should eat it for breakfast every day. Loyal Canadians are proud of this great industry. The mills are at Peterborough.

If you are convenient to the store you'll probably buy the regular size package. For those who live in the country the large size family package is more satisfactory. The large package contains a piece of handsome china for the table.

"A hawk! get y... ple say, when per... is 'way out of ra... can surprise even... an unbelievably lo... load your gun v... Ammunition. Gu... and cheaper bec... Canada. Domini... Co., Ltd., Montrea...

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the or any male over 18... stand a quarter section c... land in Manitoba, Sask... The applicant must app... Dominion Lands Agency (district. Entry by proxy agency, on certain conditio... son, daughter, brother o... homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' cultivation of the land i... A homesteader may live... solely owned and occupie... father, mother, sno, daugh... In certain districts, a... standing may pre-empt a... side his homestead. Pr... Duties.—Must reside six... years from date of homes... the time required to ear... and cultivate fifty acres ex... A homesteader who has... stand right and cannot... may take a purchased... districts. Price \$3.00 per... reside six months in each o... fifty acres and erect a hou...

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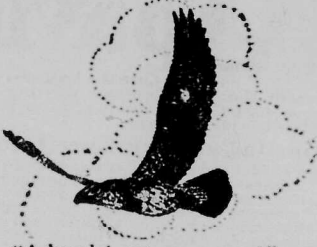
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"A hawk! get your gun!" people say, when perhaps the hawk is 'way out of range. But you can surprise even the hawk with an unbelievably long shot if you load your gun with **Dominion Ammunition. Guaranteed Sure and cheaper because Made in Canada.** Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

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AMMUNITION

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One South African Veteran's Grant to sell. Apply

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To Eastern Canada and New England States


Via Port Arthur or Duluth, Northern Navigation and Grand Trunk Railway in one or both directions, or one way Lakes and the other through Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth.

Service unsurpassed and excellent connections all the way.

Full particulars as to new stop-over points, rates, limits and reservations, may be had on application.

Agent for all Ocean Steamship Lines and Cook's Tours.

A. E. DUFF,
Genl. Agent Passenger Dept.
260 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

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

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

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.

recommend that it be commenced far enough back from that point so that one half of the total rise would be gained at the commencement of the turn. For convenience, it would be well to lay off stations of 44 feet each, commencing four stations back from the point of curve and gradually raising one half foot in each station, so that when the commencement of the turn was reached two feet of the outside elevation would be gained. From that point the grade could be increased to one foot in each 44-foot station, until the required outside elevation was reached. This 'throwing up' of the turns should be commenced on both stretches for both turns and worked toward the apex of each.

For draining purposes it is well to have the outside of the stretches somewhat higher than at the pole—say one foot. Two feet inside the pole fence there should be a ditch at least a foot wide and the same in depth, to receive the drainage, and at intervals of 25 feet, or oftener if required by wet spots, there should be small gutters from the inside edge of the track to the ditch. These gutters must be shallow, especially on the turns, to avoid carrying the water off too rapidly and by so doing creating small 'washout' places on the track opposite them.

Of course, natural soil, if the right kind, is the best. If, however, the soil is naturally sandy, then the road-bed must be covered with a dressing, about six inches deep, of clay or clay-loam, and be as free as possible of pebbles. Therefore, in choosing between two locations, the one with the naturally good soil has many advantages; for the cost of top-dressing a track is a larger item than those not posted would imagine, even though the desired soil be close at hand. Besides, the natural soil wears much better than the artificial article, the latter having to be renewed every few seasons, while the former not only lasts much longer but when worn out the top can be plowed under and new soil brought to the surface at very slight expense. Between clay, clay-loam, muck, or any rich soil that packs readily, with the least tendency to 'cup,' there is little choice.

The care of the track has much more to do with its speed than is generally supposed. Tracks differ so much in the nature of the soil that to write down rules as to their care and preparation would be like giving a set formula to train every horse by and expect the best results. The old Chicago track, at a certain stage after a rain, was one of the fastest that I ever saw, strange to say, its particularly fast stage would be the slowest stage of the Cleveland track, and the latter would be dead and cuppy. Later on, as they became drier, the Chicago track would get too hard, and the Cleveland track get right. I think the Cleveland track stays in condition a longer time without rain than almost any in the country. Lexington, Ky., has a most wonderful track. It is of natural soil, and very fast soil at that, and I am told, gets but little care. Although, during the training season—which commences there early and continues late—there are probably on an average 100 horses trained over it daily, and nothing has been done to it in the way of renewing the surface for over 10 years, yet it is as lively and fresh as any track in America, and I doubt if there is a faster one. Any other track I know of with the same use would be utterly and irrevocably worn out, and not fast enough for a first-class funeral procession.

A slight grade on a track is far from being a disadvantage, but it seems to me that the descent should be in the last part of the mile.

The first requisite to keep a track in condition is water, and when the heavens do not furnish a sufficient supply of that fluid the sprinkling wagon must. And right here let me say, in order to have a fast track during race week, you cannot let it go without care the other 51 weeks in the year. The sprinkling wagon should have wheels with a tire six inches wide, to prevent cutting up

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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FREE TO MEN



Until Robust Health, Strength and Vigor is Regained.

Perfect Manhood. The man of courage, of strong heart, iron nerves, good health, self-confidence and undaunted energy. The embodiment of success, popular in every walk of life, respected and esteemed by all. Such is the manly man.

For forty years I have been making strong, vigorous men out of the puniest weaklings. A man comes to me weak, nervous, despondent and discouraged; with Drains, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Kidney or Stomach Troubles. I give him my world-famed Dr.

Sanden Electric Belt, with suspensory, absolutely free, to use for two months. Mind you, not a penny in advance or on deposit. A few nights' use convinces him that he has found the right remedy. It fills him with new life, joy, vigor and strength, and at the end of the time he is only too glad to pay me for the Belt and to recommend it to his friends.

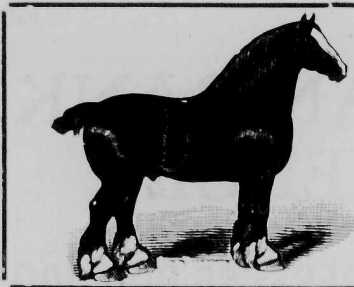
This is the way I cure men. This is the way thousands every year regain their lost strength, without the slightest risk to themselves, for if I fail it costs you nothing whatever. You pay me only when cured; and in many cases the cost is only \$5.00, or, if you want to pay cash, full wholesale discount.

My great success has brought forth many imitations of my Belt, but my great knowledge, gained by forty years' experience, to guide and advise my patients is mine alone, and is given freely with the Belt. Be sure you get the genuine!

Call to-day and take a Belt along. Or send for one and my two books on Electricity and its medical use, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

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

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

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

FRED. BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



Glencorse Yorkshires

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

A SNAP FOR A START IN PURE BRED YORKSHIRES

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

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



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS' CLYDESDALES

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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females, twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers.

Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

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

Shorthorn Dairy Cows

\$50.00 to \$75.00

will buy a choice one from a large part of my herd of thirty registered cows from two years old up. A number of them are accustomed to being milked and are good milkers.

Two nice young bulls left. Twelve sold recently. Correspondence solicited.
J. Bousfield, MacGregor Man,

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

Importer and Breeder of High-class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission saving traveling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.

Don't Throw it Away

Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?

USE **MENDETS**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them: fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. R., Collingwood, Ont.

Stockmen!

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



To Reduce My Herd of SHORTHORNS

I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA

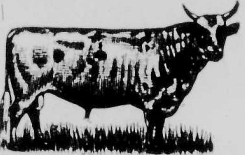
STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

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

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IMPORTER AND BREEDER.
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You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$3.00 per bottle at dealers or direct. Book 4d free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1 bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays pain quickly. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYONS Ltd., Montreal, Canada Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.



J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

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

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

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

Brampton JERSEYS CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

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

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

THOROUGHBREDS

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

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

the track with its heavy load. The holes in the tin sprinkler should be three times as large as those of an ordinary street sprinkler; for if sprinkling is necessary at all, a liberal supply of water is required to get good results.

Next to water is the harrow, an implement that is both the life and death of a track. Just how much harrowing his particular track needs the man who 'bosses the job' must know. As I said before, every horse cannot be trained alike, but every horse needs a harness; neither can all tracks be worked alike, but every track needs a harrow. The proper time to harrow is after a rain or after sprinkling. Never harrow an absolutely dry track, or you will render it rotten and cuppy. The same result follows too frequent or too deep harrowing, as it separates and re-separates the particles of soil, causing it to lose its adhesive properties, and resulting in a dead, rotten, crusty surface that breaks away and becomes 'cuppy' and 'pathy.' Every track should have two harrows, and at least one of them should be sharp all the time; the duller one to use when the track is soft, and the sharper one when it is hard. By frequently changing the hitching place to its different corners, a harrow will retain its sharpness a longer time. The best harrow is made of four oak planks, two inches thick, one foot wide, and about six feet long, each bolted through the ends to prevent splitting. These planks are fastened together, leaving spaces of about six inches between. Holes should be bored for the teeth, four inches apart, small enough to hold them tightly, and so arranged that the teeth will not follow in the same track. The teeth should be of the best steel, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch square, about seven inches long, and should be driven to an exact level of two inches on the under surface.

Next, the harrow, and almost equal to it in importance is a scantling frame 'float' or 'floatier.' It is made of 'two by four' pine scantlings, 16 feet long, set upon their edges and spiked together, making a frame 16 feet square. Between the front and rear scantlings should be three others at regular intervals, to which the side scantlings are also spiked. On top of the ones set edgewise should be two others, laid flat, parallel to the sides and spiked to the under ones. This is to make it stiff. The implement is now ready for use, and should be hitched to slightly at one side of the center, so as to carry the surplus dirt and pebbles to the outside. It is by far the best implement for keeping a track smooth and free from 'waves' that has ever been invented.

I notice on some tracks an implement, intended, I suppose, as a substitute for the scantling frame, but which in reality is the worst thing that can be used. It is constructed of three or four planks, about eight feet long, lapped on to each other at the edges lengthwise and nailed together. It is hitched to at the center and dragged around the track. Simply as a means of crushing the small lumps of earth and smoothing the track, it is, possibly, as effective as the scantling float, but it does not rid the track of pebbles, for it rolls right over them, whereas the float carries them to the outside fence; but the principal evil is that, as its length on the ground is but three or four feet, it cannot bridge any waves made by the griffing scraper or by small washouts, and down it goes into each little chasm, rendering them deeper and broader, and, as an inevitable result, you soon have a wavy track to make profane men of our Christian drivers.

The distance stands should be located at the outside of the track, 80, 100 and 150 yards from the wire. Quarter, half-mile and three-quarter poles should be painted bright red and stationed at the proper places at the inside of the track. On a direct range to them from the judge's stand, similar poles should be erected on the outside of the track also. Eleventh-mile poles are also convenient at times, though not a necessity. The judge's stand should be set back

Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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PREVENT BLACKLEG

BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

To introduce we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

The CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA



CANCER CAN BE CURED

I will gladly furnish to every sufferer positive and indisputable proof that my Mild Combination Treatment does cure Cancer. The past ten years of my professional life has been devoted to the exclusive study and treatment of Cancer in Kansas City. I have received scores of testimonials from grateful people who will gladly write you personally of their own experience. Many claim that my Mild Combination Treatment saved their lives.

I will also furnish ample evidence of my integrity, honesty, financial, and professional ability. No matter how serious your case may be, no matter what treatment you have tried,

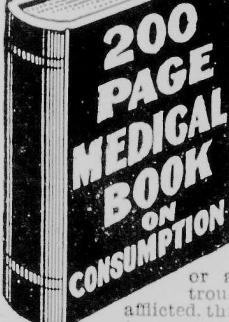
DO NOT GIVE UP HOPE but write for my new book, "Cancer and Its Cure," which is sent FREE together with large new book of testimonials. If you want proof get these books. They tell you just what you should do. If you know of anyone suffering from this dread disease do them a favor by sending them this advertisement.

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FIT'S CURED Trial Free

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

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1333 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

EDUCATION AND PLEASURE

YOU WILL COMBINE BOTH BY VISITING

THE INTER-PROVINCIAL FAIR

Brandon, Man., July 19th to 23rd, 1909

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

MOTOR COMPETITION

The Agricultural Motor Contest is of great interest to every farmer. This is a splendid opportunity of seeing the best Farm Tractors in action.

PURE-BRED STOCK

Here you will see the greatest collection ever seen in Western Canada.

FARM MACHINERY

See the latest Inventions and Improvements.

THE RACE TRACK

Trotting, Pacing and Running on the best 1/4-Mile Track in Canada.

SPECIAL EXCURSION AND REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

ENTRIES CLOSE JULY 10th. SEND FOR PRIZE LIST.

PETER PAYNE, President.

CHAS. FRASER, Secretary.

BRANDON, MAN.

BARNES' ANIMAL SHOW

Marvellously trained and valued at \$50,000.00.

THE GREAT MIDWAY

Largest and most refined ever seen in the West.

FIRE WORKS

The dazzling, moving Fireworks' display "The Siege of Mafeking."

GRAND STAND ATTRACTIONS

For sheer merit these can not be excelled. Madame Viola, Looping the Loop, The Daring Valairre, Leaping the Gap and the Great Venio in his high Trapeze Act are a few.

BRITISH DAIRY SOCIETY

The British Dairy Society has published some exceedingly valuable and interesting data regarding dairy cattle. The society has made many tests in the last quarter of a century, and the results of the milking trials and butter tests at the last meeting bring these tests up to date.

The awards are calculated on the following basis—each breed being required to reach a certain standard of points:

One point for each ten days since calving, deducting the first forty days, with a maximum of twelve points.

One point for every pound of milk, taking the average of two days' yield. Twenty points for each pound of butter-fat.

Ten points are deducted when butter-fat falls below 3 per cent., and ten points when solids not fat fall below 8.5 per cent.

The standard set for each breed is as follows:

	Points.
Pedigree Shorthorns.....	90
Lincoln Red Shorthorns.....	100
Non-pedigree Shorthorns.....	110
Jerseys.....	95
Guernseys.....	85
Ayrshires.....	90
Red Polls.....	90
S. Devons.....	100
Kerries and Dexters.....	75

At the last meeting 91 cows were tested, and 33 exceeded the standard. Ayrshires, Red Polls and Dexters showed many failures. Five Jerseys out of 16 were successful; 10 pedigree Shorthorns out of 15 tested; and 4 Kerries out of 5. A peculiar feature of the test is the comparatively low scale of points for the pedigree Shorthorns in comparison with the non-pedigree.

Twenty-two animals failed to produce 3 per cent. of butter-fat; 12 of these being of the Shorthorn breeds. Still the 15 Shorthorns averaged 48 pounds of milk per day, and 12.58 per cent. of solids. The non-pedigree Shorthorns averaged 51 pounds per day, with 12.7 per cent. solids, and a fat average of 3.83 per cent.

The Jerseys fell off very much from the showings of recent years, and Guernseys showed the same tendency in a lesser degree. The Ayrshires were disappointing, fat averaging only 3.13 per cent., with a low yield. The Kerries did well.

The champion was the pedigree Short horn, Dorothy. Though her fat percentage was lower than some others, both pedigree and non-pedigree Shorthorns, she produced a much larger quantity.

BRANDON FAIR PRIZES

The prize list of the Inter Provincial Fair to be held at Brandon, Man., July 19 to 23 shows handsome prize money for all classes of live stock and for agricultural products. This exhibition held under the auspices of the Western Agricultural and Arts association of Manitoba pays attention to everything of an agricultural, educational or industrial nature. A total of \$25,000 is offered to induce a display of the best in these lines. Entries close July 10. The secretary is Charles Fraser, Brandon.

REGINA PROVINCIAL FAIR

At the Regina Provincial exhibition to be held at Regina, Sask., July 27 to 30 the prize money totals \$20,000. In addition to the regular prize awards there are many tempting specials that will help to make competition keen. Judging competitions will be conducted in draft horses, beef cattle and dairy cattle. Entries close July 10. The secretary is L. T. McDonald, Regina.

Of the culprits hauled before a police magistrate in New York one Monday morning there was one—an Irishman—who had caused no end of trouble to the police the Saturday night preceding.

The magistrate regarded the prisoner with mingled curiosity and indignation. "So you're the man that gave the officers so much trouble?" his honor asked. "I understand that it took seven policemen to lock you up."

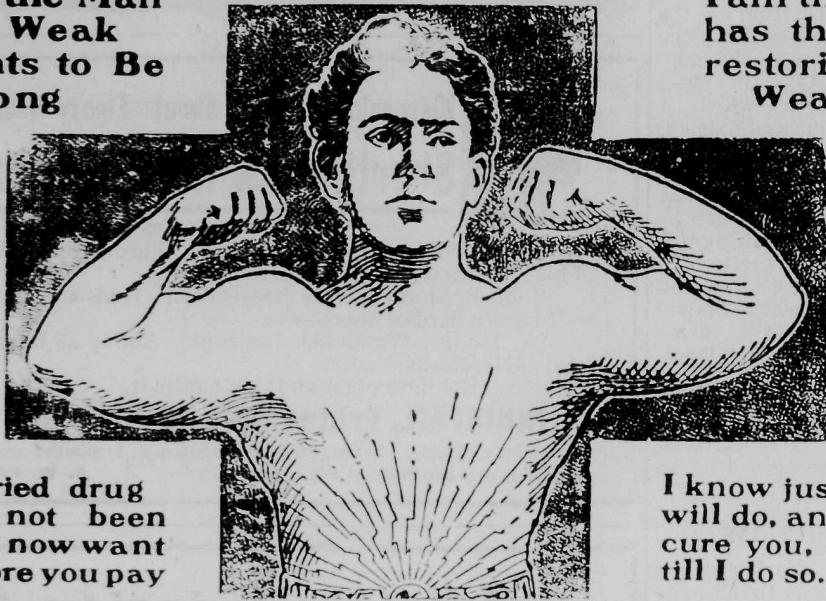
"Yis, your honor," responded the Celt, with a broad grin; "but it would take only one to let me out."

PAY WHEN CURED

You Are the Man
Who is Weak
And Wants to Be
Strong

I am the man who
has the means of
restoring vigor to
Weak Men.

Be
A Man
Among
Men



Strong
Men
Rule
World

You have tried drug
and have not been
cured, so you now want
the cure before you pay

I know just what my Belt
will do, and if I say I can
cure you, I want no pay
till I do so.

To men who are rundown, weak and puny, who have lost the force of vitality, who feel gloomy, despondent and unable to do battle with the affairs of life; who have Rheumatism, Back Pains, Weak Stomach and Kidneys, and feel generally as if they needed to be made over. If that means you, come to me, and if I say that I can cure you, I will do so or no pay. I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in quest of health. Look at these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they can earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all that have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest, and I don't want it at all until I have cured you if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you; but if that proof is not enough I'll give you the names of men right near you—where you are. Is that fair?

Just lately I have received letters of praise from these men:

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say that I am in perfectly good health as far as I know, and, although it is now years since I used your Belt, I may say I am completely cured of the disease for which I bought same over six years ago. If this is of any value to you, you are at liberty to use it, and I trust you may have continued success with your Belt. Yours very truly, **F. G. HARKIRK, Cartwright, Man.**

Dear Sir,—I am completely cured of my trouble through the use of your Electric Belt. Have never had any return of it since using your Belt over two years ago. Thanking you for the interest shown me, I am, yours truly, **HARRY OTTO, Sanford, Man.**

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map. Come and see me if you can and I'll fix you up, or, if you can't call, write to me, and I'll do the same. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send sealed, free, if you inclose this coupon.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays till 9 p.m. Consultation free.

Put your name on this coupon and send it in:

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Send me your Free Book, closely sealed, and oblige.

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