

June 8, 1910

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JUNE 15, 1910

No. 925

You Should Know All About Cement



Every utility you see in the picture is cement-concrete built. And every one of these is proof against fire-damage, decay-damage, damp-damage. The house and the barns cannot burn; the silo contents will not get mouldy and sour through seepage in or out; the fence-posts will not rot. Yet each and all of these important farm necessities COSTS LESS BUILT OF the right cement-concrete than if they were built of even the CHEAPEST LUMBER. But they are more durable than if built of granite---if you choose the RIGHT cement and TAKE MY ADVICE about building them. That advice is free. Build ANY farm convenience right, from a watering-trough to a dairy-barn, and you have a structure that is MORE DURABLE than MARBLE. For cement-concrete, used as I will freely tell you how to use it, almost outlasts time itself. Buildings are standing to-day that were built of this marvellous ARTIFICIAL STONE fully TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO. And still a modern cement structure COSTS LESS than any similar building of ANY OTHER KNOWN MATERIAL. And it is EASY to build---expert labor is very rarely required....ASK ME ABOUT IT.

Cement has a hundred uses on your farm. Let me teach you them all FREE!

You who dwell on farms have the fire-danger ever with you. But you NEED NOT FEAR FIRE if you have chosen concrete as your building material and USE IT AS I TELL YOU TO---remember I charge you nothing for the CEMENT IS telling. You can make everything you FIRE-PROOF build SAFE AGAINST FIRE---from fence-posts to corn-cribs. So, you see, if concrete had no other argument for your ears, its FIRE-PROOF VALUE alone should persuade you to at least LISTEN to the story of it. Of course it has many other arguments---its ECONOMY, for one; and the EASE with which it can be used, for another. Still another argument---and an important one in most regions---is the fact that concrete is DAMP-PROOF. Cemented buildings are ALWAYS CEMENT IS DRY INSIDE. Wet cannot get DAMP-PROOF through their walls. Thus they are warmer in winter---cooler in summer---healthier always for man and beast. And you need hire no high-priced help to handle cement---not after I have told you how to use it. I WILL MAKE YOU A CEMENT EXPERT, without a cent of cost. Shouldn't that induce you to send for the information I am waiting to give you ?---FREE.

Write Me To-day

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EDMONTON

Semi-Steel Fire-Pot—Not Gray Iron

A FIRE-POT of a furnace should be able to endure tremendous heat and to repel the attacks of sulphur fumes.

The material commonly used for a fire-pot is gray iron. The Sunshine fire-pot is *Semi-Steel*.

Now, avoiding technical terms, gray iron has what may be called "open" pores. Through these "open" pores the destructive sulphur fumes attack the iron and hasten disintegration.

On the other hand, Semi-Steel is a close-grained ma-

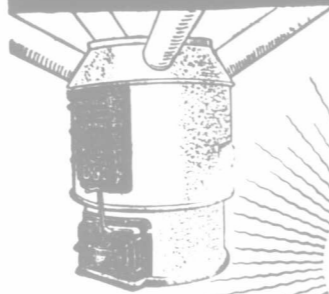
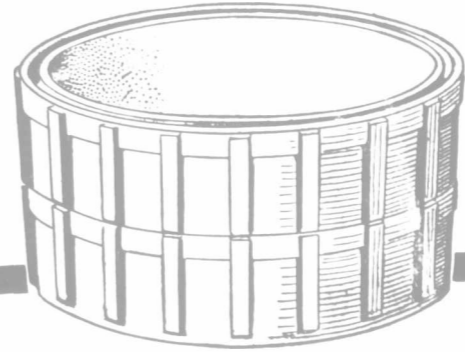
terial, with a smooth-as-glass surface which practically seals or "closes" up the pores. Semi-Steel easily repels the attacks of gas fumes and thus greatly prolongs the life of the fire-pot.

A Semi-Steel fire-pot weighs 20 per cent. heavier than the same size and pattern in gray iron. It is therefore better able to endure tremendous heat.

Semi-Steel is made by an exclusive McClary process. You can only get a Semi-Steel fire-pot with a McClary furnace. That is one strong reason why you should have

the Sunshine installed in your home. Our agent in your locality will tell you many other reasons. Ask him.

Remember, the Sunshine is *guaranteed*, by the largest makers of furnaces in British Empire, to heat your home to your entire satisfaction. 45



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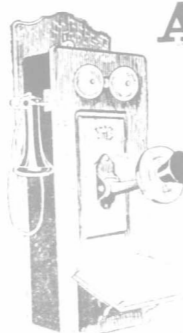
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PERFORMANCE AND CONFORMATION IN JUDGING COWS

The last United States National Dairy Show introduced a new class into its premium list, which promises to become an important factor in the dairy cattle world. This was the class, "Cows any age, having official yearly records." There has been the feeling on the part of many that there are two classes of pure-bred dairy cattle, those which win in the show-ring, and which might or might not be profitable producers of milk or butter, and a class which are profitable producers, but could not hope to win in the show-ring, because they lack fancy points which the up-to-date judge must require.

Much as this dual standard has been criticised by some, and defended by others, there is a growing sentiment that the greatest good will come to the breeders who recognize both standards, and seek to develop large producing animals having the desirable breed characteristics and attractive points.

While not satisfied that it had fully solved the problem, the management of the National Dairy Show made the start by including the new class in its premium list. It was judged according to the following rule:

In awarding the premium in Class 12 (cow with official yearly record), the judge shall assign each entry a definite number of points for conformation, on the basis of 100 for perfect; to this shall be added one point for each twenty pounds, or fraction thereof, of butter-fat above 250 for a two-year-old, with an additional minimum requirement of one-tenth of a pound for each day the heifer is over two years old, up to a total of 360 pounds minimum requirement for the mature cow. Only such records shall be accepted as are certified to by the secretary of the registry association as having been made under the supervision of an experiment station or agricultural college, as required for official or semi-official tests. A cow scoring less than 87 on conformation shall not be awarded a premium.

In each breed, the respective score-card, of that breed was used as a basis for judging conformation. In the judgment of the writer, the minimum score of 87 on conformation should be lower. To the surprise and gratification of all interested, this class brought out a goodly number of entries in the Guernsey and Jersey breeds, there being 17 entries in the former, and 8 in the latter class.

It has been argued that this class was not practicable, because of its interruption to its records in progress. However desirable it may be to repeat records, most breeders, having got their cows in the official list with a year's creditable record, do not repeat, and, therefore, having completed a year's record, their appearance in the show-ring, fresh within a reasonable time, is excellent evidence that their year's record has not hurt them, if with this record they combine high individual excellence. The appearance in this class of the world's record Jersey, not only hale and hearty at twelve years of age, but actually freshening during the show, was evidence of the correctness of this contention.

The winners in the Guernsey class at the 1909 Dairy Show scored, respectively, 94 and 92 points; in the Jersey class the scores were 123, 112, 103, and 99 points.

As an initial recognition of performance and individuality in the public show-ring, the figures furnish material for thoughtful consideration by students of the dairy cow.

While it happens that in the Jersey class the cow winning first place had the highest score on both conformation and performance, the same was not true in the Guernsey class; and the Jersey ranking second in total score was second for performance and third in conformation.

The result of this work has already borne fruit, in that State and local fairs are introducing this class. There is no reason why local fairs should not recognize, on this same basis, the grade cow sired by a registered bull of a recognized dairy breed, and having a yearly record made under the supervision of one of the cow-test associations.

There's a Mighty Sight of Difference 'Twixt a Tickle and a Truth

- DO YOU KNOW** that the separator bowl which on paper looks easiest to clean, is the most difficult in the dishpan?
 - DO YOU KNOW** that the hollow "gas pipe" bowl can only be washed by guess, slightly assisted by a plunger, and that the bowl of this type ordinarily in use must be placed in a pan on the floor to allow the operation to begin?
 - DO YOU KNOW** that the "one piece skimmer" bowl device is so rough that it will cut your fingers and tear a dishcloth and that the milk outlet is through four tubes which there is no means of cleaning?
 - DO YOU KNOW** that the perforated, corrugated "nutmeg grater" skimming device coats with cream on one side and slime on the other and that many times a knitting needle must be used to open the perforations?
 - DO YOU KNOW** that the "disc" bowls represented to be "just the same" as the De Laval more nearly resemble the De Laval of twelve years ago, and that they do not admit the use of the patented De Laval Disc Washer?
 - DO YOU KNOW** that the New Improved De Laval bowl is free from tubes, that its interior is perfectly smooth that the discs are made of steel (not tin) and that absolutely nothing adheres to them?
 - DO YOU KNOW** that it is possible to take a New Improved De Laval bowl apart, wash and re-assemble it in less time than any one of these things can be done with any other bowl?
- If you don't know these facts and are considering the purchase of a cream separator, the free trial of a De Laval separator may be had by simply asking the De Laval Company or its nearest agent.

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JULY 13-23 1910

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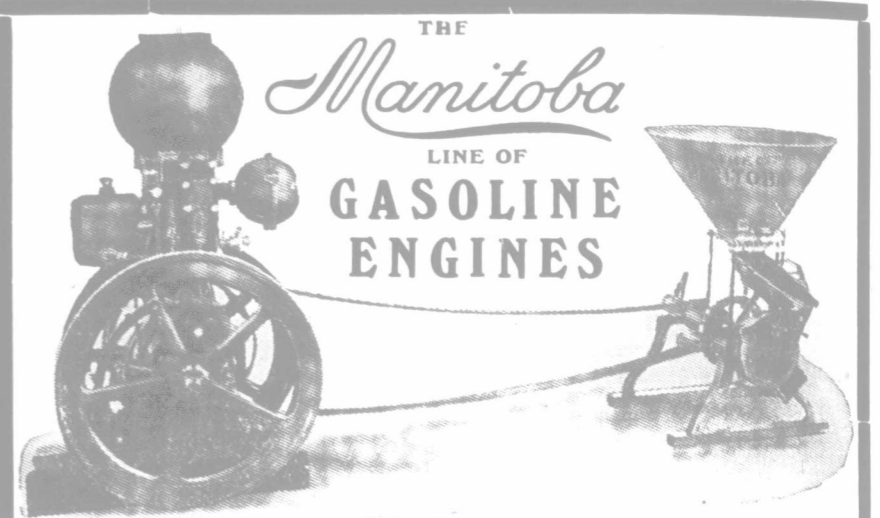
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"BT" Stanchions are made in five sizes and may be used in a wood frame if desired. If you are building or remodeling your barn, our catalogue on Stable Construction will be of great interest to you. It tells how a stable should be built and ventilated, gives full information as to how to lay cement floors and how to mix the cement. It is free for the asking. In writing, mention how many cattle you will tie up.

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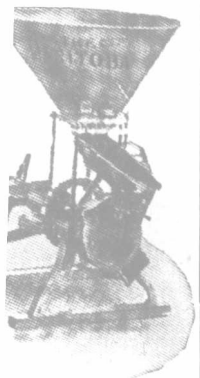
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, June 15, 1910

No. 925

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EDITORIAL

Demand for Purebreds

The auction sales of purebred cattle at Brandon and Lacombe indicate either that there are fewer choice animals for sale or that there are more buyers. At any rate prices offered are much more encouraging than they have been for some time.

The Brandon sale gave substantial evidence of the demand for animals possessing quality. In 1909 the Shorthorns disposed of averaged barely over \$100; this year the average was \$145. Last year the top price was \$175; this year the best was knocked down at \$255, while five brought \$200 or better, and several others fell between that figure and last year's top-notch. Judging from the bidding at Brandon many more animals could have been disposed of at fair prices.

These sales not only have shown that there is an increased demand for purebred cattle, but also that buyers are able to select the right kind. This was indicated by spirited bidding on superior animals and low prices for those that were not up to the mark.

Frauds in Stock Pedigrees

Canada's system of keeping live stock records are said to be second to none in the world in efficiency. Occasionally those who claim to be intensely interested refer to what some may be pleased to term weaknesses, but on the whole the system is admittedly good. Records of purebred stock are systematically listed and care is taken to leave out all stock not fully entitled to registration as purebred.

The National Live Stock Records authorities, in their attempts to preserve strictly bona-fide lists of animals of pure breeding, have been

obliged to resort to prosecutions. Last year an Ontario man was convicted and fined for giving a false pedigree for a mare. Recently an Alberta breeder has had a similar experience in connection with falsifying pedigrees for cattle.

According to evidence submitted at the Alberta prosecution the case is one in which all stockmen should be interested. Animals were registered as being sired by the herd bull, whereas it was claimed other bulls ran with the females.

If purity is to be maintained in any breed of any class of stock care must be taken to ensure that the progeny of females are not given official papers indicating pure breeding when it is not known definitely from what male the young came. Any reliable breeder will guard against a possible error.

Good work has been done. But it seems only reasonable to ask that since this is a Dominion institution the Western provinces should have more say in what is being done. It is, of course, possible for representatives from the eastern part of the Dominion to mete out justice to all, but it always looks well to see an organization, or governing body, Dominion in reality as well as in name. With such arrangement, too, the Record Board would be in a better position to get at the facts in connection with all attempts at frauds in securing pedigrees.

Harrows on the Crop

Valuable hints on harrowing grain crops after they are above ground were given in last week's issue by a Saskatchewan farmer who has tried it for himself. A very striking object lesson consists in an increased yield of ten bushels to the acre where the harrows were used. This man has found out the proper stage of development of the crop at which to make use of the harrows. He also knows the kind of harrows to use, the proper way to drive and the most suitable weather.

Many articles have appeared in these columns advocating the use of light harrows on wheat fields. The advice of our correspondent is sound. Those who have not adopted this practice in the past may conclude that the crop is being ruined. However, if light, dull harrows, or lever harrows on which the teeth can be set to slope backward, are used judiciously the ultimate result is gain rather than loss. Millions of weeds can be killed before they have taken good root and the soil crust is transformed into a surface mulch, leaving the land in improved condition. The minimum damage is done to the crop by following the direction of the seed drill, and the maximum destruction of weeds is wrought by doing the work in dry weather and on a hot day.

By exercising judgment the harrow can be used any time after the crop is well rooted, and until it is four inches above ground. Try this treatment on at least part of a field and let us know details and results.

Summerfallow Practices

Letters that have appeared in recent issues call attention to the fact that methods adopted in connection with summerfallowing in the Canadian West vary greatly. While it must be admitted that the system has to be changed, according to soil conditions and the prevalence of weeds, it cannot easily be established that the prime objects differ. The man who makes a study of soil cultivation and crop production realizes that the two chief aims of the farmer who summerfallows are the conservation of moisture and the killing of weeds. The point is, then, to adopt whatever method will work best towards these ends. Perhaps only one of them needs attention.

Generally speaking surface cultivation in the fall, followed by careful plowing in spring or early summer and thorough cultivation during the summer season fills the bill. If it is known that there is ample supply of moisture a crop can be grown during summer, and what weeds are not smothered by this crop perhaps will be destroyed by live stock or by a man with a scythe.

Study the situation. Know your soil. Keep the land in good tilth, and practice such method as will result in the storing of the maximum supply of moisture in the soil as well as in the destruction of the maximum number of weeds and weed seeds. Do not deceive yourself by plowing once and then allowing a crop of weeds to grow and mature seed. Some seem to think that a summerfallow is an area on which no crop from which cash can be derived is grown.

The Beef-steak Steer

"It is not so much the high cost of living that is bothering us," says J. J. Hill, "as the cost of high living," and then this railway magnate and philosopher proceeds with a sermon, the purpose of which is to bring people back to the old-fashioned Scotch notion of plain living and high thinking, which the poet says are now no more. It will require a number of sermons in Mr. Hill's forceful, energetic style to alter the gastronomical tastes of even a handful of his fellow citizens, for the people of this continent, all but the Mexicans and denizens of the squabbling republics further south, have become notorious for their high living, and prosperity has developed a palate in them such that only the best they can afford to buy of things to eat will satisfy their hankering for food stuffs of quality.

This is the age of the beef-steak steer, the

squab, the ten-weeks'-old duck, the high-priced breakfast cereal; of anything that's expensive and out of season; of anything that tickles the palate. Hang the cost of it, for we're only living once and we might as well have the best of everything to eat here, for there is nothing on record to prove that eatables are provided in the hereafter.

Mr. Hill and others who are preaching the simple life and plainer living are all accorded respectful hearing, but they do not seem to be gaining much of a following. The people of this continent will not live any more simply than they're doing until they have to—and may they never have to! In the meantime there is a cue here for the producer. Remember it's the beef-steak on the steer that makes his value; that quality in every food stuff makes its price; that taste is running longer on quality and shorter on the low grade truck all the time; and despite the herculean efforts of magazine contributors to simplify our gastronomical tastes, demand for quality is growing stronger all the time. The public doesn't want soup bones, shank, chuck and belly meat any more. They're after porterhouse, tenderloin and the fancy cuts. Let them have it. Give them the beef-steak steer.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS

Arrangements have been made with an experienced agriculturist and a competent writer to prepare a weekly letter under the caption, "My Opinion on Some Matters."

These notes will be interesting and helpful. Matters of real import to the man who tills the soil and tends herds and flocks will be dealt with.

Feeling that questions such as he proposes to discuss can be treated to better advantage under an assumed name our contributor has decided to be known to readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE as "Airchie McClure." Having had years of practical experience in the Canadian West, the subjects treated cannot fail to be of practical interest to farmers engaged in the various branches of this great industry. His ability as a journalist can be judged by our readers after he has contributed a few weekly budgets.

Is There Not Need For Reform In The National Livestock Record Board?

While the creation of the Canadian National Live Stock Record Board was intended to work great advantage to the pure-bred live stock industry of Canada, and through it to the whole

live stock business, the vesting of the offices solely in Eastern men, and those Ontario breeders, has prevented this corporation from becoming national in either aims or character. To be correct, it has been more concerned in conserving the interests of a few dealers and breeders in Ontario by furthering matters to increase their sales in the United States, than it has been in considering the real needs of the live stock industry of Canada as a whole. To be perfectly frank, its vision was not sufficiently wide to see beyond the great lakes. The board is reported to have been zealous in prosecuting a Western cattle breeder for wrong doing, and rightly so; but when a case of apparent fraud on the part of some Ontario dealer in purebred stallions was brought to its attention by a provincial deputy minister of agriculture the zeal of the board apparently was expended by the interchange of some correspondence.

The National Live Stock Board of Canada is not, apparently, as alert as it might be, and this alleged remissness is pertinently and succinctly called to the attention of Canadian breeders by "Scotland Yet," on page 736 of the issue of May 18. Briefly, the C. N. L. S. Board is stated to have placed on its accredited list a stud book dubbed by an Old Country writer (evidently well posted on the matter) "an upstart stud book." His statements indicate that there is dead wood in the board, or something worse.

Breeders of purebred stock would like to know the reasons the board had for accepting and placing under its aegis this new stud book, and whether any proper investigation was made as to its claims or reliability. A provincial board of agriculture refused recently to enroll a stallion said to be recorded in this so-called upstart stud book, not being satisfied with the evidence that entry in such a stud book could make an animal purebred. With the privilege of free use of the mails—a Dominion grant of \$7,500—the breeders of Canada do not expect a board, constituted to foster the purebred stock industry, play the wanton, as it apparently has done with upstart stud books. Further, one notes that the live stock commissioner suggested the advisability of a different form of pedigree certificate; the change to the tabulated (extended) form, used by two breed associations. This idea was mooted and urged upon the breed societies and record board in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE six or seven years ago; but the same unprogressive body of men are still in the saddle, so that we are not optimistic as to the adoption of the live stock commissioner's suggestion. The old form of pedigree certificate is out-of-date, and does not give true information as to any animal's breeding, for the simple reason only one side is given. It appears to me that some of our provincial breeders' associations should call for an investigation as to the board's methods, or lack of method. It has done good work in the past, but its reputation alone will not carry it on, or whitewash alleged errors in extending its guardianship to Old Country or United States

mushroom stud or herd books, apparently manufactured for foreign consumption.

WESTERN BREEDER.

[Note.—"Western Breeder's" remarks are to the point. Western Canadian breeders should be represented on the Record Board. Even if it were found impracticable to attend board meetings, the Western men could serve well by giving advice by letter. With regard to the "upstart stud book" an explanation from John Brant, secretary of the National Live Stock Records, appears on another page.—EDITOR.]

HORSE

Observations on Horse Subjects

This is the fence building season, and during the next few weeks several thousand miles of fencing of some kind or other will be strung out over prairie Canada. Fortunately, the idea is passing that barb wire is the only kind of fence worth a man's while investing his money in. The barb wire age is passing, but it has persisted longer than can be readily explained. Why any man starting out with the idea of raising horses should "queer" a lot of his chances of success by stringing his premises with material that is bound sooner or later to blemish, damage or even kill outright some of his equine possessions, is a matter we could never quite understand.

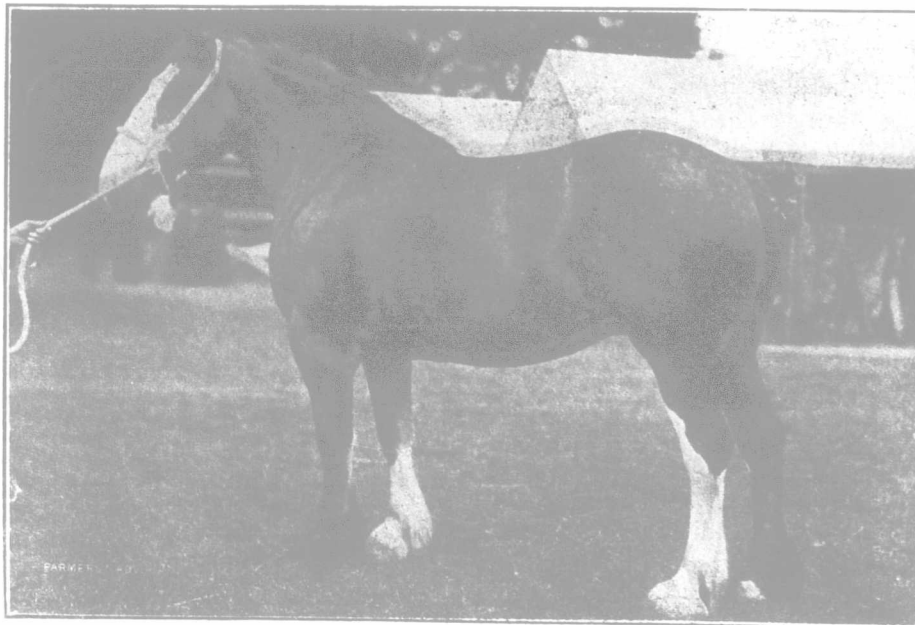
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Barb wire fencing is one of the most serious handicaps to horse raising in Western Canada. Size up a bunch of Western raised horses, farm raised horses, and note the number of them that carry the marks of intimate acquaintance with the barbed strand. A blemished horse is worth less money than an unblemished one; if he has been too badly cut up his usefulness is lessened, even to the point of his being altogether worthless. And all because the horse had got tangled up in a barb wire that somebody had hung out on a poplar stake under the mistaken notion that they were "improving" their holdings and helping to civilize the country. Cut out building barb wire fences. They don't add anything to the picturesqueness of the landscape; they are hardly half satisfactory in serving the purpose a fence ought to; they cost less money; that is the only argument that has ever been offered as an excuse for their existence. And it is unsound, for the damage wrought by this horse blemisher and assassinator each year amounts to several times the difference between its cost and the cost of a reliable fence, one that will serve every purpose a fence ought to, without possessing the flesh-tearing tendon-ripping, bone rasping qualities associated with the barbed strand. Build smooth wire fences around fields wherever horses are likely to be confined. The barbed kind will serve as well as the other the purpose of keeping the animals in, so long as they don't try to get out. It's when they tangle themselves up trying to get through that trouble begins, and blood starts to flow. The horse that makes war on barbed wire may come off victor, but his owner runs some chance of having a carcass to bury or a nearly useless brute about the place. He can't afford to take them.

* * *

The agricultural society of South Qu'Appelle, Sask., started this season in a line of work that is worth other agricultural societies thinking about. They leased from a reliable firm of breeders in the province a Clydesdale stallion for use in their district during the breeding season. The terms and conditions under which the stallion was leased were not given in the brief information we received anent the transaction, but the principle of this system of securing the use of stallions is worth considering.

Anyone conversant with horse breeding in Scotland knows the lengths to which stallion leasing has been carried on there, and the results that have been attained therefrom. What draft horse breeding in this country needs is organized effort along somewhat similar lines. We



APPROVED TYPE OF BROOD MARE

STOCK

Notes From Ireland

The world-wide sense of sorrow and loss occasioned by the lamented death of His late Majesty King Edward VII. has found in no country a more spontaneous and sincere expression than in Ireland. A wonderful outburst of sympathy has gone forth from all warm Irish hearts to the royal family in their sudden and sad bereavement, and many even of those whose political views might bias their attitude, on such an occasion, have vied with each other in the eloquence of their heartfelt tributes to the supreme tact, unflinching sympathy and personal charm of our dead monarch. It is safe to say that no occupant of the throne ever enjoyed so much popularity or received so fully the love and esteem of the Irish people as King Edward did. His close identification with sport and farming, combined with his personal accomplishments of head and heart, gained for him a hold on the affections of the agriculturists of the Emerald Isle.

Many times did His Majesty honor Irish shows by sending high-class exhibits from his choicely-bred herds, and, when, shortly after coming to the throne, he competed at Cork show, he performed a kingly act in requesting the promoters of the event to accept as a donation to the funds of the society all the money, amounting to £17, won as prizes by the royal exhibits.

RIVAL BREEDS IN IRELAND

The recent spring show of the Royal Dublin Society was as notable a function as any of its predecessors, and an analysis of its features enables us to make a few deductions as to the progress of pedigree stock-breeding in the country, and also as to the ups-and-downs of the different varieties. Auction sales were introduced this year on a wider scale than usual, and special classes were set apart for animals intended for the auction ring. These far outnumbered in entry the open sections, and many, jealous of the dignity of the exhibition, have since been feeling that this departure is calculated to reduce the status of a national—indeed, international—exhibition to that of a commercial show and sale. Numerically, Shorthorns, with an entry of 496, were by far the strongest feature among the breeds, though there was a decrease of 77 on the previous year. They also realized, by a long way, the top price of the sales, viz., 330 gs., obtained by the Co. Wexford breeder, R. G. Wordsworth, for the second prize two-year-old bull, Orphan Stamp, while as much as 390 gs.

need more communism and less individualism in our horse breeding. We need to work to the end that whole communities and not single individuals in each community will be producing horses fairly uniform in type and excellence. That result can be attained only where breeders come together for the improving of the breed in their district, where they organize with the definite object of securing the service of the best stallion available, and where they all adhere to one line of breeding for a number of years.

* * *

Under our present system, or lack of system, in horse breeding it is surprising that results are secured as uniformly excellent as they are. A stallion owner starts out on the road this season and every Tom, Dick and Harry in the neighborhood breeds what mares he has. Next year something else comes along, owned probably by a "good head," and this stallion picks up pretty nearly everything the other one foaled the year before. And so it goes on. This year it's a low set, thick-bodied horse, short on quality and long on size; next season it's a "quality" horse, and the next a combination of the two. A bunch of colts grows up that represent several different lines of breeding. And the same folly perpetuated with the generation of females that come from such breeding as this leaves the district about as it was so far as uniformity in kind and type is concerned.

On the other hand if a neighborhood of farmers, most of whom were interested in draft horse breeding, could be induced to believe that the interests of each individual, and, in a large measure, his success, was wrapped up in the interest and success of the whole district, it would make a mighty difference in the way they set about breeding up their stock. There would be less of this jumping from one stallion to another; the same horse would be used for several years in succession, and by the time fillies from him reached breeding age another sire could be secured, and there would be in the district a sufficient number of mares of one distinct line of breeding to produce a fairly uniform annual foal crop.

* * *

Our agricultural societies could, with advantage, give more attention than they do to the improvement of the horses in the districts in which they are organized. We do not know whether or not this kind of work is provided for under the act by which they operate, but if it is not it is time it were. Our agricultural societies, it seems to us, have been humdrumming along long enough. Offering prizes for the best horses and other live stock and farm products raised in a district is all well and good, but if a more direct means of getting at the desired result is to be found those means should be followed. Organized effort for more system in breeding uniformity into horses, not simply recognizing merit when it is produced, is a leaf we can safely borrow from the Scotchman's book of success in breeding Clydesdales. There is a larger work for agricultural societies in this country than some of the people concerned with the management of these organizations have ever dreamed of. The South Qu'Appelle society seems to be starting into a field of enlarged activity in which there is an area extensive enough to satisfy the largest ambitions of those who sometimes paw the air and talk loudly and long about agricultural educational work. Working along such lines as these is actually doing things. Theory is reduced to a minimum.

EQUITANT.

The Imperial Hunter Stud Book

John W. Brant, secretary Canadian National Records office, Ottawa, writes as follows in reference to "Scotland Yet's" criticism in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of May 18, of the Records Board in recognizing the Imperial Hunter Stud Book:

The Imperial Hunter Stud Book was placed on the list of recognized foreign records, which means that any stallion or mare recorded in it was entitled to enter Canada free of duty. The information to hand, contained in volume 6 of the

Imperial Hunter Stud Book showed that it had been established in 1901, and that it numbered among its life and annual subscribers many prominent people, among whom may be mentioned the Earl of Minto, Sir R. P. Cooper, Lord Howard de Walden, the Duchess of Hamilton and Earl Stanhope.

Representations were made to the National Records Committee jointly by the secretaries of the English Hackney Horse Society, the English Shire Horse Association, the Polo and Riding Pony Society, and the Hunter's Improvement Society, that the Imperial Hunter Stud Book could not be on our recognized list. It is sufficient to say that on these representations the Imperial Hunter Stud Book was immediately struck off.

Number of Mares in a Season

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I would be obliged if you would answer the following questions in your paper:

How many times should a mare be bred before one is reasonably certain that it will be impossible to get her in foal?

What number of mares could a Percheron stallion, between five and six years of age, be bred to in one season, and with good results? Could he be bred to three per day while he is on the roads?

Man.

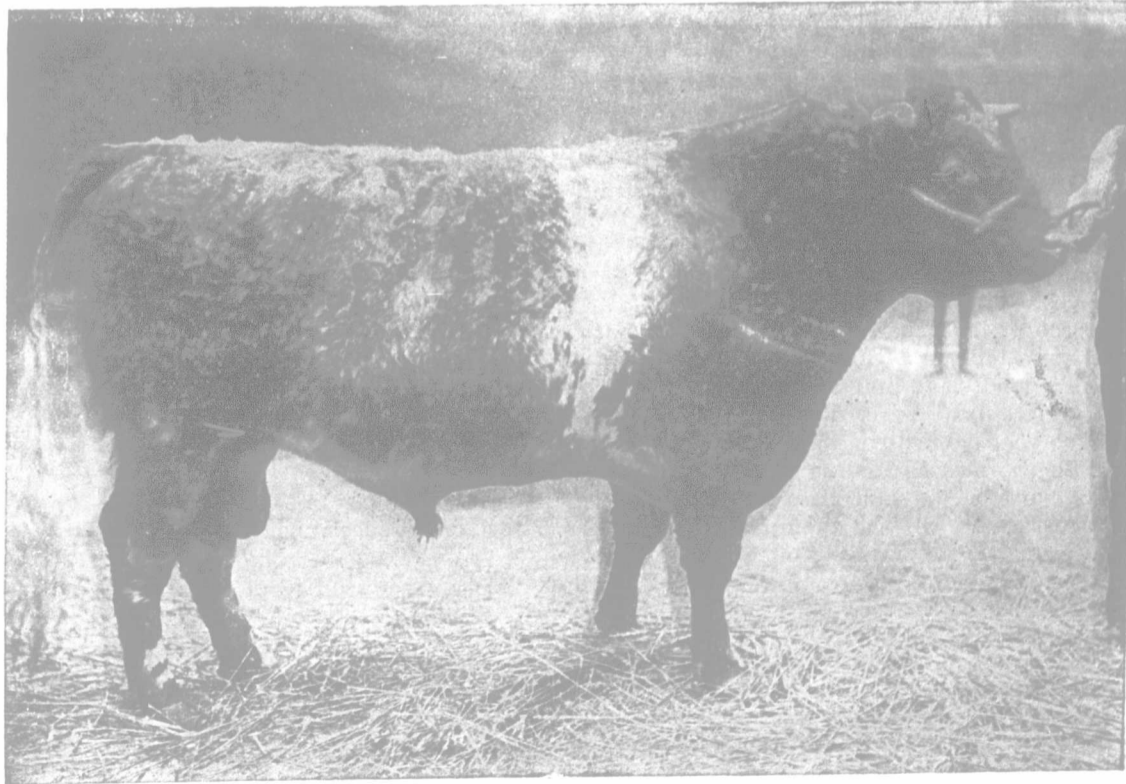
SUBSCRIBER.

If mares are healthy they should conceive. If they are not they may be got in foal by repeated mating, but there is a strong probability they will not. If a mare does not conceive after being several times bred, and the stallion is known to be producing conception in a high percentage of the mares he is bred to, it is reasonable to assume that disease or abnormalities exist in the genital organs of the female. We would consider some of the past history of the mare. If she were an indifferent breeder, missing getting with foal every two years or so, and we were the owner of the stallion, we would consider her sufficiently "tried" after breeding twice, or, at most, three times. Such a mare should be examined by a veterinarian, and the trouble, if curable, remedied.

A horse of this age, in fact, any mature stallion, should be limited to two covers daily; three perhaps at a pinch, but never more. The object being to beget foals it is as well to be conservative and have the stallion do more "getting" and less "covering." A stallion may easily be pushed beyond this limit and foal a large percentage of the mares he goes to, but the practice is dangerous if one has in mind the maintenance of the powers of the horse.

* * *

The way to get a good, fast walking team is not overload and not trot them.



DAIRYMAN, SHORTHORN BULL, FIRST AT BIRMINGHAM RECENTLY

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was bid for Mr. Harrison's Irish-bred Prince Olaf II., which stood first in Orphan Stamp's class, and was reserved at 500 gs.

Of Aberdeen-Angus, the entries numbered 149, and a very uniform muster they made from the standpoint of quality, this being in keeping with the introduction by enterprising Irish admirers of the blacks of high-priced bulls from Scotland; in fact, the pick of the Scotch sales. Hence the young doddies are now displaying a far better tone, with more breed character and finish than those seen four or five years ago. Milking qualities, of course, are not a strong feature of the blacks, and this drawback will seriously restrict their popularity with Irish farmers, but as Aberdeen crosses are always at the top of the beef market quotations, the breed will continue to make headway for this purpose. The display at the recent show was most gratifying to all its admirers. Herefords totalled 88 entries, and, unlike the Aberdeen-Angus, did not impress one with any advance in merit, and were it not for a fine lot of Whitefaces from leading English herds, the section would have been below the previous best standard. At the sales they were chiefly asked for by buyers from the great grazing districts, which they suit admirably.

The Kerries and Dexters (Ireland's native cattle) held their own well, both the beef and dairy types being well balanced. Ayrshires made a distinctly disappointing turnout, and it would appear as if the breed had very poor prospects in Ireland. In years gone by they were pretty extensively kept, but the fact that they are now seldom seen would go to prove that, in spite of their deep milking powers, they do not suit Irish conditions.

In the pig classes at Ballsbridge we had a remarkably fine show, particularly of the Large Yorks. The Large Blacks, though they were well in the running last year, and the year before, showed a very sharp decline this season. In the dairy classes the entries were only half those of last year, this being the regrettable sequel of a long standing dispute between the creamery managers and the department of agriculture, in which quarrel the Royal Dublin Society did not, perhaps, remain quite neutral.

"EMERALD ISLE."

Spring Shows in Great Britain

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

The Bath and West Show at Rochester had a beautiful site, good weather and an excellent entry. The attendance was below expectations.

Cattle, sheep and pigs were the outstanding features. Horse entries were few. The implement and machinery sections were much larger than usual. Produce classes were only fair, except in the butter and cheese sections. The ever popular buttermaking competitions brought 67 entries.

Shire horse entries were few, but of fine quality. Lord Rothschild was the leading winner, though the Shire medal for best mare or filly went to Sir W. Greenwell's well known chestnut, Dunsmore Chessie. The light horse classes were poorly filled, and altogether the horse section was hardly worthy of such a show as the Bath and West.

Shorthorns, as usual, were the strongest cattle class, with Jerseys a close second. Shorthorns proved a good class, and C. R. W. Adeane took all the prizes for pedigree dairy cows and heifers. The two-year-old heifers were an excellent lot, Lord Sherborne's Sherborne Fairy taking first honors. In the old bull class F. Miller's Good Friday was first, but the championship fell to a fine yearling, Duke of Hampton, shown by J. T. Hobbs. Herefords were few, but of good quality. J. P. Coats took both male and female championships with Sunny Jim and Ladybird 2nd, respectively. Devons, as a class, were quite uneyon, but the big South Devons showed to advantage. Sussex were also a good class. Aberdeen-Angus were a big class, with keen competition. The breed championship fell to a grand two-year-old heifer, Sir G. A. Cooper's

Julia of Hursley. For Jerseys, Lord Rothschild was the principal winner, and Sir E. Hambro was equally successful with Guernseys.

The sheep classes were not well filled, and the usual Royal exhibits were missed. In the Romney Marsh classes the leading winner was C. File, of Elham. Southdowns were of high merit. The male championship was awarded to a compact ram shown by D. McCalmont. Hampshire Downs, Shropshires and Oxford Downs were all represented by capital specimens.

Pigs were an important, well filled section. Berkshire honors were shared by H. Peacock and L. Currie. In large Blacks, T. F. Hooley was, as usual, the principal winner. Large Whites were a big class, and honors were evenly distributed amongst leading breeders, with the breed championship for the well known Spencer herd. Many Tamworths were shown, and R. Ibbotson was a leading winner.

POSTPONEMENT MADE

Some shows were postponed owing to King Edward's death, but in the case of the Nott's show at Worksop grave inconvenience would have resulted from a postponement. There was a considerable increase in the number of entries over last year—853, against 734—horses, cattle and sheep all showing substantial gains. The attendance of the public was good, considering circumstances. Horses were a capital feature, especially in Shires, both the open and county classes being strong ones. Hunters were a good class, but Hackneys were poor. The Shire gold medal for the best stallion went to Lord Middleton's yearling colt, Birdsall Forest King. Messrs. Forshaw's fine filly, Woodferry Locket took the Shire silver medal for best mare or filly.

Cattle entries were good, and above the average in quality. Lord Manvers was the most prominent winner for Shorthorns, his yearling bull, White Emperor, taking the male championship. The reserve went to the Otley champion, H. Dudding's Riby Swell.

The Duke of Portland took the Shorthorn society's prize for best 1909 bull with his Marconi. The female champion was Messrs. Dean's Riby Gwynne.

OXFORDSHIRE CENTENARY

This year's show was the centenary show of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society, and for a change the show was favored with delightful weather. Shorthorns were most numerous amongst the cattle exhibits, and many fine herds were represented. The massive bull, Good Friday, shown by F. Miller, was the champion male. Lord Sherborne's 1908 heifer, Sherborne Fairy, took the female honors. Herefords were a fair exhibit, but Aberdeen-Angus only mustered eight. British-bred Jerseys were in strong force.

Amongst sheep Oxfords were naturally most prominent, and there was strong competition. Messrs. Adams and Messrs. Hobbs were the principal winners. Berkshires were the only breed of pigs represented in any numbers, and Lord Colthorpe took most of the prizes.

POPULAR AMONG MINOR SHOWS

The Newark Agricultural Show is amongst the best of the minor shows, and is always especially strong in heavy horses. This year there were 74 entries in the heavy classes.

Shorthorn cattle were fewer than usual, but of excellent quality, and there was strong competition between the herds of Henry Doudding and Messrs. Dean. Lincoln sheep were, of course, a fine exhibit, and H. Dudding was the most successful exhibitor.

SWINE BREEDER RETIRES

Sanders Spencer, who recently retired after fifty years of pig breeding, has been writing to the press on the price of hogs and bacon. In Mr. Spencer's opinion the present scarcity and high price of pigs is simply a periodical one, intensified by conditions which are well known to those who have made an extended study of the conditions affecting the market.

The rises and falls in the market value of pigs come invariably each four or five years, and at each period of depression comes the usual stam-

pede of pig breeders and feeders. Such a stam-pede came about one and a half years ago, and now matters are tending to another depression within the space of two years, unless the crazy rush everywhere observable brings about abnormal results.

Mr. Spencer adduces too amongst the many indications of reduced value, the enormously reduced proportion of female fat pigs sent to market, and the extravagantly high price of fat sows.

SUCCESS OF CO-OPERATION

Co-operative agricultural societies have made good progress of late years in the United Kingdom. The board of agriculture gives figures for 600 such societies, specially formed for agricultural production and distribution. These societies have an aggregate membership of 79,465. Their share capital is £201,367, loan capital, £199,817; reserve funds, £145,119, and the sales for last year were £3,222,043. The increase in the total sales for a period of ten years was £2,705,976.

Ireland showed most rapid progress a few years ago, but now Great Britain is progressing very quickly on co-operative lines.

* * *

Your veteran agricultural educationist, Prof. J. W. Robertson, has been addressing the County Councils Association on educational problems from a rural standpoint. In the course of his address Dr. Robertson stated that he came to England because it was the homeland, and he came to learn. Canada was a young country, trying courageously to follow the best ideals. People who gave the impression that Canada was far ahead of this country could not know much of Canada, and must know still less of England. For the past twenty-five years he had visited England every year, because he found here excellent conditions in agriculture, and in education—in spots. His main work in the past had been to multiply those spots in Canada.

* * *

Recent weather conditions have been of a most varied character. We have had bright sunshine, oppressive heat, heavy rains, dull skies, even frosty nights—the rough and the smooth in quick succession. But it has been good growing weather, and many an anxious farmer smiles when he notes the good growth of pastures and meadow grass, which were in a most backward condition. Hay and roots are in short supply. The long, cold winter and spring have exhausted farm reserves, and the demand is extraordinary. If the present good growing weather continues there is every prospect of an excellent, but late, hay crop. Beef and mutton are both high in price just now, largely because of the backward season and the scarcity of keep. Fat pigs are bringing practically the same high prices which have prevailed for months.

F. DEWHIRST.

Notes From Australia

Vegetable matter in wool is a nightmare to the world's manufacturers. Its evil reputation comes to Australia in almost every newspaper; it rises like a spectre at every market-place. Hundreds of men have puzzled their brains to supply a solution. Conferences have debated the matter; scientists have wrestled with it. Yet the jute-in-wool spectre remains. Just now there is a ray of hope. A Melbourne firm has patented a plan which they expect will get over the difficulty. The packs are treated with a solution which it is claimed will not only lay the fibre and leave a smooth surface, but also permeate the whole pack, and thus stop any extraneous matter of any kind gaining entry into the wool, even although there may be cuts made while sampling the bales. A great feature is that the ordinary packs may be used, instead of the expensive paper-lined packs which the London committee suggested, and the cost of dipping them in the solution will not be excessive. The only danger is that the company may take advantage of the discovery, and put up the price inordinately, which would be a great pity. The greatest trouble now is caused by the rough surface of the inside of the packs. Often,

when the bale is stripped, the exterior of the wool is covered with thousands of fibres of the jute, which have been forced there by the dumping process.

It has been proved beyond doubt that Queensland was justified in passing a regulation a few years ago in compelling the supervision of all glassware used in butter factories and dairies. It was at the time found that many of the measures and instruments were absolutely erroneous, many robbing the farmer, and many the factory, while the thermometers told the wrong temperatures. According to the department's last report, despite the knowledge the manufacturers had that the regulation was in force, condemnations were made as follows: Cream flasks, 2 per cent.; cream pipettes, 5.5; milk pipettes, 12.3; acid burettes, 10.6. If the percentage is so high in a country where the system of inspection is in force, what must it be where there is no check?

Victoria lately carried out a scheme of recruiting slum boys for one of its state farms with great success. Left to their own devices, many of these lads would undoubtedly have gone to join the ranks of the criminal classes. Some of them were veritable Ishmaelites. A medical examination before entry into the institution showed they were stunted in growth, weakened in constitution and half-starved. Regular habits and good food, of course, worked wonders. Physical development was rapid. Each boy has a separate room, and is provided with equipment of the best. The taste displayed by them in the adornment of their quarters amazes strangers. The lads are trained in the various operations of the vineyard, orchard and farm. At vine-grafting, they turned out as many as 1,500 grafts in a day each. Regular lectures are given by the experts during the evenings, and the boy who formerly went to work listless and sullen, regarding his task as a drudgery, now takes a pride in it. The aptitude which might have developed into a skilled pickpocket is turned to nobler ends. The lads who have gone out of the institution at the age of 18 years have all done well, and some of them, at least, are at work on their own farms.

Word has been received officially in Australia that sheep entered in the Australian flockbooks will be eligible for inscription in Argentine books.

Several of the Australian states are now granting momentary help to farmers for silo-building. The farmer must agree to grow the proper kinds of crops, and conduct ensilage operations.

The wet-wool problem is a source of endless trouble in Australia. The point is to decide when it is really too wet to shear. If the men think it is on the wet side, they simply cease operations. To obviate the difficulty, a tester has been invented, and it is now on trial. The machine is a modification of the Richardson-Gillespie moisture estimator. The principle upon which it works is that calcium-carbide, absorbing free moisture, decomposes to form acetylene gas. The amount of gas made, where the carbide

is in excess, is in direct ratio to the amount of free moisture with which it comes into contact. In the chemical action, the hydrogen of the water combines with the carbon to form gas, and the oxygen of the water, combining with the calcium-carbide, forms slaked lime as the residue. The instrument consists of a spherical metal vessel, with a gas-tight screw-top, to which is attached on the inside a small holder for the carbide. This metal vessel is connected by an India-rubber tubing to a gauge glass, which is marked off in percentages. The wool is weighed and placed in the metal sphere. A small bottle of powdered carbide is emptied into the container, and the cap screwed down. The vessel is then well shaken, and the carbide comes into contact with the wool. If free moisture is present, gas is generated, and the amount is indicated by the position of the mercury in the glass gauge. The carbide has no effect on the yolk of the wool, water only being taken up, and the wool, after the test, is left quite dry. The percentage limit of moisture at which sheep are considered too wet to shear has been fixed at 8 per cent. in the case of Merino wool, and 10 per cent. for cross-breeds. But this is purely an experimental standard, and the value will be judged in the tests now being made.

As matters stand now on the wet-wool problem, however, the position is most unsatisfactory. In the award delivered by the Arbitration Court three years ago, there was a clause inserted that: "No shearer shall be compelled to shear sheep he has reasonable grounds to consider wet, on reporting same to the manager of the shed immediately." It was thought by both parties at the time that this would do away with wet-wool arguments; that all a shearer had to do if he considered the sheep too wet for him to shear was to report the matter, and that those who considered the sheep dry enough could go on. But an appeal to the police court in a wet-wool case resulted in a decision that everything depended upon the interpretation of the word "reasonable." The shearer found he had to prove to the satisfaction of the manager that the sheep were too wet. The Full Court upheld this view, so the shearer is now called upon, before he can knock off work, to prove that the wool is wet to the satisfaction of his mates and the manager. Thus, the position is exactly as it was before the Arbitration Court award. Meanwhile, awaiting the result of the tester on trial, the men decide what the majority think, and this the manager abides by.

* * *

The condition of the weather will govern the length of time it will be necessary to keep a newly farrowed sow in close quarters, but she should not be denied access to the open air. Where they can do so without danger they should be out in the sun within 24 hours after birth, and after that let them run in and out at will. Neither the sow nor very young pigs should run in pasture if the grass is tall and wet with rain or heavy dew.—Colburn's "Swine in America."

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

June 22.—Describe how to build an implement shed. Particularize as to dimensions of a building to house the implements on an average sized farm; state where you would locate it, how you would build it, and what would be the probable cost.

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

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

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

Cultivating the Corn Field

Weeds and drought are the two great enemies of corn. In the Northwest this crop is grown usually to clean the land and to put it in good tilth for small grain crops. Flax, wheat, and, in fact, any of the small grains do unusually well after a crop of corn. The second year after corn has been grown a crop of small grain will show a considerable increase, and the third year a slight one.

More stock feed will grow on an acre of drilled corn which is planted very thick in the ordinary 3 1/2 foot row than when it is planted in hills by the check row system. It is much more difficult to keep drilled corn clean than corn which is in hills, but most people do not even keep hill corn as clean as it should be to prove most profitable. Two-thirds of the feeding value of the corn plant is in the ear, so that corn planted in hills should be seeded thin enough to give the ears a chance to develop. One-fifth more of digestible food material is contained in the ripe ear of corn than in the same ear when it is in the glazing stage. On this account it is advisable to get the corn planted in good season, and give it every condition favorable to early ripening.

Use the harrow or weeder on the land which has been planted to corn, at regular intervals, once a week or ten days from the time it is seeded until it is about five inches high. Whenever a crust starts to form on the soil after a rain, the weeder or harrow should be run over the field. This work with the machine destroys the weeds which sprout as a result of the rain and prevents a loss of moisture by evaporation. Either of these effects alone will be worth the short time necessary to go over the corn field with the harrow or weeder.

Corn can be harrowed before it is up and afterward until it is about five inches high. Har-

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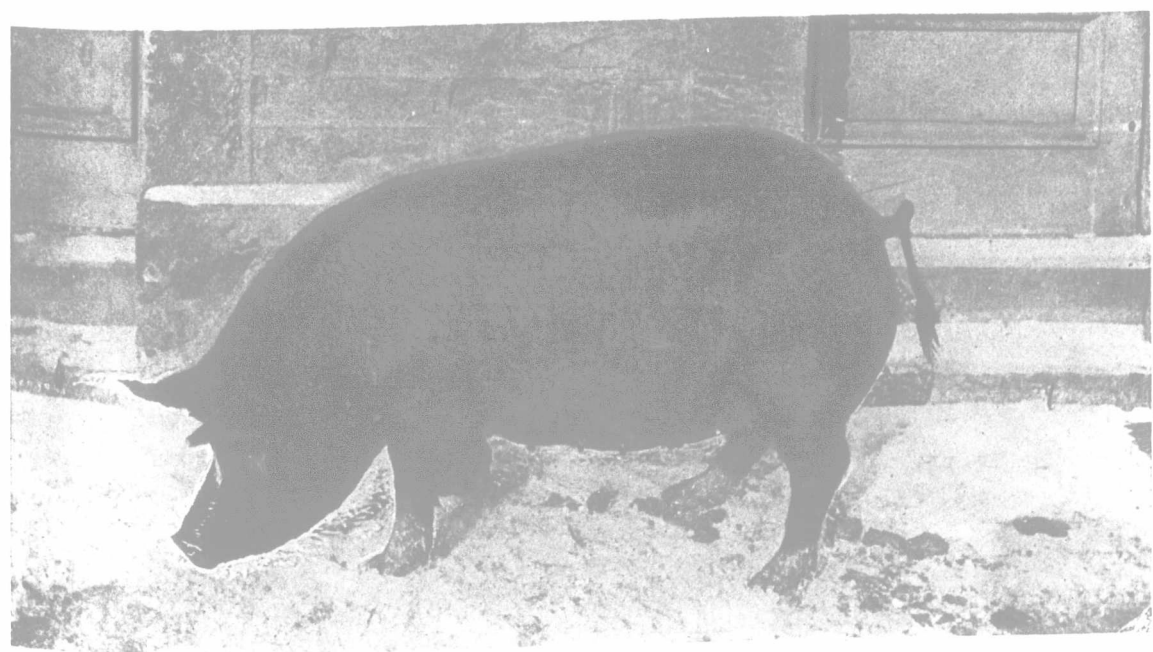
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F. DEWHIRST.

Australia

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PRICES AND PROSPECTS CALL FOR AN INCREASED NUMBER OF BROOD SOWS.

rowing has the advantage of stirring the soil in the hill between the stalks and throughout the field so that the weeds in the hills are destroyed as well as those between the rows. The man who runs the cultivator in the corn field is a little careful about getting close to the hills with the cultivator when the corn is small for fear of covering it up, which will make it necessary for him to stop and uncover the corn.

Corn which is two or more inches high looks like the harrow is killing it and bears this be-draggled looking appearance for a day or two, after the harrowing is done. In the course of a week or ten days, however, it shows an improvement over the corn which has not been harrowed, and usually at husking time the difference is very marked. Many a man is scared out and gives up the job when he sees a number of stalks uprooted and the be-draggled appearance of the field throughout as a result of his harrowing. After he does this once and notes the appearance at the time that the corn is in tassel, and, therefore, he seldom hesitates again to harrow his corn. Incidentally, I might say in passing that potatoes may and should be handled in exactly the same way in cultivating with the harrow or weeder.

Where wild oats are the weeds to be contended with, some will spring up in the hills or corn with the best cultivation and with the harrowing which I have described. They are not numerous, but are enough to leave a large amount of seed for the following season. These can be pulled rather readily, however, and should be removed by hand pulling before they are far enough advanced to ripen seed from the sap which remains in the stem when they are uprooted.

The corn grower should constantly bear in mind that while growing his corn, he is preparing for future wheat and other small grain crops. That he is reducing the weeds in his soil for a number of years to come. That the easiest way to destroy a weed is to coax the seed to sprout and then uproot it while it is young. Unsprouted weed seed is there as a menace to any crop which is put into the land. Each harrowing and cultivation which follows it tends to warm up the soil, give the weed seeds an encouraging seed bed and incidentally uproots and shakes out the weeds for the sun to dry, if they have started since the last cultivation.

With these points in mind, and the further fact that a loose covering of soil will prevent water from evaporating from the soil, the corn grower can proceed to do effective work with the harrow and the cultivator. Even when the rain does not fail to destroy the soil mulch by running it together, the constant rising of water from below will gradually destroy the mulch

without the aid of rain, and the corn grower should stir the ground by cultivation once a week, even if rain does not fall.—DEAN J. H. SHEPPERD, N. D. Agricultural College.

Storing Rainfall in Dry Land Farming

The first need in retaining moisture in dry land farming is to put the soil into such tilth that it will absorb a large part of the rainfall, even when it comes in dashing showers. The soil must be open and porous. The surface, to a depth of at least a foot, should be in condition to receive and retain the maximum amount of moisture.

It must be kept a granular condition, neither loose nor puddled, and with no large air spaces. It should be kept corrugated, the corrugations running at right angles to the direction of the prevailing winds. It is especially important for storing moisture that every pound of manure produced on the farm should be spread on the fields. The manure should be applied as a light top dressing to grains, grasses or alfalfa. It then acts as a mulch, helping to retain moisture in the soil. The finer particles are imperceptibly absorbed by the soil, the harrowings required by these crops slowly work the manure into the soil without making air spaces and the manure becomes as great a help as it is a detriment when plowed under unrotted. Plowing under coarse manure creates a coarse, open mulch at the depth of the furrow, which prevents the water from rising through the plowed land, and it creates large air spaces.

When dry land soil has been loosened to a good depth to form a reservoir, and it is porous and fine grained, the water from a rain slowly moves downward through it until absorbed, and each minute grain of earth becomes covered with an invisible film of moisture.

When these minute grains of soil are in close contact with one another, there is a constant movement of the water in the films surrounding them, the water flowing from a wet grain to a dryer one. After a rain the sun and the wind dry out the surface soil and carry away the moisture contained in it. Then the water from the damper soil below moves upward to wet the surface grains and is in turn evaporated. This movement continues in land not cultivated and extends to a depth of many feet, often, in a dry time, taking out of the soil, in a weak moisture equal to more than an inch of rainfall.

When the surface soil is stirred after a rain, the tiny grains are separated so that the water does not easily pass from one to another. The movement of the moisture is checked and evaporation is greatly reduced. Such shallow cultivation is called an earth mulch, because it has a

similar effect in holding the moisture in the soil, as that effected by a mulch of straw or a covering of boards.

The dry land farmers' supply of moisture for his crops depends upon his skill and judgment in maintaining an earth mulch over his cultivated fields. No set rules can be given. He should study the principles governing the absorption and movement of water in the soil, as here given, until he thoroughly understands and appreciates them. Then he can intelligently conduct the farm operations for maintaining the earth mulch.

The deeper the earth mulch, the better it will prevent evaporation from the soil. For cultivated crops a general rule, with many exceptions, is to keep the mulch three inches in depth. With trees, four to six inches is better.

A good rain packs the loose surface soil and destroys the earth mulch. It is necessary to pulverize the ground quickly after every such rain to restore the earth mulch, as a week's delay may mean the loss of water to an inch of rainfall. Light showers do not usually destroy the mulch.

Where the surface is hard, the earth mulch will have to be made with a disc harrow; where the surface is mellow, a spike toothed harrow will pulverize the soil sufficiently. A four-horse disc harrow should be used for economy of time. A man having five horses attached to a twenty-four foot spike toothed harrow can put a mulch on thirty to sixty acres a day.

When the annual rainfall drops much below twelve inches and the rainfall during the growing season below five inches, it is difficult, and often impossible, to raise a profitable crop. The land can be fallowed one season and cropped the next, the one crop having the use of what moisture can be stored from two years' rainfall. During the season that no crop is raised an earth mulch must be maintained, and to do this it is usually necessary to till the surface about every ten days, and always after any considerable rain.

Weeds act as pumps constantly at work taking the water needed for the crops out of the soil and evaporating it into the air.

The writer considers the sub-surface packer one of the most indispensable implements for dry land farming, and would not attempt dry land operations without it. The sub-surface packer consists of a number of sharp rimmed iron wheels, twenty inches in diameter, placed five inches apart on a strong shaft mounted in a suitable frame. The packer follows the plow, going lengthwise of the furrow. The sharp wheels fine the soil near the surface where the seed is planted and firmly packs the earth against the bottom of the furrow and around the trash and manure—just the condition needed for a good seed bed and for the best control of the moisture. A corrugator roller is a fair sub-surface packer, though not nearly so effective as a machine with sharp rimmed wheels.

With good management in storing the rainfall and in holding it in the soil, the earth will be kept moist from the bottom of the mulch to a depth of 8 to 9 feet.—H. M. COTTRELL, Colorado Experiment Station.

Alfalfa Statistics

Following are a few facts regarding the area of land under alfalfa in some foreign countries. The twelfth census of the United States reported the area of alfalfa in that country, in 1899, as 2,094,011 acres, with a production of 5,220,671 tons, Colorado leading, with 455,237 acres, producing 1,107,471 tons. It may be noted that these figures do not show the yields claimed as possible averages in Canada, but, when taken in conjunction with an average yield of some twelve bushels per acre of wheat, as compared with an average of around 20 bushels in Ontario, the discrepancy is explained. Poor farming will pull down average yields of any kind of crop, and there is much poor farming in the United States.

Among records of other foreign countries, the Argentine Republic stands first, with a computation, in 1908, of 8,740,448 acres under this magnificent crop. Thrifty France follows, with 2,717,726 acres, in 1906. No comprehensive sta-



THE VANDERBILTS' COACHING RUX TO EPSOM FROM OLD MALDEN, ENGLAND

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tistics have yet been obtained as to the area in Canada. Ontario, however, has a modest acreage, with small amounts in various other provinces from coast to coast.

Reducing Effects of the Wind

A dry land country is always a land with much wind, and the dryer the season the steadier and the harder the wind blows.

The first principle for reducing the damaging effect of the wind is to keep the surface of the ground corrugated. Engineers, in measuring deep mountain streams, often find that where the water is moving so swiftly on the surface that a man can not stand against it, there is almost no current at the bottom, where the velocity is checked by stones. It is on the same principle that the surface of dry land should be kept corrugated; the unevenness impedes the motion of the wind.

When freshly plowed dry land soils are rolled with a smooth roller, the wind moves as fast along the surface of the soil as it does at the height of a man above it, and will often sweep the soil off the field as deeply as it has been plowed.

The sub-surface packer leaves the ground more deeply corrugated than the grain drill. The packer wheels have iron spokes, and while the rim fines and packs the soil, making a good seed bed, the spokes bring small clods to the surface, and packed ground has both the corrugations and the clods to retard the wind. The writer has many times seen a high wind blowing across a field that had just been treated with a sub-surface packer, and a little fine dust only would be sifting around the clods and across the low ridges, while from adjoining fields, left smooth, the dust was rising in clouds.

All grain should be drilled in with the furrows running at right angles to the prevailing winds.—Colorado Experiment Station, Bulletin 145.

Wheat By Dry Farming

In a recent issue of *Dry Farming Congress Bulletin*, E. R. Parsons gives particulars about raising wheat from dry farming methods in California. Perhaps some of his suggestions will be of interest to farmers in parts of the West where rainfall is light. Following are Mr. Parsons' hints:

I attach most importance in this, as in all other branches of dry farming, to the depth of plowing. For spring wheat we plow in the fall eight to ten inches deep; for winter wheat we plow in the spring the same depth, when the weeds are up about four inches high. During the interval the ground settles and packs itself, therefore we use no packer. We harrow both spring or winter wheat as often as possible to break the crust, but I find that even if we have to neglect a cultivation through stress of work, the deep plowing brings the crop through.

In California, conditions are altogether different from what they are east of the mountains. Rains come in the winter months, and at maturing time in May and June the weather is usually dry and the crop is made by what moisture remains in the ground and the sap that is carried in the stalk. This is the critical period in California and I have seen many a crop fail at the last minute, when one more cultivation just before heading would have saved it. The average farmer is afraid to harrow his wheat for fear of damaging it, but the fact is, the more it is harrowed and tramped the better it seems to grow. In order to break the crust at the last moment when the rains have ceased and the wheat is almost heading out, I would use the spring tooth weeder, which is built on the principle of a steel hayrake. This implement is being used with great success on small grain when nearly three feet high.

A correspondent in making inquiry, states that the usual method of raising wheat in his neighborhood is to plow three inches, plant the wheat and let nature do the rest. This is a favorite method of gambling with nature in all the dry farm states. Preparations for the coming crop should commence as soon as the old one is off. The ground should be thoroughly disced and harrowed, forming a mulch three inches deep as

nearly as possible. If the crust is hard, a sharp, heavily weighted disc should be used; this will save the residuary moisture in the subsoil for the next crop and put the land in shape to accumulate more moisture as soon as the rains begin again, five months later. The fact that the surface is dry and hard does not demonstrate that there is no moisture down below, and even three per cent. of free moisture may make all the difference between profit and loss. Our soils should be repeatedly tested for moisture, for this is the only way to find out how we stand and to what extent different operations affect our reserve. In the hill farming districts of California and in every other state, the cultivation should always be across the slope and not up and down with the slope.

As soon as the rains have penetrated sufficiently to put the land in proper condition, I would plow, but not before; the depth should be at least eight inches, and the disc or harrow should follow immediately behind the plow. Loose, sandy loam, if planked immediately after plowing, can be rolled or slabbed or packed, but no packing should be done on clay loam. The press drill will do all the packing necessary for seed germination, and I agree with Professor Tinsley, who says: Use the split wheel press drill if possible, for then, if the seed row happens to crust over, there is a narrow unpacked space in the centre for the shoots to come through.

SHALLOW VS. DEEP PLOWING.

The trouble with three-inch plowing is this: If the subsoil under the furrow is at all hard and does not contain the requisite percentage of moisture, the roots will not go into it and all the crop has to exist upon is this wretched three inches of loose dirt, which is hardly sufficient for a surface mulch. No sane man could expect a crop under such conditions. Farmers are misled by the fact that once in a while even with shallow plowing the subsoil in a wet year becomes moist enough to allow the roots to go down and a fair crop is the result, and then every one says: "What is the use of deep plowing?" Eight to ten-inch plowing provides enough dirt to raise a thirty-bushel crop, whether the roots go into the subsoil or not; but if they do, a fifty or even a sixty-bushel crop may result, and deep plowing is the most important factor in accumulating this moisture in the subsoil.

In Canada it is not so imperatively necessary to plow deeply as it is here, for the frost stays in the subsoil late in the season; while the ground is frozen there is no loss by evaporation and, as the frost goes out, it leaves the subsoil moist and pliable, in the best possible condition for the roots to go down, and they go down sometimes three or four feet. This is one reason for the yields they get up there.

George L. Farrell, one of the most successful wheat raisers of Utah, plows eight to ten inches and subsoils every few years to a total depth of fifteen inches. He often averages forty-five bushels to the acre on two hundred or more acres by his dry farm methods. Fallowing can be used

and, I am informed, is now being successfully applied to wheat raising in the San Joaquin valley. By maintaining a good mulch, moisture can be carried over from one rainy season to another, and in the coast districts with a saturated atmosphere the loss by evaporation should be slight, but in those parts where the precipitation runs to twenty inches fine crops should be raised every year by careful attention to the accumulation and conservation of moisture.

Preserving Fence Posts

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As the question of fence posts has been raised in your columns, I might give you some of the results of my experience. I find that the sap wood of cedar rots nearly as freely as other woods so that it is advisable only to use the heart wood. Hence posts split from a large sized log will prove more durable than round posts, with the sapwood left on, which sapwood forms a large percentage of the substance of the post.

If other woods are used a wrinkle obtained from Sweden may prove of value. There the telegraph poles are of fir, which would rot with comparative rapidity but for protective measures. Sulphate of copper (bluestone) is the protecting agent used, and this is applied by boring an auger-hole to the heart of the pole, and filling this with crystals of this salt. A saturated solution of the sulphate is then poured into the hole (which is bored downwards at an angle), and the hole is plugged.

The copper salt gradually penetrates the substance of the fir, rendering it rot-proof, and any dampness of the wood dissolves some more of the salt, so that eventually the whole butt of the pole becomes greenish in tint, and capable of withstanding the fungi which cause decomposition for a long period. The plug can be withdrawn, and a further supply of the sulphate added, if necessary.

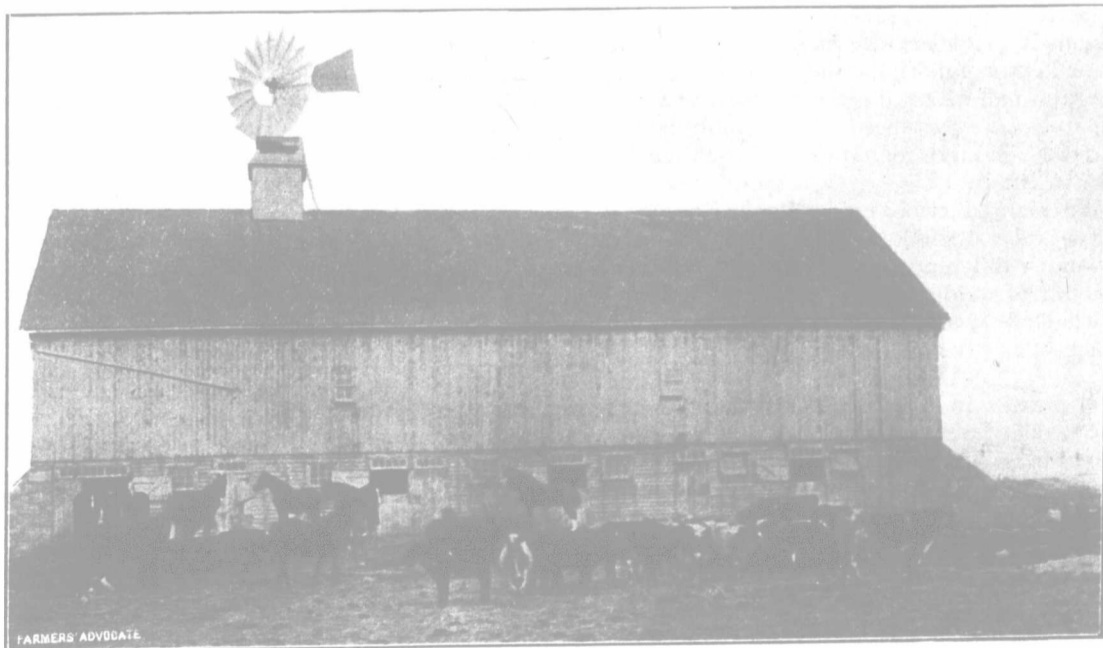
As sap rises through the wood by capillary attraction, the cells would appear to lend themselves more to any solution rising through the wood, rather than descending, so it might pay to set the posts thus treated top end downwards. I have not tried this, as our red cedar, which lasts longer than the yellow, is claimed to be good for fifty years, and I have not considered it necessary.

B. C.

W. J. L. HAMILTON.

Large Barn and Stable

Roomy barns and stables are coming more and more into evidence in the Canadian West as mixed farming is adopted. In the Franklin district many farmers now have fine buildings. Among the best is that owned by James Vann. The structure is 102 x 60 feet with a fifteen-foot basement. Horse stalls accommodate 15 horses, and there are three box stalls. In the cattle department there are four boxes and 60 head can



LARGE BARN ON THE FARM OF JAMES VANN

be stabled. A windmill cuts straw and crushes grain.

About 20 years ago Mr. Vann came West and for several years was a farm laborer. Now, he has three quarters, the greater part of which was covered with trees, and over 200 acres are under cultivation. Oats and barley are his main crops, although last season a field of wheat returned him at the rate of about 40 bushels to the acre. He had 1,100 bushels of barley, and 3,500 bushels of oats. Barley is his specialty. Last winter he won the championship cup at the grain show at Manitoba Agricultural College.

But the size of the barn shows that live stock are not neglected. Twelve to eighteen horses and about half a hundred cattle are found. Mr. Vann has over a dozen milch cows. He keeps a Babcock test, to ascertain the productiveness of those that are doubtful and weeds out the boarders. Cream is shipped to Winnipeg. In the winter attention is paid to fat cattle with satisfactory returns.

Corn Grown in Manitoba

On page 665 of our issue of May 4 appeared an illustration, showing corn grown on the farm of E. F. Lewis. A letter to Mr. Lewis regarding the production of this valuable fodder crop brought the following reply:

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The land on which the corn photographed was grown was run down and weedy. It wouldn't give half a crop of wheat, and we had decided to summerfallow it. We concluded it would be wise to plant part of it to corn and see which would raise the best crop of wheat the following year, that summerfallowed in the ordinary way, or that planted to corn and cultivated often to kill the weeds.

First we hauled manure on this land and then plowed it about 5 inches deep early in June, and harrowed it to get a fine seed bed. Then we drilled the corn with an ordinary grain drill in rows three feet apart, stopping up the other spouts, and harrowed it again before the corn came up to kill the small weeds that started. Later, we used the weeder for the same purpose, *i. e.*, to kill the weeds and keep the surface of the land fine until the corn was several inches high. From that on we cultivated with a two-horse corn cultivator, going through it perhaps about once in ten days, until it was too tall to go through any more without injuring the corn.

The crop was cut in the last half of September. The best plan is to allow it to stand until there is danger of quite a frost. A light frost doesn't seem to hurt a field of thick corn much, and the fodder will be the better by its being as nearly matured as possible. An ordinary grain binder was used, cutting two rows at a time and binding it in bundles the same as grain.

It was heavy work for machine and horses, and if much corn is grown it would pay to have a corn binder. The bundles lay on the ground a few days to dry, and then were put in large shocks, tying the tops. We stacked some of it about November 1, but made a mistake in doing this, as it heated in the stack, while that left in shock kept in fine shape up to March 1, when the last was fed. The biggest trouble was to keep the stock away from it. It certainly is an ideal feed for all kinds of stock. Horses leave their oats to eat it.

We planted two kinds, North Dakota White Flint and Longfellow Yellow Flint, and didn't see much difference between the two kinds as to amount of fodder and time of maturing.

Longfellow seemed to ear the best, but not much of it got ripe enough for seed.

* * *

A grower in southern Kansas, who harvests about one thousand tons of alfalfa per year, and is working with it nearly every day from the second week in May until November 10, insists that alfalfa, under the same conditions of rainfall, is much easier to save in fair feeding condition than red clover. He finds the side-delivery type especially excellent for turning over the green or wet windrows to the sun and air with the least loss of leaves, and cured thus, after being wet, the material color is better preserved. "That

alfalfa hay has a higher feeding value than almost any other, even when saved under the most unfavorable circumstances, should be impressed upon the inexperienced."—From Coburn's *The Book of Alfalfa*.

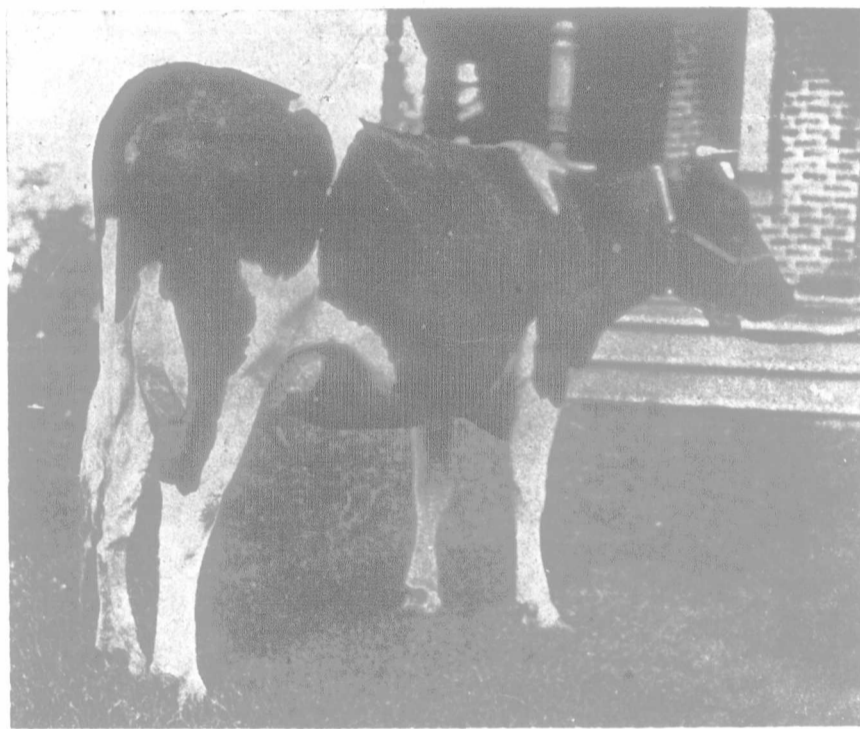
DAIRY

Why Cream Tests Vary

Variation in tests has caused much dissatisfaction in the selling of cream. When the cream is from the same cows, which have been fed the same ration and milked by the same man, and when the same separator is used, the farmer naturally thinks the per cent. of fat in the cream should remain the same.

Errors are often made in making tests, especially in taking the sample, but variations constantly occur that are due to other causes. The most common causes of these variations, as pointed out in a circular, No. 37, by Prof. C. H. Eckles, of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo., are as follows:

1. Variations in the speed of the separator.
2. Variation in temperature of milk separated.



TWO-YEAR-OLD HOLSTEIN, JENNIE BONERGES ORMSBY--365 DAYS' RECORD: 16,849 POUNDS OF MILK AND 832.90 POUNDS OF BUTTER

3. Rate the milk flows into the machine.
4. Amount of water or skim milk used in flushing out the bowl.
5. Change in the richness of the milk separated.
6. Adjustment of the cream screw.

Change in the speed of the separator is the most common cause of variation. The greater the speed of the separator, the smaller the amount of cream and the higher the per cent. of fat.

Again, the temperature of the milk separated varies on the farm from day to day. If cream tests 30 per cent. when the milk is separated at 90 degrees, it may test as high as 40 per cent. when separated at 70 degrees. Under average conditions on the farm, however, the variation in fat due to change of temperature will not amount to more than 3 or 4 per cent.

A third cause of variation is found in the rate at which the milk flows into the machine. If less than the regular quantity flows into the bowl, the tendency is to increase the per cent. of fat in the cream.

The richness of the milk separated affects the richness but not the quantity of cream. The richness of a cow's milk depends on inheritance and can not be changed permanently by feed.

Small variations are likely to occur from the other causes suggested by Prof. Eckles. By the use of an ordinary Babcock testing ma-

chine and by measuring the sample of cream into the test bottle with the same pipette as is used for measuring milk, any farmer can make a test of his cream that will satisfy him as to the accuracy of the test he receives from the cream buyer.

Irish Butter Trade

Considerable interest attaches to the voluminous report, just published, containing the findings of the departmental committee on the Irish butter industry. The value of our exports amounted to well over £4,000,000 in the year. Next to Denmark, Ireland is the largest supplier to the British markets, but whereas the Danish trade is constant, the Irish output is practically confined to six months of the year. For geographical reasons it can be understood that most of the Irish butter goes to the big towns and cities in the western districts of Great Britain. Merchants in England state that some of the Irish butter is superior to that from any other country, but what is at fault is the regrettable irregularity of the supplies both in quantity and quality.

The committee hold that it is creamery butter that must be relied on to raise the reputation of Irish butter to the first position, and they believe that creamery proprietors as a whole have not yet attained as great proficiency as is within

their power. Combined action among the creameries for the ruthless rejection of unsuitable milk is strongly recommended. Pasteurization is also suggested as a means of securing uniformity of flavor in creamery butter. The evidence also would indicate that the texture of Irish butter could be made more even, there being complaints that sometimes it is too soft and open. Packing is another essential point to which attention is directed, but in this matter a great improvement has been effected since a conference, in 1905, drew up a standard specification for the 112-lb. kiel and the 56-lb. pyramid box.

Next to creamery butter, factory and dairy butter are the principal features of our export. They also are adversely affected by irregularity, and to improve them, efforts must be put forth at the farmstead, and owners of factories are urged to encourage improvement by discriminating between good and inferior samples offered by farmers, and paying a remunerative price for the better qualities.

Of course, covering all classes of butter, is the strong appeal presented by the contents of this report, on behalf of winter dairying. I make bold to say that if this appeal were heeded and responded to properly, the greatest of all obstacles in the way of advance would be removed. We have had numerous experiments carried out to demonstrate the profitableness of winter dairying, and unless Irish farmers rise to the occasion they will, by their inactivity, only continue to nullify the many natural advantages which the country possesses for dairying. With its adoption, irregularity would be removed, tillage would increase, and the cow stock of the island become more numerous.

The report suggests additional powers of creamery inspection and authority to make regulations for the department of agriculture, and these have created some controversy. It is also proposed to arrange, in conjunction with local associations, a scheme for the establishment of a special governmental brand for Irish creamery

butter, and it is recommended that in the appointment of creamery managers the greatest importance should be attached to technical and commercial qualifications.

Although I mention it last, one of the most important functions of the inquiry was to arrive at a definite understanding as to the proper meaning of trade terms used to describe Irish butter. This is most essential, because of the frequent frauds to which our dairy produce is liable at the hands of retailers, and hitherto the utmost confusion has existed when legal proceedings were taken. As a result of the evidence laid before them, the committee drew up clear definitions of what is to be understood in the future as "creamery," "factory" and "dairy" butter—the three principal trade descriptions of Irish butter. In summarized form, these are:

The term "creamery butter," according to the custom of the trade, means unblended butter, made from cream separated by centrifugal force from the commingled milk supplies of a number of cow-keepers, in premises adapted and utilized for the manufacture of butter in commercial quantities.

The term "dairy butter," as understood in the trade, means butter made at the farmer's homestead, whether from whole milk, hand-skimmed cream, or cream extracted from the milk by means of a separator.

The term "factory butter," as understood in the trade, means any butter blended, re-worked, or subjected to any other treatment, but not so as to cease to be butter.

Butter made at the farmer's homestead, from cream extracted from the milk by means of a separator is properly described as "dairy separator butter."

Steps should be taken to prevent the use for dairy butter and for factory butter of names which are suggestive of the term "creamery."

"EMERALD ISLE."

Clean Milk Supply

Valuable papers and discussions in regard to pure milk supply were characteristic of the general sessions of the Canadian Medical Association at Toronto recently. Recognized authorities expressed opinion on pasteurization and the report of the milk commission appointed by the Ontario government to investigate conditions under which a clean and wholesome supply of milk could be produced was presented. This lengthy report was brought in by Dr. J. C. O. Hastings, who said that the reason for its existence lay in the present lamentably large infant mortality, and the fact that at least fifty per cent. of those who die under the age of five years do so from some kind of infantile diarrhoea or kindred preventable diseases, and that under the age of two years the proportion was ninety per cent. There was no problem in preventive medicine of greater significance than that of removing the dangers which exist in the ordinary market milk. Because one child had died from rabies, every dog in Western Ontario had been muzzled. Why were not some stringent measures taken to save the five thousand children under five years of age who, at a conservative estimate, might have been saved to Canada by preventive measures last year out of the ten thousand who died? Certificates were required before druggists, doctors and even undertakers could practice, but any ignorant foreigner or man who was willing to do the work could come in and milk the cows and send out the milk which filled the coffins of the undertaker.

The commission had tried to secure legislation from the Dominion Parliament and the local house. The Federal House was limited to the power of defining what certified milk, ordinary milk and officially pasteurized milk were, but they had assured the commission that when these definitions had been sufficiently adjusted by them to the satisfaction of Professor A. McGill, Dominion analyst, they would be incorporated into the adulteration act. They had also tried to cooperate with the dealers, and they had found these when properly approached quite willing to do all they could. Two years ago a pint of certified milk could not be purchased in To-

ronto, while now 470 quarts are sold daily, as well as 36,448 quarts of officially pasteurized milk, 4,956 quarts of pasteurized cream, and nearly two hundred quarts from the plant of the Hospital for Sick Children. Altogether 42,074 quarts of what they could guarantee as being free from disease producing germs were being sold daily in Toronto, almost one-half of its milk supply.

The commission resented the statement that pasteurization paid a premium on dirt. The milk presented for pasteurization had to come up to a certain standard. Experiments at the Hospital for Sick Children showed 30, 61, 8, 50 and 60 bacteria to the cubic centimeter after pasteurization. He had little hesitation in making the statement that through the efforts of the commission, working in co-operation with the department of inland revenue of the Dominion Parliament, the local houses, and municipal bodies and the dealers, Canada would, in a short time, have the safest milk supply of any country on the face of the earth.

Dairy Demonstration Car

Saskatchewan farmers along the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line are being given a fine opportunity to gain valuable particulars regarding all phases of the dairy industry. The department of agriculture, through W. A. Wilson, superintendent of dairying for the province, has arranged with the railway company for a passenger coach in which will be placed a complete modern equipment suitable for dairying on a farm. Comfortable seating accommodation also will be provided. This car will stop at seven points between June 21 and July 6.

Demonstrations and careful explanations of details in regard to separation of milk, handling cream, cooling cream, preparing cream to churn, churning and washing, salting, working, preparing butter for market, marketing, milk testing and other questions of general interest will be given by those who can speak with authority. Demonstrations begin each afternoon at 2.00 o'clock. The officials in charge are L. A. Zufelt, dairy instructor for the province, and his assistant, C. A. Metcalf.

The places at which two-day sessions will be held and the dates are:

- Melville, June 21 and 22.
- Ituna, June 23 and 24.
- Kelliher, June 25 and 27.
- Punnichy, June 28 and 29.
- Quintore, June 30 and July 1.
- Raymore, July 2 and 4.
- Nokomis, July 5 and 6.

Danish Butter Imports

A sidelight on why English farmers do not seem greatly concerned about the enormous importations of Danish butter is shown by the action of a well equipped dairy. This dairy has an excellent market for good milk in London, and some of its patrons wished to buy butter from the same source. The reply was that the butter would be shipped on the same price basis as milk, plus the additional labor cost.

Many customers accepted these terms, and pay 1s. 8d. for butter in summer, and 2s. in winter. Such prices represent about double the price the Danish farmer receives at the farm, and are a strong indication of the reason why English farmers stick so closely to direct milk selling.

TOO MUCH MILK

During the summer months almost all dairy districts are troubled with too much milk, and have a surplus when milk contracts are filled. How to dispose of this surplus without loss is a serious problem. The individual farmer can hardly equip a dairy to make cheese or butter for a short period, and some form of co-operation dairying seems the best solution of the problem.

In Cheshire dairy farmers are taking steps to provide modern dairies at various central points to deal with this surplus milk. The farmers themselves will find the capital, each in proportion to the number of cows kept. The progress of the movement will be watched with interest by dairy farmers all over the country.

F. DEWHIRST.

Questions About Cows

What is the object in keeping a cow? Is it simply to consume the crops grown in the fields? Is it to supply home-made fertilizer for the farm? Is it to give the hired man another chore?

Is it not rather to produce plenty of good milk—to be of real service to mankind by converting feed that he cannot use into nourishing, appetizing food? While being kept for this purpose does she earn a profit? Does she pay for her keep?

Would you be better off if you sold the feed instead of keeping some of the cows that you now have, making a pretence of using it profitably?

Does each cow in your herd produce milk or butter-fat at a good profit above the cost of feed? Do you think so or just make a guess at it, or do you know for certain? In what other way is your labor to be paid for?

Do you keep records so as to find out these things, or are you content to keep a few poor cows in a behind-the-times style? Men who used to get only 3,500 pounds of milk, and 133 pounds of butter-fat per cow, are now getting 4,900 pounds of milk, and 185 pounds of fat since beginning to keep records.

Would you not be glad to obtain a similar increase of over 40 per cent.? Then keep records.

C. F. W.

Improvement Noted

The city of Winnipeg in making attempts to secure a purer and cleaner milk supply, organized with a view to advising producers and retailers as to what was considered ideal conditions for supplying milk. During the winter experts gave practical talks at leading centres. In addition a capable inspector visits every place in which the dairy business is carried on, at least once a month, and scores the establishment or premises according to existing conditions, classifying them as *good*, *medium* or *poor*. Details taken into consideration are: the health of herds, the cleanliness and protection of cattle, suitability of surroundings and care of utensils, health of employees, manner of handling milk, stable ventilation, timely and proper milking and proper sanitation of the milk room.

The following table shows the number of dairymen in business each month since the adoption of the score card system and also the relative percentage of good, bad and indifferent dairymen:

Month.	Good.	Med.	Poor.	Total.
January.....	16.	57.	47.	120.
February.....	17.	69.	32.	118.
March.....	17.	72.	29.	118.
April.....	18.	71.	27.	116.
May.....	20.	76.	20.	116.

Dairy Bulletin

Bulletin No. 15 recently issued by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture and prepared by W. A. Wilson, superintendent of dairying, deals with the causes of contamination and the care and preservation of milk and cream on the farm.

The concluding paragraph reads:

"In the conduct of their work, farmers, cream haulers and creamery managers should bear in mind that *quality* is the important factor in extending and securing a market for butter. The quality of the cream depends upon the man; the flavor and quality of the butter depend upon the flavor of the cream; the price depends upon the quality of the butter. There is a large market that wants good butter, and is quite willing to pay for it. Our aim should be to supply the best. The whole matter of production, development, extension of markets, and, to a large extent, profits may be summed up in the one word *quality*, and this in turn rests with the man."

* * *

Representing last year's acreages by 100, the preliminary estimates of this year's acreages in the United States are: Winter wheat, 102.5; spring wheat, 107.3 (all wheat, 104.4); oats, 103.5; barley, 100.7; rye, 101.2; cotton, 102.8; clover for hay, 106.2; sugar cane, 104.2; the total of above crops, about 103.6.

FIELD NOTES

Will Sell Grade Sheep

Manitobans will be given a good opportunity of starting in the sheep industry. At a meeting of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association held recently it was decided to hold three auction sales of grade sheep the coming fall: One at Brandon, October 18; one at Portage la Prairie, October 20, and one at Winnipeg, October 22.

Sheep for these sales will be purchased by the association and limited to yearling and two-year-old ewes, to be sold in lots of six. It should do much toward popularizing the breeding of sheep in Manitoba and eventually help to clean up some of the farms that require something of this kind. The association will make the purchase of this consignment from some of the ranges in Alberta, as they consider that these sheep will be more suitable for Manitoba than eastern bred sheep.

Successful Plowing Match at Bird's Hill

The tenth annual plowing match of the Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute was held on the farm of T. Patterson, Springfield, on Thursday, June 9. Twenty-one competitors were in the field, and the work done was of a high order of excellence, despite the fact that the soil was not in the best condition for high-class work, it being a little inclined to be sticky underneath. Attendance was good, and there is not the least doubt but that the plowing competition is becoming a more popular feature each year of the Farmers' Institute. The officers of this organization deserve credit for the manner in which the annual plowing match is conducted. The contest proceeded without a hitch, started promptly at ten-thirty and all competitors were off the field a few minutes after four o'clock. Accommodation and refreshments were provided for visitors, of whom there were several hundred on the grounds.

The judges were Professor S. A. Bedford, M. A. C., and J. Cuthbert, Portage la Prairie, a well known prize winner in plowing competitions, and champion plowman of the Portage Plains. The score card on which the awards were made was as follows: Straightness, 15; feering 15; in and out at ends, 5; depth of furrow, 10; evenness of land, 15; finish, 15; covering of weeds and stubble, 25; total, 100. There were six classes, but only one competitor in the sulky and gang plow classes. In the others the competition was close. Awards were as follows: Boys, 16 years and under, 1, R. Waugh, 70; 2, R. George, 66½; 3, J. McBeth, 66; 4, E. Isbister, 62; Boys, 20 years and under, 1, B. George, 81½; 2, F. Henderson, 78; 3, P. Hoddinott, 75½; 4, W. J. Harrison, Jun., 74½. Men, 21 years and over, 1, T. Lumgair, 72; 2, J. Mickie, 71½; 3, W. Davis; 71; 4, J. Ward, 69. Sulky plows, 1, J. Linklater, 78. Gang plows, A. E. Studham, 75. Championship, open to all, 1, H. Bushell, 82; 2, E. Garvin, 75; 3, J. E. Franks, 73½; 4, W. J. Smith, 60. The Bird's Hill Farmers' Institute this year offered a sweepstakes cup to go to the highest scoring plowman on the field, and to be won three times in succession before becoming the property of the winner. H. Bushell secures possession of this trophy for a year by a lead of a point over B. George. The latter won the Eaton cup, open to boys under 21 years.

Western Board of Trade

The annual convention of the boards of trade of Western Canada was held last week at Brandon. Among the resolutions adopted by the convention was that the Dominion government be urged to take immediate action with respect to the grazing leases and that the leases now current be made permanent for the remainder of the term for which they are granted. Also that certain leases be issued for a definite term of at least ten years in certain districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, including the Peace River district and suitable lands adjacent to the foothills. This resolution was amended so as to recommend that the period of notice given to holders of leases be extended from two years to four years.

That a recommendation be sent to the government of the three Western provinces requesting that they engage a freight expert whose duty it shall be to study the freight tariffs of the railway companies operating in the province and endeavor to adjust any differences arising between the mercantile interests and the railway companies in connection with these tariffs.

That whereas, owing to the increased acreage of land under cultivation in the Western provinces this year, and the excellent crop prospects that prevail at the present time the number of harvest hands required will be greatly in excess of that required in any previous year, and, whereas, the sources from which the supply has been procured heretofore are rapidly diminishing.

Therefore, be it resolved that the associated boards of trade of Western Canada request the Dominion and the provincial governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to co-operate with the railway companies through the agents of the latter and with the labor exchanges in the older counties

to procure the supply of labor necessary to assist in harvesting the grain crop.

Further, that the associated boards request the Dominion government and the governments of the three Western provinces to each appoint one or more parties who shall furnish in good time reliable information as to the number of harvest hands required and to assist in a systematic and equitable distribution.

And, further, that the Dominion government be requested to modify the existing immigration laws so as to allow harvest hands to enter the country without unnecessary monetary restrictions.

Dates to Keep in Mind

Alberta Provincial Exhibition, at Calgary, June 30 to July 7.

Portage la Prairie Exhibition, July 11 to 14. Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, at Winnipeg, July 13 to 23.

Inter-Provincial Exhibition, at Brandon, July 25 to 29. Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibition, at Regina, August 2 to 5.

Stock Show and Race Meet, Edmonton, August 23 to 26.

Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, August 27 to Sept. 10.

Dominion Exhibition at St. John, N. B., Sept. 5 to 15. Western Fair, at London, Sept. 9 to 17.

Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, Sept. 9 to 17. Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., October 4 to 8.

Returns To Practical Farming

Dr. A. G. Hopkins has resigned his position as chief of the Health of Animals Branch at Regina to undertake practical farming in the Fertile Valley district, a dozen miles or so southwest of Outlook. During the spring a man has been busy breaking on his farm. In live stock he hopes to establish a herd of milking Shorthorns. A bull calf out of Illuminata 3rd, the great milker at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been bought.

Winnipeg Horse Show

The sixth annual horse show of the Winnipeg Horse Show Association was held last week from the sixth to the eleventh. The affair was a success in the largest sense of the word. Winnipeg is rapidly becoming one of the classiest horse cities on the continent and excellence in exhibits was not wanting to make the horse show one in every way worthy. Add to that the patronage of society and the support of the military and a combination results that is the mainspring of success in horse shows the world over.

The horse show affords an excellent opportunity to study types. Classes are arranged with a fine distinction as to kind, size, gait, use, etc., cobs, cab horses, park horses, roadsters, drivers, ponies, polo ponies, military horses, delivery horses, expressers, heavy drafts, light drafts, saddle horses, hunters, jumpers, four in hands, tandems, cow ponies, trotters, pacers, high school horses, classes almost to no end.

Heavy drafters made an attractive exhibit, entries being from the dray companies, the railways and the abattoirs. The C. P. R. won first in the team class with a pair of iron grey Percherons; Gordon Ironsides & Fares second with a team of the same breed, and the C. N. R. third with a pair of heavy set Clydes. The Farmer's Advocate championship cup for tandem outfits was won by Hugh Sutherland. A. M. Nanton's Beau Brummel, last year's winner, was again champion of the show.

The officiating judges were: F. Kenyon, Englewood, Ill.; W. J. Stark, Toronto; H. C. Lawson, Regina; Principal Black, M. A. C.; Professor Peters, M. A. C.; Col. S. B. Steele, C. B. M. V. O., Winnipeg; Lt.-Col. Hosmer, Virden, Man., and Lt.-Col. Gwynne, Grenfell, Sask. There were in all 94 classes in which awards were placed.

Compromise In Sight

The commission appointed to investigate the elevator situation in Saskatchewan have heard some interesting evidence during the past few weeks. Many witnesses urged that nothing short of real government ownership of the elevator system would remedy matters. Others admitted there was a difference of opinion among those most directly interested. A search for particulars as to the financial standing of farmers' elevators revealed data that indicated ordinary storage charges did not leave profits from operation.

A compromise scheme was proposed by F. C. Tate last week, and judging from expressions of opinion and newspaper despatches the commission will recommend along the following lines:

1. That the government establish weigh scales at all shipping points to be under the control of an appointee of the government, thus providing for the protection of the farmer from loss by the receiving of false weight.

2. That the government provide storage facilities at all shipping points where they are required for the use of farmers living at a distance from the station to store their grain until they have enough at the station to fill a car. The object of this is to do away with

the necessity which farmers at a distance from the stations, have of selling their grain to elevators whether they want to do so or not.

3. That the use of the economy cleaner be advocated. This machine costs about from \$200 to \$300 and can be attached to a threshing machine in the field. Although it is hardly out of the experimental stages yet it is believed that it will clean grain so well as to do away with the necessity of having the grain cleaned at the elevator.

4. That this plan be put into force for about two years, pending the trial of the Manitoba government-owned elevators.

5. Besides the foregoing assistance, that another provision be made whereas the government should undertake to loan money to the farmers for a farmers' elevator when they are asked to do so.

Holstein Annual Meeting

The 25th annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, was held at Syracuse, June 1. Sixteen states were represented and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the sessions. Appropriations for the year to the extent of about \$30,000, were made and include \$10,000 for prizes for butter records made under the Advanced Registry system; \$10,000 for the work of the literary committee; \$4,500 for prizes at fairs and dairy shows; \$400 for a scholarship to be awarded at the students' judging contest. The \$100,000 cash surplus on hand was directed to be placed at interest in savings banks and trust companies.

A rule was adopted prohibiting the feeding of condiments and unusual feeds to cows under A.R.O. tests. A proposition to abandon all but yearly A.R.O. tests was tabled; also an amendment to reduce the fee for registry of imported cattle; the matter of limiting representation by proxy was referred to a committee for a report at next meeting.

The report of the secretary, M. H. Gardner, included details of work done by the various committees.

George H. Greig Resigns

George H. Greig, for the past four years live stock commissioner for Western Canada, has resigned, resignation to go into effect July 1. During the period Mr. Greig has been connected with the live stock industry as Western commissioner he has rendered yeoman service to the live stock men and live stock interests of the country. He will probably continue his interest in live stock, but for the present will devote himself to private business. His resignation will be regretted by a host of stockmen in the three provinces.

Meat Commission

For the past few weeks Commissioners Manning, Benson and Campbell have been wrestling with the problem of remedying conditions in connection with marketing the live stock of the West, and particularly Manitoba. Indications are that recommendations will be handed in this week. Delay has been caused by one of the railway companies not being able to decide definitely their stand in regard to proposals made. Large and modern stockyards in St. Boniface and a public abattoir in addition to cold storage facilities promise to be the solution recommended.

Events of the Week

The Presbyterian general assembly at Halifax last week adopted the report of the special committee on church union by a vote of 184 to 73. The report favors the union of the Presbyterian church with other Protestant churches in Canada.

The British parliament assembled on June 8, and will have to deal with some matters upon which much feeling exists in England, chief of which is the proposal to eliminate the Protestant declarations from the King's oath. In addition there is the question of the veto of the House of Lords and the straightening out of the nation's finances.

The Newfoundland fisheries case opened last week before the international tribunal at the Hague. This has been an issue between Newfoundland, Canada and the United States for upwards of a hundred years, and at times feeling in the matter has been strained. The decision of The Hague Tribunal is expected to settle the matter of American fishing rights in Newfoundland waters once and for all.

Steps were taken last week by the Dominion government to reserve the entire slope of the Rocky Mountains from the international boundary northward to a short distance north of 54th parallel of latitude from settlement or occupation. The total area of the district now reserved from settlement along the eastern slope of the Rockies in Canada is about 14,400 square miles. The lands included in the tract are for the most part elevated and rocky, and generally not suited for agriculture. The area is covered to a large extent by forest. On the additional 4,800 square miles just reserved, the effect of the reservation will be to withdraw the lands from homestead entry or sale, and the timber from disposal under license, and it is intended to withdraw the resources of the area from use. For hunting and trapping it will be necessary to have a permit.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Market conditions for grain and live stock are on nearly the same basis as a week ago. Winnipeg continues a strong live-stock market, and prices for the week not only compare favorably with other centers on the continent, but for hogs, higher prices were paid in Winnipeg last week than in any other center in America. The grain market is sluggish.

GRAIN

The wheat market opened somewhat stronger. Foreign markets opened on Monday higher and maintained their improved tone, with narrow fluctuations, the most of the week. The advance was merely reaction from the slump of two or three weeks ago, and gives indication neither of continuing or of having any reasonable basis in conditions of supply and demand. Shipments have been as usual the same outlook for crops prevails abroad, while the outlook in America, both in the Canadian provinces and in the winter and spring wheat sections of the United States has improved under better growing weather. The warmth of the past few days, combined with ample precipitation and the assurance that plenty of moisture is in the soil for the nourishment of the growing crop, should be a bear element of some importance. As it is, there is little likelihood of wheat advancing to around the level of the past few months. The cereal seems bound for lower values.

CROPS IN CANADA

The census and statistics office report on the estimated area and condition of the field crops of Canada at the end of May. The area under fall wheat is put at 707,200 acres, which is 45,100 acres more than last year; per cent. of standard condition, 87.65, which is 5.50 higher than last year's.

Spring wheat, 8,587,600 acres, being 1,499,300 acres more than last year; condition as compared with the end of May last year is 91.49 to 92.15. Oats, 9,867,100 acres, 561,500 acres more than last year; condition at the end of May, 93.95; a year ago, 92.32.

Area of barley, 1,834,000 acres, or 30,500 acres less than last year; condition 92.94, compared with 91.49 last year.

The area in hay and clover is 8,510,400 acres, 305,100 acres more than last year; condition 97.64 or 7.28 more than in 1909.

The area of all field crops is 30,554,200 acres, which is 2,359,300 acres more than last year's, and 4,951,050 acres more than in 1908. The largest increase has taken place in wheat, which has now reached 9,294,800 acres. In 1909, it was 7,750,400 acres and in 1908, it was 4,610,300 acres, which is a gain in two years of 2,684,500 acres or more than 40 per cent.

The provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan increased their area in wheat from 2,495,466 acres in 1900, to 5,624,000 in 1908, and to 8,395,400 acres in 1910. In Saskatchewan alone the increase of this year over last year is 1,163,000 acres. Ontario shows an increase in fall wheat from 581,000 to 609,200 acres and in oats from 3,142,000 to 3,272,000 acres. Quebec's increase in wheat is from 1,574,100 to 1,649,600 acres. Manitoba from 1,390,000 to 1,451,000 acres, Saskatchewan from 1,847,000 to 1,973,000 acres, and Alberta from 820,000 to 974,000 acres.

GOVERNMENT FIGURES OF GRAIN MOVEMENT.

The report of grain movements for the past nine months was published last week by the trade and commerce department. The receipts for May show large increases over those for the same month last year.

In the 4,367 cars inspected during May, 3,777, or 86.49 per cent. graded up to contract requirements. For the same month last year 929 cars, out of 1,307 graded up to contract, giving a percentage of 71.08. For the nine months of the current crop year 70,637 cars out of 79,847 graded up to contract, giving a percentage of 88.47. For the corresponding period in the previous year 46,814 cars out of 66,448 graded up to contract, a percentage of 70.45. The farmers produced a decidedly better quality of wheat, and produced much more of it. An increase of 13,399 cars in nine months, and an average standard one-fourth higher mean than the growers made the most of their opportunities. The high level of quality was maintained also in the coarse grains.

The fact that more than 100,000 cars of the four principal grains were moved out in nine months breaks records in more than one way. The total for the whole of the previous crop year was only 87,949, and for 1907-8 it was only 63,966. For the first time in the history of the West the total has passed the 100,000 mark. Each of the four grains surpassed in nine months the record of twelve in previous seasons. Wheat, with 79,847 cars up to May 31 this year compares with 70,529 for the crop year 1908-9 and 50,845 for 1907-8. Oats, with 14,006 cars compares with 12,229 and 9,312. Barley, with 3,535 cars, compares with 2,983 and 2,192. Flaxseed, with 3,475 cars, compares with 2,208 and 1,617.

The approximate volume of grain in the nine months' inspections this season is 120,498,680 bushels, made up of: Wheat, 85,136,290; oats, 27,171,610; barley, 4,242,000; flaxseed, 3,648,750. For the same period last season it was 97,613,180

bushels, made up of: Wheat, 71,099,360; oats, 20,879,220; barley, 3,387,600; flaxseed, 2,247,180.

CROP IN MANITOBA

A crop report issued by the department of agriculture for Manitoba, dated June 8; gives information with respect to the acreage sown to the various grain crops in the province.

The following tables for convenience of reference give a comparison of the area in crop for 1910 with that of 1909 and 1908:

	1908.	1909.	1910.
Wheat	2,850,640	2,642,111	3,118,092
Oats	1,216,632	1,373,683	1,564,669
Barley	658,441	601,008	657,520
Flax	50,187	20,635	41,002
Potatoes	29,963	28,265	40,745
Roots	13,592	9,876	11,782
Total crop area.	4,987,498	4,777,210	5,596,061

U. S. GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the United States department of agriculture estimates that the area sown to spring wheat is about 19,742,000 acres, or 1,349,000 acres (7.3%) more than sown last year. The condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 92.8, as compared with 95.2 on June 1, 1909, 95.0 on June 1, 1908, and 93.0 the June 1 average of the past ten years.

The condition of winter wheat on June 1 was 80.0, as compared with 82.1 on May 1, 1910, 80.7 on June 1, 1909, 86.0 on June 1, 1908, and 81.9 the June 1 average of the past ten years.

The area sown to oats is about 34,380,000 acres, or 1,176,000 acres (3.5%) more than the area sown last year. The condition of the crop on June 1 was 91.0, as compared with 88.7 on June 1, 1909, 92.9 on June 1, 1908, and 88.4 the June 1 average of the past ten years.

The area sown to barley is about 7,057,000 acres, or 46,000 acres (0.7%) more than the area sown last year. The condition of the crop on June 1 was 89.6, as compared with 90.6 on June 1, 1909, 89.7 on June 1, 1908, and 90.5 the June 1 average of the past ten years.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
Fort William	2,136,366	1,593,531	201,366
Port Arthur	1,890,018	1,748,299	314,225
Meaford	510,354	6,802	.....
Midland, Tiffin	551,880	680,021	9,605
Collingwood	10,780	1,529	50,393
Owen Sound	62,767	53,681	51,793
Goderich	46,481	237,663	63,782
Sarnia Pt. Edward	52,799	82,209	.....
Pt. Colborne	126,053	35,179	14,118
Kingston	179,790	191,208	83,326
Montreal	792,375	802,297	145,675
Quebec	1,700	54,500	2,000
Total visible.	5,961,322	5,486,919	936,253
Last week	6,357,579	6,154,941	921,542
Last year	3,969,192	2,508,564	385,866

World's shipments last week:
 American 2,568,000
 Russian 3,512,000
 Argentine 560,000
 India 1,612,000
 Australia 952,000
 Danube 456,000
 Others 64,000

Total for previous week 11,728,000; last year 9,088,000. On passage, wheat, 46,720,000; last week 48,394,000; last year 44,376,000; decrease 1,696,000.

CLOSING OPTIONS, WINNIPEG

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat.	90 1/4	91	90	91 1/4	90	89 1/4
July	91	91	90 1/4	89	90 1/4	90
October	86 3/4	86 1/4	86 3/4	86 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
Oats.	31 1/4	31 1/4	50 3/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
July	32 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
October	33 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Flax.	160	160	157	156	.....	.....
July	158	159	155	155	.....	.....
October	155	155	158	153	.....	.....
No. 1 Nor.	90 1/4	90 3/4	89 1/4	91 1/4	90 1/4	89 1/4
No. 2 Nor.	88 1/4	88 1/4	87 1/4	89	87 1/4	87 1/4
No. 3 Nor.	86 1/4	86 1/4	85	86 1/4	.....	83 1/4
No. 4	79 1/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats.	31 1/4	31 1/4	30 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
No. 2 white	.....	42	.....	42	.....	.....
No. 3	.....	40	40	40	.....	.....
No. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LIVERPOOL

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor.	102	102 1/4	102	101 1/4	100 1/4	100
No. 2 Nor.	100 1/4	100 1/4	99 1/4	99	98 1/4	98 1/4
No. 3 Nor.	94 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94
July	94 1/4	94	93	93 1/4	93 1/4	93
October	95 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/4	94

AMERICAN WHEAT OPTIONS

Chicago.	July	September	October	Minneapolis.	July	September	October	New York.	July	September	October	Duluth.	July	September	October	DULUTH FLAX	July	September	October												
	94 1/4	91 1/4	91	105 1/4	102	98 1/4	98 1/4	101	102 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	205	171	161	204	171	162	200	195	192	189	168 1/4	167 1/4	165	158 1/4	157 1/4	155

LIVESTOCK

Receipts at Winnipeg in all lines were liberal. Cattle arrivals are improving in numbers, the run of grass grown beef having fairly started. A few loads of stall-fed steers were in the yards, but this class is now pretty well cleaned up. Fair numbers of bulls are offering, and the usual run of half-fleshed butcher stock. Hog receipts were heavy. More than 2,000 hogs sold in Winnipeg in the week of June 11, the heaviest in some time. Prices have been firm, as high as \$10.80 being paid, the bulk running from \$10.50 to \$10.75. Brood sows were well to the front. Hogs are likely to go a little lower for the present. Winnipeg is paying higher for hogs these days than is being paid in any market in America, and packers feel that their products are getting out of line for competition with the cheaper pork of the East and South. Quotations being sent to the country for next week's delivery are a fraction lower, but it is not believed that hog values will seriously decline.

Buyers have been picking up hogs closely, and a good many farmers under the inducement of the price have parted with their breeding stock, and so far as can be determined from the kind and quality of stock being received and information from the country, no serious preparations are being made to increase the hog supply. Farmers seem to be standing easy on the hog question. A lot or two of sheep were marketed during the week—fed sheep from Fort William. The price was 7 cents.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$5.75	to	\$5.00
Good export steers, freight assumed	5.25	to	5.75
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	5.25	to	5.75
Butcher steers and heifers, delivered	5.50	to	6.00
Good butcher cows and heifers	4.50	to	5.00
Medium mixed butcher cattle	3.50	to	4.00
Choice hogs	10.25	to	10.50
" lambs	7.00	to	7.50
" sheep	6.50	to	7.00
" Calves	5.00	to	5.50
Medium calves	4.00	to	4.50

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs.	Ave. Weight.	Price.
103	Medium	222	\$10.85
218	"	224	10.80
471	"	224	10.65
38	"	119	10.65
150	"	225	10.50
1	Heavy hogs	300	10.25
14	Steers and cattle	1714	6.55
12	"	942	5.75
11	"	802	4.35
9	"	1028	4.25
24	Cattle	1072	6.25
8	"	966	5.60
2	Bulls	1913	6.25
2	"	1041	5.40
7	"	832	4.00
1	Heifer	680	4.00
1	Calves	175	6.25
30	"	121	5.85
11	"	159	5.65
13	"	156	5.50
21	Lambs	38	11.81
5	Sheep	102	5.75

TORONTO

Export steers, \$6.60 to \$7.50; heifers, \$6.40 to \$6.90; cows, \$5.50 to \$6.25; bulls, \$5.00 to \$6.30; butcher cattle, \$5.40 to \$7.10; cows, \$5.00 to \$6.10; calves, \$3.00 to \$6.50; feeders, \$6.00 to \$6.60; store steers, \$3.40 to \$5.00; stock heifers, \$2.60 to \$5.25; sheep, \$5.00 to \$5.50; hogs, off cars, \$9.75 fed; and watered, \$9.25.

MONTREAL

Butcher steers, \$6.00 to \$7.50; cows, \$4.75 to \$5.75; bulls, \$3.00 to \$6.40; calves, \$3.00 to \$10.00 each; sheep, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, off cars, \$10.00 to \$10.25.

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stein-Friesian Syracuse, June and enthusiasm Appropriations \$30,000, were butter records stem; \$10,000 ee; \$4,500 for or a scholarship contest. The directed to be and trust com-

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the Dominion pe of the Rocky 54th parallel of ion. The total rom settlement es in Canada is ated and rocky, ture. The area t. On the addi- ved, the effect y the lands from imber from dis- ed to withdraw e. For hunting ave a permit.

Home Journal

GOLDWIN SMITH IS DEAD

"Goldwin Smith is dead!" were the words the wires pulsed to the English speaking world on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 7. Once regius professor of modern history at Oxford, professor of English and constitutional history in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., known to the English world as its most distinguished publicist, unequalled in his mastery of the mother tongue; journalist, author, historian, critic, art connoisseur and philanthropist; those briefly are the fields in which Goldwin Smith labored with distinction since the middle of the last century—in prose literature, the most eminent English man of letters since the death of Carlyle.

Born in 1823, he was educated at Eton and Oxford, with the view to proceeding for the bar. This ambition, however, was early succeeded by a taste for history, literature and journalism. He came to America in 1864, espoused the cause of the North in the conflict then raging, with a force and effect second only to those exerted by John Bright; lectured on history for a time at Cornell, and in 1872 removed to Toronto, taking up residence in "The Grange," one of the oldest colonial mansions in America. From there he wrote books, pamphlets and articles for the press, in the latter generally expressing unpopular views, but always expressing them in terms the public did not have to guess the meaning of, and in manner such that the writer's sincerity of opinion could never be doubted. He probably aspired for political honors, but had few of the qualities that raise men to eminence in practical politics. Politically he was a Liberal of what the English term the "old school."

Of Goldwin Smith it cannot be said, as has been said of many a master mind in English letters, that his contemporaries and the people of his time were tardy in recognizing and appreciating his genius. Probably we are better able to distinguish mental superiority and uncommon intellectual powers than our forbears were who starved Johnson in the coffee houses of Grub Street, and refused to believe that the author of *Sartor Resartus* could be anything but a "crazy tailor." At any rate Goldwin Smith was early distinguished as a broadminded thinker and writer of unusual clarity and force. His first venture into the field of letters was made in 1855, when with the establishment of *The Saturday Review* he became a regular contributor to its columns, to the columns of many English journals of note and American and Canadian newspapers and periodicals. His splendid mastery of English, combined with an outlook on human affairs that his taste for history and habit of reflection had broadened and deepened to an unusual degree, gave to his contributions to journalism a clearness and felicity of diction, a richness of thought and variety of experience rare in the hastily composed matter common to this class of literature.

As a critic, Goldwin Smith was scarcely ever found on the popular side. His religious views did not coincide with those held by the majority of his countrymen, and he was not one of those "old fashioned" Christians, who were a dominant force in the religious life of the country. He was a Unitarian, and his religious opinions were not only unpopular, but were also regarded as heretical. In 1867 he was elected to the chair of English literature in the University of Liverpool, and in 1872 he was elected to the chair of English literature in the University of Toronto.

the decline in religious belief. He notes how powerfully the fortress of theology is affected by modern science, which demands proof before it believes, and which traces how faiths arose often in premature attempts at solving the problem of life, its high aspirations, its humble achievements.

The future, however, will judge Goldwin Smith by his historical works, chief of which are his history of the United States from 1492 to 1871, and "The United Kingdom: A Political History," works in which the political developments of these two nations are sketched and interpreted in a manner to which only the monumental works of Bryce and Greene in the same field of letters are at all to be compared.

In the days when Goldwin Smith was found on the unpopular side of nearly all questions in Canada, and when the outlook was none too bright, J. Castell Hopkins probably voiced the majority when he wrote in *The Westminster Review* in 1894: "Goldwin Smith, in a word, is a great writer, a brilliant controversialist, a master of style, sarcasm and invective; a smouldering volcano of personal animosities. He has done good service to English literature wherever the

PLAIN SPEAKING

Let us speak plain; there is more force
in names
Than most men dream of; and a lie
may keep
Its throne a whole age longer, if it
skulk
Behind the shield of some far-seeming
name.
Let us call tyrants tyrants, and main-
tain
That only freedom comes by grace of
God,
And all that comes not by his grace
must fall;
For men in earnest have no time to
waste
In preaching fig-leaves for the naked
truth.

LOWELL.

English language is spoken, and has honestly tried to benefit the English race by political preachment and international advocacy. . . . His denunciations of the Irish in America has increased their bitterness against Great Britain and promoted similar feelings in England. Vehement abuse of the British Tory party and aristocracy has delighted the American tail-twister, but has hardly aided international friendliness. Minimizing the effects of British connection in Canada may have decreased affection towards England; but pictures of corruption and misgovernment in the United States have not promoted annexation sentiment in the Dominion. . . . He will be remembered not as a national prophet crying in the wilderness before the dawn of a new and better era, but as a light shining with titful brilliance and sometimes baleful intensity in the literature of the English-speaking world during a transition period of its international development."

About a mile and a half from Torquay, in Devonshire, a man has just been made alderman of Kings-Clubs, whom we are all interested, even though we have never placed foot on English soil. He is the chairman whom was drawn the "Sweep in Kings-Clubs" for the "Water Babies."

The Bones of Tecumseh

The name Tecumseh is associated in Canadian history with stirring events of the War of 1812. The great Indian chief, who fought so bravely for Canada, was killed at the battle of Moraviantown. For nearly a hundred years the place of his burial has been unknown to white men. But recently the remains were believed to have been located by a Wallaceburg man, who received the facts from his grandfather who had known an old chief of the tribe. The grandfather's story was to the effect that Tecumseh's body was first buried in Moraviantown, but later was taken up by his Indian friends and carried to St. Anne's Island in Lake St. Clair. A week or more ago three prominent Wallaceburg men, having gained possession of these facts, went to the exact location on the island and dug up the skeleton supposed to be the Big Chief. Naturally, the Indians were indignant at the desecration of the body of their chief, and protested strongly against the indignity, but their protests were completely disregarded. Canadians, too, feel that beside being an insult to Indian citizens, it is also an affront to a loyal warrior that his bones should be dragged from the dust to be displayed to the curious in an office. It is questionable, too, if this party had any right to so act in regard to any body without the permission of the attorney-general of the province. Ontario people are asking for an authoritative statement on this point.

Mistress in Her Own

On the last day of May there was consummated the greatest piece of empire-building that our generation has seen or is likely to see. That day the new government of United South Africa was proclaimed and the colonies of Transvaal, Cape of Good Hope, Natal and Orange River State were united to form the new dominion. The date is significant—just eight years before, on the last day of May, the Boer leaders reluctantly signed the terms of peace which brought the South African war to a close. In those brief years a conquered nation has become an adopted "daughter in her mother's house and mistress in her own," as free to work out her own destiny as Canada or Australia.

The government is much after the Canadian system. Viscount Herbert Gladstone, son of the Grand Old Man, is the first governor-general. The administrative offices will be at Pretoria, and the high courts at Bloemfontein; parliamentary sessions will be held in Cape Town. The senate has thirty-two elected and eight nominated senators, four of the latter being chosen for the knowledge of the needs of the colored races of the dominion. The assembly consists of 121 members chosen by voters. Members of each house must be naturalized and of European descent. No voter is to be disqualified solely on the ground of race or color.

The new premier of the first ministry of United South Africa is General Louis Botha, who fought with the greatest courage and energy against the British till hope was gone, and then turned to make the best of the future for his people by himself becoming a loyal subject and urging them to do the same. He has been a very large factor in this work of building a new corner to the British Empire. Dr. Jameson, whose part in the brilliant but ill-starred raid made his name known to the world, has become the leader of the Progressive Party in South African politics. Canada can sincerely wish all prosperity to her new sister.

TO-DAY IF YE WILL HEAR HIS VOICE

The Holy Ghost saith, To-day if ye will hear His Voice, harden not your hearts. Take heed, brethren, lest there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief, in departing from the Living God. But exhort one another daily, while it is called to-day; lest any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin. Heb. iii: 7-13.

"A Reader" in the letter given below has drawn attention to the fact that carelessness about sacred things can do deadly work in the soul of man. It seems such a little sin to neglect God's offered gifts of forgiveness for "confessed" sins, power gained through conscious fellowship with Him, spiritual food to be obtained from prayer, Bible-reading, sacraments, and other means of grace. It is such a common sin, and men are apt to shelter themselves by the excuse that nearly everybody is more enthusiastic and energetic in his pursuit of worldly advantages than of spiritual. But is it any real satisfaction to one who is in a slow "decline" to know that there are other sick people in the world? It is

a matter of tremendous importance to me to have my soul, even more than my body, strong and vigorous. The most disastrous failure would be to gain the whole world and lose one's own soul. It would be as terrible a mockery as to be dying of starvation and thirst in a desert, surrounded by piles of gold and diamonds. The body can't be nourished by money. Misers sometimes die of starvation, clutching useless gold. And as our correspondent points out many people are allowing their highest selves to be slowly starved.

The prophet Amos sounds a note of warning: "Behold, the day come, saith the Lord God, that I will send a famine in the land, not a famine of bread, nor a thirst for water, but of hearing the words of the Lord; and they shall wander from sea to sea, and from the north even to the east, they shall run to and fro to seek the word of the Lord, and shall not find it." He says, "and let us heed the warning—they shall seek all over the world that they may hear the word of the Lord and 'Shall Not Find It'!"

One reason people are so careless about spiritual privileges is because they fancy they can put out a hand to grasp them at any moment. They intend to climb nearer to God some day—but "there is no particular hurry!" So many things are pressing, and God is kind and forgiving. He will accept them any moment when they can find time to go and claim His help. That is the way many people act when an insidious disease is slowly taking hold of their bodies. Treatment by a skillful doctor can set the matter right—but "there is no hurry!" How often a doctor will say: "If you had only come to me before! Now it is too late, the disease has been neglected until there is no chance of a cure."

Are you listening for God's Voice to-day? If not, then you are slowly but surely hardening your heart. You are not a easy a case for the Good Physician as you were a year ago. In a year more—if you pay no attention to His advice—a complete cure will be still more difficult. Indifferences about inviolable realities—which seems such a trivial neglect—is a slow soul paralysis. Perhaps you are one who is too indifferent, or

too busy with work or pleasure, to lift up his eyes to seek the Face of God, may find that his unused power of vision has died from lack of exercise. He may seek God and not be able to see Him; may listen for His Voice and find that his spiritual hearing has gone. Or, worse condition still, he may find that his spiritual hunger has completely died out. He cares only about earthly things. He gains no forgiveness and no help, because he does not want them.

There is a legion of a saint who had a vision in which he saw Satan standing before the Throne. The evil spirit said to God: "Why hast Thou condemned me, who have offended Thee but once, whilst Thou savest thousands of men who have offended Thee many times?"

The stern, unanswerable reply he received was: "Hast thou once asked pardon of me?"

something else, or some other work takes up his time. It's only one of his excuses. That man is starving his soul; some day he will wake up and be hungry for his old love for God; he will wonder where it has gone. He is quenching the Spirit. God says: "My Spirit will not always strive with man." Not long ago, I heard of a man who, in a series of special services, night after night, was almost persuaded to make a stand for Christ; but the night he had the hardest struggle, he refused again. The following night, on invitation to try again, he said, "I don't want to go now. Nothing within me says 'Go!'" When we work six days in the week, surely we can take one day for Christ.

"But," you say, "we don't have time on week days for picnics and sports or pleasure of any kind; we are so tired on Saturday night we don't feel like going to church on Sunday." How much

Hope's Quiet Hour



WHEN THE LONG WARM DAY'S WORK IS O'ER

God is pledged to forgive to the uttermost all sinners who plead the merits of the Great Sacrifice offered for the sins of the whole world—penitent sinners who hate their sins and are struggling after holiness. Do you care? Are you honestly looking for help?

Let us listen for His Voice "while it is called to-day"; lest we be slowly hardened by the deceitfulness of sinful lukewarmness, until we do not even wish to hear, but try—like Adam—to hide from our Father among the trees of the garden in which He has placed us—the work or pleasure of everyday life.

Remember that it is utter folly to say, "I want my wife and children to go to church"; and then stay at home yourself. Indifference is not only a slow poison it is very contagious. The influence of personality is bound to tell. People are always influenced by character rather than by words. As Emerson forcibly remarks: "How can I hear what you say when what you are is thundering in my ears."

DORA FARNCOMB.

WHY PEOPLE DO NOT ATTEND

Dear Hope, I have read the letters concerning the above, and have been very much interested in the topic. People say, "Well, I think I can stay at home and read the Bible, and be just as good as the man that goes to church." Nine times out of ten, the man that says that doesn't read the Bible, he reads

more rested will you feel on Sunday night with all the pleasure you had during the day? Did it renew your strength for work on Monday morning? If it did, keep right on; no one will try to hinder you. If anything would be a pleasure, I think it would be to go to church and get something from God that would renew our strength, both bodily and spiritually, for the coming week's work. It would help us on our way; we could think about it during the week.

Life is too short to go through carelessly, for eternity comes after, do we wish to have life eternal or death eternal?

A READER.

THE WAY

"How far must I follow this dusty way?"
Till the hills grow faint in the twilight gray.
"Must I keep the road till it drops from sight?"
At the line of the sky is a path to the right.
"And what is the name of the cross-road there?"

The name on the finger post is Care.
"And must I travel that new path far?"
Till the West is bright with the Evening Star.
"And how many miles must I journey then?"

Till you reach the Tavern of all Men.
"And how many miles must I have to pay?"
But one; that He who died for each of us.
"And whether there at the dawn of day?"
The Host, when He wakes you, will point the way.

TEN DAYS FOR TWO DOLLARS

The Fresh Air Camp provides a chance for the kind-hearted people of Manitoba to give an outing to children in the city who need what the camp has to give, if they are to grow into good citizens of Manitoba. Ten days of pure air, good food, clean bedding and clean bodies will be an influence in the lives of those children for more years than there are days in their camp stay. The Deaconess' Fresh Air work began in 1905, and that year 102 children were given an outing for a week. Two years later the camp was moved to more suitable quarters, and last year 323 children and eleven mothers were given a week's holiday. But there are far more deserving applicants than there is accommodation,

for the need of the child is the only condition in choosing who is to go. Color, religion or nationality have no voice in the choice. The cost is really not great considering what is accomplished. Two dollars will keep a child out in the camp for ten days, and fifty dollars will furnish a dormitory of ten beds. If you feel that you can help to make a child happy in a child's way, send your offering to Miss Priscilla Smith, 85 George St., Winnipeg.

"On behalf of the sewing circle of this church," said the pastor at the conclusion of the morning service, "I desire to thank the congregation for 57 buttons placed in the contribution box during the past month. If now the philanthropically inclined donors of these

objects will put a half dozen undershirts and three pairs of other strictly secular garments on the plate next Sunday morning, so that we may have something to sew these buttons on, we shall be additionally grateful."

Harper's Weekly

One day last July a Presbyterian clergyman in the city of Armagh persuaded twelve hard drinkers to sign the pledge. Before parting with them he said:

"Now perhaps each of you could bring a pal to my house to-morrow and induce him to sign."

"I think I can catch my pal," said one of the men, and that was the origin of the "Catch My Pal" movement now sweeping over the north of Ireland.

Scarcely a town or village in Ulster is without an enthusiastic band of members, each of whom wears an enamelled brass button bearing the words "Protestant Catch My Pal Union." The public houses in many of the provincial manufacturing towns have lost fully 50 per cent of their trade. Of the 3,000 inhabitants of Cookstown, County Tyrone, over 700 men joined the union in November and December, and the percentage is equally great in other towns.

Mr. Morris has been sent already to the west of Scotland, and the movement will be all the more successful, even in Glasgow.

The Ingle Nook

THE MOTHER'S PRAYER

A baby slept—
The mother kept
Love-watch in pondering lost,
For at her side,
With arms flung wide,
The wee form marked a cross.

She thought, perchance, with anguish keen,
Might Mary so her babe have seen—
By fearful intuition, then,
Foreglimpsed His fate who died for men.

The small arms fall—
From sun-lit wall
The golden beams creep down,
They ring with light
The soft curls bright—
And lo! He wears a crown!

The prayer of all Earth's motherhood
Was in her heart as rapt she stood:
"Dear God, on us look down, look down;
Grant me the cross and him the crown."
VALANCE PATRIARCHE.

(Mrs. Patriarche is now a resident of
Winnipeg and adds one more to the
list of clever women of the West.—D. D.)

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Dame Durden:—I read with
interest the letters in our club, and
thought I would venture to write and
see if our clever sisters could solve a
couple of my difficulties, which I will
ask later.



HOMELIKE SCHOOLHOUSE AT MARNY, SASK.

How many members were frightened
of Halley's comet? Our astronomers
were out quite a bit, weren't they?
It did seem queer to me that it could
be such a dazzling sight. At any rate
we are still here, toiling on with our
duties—that is those who have not been
frightened to death over the prophesied
results of so many. I will send a few
recipes if they will be of any value to
anyone:

MORE CANDY.—Two cups granulated
sugar, one-half cup milk, one-half cup
molasses, one tablespoonful of butter,
vanilla to flavor. Stir occasionally
while cooking. Before taking off add
one-quarter teaspoon of soda. Then
beat in a dish and cut in shapes.

MARBLE CAKE—Light Part. — One
cup white sugar, one cup butter, one-
half cup milk, two cups flour with two
teaspoons baking powder, white of three
eggs. Dark part:—One-half cup brown
sugar, one-quarter cup butter, one-half
cup molasses, one-quarter cup milk,
one-half nutmeg, one-half teaspoon
allspice, one teaspoon cinnamon, yolks
of three eggs.

SALTED ALMONDS.—Carefully crack
the nuts so the kernels can be taken
out whole, then blanch the almonds by
placing them in scalding water. Have
ready a pan of fine salt, and when the
nuts are all blanched place the warm,
wet kernels in the salt and set away
the pan until next morning. Next day
remove the kernels from salt and place
them in a clean pan. The salt which
clings to them will soon drop off. Place
the pan of nuts in oven to brown and
stand by, as they require constant at-
tention. Stir often and bake quickly
to a light brown. When done pour
them into a cold pan and let cool.
Serve in any pretty fancy dish.

Can anyone tell me how to use gaso-

line in washing silk gloves, waists, and
mull dresses?

I would be greatly indebted to any-
one who could provide me with a
shirred waist pattern or the whole dress.
I would like one shirred at the elbows,
yoke and yoke of skirt. I would like
to secure the latter and would pay or
agree to send something in return.
Hoping, Dame Durden, that I might
find help in your columns, I will sign
myself.

EIGHTEEN SUMMERS.

(In using gasoline work with it out of
doors if possible. If necessarily in a
room see that there is no fire and no
light other than daylight and so avoid
great danger of fire. Use plenty of gaso-
line and dash the garments up and
down in it as in water. Do not rub,
except very soiled spots. Rinse in
gasoline and hang in the open air.
Small articles can be put in a jar with
gasoline and shaken until the dirt drops
out.)

I used your stamps to write you about
one pattern I knew of, in case no mem-
ber has just what will suit you. You
are very welcome to our group.—D. D.)

ROYAL WEDDING SONG

The following poem was written by
Jean Ingelow, on the occasion of the
late King's marriage to Princess Alexan-
dra of Denmark:

Come up the broad river, the Thames,
my Dane,
My Dane with the beautiful eyes!

I, too, am from Essex county; and I
often miss our fine fruit orchard at
North Ridge, but, still we can not have
everything, and this country has its
own advantages. I think we live busier
lives in Manitoba and have less time
to enjoy life, but this may not always
be so. At present I know I live a busy
life. I have four little children, four,
three, two and ten months, so they,
of course, take quite a lot of time; still
they are a great comfort, though they
do require a lot of care. I would like
some of the members who have children
to tell me how to overcome the habit of
crying. One of my little girls cries so

easily and is so hard to comfort. The
others are all right.

I would like to correspond with
Lenora, if she has time to write.

LIZBETH.

(I hope some member will help you
solve the problem of the little girl's
crying. Poor little lass with the sensi-
tive skin! You will be doing her the
greatest kindness possible if you can
help her to overcome her extreme sensi-
tiveness while you have her with you,
for out in the big world there is little
consideration for tender feelings. Come
again, won't you?—D. D.)

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PRICE ten cents for each pattern. Order
by number, giving size, name and address.

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

Send to Fashion Department, Farmer's Advo-
cate, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

6620 D.ess Tunic
with Gumpé,
32 to 42 bust.

6580 Breakfast
Jacket, 34 to 44 bust.

6604 Misses' Tucked
Over Blouse,
14 and 16 years.

6601 Blouse or Shirt
Waist,
6596 Seven Gored Skirt

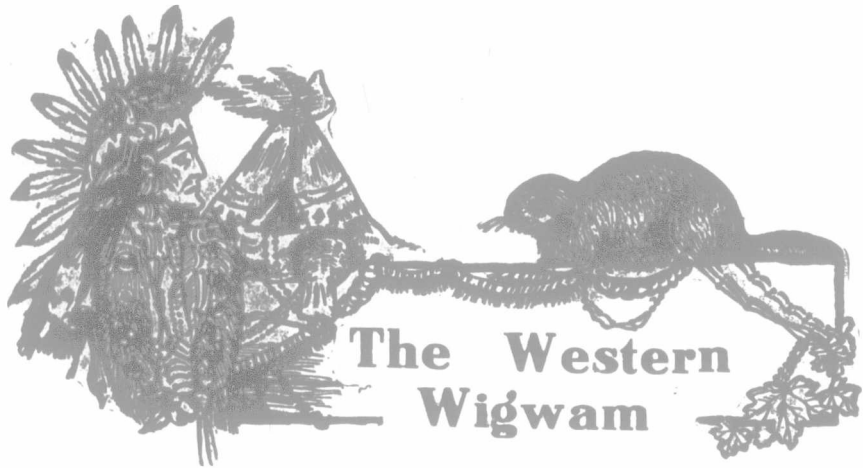
6630 Blouse Waist,
34 to 42 bust.

6641 Circular
Petticoat,
22 to 30 waist.

6623 One Piece Over
Blouse, 32 to 40 bust.

DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

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The Western Wigwam

A WINDMILL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and likes it very much. I am ten years old and have a sister who is seven years old. I go to school every day and have a mile and a half to walk. We have two little colts and seventeen little pigs. My father has a windmill and runs it when there is enough wind.

MELVYN HERITAGE.

WANTS TO JOIN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is first letter to the Western Wigwam, and, please may I join it? My father is taking the ADVOCATE, and I like to read the letters. I would like to get the button very much.

My sisters' names are Naomi, Ruth, Hattie, Lucile, and my brother's name is Levi. We have twenty-six cows and calves. We are just milking two cows. We have seven horses and one colt.

MARIE BROWN (11).

UP TO HIS NECK

Dear Editor:—I thought I would write you a letter and tell you about our farm. We have twelve horses, and I can ride some of them very well. We have twenty-four cattle, two pigs, and three cats. One of the cats can open the screen door with her paw.

I am ten years old. I go to school nearly every day. We have arithmetic, spelling, geography, writing and reading. One time the boys made a raft. It was a big one, but too many boys got on, and one boy slipped in up to his neck in water.

MAY FLOWER.

WANTS MARY TO WRITE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been a constant reader of the Western Wigwam and enjoy reading it very much. How many of the Wigs like reading? I am very fond of it and I have read six books through since Christmas.

Mother is away at present, so I have all the work to do. I enclose a two-cent stamp for a button. As I have never written before I will not write a very long letter this time, but will write a longer one next time. I like the pen-names very much. I will sign myself.

ANONYMOUS.

FOND OF READING

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. I would like to become a member and I would like to get a button.

I go to school every day when I am able. I am very fond of arithmetic and history. I go for the cattle and see a great many nice little flowers. I get lost sometimes, but always find the way again. Halley's comet was not seen by many people. Some very nervous people cried; they were so afraid of it. I was not at all afraid. I am very much afraid of mice, although they are harmless little creatures.

I have already seen the picture of the King and Queen and children.

LAURA POSIE (13).

A LUCKY BIRTHDAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have often thought of writing to your interesting club, but did not determine to try until to-day. I wrote to this club once before, but not since it got the new name. I have five pets of my own, two ponies, a cat and dog. Their names are Tiny, Jim, Georgie, Trixy and Funny. I have 2 1/2 miles to go to school. I have no small sisters or brothers, so I am the baby, though I will fourteen years

old on the 1st of July. I have a lucky day, Dominion Day. I live between two towns, Elm Creek and Carman. I live at Bradburn, and my postoffice is St. Daniel, as there is not any at Bradburn, only an elevator. We have nearly all of our seeding done. The trees are out in leaf. We live amid a large bluff of poplar trees, and they are very beautiful in the summer.

I like reading the letters in the Western Wigwam. I often wish that I could write a letter as good as some of the Wigs.

ROSEBUD.

A TEAM OF PONIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have a big farm. It is a section of land and we have about two hundred and ninety acres of wheat, ninety acres of oats and forty acres of barley in this year. We have twenty-two horses on our farm. We have a big barn. It is 52 by 60 feet. There is a windmill on the barn, by which we pump the water to a big tank in our barn. We have a big house. There are six in our family and I am the oldest. There is four of us going to school. I like to go to school for we have a good teacher and I like her. I am in the third reader; I went into it after Easter. My sister and I are in it; my brother is in the second reader, and my other sister is in the primer. I have a team of ponies.

MARTIN DRYDEN.

SCHOOLS' FIELD DAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and for a long time I have been thinking of writing but never gathered courage enough to venture. I live on a farm six miles from town. I stayed in town last winter and went to school but I did not like it very well. We are four miles from school and the weather is too cold and the roads too bad for us to drive, but we go in the summer.

We are getting the telephone in this neighborhood this spring. Killarney and Bossevain and the rural schools near have an annual "School Field Day" at Killarney. They have baseball, football, foot races, drills and water sports.

I am a bookworm and have read quite a number of books. Among them are: "A New Graft on the Family Tree," "Edith Vernon's Life Work," "Donation," "The Foreigner" and "Not Like Other Girls." I have also read some of the "Elsie" books and like them very much. I am very fond of flowers and we always have plenty of them. My favorites are Sweetpeas and Larkspurs. We have some flowers planted at school this year. I am in the Seventh Grade at school. My studies are history, geography, grammar, spelling, physiology, literature, drawing, composition, writing and arithmetic.

THISTLE DOWN (13).

IN A MINING TOWN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been a silent reader of your club. I am sending a two-cent stamp for a button. I live in Hedley, a small town in the interior of British Columbia. It is a mining town. The most important mine is the "Nickel Plate." A gravity tramway connects it with a 40-stamp mill. Down this tramway, about 1 1/2 miles long, ore is brought to be crushed by the mill.

The G. N. R. have built a branch through here. This spring three of their bridges were damaged by high water.

I saw the comet three times. I also saw the eclipse. It was fine.

BOOKWORM.

We expect to move to Alberta about July. I do not know just what part. I am thirteen years old and my birthday is on the 30th of July. I do not go to school at present but expect to do so next term. I was in Grade IV., which was the highest in this school. I will close, wishing the club every success.

B. C. EDGAR WOODWARD.

KEEPS MOTHER BUSY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have been reading the letters of the Wigs every week, I thought I would try and get a few lines in too. I am thirteen years old, so I have not long to stay in this cozy corner. I have four brothers and six sisters. That keeps mother busy cooking for us all. We live on the banks of the Badger river and it is very beautiful in the summer. It has been raining all this week, but I hope it will clear up and let us have nicer weather next week. Well, I must close now, as this is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I am sending a two cent stamp, which I enclose for a button.

With love to all the Wigs and you, Cousin Dorothy.

ALICE AGAR.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I saw my last letter in print so thought I would write again and ask for a button. My birthday will soon be here. It is on the 22nd. I am thinking of having a party, but it will have to be on Saturday, as the 22nd is on Sunday. I have not been to school for three weeks last Wednesday, on account of my leg being hurt while playing a game.

It is too bad the King died, isn't it? The flags were all flying half-mast in Virden.

I would like to have a penname, Cousin Dorothy. How would "Hildegarde" do? If it has been taken let me know, please.

Here is a riddle: What is the center of gravity? Ans.—V.

HILDEGARDE.

THE FLOWERS' BALL IN FAIRYLAND

Queen Mab sat in the rose-chamber of her fairy palace. She was thinking hard. Calling her maidens to her she said: "Can any of you propose a plan by which we may have a good time, and yet make someone happy?" After a moment's silence, Violet, a demure little maiden in blue, said: "We might give a flowers' ball." "Thank you, my dear Violet," said the queen, "That will be fine."

How busy the elves and pixies were for a while! All day long they carried invitations, and all day long the court maidens wrote them. Magnificent preparations were being made to entertain the flowers.

On the night of the ball countless flowers, dressed in their best, were seen making their way to the scene of festivity. The walls of the ballroom were hung with flowers made of gold and silver, behind which shone innumerable fairy lights. But pretty flowers themselves were the best of all.

A glance around tells us that it is among Rose, Lily and Daffodil who is to be the belle of the ball. Rose was dressed in crimson satin, with green satin slippers. In her hair was a gold crown. Lily was in white satin trimmed with yellow, and like Rose, a gold crown and green shoes. Daffodil was a perfect blaze of gold and yellow. When Queen Mab came in her robes of state and jewels, she was unable to decide which of the three was most beautiful.

All along the Harebell orchestra had been playing softly. Now the many flowers and fairies paired off for the dances. The music became louder, and off they started, dancing the pretty fairies' dance, which no mortal has been able to copy.

After all had danced till they were tired Queen Mab led the way to the supper room. The guests sat on pink toad-stools, and drank dew-drop wine from the lilac cups, and ate fresh red strawberries. Every one was enjoying themselves, and Queen Mab was delighted at the brilliant success her ball had been. But all the good-byes must be said before twelve o'clock. After thanking Queen Mab, the fair guests departed to their earthy homes.

THE BOYS' CLUB

BUSY SEASON NEAR

Are the boys getting too busy to write? Surely, not yet! But you will be pretty busy in another month, and I think it would be a good idea for everybody to write a letter now and then we would have a supply on hand when busy days come. Isn't some one going to give his ideal of a good vacation, or tell of some good vacation he has had, or hopes to have?

EDITOR.

TELL US ABOUT THE SCHOOL

Dear Editor:—This is my first letter to your nice club. I am staying at my grandpa's this summer. I have caught one hundred and forty-three gophers this year. I have eight traps to catch them with. I have a big garden to tend to this year; I hoe it all myself. I have potatoes and onions in, and my potatoes are up. We have a farm rented sixty miles north of here, and a home-stead. My grandpa takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I like to read the letters. We are having a big snowstorm here to-day, June 2. I have a half mile to go to school. I like to live on a farm better than in town, because there are more gophers to catch. If I can write again I will tell you about our school.

Sask. RUSSELL HALL.

Joe McArdle, of Prince Albert, has what he considers the best dog in Canada. Joe is the messenger boy at the C. N. R. depot, and he carries the telegrams. Towser is the name of his dog, and accompanies Joe on all his trips, often carrying the messages. Joe was sent down to the Bank or Commerce to get change for \$20 in bills. The money was in a bag. Joe put the bag in his pocket, but there was a hole in the pocket. Upon looking for the money at the bank he found it missing, and was quite excited until, looking around, he saw old Towser coming along with the money in the bag. Joe likes his dog better than ever now.

WHO IS WATCHING THE BIRDS

Are you? What birds have you seen near your home? Have you seen or heard a robin, a wren, a bluebird, a woodpecker (flicker), a blackbird, or a catbird? Have you heard or seen a bobolink, or a crow, or a bobwhite, or a cedar bird, or a goldfinch, or an oriole, or a song sparrow, or a thrush, or a scarlet tanager?

Those who know much about birds tell us that the birds' notes are quite distinct and sound like the following words. What do they say to you?

Robin: "Quick, quick! Do you think—what you do, do you think—what you do, do you think?"

Bluebird: "Purity! purity! I—oh—purity. Dear! Dear! Think of it, think of it!"

Bobolink: "Bob-o-lee, Bob-o-link, Bob-o-link."

Cedar bird: "Tze! tze! tze!"

Crow: "Caw!"

Bobwhite (quail): "Bob-bob-white! More-more-wet!"

Goldfinch (yellowbird): "Ker-chee-chee-chee, whew-e, whew-e."

Humming bird: "Mouse-like squeak."

Oriole: "Will you? Will you really, really, truly?" Female answers: "I will."

Song sparrow: "Olit, olit, olit—chi p, chip, chip, che-char-che-wiss, wiss, wiss!"

Thrush: "Drop it, drop it, cover it up, cover it up, pull it up, pull it up."

Bluejay: "Jay, jay, jay, whee-dle, whee-dle."

Scarlet tanager: "Chip-chirr! Pshaw Wait-wait-wait for me, wait."

Blackbird: "Kong-pur-ree," or "a-bob-a-lee."

Listen for these calls and learn to know them all.

—SELECTED



The Rule of the Magnificent

Father couldn't bear Barry Hammond, and the more he came to see Nan, the crosser father grew.

"I don't see what you can find to admire in a dude," he broke out one day, when Barry was coming to dinner. Mr. Hammond isn't a dude, but he dresses well, and father never will admit that brains and a high collar can go together. "Why don't you invite somebody that knows something—like Fred Richardson? There's a young man that's worth while. He'll be a partner by the time he's thirty-five."

Nan was the only one of us who had sense enough not to argue with father. "We'll have Fred, too, some time," she said, serenely.

Father kept going back to the charge at intervals. To tell the truth, I had a little sneaking sympathy with the way he felt about Mr. Hammond, for, though the latter was unaffected and sincere and thoroughly likable, as well as socially important, I never felt absolutely at ease with him, as I did, for instance, with Fred Richardson. I always said "carn't," and suppressed all the "my goodnesses" of ordinary speech when he was around—as I suppose I ought to have done all the time, like Nan. And I couldn't get over a sense that we were honored by his friendship, though Nan would have utterly withered me if I had let my elation up to the surface. She took him as composedly as she did silk linings.

Nevertheless, I hadn't an atom of sympathy with what father did that night, for, fired with a wish to show Nan "how a dude looks beside a real man," he invited Fred to come home to dinner "just as he was"; and poor Fred, never dreaming that he was part of a plot, and always grateful for a chance to even look at Nan, smoothed his hair and came. Father was wild to make that a match and take Fred into the firm, but he did not understand Nan, or the moral influence of perfect grooming. The contrast all worked the wrong way, and father, dimly recognizing a failure, was more sarcastic than ever about high collars.

Barry Hammond kept on coming, and it wasn't hard to tell what brought him, though Nan never lost her dignified serenity, or talked with him with any significance. And father kept on growling. You see, Mr. Hammond treated him with a well-bred, courteous indifference that was as genuine as it was unconscious, and father, who had grown used to being a pretty big person downtown, resented the attitude without knowing quite what it was that irritated him. He snubbed the young man on every occasion, and the latter, uniformly polite, didn't even know it, evidently thinking that Nan had a crusty old father, but that it needn't bother them. Finally father's irritation came to a definite point.

"See here," he said to me one day, "I'll tell you one thing, and I want you to tell it to Nan. That young dude isn't going to marry into this family. If Nan insists on having him, she won't get one cent from me. You tell her that."

I reasoned a little, with the usual result of making him more set than ever.

"Bring along a man that's got some force, some control over other men, and doesn't spend half his time parting his hair, and I'll give my consent; but not to this starched-up dude," he said. Power over other men was father's standard of greatness, his secret passion.

Nan was furious about it, but when Barry asked her to marry him, a few days later, she refused.

"I don't care anything about his consent," she said, when she told me about it, "but I wasn't going to have Barry go and see him in his inspired moments, and hear himself called a 'dood.' I didn't care to explain this, so it was simpler just to say I wouldn't."

"Then he won't be coming here any more?" I asked, half relieved and half sorry. Nan looked a little disconcerted.

"Oh, yes; I think he'll come—about as usual. It wasn't so bad as all that," she said.

It was in absolute unconsciousness that Barry worked out his own salvation, which began a few nights after

the coming of the majestic Bradley.

It was Nan who insisted on our having a butler, for the rest of us would have been satisfied with a maid, a pretty one with a cap, for the table. Dear me, a year before we'd have felt rather grand to have had the dinner served by anyone but the flushed and ponderous person who cooked it. But now that we were in the new house, Nan would have a butler, and had her own way, as usual.

We thought we were pretty well used to the new order of things by that time. We had learned to throw out the flowers the minute the first freshness was gone, and to take lists when we went shopping for fear we'd forget something (before we had been chiefly afraid we'd remember); and when Alice found a tailor who did her a plain blue serge for eighty dollars, we told about it as a wonderful bargain. Our blue serges had cost about fifteen dollars a head six months before, but we weren't consciously putting on airs. It doesn't take long to get into the way of saying "only eighty," and really meaning it. But that horrible butler made a whole year's experience seem as nothing.

You see, he had lived with people who had said "only eighty" all their lives, the really grand people, who didn't care to know us a bit more now than they had in our dark ages. The first night, by the time we had squeezed the lemon on our raw oysters, he had begun to find us out, and the "soup put him dead on," as Bert afterwards said. For, you know, poor old father has had to work too hard all his life to pay much attention to what he calls our monkey business, and of course, mother being dead so long, he has grown careless. We don't bother him, for it is thanks to him that we do know some of the little refinements of life, and that our children are going to know more (I shouldn't wonder if our grandchildren were real swells). But I think Nan winces a little.

As the dinner went on, Bradley—that was the butler—grew more and more haughty, and by dessert the back of his neck appeared to have petrified. We made talk and were terribly obliging and pleasant, all except father, who kept an uneasy silence, and jumped half a foot when Bradley stooped majestically and murmured a few words down his back.

"H'r? What's that?" he exclaimed, looking as if he expected a bomb.

"What kind of wine do you want, father?" Nan interpreted, with a shade of impatience.

That was the beginning of a dismal period in which an intelligent, strong-minded family was terrorized by one stuck-up snob of a butler. Nan was the only one who didn't grow thin and nervous, and father had a real attack of dyspepsia the third day from eating under such a strain. Our funniest stories, our brightest repartee, never brought a flicker of human sympathy to that stern face hovering over the feast; our most effusive gratitude never softened his stony aloofness. Nan said with satisfaction that he was a perfect servant, and we all assented, though when Bert murmured, "Perfect nuisance!" our hearts secretly applauded. In short, we felt as though some proud scion of an ancient race had gone slumming and we were the slums.

Sunday night, Mr. Hammond came to dinner, and father, who evidently thought Bradley was inflection enough, said things in his throat that we discreetly didn't hear. The meal was going forward more or less stiffly. Bradley was doing dethroned royalty around the stable, and most of us were trying to look as if we had forgotten him. Father wanted some cayenne pepper, but couldn't quite get his voice pitched to ask for it, and I was thirstily waiting for the Magnificent to see my empty glass. Barry was trying to explain to Nan why a yacht did not necessarily have to go the way the wind did.

"Here, I'll show you," he said, and, after feeling in his pockets, turned to the butler.

"Bring me a piece of paper and a pencil," he said, as naturally as though Bradley were a maid-of-all work on four dollars a week. The Magnificent went for them with unexpected promptness, and in father's eyes there dawned a new expression. It was one of wonder, almost of respect.

Another incident, a few nights later, brought the same look back again. It was raining hard, and father and I were sitting in the library, from which we could get a clear view of the big front hall, when Barry Hammond called. Now, if there was one thing more than another that father loathed, it was to have Bradley help him on or off with his overcoat. He would use stratagem to avoid it. Sometimes he would grasp it, as though too hurried to stop, and put it on out of doors, and one cold day when Bradley got there first, he muttered something about the heat and went off without it. When Bradley let in Barry Hammond, this particular night, I saw father lean forward and watch with sudden interest. Barry presented his damp back to the Magnificent, as a matter of course, and let himself be peeled with an untroubled countenance. A moment later, the Magnificent was down on one knee, humbly removing the overshoes that covered Mr. Hammond's patent leathers. And Mr. Hammond's face was still serene. Father almost gasped.

"Did you get wet?" I asked, as he came in.

"Very little, considering that I walked down," he answered, going to the fire. "Is Nan home?"

"H'm! So you are not afraid of a little rain?" said father, a trifle less ungraciously than usual.

"No; I like it," said Barry, indifferently, quite unconscious of how he had helped on his cause.

Father did not refer to duds after that, though he still held forth on his pet hobby of "a man who can handle other men, knows his power and isn't afraid to use it"; for he gloried more insistently in his downtown greatness now that the spell of Bradley lay heavy on the household. It was at dinner, a week or two later, that Barry played his master stroke. He was explaining how he came to be five minutes late.

"They were posting the winner at the Woodbine, and I had to see who won," he said. Bradley was serving the soup, and I noticed that he grew suddenly attentive. It was the first human expression I had ever seen on his face. "You know, it's the big race of the year, Diamond against Nicholas, Jr." Barry went on, turning to Nan. "I suppose thousands of dollars will change hands to-night. Earlier in the afternoon the news came that it was a dead heat, and would be left that way. Then there was some kind of a row, and it was finally decided to run the race over again." The butler, pausing behind Barry, with a plate of soup, had grown rigid; his face was red, and the hand that held the plate shook. He was listening breathlessly. "You never saw such an excited crowd," Barry went on, all unconscious. "They fairly went mad when the winner was posted."

"Which got it?" broke in an excited voice, as a little stream of soup pattered down on the carpet. The Magnificent had forgotten himself.

There was a startled pause, then Barry turned his head and gave the man a cool, deliberate look. It was neither haughty nor reproving, but Bradley pulled himself together with a muttered apology, and went on serving the dinner with a humbled tread. "And so, you see, I was late," Barry continued, to Nan.

As the others were leaving the dining room—I generally stayed with father while he smoked—the butler, with an apologetic movement, stopped Barry.

"I'm sure I beg your pardon, sir," he said, with an expression none of us had ever seen. "I had heard it was a dead heat, so I—"

"I think the apology should go to

the head of the table," said Barry, pleasantly.

"Oh, no, no—that's all right," said my father, hastily, all ready to run.

Barry leaned his arms on the back of a chair.

"I suppose you know, by this time, that Diamond won?" he said. "Do you play the races much, Bradley?"

"Well, sir, I suppose so, a good deal. I can't seem to keep out of it."

"Did you drop much to-night?" Barry continued. Father was looking from one to the other with something like awe in his face.

"Pretty nearly everything I had, sir," was the despondent answer.

"I suppose you know what a fool you are to do it," Barry said.

"Well, sir, I think I'll keep away from it, for a while, any way."

"I hope so," said Barry, with a nod, as he strolled off to find Nan.

Father smoked in meditative silence.

"I don't know but what there is something to that young man," he said at last. "He isn't—weak. Nan might do worse."

Barry came to him for his consent two days later. It was hard for father to give in completely.

"Nan's too young," he said, decidedly. "Make it two years from now, or not at all."

Nan acquiesced to the delay with a calmness that irritated her fiancé. But that evening, when father and I were having his smoke, she came and dropped down beside him.

"Father," she said, "there's something I want to ask you. I know it's selfish, but if I'm not married for two years, it won't matter to you yet. When we go to housekeeping I want you to let us have Bradley."

My father's face lit up with a look of absolute radiance.

"I know it's mean of me when you're used to his ways," Nan went on; "but you'll have two years of him, anyway, and perhaps by—"

Father was looking ten years younger.

"Why, little daughter," he said, patting her hand, "of course, as you say, we're used to him, but still, if you want him, you shall have him. We'll do all right. And I suppose," he added reflectively, "you'll be wanting money for your trousseau pretty soon. Young people always are in a hurry to get married!"

Nan was married three months later. The Magnificent went with her, and his place was filled by a pretty Irish girl who inwardly and outwardly looked up to us. And we laugh and talk as in the old days, and put jelly on our bread and gravy on our potatoes, and eat our corn on the cob and our ice cream with a spoon and our little birds in our fingers in unruffled comfort.

Fred Richardson comes here now far more than he did in the old days and father, supremely satisfied, says that when we are married we can have anything in the house but Maggie.

JULIET TOMPKINS.

An inspector one day visited a school taught by a young lady, and in the course of the lesson said, "Now, children, I wish you to take notice of what I do, and then write an account of it." Then he stepped to the blackboard and wrote a sentence upon it.

All the children except one wrote in effect that the inspector came into the school and wrote on the blackboard, "I love a good school."

One little girl, however, followed instructions more literally, and completed the story by adding:

"And then he went to the platform sat down, played with his watch chain, twirled his moustache and winked at the lady teacher."

Dr. Brindle entertains the highest possible opinion of the English Tommy Atkins, and many a good story he tells of his bravery and good humor during times of war.

Once, while visiting the wounded men in the field hospital, Dr. Brindle came to me one poor fellow who was groaning wildly.

"Come, my poor fellow, bear the pain like a man," said the chaplain. "It's no use kicking against Fate."

"Bedad, sorr, you're roight," murmured the sufferer with the shadow of a smile, "specially when it's the fate of an army mule."—M. A. P.

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Questions & Answers

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

QUARANTINING STOCK

1. If inspector comes and quarantines my stock, and my horse goes mad after and dies, does the government help pay my loss?

2. How long can they keep my stock quarantined, if stock shows no signs of rabies, and were not exposed?—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No. The department of agriculture at Ottawa does not pay any compensation for any animals, unless these are destroyed by order of an inspector acting under the authority of the minister.

2. The department can keep stock or premises under quarantine as long as they have any reason to believe or suspect that any danger is likely to result from the removal of such restrictions.

BOUGHT HORSE WITH GLANDERS

If A sells a horse to B, B takes the horse home and was told on the way home it had glanders and in three weeks after comes back and complains about it. Is A responsible, he having no idea whatever of anything of the kind being wrong with horse? How long would a man be responsible for a horse with any contagious disease after selling it? Could A come back on the man he got her from last December? What steps should he take to do so?—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It would not be sufficient to take the word of a neighbor as to the disease of a horse. As soon as it was intimated to you that the horse had glanders you should have returned it immediately, and you should have obtained the certificate of a veterinary surgeon that the animal had a contagious disease. Then the person who sold the horse would have been obliged to have taken it back. You do not state whether the horse is still living or what became of it. You had better consult a solicitor, giving him all the facts and stating what you have done since the purchase of the horse, with a view of returning it or having it treated.

OATH AND AFFIDAVIT

What is the proper and full ceremonial a commissioner for oaths is expected to observe when taking an affidavit? Is an affidavit binding and legal when such ceremonial is imperfectly observed, or not observed at all? Is it necessary to kiss the Bible or may an oath be sworn in the Scottish style, viz., by raising the two first fingers of right hand above the head? What fee is a commissioner allowed to ask for taking an affidavit? Can you recommend any book fully describing the duties of a commissioner and the method of carrying them out? Can a commissioner for affidavits legally put through naturalization papers without extraneous assistance and what is the customary charge for such service?—QUERIST, Alberta.

Ans.—The form of words usually employed by commissioners in administering the oath to the deponent is as follows: "You swear that the contents of this affidavit are true, so help you, God." An affidavit cannot be said to have been made unless the form given above or one similar to it is used. It is not now held necessary to kiss the Bible. The oath may be taken in the Scottish style. The usual fee chargeable for taking an oath is 20 cents, with 10 cents additional for marking each exhibit. No book that we know of has been written on the subject. A commissioner for taking affidavits or administering oaths is practically confined to administering oaths, and he would be exceeding his rights and might be liable to prosecution to make any charge for drawing legal documents or papers of any kind.

HORSE FOR NOTE AND CASH

A sold a horse to B and had part paid down and a note for the balance. Both agreed to rent the brand when fully paid for, and A agreed to give B a bill of sale when he finished paying for the horse. B has left the country and the horse is on the range. Can A take up the horse and use it, or can he sell to finish paying the note? If legally I can take up the horse I shall send B as much as he has paid.—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The legal method for A to adopt is to issue a writ against B, and when he has obtained judgment against B to seize the horse under execution, to sell it and apply the proceeds in payment of the balance due by B.

FRAUD IN HORSE DEAL

I bought a horse in poor condition this spring, the owner saying that the only thing the matter was that he had no oats. The horse is no better for liberal feeding and good care is utterly useless, and I can prove she was fed oats in the winter. I gave a lien note for the whole amount, which stated that she was eleven years old. I can prove that she is older by a considerable number of years. If I get a veterinary's opinion that she is older, will the note be invalid?—B. A. W.

Ans.—From what you state it would appear that the man who sold you the horse practically guaranteed the animal free from disease and also guaranteed his age. If this is correct you would have a good defence to an action to recover the note. The note might possibly be transferred to a third party without notice. If this is so you would have to pay the note and sue the man from whom you bought the horse for the amount that you paid. In order to prevent the note being transferred to a third party, if it has not already been done, you had better advertise the note in your local paper, warning any person from negotiating it.

PASTURE ON SUMMERFALLOW

I purpose sowing some kind of grain on my summerfallow to provide pasture for stock after the grass becomes scarce. Next spring I intend seeding down to permanent pasture. What advice can you offer as to grains to grow this summer and grasses for seeding down?—"SASKATCHEWAN."

Ans.—A mixture of oats and barley will suit well for summer pasture on summerfallow. The general practice is to sow mixed grains, some using oats, barley, wheat and peas.

For permanent pasture consideration must be given to the nature of the soil, and the number of years you intend to leave it in grass. Brome grass is one of the best permanent pasture grasses, but on heavy soils it is difficult to get rid of when preparations are again being made for cropping. Western Rye grass also does well in most of the West. We would advise a mixture of Western rye, timothy and red clover. It is very desirable to get clovers or other legumes on the land when possible. Why not try alfalfa? Of course the seed is expensive and it would have to be sown without grains, whereas the other mixture can be seeded with a thin sowing of barley. Your province has arrangements made for a monster competition in alfalfa growing. The crop is permanent and in many districts becomes better every year for at least five to seven years.

BOOKS ON LIVESTOCK

Can you suggest a book that will cover all phases of live stock? I do not care what it costs if I can get a comprehensive book and one that is reliable.—J. M.

Ans.—It is a very difficult matter to find one book that is complete as regards live stock. Some writers deal particularly with horses, others with cattle, other with sheep, others with pigs, others with poultry, and so forth. It is, therefore, practically necessary of procure books dealing with each class of live stock in order to have information that can be depended upon. If you will let us know what class of live stock you are interested in more particularly, we can perhaps advise you as to what book would be best suited to your needs. Our suggestions, however, would be that instead of procuring one book, you buy several books. Here are some good ones:

On horses, "The Horse Book," by Johnstone, price \$2.00; on stock judging, "Judging Live Stock," by Craig, \$1.50; on animal diseases and treatment, "Farmers' Veterinarian," by Birkett, price \$1.50; on the breeding of farm stock, "Animal Breeding," by Shaw, \$1.75; "On Hog Raising, Swine," by Geo. E. Day, price \$1.50.

There are, of course, several other books that are worth having.

Any of the books mentioned can be secured through THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE at the price stated.

PIGS ROOTING EACH OTHER'S SIDES

I have a litter of pigs nine weeks old. I have been feeding them two parts shorts and one part oats, barley and buckwheat chop. Am giving about three teaspoonsful of sulphur twice or three times a week to the twelve of them. They are growing fairly well, but still do a lot of rooting at each other's sides.

1. Can you tell me the cause, and what can I do for it?

2. How much and how often do pigs of that age require salt?—A. B.

Ans.—1. The rooting at each other's sides is probably only a habit they have got into on being weaned. If they are not getting milk, try scalding their meal before feeding it. Give them some sods to root over.

2. Young pigs require very little salt, but a little may be placed where they can get it at will, and then they will not take too much. Charcoal and wood ashes are also good, kept where they may help themselves.

BUTTERMILK TOO RICH

Would like to know the reason why buttermilk is just like cream. The cream was sour, and was at a temperature of 65 degrees. The churn was three-fourths full, and was churned in forty-five minutes. I don't believe it is on account of churn being too full, as the same occurred when churn was not so full.—Mrs. W. E. K.

Ans.—If cream was rich, the temperature was too high, the churn was much too full, and possibly fresh cream had been added shortly before churning. Try churning at a temperature of 60 degrees or less, with the churn not more than half full, and with the cream rich and well-stirred together and evenly ripened, no sweet cream being mixed in for at least 12 hours previous to churning, and better results will likely be secured.

CATTLE CHEWING BOARDS

My cattle are chewing every board they can get hold of. They are confined in the yard. Have salt before them all the time, with some sulphur mixed with it. This year calves are chewing manger in front of them also. Kindly state causes and if there is anything they should get.—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This is a habit, possibly due to a want of phosphates in the system. Give an ounce of phosphate of lime in a pint of cold water, as a drench, to each, night and morning, or give it in bran or chop. A small closed handful of sifted wood ashes in the feed once or twice a week, is also recommended. Enriching the soil with phosphate fertilizers would likely do something to correct the condition in time, and would likely prove profitable anyway.

THE NEW FLAVOR MAPLEINE
A flavor used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 50c. for 2 oz. bottle and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wn.

Questions & Answers

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

BREECH PRESENTATION

My foal was born backwards and was dead. About two hours elapsed from the time the mare first showed signs of foaling and the time the foal was born. The mare apparently could not foal herself, and it took three of us to free her, it being a very large foal. It was alive about 15 minutes before it was born, as we could see it move. The mare has been at steady work until about three weeks ago. This is the second foal she has had born backwards. Could you tell me the cause and do you think we could have saved the foal if we had commenced operations earlier. What is the proper time to elapse from the bursting of the water and the birth of the foal?—CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—There is no positive known cause for mal-presentation of the foetus. The young of all animals are liable to be born with a breech presentation (hind parts first). The cause of death is the head of the colt becomes immersed in the amniotic fluid, which drowns the young creature. Parturition in the mare usually takes place immediately following the breaking of her water bag.

A DISEASED HOCK

What should I do with a four-year-old mare which has had a bog spavin and was at least cured of lameness, a good sized puff being left. I had her out one slippery day a month ago and the following morning she had a thoroughpin on the same hock. She is a little lame to walk, but can't trot at all. While standing in the stable she keeps her leg almost entirely off the ground. Will her lameness be caused by the spavin coming back, or by the thoroughpin?—H. W.

Ans.—It is probable that the slipping has set up a fresh inflammation of the hock joint, and possibly irritated the old trouble. Examine the hock carefully. If it feels extra warm, apply cold water several times a day until the heat is reduced. You may then clip off the hair and apply the following blister, both inside and outside the joint (not to the front of the joint): Powdered cantharides, 3 drams; biniodide of mercury, 3 drams; lard, 4 ounces; mix. Rub in well for at least twenty minutes; then tie her head up for forty-eight hours. At the expiration of this time wash off the blister with warm water and soap and smear with vaseline every three days. Repeat the blister in three weeks, if necessary.

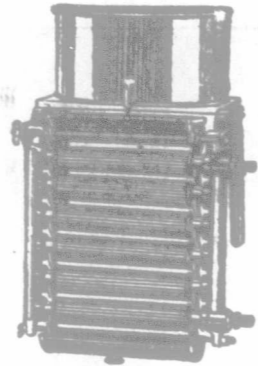
ABORTION—CASTRATION

1. I have a newly calved heifer which has aborted. What can I do for her? This is her first calf. The age of heifer is 2 years and 3 months. Her mother is very healthy, and she has always run on the prairie.

2. What is the best way to castrate calves, pigs and colts?—S. J.

Ans.—1. Abortion is liable to occur in any animal from causes other than contagion. As you do not make any reference to previous cases of abortion in your herd, we conclude that the case is one of sporadic, or ordinary abortion. Nothing can be done to the heifer now. By the time you can see this answer she will have regained her usual good health.

2. Calves and pigs may be safely castrated in the following manner: The calf is usually operated upon while standing, an assistant holding the animal. The operator kneeling behind takes firm hold of the scrotum with the left hand, making the skin to become tense over the testicle. An incision is now made with a clean, sharp knife, through the skin and other coverings exposing the testicle, which usually pops out. It should be gently grasped with the left hand, and gently



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will keep the milk sweet for 48 hours because it kills the animal heat quickly and cools the milk to the same temperature as cold running water. The water is admitted at the bottom, flows through the bottom tube, then from the water column into the second tube and so on until it reaches the top tube. Thus the cylinders are kept perfectly cold all the time, and as they are deeply corrugated the milk flows down them slowly, reaching the retaining pan thoroughly cooled and aerated. Cylinders are made of heavy copper, heavily coated with pure tin and guaranteed to stand heavy water pressure. Perfectly simple to operate—no complicated parts—a child can easily clean the whole machine in 5 minutes. Made in various sizes—will cool from 40 to 75 gallons an hour. Write us to-day for catalogue and prices—every dairyman should have a Root Cooler—it's a big money maker. Address:

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pulled out of the scrotum, and severed from the cord by slowly scraping through the latter with a rather dull knife, about one inch above the testicle. The other testicle is removed in a similar manner. The operation on colts is a more serious one, and should only be done by persons having experience, and, if possible, a scientific knowledge of surgery. The colt is usually cast with a suitable casting harness, and put on his back and held in position by assistants. The operator then thoroughly cleanses and disinfects his hands and the parts to be operated upon with a two per cent. solution of creolin or carbolic acid. His instruments are immersed in the above antiseptic solution. With the testicle firmly grasped with the left hand, an incision is made through the skin and testicular coverings with a clean, sharp knife. The testicle pops out and is held in the fingers of the left hand, while the emasculator is applied to the cord with the right hand. The cord is severed about two inches above the testicle. The colt is allowed to rise, and is tied in the stable for a few hours; then turned out on pasture. It is essential to success that scrupulous cleanliness be observed with the operator, his hands and instruments.

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GOSSIP

Henry Munro, Wapella, Sask., brought over four head of Clydesdales in the shipments that came last week on the Athenia. He has a stallion by Baron Hood (11260); a yearling filly by Blairdairdie Prince (14603), and a four-year-old stallion by Everlasting.

The Massey-Harris Company have issued a new catalogue dealing with their cream separator and embodying general information in reference to dairying, such as will be of interest to Canadian farmers. Those interested should write for a copy of this booklet.

The annual meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club was held in New York City May 11th. The secretary's report shows that 2,372 bulls, and 4,900 cows, a total of 7,272 head, had been registered during the year ending April 30th, 1910, and that 5,068 sales in the same year has been recorded. The Advanced Register now contains 92 bulls and 1,019 cows, the average milk yield of all the cows being 7,820.52 lbs., the average butter-fat yield being 407.82 lbs., and the average percentage of butter-fat 5.094. President J. H. Codman and Secretary W. H. Caldwell were unanimously re-elected.

CANADIAN TRADE

For the twelve months ended March 31, 1910, the trade of Canada in merchandise was \$668,530,064, showing a betterment over the same period in 1908, which was the record year in the history of Canadian trade expansion, of \$53,336,088, a gain of about 8.7 per cent., but when compared with the figures for the same period in 1909, the betterment was \$120,472,348, a gain of about 22 per cent.

A further analysis of the figures show that for the twelve months ended March 31, 1910, the imports of merchandise for consumption into Canada were valued at \$369,766,071, showing an increase over the same period in 1908, of \$17,941,047, a gain of about 5.1 per cent, but in comparison with the same period in 1909, the increase was \$81,630,721, a gain of about 28.3 per cent.

The exports of merchandise from Canada during the same period in 1910, were \$298,763,993, showing an increase over the same period in 1908, of \$35,395,041, a gain of about 13.4 per cent., but the increase over the same period in 1909 was \$38,841,627, a gain of about 15 per cent.

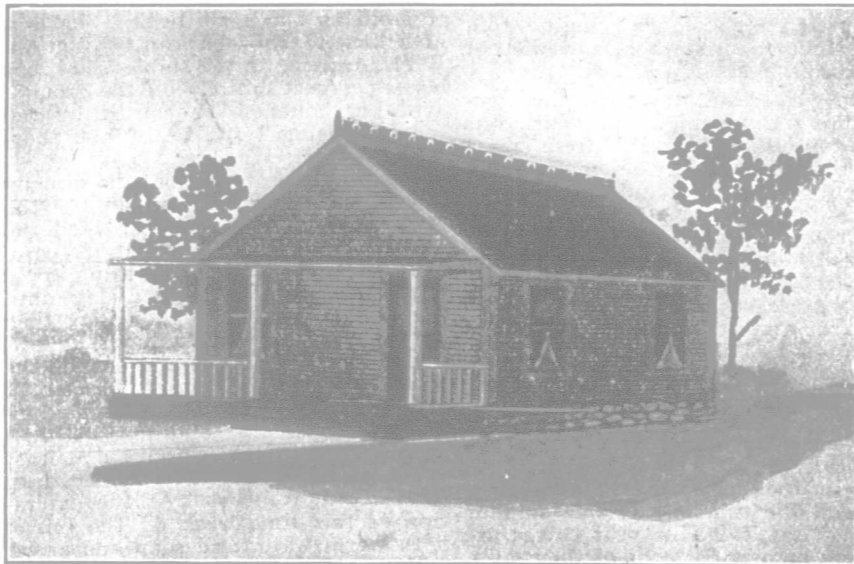
An analysis of the export figures of Canadian merchandise will show that the exports of the products of the farm during the same period in 1910, were valued at \$144,360,262, or 51.7 per cent. of the total exports from Canada, while the exports of the mine, the fisheries, the forest and of manufactured goods were valued at \$134,726,114, or \$9,634,148 less than the value of farm products exported.

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GERMAN PATENT OFFICE

The following statistical information regarding the German Patent Office for 1909, has been furnished by the Patent Attorney, Temple Building, Toronto, Ontario.

The total number of applications filed, 44,411; applications originating in Germany, 34,998; originating in other countries, 9,413; originating in the United States, 1,913; originating in France, 1,552; originating in Great Britain, 1,301; originating in Switzerland, 1,080; originating in Austria,

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1,034; originating in other countries, 2,533; total, 9,413.

The number of patents granted was 11,995. To German inventors, 8,166; to United States inventors, 935; to Great Britain inventors, 714; to French inventors, 590; to Austria inventors, 426; to Switzerland, 350; other countries, 814.

It will be noted that the number of patents granted to German inventors to applications filed was 231.3 per cent.; to United States applicants, 48.8 per cent.; to Britain, 55 per cent.; to French 38 per cent.; to Austrians, 41 per cent.; to Swiss, 32.5 per cent., etc.

It will be noted that the higher ratios are to the countries where the strictest examinations are made.

In addition to the large number of patent applications filed in Germany during the year 1909, there were also 52,933 Gebrauchsmuster (or petty) patents applied for, making a total of 97,344 patents of the classes applied for, and 11,955 regular patents, and 43,510 Gebrauchsmuster issued, or a total of 55,505.

ALBERTA BULL SALE

At the bull sale at Lacombe, on June 1st, animals were sold to go to points throughout Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. The Indian agencies at Edmonton, Saddle Lake, Onion Lake and Battleford, were the largest buyers, taking twenty-five head.

MITCHELL'S SHORTHORN SALES

J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont., writes: "Among the fifteen young bulls sold since February, two good ones came West. One yearling, 'Broadmind Imported,' went to Purves Thompson, Purves, Man. He is a straight, smooth, stylish bull that should prove an extra good sire. He is a grandly-bred 'Cruickshank Broadhooks,' bred by Mr. Gordon, of Newton, Aberdeenshire. To W. S. Besweitherick, of Bendor, Sask., we shipped a good red yearling, sired by Lord Rosebery, Imp. (used in our herd until eight years of age) and out of an imported 'Cruickshank Orange Blossom' cow, one of our best breeders as well as an extra milker."

Mr. Mitchell is prominent among Ontario Shorthorn breeders.

BEATTY BROS. IN BRANDON

Beatty Bros. have opened a new warehouse in Brandon and from that point will handle their Western trade. This warehouse is on Pacific Avenue, not far from the C. P. R. station. Samples are kept set up in a good showroom and they would be pleased to have farmers visit them at any time. The building is a splendid solid brick of two stories, 50 x 80 feet, and of fire-proof construction. Goods carried include hay carriers, horse forks, slings, etc., steel stalls and stanchions and the well known "BT" litter carrier. All Western business will be handled from Brandon.

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at the Highland at Aberdeen and 1st at Kilmarnock, beating some of the greatest Hackneys alive. Besides being a great show horse he has proved himself a very sure and excellent breeder, gets by him winning at all the principal shows in Scotland for two or three years.

The Clydesdales are a lot of big sized quality fillies and stallions capable of winning in the best of company. They are sired by such well known horses as

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

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

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

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ALFALFA: This book deals on its production, qualities, worth and uses—especially in Canada. Cloth bound, 161 pages and illustrated. Will be sent to any subscriber sending us one new subscriber and \$1.50 to pay this subscription for one year.

HORSE SENSE: Contents of this book are as follows: Breeding, selection of stallions and brood mares, care and handling, different types and uses, road to improvement, government ownership of stallions, feeding of horses, natural laws governing action, correcting bad habits, receipts, veterinary questions and answers, by J. C. Currier, M. D.—a ready reference book in every sense. Cloth bound, illustrated, 245 pages. Only one new subscriber at \$1.50 is all that is required for this book.

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FARM BLACKSMITHING: A handy book to have and of especial worth to the beginner. Cloth bound, 100 pages and well illustrated. Sent free upon receipt of one new subscriber to the Advocate with \$1.50 to cover subscription.

CANADIAN DAIRYING: An exceptional book dealing with farm and co-operative dairying; cloth bound; well illustrated. Has 269 pages, also blank pages suitable for remarks. A most complete book in every detail. Two new subscribers, with \$3.00 to cover their subscriptions to the Advocate, is all that we ask for this book.

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HOLSTEINS FOR LEROSS

Realizing that there is a future for dairying in Western Canada, W. W. Clarkson, of Leross, Sask., is preparing to develop a herd of milkers. He has recently purchased a nine-months' bull from Scott and Gibson. A large herd of cattle are kept and the aim is to have a heavy milking strain.

Mr. Clarkson came from the old land four years ago and although he was not formerly engaged in agricultural pursuits, has made a success of farming.

TOKEN OF HONOR TO THE GREATEST INDUSTRY

Upon the occasion of receiving his doctor's (LL.D.) degree from McMaster University, Toronto, President G. C. Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, had occasion to make a four-minute speech upon agricultural affairs in general. Following is the text of his address:

"I trust that I have sufficient modesty to appreciate the fact that this honor has not fallen upon me as an individual, but, first, on the institution of which I have the honor to be the responsible head, and also upon the profession of agriculture, to which I belong.

"It is perhaps unique in the history of university convocations that a farmer has been singled out for such distinction. Perhaps the present high price of farm produce has made him an exalted personage in the land. Or, perhaps, sir—and I believe this is your real motive—you and your board have seen the real progress that has been made in the agriculture of this province during the last few years. When, some years ago, high tariff walls were raised by the politicians at Washington, our farmers were compelled to find other markets for their produce, then we naturally turned to old England for a solution of our difficulties. It was not found to be profitable, however, to export our coarser grains such a distance, so we began to manufacture on the farm, and in the cheese factory and creamery, a finished product, and to feed the coarser grains to our live stock on the farm. Our farmers changed their methods of farming. The agricultural college, the experimental farms and the farmers' institutes all assisted in the work, until to-day we count our farm exports from this province by the tens of millions. Cobalt, sir, may fail, Gowganda become exhausted, liquor licenses may be cut off, timber limits may be burned down, manufacturers may go out of business, banks may be suspended; even the government may cease for a season to make or amend our laws; but, if the time ever comes when the Ontario farmer suspends his business for a single season, the country will be bankrupt indeed.

"It is our aim, sir, together with those who are associated with me, in the department of agriculture, to remove even the possibility of such a calamity; and when I say to you that our farms, instead of decreasing in their output, are gradually improving in fertility, and are producing from the same acreage more and more bushels each year, you will realize to some extent the importance of our work.

"I am sure, therefore, that it is with a knowledge of the work being done that you have seen fit to single me out and honor me in this way.

"I accept, then, this degree as a token of fellowship, as another bond between the city and the country, and as a recognition of the place agriculture has made for itself in the sphere of practical science, and the position which agricultural education has assumed in the realm of higher education."

DETAILS OF BRANDON SALE

Following is a list showing names of animals, owners and purchasers at the sale of stock held in Brandon recently under the auspices of the Manitoba Live Stock Associations and mention of which was made in last week's issue: ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Laddie of Lakeview, sold by James Cathrea to W. M. Graham, Balcarres.

Harry, sold by R. Curran & Son to Hon. W. Hifford, Austin.

Royal Peckaboo, by R. Curran & Son to J. W. Stevenson, Gainsboro, Sask.

Royal Scots, by R. Curran & Son to F. J. Poole, Kemnay.

SHORTHORNS.

Brandon Duke 2nd, by Robert Smith to Robert H. Thomson, Solsgrith.

Diamond, by John J. Sproule to Wm. Reynolds, Gainsboro, Sask.

Don Jaikem, by A. & D. Stewart to Robert Russell, Deloraine.

Adelias Boy, by A. & D. Stewart to J. A. Nicoll, Rosendale.

May 2nd, by A. A. Titus to E. Mortlach, Dominion City.

Prince Edward, by J. E. Tolton to E. Mortlach, Dominion City.

Golden Marquis, by Sir Wm. Van Horne to A. Olive, Ellisboro, Sask.

Missie's Knight, by Sir Wm. Van Horne to H. J. Dand, Saltcoats, Sask.

Fascinator, by Sir Wm. Van Horne to John Benwick, Carberry.

Lucy Grey, by Henry Armstrong to C. G. Graham, Birtle.

Prince Martin, by P. M. Bredt & Sons to C. Holman, St. Rose du Lac.

Rubie's Pride, by P. M. Bredt & Sons to W. M. Graham, Balcarres.

Belle's Heroine, by P. M. Bredt & Sons to A. M. Crandall, Crandall.

Roan Matchless 2nd, by P. M. Bredt & Sons to Stephen Benson, Neepawa.

Red Prince, by Wm. Chalmers to Wm. Storey, Darlingford.

Red Rover, by Wm. Chalmers to W. Davidson, Brandon.

Red Rover, by Wm. Chalmers to W. M. Graham, Balcarres.

Lord May, by M. Chester to G. J. Griffith, Routhwaite.

Lloyd George, by John Crawford to R. Murchison, Souris.

The Kaiser, by John Crawford to Robert Gregory, Desford.

Avondale King, by G. L. Ferguson to W. M. Graham, Balcarres.

Curly Beau, by G. L. Ferguson to W. M. Graham, Balcarres.

Gay Magnet, by R. L. Lang to Wm. Watt, Carberry.

Royal Lustre 5th, by R. L. Lang to A. Barnes, Beresford.

Meteor's King, by J. Mansfield to C. G. Graham, Birtle.

Mercia, by J. Mansfield, to H. J. Dand, Saltcoats.

New Year Prince, by A. T. Merrill to T. C. McKee, Minto.

Joyce's Victor, by J. J. Miller, to A. M. Crandall, Crandall.

Eclipse, by Arch. McLaren, Carberry, to W. M. Graham, Balcarres.

Jim, by Arch. McLaren to W. R. Shaw, Beausejour.

ENCOURAGING SHEEPMEN

The announcement some weeks ago regarding the proposed importation of breeding sheep has induced several persons interested in sheep breeding to write to the secretary of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, telling what they require.

The movement has aroused considerable interest in the question of sheep breeding. Some are of the opinion that in the sales of sheep that it is proposed to hold only grade ewes should be offered. Others would like to see only purebreds put in the sale. Certainly purebred stock is preferable if the farmers are prepared to pay the price, but as grade ewes can be bought on the ranches in Southwestern Saskatchewan at much less than the prices of purebreds, it would seem to be a better plan to begin with grades, and afterwards improve the flock by the use of purebred rams of the breeds most suitable to the West.

It is understood that the owners of purebred sheep are being communicated with in order to ascertain what stock they have for sale. Any sheep breeder in Saskatchewan who fails to supply the desired information would seem to be indifferent to his own interests. If any have been overlooked in sending out the circular of inquiry a copy may be obtained by addressing F. Hedley Auld, secretary, Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, Regina, Sask.

SET OUT STRONG STOCK

In making a start with horticultural work, where it is necessary to set out plants, shrubs or trees, it is very essential that only strong stock be used, and that the soil be fully prepared before the planting is done. The quality of the matured crop is influenced greatly by the conditions during early life, and besides maturity is delayed when the young stock is not vigorous. When weaklings are used, no amount of attention will give a satisfactory return.

Founded 1866

Robert Smith, Solsgrith, Sproule to Wm.usk, & D. Stewart raine, D. Stewart to tus to E. Mort, E. E. Tolton to ity, Sir Wm. Van borro, Sask., Sir Wm. Van saltcoats, Sask., Wm. Van Horne rry, y Armstrong to

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Genasco Ready Roofing
made of real Trinidad Lake asphalt this way:
Cross-section, Genasco Smooth-surface Roofing
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wood Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt

Look for the trademark and ask your dealer for the roofing that lasts. Guaranteed. Ask for the **Kant-leak Kleet**—the fastening that does away with cement in seams. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY
Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.
PHILADELPHIA
New York San Francisco Chicago
F. H. McGavin Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.



Look Him Right In The Eye

Two sorts of agents claim that disk filled or other complicated, hard to wash, out-of-date cream separators are modern and easy to clean. One sort knows better but hopes you don't, because he wants to sell you that kind of machine. Look that fellow right in the eye—tell him you do know better, and that he can't fool you. The other sort of agent is simply mistaken—he does not know the facts. Tell him to look at a

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator

Tell him it has neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produces twice the skimming force, skims faster, skims twice as clean and washes several times easier than common separators. Wears a lifetime.

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

30 Yrs Write for Catalogue No. 186

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

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL
Indications are that this year's Winnipeg Industrial will abound with interesting and instructive features. Something good is billed for each of the ten days, from July 13 to 23. Automobile races are on for the opening day. There is to be a utility contest among stock models of various kinds, following somewhat the lines along which the farmers have found the traction engine test the foremost event of its kind in the world.

On the afternoons of July 18 and July

Hamilton Cream Separator
A Trial Offer \$18.00 to 49.00

We say the Hamilton is the best Cream Separator sold in Canada today. Don't take our word for it. Get one on our special 30-day trial offer. Prices only one-third to one-half what others charge. Thousands now in use in Canada. Write before you go to bed for catalogue "A". It tells about our 30-day offer.

HAMILTONS', Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg

20, the track will be devoted to the horse show feature of the exhibition. With this arrangement a difficulty that has for years been a bugbear of the exhibition is obviated. No adequate arrangements for showing the horses that make up the foremost general interesting feature of the fair has been secured before, and knowledge of this fact has deterred many owners of fine horses from showing their stock.

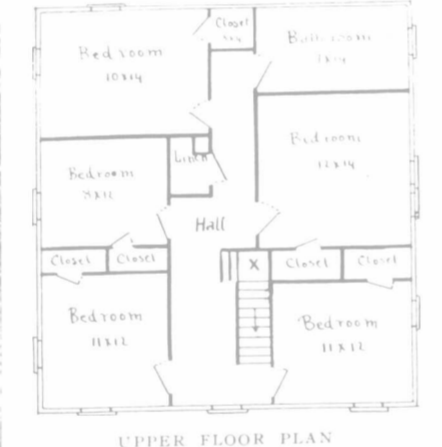
A brave showing of draft horses is assured from the prizes that have been hung up. It is possible for a single stud of six Clydesdales to win the sum of \$880 in cash, besides special prizes and trophies.

The racing card will be unusually attractive. Its feature will be the start of The Broncho, 2,001, and the finest piece of racing machinery owned in Canada, to beat her own, the track and the world's record for a mile over half-mile track.

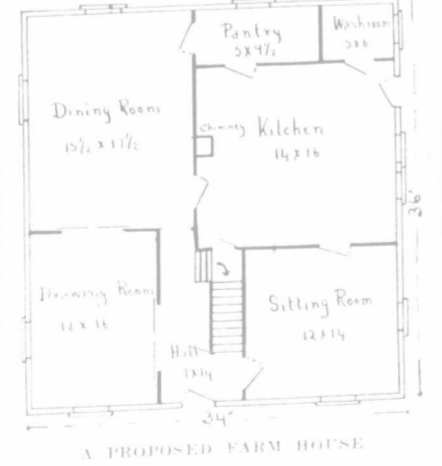
The attractions have been carefully selected, and include the pick of the world's foremost hippodrome and circus sensations. The corps of ten bands will be headed by Thaviu, a famous Russian band impresario, and his concert band. Every night the bands, and seven hundred performers, military, etc., will join in a spectacle, elaborated with the most awe-inspiring, magnificent display of tremendous effects yet devised in fireworks, emblematic of one of the sanguinary conflicts of Lord Roberts in the Afghan war.

The tractor test, which has become such a famous feature that European governments will send representatives to it this year; the wireless station tower, over twice as high as the Union Bank building; the great Patterson shows, and the thousand and one other novelties of carnival time will mark "The Great Fair of the Great West."

FARM HOUSE PLAN
A reader sends in the accompanying plans of a proposed residence, which we reproduce for such suggestions as they may contain for those thinking of build-



ing. The arrangement is convenient in most ways. We would suggest a smaller kitchen, as we cannot see the need of 224 square feet of floor space being used in the "workshop" of the farm dwelling. A smaller kitchen is more convenient to work in; the pantry is closer to the stove and other necessities nearer each other, so there is less walking. Our idea of a kitchen is to



have it just large enough to work in. Then the temptation to use it as dining room, living room and parlor are reduced to a minimum, and this is what is required in more than one farm house that we have been in.



This Is The Salt That Helps Me To Make Prize Butter

And I can tell you, Salt plays a very important part in butter making. Give me good cows and Windsor Butter Salt, and I will win the prize every time. At the big fairs for years, practically all of the prize winning butter makers have used it.

Provincial Exhibition Calgary

June 30th to July 7th, 1910
LARGE PRIZE LIST
All freight returned on exhibits originating in Alberta. Over \$1000 offered for grain competition, including Acre Yield Competition.

Milking Machine Demonstration and Lectures
Magnificent Art and China Display
Best Music and Attractions, including the Navassar Ladies' Band
Grand Fireworks Display
Alber's Ten Snow-White Polar Bears
Herzog's Six Trained Stallions
The Six Abdallahs Brothers
Marvellous Acrobats
Ramza and Arno, Clever Comedians
Al. G. Barnes' Trained Wild Animal Shows

Reproduction of the making of the Blackfeet Indian Treaty, illuminated with Fireworks.

For Prize List and Entry Forms, Write
I. S. G. VAN WART, President **E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager**

CARLSBAD TEA SET
A PREMIUM WORTH YOUR TRY

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

Address all communications to the **Farmer's Advocate** of **WINNIPEG Limited**

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.

FARM HELP of every description supplied. Mrs. Johnson-Mexter, 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Phone 7752.

LOCAL AGENTS—We have some very good openings in Saskatchewan and Alberta for good live men, willing to give their whole time or part of same in doing subscription work for the *ADVOCATE*. Good commission paid to reliable people. When writing enclose references as to character, etc. Address *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, Box 3089 Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—I will sell two at bottom price. I will buy any number at market prices, subject to confirmation. E. B. McDermid, Nelson, B. C.

FARMERS—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunderstorms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 34 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY. Send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Several good sections of finest wheat land in Sunny Southern Alberta at \$11 to \$18 per acre. Easy terms. Also improved farms. Write at once for full particulars. First class investment. Freeman, MacLeod Company, Dept. 24, Box 679, Lethbridge, Alberta.

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

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

ONTARIO'S WEATHER

A crop bulletin recently issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture gives interesting details regarding general weather conditions and precipitation of rain and snow for six months, ending with April. As regards weather, November, January, March and April were all very much

above their normals, but March was relatively the warmest, being 0.3° above the normal for the twenty-eight year period 1882-1909. December and February were the only months that were below their respective averages. December was the coldest, relatively, with 0.7° below. Following is a comprehensive table:

Months	1909-10	1908-9	1907-8	1906-7	1905-6	1882-1909
November	39.0	36.9	34.3	34.7	33.7	35.1
December	22.9	23.4	26.5	19.4	27.0	23.6
January	21.5	21.6	18.7	16.9	26.6	17.7
February	16.8	22.1	14.8	13.1	18.4	17.4
March	36.3	26.9	28.1	31.0	23.4	27.0
April	46.0	38.6	39.9	36.4	43.3	41.5
Mean	30.4	28.2	27.0	25.2	28.7	27.1

The rainfall for the six months was 1.75 inches above the average, and the snowfall was 90.3 inches as compared with 76.0 inches for 1882-1909. The total fall of snow and rain, taking an inch of rain to be equivalent to ten inches of snow, was 18.98 inches, or 3.18 inches above the normal for 28

years. The snowfall for the three winter months, December, January and February, totalled 49.8 inches, or 5.3 inches more than the corresponding months in the 1882-1909 period.

The precipitation of rain and snow for the last six months is given in the following table:

Months	1909-10		1908-9		1907-8		1906-5		1905-6		1882-1909	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
November	3.22	7.8	1.35	8.0	2.61	6.0	1.92	3.7	1.75	6.0	2.03	7.7
December	0.81	24.8	0.55	27.2	2.12	26.3	1.80	16.3	1.17	8.8	1.26	16.3
January	1.31	27.5	1.75	1.6	0.48	24.0	1.85	15.6	1.34	10.2	0.98	20.5
February	0.96	25.1	1.72	18.4	1.02	31.6	0.14	15.6	0.47	7.0	0.94	17.4
March	0.66	3.8	1.21	17.6	1.66	7.6	1.64	7.8	1.13	11.6	1.23	10.7
April	2.99	1.3	3.69	10.0	1.91	3.6	1.86	4.1	1.41	1.7	1.76	3.4
Total	9.55	90.3	10.27	95.8	9.80	99.1	9.21	63.3	7.27	45.4	8.20	76.0
Total as rain.	18.98		19.85		19.71		15.54		11.81		15.80	

CALGARY EXHIBITION

At the exhibition grounds at Calgary a small army of workmen are making the repairs and preparing the exhibits for the Provincial Exhibition to be held June 30th to July 7th. All available space in the buildings for industrial exhibits was secured some weeks ago, and a number of exhibitors have to be content with tent space.

The forestry plantation immediately in front of the main gate was prepared and planted about the middle of May, and each succeeding year will be a living demonstration of what can be done in tree planting on the plains. While the exhibition directors are providing that educational features and exhibits shall be the "meat of the meal" for visitors, they also believe that they like some dessert in the form of good music and attractions, and the following list of features of the best quality cannot help but cater to the various tastes and fancies of visitors:

The Navassar Ladies' band, assisted by the Calgary Rifle Band and the Calgary Citizens' Band; a reproduction of the making of the Indian treaty of 1877, illuminated with magnificent display of fireworks; a \$7,000 racing programme; Alber's ten snow white polar bears; Rex's comedy circus; the six Abdallahs Brothers, marvellous acrobats; Ramza and Arno, clever comedians; the only Rube Shields, the funmaker; demonstration by the Calgary fire department with specially trained horses. Entries close on June 18th.

W. H. BRYCE'S CLYDESDALES

Another record shipment of Clydesdales has been received in Canada. The steamship *Athenia* brought over 63 for Canadian owners. W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask., had 36 head. Mr. Bryce's former importations have been of a high order of excellence and this shipment, judging from the breeding represented, is not in any way behind. Among the Clydesdales brought over by him this time are the two-year-old filly *Cove Favorite*, by *Royal Favorite* (10630) out of a mare by the H. and A. S. first prize winner, *Montrave Sentinel* (10094), and winner of the Clydesdale Horse Society's medal at Greenock, in 1909. Along with her is a daughter of Baron's Pride (9122). Other fillies of the same age, from the Netherhall and Banks stud, are got by *Royal Edward* (11495), and *Allandale* (12418); three are by the H. and A. S. first prize horse *Ruby Pride* (12344); and others are by *May King* (13098), *Woodburn* (13238), the *Cawdor Cup* champion *Memento* (13100), *Baron's Best* (11597), *Baron of Buchlyvie* (11263), *Benedict* (70315), and *Everlasting* (11331). The dams of several of the two-year-old fillies are very well bred also. Among

three-year-old fillies are the produce of Prince of Carruchan (8151), Baron's Conqueror (12846), with dam by the famous Lord Lothian (5998), and granddam by Prince of Carruchan. The eight from *Craigie Mains* include three mares by *Revelanta*. A four-year-old is out of a mare by *Goldfinder* (6807), with granddam by *Knight Errant* (4483). There is a nice three-year-old filly by *Montrave Ronald* (11121), out of a mare by *St. Blaise* (3987). Three Bute-bred two-year-olds are by *Royal Blend* (11893), *Sir Hugo* (10924), and *Windsor Stuart* (13830), a son of *Hiawatha* (10067). The dam of this one is by *Royal Blend*, while the dam of the *Sir Hugo* filly is by *Prince of Albion* (6178). There is also a two-year-old colt by *Revelanta* (11876), the dam of which was got by *Prince of Roxburgh* (10616). Of the four purchased from *Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew*, three are three-year-old fillies, and one is a two-year-old. This last was got by *Sir Simon* (10465), out of a mare by *Royal Gartly* (9844). The three-year-olds are got respectively by *Leading Fashion* (13058), *Sir Hugo* (10924) and *Hiawatha*. There is another, a three-year-old got by *Baron Ruby* (11268).

TERMINAL ELEVATOR REPORT

Following the convictions of operators of terminal elevators at the lake ports and the imposing of fines totalling \$5,550, it is said that the council of the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg, desire still further investigation. What action will be taken is not yet announced.

The official report of Warehouse Commissioner Castle, regarding the investigation already conducted as forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, is as follows: Information was supplied by the Information Department that there were serious discrepancies in returns of terminal elevator companies' reports as compared with those of the Inspection Department covering the same period.

On receipt of this information I went to Fort William with A. B. Hudson, agent here for the Department of Justice, and made more definite enquiries as to the matter. The managers of each of the elevators against whom discrepancies were alleged (viz., Canadian Pacific Railways, The Consolidated The Empire and the Port Arthur Elevator Companies) were called in but no satisfactory explanation was given by them except in the case of the C. P. R., who immediately after seeing me had their records with those of the Inspection Department carefully checked over; the errors found were of a purely clerical nature, so that all differences have been satisfactorily accounted for in this case. Frank E. Gibbs, Inspector at Fort William, personally cross-

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

EGGS FROM PUREBRED—I won 2 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third at Regina, 1910. Partridge Cochins, \$3.00 per 15. Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks and White Leghorns, \$2.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 100. Barred Rock, \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. R. Bigsforth, Chaplin, Sask.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS \$1.50 per 13, \$3.00 per 30. Also Collie Pups and Yorkshire Pigs for sale. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—\$1.50 for two settings. J. A. Surprenant, St. Pierre, Man.

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

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—The best strain in Western Canada. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 45; \$10.00 for 100. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

WANTED—New laid eggs and butter in any quantities. Highest cash prices paid. Cash sent on receipt of each lot. T. Hill, dealer in new eggs, poultry and dairy butter, Saskatoon, Sask.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

D. P. WOODRUFF, Caldwell, Alta., breeder of Kentucky Saddlers; young registered stallions of best breeding for sale.

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta., Shorthorns, Scotch Collies and Yorkshires for sale.

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

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

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

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1882-1909

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FOR REPORT

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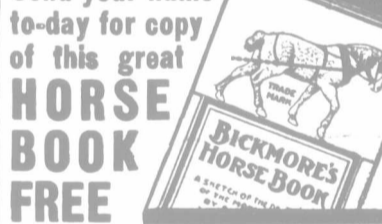
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checked his entries with those of C.P.R. and certified to the correctness, where-upon the matter was dropped.

Upon my return to Winnipeg, Inspector Gibbs at my request made a formal complaint in writing under oath to enable me to hold an investigation under the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act.

The companies involved were the Consolidated Elevator Company, Limited, the Port Arthur Elevator Company, Limited, and the Empire Elevator Company, Limited.

THE CONSOLIDATED CASE. At the request of counsel for these companies the investigation was held at Winnipeg instead of at Fort William, and the Consolidated case was taken up first. At the outset counsel for the company raised the objection that the Commissioner had no power to administer the oath, and as no provision is made for that in the Act witnesses were not sworn.

Mr. Gibbs gave evidence that in the weekly sworn return to the Commissioner for the week ended 26th November, 1909, the amount of 1 Northern wheat inspected out of the elevator exceeded the amount shown on the weekly return to the Warehouse Commissioner by 80,000 bushels. He also showed that a measurement had been made of the grain in store in the elevator on the 12th of December last and such measurement indicated that the total quantity of 1 Northern wheat in store exceeded the amount shown by the weekly returns at that time by about 61,000 bushels.

The company in defence called their manager (who had certified to the correctness of the weekly statements). He produced books and records of the company to show that the discrepancy complained arose through an error on the part of the accountant who compiled the weekly statement. The accountant was also called and gave similar evidence. The books kept were of a somewhat primitive character and apparently in a negligent manner.

The result of correcting the company's statement was to show for the week ended the 26th of November, there was an over-shipment of about 3,200 bushels of 1 Northern over and above the total receipts of that grade (including the amount brought forward at the weigh-up on the 27th of August, 1908) apart from any outstanding warehouse storage receipts against the grade at that time. I then asked the manager of the elevator to compile a statement showing the total receipts of 1 Northern inclusive of the amount carried forward from the 27th of August, 1909, to the 12th of December, 1909, with the dates of receipt of each car, car number, number of storage receipt issued against same, the net weight, the date of surrender of warehouse receipt and the name of the shipper. In order to get this report it was necessary to make an adjournment for a week. At the expiration of that time a statement was sent in certified to by Mr. Gibbs' accountant as correct.


Upon examination of this statement it appeared that on the 12th of December (close of navigation) there were outstanding warehouse receipts to the extent of over 60,000 bushels of 1 Northern over the amount shown by the statements as being in store after the 80,000 bushels not included in the report for the 26th of November had been deducted.

Counsel for the Company then asked that he be allowed a further adjournment for the purpose of bringing the statement down to date. This was agreed to and subsequently a supplementary statement was handed in and the manager of the elevator recalled for the purpose of explaining same.

His explanation was that shipments made prior to the 12th of December were cancelled against receipts subsequent to that date and that in several instances wheat was loaned by him to the Lake Shippers' Association, which they subsequently made good by the surrender of the necessary paper.

Evidence was also offered that the measurement made under the Inspector's orders on the 12th of December, was only approximate and that a mistake in the measurements might easily occur. They offered to have a weigh-up made of the wheat in the elevator

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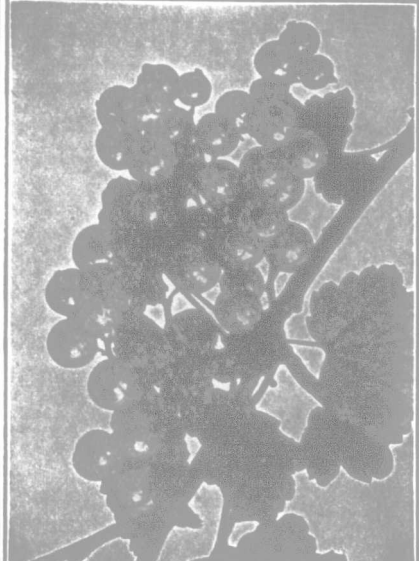
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as soon as the stocks were sufficiently low to permit this being done.

The counsel for the company and its officers facilitated the enquiry by producing books and documents upon request.

In view of the explanation offered it did not seem that the evidence was sufficient to enable me to hold that the company had sent in an untrue statement for the purpose of hiding any manipulation of grades.

It is true that in Mr. Gibbs' report there was an apparent shortage or discrepancy of 2 Northern, amounting to 24,164 bushels; of 3 Northern, amounting to 38,051.50 bushels, or a combined total of 62,215.50 bushels. While the over-shipments of 1 Northern were 61,307.30 bushels, which were made up as follows:

Returned by elevator on hand—155,076.30 bushels.

26th of November, 1909, shipment of 1 Northern not reported—80,000 bushels.

Total 1 Northern, which should have been on hand—75,076.30 bushels.

On the other hand, according to Exhibit "30" there were:

1 Northern outstanding storage receipt at the 12th of December, amount to 158,882.50 bushels.

Deducting the amount should have been on hand—75,076.30 bushels and 83,806.20 bushels.

Deducting receipts of 1 Northern for the 11th and 12th December—22,498.30 bushels. A difference of 61,307.50 bushels.

The manager of the elevator accounted for this through loans having been made to the Lake Shippers' Association.

According to Mr. Gibbs' evidence absolute reliance cannot be placed upon his figures showing the various stocks on hand by grade on the 12th December on account of the grain having been measured in the bins and not weighed. Mr. Gibbs also admitted that the measurement might work out showing an error of over 5 per cent. In addition to this it was established that no measurements had been taken of any grain in the bins under the shipping bins as it was impossible to get at them.

However, I did feel that the officers were grossly negligent in sending in this statement, and felt it my duty to lay an information before the public magistrate here for sending an untrue statement. The matter came up before the Hon. T. Mayne Daly, P.M., and he fined the company the sum of \$50.

According to the statement brought down by the company (Exhibit "31") showing the disposition of all 1 Northern wheat both received and shipped from the 27th of August to date it would appear that the total amount of 1 Northern shown by the company to be on hand, is equal to the total outstanding 1 Northern warehouse storage receipts plus an error of 36 bushels and 10 pounds, which at the time of the investigation the company was unable to reconcile.

In view of the action taken by the magistrate and the explanation of the elevator company I consider that further action should be deferred until it is practicable to weigh up the elevator and ascertain to what extent (if any) mixing has been carried on. In the event, however, of it being ascertained by the weigh-up that mixing has been carried on, I would recommend that the company's license be cancelled for twelve months.

THE EMPIRE ELEVATOR CASE.

Information was supplied by the Inspection Department that there were serious discrepancies in the returns of the Empire Elevators Companies' reports as compared with those of the Inspection Department covering the same period. The same action was taken in this matter exactly as in that of the Consolidated Elevator Company. The manager of the elevator at Fort William was called in, but could offer no satisfactory explanation.

Upon my return to Winnipeg, the inspector, Mr. Gibbs, at my request, made a formal complaint in writing, under oath, to enable me to hold an investigation under the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act. The charge made in his case (as in the other two cases) was that the company had sent in incorrect and untrue statements.

In this case the company was repre-

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mented by Hugh Phillips as counsel, who had acted on the Consolidated Elevator case.

Counsel for the company raised the objection that the charge was not sufficiently definite to enable him to prepare a defence, and Mr. Hudson on behalf of the complainant then amended the charge by defining the dates in which the improper statements had been sent in as the 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th days of November, these dates being sufficient to bring out the discrepancies.

When the investigation was pro-

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ARE

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artha Bourttle Pabos, rtes: "Last I was very had a bad sick head-could not ime. I con-h told me I ie to give up rying but ie any relief. ie to try Dr. up. I had ttle when I I had taken l as ever, my l sleep well." Pine Syrup. rapper, three nd the price imitations of u receive the

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y raised the was not suf-him to pre-Hudson on then amend-g the dates tements had th, 19th and these dates out the dis-

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ceeded with Mr. Phillips again raised the objection that I had no jurisdiction. This being overruled, Mr. Gibbs was called and gave evidence verifying the statements put in by him.

The statements sent to my office were proved and Mr. Hudson then applied to have the books of the company produced for the purpose of verifying Mr. Gibbs' statements and also for the purpose of showing that the statements as to the amount of grain in store at the end of each of the above periods were incorrect. Mr. Phillips then admitted that Mr. Gibbs' statement was correct and refused to produce the company's books for any other purpose. The case for the complainant was then closed and no evidence offered for the company.

The admission that Mr. Gibbs' statements were correct was a practical admission that the statements sent in to me by the company were incorrect and untrue. It seemed to me (and I was so advised by Mr. Hudson), that the proper course was to institute a prosecution for returning untrue statements.

This was done at once and the Hon. T. Mayne Daly, police magistrate, heard the matter; the company pleaded guilty on five separate charges, and was fined the sum of \$500.00 for each offence, or a total of \$2,500.

It was pointed out to the magistrate that the only conclusion to be drawn from the statements submitted when no other explanation was offered was that the elevator company or some

serious extent, that the question of the cancellation of the company's license should be seriously considered. Mr. Hudson advises me that in his opinion this is the proper course.

THE PORT ARTHUR ELEVATOR CASE. Serious discrepancies were also reported in connection with the Port Arthur Elevator Company. The manager of the elevator at Port Arthur was called in, but could offer no satisfactory explanation.

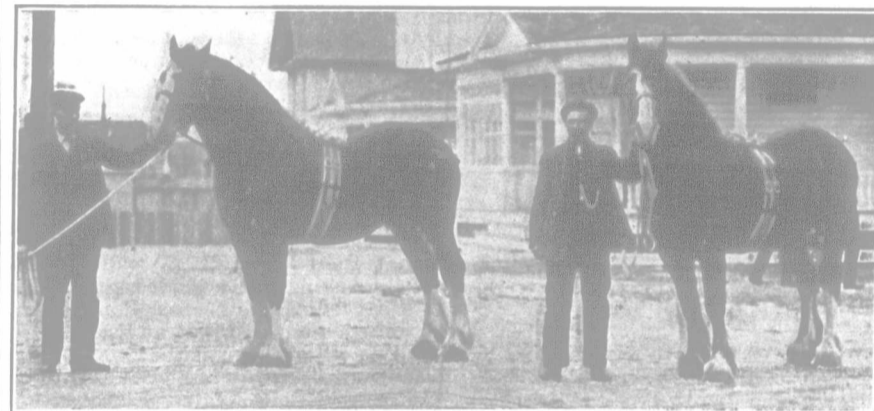
In this case the company was represented by Hugh Phillips as counsel, who raised the objection that the charge was not sufficiently definite to enable him to prepare a defence.

Mr. Hudson at once offered to prepare any additional information Mr. Phillips required.

Mr. Phillips then raised the objection that I had no jurisdiction, because a statement had been sent in and the question as to whether it was true or not was something with which I had no power to deal.

I overruled this objection. He also raised objections to the accuracy of the figures supplied by Mr. Gibbs—both as to the receipts and shipments, and contended that the only way of testing them was to weigh up the elevator, and on behalf of his clients offered to have this done as soon as practicable.

In view of Mr. Phillips' objections to the accuracy of Mr. Gibbs' statements, I directed the latter to have his figures checked up by a firm of chartered accountants, and adjourned the in-



WELL KNOWN CLYDESDALE STALLION, SILVER PLATE, AND HIS SON

person connected with it had raised the grades from 4, 3 and 2 Northern to a higher grade.

The following statement indicates the position of the elevator company as shown by Mr. Gibbs' returns and by the company's statements to me:— ONE NORTHERN.

In this case the shipments of 1 Northern exceeded the receipts by 437,884.50 bushels.

Stocks on hand at 12th December, 120,519 bushels; average or difference, 558,403.50 bushels.

TWO NORTHERN.

Deducting receipts from shipments, there should have been on hand, 389,159.20 bushels. 12th December elevator reports show 41,516 bushels, discrepancy or shortage, 347,643.20 bushels.

THREE NORTHERN.

Deducting shipments from receipts, there should have been on hand, 155,975.20 bushels. 12th December elevator report shows; 5,502 bushels, discrepancy or shortage, 150,473.20 bushels.

NO. 4.

Deducting shipments from receipts, there should have been on hand, 67,879.40 bushels. 12th December elevator report shows 5,502 bushels; discrepancy or shortage, 43,869.40 bushels.

Mr. Hudson advises me that a prosecution of a party making the statements for perjury would probably be very difficult to sustain, and that a magistrate would probably consider in a prosecution for the mixing of grades that the matter had to some extent been dealt with in the present prosecution. In view of this I do not consider that any action of this kind should be taken at the present time, but that the elevator should be weighed up as soon as practicable, and if it is then ascertained that discrepancies exist to the extent above indicated or to any

investigation for this purpose. This was done, and Mr. Gibbs' statements were found to be substantially correct, an error of ten pounds in one grade, and twenty pounds in another being detected. Mr. Gibbs was then called and gave evidence of the correctness of his statements, whereupon Mr. Hudson asked for the production of the company's books for the purpose of verifying these statements. Mr. Phillips contended that he was not bound to produce the books. I held, however, that under section 87 of the Inspection Act that gave me the necessary power. Mr. Phillips then admitted the correctness of Mr. Gibbs' statements.

The case for the complainant was then closed and no evidence was offered on behalf of the company. The admission that Mr. Gibbs' statements were correct, was a practical admission that the statements sent in to me by the company were incorrect and untrue.

It seemed to me (and I was so advised by Mr. Hudson) that the proper course was to institute a prosecution for returning untrue statements.

This was done at once, and the Hon. T. Mayne Daly, police magistrate, heard the matter. The company pleaded guilty on six separate charges, and was fined the sum of \$500 for each offence, or a total of \$3,000.

ONE NORTHERN.

In this case of the shipments of 1 Northern exceeded the receipts by 169,066 bushels. Stocks on hand at 12th December, 308,317 bushels; overage or difference, 477,383 bushels.

TWO NORTHERN.

Deducting shipments from receipts, there should have been on hand, 291,742.20 bushels. 12th December elevator report shows 175,096 bushels; discrepancy or shortage, 116,646.20 bushels.

THREE NORTHERN.

Deducting shipments from receipts, there should have been, on hand

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LEASING OF LANDS

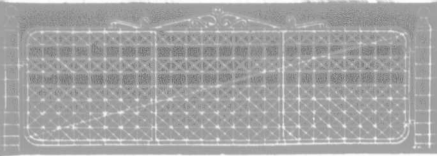
The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

The electrically-welded, solid-piece frame gives strength and stiffness to

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates

We build Peerless Gates to last a lifetime—handy, convenient and attractive. They remain staunch and rigid through all kinds of rough usage. The frame is

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made of heavy steel tubing electrically welded into one solid piece. The Peerless Gate, like the Peerless Fence, saves expense because it never needs repairs. We also make poultry, lawn and farm fences of exceptional strength. Write for free book.

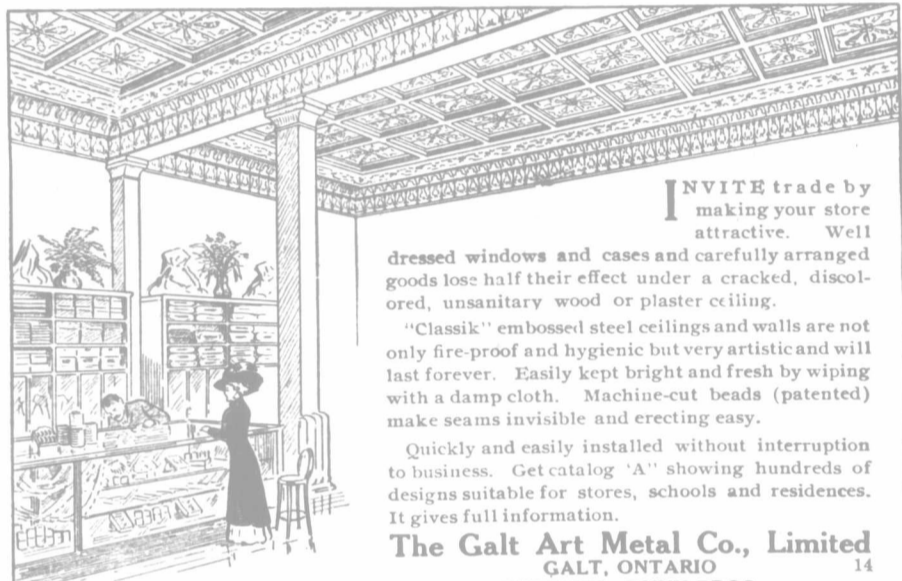
WALL PLASTER

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

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INVITE trade by making your store attractive. Well

dressed windows and cases and carefully arranged goods lose half their effect under a cracked, discolored, unsanitary wood or plaster ceiling.

"Classik" embossed steel ceilings and walls are not only fire-proof and hygienic but very artistic and will last forever. Easily kept bright and fresh by wiping with a damp cloth. Machine-cut beads (patented) make seams invisible and erecting easy.

Quickly and easily installed without interruption to business. Get catalog "A" showing hundreds of designs suitable for stores, schools and residences. It gives full information.

The Galt Art Metal Co., Limited
GALT, ONTARIO
WINNIPEG—DUNN BROS. 14

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\$656,000 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$656,000
CASH DEPOSITS WITH THREE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

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To carry his own risk and save the insurance premium, but why pay a premium and still carry the risk?

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Insurance that has been on trial for TEN YEARS in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and it shows an unbroken record of loss claims PAID IN FULL, to which thousands of satisfied insurance will bear witness.

Why Experiment

With something that is on record as having failed whenever put to the test of a bad hail season, or with the NEW and UNTRIED METHODS of Companies having little or no knowledge of Hail Insurance?

OURS is not cheap insurance, but an article that CAN BE DEPENDENT UPON, and the price is reasonable.

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The Saskatchewan Insurance Co.
Regina, Sask.

The Alberta-Canadian Insurance Co.
Edmonton, Alta.

INSURANCE AGENCIES LIMITED

GENERAL AGENTS

WINNIPEG BRANDON REGINA

LOCAL AGENTS in all districts will be pleased to quote rates and furnish other information.

346,460.20 bushels. 12th December elevator report shows 166,255 bushels; discrepancy or shortage, 180,205.20 bushels.

NO. 4.

Deducting shipments from receipts, there should have been on hand, 36,853.40 bushels. 12th December elevator report shows 31,866 bushels; discrepancy or shortage, 4,968.40 bushels.

From the statements submitted by Mr. Gibbs, it appears that there were inspected out of the elevator during the week ending December 12th, 106,999.50 bushels more than the total receipts sent in to me; but this might be explained by some shipments which had been omitted from the elevator receipts by mistake, and if so it would reduce the total over-shipment of No. 1 to 370,000 bushels, and if a fair allowance were made for mistakes in the measurement it would be found that the quantity over-shipped of No. 1 would about balance the under-shipment of 2 Northern and other grades.

Mr. Hudson informs me that the matter was fully discussed before the magistrate, the evidence taken before me being referred to, and the various statements produced, and after a somewhat lengthy argument the magistrate decided to impose the fines above referred to.

Mr. Hudson advises me that a prosecution of the party making the statement for perjury would probably be very difficult to sustain. That a prosecution for the mixing of grades would also be a very difficult one to sustain, and that a magistrate might give the company the benefit of the doubt, unless an actual weigh-up of the grain in the elevator had been made. It would also have involved a protracted and expensive contest.

In view of this I do not consider that any action of this nature should be taken at present, but that a weigh-up of the elevator should be made as soon as it can be done practically, and in the event of it then being ascertained that there is any serious discrepancy still existing in the grades, the question of cancelling the license should be considered. Mr. Hudson advises me that in his opinion this is the proper course. Not only in this case but also in Empire and Consolidated Elevator Companies' cases.



Poultry circles are being introduced into Canada. Prof. F. C. Elford is busy organizing in the vicinity of Peterboro, Ont.

CHICKENS IN SUMMER

Discussion this week is on the handling of a farm flock in summer, in case it is required the hens should be confined. A number of good suggestions are contained in the following articles, for which the regular three dollar and two dollar prizes are awarded in the order in which the letters appear.

HANDLING A FLOCK OF HENS IN SUMMER

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE: During about six years' experience in handling a flock of hens closed in yards I have learned a number of plans, some of which have been of so much value that perhaps they may be of use to others.

My garden is in close proximity to my house, and for convenience and saving steps I had our hen house built just across a drive way from my kitchen door. Thus I can step over any spare moment to see how matters are progressing among the fowls, either in summer or winter. This answers still another purpose. Sometimes in very severe winter weather these visits to the hen family are all the outings I can take, so they give me the only

taste of outdoor life possible in those seasons.

If the spring opens early, as in this year, so does the garden need attention, and if hens and garden are not mutually conducive to the welfare of both, I keep my hens right in the yard.

My hen house is divided into three compartments, and two of them open into yards which are separated by a fence of poultry netting. The third compartment is used for emergencies, sometimes to keep refractory roosters in, and sometimes for setting hens.

I keep the hen houses clean and well ventilated. In the fall before shutting the fowls up for winter, the houses are thoroughly cleaned and fumigated. Plenty of grit and dust is stored for winter use. Then I feed and water them regularly and seldom lose a hen or have any sickness, and never have been troubled with vermin for years past. I keep at present only Barred Rocks, as among the many breeds I have tried I find them as good as any for this climate, and for all purposes, eggs and meat. If I were going to change, as I may do at some future time, I would get White Rocks. Not because the breed is different, but I prefer white feathers.

After the fall weather becomes so that I can keep the hens either outside the yards, or in their houses, I have the yards well cleaned and the ground stirred up. If it is very dirty I have the fence moved, so there will be a fresh run for the ensuing year.

I feed as regularly and water much more frequently in summer than in winter, giving the hens a great deal of green food, such as refuse from all vegetables prepared for table use, and cress, lettuce and other green food from the garden.

If I have nothing better, I gather any kind of weeds which they will eat. Towards fall I feed all radishes which are going to seed, also spinach and my other garden stuff which is not good enough for table use.

It is perfectly astonishing how much fifty fowls will eat, of fresh, green food. Of course, I feed grain also. Wheat, I find, is the best for staple use. I have to be careful not to feed too much grain lest the hens grow too fat and stop laying. Of course I never keep hens older than two years, except in exceptional cases.

Once in a while, often, if I have time to watch them, I let the hens out of the yards for a run, about five o'clock in the evening. They are so absorbed in new hunting grounds that they seldom remember there is a tempting garden in near reach, until the sun-down tells them it is time to go to roost.

I think my hens lay quite as well as if at liberty, and I never have to spend time hunting for hidden nests; also, I never have eggs which are doubtful from having been laid long before gathering.

I have to keep them shut in the yards pretty late in the fall, because of garden produce which is late getting stored for winter. Then among my flowers are places where the hens will scratch roots bare, so the poor creatures are almost life prisoners, but where they know no better, they do not I presume, suffer on that account.
Sask. H. M. NEVILLE.

GREEN FEED THE SUMMER MAIN-STAY

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The best way to confine fowls in summer, if one's situation is such that it is necessary they should be penned, is to use wire netting about four feet high. Instead of doing this, however, I got strips from the sawmill and built my fence higher, as I have Leghorns, and they fly very high. The strips are fastened to the wire about two inches apart and extend above the fence.

A house for a flock of twenty or thirty hens should be 20 feet long and about 12 feet wide, so there will be room for the nests and roosts without crowding. The yard needs to be large enough so that a portion of it can be spaded up and planted to green food, rape, say, and some lettuce. This part should be fenced off from the other. Then, when the hens are in one of the yards green feed will be growing in the other, and vice versa.

I never feed grain heavily in summer as the hens are liable to get too fat. A

little grain is fed night and morning, scattered in the pen so they will have to scratch for it. If they do not lay I feed milk, or make a cottage cheese for them. Once or twice a week they are given meat, consisting of such scraps as may be on hand. They always have plenty of water and green feed, the rape and lettuce growing in the yard and vegetables from the table. Onions, I think, are good to keep off liver complaint. I feed oats and wheat as grain food.

I always plant my garden for the hens as well as the house. I sow a patch of oats and wheat close to the yard, so that the hens always have this to run in. I have both turkeys and chickens.

Alta. MRS. J. V. DICKENS.

HENS NOT LAYING

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have a flock of 30 two-year-old and 40 one-year-old Plymouth Rock hens. In January they laid an average of eight eggs a day, in February fifteen a day, in March thirty, in April twenty-four a day, and now early in May they have gone down to seven or eight eggs a day. There are about twenty of them that have been setting, and are now broody, leaving fifty that should be laying. Do you think they are doing as well as they should? They are enclosed in a yard about 50 by 30 yards, which slopes down to a small lake. They seem in good health and have been fed plenty of grain—principally oats and barley, with a good feed of wheat two or three times a week at night, and raw vegetables, such as turnips, beets, potatoes (they have had no wheat the last few weeks). They are always ready to eat and then seem to stand around waiting for the next feed instead of scratching around for themselves.

I thought I might be feeding them too much, and for the past week or ten days have reduced the rations to about one-half, giving one meal a day of mash made of chopped oats and bran; but the egg yield is no better, and they stand around all day as though half-starved. Can you tell me anything I can do to make them lay better? What amount of grain should be fed to them per day during the summer? Do you think it would be a good plan to put grain in a hopper and let them feed themselves?

Sask. CHAS. H. SHARMAN.

Ans.—These hens should certainly be laying better than they are doing. First of all make sure they are not being eaten up by lice. Give them as much green food as you possibly can. If you have to keep the hens confined all the time plant to provide an abundance of green food, rape, lettuce, cress, etc., and feed them this each day. Meat is required for egg production in summer as in winter. Hens should have a feed of meat once or twice a week.

It is doubtful if these hens will "come back" in egg production until after moulting. However, if you change their ration in the way suggested, making sure they have plenty of water—the lake may not be the best means of providing them with drink—and that they are not vermin-infested, you should be able to increase the egg record. We do not think it would help matters to feed grain in a hopper. Let them scratch for it.

In all flocks there are hens that stop laying in summer, sometimes a large proportion of them, and these kind might as well be fattened and killed.

A flock of seventy hens, weighing an average of six pounds each, according to poultry-feeding standards, would require about fifteen pounds of grain feed per day; this in addition to green feed and meat.

PEAFOWL WANTED

Where can I buy peacocks?—G. B., Sask.

Ans.—We do not know of any one in the Canadian West having peafowl for sale. We understand, however, that outsiders will have these birds at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in July.

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We will give you an expert estimate of what it will cost to paint it. You will be astonished how little that cost will be.

Stephens Paint will pay for itself—in handsome appearance—in protecting your property against climatic effects.

Use the paint produced by the Western Paint Specialists. Twenty-eight years' experience and success back of it.

Write us for descriptive booklet No. N and handsome color cards. 15

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Put Your Feet in a Pair at Our Risk!
STEEL SHOES Will Surprise and Delight You With Their Lightness, Neatness and Comfort Their Almost Unbelievable Durability

We want you to slip your feet into a pair of Steel Shoes—to FEEL and SEE and KNOW how much LIGHTER, NEATER, STRONGER, MORE COMFORTABLE they are than any other work shoes in existence. Hence we are making this special FREE EXAMINATION OFFER, merely asking a deposit of the price, while you are "sizing up" the shoes. If they fail to convince you IMMEDIATELY you can notify us to send for them at our expense and we will refund your money.

MUST SELL THEMSELVES
We ask no favors for Steel Shoes. Compare them with the best all-leather work shoes you can find. Give them the most rigid inspection inside and out. Let them tell their own story. It's no sale unless—of your own accord, you decide that you must have them.

Better than the Best All-Leather Work Shoes
Steel shoes are the strongest and easiest working shoes made. There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best all-leather work shoes. The leather is waterproof. The Steel Soles are wear-proof and rust-resisting.

They are lighter than all-leather work shoes. Need no breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on. They keep the foot dry. They retain their flexibility in spite of mud, slush or water. They cure corns and bunions, prevent colds and rheumatism—save doctors' bills and medicines.

Thousands of Farmers Shout Their Praises
The enthusiasm of users knows no bounds. People can't say enough for their comfort, economy, lightness and astonishing durability. The introduction of Steel Shoes in a neighborhood always arouses such interest that an avalanche of orders follows.

Here is the way Steel Shoes are made: The uppers are made of a superior quality of leather, as waterproof as leather can be tanned. Wonderfully soft and pliable—never gets stiff. The soles and sides are made out of one piece of special light, thin, springy, rust-resisting Steel. Soles and heels are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottoms from wearing out. Rivets easily replaced when partly worn. 50 extra rivets cost only 30 cents and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least two years! No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resisting metal, so that no water can get between.

The soles are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions which also perspiration and odors and add to ease of walking.



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6, 9, 12 and 16 Inches High

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Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, better grade of leather, \$3.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.
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Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 per pair.
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Success of Steel Shoes is almost startling. Within three years we have established Steel Shoe factories in Racine, Wis., Toronto, Canada, and Northampton, England. These great factories, running at full capacity, can scarcely keep up with the demand from all over the world. The public is rapidly learning that Steel Shoes are

Good for the Feet!
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These shoes are better for the feet, better for the health, better for the pocketbook than heavy work shoes or rubber boots.

You Actually Save \$5 to \$10 a Year by wearing Steel Shoes. Figure it out for yourself. One pair will outlast 3 to 6 pairs of ordinary work shoes. They save all repair bills and keep your feet in perfect condition.

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You owe it to yourself to investigate. Get a pair of Steel Shoes for Free Examination by sending the price, which will be returned if you and your own feet are not convinced of their merits.

Why Wait? Send Now!
No risk! No bother! No obligation! Don't hesitate! Act while this offer is open! Simply state size of shoe you wear. Enclose the price and get the shoes for Free Examination.
For general field work we strongly recommend our 6-inch high Steel Shoes at \$3.50 per pair, or the 9-inch at \$5.00 per pair. For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes our 12 to 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable. Shoes can be returned at once if not O. K. and the money will be refunded.

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CLYDESDALES
 Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale; five young stallions, from one to three years old.
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 Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars, also prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.
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ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM
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 Importation and breeding of High-Class Clydesdales a specialty.
 Special importations will be made for breeders at minimum cost. My next importation will arrive about 1st June.
DUNCAN McEACHERAN

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ALSO FOR SALE
 Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kol (7158) and litter of registered Sable Collie puppies.
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Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns
 I have for sale some great, thick, robust, young stock bulls and some grand young heifers ready to breed. I can supply ranchers with bulls of a serviceable age at very reasonable prices. My herd won many prizes at the leading exhibitions in Alberta last season. Imported Baron's Voucher, a champion bull in Scotland, heads my herd. Write me for prices.
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PURE BRED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE
 12 November sows, when bred, \$25.00 each; 20 April pigs, \$12.00 each. This stock is descended from the sow Snowflake, first at Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, 1907, and from an excellent sow bred by D. C. Platt. These prices are f. o. b. Neepawa. Can ship via C.N.R. or C.P.R. Write for further particulars.
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 We have landed three importations of Clydesdale and Percheron stallions in 1910, and think they are the best we have ever owned. Write or come and see them.
 We are importing a large number of Clydesdale, Percheron and Belgian mares in July, and will endeavor to get young mares of quality and size in foal to some of the world's most famous sires.
 If this interests you, write now, and tell us what you want. Our prices lowest; terms most liberal, and guarantee genuine.
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The J. C. Ranch
 Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A car load of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show ring champion or range stallion.
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Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths
 Stock of 800 to choose from. Prices from \$7.50 up. Inquiries given immediate attention.
H. A. MIDDLETON, BERGEN, MAN., or H. G. MIDDLETON, 164 Princess St., Winnipeg

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

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 Breeder of
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 Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.
McDonald's Yorkshires
 A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.
 Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.
A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

DANGER OF OVERSTOCKING

The almost phenomenally high prices of eggs last winter may lead a great many into trying an expensive experiment this year by overstocking in hens. Some people imagine that because they have had twenty hens this winter, they may keep a hundred hens next winter in the same quarters, with proportionate profit. There are those who have tried this, only to harvest more disappointment and loss than eggs. The hen looks to be a very easily managed creature, having few and simple wants that are easily supplied. The truth is that she has a very highly developed organization, and that she demands careful and constant attention if she is to yield her owner a profitable return. Her quarters must be ample, free from dampness and well lighted. Indeed, the average farmer has no idea of how needful is strict cleanliness in his poultry house. Fewer still realize that if they reduced the number in their flocks by fifty per cent. that they would have higher profit than they now enjoy. If, then, the farmer would increase his egg yield next winter, he must provide ample shelter for his flock. Further, he will be making a costly mistake if he imagines that chickens do not require care during the summer. For this attention, too, he must make provision, or next September will see him shorn of his profits. Poultry-raising is a business by itself. It must be studied, and its practice learned under those who have already made a success of it. It is a work equally exacting with that of the management of a dairy herd, and anyone who is not willing to make the sacrifice that the dairyman makes need not look for profits in the poultry business.

A second danger is that many village and city people may think that they see in the poultry business a short-cut to wealth, and so engage in this work, not counting the cost. Unfortunately, the country is flooded with literature that misleads not a few of the unwary. Much of this literature impresses one as being prepared by writers of lively imagination, who have an easy way of not being governed by facts. Nearly every community has its quota of those who have read such literature, and whose whole labor has resulted in vanity and vexation of spirit. The man or woman who wishes to engage in poultry-raising will do well to remember: (1) that intensive poultry-raising is rarely a remunerative success; (2) that the business has to be learned as any other business is learned, and that it takes time, study, and close personal application in contact with the work itself; (3) that the only way is to begin on a relatively small scale, and to expand one's business as his power or control increases. All of which means that, while an occasional amateur may leap into success, that his good fortune is his because of happy chance, rather than because of his good management. The average man or woman who now has a good job and a little spare capital will do well to stop and carefully count the cost before he throws away his living or invests his capital in an enterprise the workings of which he has yet to learn.

EXPERIENCE.
 * * *

An experiment was not long since conducted at an American experiment station on the feeding of chickens, which relates chiefly to the use of skim milk as a flesh-forming food. In this experiment two pens of chickens were confined at the same time, both lots consisting of the same number of birds, and the gross weight of both lots being equal. The same mixture of solid food was supplied to both, the only differences being that one lot had only water to drink, while the other had, in addition to water, all the milk they could consume. The trial lasted six weeks. The most noticeable results were in the case in which the milk drinkers gained 15 lbs. in weight in the same time that the water drinkers gained 7 1/2 lbs. The cost in food to produce 1 lb. of chicken without milk worked out at 2d., and with milk the cost per lb. came to only 1 1/2d. In the six weeks the lot which had milk to drink consumed 10 lbs. more of solid food than those that were confined to water.

Had Weak Back.

Would Often Lie in Bed For Days, Scarcely Able To Turn Herself.

Mrs. Arch. Schnare, Black Point, N.B., writes:—"For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail and tried liniments and plasters, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them, and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS are a purely vegetable medicine, realizing quick, permanent relief, without any after ill effects. A medicine that will absolutely cure Backache and all forms of Kidney and Bladder Disease.

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering specify "Doan's."

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
 to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it over fails. Easy to use and only three 65-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Ringbone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
 Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by reading for this book.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
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Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS
 We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Prices, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each prepaid.
 Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50 prepaid.
 Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, Etc.
CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35, Cleveland Ohio, U.S.A.

Increase Your Profits

ABSORBINE
 will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Sore Bunches, Cure Bells, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister; under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse, \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered.
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ABSORBINE, JR. for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation.
W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
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 Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

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 \$5.00 a bottle, with written binding guarantee. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and others. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpins, Ringbones, (except low), Curbs, Splints, Windpuff, Shoe Itch, injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers, or express paid.
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20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH
 2 Clydesdale Colts Cheap
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 Best strains of Breeding.
J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MACGREGOR, Man.

Back.

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does not blister
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veter or delivered.
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SPAVIN CURE



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\$40 TO \$60 EACH

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Breeding.
AGGREGOR Man



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Whether you want a Rifle for Military Target Shooting or for use in the field the Ross will fill your requirements.

The Ross Mark III is recognized today to be absolutely the best of Military target weapons, and in the most important matches in Canada are being used almost to the exclusion of all other makes.

The Ross Sporting Models are winning favor by the accuracy, speed and power, and are being used throughout the Empire.

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THE ONLY
DOUBLE TRACK
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DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE TO NEW YORK

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SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the
KOOTENAYS

New Map now ready giving par-
ticulars of

IMPROVEMENTS

New prices and Terms

Many Lots all ready for the Spring
work. Trees growing
Write for particulars to

**THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN
FRUIT CO., Ltd.**

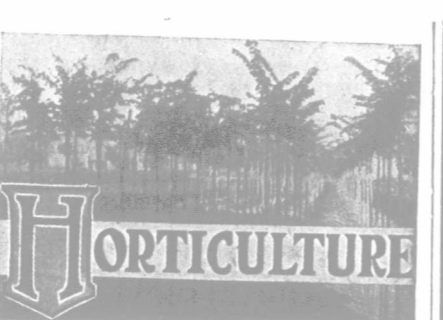
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LANDS FOR SALE

GOES LIKE SIXTY
SELLS LIKE SIXTY
SELLS FOR
\$65
GILSON
GASOLINE
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For Pumping, Cream
Separators, Churns, Wash Ma-
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Ask for catalog—all sizes.

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THE FARMER IMPLEMENT CO.
Winnipeg, MANTOBA.
WESTERN JOBBERS.



BLACK-KNOT

1. Is sulphur put in holes in the
trunks of wild plum trees a remedy
for black-knot?

2. If not, what would you advise?—
J. F.

Ans.—1. No.

2. Cut out and burn all knots dur-
ing early spring, and whenever seen
during summer. Always cut a few
inches below the diseased area. See
that no diseased trees are allowed to
remain around or near the fruit trees,
as they will spread the disease to other
trees. A short time before the buds
burst in the spring, the trees should
have been sprayed with either lime-
sulphur or Bordeaux mixture.

FRUIT WORK OUTLINED

The Fruit Growers' Association of
British Columbia is carrying on an en-
ergetic campaign intended to increase the
quantity, improve the quality and as-
sist producers in disposing of their
product. The province has been di-
vided into 16 districts, and a director
from each district appointed. The
secretary, R. M. Winslow, of the de-
partment of agriculture, Victoria, has
sent out a pamphlet, in which pro-
ceedings at the convention held in
Kamloops last April are reported. The
work of the association for 1910
is outlined as follows:

1. A price list of supplies which
may be obtained through the association.
It is not intended to develop the central
association as a commercial organiza-
tion, but the aim of this price list is to
make it possible to have supplies se-
cured at reasonable prices by the mem-
bers.

2. A list of wholesalers and retailers
in the Northwest and British Colum-
bia is being prepared for distribution to
the members.

3. Crop reports will be issued from
time to time during the season to keep
fruit growers in touch with the pro-
duction and prices in the various dis-
tricts of British Columbia, and also in
all our competitive points—Oregon,
Washington and Ontario particularly.
To get this complete, a crop-reporting
system from British Columbia must
be arranged, and for this year we ask
every interested man to supply the
association with figures on the fruit and
vegetable crops of his district. The
association is issuing a list of shippers
and shipping associations of the pro-
vince, with their quantities, in which
each association should be included.

4. Market reports—The board of
horticulture has kindly consented to
give the association the use of the re-
ports of Market Commissioner J. C.
Metcalf weekly, and these will be
distributed by wire and by letter to the
members most interested, and particu-
larly to affiliated associations. Market
conditions the world over will be
briefly summarized from time to time,
and the information sent to the members.

5. Under the constitution any fruit
growers' association in the province
may affiliate with the central association
and thus secure membership for its
members at a lower rate, and will be
able to handle supplies for them more
cheaply by this means. The officers of
the central association will encourage
the formation of affiliated associations
over the province, and will give every as-
sistance in putting such associations on a
successful basis.

6. An annual conference will be
held next year at Victoria, to which
each district will send its director, and
every affiliated association may send
a delegate. The executive has been
appointed a transportation committee
for this conference, and will endeavor
to secure the best possible hearing
from transportation officials for our
fruit growers.

Manitoba Elevator Commission

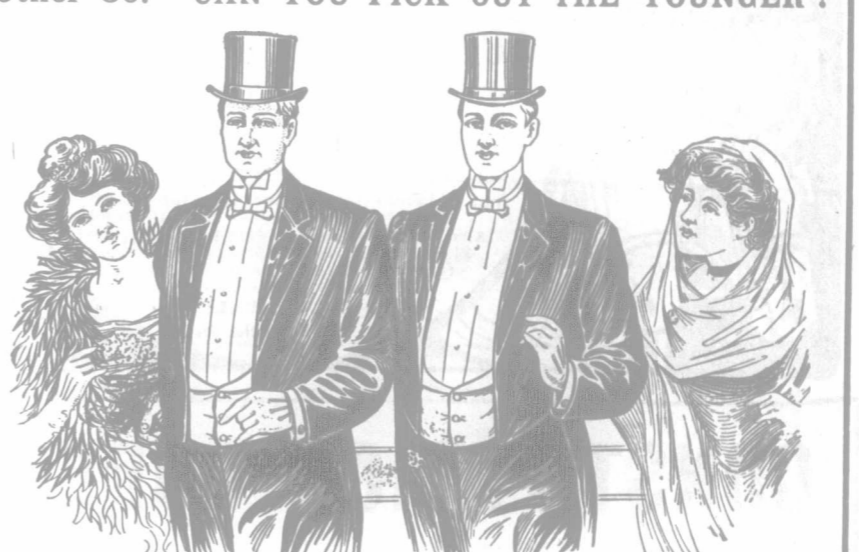
D. W. McCUAIG, Commissioner
W. C. GRAHAM, Commissioner
F. B. MACLENNAN, Commissioner

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

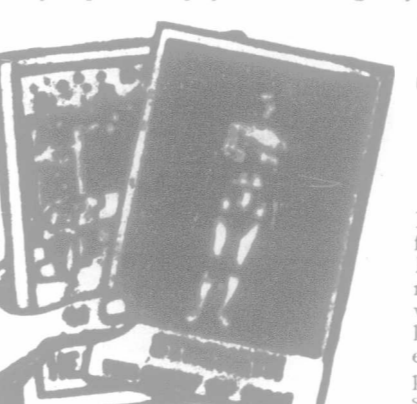
THE Commissioners wish to announce to the farmers of
Manitoba that they have secured permanent offices for the
transaction of their business, and all communications
should be sent to the Commissioners at the above address. Petition
forms and all information needed by farmers in order to secure
elevators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

Perpetual Youth

Two "Health Belt Men," One 50 Years Old the
Other 30. CAN YOU PICK OUT THE YOUNGER?



I can show you how to restore your youth and how to keep it. A
"Health Belt Man" CANNOT grow old; he must be young forever. Years
count for nothing in this life, so long as you have great vitality. Weakness,
Nervousness, Unmanliness are conditions to be laughed at by the intelligent
user of my great appliance, for it gives, in abundance, all that vim, vigor
and nerve force which the weakened system craves. Worn every night and
all night for two or three months, it sends a great, warm, glowing volume of
electricity into your body through the nerve centers at small of back; from
the first hour's use you experience a decided benefit; there is a great, mysteri-
ous force which gets right to work. No drugs to be taken; no conditions
imposed except that dissipation must cease. Help nature that much; the
Belt will do the rest. It takes the weakness and kink out of your back; it
drives rheumatic pains away from all parts of the body; you will feel and
look young and strong again; women and men noticing your physical change
will be more attracted toward you on account of your new vitality and life;
in two months you can experience the full vigor of perfect manhood, or you
need not pay me. I will accept your case on the "No Cure, No Pay" plan,
or, if you prefer to pay cash, I will give you a discount.



Let Me Send You These Two Books Free

They fully describe my Health
Belt, and contain much valuable in-
formation. One is called "Health in
Nature," and deals with various ail-
ments common to both men and
women, such as rheumatism, kidney,
liver, stomach, bladder disorders,
etc. The other, "Strength," is a
private treatise for men only. Both
sent upon application, free, sealed,
by mail.


If in or near this city, take the time to drop in at my office that you may
see, examine and try the Belt. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get
the free booklets by return mail. They are better than a fortune for any
one needing new vigor.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me your books, as advertised, free.

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ADDRESS



HORSES

Shires and Percherons

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

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

W. W. HUNTER
OLDS, ALBERTA

It Works While They Work

If horses go lame, you don't have to lay them off to cure them. Kendall's Spavin Cure works while they work—and cures them while they earn their keep. For Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Sprain, Swollen Joints, Lameness


Kendall's Spavin Cure

"Completely Cured Him"

Moose Jaw, Sask., Oct. 13th
"Two years ago, I bought a colt that was badly spavined, and completely cured him with only two bottles of your Spavin Cure. Worked him steady all the time and sold him last winter for a top price."
Howard Brock.

Also famous as the standard family liniment
\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse," or write us. 53
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Essexburg Falls, Vt.

CONSTIPATION CURED



HAD CONSTIPATION FOR 30 YEARS—MY BELT CURED HIM.
Spurgoave, Man.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—Just a few lines to let you know that I feel very well, and I have no doubt but that your Belt has done it. I have been a bad sufferer with Chronic Constipation or 30 years and can say to-day that I am entirely cured by the use of your Belt. You can use this testimonial to help others afflicted with the same complaints. Wishing you all the success, I am, yours sincerely, **T. M. VANBRY.**

Hundreds of men are writing me letters like this, men who have been cured right in your own neighborhood. Let me furnish you their names, so that you can talk to them personally.

You Run No Risk In Using My Belt. I Take All Chances

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

If you feel tired and stupid, with no ambition to get out and hustle; if you have spells of despondency and a desire to give up the fight, you need new energy. The race is to the strong. Show me a failure and I'll show you a weakling, lacking in courage, strength and ambition, three essentials to the make-up of a successful man.

The secret of strength is plenty of electricity in the human body. Keep it full and every organ will do its duty; pain and weakness will disappear.

My Electric Belt does this while you sleep. It pours a steady stream of soothing electricity into the nerves and organs all night long, and is taken up by them just as a sponge absorbs water. It restores strength to every part that is weak.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakens more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt supplies.

The whole force of vitality in your body is dependent upon your animal electricity. When you lose that in any manner my Belt will replace it, and I will cure you.

Business transacted by mail or at offices only. No agents.

FREE BOOK—Cut out this coupon and mail it. I'll send this book without delay absolutely free. Call if you can. Consultation free.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

NAME

ADDRESS

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

KEEPING DOWN INSECTS

British Columbia has perhaps the most rigid laws regarding insect pests that can be found in any province, state or country. Expert inspectors always are on the watch, and nursery stock is examined closely. Anything with evidence of scale or fungous disease is promptly consigned to bonfire. These stringent laws were put in force when fruit growing in the province was in its infancy, and the effect is seen in clean fruit trees and fruit. The inspectors on returning from one of the most prominent fruit valleys announced that there was not a trace of codling moth or San Jose scale.

The result of this rigid inspection of nursery stock recently was the burning of over 25,000 trees brought in from various parts of America and Europe. This nursery stock was found to be infested with dangerous pests.

QUALITY IN MANITOBA APPLES

Details of Manitoba's apple crop last fall were very interesting. In the Morden district and in other localities more than one grower had enough prime fruit to warrant him in asserting that he had an orchard. No one who saw the trees laden with choice apples would doubt that a supply would remain firm at least up to Christmas.

With a view to ascertaining just what are the keeping qualities of apples grown in the prairie province a letter

Stomach Troubles

OFTEN COME FROM WEAK, EXHAUSTED NERVES—GREAT RESULTS FROM USING DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

When the nerves become exhausted the first sign of trouble often comes from the stomach. The nerves which control the flow of digestive fluids fail and the result is loss of appetite, indigestion, nervous headache and sleeplessness.

Opiates and narcotics cannot possibly do more than afford temporary relief, and aids to digestion are merely makeshifts. To get well you must get the nervous system back into condition by such treatment as Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. Here is a letter which illustrates the point:

Mr. John McLean, 316 Hunter Street west, Hamilton, states: "My trouble was principally with my stomach. As a result of weak nerves my appetite was poor, and I had severe attacks of indigestion. I found that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food relieved me, and since using it regularly for some time my digestion is excellent, my appetite is good, my nerves strong and vigorous, and I feel an altogether different person. I feel very grateful for the benefit I have derived from this medicine."

If you are in earnest about a cure why not make it thorough by using Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food regularly and persistently until the whole nervous system is restored and you can know again the joys of living?

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cts. a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, all dealers; or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



SEVEN YEAR OLD BLUSHED CALVILLE APPLE TREE IN BEARING IN MANITOBA.

of enquiry was sent recently to Manitoba's apply king, A. P. Stevenson. Here is his reply:

"I can give you a few notes which may be of interest to your numerous readers, regarding the dates of ripening and the keeping qualities of a few of the varieties of apples grown in our orchard last year. Volga Anis has been the first variety to ripen on our grounds every year since it came into bearing ten years ago. About two weeks is the limit of the keeping qualities of this variety, but by the middle of August we have a large number of fine varieties ready for picking. In quality we give first place to Lowland Raspberry. Even in Ontario this variety ranks as one of the best summer varieties. With us it is ripe August 15. The fruit is beautiful to look at as well as to eat. Blushed Calville is second in quality and ripens at the same time. The fruit of these two varieties will keep for six weeks after picking. Without doubt these are the two best keepers among the summer varieties. We put

them in a dry, empty shed in boxes and barrels. At the same time we harvest such varieties as White Rubets, Red Transparent, and Repka Kisloga. This last is a sweet variety of fair size and quality; more will be known of it later, as the tree has developed exceptional hardiness. Two weeks is the limit of the keeping quality of its fruit.

"From August 15 to September 1 such varieties as Charlamoff, Anisette, Simbrisk, Gypsy Girl, Kluevskoe and Ukaraime come in. The keeping qualities of all these are about equal, five weeks being the limit of time. About September 15 to 30 are ripe such varieties as Ostrekoff, Antonofka, Heron and Wealthy. The first week in October, Hibernial is gathered in. These five varieties are our late keepers, or winter apples. They are kept in barrels or boxes in an outhouse till the approach of hard freezing weather. Then they are placed in our cellar for the winter. This cellar is under the dwelling house, is 22 x 30, and contains a hot-air furnace for heating the house. The conditions are certainly not first-class for keeping apples over winter, the temperature being too warm.

"Now a word or two on the keeping qualities of the five varieties last mentioned, under the same conditions. One outstanding characteristic of all Russian apples is their extremely thin skin. The least bruise or rough handling leaves an unsightly mark, so that extreme care has to be exercised in handling the fruit. Ostrekoff is our best long-keeping apple, being in good condition on March 1, either for eating out of hand or culinary purposes. Hibernial is our next valuable long-keeper, but is too tart for eating out of hand. It is used principally for pies and sauce. One peculiarity of this variety is that it first begins to spoil from the outside, which gives it a very unsightly appearance. On this being removed the center of the apple is quite firm and sound. Antonofka, Heron and Wealthy keep till the end of January. The first named is above medium in size, and uniformly of fine appearance. This is the famous 'train boy apple' of Russia. Heron is below medium size, extremely hard and firm. Wealthy is too well known to need any description here, being a favorite everywhere. With good keeping facilities I have no doubt two months could be added to the time of the keeping qualities of these late ripening varieties."

THE PIG

I do not like to see thy nose
 Turn'd up in scornful curve at yonder
 pig,
 It would be well, my friend, if we like
 him,
 Were perfect in our kind! . . . And
 why despise
 The sow-born grunter? . . . He is
 obstinate,
 Thou answerest: ugly, and the filthiest
 beast
 That banquets upon offal . . . Now
 I pray you
 Hear the Pig's counsel.

Is he obstinate?
 We must not be deceived by words;
 We must not take them as unheeding
 hands
 Receive base money at the current
 worth.
 But with a just suspicion try their
 sound,
 And in the even balance weigh them
 well.
 See now to what this obstinacy comes:
 A poor, mistreated, democratic beast
 He knows that his unmerciful drivers
 seek
 Their profit and not his. He hath not
 learned
 That pigs were made for men, . . .
 born to be brawn'd
 And baconized: that he must please to
 give
 Just what his gracious masters please
 to take;
 Perhaps his tusks, the weapons Nature
 gave
 For self-defense, the general privilege;
 Perhaps . . . hark! dost thou hear
 that horn?
 Woe to the young posterity of Pork!

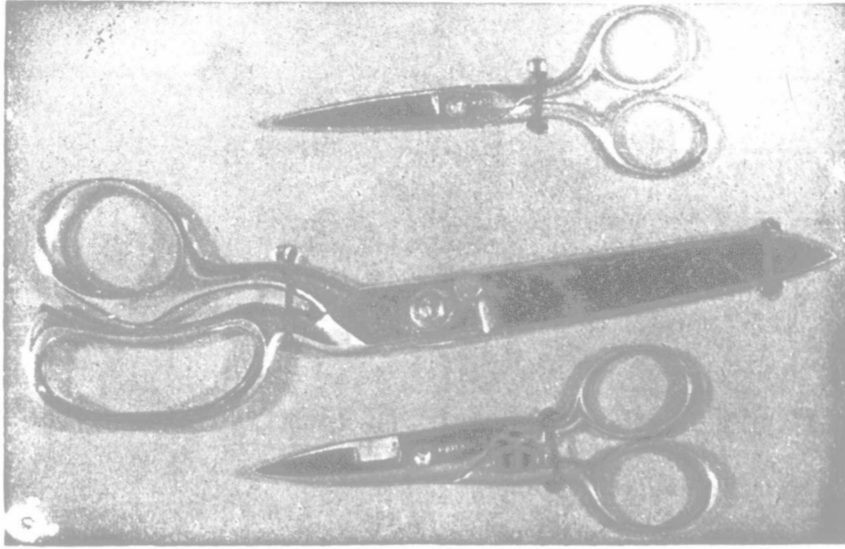
The last charge, . . . he lives
 A dirty life. Here I could shelter him
 With noble and right reverend precedents,
 And show by sanction of authority
 That 'tis a very honorable thing
 To thrive by dirty ways. But let me
 rest
 On better ground the unanswerable
 defense.
 The pig is a philosopher, who knows
 No prejudice. Dirt? . . . what is
 dirt?
 If matter, . . . why the delicate
 dish that tempts
 An o'ergorged epicure to the last morsel
 That stuffs him to the throat-gates, is
 no more.
 If matter be not, but as sages say,
 Spirit is all, and all things visible
 Are one, the infinitely modified,
 Think what that pig is, and the mire
 Wherein he stands knee-deep!

And there! the breeze
 Pleads with me, and has won thee to a
 smile
 That speaks conviction. O'er yon blos-
 somed field
 Of beans it came, and thoughts of
 bacon rise.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

A Milwaukee man and his wife recent-
 ly received a call from an old friend
 whom they had not seen for years. Just
 before the three sat down to a little
 supper in the German style, the wife,
 seizing a favorable opportunity, whisper-
 ed to her husband:
 "We have only three bottles of beer in
 the house—just enough to go round.
 Don't ask him to have more."
 "Very well," answered the husband,
 who chanced to be thinking of some-
 thing else at the time.
 Half an hour later the host, to his
 wife's consternation asked the guest to
 take more beer. The invitation was
 politely declined, but still the host did
 not desist. A dozen times the caller was
 urged to drink; a dozen times he firmly
 refused.
 "When he had departed the wife took
 her husband to task. "What on earth
 made you persist so? Didn't I tell you
 there were only three bottles? Why did
 you insist on his having more beer, more
 beer, more beer?"
 "Mercy!" exclaimed the husband, "I
 forgot entirely."
 "But," continued the wife, "why did
 you suppose I was kicking you under the
 table?"
 "My dear," blandly replied the hus-
 band, "you didn't kick me!"—January
 Linnicott's.

A Premium that is worth more than your Time



Remember the Subscriptions must be new ones—not renewals.

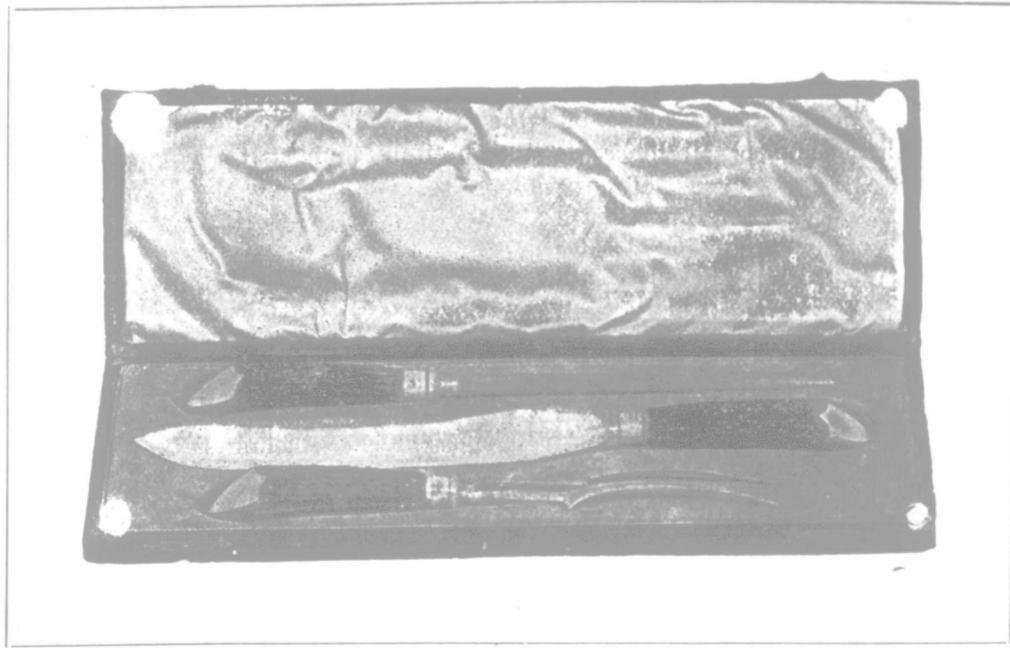
Not very many homes have a complete assortment of scissors for the many uses for which they are a necessity. We have had a complete set made and you will find them all that you require. One pair is of large size and self-sharpening; the second pair is for embroidery and the third is for button hole work of any size. We will send this complete set of scissors to any one forwarding to us one new yearly subscriber at \$1.50.

Address all communications to the

Farmer's Advocate

of WINNIPEG Limited

A Few Well Chosen Words Will Earn You This Splendid Premium



TURN YOUR SPARE TIME INTO VALUE

This carving set of three pieces is set in a fine morocco case, 15 inches in length, trimmed with silk cord and lined with plush. The handles are of black STAGHORN and the mountings are exceptional. The quality of the steel is the best obtainable, being of SHEFFIELD make. We

are offering this desirable premium to anyone who will forward Four New Yearly Subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal at \$1.50 each. If you have not a presentable set of CARVERS for your table, this is your chance.

REMEMBER THE SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE NEW ONES NOT RENEWALS

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Farmer's Advocate

OF WINNIPEG LIMITED

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AK, EX-REAT NG

FOOD

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out a cure by using Food regu- the whole ad you can ? Food, 50 all dealers; Toronto.

in boxes e time we ate Rubets, sa Kislaga. of fair size :nown of it ped excep- eks is the of its fruit. ptember 1 f, Anisette, veskoe and ping quali- equal, five ne. About ripe such Antonofka, first week athered in. ate keepers, re kept in ighthouse till ng weather, r cellar for under the nd contains y the house. y not first- winter, the m.

the keeping as last men- conditions. istic of all extremely se or rough htly mark. to be exer- Ostrekoff ple, being in l, either for ry purposes. luable long- ating out of illy for pies ity of this rns to spoil zes it a very i this being pple is quite fka, Heron end of Janu- ove medium fine appear- train boy n is below rd and firm. wn to need g a favorite keeping fa- two months of the keep- te ripening



Let Us Build Your House And Save You From 25% To 40%

No matter where you wish to locate, we can build you a substantial, artistic, comfortable house, built to your own order, tell you exactly what date you can move into it and save you from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. on any builder's lowest price.

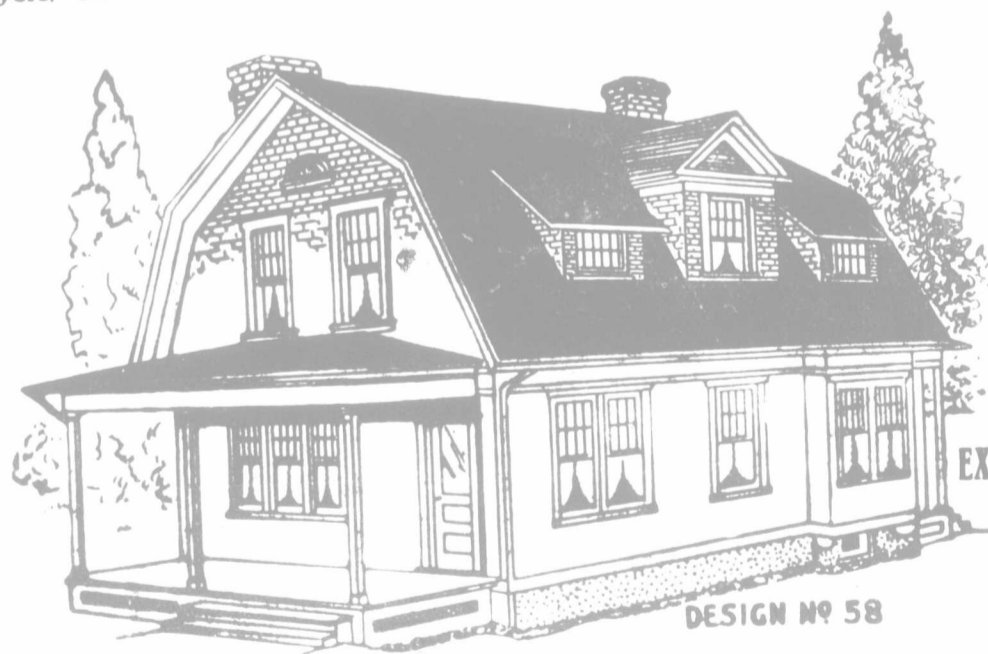
This means that for a house for which an ordinary contractor would charge you, say \$800 we will save you at least \$200 on a \$1500 house we will save you at least \$375, or on a \$2500 we will save you at least \$600. Will you give us an opportunity to prove this.

Our houses are built wholesale by machinery--the materials are of the very finest quality and the workmanship the best in Canada--we will give you a legal binding guarantee to that effect. They are really ready--built houses--carefully constructed from designs and specifications prepared by one of the best qualified architects in this country.

DESIGNS FREE — SAVE ARCHITECTS FEES

We have compiled a very fine illustrated booklet of designs and plans showing a large number of substantial, handsome houses which we will mail you free. After you have selected the home you wish, all your worries cease.

You won't have to bother about plans or architects, you won't have to figure with builders, carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, etc.--we relieve you of all these details and tell you exactly when your house will be ready for occupation.



Write for Free Booklet Of Designs At Once

Do not, under any circumstances, contract for your house until you have considered our proposition. Write for booklet and full particulars at once--do it to-day.

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