

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

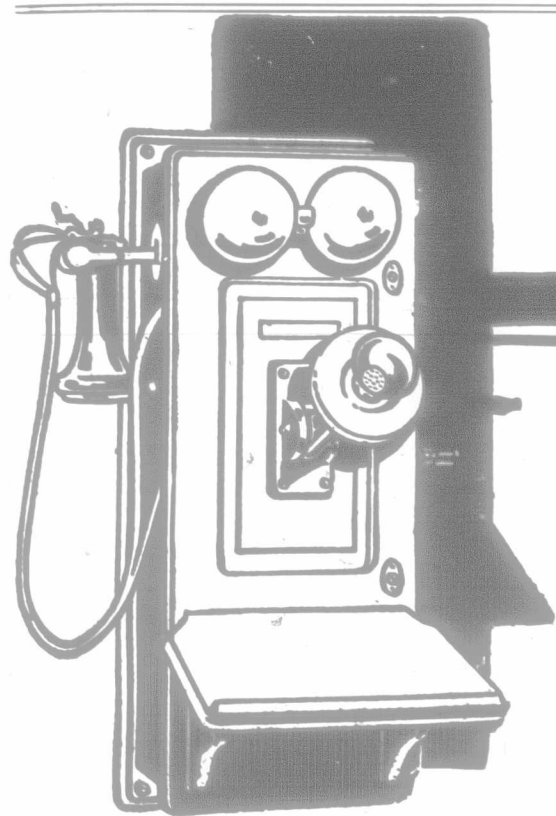
WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY 27, 1910

No. 931



This Book is YOURS --- but we don't know where you are

JUST send us your name and the book will go to you **FREE** by the next mail. Let it tell you a story you ought to know---let it tell you all about farm telephones---about their efficiency, their simplicity, about their comparatively small cost, and last, but by no means least, about their convenience. Remember, all you have to do is to

Send Us Your Address

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PHONE?

YET what use is a phone in a home if it is not absolutely satisfactory? What an aggravation it is!

We want you to know about our newly-designed No. 1317 Type Telephone Set—to have you understand why it represents the achievement of telephone perfection—to tell you the story of \$10,000 spent on a single instrument to make it ideal before even one was placed on the market.

Every part of No. 1317 is as nearly perfect as it is possible for the most expert telephone engineers in America to make it.

The mouthpiece—the transmitter—is the standard long-distance type; the earpiece—the receiver—precludes entirely your hearing any local noises while you are listening on the wire; the generator is stronger than that of any other phone made—will easily ring more phones on a longer line than any phone on the market to-day; our new type 38-ringer is not only very sensitive and efficient but operates on from only one-third to one-fourth the current ordinarily required; our extra large brass gongs produce a volume of noise fully half as great again as gongs on other sets; the switch hook makes all contacts on the best grade of platinum points.

Perhaps when you understand what all these points mean, their importance and significance, you will understand why No. 1317 would be worth half as much again as the low price we ask for it. Perhaps you will realize the difference between it and other makes.

But you'll get the whole story in detail in the book—better send for it now.

THE facts about the farm telephone are facts with which every farmer isolated in the country, should be familiar. And this book tells you these facts—tells you not only all about the instrument itself—the money it will cost, the dollars it will save, but tells you everything you want to know—need to know—owe it to yourself to know—about farm telephones. Then, it goes further than that. It tells in plain, non-legal terms, how you may organize a rural telephone company right in your own community. It tells how simple the procedure is, how little—how very little—it costs to get started and how extremely insignificant is the cost of maintenance after once you do get going. After you have read this book you will know exactly what you would have to do if your community wanted to organize and operate a little telephone company of its own—the precise steps it would be necessary for you to take if you yourself wanted to promote such a company among your own friends and neighbors. You know now without our telling you how, if you were able, to approach your neighbors with every fact—every detail—at your finger ends, you would be able to command their attention, interest and support on such a proposition.

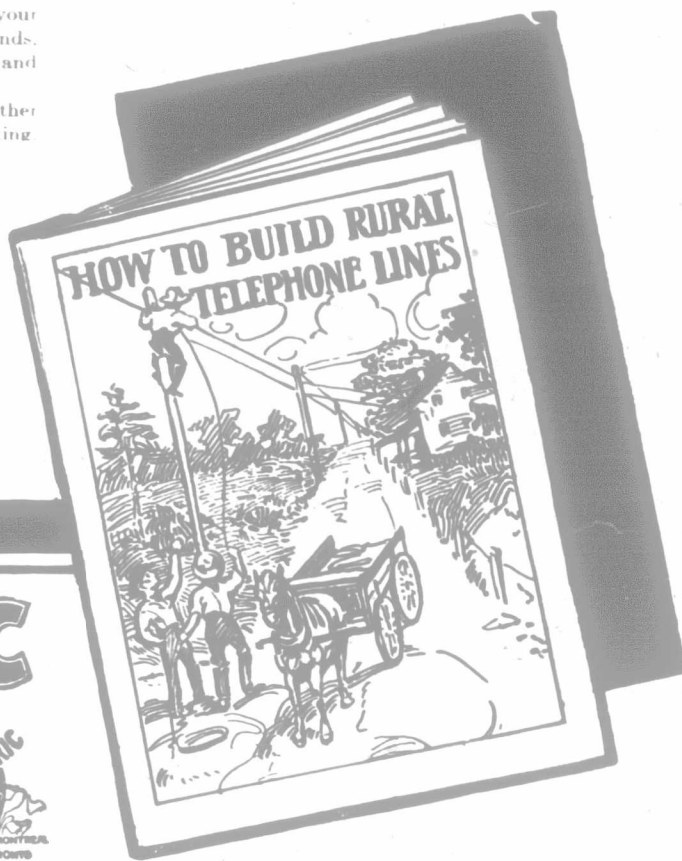
And it won't cost you one single cent to acquire the other information—we stand ready to give it to you for the asking.

Remember, too, the information we will give you is authentic. Back of the little book we will send you stands the reputation of the "Northern Electric"—the concern which has manufactured all but 9,000 of the 259,000 telephones which are in use in Canada to-day. The telephone service about which we want to talk to you embodies not one single detail that is not right up to the minute. The telephone service that we offer to the Canadian farmer is based on our newly designed No. 1317 Type Telephone Set—the most modern instrument on the market to-day for use on rural party lines. With it, you can talk and hear it as well as with the instruments used in the largest and best telephone exchanges in the world. We know—for we manufacture all types, from 10,000 line Central Energy Systems down to bridging party lines for rural use. Our experience must therefore be worth something to you.

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MISCELLANEOUS

THE STAG O' TEN

We left the lodge in the morning,
The rime was white on the grass,
The cock grouse crowed on the hillocks
To cheer us up the pass,
The peaks were in golden glory,
The flats wine-purple, when
We left the lodge in the morning
To look for the stag o' ten!

And we searched each face and corrie,
And we saw the heather swim
A-jump in the heat at noontide,
All hazy blue and dim:
And we saw the red hinds listen
Heads high and ears held still,
And we watched the bobbing canter
That carried them up the hill!

We spied and we crawled and clam-
bered,
But never the glass picked up
A hint of his branching honors—
Of brow, of tray, of cup,
Till over the western summits
The night came down the glen,
And out came a star to mock us
For want of the stag o' ten!

* * *

The name of professional singers of
repute who have sung songs under
strange and dramatic conditions is le-
gion. Signor Caruso had to sing in a
post office in order to gain possession
of a registered letter during a tour of
America, says London Tit Bits. A
large sum of money had been sent to
him from Europe, and when he went to
the post office to secure the letter the
official there refused to hand the packet
over to him, declaring that he had no
proof that he was Caruso. The fa-
mous tenor then exhibited letters,
checks and photographs of himself,
but the post office clerk, suddenly
struck with a bright idea, remarked:
"You claim to be Caruso, do you?
Well, then, you can easily prove it; sing
us something." Caruso, finding that
the only way to obtain possession of
his letter was to agree to the request,
gave, in his most enchanting manner,
the romance from the third act of
"Tosca."

"Bravo! bravissimo!" exclaimed
the officials when Caruso had concluded.
"And now here is your packet. We
knew who you were all the time; only,
as you charge the American public
such high prices for hearing you, we
thought you ought to sing us a song
for nothing. Kindly sign the receipt
book and accept our sincerest thanks."
Mme. Melba, when fulfilling an engage-
ment in the North of England, once had
to sing in a post office full of people
in order to gain possession of her let-
ters, which she had instructed her
correspondents to forward there. When
she called for them the clerk in charge
refused to hand them over. To prove
that she was the celebrated cantatrice,
she sang the "Jewel Song" from "Faust"
and the postal assistant was delighted
and convinced at the same time.

It was not so very long ago when Mme.
Clara Butt and her husband, Kennerly
Rumford, sang before 700 convicts in
the chapel of Brixton jail. "I think
the men like 'Abide with Me' best,"
said Mme. Butt. "They specially asked
that I should sing that hymn. They
were almost painfully quiet and attentive
throughout; it was like singing to the
blind; they seemed to listen so eagerly."

Mario, the great tenor, while fulfilling
an engagement at a Madrid theatre,
was arrested by the police when re-
turning to his hotel as a political dis-
content. At the station the officials
laughed at his declaration that he was
Mario, and said that if he was the great
tenor he had the means in his power to
prove it. Mario thereupon instantly
broke into song, and a few minutes
later he was bowed out of the station
with many regrets and apologies.

* * *

During the Egyptian campaign loot-
ing of every kind was strictly prohibited,
everything was to be honorably paid for.
One day Lord Charles met a bluejacket
who looked abnormally stout, and had
an air of being in saluting. "What

have you got inside your jumper?" he
demanded. "Nothing, sir," was the
reply. "Stuff," rejoined Lord Charles.
"You've been looting; now out with
it." There was a conclusive move-
ment under the jumper and a stifled
cry. Seeing that concealment was im-
possible Jack pulled out Chanticleer.
"Please, sir, he was sitting on a fence
and I says to him, 'Now, then, you
crow for the honor of Old England, or
it will be worse for you.' I asked
him three times, he wouldn't do it, so,
sir, I took him prisoner to do duty at
mess." Lord Charles kept his weather
eye shut and said no more, and Chanticleer
promptly found his way into the
cooking pot of the naval brigade.—
Miss Weston's "My Life Among the
Bluejackets."

* * *

A man's voice, husky with anxiety,
called up police headquarters the other
night at about 2.30 a. m. It was a
distraught husband begging the police
to help him find his wife, who had
been missing since 8 o'clock in the even-
ing.

"What's her description?" asked the
official at the 'phone. "Her height?
Weight?"

"Er—er—about average, I guess,"
stammered the husband.

"Color of eyes?"

A confused burring sound came back
over the wire.

"Blue or brown?" prompted the
official.

"I—I don't know!"

"How was she dressed?"

"I guess she wore her coat and hat—
she took the dog with her."

"What kind of a dog?"

"Brindle bull terrier, weight 14½
pounds, four dark blotches on his body,
shading from grey into white; a round,
blackish spot over the left eye; white
stub of a tail, three white legs, and the
right front leg nicely bridled all but
the toes; a small nick in his left ear,
gold filling in his upper right molar, a
silver link collar with—"

"That'll do!" gasped the official.

"We'll find the dog!"

* * *

An old farmer was walking out one
day looking very glum and miserable.
He was a man who ordinarily dearly
loved a joke. But jokes seemed a
long way off just then, and the old
man was thinking deeply, when he
was accosted by a tramp, who made
the usual request for a night's lodg-
ing and something to eat, as he ex-
plained he had nothing for two whole
days. The effect upon the farmer
when he said this was magical.

"Why, man," he said, "I've been
looking for you all day."

And then, without more ado, he
knocked him down and walked on
him from one end to the other. The
tramp got up, looking very staggered,
and asked why he had done that.

"Well," said he, "my doctor has or-
dered me to walk on an empty stomach,
and, now that I have fulfilled his in-
junction, I can go and have a good feed."

* * *

A judgment worthy of Solomon, as
homely and almost as wise, was pro-
nounced recently by a civil magistrate
in Bucharest, according to a traveller
who called at the *Daily News* office in
Paris the other day after a tour of East-
ern Europe. "It came about this way,"
explained the traveller. "In the month
of May of last year a peasant living
in the village of Predeal, near the Hun-
garian frontier, lost his cow. About
two months ago he happened to be
standing at the railroad station, watch-
ing a trainload of cattle about to be
sent across the frontier. Suddenly he
gave a shout, 'That's my cow!' he
cried, running toward one of the cars.

"The trainmen only laughed at him,
and he went before the magistrate.
This good man listened to the peasant's
story very patiently. Then he pro-
nounced this judgment: 'The cow shall
be taken to the public square of Pre-
deal and milked. Then, if it goes of
its own accord to the plaintiff's stable,
it shall belong to him.'

"The order of the court was carried
out. And the cow, in spite of its ten
month's absence, took, without hesita-
tion, the lane which brought it, a few
minutes later, into the peasant's stable."
—*Chicago News*

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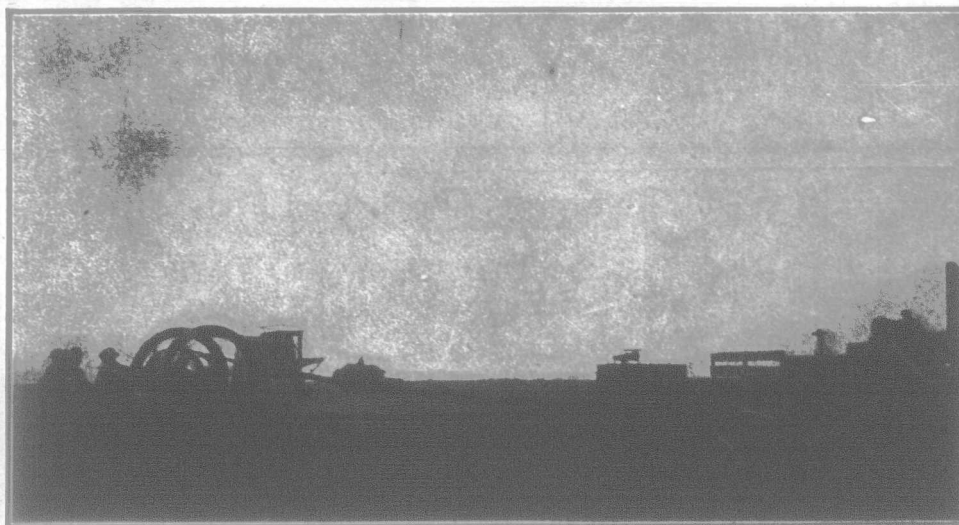
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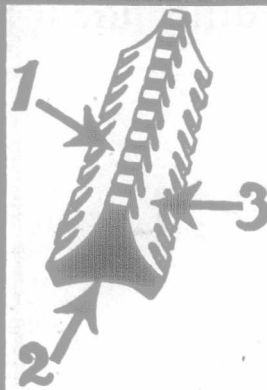
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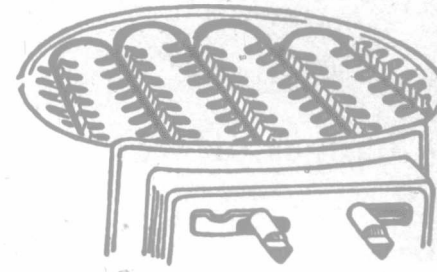
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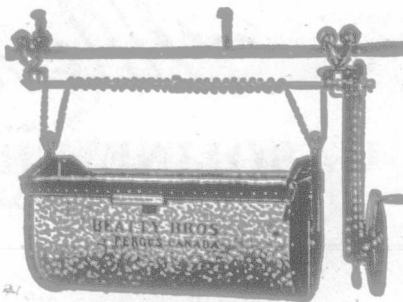
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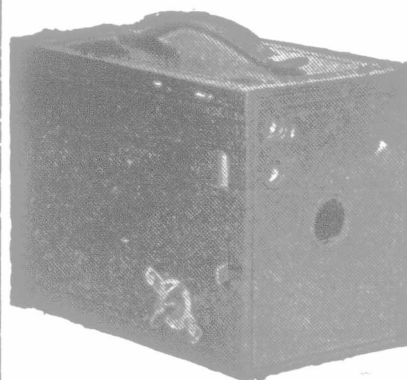
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, July 27, 1910

No. 951

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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EDITORIAL

Hold the Livestock

The dry weather and probable feed shortage are bringing out livestock these days in large numbers. A few weeks ago packers were having difficulty in getting a sufficient number of certain classes of cattle to fill requirements. Just now all classes of butcher stock are in good supply and prices in consequence easier. Calves, especially, are being marketed heavily. It is probable that some are obliged to sell because feed is likely to be scarce, but every man who has stock and can see ahead the wherewithal to winter it, should hold. The same conditions are developing now that started the upward trend in values two years ago. Livestock prices under immediate heavy selling may decline some, but the indications are for higher future values. It is a good time to hold stock and wait. High livestock prices are usually concurrent with high-priced feed.

Railway Commission

Since railway commissioners have been appointed in Canada much has been done to protect different classes from what was termed unfair treatment at the hands of the railways. In Western Canada those connected with the dairy industry have found just ground for complaint, owing to regulations imposed by railway companies in regard to handling and hauling milk and cream. Thanks to the railway commissioners the grievances have been remedied.

Cans for shipment now are received at station or platform and receipts given as for other commodities. In case there is no agent at the shipping point the baggageman on the train must supply the receipt.

Milk shippers in all parts will welcome this change. For years they have fought for their

rights. The railway companies refused to grant a remedy, but the dairymen put up a persistent and organized fight, and finally appeared before the railway commission. When evidence from both sides was heard the commissioners did not hesitate in pronouncing the producers' demands as reasonable—another evidence of the value of the railway commission to the farmers, if the case is presented in the proper way.

The Acre Yield Competition

One of the most significant agricultural features at the Calgary Provincial Summer Exhibition was the acre yield competition. This display was most unique, and one characteristic of Western Canada. Most people have a certain idea of the number of bushels that constitute a good yield of wheat per acre, but few have seen the grain grown on one-acre displayed in a conical heap. A dozen or more of those acre yields exhibited in rows from a display of comparative educational value, and one not yet duplicated in Western Canada. Demonstrations or object lessons are the most practical methods of education, and the acre yield competition at an agricultural exhibition is something that should receive encouragement from all agricultural societies and every husbandman interested in bigger grain yields.

Keep a Scrap Book

Business men who prosper have a ready reference system whereby they can, on short notice, look up details regarding different branches of their business. This not only saves time, but also ensures reliability. Guesswork is not tolerated.

Why should not the farmer equip himself with a ready reference on agricultural affairs? We commend complete files of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. These, with the index contained in the last issue of June and another in the last issue of December, make it possible to refer without delay to special articles relating to the various phases of agriculture. Perhaps the next best thing is a large scrap book, in which articles of value are pasted as they are seen. However, in order to have a satisfactory scrap book it is necessary to "clip and paste" as soon as a valuable hint is located. If this is not done promptly, chances are it will not be done at all.

We frequently receive letters from our subscribers asking for an issue that appeared "a few weeks ago" containing an article on a certain subject. This "few weeks" may mean two or three weeks, or it may mean three or four months. If too long a time has not elapsed we generally know where to locate the necessary, but when months pass it

means considerable loss of time searching for the indefinite information requested. Therefore, keep the papers on file intact. If you cannot do this, keep a scrap book.

Livestock Commission Salesmen

"I buy from the commission dealer every time in preference to dickering with the shipper or farmer," says one of the heaviest buyers of hogs on the Winnipeg market, "and I believe it would be better for the hog raiser if he would consign his stock to some reputable commission man instead of dealing with the buyers himself. The trouble is that the farmer seldom cares to put a price on his stock in the yards; the buyer bids, say \$9.15 on a bunch of hogs; the farmer rustles around until somebody offers 5 cents a hundred more, and nine times out of ten he sells without giving the first buyer a chance to make another offer. Nobody can judge within 5 cents a hundred what hogs are worth. Then little troubles arise over the freight charges, yardage charges and so on, all of which the buyer is required to adjust. He must in fact represent the seller, be the buyer and act as commission man."

All of which goes to show that the buyer doesn't consider his sinecure exactly a bed of roses. There are some points in his remarks worth considering. The system of dealing through commission houses has many advantages to commend it and is the only plan on which the larger markets of America can be carried on. A man may be just as capable of selling his own stock as another man is of selling it for him. A good many farmer shippers are able to do so, but in the average number of cases the salesman earns his commission in the price obtained and the business is more satisfactorily transacted for both seller and buyer.

Cows for the Prairie Farmer

Letters that appear from time to time in these columns dealing with the problem of building up a dairy herd show that many opinions are held in regard to the most satisfactory procedure. A great number favor the milking strain of Shorthorn, while others insist on nothing but standard dairy breeds.

Much of this difference of opinion regarding the advisability of keeping milking Shorthorns is due to a summing up from a different viewpoint. On another page of this issue Mr. Dutton hits the point when he says: "If you want to dairy get acknowledged dairy cows." No one with an ounce of stock sense will advise otherwise. The fact is, however, that farmers of the Canadian West do not want to dairy. Along with grain farming they choose to keep a few cows and have a few calves coming on that will make creditable feeders.

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In addition, they prefer that the cows that raise these calves shall give as big returns as possible from the sale of cream or butter. Most of our contributors have discussed the question of building up a dairy herd from this standpoint and have somewhat nettled some breeders of dairy stock by making mention of "dual-purpose" cattle. Strictly speaking they refer to *milking Shorthorns*. For conditions such as these correspondents refer to there is room for a wide difference of opinion. Few will argue that any of the dairy breeds are to be considered when the intention is to keep the young stock for feeding.

On the other hand there are a few men in the West who class themselves, strictly speaking, as dairymen. They supply milk or cream for town or city trade and never think of raising feeders. In such cases few will argue that they should keep anything but the best of the dairy breed of their choice. Perhaps the best argument these *dairymen* can use against the dual purpose cow, or the milking strain of Shorthorn, is that the best plan is to keep dairy cattle and buy feeders. Here again there is room for a difference of opinion.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 6

I VISIT THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL

It is a common thing for Western optimism to impel a man to pronounce each annually recurring function as the best that ever was held, at least under the auspices of that particular organization. However, it does not require any huge impelling force to induce one to proclaim this year's Winnipeg Industrial the best that the Canadian West has seen in many of the features that attract the agricultural class. To my mind Clydesdales and Shorthorns were of such general excellence that it is hard to imagine a greater aggregation appearing in any ring in the Dominion. However, no doubt the merits of these will be carefully dealt with in your report of the show.

One display that everyone should be interested in was the statistics and specimens showing the ravages of that dread disease, tuberculosis, and measures that can be adopted in avoiding its path. Many are inclined to ignore much that is said regarding it. No intelligent effort is made to maintain a pure atmosphere in the home or to provide a clean and healthy supply of food in every particular. The magnitude and directness of this display is sufficient to impress anyone with an ounce of "horse sense." The lesson is an easy one: pure air, pure food, healthy bodies.

But, we always are prone to criticize, especially when the toes of the common people are trampled upon. The man who proposed and the members of the exhibition board who agreed that purebred classes of heavy horses should be given their ribbons in front of the grand stand are deserving of no thanks from the farmers. And they got none. In fact, every lover of big horses who was not blessed with a pass had everything but words of commendation for the management that placed these attractive classes in a place where they could see them only when they were being led to and from the place where the judge was authorized to make the awards.

Now the average Westerner is willing to spend money rather freely. Nevertheless, he is not satisfied to pay extra cash where it is positively uncalled for. Indeed, many showed their desire to see these big classes judged in a practical way. They paid 25 cents to get to the grand stand. Imagine their surprise then to find that the pleasing string was many yards away, and that only a favored few could cross the race-track and be within reasonable distance of the animals they love.

I do not favor too great leniency in allowing the

crowd to encroach on the ring space when ribbons are being placed, but I do think that in all fairness horse lovers should not be obliged to pay out hard cash and then find themselves in such location that they know little or nothing about what is going on. It is bad enough to be kept away by a fence, but when there are two fences with many feet of space between them the situation is unbearable.

Everything considered, I do not think heavy horse awards should be made in front of the grand stand. What do the elite, who hold high-priced seats at such an exhibition, know about heavy horses? What do they care? Is there anything gained in trying to display these animals before them? It is the practical stockman, and not the society people with ample cash, who need the special benefits that accrue from seeing high-class animals when experts have placed the ribbons. A couple of good stock parades will satisfy these other fellows. By all means judge all horses, save drivers, high steppers, and such, in the horse ring, where ordinary visitors are at liberty to look on and know what is being done.

"ARCHIE McCLURE."

* * *

People who view with such light-heartedness the embarking of Canada upon a naval policy, might be sobered down through knowing what financial burdens it may entail by a consideration of the growth of naval expenditures in Great Britain. The cost for the fiscal year 1910-11 exceeds that for the preceding year by about \$28,000,000, and 1908-9 by about \$38,000,000, the total appropriation of the present budget being nearly \$200,000,000, four times the annual expenditures for the decade 1870-80, and double the expenditures for 1880-90. Not only this, but it has withdrawn from the productive industrial work of the nation the vast number of 132,000 men. To secure competent men to till the soil is one of the great problems of Canada. It will be a mark of statesmanship now to keep the brakes upon the naval propaganda, and devote the money and the energies of the people to the development of the land and industry.

HORSE

Observations on Horse Subjects

The editor of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE forwards us some portions of a letter written by a gentleman at Miniota, Man., commenting on certain statements made in this column in the issue of July 6. The writer takes exceptions to our remarks regarding the use of scrub stallions, and goes on to say: "While I am using a pedigree Clydesdale stallion owned by a syndicate, of which I am a member, and while we have travelled purebred stallions for nine years, and while I do not approve of the use of crossbred sires, still some crossbred horses are from good stock, and some of them get good foals. Further, a man would be better breeding to a good, sound crossbred horse than to an unsound purebred one, and there are plenty of purebred horses that are far from sound. The agent who goes out and sells them makes from \$200 to \$600 for talking the natives into buying, etc., etc."

* * *

We agree in the main with what this writer says regarding the use of unsound sires. An unsound stallion is likely to transmit the tendency to unsoundness to his offspring, and the use of such a sire is not desirable in any circumstances. However, it doesn't seem logical to us to choose between an unsound purebred and a sound crossbred. It is something like comparing the efficiency of the instruments available for use in committing suicide. One man takes a dose of strychnine and another finishes himself with a butcher knife. Results are likely to be bad in both cases. So with the choice of stallions. The unsound sire, that is, a stallion with such unsoundnesses as spavin, ring bone, periodic

ophthalmia, side bones, curby hocks, etc., is not a desirable horse to breed to. His offspring are likely to develop these same diseases. The crossbred may be as sound as a dollar, in so far as freedom from such unsoundnesses as these is concerned, and yet his offspring may not have much "quality" to commend them. They are strongly liable to be "scrubs," and as between a sound scrub and an unsound good-sized colt from a purebred stallion there isn't much choice. In our experience the one is worth about as much as the other. Results are bad in both cases. In horse breeding it isn't well to have to make such choice.

* * *

There is another point, too. A lot of people have the notion that because a horse is purebred he is more likely to be unsound than is a grade. The idea is unfounded. Our own experience is that a larger percentage of unregistered stallions are unsound than is the case with purebreds. Consequently, unless a man has sufficient judgment to detect unsoundnesses, he is more apt to run into them in using an unregistered stallion than he is when breeding to a purebred. The theory that more purebred than grade stallions are unsound has long since been exploded. It has been amply demonstrated in such American states as have adopted rigorous laws governing the licensing of stallions for public service, that there is nothing in the supposition that the "wiry" grade is more free than the pedigreed stallion is from the diseases that made a horse "unsound."

* * *

The great objection to the use of grade stallions is that a man never knows what kind of foals he is going to get. We have known grade draft horses that were big enough and good enough and sound enough individually to warrant the expectation that they would sire foals that would be at least equal in size, quality and soundness to the progeny of the best purebred drafter that ever foaled a mare; and yet the majority of their offspring were scrubs. We remember a neighbor of ours back in an Ontario community in the times when good draft colts were selling from sixty to ninety dollars a head at three or four years of age, who became infatuated with a grade drafter, chiefly, we suspect, because the fee to ensure a foal was four dollars, and who forthwith began breeding his mare to the brute. The grade was a sure shot, and foaled the mare five years in succession. About that time horse prices began to go up, and the neighbor found himself harboring a bunch of "weeds" worth rather less than one-third the money the same number of colts would have been worth sired by one of the first-class purebred stallions travelling the community at a fee of ten or twelve dollars. He traded the outfit off for what it would bring, and was anywhere from five hundred to a thousand dollars out from his little "flyer." It is pretty nearly the same in every case.

* * *

Grade stallions lack prepotency—the power to stamp their own individuality on their offspring. Some purebred horses are deficient in this ability, but the proportion is small as compared with grades. What a mare owner wants to be reasonable certain of is that his foals will bear in the largest measure the meritorious characteristics of the stallion they are from. In using a grade, or "crossbred" stallion, as our friend prefers to call it, there is no certainty that the foals will bear the quality of their sire. His blood is mixed. He has not come of a line of ancestors that were bred for generations with the object of concentrating the blood of the breed and type this stallion stands for. Probably the mare that foaled him was one of our ordinary little "wizen-up" females, weighing a thousand pounds or so of no particular breeding. His sire, say, was a strongly prepotent Clydesdale or Percheron, and it so happened that the little mare produced a foal that in size and quality closely resembled the sire. That, however, is no warrant that the foals this stallion will produce will take after the horse. The chances are just as good that

they will bear closest resemblance to the dam.

* * *

Breeding to a grade stallion can only be recommended in very unusual circumstances. We can hardly believe there is a community in the older settled portions of Western Canada, where purebred draft stallions of good size and reasonable soundness are not available, and if a man in such circumstances will persist in using a stallion of no particular breeding, because he's cheap, or because he's sound, or because his appearance is about as good as the pedigreed horses he is competing with, that man has himself to blame if at the end of some years' breeding he finds himself with about one good colt out of five. The experience will do him good, though it won't be of much benefit to the horse-breeding interests of his community. Leave the grade stallions alone. Nobody ever made anything out of grade stallions except the men owning them, and we suspect few of them have got "sinfully rich" at the business.

EQUITANT.

American Percheron Regulations

The more important rules, adopted at a recent meeting of its executive by the American Percheron Registration Society, regulating importations to United States, are:

1. The registration fee, owing to additional expense incurred in the new plans, to be increased, after October 15th, 1910, to \$50 for members, and \$75 for non-members, provided the application is made within ninety days after landing.

2. From June 15th, 1910, no imported horses will be accepted for record by the Percheron Society of America until they have been inspected and checked by an authorized representative of the society.

3. By action of the Board of Directors at a meeting in May, the by-laws were so amended as to permit the employment of inspectors for these purposes. Under the new by-laws covering such inspection, authority is so broadened as to provide for a rigid veterinary inspection for soundness, and a general report as to whether the animal is of suitable size, conformation and quality to be of value in improving American Percheron horses. This veterinary inspection will be begun whenever the directors deem it advisable. Horses reported not fit will be refused registration, but any owner may, on suitable showing, be granted a re-inspection. Any American breeder may call upon the society for such official inspection, and the society may, at any time, order the inspection of any, or all, American-bred horses before recording them. On account of the magnitude of the undertaking, no attempt will be made to put this full plan into force at once, but authority for such work now exists, and it will be extended as rapidly as the Percheron breeders of America deem wise and expedient.

4. At a meeting between representatives of the Percheron Society of America and officials of the department of agriculture, held in Washington, D. C., June 16th, the department was requested to establish a thorough inspection, both as to identity and soundness, for all imported horses. It was pointed out that such inspection should properly be made at the European port of shipment, as cattle are inspected for disease before being loaded in ships for transfer to the United States. In event such inspection cannot be made there, the Percheron interests urged that it at least be made at the port of entry, so the horses imported may be at once available to the Percheron Society of America.

This action of the American Society is of importance to Canadians. It will result in the culls and dubious animals being debarred from the States. The general tendency will be to unload them where there is a less careful supervision exercised. Canadian buyers of Percherons will do well to make the strictest scrutiny of their purchases.

The Percheron Society of America is to be commended most highly for the steps inaugurated. While it will be some time before the rules become fully applied, they undoubtedly will exert a great influence upon importers in causing them to be

keenly discriminative in their selections. The highest standards for the breed are evidently to be sought; incidentally, it will work a vast influence upon the horse product throughout the country.

Barbed Wire Cuts

Scarcely any form of injury to the horse is as common in this country as barbed-wire cuts, and since we are going to have barbed-wire fences and plenty of barbed-wire cuts, horsemen should know something of how to handle the injuries so as to cause the least amount of injury and blemish.

If there is a serious cut about the lower portion of the leg or foot the first thing that may need attention is to stop the flow of blood. Generally a wire cut is of such a nature as to tear the blood vessels in an irregular manner and to cause but little bleeding, but occasionally a large vessel is cut and it is necessary to stop the bleeding. The first thing to do in an emergency of this kind is to keep your wits about you. If necessary feel into the cut and learn where the blood is coming from, whether from above or below the cut. If you can find the vessel try and pass a cord over the end and tie it firmly. A soft leather strop, a piece of rope or even a suspender may be tied around the leg, either above or below the cut as is necessary and then place a stick under this band and twist it as you would a twitch. You can increase the pressure over the blood vessel by placing a piece of wood or any hard substance under the band and then tightening up as before. Twist this band tight and you will succeed in stopping the bleeding. This band can not be left on the limb any great length of time, but it will give you time to either secure help or devise some means of stopping the flow of blood yourself. If one tries the blood vessel may nearly always be reached by means of a needle and thread. Powdered alum or tincture of iron are good to use in these cases. Do not fill the cut with dry dirt, soot, flour or ashes, as this is never necessary. Suppose that a physician should call to dress a wound on the horse owner and should begin by using ashes, axle grease, pine tar, lime or soot. How much of that treatment do you think the man would stand for? At one time such remedies or worse were used by the physicians, but they have now gone beyond such means and in treating the horse we should remember that what is good for man is also good for the beast in most cases. At least if it is good surgery to keep a wound on a man clean, it is just as good surgery to treat the wound on the horse in the same way as far as it is possible for you to do so. There are plenty of horsemen who think that such remedies as mentioned above are good enough for the horse. Too often wounds are prevented from healing by the frequent application of some irritating drug. Again, horses are too often turned to pasture where wet grass and weeds do even more damage than the irritating drugs used. A wound should be kept as clean and dry as possible and a horse with a wire cut about the feet or legs should never be turned to pasture when the grass is wet.

There are a great number of remedies that may be used on wire cuts that will stimulate

healing and also keep the wound in good condition otherwise. As a rule, the less washing and soaking that you can do the better it will be for the sore. As a wash you can use no better material than some of the coal tar preparations, of which creolin is an example. Every stockman should keep this material at hand for use on his stock. For a wash use an ounce of the drug to a quart of water, and you will have a wash that will not irritate and still have a wash that will cleanse. A powder made as follows will answer most purposes as a dry dressing: Boracic acid, four ounces; zinc sulphate, one-half ounce; iodoform, one-fourth ounce. Mix these and place some of the powder in a salt or pepper shake and dust it on the sore two or three times a day.

If a wire cut is on some part of the body where there is but little movement it may be stitched and will sometimes heal without the stitches tearing out, but if the cut is where the muscles are used in walking or feeding, it is generally best to not try and close the wound, as the stitches will most certainly tear out, helping to make the scar more unsightly than it would have been otherwise. As a rule, a wire cut should not be tied up unless the weather is cool and extra care is given to it. It may be necessary to protect the wound against flies, but this may be done by taking a mixture of fish oil and oil of tar and applying it with a feather to the hair surrounding the cut, or iodoform may be dusted on the sore two or three times a day.

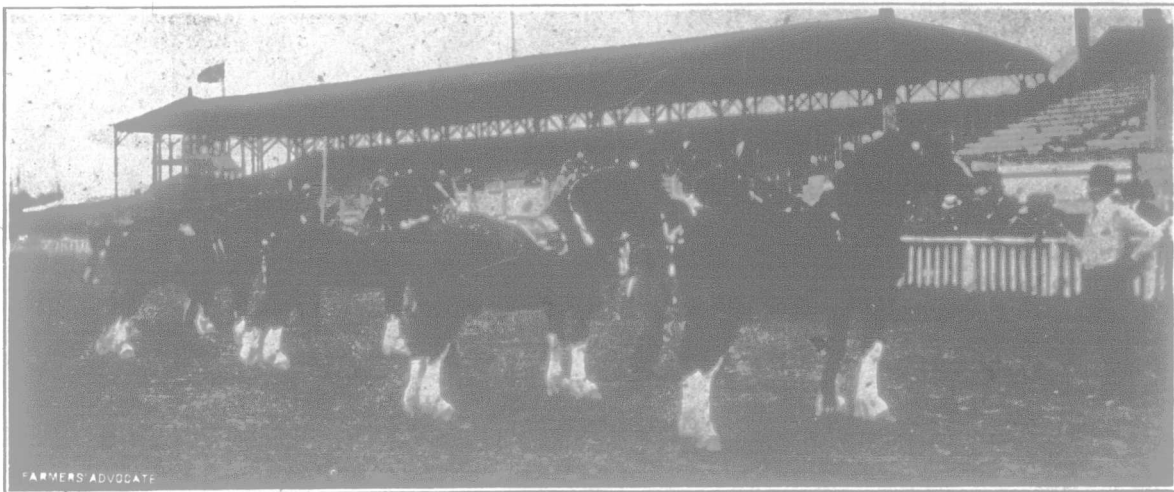
If the wound becomes irritated by strong drugs, poisoned by weeds, etc., there will generally be a growth of what is called proud flesh. This is an unhealthy growth, and should be removed by the knife, or by such drugs as powdered alum (burnt), calomel or some slightly caustic material. As soon as possible the use of these irritating and caustic drugs should be stopped. Occasionally a wire cut will partially heal and then leaves a chronic sore that has but little tendency to heal have often blistered these places with a fly blister and stimulated healing when other means seemed to have but little effect. A wire cut will heal on the horse as quickly as a wound will heal on a man if it is kept in the same manner. We cannot always do this, but we can at least keep the wound dry and clean to a certain extent and can of course keep the horse out of the wet grass and weeds.

* * *

Changing from old hay to new hay should not be made hurriedly. New hay should be well cured, and preferably mow-cured, before it is fed to horses. Digestive troubles frequently arise from the too-free use of improperly-cured new hays.

* * *

Working horses may have too much hay. A pound of hay per hundred pounds live weight is conceded best when hard work is being done. More hay and less grain may be used when the horse is doing light work. When a horse is idle, it is best not to give all the hay it will consume, as horses frequently develop enormous capacity for hay, and from overeating work permanent injuries to themselves.



SOME OF THE BEST IN THE AGED CLYDESDALE STALLION CLASS AT WINNIPEG

STOCK

Cattle Embargo Stays

A ministerial statement made in the course of a debate in the British House of Commons recently, makes it clear that there is no prospect of an early removal of the embargo on live cattle. "In all the circumstances," said Sir Edward Strachey, "there could be no possibility of the government withdrawing the embargo."

Putting Up a Pig

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Most farmers have a pig that they can spare for the house at this time of year, and even if they cannot well spare it it is always money well laid out. The prices we pay for bacon and the prices we receive for hogs makes it absurd for the farmer to buy a single pound of store pork. A pig that dresses about 120 pounds is preferred by most families, though for myself a pig cannot dress too much nor be too heavily-weighted with fat, for fat and lard are always in requisition on the farm. As soon as the carcass is cool it should be cut up. The two hind legs, both the shoulders and two good strips from the belly should be set aside for curing.

The very nicest of all methods of curing ham and bacon is as follows: Rub the meat with salt and allow it to drain for two days. Then wipe it dry. To one quart of black strong molasses add one ounce of powdered saltpetre; rub the meat thoroughly with the mixture, turning it and rubbing it every day from one to two weeks. Then hang in a dry place and don't smoke it unless you really prefer it.

The liver, kidneys, heart and any nice very fat pieces should be boiled with a good handful of salt. They should be boiled for some hours until nearly all the water has boiled away. Then add a little cayenne pepper, plenty of black pepper, cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. Put the whole twice through the mincer and you will have a good imitation of *Pate de fois gras*. It may be put away in earthen or enamel bowls. The top must not be covered. It will keep indefinitely. All the nice scraps can be treated the same only they must be put through a coarse mincer once only and with a few herbs may be put by for sausage meat. This will also keep indefinitely, and can when wanted be warmed slightly and be mixed with bread crumbs or slightly moistened bread.

The head and feet should be well cleaned and boiled. The feet are much liked as a breakfast dish, either hot or cold. The head must be cut into small pieces, but not minced, a few herbs, pepper and salt added and all boiled together until nearly all the water has boiled down. The whole is then turned into a buttered mold, and

eaten cold or warmed. This will not keep. Then there will be a few nice joints from the back, which can be eaten fresh. Some people make pork pies from some of the fresh meat, and a good account was given in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE some time back. The lungs are well boiled and the water thrown away; then the lungs are minced fine, two carrots (grated) are added, also two onions chopped fine. The onions are put into a saucepan, with half a cup of butter, and browned up with a little flour. Then the grated carrots and minced lungs are added. They are served surrounded by mashed potatoes. The brains and marrow of a pig are very unwholesome.

B. C.

OCTAVIA ALLEN.

To Burn Pigs in the Wiltshire Fashion

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Many persons who have pigs to kill find much trouble in scalding them properly, owing to difficulty of heating water, want of large enough tubs, and lack of convenience generally. To such, a description of the method of singeing in vogue in the county of Wiltshire in England, may be useful, and after a little practice will be found quicker and much less trouble than scalding.

Wiltshire is the headquarters of a large bacon-curing industry, and Wiltshire bacon is famed far and wide. The larger bacon curing firms singe their pigs by passing them on rollers through a gas furnace, but the following instructions may be taken as sufficient for the farmer or ordinary individual:

In the first place, the cleanliness and dryness of the pig to be killed should be ensured by keeping it for some hours previously in a well littered pen. Having provided a sufficiency of dry straw, free from chaff and rubbish, after the animal is dead, lay it on its side on the ground, placing a brick or small block under the head, and a long stick between the legs for convenience of turning; have also a pail of cold water and a hard broom or clean dandy brush at hand. Brush the hair up the wrong way, making it stand up as much as possible to take the flame. Then shake the straw crosswise over the carcass, light it near the tail, and allow it to burn very gradually towards the head. Take great care that the tender skin round the joints or belly do not get scorched or blistered; if it catches, brush off quickly and apply a little water with the hand. It will take about ten minutes to do one side, when the pig must be turned and the other side treated the same. When finished, brush well with a dry, hard brush, pull off the petticoats with your hook, and proceed to dress the animal.

"SASKWANIAN."

Prizes for Stock Judging

Considerable interest is being manifested by Saskatchewan agricultural societies in stock judging competitions and they will be a promi-

nent feature at a number of the leading fairs. Moose Jaw has gone a step in advance of the other fairs in offering prizes for judging contests by boys under sixteen years. In most cases the age limit is 25-30 years. Moose Jaw, however, has competitions for the older "boys" as well, and offers altogether \$32 in prizes for this important work.

Some other fairs at which prizes are offered for stock judging competitions are: Regina, Saskatoon, Wolseley, Carnduff, Qu'Appelle, Bladworth and Mortlach. Only the winners of the local competitions have in the past been eligible to enter the provincial competitions at the Winter Fair, Regina, and the young men of Saskatchewan who are interested in livestock should remember this fact and enter the local competition so as to share in the larger opportunity next spring.

Dual-Purpose Cattle

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the May 4th issue of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE appears another of Mr. Tregillus' strong condemnations of dual-purpose cows. It certainly is a good job we are not all as enthusiastic over straight dairy cattle, or, in other words, cows which won't make beef, as Mr. Tregillus is, or beef would be even further out of the reach of the poor man than it is now. All the talking in the world won't make a very large percentage of the farmers of the Northwest dairymen in the strict sense of the word, but a large percentage of them keep from four to eight cows, and raise the calves for beef to consume any surplus roughage which may be on the farm. To these men I would say there is most positively a dual-purpose cow, or, as Mr. Tregillus very aptly names, the English milking Shorthorn, a special-purpose cow for producing both beef and milk. We know there are breeds of cows which cannot serve two masters—the dairyman and the butcher. We all remember when the American cattle buyers would not look at a black and white steer or heifer, if it was the biggest year-old in the bunch, and it is pretty much the same yet, and I remember in my old home in Manitoba several Holstein and Ayrshire bulls were brought in, and the result was a lot of misfits, fair cows and cull steers. Everyone cannot sell calves for veal.

What do we understand as a dual-purpose cow? A cow that will give 8,000 pounds of milk and upwards a year, and one with a fair butter-fat test—not 3 per cent., but as near 5 per cent. as you can get it, and with the ability to breed steers that will make good beef, or that the cow shall be capable of making good beef should misfortune overtake me or the owner wish to dry her up and sell her to the butcher. Surely Mr. Tregillus will admit that cows such as this are dual-purpose in more than name. Why are there so many dairy Shorthorns and Red Polls bred in England, the home of both breeds, and one might say where both breeds originated? We must deny emphatically the assertion that there is only a small percentage of cows which appear to possess dual-purpose traits. If this article were not getting somewhat lengthy we would endeavor to give a few facts relative to dairy contests, yearly tests, and block tests for individuals and herds, herds reaching as many as 40 cows. We agree that the Shorthorn as commonly found in the West is not a desirable dairy animal, but that is no fault of the breed, but rather of the men who exploited the beef-bred Shorthorn. Bring out some of the Shorthorn bulls which both Mr. Tregillus and myself have seen in England, bred from good milking families, and I venture to say some could claim their progeny failed to transmit their traits. We are prepared to prove at any time that the dual-purpose cow, as we understand her, is just as capable of transmitting her characteristics as the straight dairy cow is hers.

To conclude, we would like to say to those wanting a cow that will give lots of milk, buy a Holstein or an Ayrshire. To those wanting a large amount of butter, buy a Jersey or a Guernsey. To those wanting a cow that will give a



FINE TYPE OF LINCOLN SHEEP BRED AT SKIDBY MANOR IN ENGLAND

large quantity of milk and a good beef steer, buy a dairy Shorthorn, if you can get one. To those wanting a cow that will give from 8,000 to 12,000 pounds of milk, rich in butter-fat, and one whose progeny will make beef choice in the prime cuts very docile, nice, rich, red color and no horns, buy a Red Poll. We have nothing for sale. Our only reason in writing this is to try to convince readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE that there is a dual-purpose breed of cattle, without doing it at the expense of any other breed.

B. C.

H. E. WABY.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

August 3.—*What suggestions have you to offer regarding treatment of cropped fields after the harvest is removed? How can weed seeds best be induced to germinate, and also how can provision for conserving soil moisture be made?*

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

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

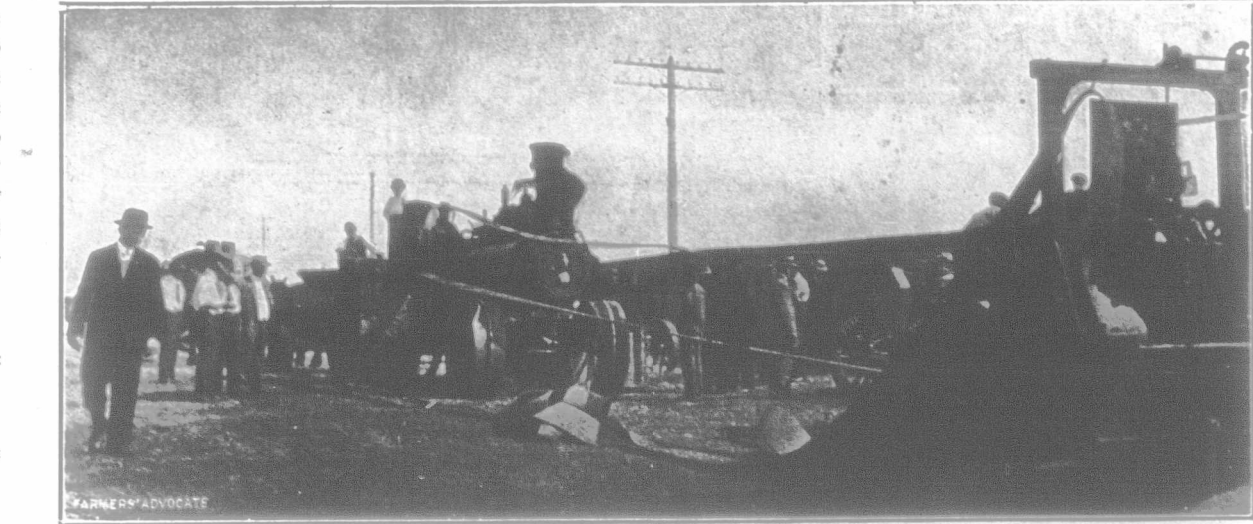
August 24.—*Discuss the practice of stacking grain in the Canadian West. What are the chief advantages and disadvantages, and what are some of the important features of good stacking?*

How I Handle Flax

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Flax being quite different to other crops it takes a few years' experimenting to know the most satisfactory way to grow, reap and thresh it. First of all get clean seed. Dirty flax seed is worse than none at all—better summerfallow the land than buy dirty flax seed, as it is so hard to clean well since the seed is so small. Having secured clean seed next get the land in shape by thorough working. Discing and harrowing will do it, and I would advise sowing on old land not sooner than the May 24, for two reasons: First, on account of frost nipping it off if sowed too early, and next for killing the early weeds. Weed seeds do not sprout before May and therefore you cannot kill the weeds, and if they get the start of the flax they hold it. Flax doesn't grow high like grain crops. Therefore work the ground well up to the last minute and sow the flax about three pecks to the acre. Then use a packer if possible and the flax will come up in three days and once it gets started it will keep on growing. Of course if it is put on dry ground it will need a rain to start it, as it can't be sown deep, one inch being deep enough.

Cutting should be done as soon as it rattles in the balls. Anyone who never cut flax will wonder



ONE OF THE BIG ENGINES ON THE BRAKE TEST AT THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL

what he is at the first time he strikes it. At least I did. It will wind around everything that turns, especially in the canvases. I tack another piece of canvas on the slats or canes which is on the canvas when you buy it; this I find stops all trouble, then next I tack a half-inch board on in place of the narrow slats on the reel. I find the reels give much trouble, the flax binding around them. Just let the reel slats go in the flax far enough to knock it over on the table canvas and no more. Many binders have a flax attachment that can be put on in a few minutes by taking the tying attachment off. Then the flax is dumped in heaps. This is very satisfactory, but the heaps should be made small or they will not cure. I dump mine by hand instead of by the foot so that I can string the heaps out a little, which helps considerably towards drying them. Some people allow flax to run straight through the binder, making no heaps at all and then before they thresh it rake it with a self-dump rake into heaps. I did twenty acres this way last year and found it to work very satisfactorily, as we could thresh it when we could not touch that which was in heaps. Also when it rains it saves turning, as that in the heaps has to be turned after every rain, while that which lies loose dries without any extra work and much quicker.

When threshing I don't try to thresh flax when it is cloudy unless there is a good, dry wind blowing. The best way is to thresh grain till 10 a.m. and then go to the flax the remainder of the day, as it is generally tough in the morning for two or three hours. Anyone who has had anything to do with flax knows what damp flax is to handle; it pays both the farmer and thresher to leave it alone till it dries. Pick out the bright sunny days for the flax and you'll not be sorry for it. Put it in a good, light granary or haul it straight to the elevator, as if it gets damp it soon spoils.

"SOO LINE FLAX GROWER."

Dust Prevention on Roads

Experiments were made during the summer of 1909 at Washington, D. C., Youngstown, Ohio, and Ithaca, N. Y., with different preparations for the prevention of dust and the preservation of roads.

At Washington, waste sulphite liquor was used on a macadam driveway subjected to light traffic. Sulphite liquor is a dense, sticky liquid produced in the manufacture of wood pulp. It was applied in mixtures with water in varying proportions. The results show that it has but little value as a permanent road treatment, but that in concentrated form it may be classed as a temporary or semi-permanent dust preventive and road binder.

At Youngstown, blast furnace slag was used alone, and in different combinations with lime, sulphite liquor and tar, to determine the best method of utilizing slag for road construction. While sufficient time has not elapsed since these experiments were made to show definite and permanent results, it is believed that they will be valuable in determining what combinations will produce the best road.

At Ithaca, tar, oil, artificial asphalt prepara-

tions, brick, cement and slag were used with varying results.

These experiments are fully described, with results produced in each case, and a report on experiments formerly made, in Circular 93 of the office of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Six Horses on Plow

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I saw in a recent issue that one of your readers wants to know how to arrange six horses on the plow. I drove six horses, three on the lead and three behind, by having a short iron evener, and have it flat, but that is a poor way to drive them. Four behind and two in front is the best.

I take a four-horse evener, about six feet long, and bore the center hole as for three horses. I put a pulley on the short end and let the two lead, and the two behind pull together, with a chain, and the other two, against the four. With this arrangement all horses have to pull alike, even if two should stay back sometimes.

"GERMAN FARMER."

Controlling Insects

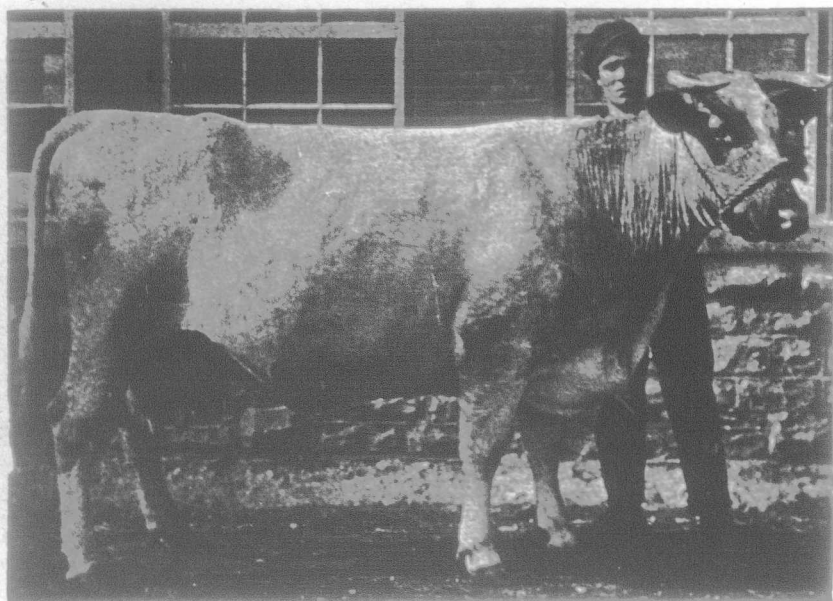
A bulletin issued by Prof. A. F. Conradi, of South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, dealing with farm management in relation to insect control, gives the following as essential features in system on the fields:

- (1) It must be as far as possible a modification of the farm management already in use without eliminating important crops that the farmer desires to grow.
- (2) The intelligent sequence of crops that deprive the insects of food.
- (3) Methods of cultivation for disorganizing, killing or exposing the pests that are to be controlled.
- (4) The upbuilding of the soil by incorporating humus; intelligent and effective cultivation and the intelligent application of fertilizers.
- (5) Selection of seed and proper harvesting.

A Spray to Keep Thistles From Seeding

Showing us over his farm the other day the proprietor apologetically accounted for the thistles choking the grain in every field, by reminding us that the farm had been rented for several years, until he took it over this spring—"Although," he frankly added, "I don't know that there would be any less thistles if I had been on it myself. They will come in." We afterwards drew from him that he always shocks grain with a fork, and raises no cultivated crop to speak of. When accosted, in the middle of the afternoon, he was lounging in the shade at the house. "It isn't the time to cut thistles," he said, though some of his neighbors were at it.

Now, Canada thistle should not be a very bad weed to control, but with that sort of men in a community it takes some work to keep a farm clean. The principal difficulty is to keep the thistles from ripening seed in the grain crop. Topping with the scythe at time of coming into



MILKING SHORTHORN COW, JANET
This imported cow is in the herd at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. She is now nine years old.

bloom is probably the best plan, but sometimes the work crowds, and it is neglected.

The Minnesota Experiment Station reports that spraying with sulphate of iron solution, properly applied with force, will destroy the leaves and stems of the weed, and so far hold their growth in check as to prevent the ripening of the seeds. Of course, it does not kill the roots, though it is said to weaken them somewhat. The spray does not hurt the grain, but rather gives it a chance to mature, with less hindrance from the weed. We doubt whether it would pay many Canadian farmers to buy a spray pump merely for the purpose of fighting thistles, but those who have purchased mustard-spraying outfits might try them on thistles, using copper sulphate, instead of iron sulphate, as, at the prices of these two articles in Canada, copper sulphate is the cheaper, difference in strength considered. Ten pounds copper sulphate to the 40-gallon barrel is the quantity recommended for mustard. For thistles, a little more might be tried, though not much more for fear of injuring the grain. We should be pleased to hear from any who may see fit to try this experiment.

DAIRY

Milk and Butter Prices

The opinion is entertained by many that the Danes, by superior methods, ousted the Britisher from his own butter markets, but this the London Times points out is not the case. The explanation given is that it does not pay the British farmer to make butter, as he receives, by selling whole milk, about twice what he would if converted into butter. To illustrate: In the case of one private dairy with a reputation of producing milk of a high quality, an application was received for supplies of butter. The reply was that the request could be complied with, providing there was no loss of income. In other words, the customers would have to pay a price equivalent to what was received for the milk, plus cost of extra labor in buttermaking. Anxious to secure the butter, the terms were accepted, the payment for summer butter being 1s. 8d. per lb., and 2s. for the winter product. Allowance, however, should be made for the value of the skim milk, which many are too prone to overlook or underestimate.

Contrasts in Milk Records

Some records are always stimulating. Some of the records from members of the cow-testing associations for May are indicative of good cows, well kept and well fed; in a word, decidedly profitable cows. For instance, one dairyman in Western Ontario owning a herd of 62 cows had the inspiring record of 1127 pounds of milk per cow, during the month. Again, in six associations in Peterboro and Oxford counties the

average yield of 380 cows was 1055 pounds of milk and 34.3 pounds fat.

The reverse of the picture is not so rosy, indicating the need of more and better cows. Several associations have an average of under 700 pounds of milk and 26 pounds fat. A group of 75 cows at one creamery gave only 604 pounds of milk and 21.8 pounds fat in May. Think of the difference! The average yield noted above is seventy per cent. better.

As an instance of what is being done by the selected animal, the record of one of the most famous cows to-day forms a wonderful contrast. She is credited with 120 pounds fat in thirty days. This cow, it is said, was picked up from a neighbor who did not keep records, and, therefore, was unaware of her phenomenal value. Who will be the next man to discover another such diamond in the rough? Individual cow records alone can show where such jewels exist.
C. F. W.

Prefers Straight Dairy Breed

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of June 29th, B. Rowell, in an article on "Building up a Dairy Herd" recommends Shorthorns. To my mind that is extraordinary, even with the qualifications contained in his letter. It would be about as reasonable for a sportsman to suggest a Shire or Clyde crossed with some lighter breed as a trotter, so as to compete with the Thoroughbred.

I am not an old hand at dairying, but what experience I have (one year I shipped 4,000 lbs of butter in pound prints), I felt compelled to drop all the so-called dual-purpose cows and go in for one straight dairy breed, and I am well pleased that I did so. I have Ayrshires and I find they give about double the quantity of milk of the richest quality as against an ordinary cow, and if pushed with the choicest of milk-producing food there does not seem to be a limit to their milking capacity.

Why should farmers be everlastingly experimenting? It has been demonstrated over and over again in every business, we must specialize. If you want to dairy get acknowledged dairy cows

—Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys, etc. There is ample choice. If beef is wanted, get Shorthorns, Angus, Herefords, etc., and stay with your choice, and no mongrels. Look at Denmark. Are they going in for dual-purpose cows? No, sir! So quit this see-saw business and go in for the straight thing and shove it for all it is worth, and it will pay.
JOHN DUTTON.

Too Hot to Work

Some of the old members of cow testing associations appreciate the system very much, and are realizing a profit by it. In the Shearer, Ont., association, for instance, one man states that he has delivered to the factory almost as much milk from ten cows as he did two years ago from fourteen cows. He has sold one of the ten for \$45.00, for beef. At her best she gave 31 pounds of milk per day; she is replaced by a cow costing \$50.00, now giving 41 pounds of milk per day.

This statement shows the immense saving of labor that can be effected by keeping cows selected on their records. It is too hot weather to work round and bother with four unnecessary cows if the smaller herd, as indicated above, brings as good a return. If it pays to milk a cow it pays to milk a good one. The herd needs pruning of the dead, unprofitable wood. Dairy records of individual cows show conclusively which to lop off. Blank forms are supplied free of charge on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.
C. F. W.

* * *

The officially supervised yearly testing of purebred dairy cows, in connection with the various Records of Performance, is progressing steadily. Already there is a notable demand for stock bulls from proved producing strains, says Dan Drummond, of the live-stock branch, Ottawa, who has charge of the inspection work. But far more important than the resultant effect in the improvement of stock, he adds, is the effect on the men. The man is the greatest factor in dairying, and the only factor in citizenship. The inspiration, knowledge, study and intelligence fostered by this testing work must and does develop a race of educated dairymen and dairy-stock breeders. That gain is invaluable.
* * *

The 25th annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of America was held in New York, June 1. Appropriations totalling \$30,000 were voted, of which \$10,000 is for prizes for butter records under the advanced registry system; \$10,000 for the work of the literary committee, \$4,500 for prizes at dairy and agricultural shows, and other smaller grants for advancing in other ways the interests of the breed. The secretary's report showed 57,466 certificates issued during the year.



JERSEY BULL, LORD STOCKWELL, FIRST AND CHAMPION AT OXFORD COUNTY SHOW THIS YEAR

FIELD NOTES

Seed Inspector

The Western end of the Dominion department of agriculture has been strengthened by the appointment of A. Eastham, B. S. A., as seed inspector for the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and botanist in charge of the seed laboratory at Calgary. Mr. Eastham is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and has been on the staff in the botanical department of that institution.

Dates to Keep in Mind

Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibition, at Regina, August 2 to 5.
 Vancouver Exhibition, August 15 to 20.
 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.

Manitoba Crop Report

The Manitoba crop report dated June 8th has just arrived, and gives the following estimate of the acres sown: Wheat, 3,118,092; oats, 1,564,669; barley, 657,520; flax, 41,002; rye, 6,361; peas, 2,247; fodder corn, 7,493; brome grass, 21,548; rye grass, 15,146; alfalfa or clover, 3,220; timothy, 106,236.

Increased area under wheat, 475,981; oats, 190,986; barley, 56,512; flax, 20,367. Total increase in grain crops, 750,770. Total increase in crop area, 818,831. Total area under grain crop, 5,397,384 acres. Total area under all crops, 5,596,061 acres.

The report states that 3,220 acres have been sown to clover or alfalfa.

Saskatchewan Report

The report of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture for 1909, just ready for distribution, is a voluminous budget of interesting and valuable statistics and information. This is the fifth annual report, and shows that commendable efforts are being made to give agriculturists reasonable support. Every farm home in the province should have a copy. A supply is on hand for free distribution on application to A. F. Mantle, chief of the bureau of statistics at Regina. It includes information regarding live stock, the shipments of animals, owners of purebred and grade stallions, vital statistics, crop yields, harvest help and wages, coal supply, agricultural society work, report on government creameries, dairy and poultry development, and numerous other lines of work in which every good citizen is interested.

Good Roads' Convention

The Manitoba good roads convention held at the grounds during Winnipeg exhibition was so successful that those present decided it should be made an annual function. Over sixty delegates registered and much that was of practical interest in the line of road-making and maintenance was heard. Reeve Poole, of Archie, was in the chair, and valuable addresses were given by A. McGillivray, good roads commissioner; S. R. Henderson, the association's president; Controller Waugh and Alderman E. E. Cass. More than this, Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, was present and promised that the government would give reasonable support to any practical scheme that meant improved roads throughout the province.

In outlining the objects and work of the association, President Henderson invited every municipality in the province to become members. The ten municipalities now forming the association proper had been able to make progress. The split-log drag competition, made possible by donations of \$100 each from THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and William Harvey, had aroused an interest in keeping roads in repair by means of this simple and inexpensive implement. There was now a contest in four municipalities and thirty drags have gone into the districts surrounding the city as a result of this agitation. Sixteen miles of clay road are being kept in repair by the use of the drag.

Commissioner McGillivray gave a lengthy and practical talk on the construction and maintenance of roads and the building of bridges and culverts. This paper will be given in an issue in the near future.

J. P. McKibbin, of Cartwright, gave the results of experience in road-making in Roblin municipality, and pointed out the necessity of thorough drainage and a good foundation. He also favored

bridges of steel and reinforced concrete in preference to the old wooden structures.

Referring to the association, he said he was glad he had attended, as he now felt assured that the intentions of the organization were good. Many in outlying parts seemed to think that the prime object was to get the government to assist in providing good roads for the use of automobilists. He was glad to know that such was not the case. The evident aim was to provide good roads for the farmers.

The next convention will be held at Brandon about a year hence.

Suggestions to the Premier

During Sir Wilfrid Laurier's trip through Western Canada he is seeing what this great country really is, and incidentally hearing what farmers of the prairie provinces would like by way of legislation from the Dominion Parliament. At Brandon, representations were made in proper form by the organized grain growers. Such war-horses as R. McKenzie, J. W. Scallion, D. W. McCuaig, R. C. Henders, J. S. Wood and Peter Wright, who for years have been prominent with the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, pointed out to the Canadian premier and others of his party what was considered to be legislation that would benefit the entire West. They demanded changes in the tariff policy, closer trade relations with the United States, the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, government ownership of terminal elevators and the establishment of an export trade in dressed meat.

The premier promised to take up tariff matters

also was rendered by men from other colleges and institutions. The work entailed is more laborious than one might think by a casual consideration of engines in competition. Elaborate equipments for determining minute details demand close figuring and careful manipulation. There is no guess work. In addition there are hours of brain-tiring mathematical work when the actual tests are completed.

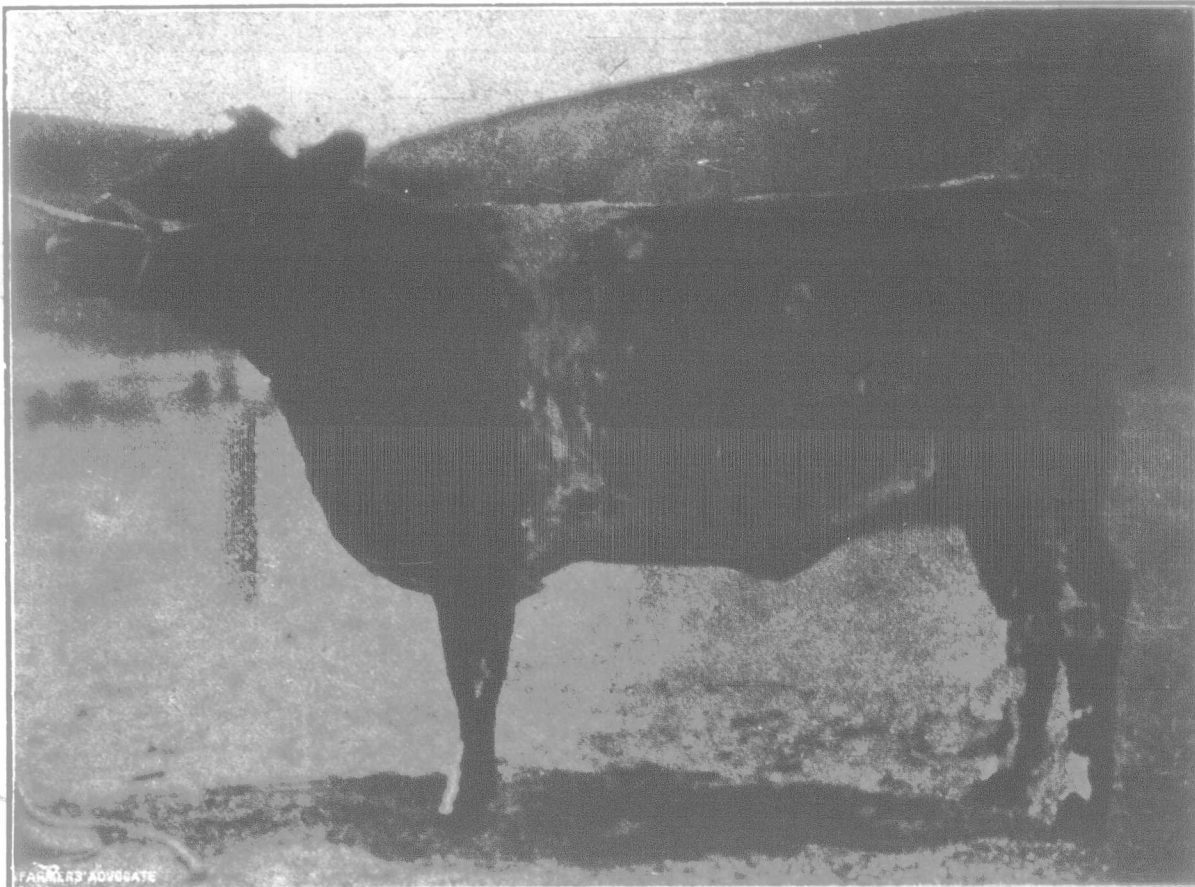
This year the hauling tests were eliminated. After the brake tests referred to in last week's issue were finished, the big outfits were taken to a large area several miles out of the city and given an opportunity of demonstrating their efficiency in breaking prairie. In the steam-engine tests considerable difficulty was experienced in getting water. However, excellent work was done by most of the competitors, and those who were present were convinced that traction power will do satisfactory plowing when operated by competent men.

The brake tests resulted in some engines being shifted from the classes in which they had been entered to other classes. In the gas tractor classes the International Harvester secured two firsts and a second. The Gas Traction Company won out in class C. Once more the J. I. Case Company had the best of it in the steam engine classes.

Following are the awards: Class A (gas tractors), 20 brake horse-power—1, International Harvester Co.; 2, Avery Tractor.

Class B (gas tractors), 21 to 30 brake horse-power—1, International Harvester Co.; 2, Burrill Motor Plow Co.

Class C (gas tractors), over 30 brake horse-power—1, Gas Traction Co. (Minneapolis), score 343.1 out of 400; 2, International Harvester Co., score 329.6; 3,



J. C. BARRON'S BLOSSOM, A WINNER IN THE JUNIOR YEARLING CLASS

with Finance Minister Fielding. The elevator question already had been considered, and it was evident the farmers had a grievance. An honest effort would be made to provide a satisfactory remedy. He was not sufficiently acquainted with the chilled meat proposition to give an answer.

Hon. G. P. Graham dealt with the Hudson Bay Railway proposition. He promised that the line would be rushed with all reasonable haste.

Motor Contest Completed

Keen competition attended every feature of the big engine contest at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. Those in charge of the various engines left nothing undone that would give a small fraction of advantage, and it turned out that fractions counted in the awards as small margins lay between competitors in the total score. The big manufacturers displayed rivalry that indicates great anxiety to hold the favor of the Canadian West. Some attendants concluded that some heat energy would be saved by having the water used standing in tanks rather than fresh from the hydrant. Another interesting feature not on the schedule was the presence of an expert photographer, whose duty seemed to be to get pictures of engines that met with mishaps. These side lines added variety to a most severe test in the hands of experts engineers.

The test was conducted under the direction of Prof. A. R. Greig, of Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, and Prof. L. J. Smith, of Manitoba Agricultural College. The judges were Prof. J. B. Davidson, Prof. F. J. Chase and Wm. Cross, ex-superintendent of motor power for the C. P. R. Valuable assistance

Gas Traction Co. (Winnipeg), score 328; 4, Goold, Shapley & Muir. (This engine developed sufficient horse-power to come from class B.)

Class D (steam engines), 60 brake horse-power and under—J. I. Case Co.

Class E—All developed over 90 brake horse-power.

Class F (steam engines), over 90 brake horse-power—1, J. I. Case Co. on a 32 horse-power engine; 2, Avery Co. on a 20 horse-power engine; 3, Rumely Co., on a 36 horse-power engine.

An oil-pull engine underwent an unofficial test and gave entire satisfaction.

Further particulars regarding the scores in detail in all classes will be secured and published later.

Good Farms at Emerson

Last week J. J. Ring, S. R. Henderson and Prof. G. A. Sproule made a start at this year's good farming competitions in Manitoba by passing judgment on farms entered under the Emerson Agricultural Society. The winners and scores out of a possible 1,000 points are: Alfred Wilson, 759; McClelland Bros., 756; Wm. Shields, 680; John Forrester, 668; J. A. McClelland, 661; T. W. Knowles, 607.

It is interesting to note that in the competition in 1908, Messrs. Wilson, Knowles and Forrester did not qualify for any of the prize money, while Mr. Shields stood fourth with a score of some 27 points below this year's standing. Great improvement has been made.

Grasshoppers are reported to have put in an appearance in some parts of Southern Manitoba in alarming numbers.

ANOTHER GREAT SHOW AT WINNIPEG

AS WAS intimated in our issue of last week, the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition this year is by far the best on record. The management spared no efforts in bringing in pleasing attractions and in presenting the greatest live-stock display ever seen in the Canadian West. In fact, in many classes of horses and cattle it would be difficult to find a grander aggregation in America. Here is a trite comment that gives the candid opinion of all who know what constitutes merit in an exhibition of this nature: "The fair is quite a success; fine, very fine show, too; a great collection of horses and other live stock." Many other details could have been mentioned, but it is only necessary to say that each succeeding year develops a greater and a more comprehensive exhibition for Winnipeg. While some minor matters can be criticized, the entire management is deserving of congratulations. Those who failed to spend at least a whole afternoon there missed a rare treat by way of enjoyment and education. Ideal exhibition weather prevailed on each of the ten days, but those interested in the welfare of the rural West would have preferred several downpours of rain. The manager, Dr. A. W. Bell, was thoroughly satisfied with returns. Total attendance is given as over 197,000, a gain of more than 50,000 over last year's total.

The arts' building contained by far the best array that has been seen in Winnipeg. Great interest was taken in the art gallery, the tuberculosis exhibit, the work of manual training classes in public schools, the butter-making contest, as well as in the general

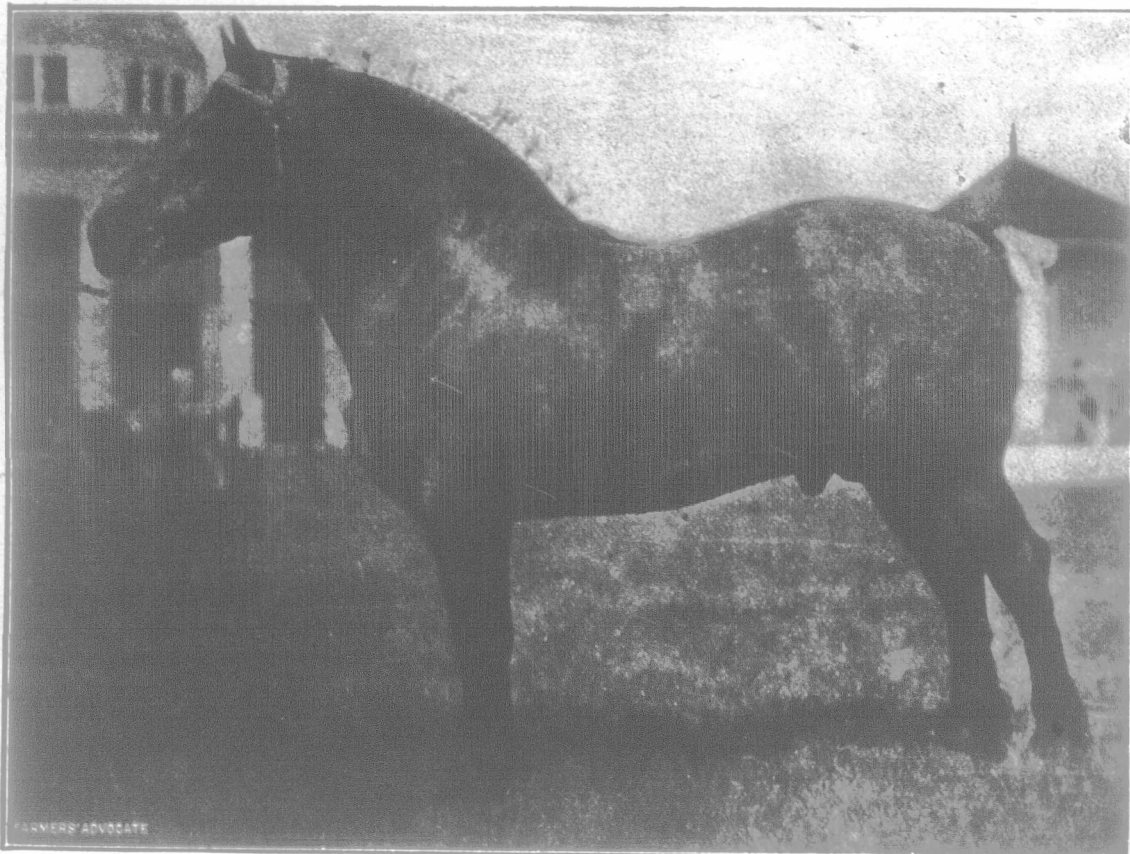
judged in front of the grandstand. It is difficult to please everybody. The men in charge acted in good faith, the object being to satisfy those who considered more prominence should be given to heavy horses. It was soon found out that this means of getting into the limelight was not popular with the majority of those interested. In future it is likely that all heavy horses will get their ribbons in the small horse ring.

One very commendable change in arrangement on the grounds is the relegation of the midway to the southwest corner. The display of threshing machinery and other farm requirements looked well in the south center.

HORSES THE BEST EVER

The horse show seems to increase in size and importance year by year, which probably indicate, that the horse interests are keeping pace with our agricultural development; more than keeping paces one would think judging by the manner in which horse exhibits are increasing in numbers and general excellence. Clydesdale entries were far in excess of the figures of a year ago, recent importations helping to swell nearly every section. Quality was of a high order, and taking exhibits all round the best Clyde show seen in Winnipeg.

Percherons ran about even with a year ago. Most of the animals that last year made the exhibit of this breed the most conspicuous seen at an industrial exhibition, have been sold and scattered far and wide. The Percheron show was contributed to most



COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE'S BLONDIN, GRAND CHAMPION PERCHERON AT WINNIPEG
He has won 16 firsts and 11 Championships in the United States and Canada

display. Leading cream separator manufacturers told about the merits of their machines and endeavored to interest visitors in a necessity on any farm on which a few cows are kept. The companies represented included De Laval, Empire, Melotte, Magnet and Sharples.

The attractions in front of the grandstand, though not as mirth-provoking as those of a year ago, were clean and interesting. Trained animals, including elephants, ponies, dogs, cats and a kicking, bucking donkey that refused to be ridden, though quite docile when not on duty, demonstrated the intelligence of the various classes of the brute creation. But the bill-of-fare at night, when fireworks and music were the attractions, was the most popular. Everyone must have been impressed with the massed bands playing and thousands of voices singing "Nearer My God to Thee." This night music alone was worth the whole price of admission to those who appreciate music.

The great live-stock display is dealt with under the various classes. Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey cattle were commented on with favor by all. It is seldom that so many animals of recognized merit appear in one ring. The placing of the ribbons was a difficult task. Naturally, some were disappointed, but it was no disgrace to fall to fourth place, or lower, in many sections. The Shorthorn judge was a stickler on low-set, thick type, and he found many to his fancy. The dairy cattle judge disliked too much fat on entries brought before him, and for this reason turned down notable individuals.

Some severe criticism was offered because of the action of the management in having heavy horses

largely by the Ellisons, of North Dakota, who had out a long string of excellent individuals. Canadian exhibitors like Colquhoun & Beattie and H. O. Hutchins made their usual creditable displays. The Percheron is coming in for a larger share of attention and the kind of horses shown here in the last year or two quite warrants the increased interest being taken in the French drafter. Other draft breeds were poorly represented.

Winnipeg, all through the show, bathed in a wave of heat, accompanied by the usual phenomena of dust and flies. Conditions were uncomfortable, both from the standpoint of the exhibitor and spectator. Considerable judging was done in front of the grandstand. There is not much in watching judging work when the class being worked on is beyond the range of vision, or nearly so, and there is likely to be less interest taken in the judging when, as was the case here, the hundred yards of so between the horse ring and the grandstand is occupied in order by performing elephants, kicking mules, tight wire artists, dancers, tumblers, brass bands and the Broncho going against the track record, not to mention half a dozen other headliner acts that made up the grandstand attractions. With this kind of competition draft horse classes, however excellent, would hardly win much attention from the crowd. What Winnipeg needs is a little better ring near the stables. If the present ring were enlarged so that light horses could be judged at one end and heavy drafts at the other, and seating provided for the spectators, and some system of designating the awards adopted, the association wouldn't have to bring their draft classes into competition with Rube Shields and the grandstand following.

CLYDESDALES

The Clydesdale exhibit surpassed all expectations, and was one of the largest if not the largest turnout of this breed ever seen at Winnipeg. Several exhibitors who do not usually show at the Industrial were on hand with heavy strings, and the award list looks strangely different to what it used to be a few years ago. Traynor Bros. and P. M. Bredt came down from Saskatchewan with selections from the studs that have helped the fame of the Clydesdale horse in that province. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., were present with a bunch of horse colts and fillies just over from Scotland, while the Van Horne farm, East Selkirk, Man., was represented by some of the recently imported females that are figured the foundation of a Clydesdale stud for this railway magnate.

It was a show of quality and size. The judge was Wm. Carter, Stillwater, Okla. He stood strong for size. His line-up generally had thick-bodied, heavy topped horses at the head. And, fortunately, in this instance there was plenty of big, heavy horses, of clean bone and good going to choose his winners from. The question of size versus quality, whether the one should win or the other, did not come up for direct answer. We suspect, if it had, Mr. Carter would have stretched a point in favor of the good ones. On the whole, the placings were satisfactory.

AGED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

This was a well filled class and included some noted individuals. Nine horses in all faced the judge. The class was excellently shown, and the size and quality of the individuals that reached the prize end of the line up made competition close.

Exhibitors were: Alex. Steele, Glenboro, Man., with Baron's Shapely; Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask., with Royal Choice; Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, with Polar Star; T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., with Kiln Hill Victor, and Esperanto; P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold, Sask., with Trojan; John Graham, Carberry, with Baron Ross; J. C. M. Johns, Lashburn, Sask., with Lord Arnot and Royal Blacon.

Awards: 1, Traynor Bros., on Royal Choice; 2, Colquhoun & Beattie, on Polar Star; 3, T. H. Hassard, on Kiln Hill Victor; 4, P. M. Bredt & Sons, on Trojan.

The winner is a magnificently proportioned horse. He is an importation of Graham Bros., purchased by Messrs. Traynor a year ago, and showed in splendid bloom, despite the fact that he is fresh from a heavy season on the road. He is a horse of great size, and as he stood in the ring would weigh between 2,100 and 2,200 pounds. Add to this a lot of substantial quality underneath, and the result is a show-ring proposition rather hard to get over.

Polar Star is a horse of size and substance. He has had a good show-ring career since coming into possession of his present owners, and will be remembered as one of the prominent individuals in the ringfuls of sires that faced the judges at last winter's exhibitions at Brandon and Regina. He is a stallion with lots of size and good underpinning.

Third is a six-year-old imported horse, an active mover, well substantiated and a good all-round kind of a horse to sire good-sized, strong-limbed colts.

Trojan at fourth was showing up well. He is a nice quality horse, standing well on his legs and moves out in good style.

Some excellent material remained in the unplaced list, the Baron's Pride horse, Baron's Shapely, being a right good one.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS

This class produced some excellent competition. The judge stood strong for size in his selections, and brought the big ones into the money. Generally speaking, the section was a good one. The Eastern entries scored up well, the three top ones being owned by Ontario exhibitors.

The following exhibited: T. H. Hassard, with Royal Oak and Dunure Henry; Thos. Usher, Carman, Man., with Killlearn Chief; John Graham, with Marscarilli; R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask., with Royal Baillie and Lumlock Laird; Graham Bros., with The Bruce and Baron Ivy; R. R. McKeiracher, Winnipeg, with Dunure Prince.

The awards were as follows: 1 and 2, Graham Bros., on The Bruce and Baron Ivy; 3, T. H. Hassard, on Royal Oak; 4, R. H. Taber, on Lumlock Laird.

Graham Bros.' two winners are outstanding stallions. The second is if anything the thicker horse, but the judge took The Bruce on moving quality and masculinity. The first is a Revelanta, the second a Baron's Pride.

Third is a fair-sized colt, with considerable quality below, and Taber's, a strong competitor at fourth, a horse with lots of top and good action.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS

This was a section of ten. The exhibitors were: McKirdy Bros., Napinka, Man., with Show Prince; J. M. Hunter, Lauder, Man., with Baron's King; T. H. Hassard, with Stylish Prince; Jas. Burnett, Napinka, with Lochinvar; P. M. Bredt & Sons, with Baron of Edinwold; D. McLaren, Treherne, Man., with Baron's Headlight; Graham Bros., with Baron Chapmanton, Loretto, Solway King, and Ruby Rosemont.

The awards were: 1, Graham Bros., on Baron Chapmanton; 2, D. McLaren, Baron's Headlight;

3, P. M. Bredt & Sons, on Baron of Edenwold ; 4, Graham Bros., on Solway King.

The first-prize horse is a good, thick colt, with some style of action, sired by Baron's Pride. His top and bone quality made him the logical winner. McLaren's entry at second has lots of substance, and stands out with a good presence. Bredt's, at third, was well brought out and showed up strong in his position. He has good bone and a well proportioned top.

BROOD MARE AND FOAL

Competition between the two entries in this section was close. D. Little, Portage la Prairie, showed the imported five-year-old mare, Seascale Flower, and J. B. Jickling, Carman, a six-year-old mare named Red Clover. Mr. Little has not been an exhibitor at Winnipeg for some years, but he seems in possession still of some good stock, and has not forgotten the knack of showing. His mare stood first, and Mr. Jickling's second. The arrangement on foals was reversed, Jickling winning first and Little second.

YELD MARES

This class is usually a closely competed one, and the ringful that Mr. Carter was asked to select his winnings from was one calculated to maintain the reputation of the class. It contained nine individuals, and included some of the famous Clyde females of the West, not to mention a pair fresh from Scotland to the East Selkirk stud, making their debut in Western rings. The exhibitors were: M. Gibb, Morden, with Miss Dee; Traynor Bros., with Mayoress; T. H. Hassard, with Daisy of Janetville; P. M. Bredt & Sons, with Irene and Madrigal; Sir W. Van Horne, East Selkirk, with Princess Royal and Polly Wilson; Thos. Laurie, Rosebank, with Baroness, and S. Benson, Neepawa, with Lady Chatham.

The awards were: 1, Traynor Bros., on Mayoress; 2 and 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne, on Princess Royal and Polly Wilson; 4, P. M. Bredt & Sons, on Irene.

The winner needs no introduction to followers of Clydesdale rings in Western Canada. She is a six-year-old, bred at the Seaham Harbor stud, and sired by Silver Cup. She is a smasher for size, and carries her weight well proportioned. As she stood in the ring she would tip the scale at 2,100 pounds, and is far from being in the mud-fat condition in which mares in this class are sometimes seen. Add to her splendid size a sufficiency of what the Scot cannily terms, "quality," and you have a proposition that a judge would have to think some over before turning down.

Van Horne had a "quality" mare at second, an animal of good size and considerable style. His two mares are of striking appearance and fashionable mould, but it was hard for a judge to see past Traynor's big black. Bredt's mare came out in excellent mettle. She is a very attractive animal, with lots of size and good timber. A number at the ringside expected her to come further into the money, but the judge saw something he liked better in the two females above her.

THREE-YEAR-OLD FILLIES

This was a class of six. Traynor Bros. contributed Royal Gem and Mona's Queen; J. B. Jickling, Rose O'Brien and Dorothy Young; Sir Wm. Van Horne, May Jess, and Graham Bros., Tolantha. The awards went: 1, Van Horne; 2 and 4, Traynor's, on Royal Gem and Mona's Queen; 3, Graham Bros.

The winner is a good-sized black mare of desirable type and excellent quality. Second is a home-bred mare, sired by Baron's Gem, and bearing many of the desirable qualities found in the progeny of this famous son of Baron's Pride. Graham Bros. is a Hiawatha colt, fresh over and showed under some disadvantage on that account. She has quality combined with fair scale. Mona's Queen is a well known prize winner, having stood reserve champion at last spring's show at Regina.

TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLIES

Exhibits: McKirdy Bros., with Show Queen; M. Gibb, with Marchioness O'Dee; Findley & Hall, Brampton, Ont., with Lady Harvey; P. M. Bredt & Sons, with Ruby Rose; Sir Wm Van Horne, with Miss Molly; Graham Bros., with Sea Breeze. Awards: 1, Graham Bros.; 2, Van Horne; 3, Bredt & Sons; 4, M. Gibb.

The winner is an imported filly, sired by Lord Afton. Second is an Everlasting colt; third is sired by Ruby Rose, and fourth bred by exhibitor, sired by Royal Favorite. Competition for first money between the two Scotch-reared colts was close. The Van Horne entry sized a little stronger to the judge's ideal. Bredt's have a good mare in Ruby Rose, and Gibb's colt is one that would stand a bit of beating in the average kind of company.

YEARLING FILLIES

Exhibitors: J. Burnett, with Lady Marn; Bredt & Sons; with Pirene; Graham Bros., with May Morning; S. Benson, with Woodmere Polly, and J. C. M. Johns, with Maggie Lauder. Awards: 1, Graham Bros.; 2, Bredt & Sons; 3, J. Burnett; 4, J. C. M. Johns.

It was a fair, good class, not only on numbers, but well up in breed type and quality in the individuals. Graham's was an outstanding winner, a colt of good size and underwork of the kind most desired. Bredt's showed a lot of attractive style and will grow into a desirable kind of a breeder. Burnett's is sired by the well known stallion, Show King. The fourth is a Prince Sturdy colt.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Special prize, offered by the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain and the Clydesdale Association of

Canada, for the best stallion, any age, was won by Graham Bros., on the Revelanta three-year-old The Bruce, Traynor Bros.' massive six-year-old Royal Choice standing reserve. The specials offered by the Canadian Clydesdale Association for best mare or filly, any age, went to Traynor Bros., on the massive Mayoress, Sir Wm. Van Horne's Moy Jess standing reserve; for best mare or gelding sired by a stallion recorded in the Canadian studbook: 1, Traynor Bros., on Mayoress; 2, Van Horne, on Polly Wilson.

The Free Press cup for the best heavy draft stallion, any age or breed, was competed for by Colquhoun & Beattie's champion Percheron, and Graham Bros.' three-year-old champion Clydesdale "The Bruce." The latter received the award. The class for mare or gelding grand champion brought out Ellison's Percheron filly "Bulak," and Traynor Bros.' champion "Mayoress." The Clydesdale here again succeeded in landing the sweepstakes purple. The special prize for the best five horses, any age, or sex, owned by exhibitor was won by a string from the Van Horne stud, comprised of five mares, Royal Princess, Polly Wilson, Lady's Pride, Moy Jess and Miss Polly. The prize for the ten best horses, any age or sex, owned in one province, went to a bunch owned by several Manitoba exhibitors in competition with strings from Ontario and North Dakota. The prize winners were the five mares named above, Colquhoun & Beattie's Blondin and Polar Star, M. Gibb's Miss Dee, McKirdy Bros.' Show Queen and D. McLaren's Baron Headlight. The Ontario entries were from Graham's exhibit, and Messrs. Ellisons produced the ten for North Dakota.

CLYDESDALES OR SHIRES (CANADIAN-BRED.)

Stallion, three years old: 1, Graham Bros., on Claremont Mack; 2, T. H. Hassard, on Vigorous Heir. Stallion, two years old: 1, D. McLaren, on Baron's Headlight; 2, Bredt & Sons, on Baron of Edenwold; 3, J. M. Hunter, Lauder, on Baron King; 4, J. C. O'Neil, Earl Grey, Sask. Three-year-old filly: 1, Traynor Bros., on Royal Gem; 2, T. H. Hassard, on Mildred Priam; 3, Fenley & Hall, on Maud. Two-year-old filly: 1, McKirdy Bros., Napinka, on Show Queen; 2, T. H. Hassard; 3, Jos. Rinn, Elm Creek,

1, 2 and 3, Colquhoun & Beattie, on Blondin, Gaetan and Heliogabale; 4, Ellison, on Herodeos. Stallion, two years: 1, 2 and 3, Ellison, on Mitchell, Cassius and Ausbert 2nd. Yeld mare: 1, Ellison, on Elenor; 2 and 3, Hutchins, on Fatina and Gibbolette. Three-year-old filly: 1, Ellison, on Dodo; 2, Hutchins, on Madeline. Two-year-old filly: 1, Ellison, on Bulak. Yearling filly: 1 and 2, Ellison, on Victoria and Lot-tie. Foal: 1 and 2, Ellison, on Teddy and Onward. Three animals, the get of one sire: Ellison, on three sired by Ansbert 2nd. Best American-bred stallion, any age, and champion stallion open class: Colquhoun & Beattie, on Blondin. Best American-bred and champion: Ellison, on Bulak. Best five stallions: Ellison, on Prince David, Hinzelin, Harpiste, Herodeos and Nig. Best three mares: Ellison. Best American-bred five stallions: Ellison. Best three American-bred mares: Ellison. Best stud stallion and four mares owned by exhibitor: Ellison.

Colquhoun & Beattie have three top notcher stallions in the trio, of which Blondin is the leader. This stallion has now eleven championships to his credit, including the Brandon and Regina winter fairs, and Portage la Prairie exhibition of a week ago. Ellison's mare, Bulak, is the outstanding female of his aggregation. She is a filly of splendid draft size, good, clean bone and first-class action. Taking them all through, the Percheron exhibit scored strong on size, breed type and quality.

SHIRES.

This class was judged by Mr. Carter, and no strong competition was in evidence in any section. John Stott, Brandon, owned the largest individual exhibit and secured the largest share of first awards and prize money. He has a good stallion in his three-year-old, Handsome Prince. M. C. Weightman, Morden, showed a two-year-old stallion, and P. B. Ross, Grenfell, Sask., a three-year-old filly and aged stallion. The awards were: Stallion three years or over: 1, J. Stott, on Handsome Prince; 2, P.B. Ross, on Hazeltong Albert. Stallion, two years: M. C. Weightman, on Lindisfern Victor Chief; three-year-old filly, P. B. Ross, on Shalford Ring; yearling filly, 1 and 2, J. Stott; three animals, the get of one



COMPETING FOR THE HERDSMAN'S PRIZE
Prof. W. J. Rutherford selects Frank Smith, with White & Smith's Champion Ringmaster for the honors. P. M. Bredt's herdsman, Chas. Main, stood second with Isabella

Man., on Lady McVeight. Special prize by the Clydesdale Association of Canada for best stallion, any age: D. McLaren, on Baron's Headlight; best mare, any age, Traynor Bros., on Royal Gem.

These classes were not as well filled as they should be, but contained a number of animals of merit. Mention might be made of the two champions Baron's Headlight and Royal Gem. This stallion is a two-year-old, of good size and quality, a thick, drafty fellow, certainly a credit to the man who bred him. The mare is by the famous Baron's Gem and is one of the most typical descendants of this well-known sire.

PERCHERONS

The Percheron exhibit was in every way a creditable one. Times were, and not so many years ago, when little attention was accorded the French draft breed, and likely as not the same man as judged the Clydesdales would distribute the ribbons among the Percherons, and not always to the satisfaction of the owners of the latter. The class this year was judged by Professor W. J. Rutherford, Regina, and in some sections he had his hands full. The firm of E. O. & O. O. Ellison, Lamoure, North Dakota, had the heaviest individual exhibit, and showed in practically every class. Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, Man., and H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask., contributed the remainder of the competition. Messrs. Colquhoun & Beattie are not showing as heavily as a year ago, but what they did bring out was certainly a credit to their judgment in Percherons. They had three stallions in aged class, and won the three top awards straight. Mr. Hutchins has a well selected lot of horses, and made competition for Ellison's horses in such classes as he competed in. Messrs. Ellison's made a strong female exhibit, and were strong in young stallions. They had over twenty animals in the stables, and when it came to the American Percheron Society specials, it was Ellison all the time, so far as females went, Colquhoun & Beattie winning the stallion specials with their well known prize winning horse, Blondin.

sire, J. Stott; best stallion or mare, J. Stott, on Handsome Prince; best horse, either sex, special by P. B. Ross, 1, J. Stott, on Handsome Prince.

BELGIANS.

Only one animal was entered in the class for this breed, the five-year-old stallion, Pompon, owned by Geo. Roels, Calgary. This is a good, big horse and has a showing record to his credit, he having won all the Calgary and Coast fairs and Seattle Exposition.

HEAVY DRAFTS.

These sections were fairly well filled, as also the agricultural and general-purpose. More competition should come out in these classes, considering the quality of the working horses of this country, but the small exhibitor with a team or two, unfortunately does not see his way to exhibit. L. J. Hamilton, Brandon, won first in brood mare class, with no competition. For geld mares the exhibitors were L. J. Hamilton, Fenley & Hall, with two entries; J. Stott and R. H. Taber, the latter with two. Awards were: 1, R. H. Taber; 2, and 4, Fenley & Hall; 3, L. J. Hamilton. Single horse mare or gelding to lorry or cart: 1, Traynor Bros., on Mayoress; 2, R. H. Taber, on Hillcrest Bob; 3, Fenley & Hall, on Harry. Team, each 1,600 lbs. or over: 1, Sir Wm. Van Horne, on Ladies' Pride and Sylvan Queen, both imported; 2, Fenley & Hall, on Punch and Harry; 3, R. H. Taber, on Hillcrest Jim and Bob.

LIGHT DRAFT OR AGRICULTURAL.

Brood mare, under 1,600 lbs., with foal by side: 1 and 2, W. C. Weightman, Morden. Three-year-old gelding or mare: 1, Traynor Bros.; 2, J. Stott; 3, Fenley & Hall. Two-year-old gelding or filly: 1, D. McLaren, Treherne; 2, A. W. Severin, Winnipeg. Foal: 1 and 2, W. C. Weightman. Geld mare, any age: 1, Traynor Bros.; 2, Fenley & Hall. Team under 1,600 lbs., but not under 1,350: 1, Traynor Bros.; 2, J. C. M. Johns, Lashburn. Best four-horse team, heavy draft or agricultural: 1, J. B. Jickling; 2, Traynor Bros. Mare or gelding, any age, general-purpose: 1, C. N. R. Express, Winnipeg; 2, J. Barrett,

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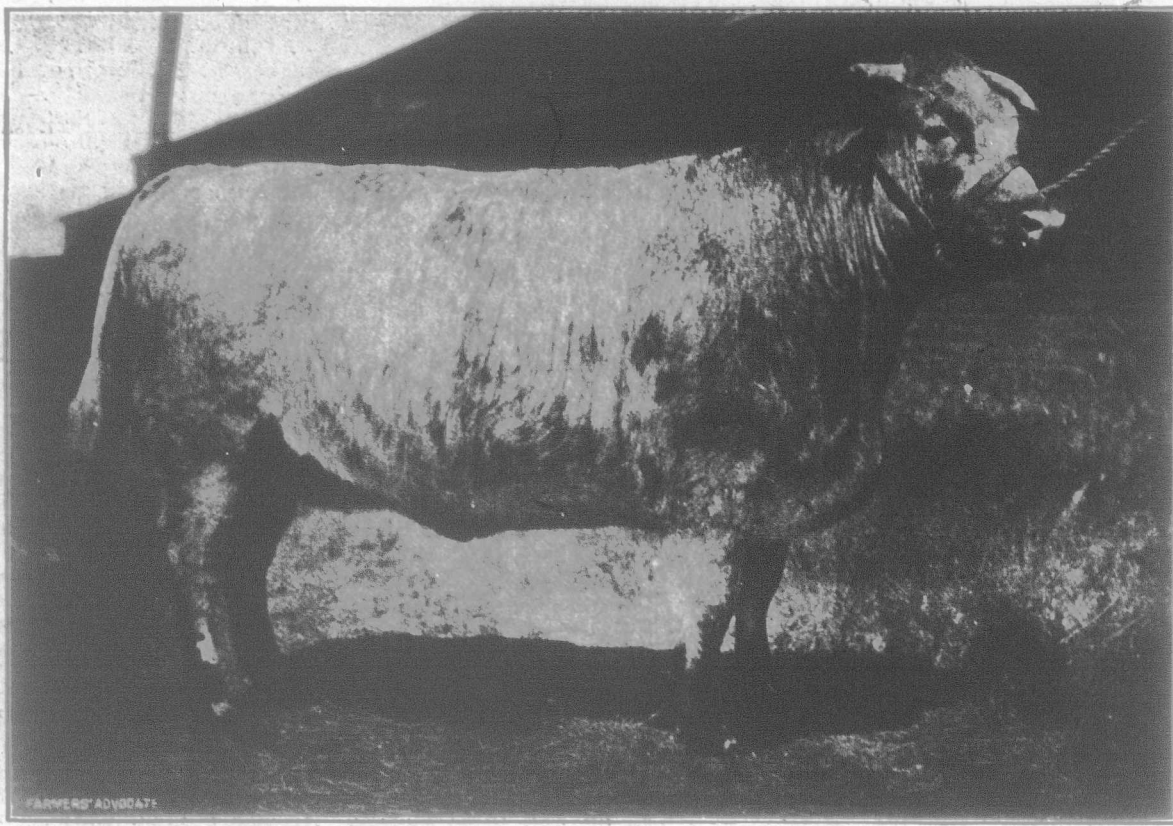
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SUSAN CUMBERLAND, GRAND CHAMPION SHORTHORN FEMALE
This fine female was recently brought from the United States by H. L. Emmert

Winnipeg; 3, H. O. Ayearst, Mt. Royal, Man.
GROOMSMAN'S PRIZE.

For best fitted and conditioned heavy horse: 1, Alex. Sangster, groomer for Sir Wm. Van Horne, showing Moy Jess; 2, W. McCrobbie, with Traynor Bros., showing Mayoress. For best fitted and conditioned light horse: A. McWilliams, with J. C. M. Bruce, Lashburn, Sask.; 2, Chas. Barker, with T. H. Hassard.

LIGHT HORSES.

Space does not permit of a complete review of the light horse classes. The exhibit was strong in nearly all sections and the entries came from many widely scattered points in the West, East and South, although the city of Winnipeg contributed the largest part of the display. Hackneys were strong in the aged stallion and mare classes; roadsters and standard breds showed in good numbers, while the sections for carriage horses, coachers, jumpers, saddlers, special harness classes and ponies were well filled and received their due attention. The judging of light and heavy horses in the same ring at the same time interferes some with the display, from the spectators' standpoint, and the judging generally is difficult to follow. A ring of sufficient size should be provided that the light horse classes could be inspected apart from the drafters altogether, that those interested in this line of exhibits could have a proper chance to watch the display.

The heavy harness classes, saddle horses and ponies were judged by G. B. Hulme, New York. Dr. G. A. Rutledge, Lambeth, Ont., placed the awards in the light harness classes. In the class for aged Hackneys first place went to T. H. Hassard's Marion Cassius, after some dispute, in which a veterinarian was called to pass on the animal's fitness for the prize. Second went to R. H. Taber, on Copmanthorpe Swell, and third to P. B. Ross, Grenfell, on Velvet. This section was the most keenly contested in the Hackney class.

The champion hunter was won by D. C. Cameron Winnipeg, on Lonsdale Maid; champion roadster by the same exhibitor, on Wonder; championship in saddle horses went to Jos. Lemon, Winnipeg, on Alpine. The Hackney championship lay between Hassard's Marion Cassius and Graham Bros.' first prize three-year-old Royal Elegance, the former winning the purple.

CATTLE EXHIBIT CREDITABLE

It is but necessary to quote the words of a prominent stockman: "The cattle exhibit at Winnipeg this year is the strongest yet seen in Western Canada" to convey the idea that the showing of the bovine race was a strong feature of the show. Animals possessing quality and often famed breed distinction, stood admirably to the fore, and proud should be the stockman whose entries received the badge of good favor from the judge. It is a great thing to own a winner, but it is also great to own animals that stand creditable inspection in such good company. In all breeds and in all classes there was a most creditable showing. From the tot-calf class of milk descent to the great bull classes was found a strong entry. Perhaps the Shorthorn breed had the best of the day, for few exhibitions can boast of a stronger exhibit of that famous breed. The Polled Angus and the Hereford, the Galloway and the Red Polled followed fast in quick succession. In the dairy breeds the Ayrshires and Jerseys were out in strong numbers, and there was a grand representation of the Holstein. Every breed, whether for beef or for milk production, has its admirers, but should a casual observer have

alighted at the ringside of the Winnipeg Exhibition and attempted to select a breed on the merits of the representatives he would indeed have a serious task. Undoubtedly there was the best showing of live stock yet found at the exposition.

The judges were: Shorthorns and fat cattle: F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis. Herefords, Angus, Gallo-ways: Prof. Andrew Boss, of Minnesota State Agricultural College. Red Polled, Prof W. J. Rutherford, Regina, Sask. Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys: H. G. Clarke, of Georgetown, Ont.

SHORTHORN CLASSES

The line-up of Shorthorns that faced the judge when that class was called would have gladdened any true Scotchman's heart. There has always been a strong representation of the red, white and roan breed, but the entry this year stands unexcelled. The best that money could buy; the best that care and nurture could produce competed for honors. Many noted animals in the United States and the largest herds in Western Canada were there. A. S. White and Leslie Smith, of St. Cloud, Minn., came north with a strong herd. Sir Wm. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Man., had as usual a very large entry. J. G. Barron, of Carberry, Man., noted for being the breeder of the greater part of his winners which each year are a long list, had many favorites. H. L. Emmert, East Selkirk, a new exhibitor, made a brilliant start. P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold, Sask.; W. H. English, Harding, Man.; J. C. M. Johns, Lashburn, Sask.; Geo. Allison, of Burnbank, Man.; and R. L. Lang, of Oak Lake, Man., also were exhibitors and often within

the money. The class for bull, three years and over, found five entries. Mistletoe Eclipse, a large white bull, belonging to the Mistletoe family and owned by J. G. Barron, came first. Huntley Wood 3rd, exhibited by Sir Wm. Van Horne, was second. Mikado, owned by W. H. English, was third, while Missie's Marquis, shown by Emmert, was fourth. The Barron bull was a good winner, for he possesses true lines, is well quartered, and, for a massive lad, stands well on his timbers. The second animal possessed a wonderful top, but he was not quite as low-set as his competitor. The two-year-old class contained Ringmaster, the champion bull of the breed. The St. Cloud breeders were his owners. Five animals were his competitors, but he was a good winner, for he possessed much quality. H. L. Emmert had the second animal in Oakland Star, a thick roan, and one having much substance. Van Horne was third with His Majesty, another roan lad; P. M. Bredt & Sons, fourth, with Admiral Ruby, while J. G. Barron had the fifth animal in Fairfield Lad. W. H. English won in the senior yearling class with Lancaster Lad, a sappy red; A. S. White and Leslie Smith second, with Primrose Knight; R. L. Lang, third, with Fairfax.

Sir Wm. Van Horne topped the list in the junior yearling class with Boquhan Hero, a low-set roan lad; J. G. Barron, second, with Master Mason, a bull sired by Nonpariel Archer. Spicy's Last, owned by Van Horne, was third, with H. O. Ayearst, of Mount Royal, fourth, with Crimson Flash.

The senior bull calf class comprised a nice bunch. R. W. Caswell was first with Golden Star, a blocky roan, that stands well topped. P. M. Bredt & Sons was second, with Edenwold. Emmert came third, with Snowflake. The junior class was won by Sir Wm. Van Horne; second went to P. M. Bredt & Sons; third to Van Horne, and fourth to W. H. English.

The senior champion bull prize went to White & Smith's Ringmaster. Boquhan Hero, owned by Van Horne, was junior champion, while the grand award was given to Ringmaster.

SHORTHORN FEMALES.

No better exhibit could be asked for than appeared in the female Shorthorn classes. The class for cows, three years and over, brought out some fine animals. Sir Wm. Van Horne had the winner in Mina Princess 4th, a thick-set red. This cow possesses good substance and for quality she stands hard to duplicate. Spicy's Lady, a thick-set white cow out of Spicy Marquis, was second. She, too, came from the East, Selkirk herd. Dorothea 2nd, owned by White & Smith, was third, while J. G. Barron was fourth, with Lady Sunshine. There were sixteen entries in this aged cow class.

Eleven entries came forward in the two-year-old heifer class. Six roans topped the list. H. L. Emmert was first with Susan Cumberland, a smooth, low-set heifer with much quality. As she develops more size she will be a hard one to defeat. Van Horne came second, with Spicy's Rose, a larger heifer than the winner. White & Smith had the third in Nonpariel Queenie. P. M. Bredt & Son was fourth, with Isabella; White & Smith fifth, with Dorothea 5th, and J. G. Barron, sixth, in Rosa Hope.

Cow in milk class: 1, H. L. Emmert, with Roanbud 2nd; 2, Sir Wm. Van Horne, on Golden Empress; 3, P. M. Bredt, with Rosebud. Gloster Queen, owned by White & Smith, was winner in the senior yearling class. Van Horne had second and fourth placing, with Flower Girl and



KITTY'S MAID 2nd, OWNED BY JOS. HARPER & SONS
This fine heifer won second place in the two-year Jersey class. She is sired by Silvery King and out of Kitty's Maid

Spicy's Lady 2nd. H. L. Emmert had third, in Spring Grove Butterfly.

Seven entries constituted the junior yearling class: 1, White & Smith, with Sparkling Gem; 2, J. G. Barron, on Blossom; 3, Lady Avondale, owned by Sir Wm. Van Horne; 4, P. M. Bredt & Son's White Rose.

The heifer classes brought out a lot of fine calves. White & Smith were again first, with Miss Muller; Van Horne second and fourth, and J. G. Barron third. In the junior heifer calf class R. W. Caswell was first, with Olive Wenlock 3rd; Van Horne second, on Bright Jewel; J. G. Barron third, with Carberry Beauty.

Senior champion female: Susan Cumberland Emmert's prize two-year-old—Junior champion female: Gloster Queen 2nd, owned by White & Smith; grand champion female, Susan Cumberland.

NEW SHORTHORN CLASSES.
It was the intention of the management to make a second class for the smaller Shorthorn breeders, and thus encourage them to exhibit. With this end in view a series of classes was provided for herds not having won first or second prize at the 1909 exhibition. One or two of the larger herds were barred, but the smaller breeders whom they intended to benefit did not receive any material encouragement. Instead, there was considerable dissatisfaction, for most of the prize money went to larger outside herds.

The first of these classes was for bull three years and over. First went to English, for Mikado, and second to Emmert, for Missie Marquis.

In bulls, two years old, Bredt was first, with Admiral Ruby, and second to Caswell, with Jilt Stamford. In the class bull senior yearling, English was the only competitor, with Lancaster Lad. Bull junior yearling brought two entries, first going to Bredt, and second to Ayearst; senior bull calf, Caswell first and second; junior bull calf, English first and Bredt second.

SHORTHORN HERDS

The judging of Shorthorn herds presented a wonderful display in the ring. In the open class there were five herds, each composed of bull and four females. The first award went to Sir Wm. Van Horne, for a herd headed by Boquhan Hero and containing Mina Princess, winner in the aged cow class; English Lady Spicy Rose and Sunbeam's Queen. The second prize was won by White & Smith, with a herd headed by Ringmaster. H. L. Emmert was third, and J. G. Barron, fourth.

The class for herd, bull and three females, under two years brought out five herds. Sir Wm. Van Horne was again the winner. White & Smith were second; Emmert, third, and Barron, fourth. In class for three calves under one year, J. G. Barron got first; Van Horne, second, and Bredt, third. Three animals, get of one bull, was won by Van Horne; White & Smith, second, and Bredt, third. The class for two animals, the progeny of one cow was won by White & Smith with Dorothea II. Van Horne was second and third. The class for herd, bull and three females, bred in the West, brought Barron, English, Bredt and Van Horne into the ring. Van Horne got first place; Barron, second, and Bredt, third. Barron, of Carberry, won first for the breeder's herd, and the win was a popular one. Van Horne was second, and Bredt, third. Special for best two-year-old Shorthorn heifer was won by Spicy Rose, from the Van Horne herd.

Special trophy offered for best beef animal, any breed or sex, was won by Ringmaster, the champion Shorthorn bull. The competition lay between him and McGregor's champion Angus cow.

The prizes in herds not open to prize winners of 1909 were also awarded, Emmert, of Selkirk, getting first for herd bull and four females, any age. Bredt came second. In the class, herd, bull and three females, all under two, Emmert was first, and Caswell second, while in the class for three calves under one year Bredt was first and English second.

HEREFORD CLASSES
The competition in the Hereford classes was confined to the herds of William Shields, of Brandon, and Geo. H. Gray, Austin, Manitoba. Mr. Shields was successful in winning 14 firsts and 5 second prizes, and the grand championship in bulls and females, the first with Happy Christmas, and the second with Princess of Island Park, both noted winners in Hereford circles. Mr. Gray secured first and second for junior yearling bull and first for heifer two years old, in addition to a number of second prizes.

Shields won the herd prizes, both junior and senior.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The competition in Aberdeen-Angus was also confined to two herds, both of them with long records of successes. One was the J. D. McGregor herd, from Brandon, and the other the James Bowman herd, of Guelph, Ontario. The competition began in the aged bull class. McGregor's Golden Gleam secured first money, although Bowman's herd header, Magnificent, gave him a good run for his money. Magnificent is but three years old, and with a little more development he may easily defeat his competitor. As it was he had a number of favorites, although the judge favored Golden Gleam. Again in the cow class, three years and over, McGregor's Violet 3rd of Congosh made a decided hit. This animal was champion at the Royal show last year. She possesses that smoothness and quality so characteristic of the Angus breed. The McGregor herd cleaned up twelve firsts and four seconds, and the Bowman herd three firsts and nine second prizes.

McGregor won the championship and also the herd prizes.

GALLOWAYS
The Galloway competition was confined to one herd owned by Colonel McCrae, of Guelph, Ontario. Mr. McCrae had an entry of sixteen animals of merit, but owing to the lack of competition there was little interest manifested during the time the awards were being made.

RED POLLED CATTLE
W. J. McCombe, Beresford, Man., was the only exhibitor of Red Polled, he having entered for competition some eleven head. His stock are of valuable breeding merit.

FAT CATTLE CLASSES
In the class, fat cattle for butchers' purposes, but not for breeding, entries were made by McGregor, of Brandon; Van Horne, of Selkirk, and A. B. Potter, of Langbank, Sask. J. D. McGregor was successful in carrying off first and second prizes with his Angus steers. Van Horne was third, with a handsome Shorthorn. Van Horne had the only entry in the fat cow or heifer class.

Groom's prize for best fitted and conditioned animal of any beef breed: 1, Frank Smith, with White & Smith's Ringmaster; reserve, Chas. Main, with P. M. Bredt & Son's Isabella.

DAIRY CATTLE GOOD

Some people undoubtedly have been led away with the idea that interest in dairying in the West is slight, but had they been present at the judging of the dairy stock this idea would undoubtedly leave them. H. G. Clarke, of Georgetown, Ontario, who made the awards for all the dairy breeds, expressed his surprise at the number and quality of the dairy cattle shown. In the aged class of Holstein cows twenty animals were brought into the ring. Many of these were not only fashionable animals with long pedigrees, but splendid records of performance

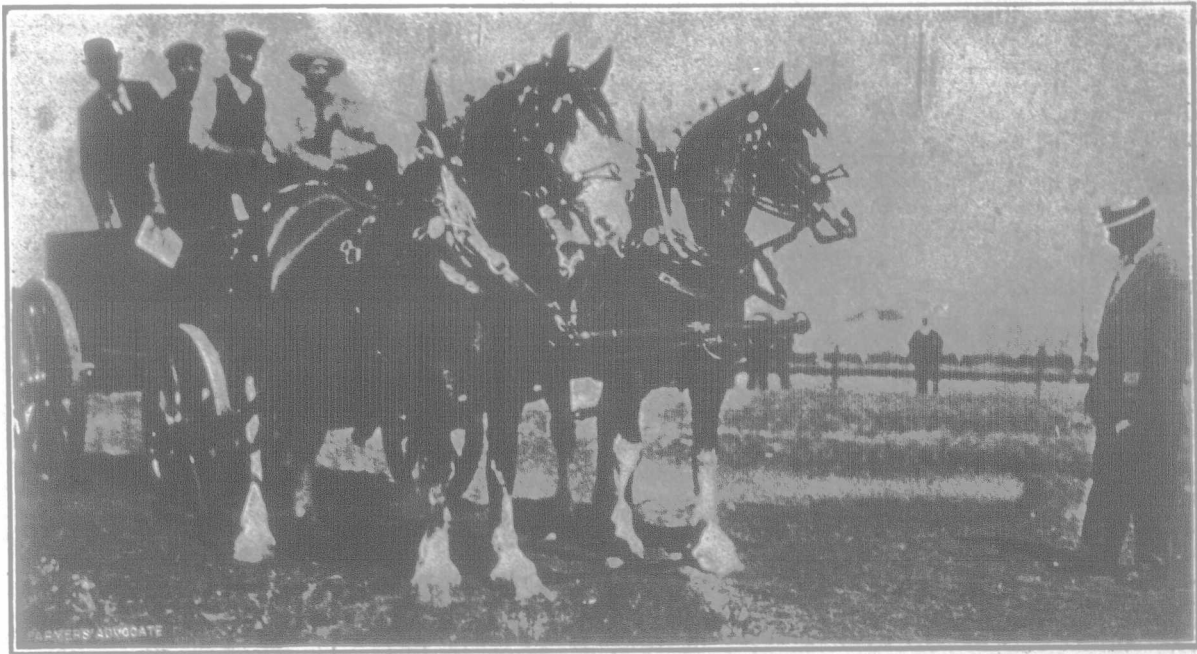
Hancox was first, Potter second, and Herriott, third. For two calves, under one year: 1, Hancox; 2, Potter. Herd, bull and three females, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, Hancox; 2, Potter.

AYRSHIRES

In the Ayrshire classes, J. M. Bruce, of Lashburn, Sask., and A. H. Trimble, of Red Deer, Alta., were the two largest exhibitors. Other exhibitors were: D. A. Fraser, Emerson; J. R. Smith, Scotland, Ont.; and T. Hazelwood, Glenboro. Prizes as awarded were:

Aged bull: 1, J. M. Bruce, on Barcheskie King's Own; 2, T. Hazelwood, on Baron's King; 3, D. A. Fraser, on Auchenbrain Warranted. Bull, two years old: 1, J. M. Bruce, on Netherall Douglas; 2, A. H. Trimble, on Barcheskie King's Way; 3, T. Hazelwood, on Burnside Douglas. Bull, one year: 1 and 3, A. H. Trimble; 2, J. M. Bruce, Lashburn. Bull calf, senior: 1, J. M. Bruce; 2 and 3, A. H. Trimble. Bull calf, junior: 1, J. M. Bruce; 2, T. Hazelwood; 3, A. H. Trimble. Bull, any age: J. M. Bruce, on Barcheskie King's Own.

Cow, three years or over, thirteen entries: 1, J. M. Bruce, on Bluebell of Ormstown; 2 and 3, A. H. Trimble & Sons, on White Rose of Springbrook, and Burnside Ivyleaf 4th. Heifer, two years: 1 and 3, J. M. Bruce; 2, A. H. Trimble & Sons. Heifer, one year: 1 and 2, J. M. Bruce; 3, A. H. Trimble & Sons. Heifer calf, senior: 1, A. H. Trimble & Sons; 2 and 3, J. M. Bruce. Heifer calf, junior: 1, T. Hazelwood; 2, J. M. Bruce, 3, A. H. Trimble & Sons. Female, any age: J. M. Bruce, Bluebell of Ormstown. Herd, bull and four females, any age: 1, J. M. Bruce; 2, and 3, A. H. Trimble & Sons. Herd, bull and three females under two years: 1, J. M. Bruce; 2, A. H. Trimble; 3, T. Hazelwood. Herd, three animals bred in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta or British Columbia, the get of one bull: 1, T. Hazelwood; 2, A. H. Trimble & Sons. Two calves, under one year



FIRST PRIZE HEAVY DRAFT TEAM AT WINNIPEG
This pair of Clydesdale mares, owned by Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, was selected by the judge, Wm. Carter, from a strong class

behind them. The other dairy breeds also had very creditable entries.

HOLSTEINS STRONG

The Holstein classes had more competitors than any of the other dairy breeds. The exhibitors in this breed were: A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask.; Homer Smith, Winnipeg; H. Hancox, Dominion City; C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.; Jas. Herriott, Souris; Gibson & Scott, Winnipeg; John Gunn, Stonewall; J. H. Davidson, Neepawa, and A. S. Johannis, Winnipeg. The prizes awarded were: Bull, three years or over: 1, A. B. Potter, with Sarcastic Lad; 2, A. S. Johannis, on Meadow King. Bull, two years old: 1, Gibson & Scott, on Josephine Teake Sir de Kol; 2, J. Herriott, on Sir Midale Sir Hengerveld; 3, C. E. Smith, on Lakeside Model Wayne. Bull, one year: 1, Homer Smith; 2, C. E. Smith. Bull calf, senior: 1, H. Hancox, with Sir Modest Colanthà Fayne; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, H. Hancox. Bull calf, junior: 1, A. S. Johannis; 2, John Gunn; 3, Jas. Herriott. Champion bull, any age: H. Hancox, with Sir Modest Colanthà Fayne.

Cow, three years and over: Homer Smith won first, second, third and fifth, on Faforit 10th Beauty, Little Katie's Pride, Fern de Kol and Isoco's Pride, Granddaughter. C. E. Smith was fourth with Lily Acme de Kol. Heifer, two years old: 1 and 2, A. B. Potter; 3, Jas. Herriott. Heifer, one year: 1, H. Hancox; 2, Gibson & Scott; 3, C. E. Smith; 4, Jas. Herriott. Heifer calf, senior: 1 and 2, H. Hancox. Heifer calf, junior: 1, C. E. Smith; 2 and 3, J. Herriott. Female, any age: Homer Smith, with his winning cow, Faforit 10th Beauty.

Herd, bull and four females, any age: Six herds were entered. First place was given to Homer Smith, second to A. B. Potter, and third to Gibson & Scott.

In the class for herd, bull and three females, under two years of age, H. Hancox was first; C. E. Smith, second, and Potter, third.

In the class, three animals, any age, get of one bull.

old: 1, T. Hazelwood; 2 and 3, A. H. Trimble.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS

Two herds battled for supremacy in the Jersey breed. There were other exhibitors, but the competition was between B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., and Joseph Harper & Sons, Kinley, Sask. Other entries were: D. Smith, Gladstone; F. Orchard Graysville; W. V. Edwards, Souris; H. A. Chadwick, St. James, and Wm. Hartley, Middlechurch.

Prize winners are: Bull, three years or over: 1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Joseph Harper & Sons. Bull, two years: 1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Jos. Harper & Sons. Bull, one year: 1, J. Harper & Sons; 2, B. H. Bull & Son. Bull calf, senior: 1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son. Bull calf, junior: 1, H. A. Chadwick; 2, J. Harper & Sons. Bull, any age: 1, B. H. Bull & Son, on Brampton King Edward.

Cow, three years and over, nine entries: 1, Jos. Harper & Sons; 2, B. H. Bull & Son. Heifer, two years: 1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, J. Harper & Sons. Heifer, one year: 1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son. Heifer calf: 1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son. Heifer calf, junior: 1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son. Female, any age: The winner in the two-year-old class, Rochette's Golden Beauty, owned by B. H. Bull & Son.

Herd, bull and four females, any age: 1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, H. A. Chadwick. Herd, bull and three females, all under two years: 1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son. Three animals, get of one bull: 1 and 2, B. H. Bull & Son. Two calves, under one year: 1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, H. A. Chadwick. Best herd, bull and three females, owned in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta: 1, J. Harper & Sons; 2, H. A. Chadwick.

The prize for the best herdsman of dairy cattle, uniform, as well as fitness and condition of animal being taken into account, was won by J. H. Bull, with Rochette Golden Lass, his prize two-year-old and champion female.

(Continued on Page 1129)

Home Journal

People and Things the World Over

General satisfaction is felt by all turf lovers on account of the announcement that King George has entrusted the royal racing stud to the Earl of Derby until the end of the present year. His lordship is one of the most popular members of the jockey club, and, of course, it was one of his ancestors who established "The Derby" in 1780.

The only absolutely unbiased and unprejudiced person is the man who has no opinions of his own. Just as soon as he forms a conviction on any subject whatever he is bound to favor that conviction, more or less, to become prejudiced on that side; in short, to lose his balance. So, finally, it is a choice between having convictions and being prejudiced, or having no convictions and being a human jelly-fish.

In his early days Herr Arthur Nikisch, the famous conductor, who has been fulfilling some important London engagements, was appointed to conduct a performance of "Tannhauser" at the Leipzig Opera. He was but a young chorus master at the time, and the orchestra absolutely refused to play under so youthful a conductor. They were only induced to do so when a director said that if they were of the same mind after the overture had been played they could then and there hand in their resignations. The overture was a veritable triumph for Nikisch, and with profuse apologies the orchestra offered him their congratulations.

It was toward the end of the sixteenth century that coffee was introduced into Europe. The first account of it is to be found in the work of a Venetian doctor, Prosper Alpini, published in 1592, entitled "De Plantis Egypti." Alpini was impressed with the physiological value of the berry. From Venice coffee was introduced into Italy. It was known at Marseilles in 1650, but it was not until 1680 we learn that it was introduced into the court of Louis XIV., by the then Turkish Ambassador. But it had been introduced into England nearly forty years before this time, by Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan.—*London Globe.*

Mr. Pierpont Morgan has just bought, through M. Jacques Seligmann of Paris, eighty-six of the most wonderful little watches in the world. He paid \$300,000 for them, or an average of nearly \$35,000 a watch. They formed the Marfels collection, and came to Paris from Berlin. All of them date from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. As will be remembered the first little watches were made in the sixteenth century in Nuremberg, in Paris, and in Italy. The Marfels watches are very tiny and very beautiful. One is egg-shaped, made of Limoges enamel, and is no bigger than a canary's egg. There are only two of these in the world, and both are in Mr. Pierpont Morgan's possession. Many of the watches are in the form of crosses, and can be worn as pendants. The smallest of them might be worn as a cravat pin.

The Westminster Gazette has been giving a prize for the best rules for reading and readers: "Never read from vainglory, never read for penance, never read second-bests, never read first editions while eating muffins, never read a great

book in an ill mood, never mark a borrowed book or omit to mark your own, never fail to read some poetry daily to put your mind in tune, never read a book merely because it is new (the devil was young once) never read a book solely because it is old (not all fools die young), never expect to go away full from a book to which you came empty."

Turning from negative to positive: "Always sit on your book at meals if you belong to a reading family, always remember there is a season called 'Lent' and an author called 'Borrow,' but no season or author called anything like 'Give Back,' always keep three volumes in at least three rooms. Always address your host politely before you make for his book-case, always remember that your aunt has a right to love 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,' always put off buying a book until you are sure you can't borrow it permanently."

"When we think of Harvard or Yale, the former dating from 1638 and the latter from 1701, we think of them as old universities," says a writer in the *American Educational Review*; "but when we pass to the other side of the world we discover that even the oldest American universities are in reality very young institutions.

"The oldest educational institution in the

COMPENSATION

*A gale has blown the elm tree bare,
But in the twigs o'erhead
A nest, a robin's long, sweet care,
Shows in the bright leaves' stead.*

*Who minds the fluttering tree's gay loss
With that snug home in view,
Where late a breast of ruddy gloss
Caressed the eggs' pure blue?*

*Sweetheart, your girlhood falls away
Like summer's leafy grace;
Home-love and mother-magic stay,
Still lovelier, in its place!*

—JEANNIE PENDLETON EWING,
in Smith's Magazine.

world is the University of El Ashar, Cairo, founded in the year 988, by the great Saladin. It is the central seat of learning for the whole Mohammedan world, as well as a foundation of spiritual life. It occupies an ancient mosque in the Arab quarter of Cairo, surrounded by a confusing maze of narrow streets, where the population is made up of every representative of every race that follows the prophet.

The old mosque covers several acres and consists of a series of courts surrounded by long cloisters with low roofs supported by forests of columns. The floors of red tiles are covered daily by a multitude of men and boys, squatting in semi-circles around their teachers, who sit with their backs to the columns lecturing in monotonous. The chancellor of the university is always a descendant of the prophet and is usually a man of ability and learning. He occupies apartments in El Ashar and is not only the supreme educational but the ecclesiastical head of the church in Egypt. There is no organization similar to that in modern universities. Any reputable man who desires to teach can obtain the privilege by application and is assigned a column where he may sit and impart the truth as he thinks

proper. His fame or ability will attract more or less students and disciples, who pay him fees according to their means."

No Idle Hands

"Work in the Kansas harvest fields or go to the workhouse for not less than six months!" is the ultimatum to be handed out by Judge Burney, of Kansas City, to every vagrant brought before him from now on. Good enough! It will be a good thing for the harvest and a better thing for the "vag," whose idleness has been his ruin. The experiment of turning the occupants of the central prison at Toronto out on to a farm and making them work as regularly and with almost as little supervision as the ordinary hired man, has proven a success so far to the extent that there has not been a single attempt to escape, though escape would seem to be childishly easy. Up in New Ontario, where there are not half enough men for the pioneering work there is to be done, a gang of prisoners has been set to work at roadbuilding. They have all day long in the fresh air instead of life within prison walls. They have good food, companionship and muscle building toil. An Ontario editor refers to it as a spectacle of degradation and speaks of it with horror, but *Saturday Night* expresses the opinion of most sane folk in regard to the matter:

"A forced sweat is a curse to human identity—Is it? Well, there are thousands of workmen in the city of Toronto who have been enduring forced sweats of late that they might bring home the pay envelope at the end of the week. Thousands of mothers have been toiling in the heat until ready to drop with bodily and nervous fatigue. Do they do it because they like it? Is their labor not forced? Of course it is. Did the man fail to toil and bring home the pay envelope there would be starvation at home, and did the women idle, what would become of the babies? Is it more degrading to see a lot of scape-graces forced to earn their bread honestly, even if under direct compulsion, than to see a lot of decent men slaving at the manual toil which is, after all, the basis of our civilization? Is the prisoner worthy of an easier life than the decent citizen? By all means get all the useful toil, consistent with humanity, that may be had out of the criminal or the misdemeanant. The mass of the community has no desire that the criminal should be treated with other than mercy, but neither does it wish that he should receive more consideration than the decent men, of whom we see hundreds every day who toil early and late for wife and bairn."

Supplying Accommodation

The temperance people in some districts of Manitoba are determined that the passing of prohibitory legislation will not work to the detriment or inconvenience of the travelling public who are dependent upon hotels for accommodation. In Glenboro, after the passing of local option had closed up the bars, the hotelkeepers refused to keep their houses open. So the men who had been most active in securing local option procured a large tent, set it up near the station and turned it into a big dining-room. Over sixty people from the train had dinner there one evening and expressed themselves as pleased with the accommodation received. This arrangement, of course, has its inconveniences, and is only meant to be temporary, as a joint stock company has been formed to purchase or build a barless hotel.

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8.75
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to \$6.25;
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p, \$3.25 to

k for farm

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16c.
12c.
10c.
14c.
15c.
11c.
7 to 8c.
\$19.50
21.50
26.00
to 27.00
to 13.00
to 17.00
c. to 40c.
\$1.75

WHY I BELIEVE THE BIBLE

Editor "Hope's Quiet Hour."

I see so many inspiring thoughts in your columns on different subjects, I thought I would like to hear an essay on "Why I Believe the Bible."—John 2: 23; 5: 36-47. A SUBSCRIBER.

Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of Me. Had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed Me: for he wrote of Me. But if ye believe not his writings, how shall ye believe My words?—S. John v.: 39, 46, 47.

My only excuse for my long delay in adopting Subscriber's suggestion is that the subject was too big for me. To crowd into two columns of space enough materials to fill a thousand volumes, is beyond my power, and to explain satisfactorily all the innumerable reasons "why I believe the Bible," is as impossible as it would be to pack the accumulations of a lifetime in one small trunk.

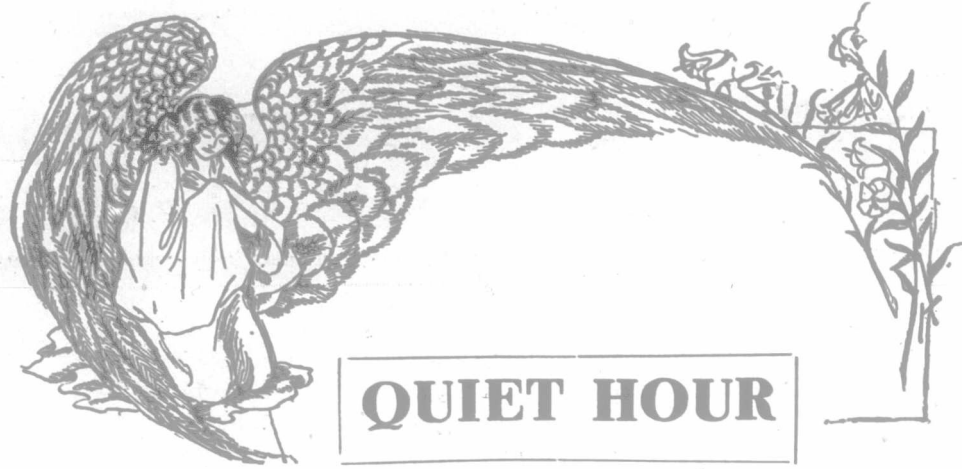
But I feel the importance of expressing some of my views on this subject, even though I can only touch the fringe of it. So, if I get lost in a multitude of reasons, you will know there are thousands more which might be laid before you.

This is an age of criticism, and everything that cannot prove its value is likely to be crowded out. Let us begin by the question: "Is the Bible valuable?"

To that question, the answer must be "YES." Man does not live by bread alone, he is hungry for spiritual truth. The Bible is a treasury of inspiring, cheering, strengthening utterances. It has provided an inexhaustible supply for millions of preachers, and its stores are as rich as ever. Philip the Evangelist, once found another man reading Isaiah 53, so he "began at the same scripture, and preached unto him Jesus." Christ Himself, after His Resurrection, began at Moses and all the prophets, expounding to two disciples as they walked along the road "in all the scriptures the things concerning Himself." St. Paul took the Old Testament writings as his text when he preached to the Jews, and it mattered little where he began, he could find Christ anywhere. In one of his letters—Epistle to Romans—he alluded to passages in the Psalms, Deut., Gen., Hab., Isa., Ezek., Mal., Exod., Jer., Hos., Lev., Joel, Kings, and Prov.; referring to many of these Books many times. There are more than fifty references to the Old Testament in that one letter. Our Lord was constantly referring to the writings of Moses and the prophets, and He says in our text that they wrote about Him and testified of Him, though they had not seen Him.

What would the world be like if there had been no Bible in it? I once read a little story called "The Blank Bible." It was a dream of a world in which all the Bible words had been magically obliterated. Every Bible was a blank book, every sentence quoted from it in other books was wiped out. People were filled with consternation, until one after another wrote down sentences which were familiar, and in time nearly all the most priceless passages were restored. But that was only a dream of a world which had lost the written Word. What would be our terrible loss if we had never known the glorious truths of Revelation?

The Bible is the Word of God, spoken through human instruments. Many are trembling, in these days of criticism, because they are afraid they can no longer trust their Bible as an infallible authority. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God," says S. Paul. Can anyone define exactly what that word "inspiration" really means? It meant, in the case of Jonah, that he was sent with a message from God to Ninevah. He was inspired to warn the people, and was given such power that they "believed God, and proclaimed a fast, and put on sackcloth, from the greatest of them even to the least of them." And yet this inspired prophet was very far from entering into the true spirit of the God of Lev.: When "God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way; and God repented of the evil that He had said that He would do unto them; and He did it not," Jonah was exceedingly displeased and very angry. His dignity as a prophet meant more to him than the destruction of a great city in which were more than 120,000 little



QUIET HOUR

children. The Bible itself tells us that, and need we be surprised if other men who were inspired by God to carry His messages, sometimes failed to understand the Love which sent them?

S. Paul, in 2 Tim., iii.: 15-17, says that the holy scriptures "are able to make thee wise unto salvation," and are profitable "for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." Any honest person, reading the Bible in a teachable spirit, must own that it is profitable for these things. In the beginning of the Epistle to the Hebrews, we read that God in past times spake unto the fathers by the prophets, but in these last days He has spoken unto us by His Son. If the Bible is the Word spoken by God through human lips, much more is Christ the Word of God in human form. The Bible's greatest value is that it testifies of Christ, from Genesis to Revelation. If we want to hear what Christ, the Word of God, is saying to us to-day, we must read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the words He uttered when He walked visibly among men, and must also find out what God wishes to teach us about Christ, through the words of prophets and apostles.

When a missionary goes out to savages, he does not usually—I should

the Bible searching for flaws, you need not be surprised if you don't find its pages profitable for instruction. In fact, you may be harmed by using strong medicine foolishly. St. Peter says that in his beloved brother Paul's epistles "are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction." It is not safe to treat lightly and recklessly sharp-edged tools, and the Bible itself warns us that "the Word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword." Our Lord said to the Sadducees: "Ye do err, not knowing the Scripture," because they denied the reality of a resurrection, not understanding that the familiar words: "I AM the God of Abraham," proved that Abraham still lived. God is the God of the living. It is possible to be very familiar with the words of the Bible and yet fail utterly to hear God speaking in it. It is possible to argue very hotly over the question of the authorship of the first five books, or be very indignant with those scholars who consider that the story of Adam and Eve talking to the serpent is intended to be an allegory, and yet fail in brotherly love most terribly. Love is the keynote of the Bible. It reveals the love of God to His



AN ALLURING SCENE IN DOG DAYS

think—begin with such searching, spiritual truths as are set before Christians in the Sermon on the Mount. They have to be taught first that it is wrong to kill and eat people, and such elementary truths, which we hardly expect to hear impressed on ordinary congregations in this country. The missionary does not at once insist that polygamy and slavery shall be instantly stopped. He instills principles of higher living, which grow, and in time kill out the evil. So we find that polygamy is not so sternly forbidden in the Old Testament as in the New. People had to be educated slowly. And as for slavery, it is not actually forbidden in words, even by Christ; and yet His teaching has slowly, but surely, crowded it out of Christian countries.

The Bible is a revelation of God, growing more and more clear through the ages, until it shines out in perfect beauty in the Face of Christ.

Our best answer to those who doubt its value is "Read it, and see." But it must be read with an earnest desire to find truth, and with the spiritual eyes open. Go through a beautiful garden, looking for withered leaves and thorns, and you will probably find what you look for, and entirely miss the beauty of flowers and fruit. So, if you go through

children—a love that is tender and forgiving, yet stern in condemning evil. And it calls the world to catch the inspiration of the infinite love of God and reflect the light.

Let us have faith in our Bible. Why should we be afraid to let the critics examine it? We may have to change some of our mistaken notions about it, but the more we can learn about it the better. God's word need not shrink from the light. If you ever get nervous and imagine that the Bible is not inspired by God, don't sit down and fret. Open the Bible and read it, with prayer for the illuminating power of the Holy Spirit. If you pray earnestly and read thoroughly you will certainly find that it is God's word to you. If you doubt the value of the medicine, take it. Really speak to God, and listen for His answer, or you may miss the "still small voice."

This is a very imperfect answer to an important question, but the truth is that everyone must dig for treasure himself, if he wants to find it. I can't tell out to you the glory of the Bible, any more than I could tell a blind man about the glory of the sun. Seeing is believing. Browning says: "The more of doubt, the stronger faith"—but it is only when faith has proved its strength

by victory—"If faith o'ercomes doubt."
DORA FARNCOMB.

WHOM GOD HATH JOINED

We have sipped the cup of sorrow,
Thou and I;

We have waited a to-morrow,
Thou and I;

We have watched beside a bed,
Bending o'er a little head,
Crushed beneath the weight of dread,
Thou and I.

We have owned our helplessness
Thou and I;

We have sought God in distress,
Thou and I;

We have shed a common tear
When no other help was near,
Prayed together in our fear,
Thou and I.

Shall we break the ties that bind us,
Thou and I?

Shall we put those days behind us,
Thou and I?

God has wed with grief and pain,
Shall we prove that union vain,
Shall we go our ways again,
Thou and I?

J. C. McCLAUGHRY, in *The Circle*.

Accept God's will entirely and never suppose that you could serve Him better in any other way. You can never serve Him well, save in the way He chooses. Supposing that you were never to be set free from trial, what would you do? You would say to God, "I am Thine—if my trials are acceptable to Thee, give me more and more." I have full confidence that this is what you would say, and then you would not think more of it—at any rate, you would not be anxious. Well, do the same now. Make friends with your trials, as though you were always to live together; and you will see that when you cease to take thought for your own deliverance, God will take thought for you; and when you cease to help yourself eagerly, He will help you.—Francis de Sales.



SHINTO PRIEST IN JAPAN

PLANNING TO GO HOME

Dear Dame Durden:—May I come in for a little chat? But, alas, I am coming for help, not to give it!

Can you or some of the readers give me the recipe for rhubarb wine? I have got a great deal of information from the *ADVOCATE* from time to time, and as I came from Scotland it has come in very handy to me, seeing I was a stranger to the Canadian ways of cooking. I have been in Canada thirteen years and am planning a trip back to Scotland this coming winter.

I have a big garden and everything is doing well. Now I had better not make this too long, but if I am welcome I may come again.

I will close wishing Dame Durden and the Chatterers success.

MOTHER OF TWO.

RHUBARB WINE.—Cut in bits and crush five pounds rhubarb; add the thin yellow rind of one lemon, and one gallon of water. Let stand, covered, for two days. Strain off the liquid and add to it four pounds white sugar. Put into a small, clean cask, with the bung-hole uncorked but covered with white muslin. Let it work for three days, then put in the bung, and let stand in the cellar four months, when it is ready to draw off and bottle.

TO GET RID OF INSECT PESTS

Several questions have been asked during the last week in regard to getting rid of one or other of the insect nuisances that are so irritating.

Mosquitoes.—To keep off mosquitoes rub the exposed parts with either kerosene or oil of citronella. To re-

The Ingle Nook

thing possible with boiling water. Then go over all suspected places with coal oil or turpentine applied with a strong feather—beds, woodwork, window frames, corners of trunks. Then take 4 ounces sulphur, put it on a dish and set this dish on another as a precaution against fire. Close every aperture tightly except the door to let you out, set fire to the sulphur, leave the room immediately, closing the door after you and stuffing the keyhole. Leave 4 or 5 hours and then air thoroughly before occupying. A coat of fresh paint as a next step will help wonderfully. Fill up any cracks in floor or woodwork before painting by making a paste of ½ pound flour, ½ pound alum, 3 quarts water, and tearing into it bits of newspaper until the whole is about as thick as putty after being boiled all together. Fill cracks up full and smooth off with a knife. Put mattresses out in the sun and throw scalding water over them. After this strenuous treatment nothing more would be necessary than to go over the room once a week with coal oil or turpentine and to use red oil of cedar on mattresses.

FEELS BETTER NOW

Dear Dame Durden:—Allow me to thank you very very much for so kindly answering my many questions. I will

music that I think, like Modest Member, it would be a good thing to have a page for music, but I see you say lack of space prevents you.

Perhaps some members are fond of cream puffs. We all are, and I have a recipe that is so much easier than others that I enclose it for the benefit of anyone who is as fond of them as I am: Put one-quarter pint water and two ounces butter on fire to boil. When boiling stir in two ounces flour till it comes from the side. Now take off stove and beat in, half at a time, two well-beaten eggs. Drop in dessertspoonful on greased tin, and bake in moderate oven till set, or a pale brown. When cool cut with sharp knife, and fill with whipped cream or blanc mange.

Had the worst storm yesterday I have ever seen, hail the size of half a hen egg. Did it reach you, Dame Durden? How are the members' gardens? Ours is doing fine.

Wishing members every success with this year's crop, and hoping I may come again.

RUPA.

A VISIT WITH AUNT SARA

Dear Dame Durden and Sisters of the Nook:—It is long since I made you a call; but the corner being nearly always full—for I peep in to see—I have not pushed the door open. I hear what you say, however, and am always interested. Last week the voices were fewer, so I come again. Since my last visit, my son and I have sold our prairie farm in Saskatchewan and are making a home on a sunny hillside in sunny British Columbia, in the beautiful Okanagan Valley, and in sight of the lake of that name. The scenery around our home is delightful: from our windows we can see miles of the fruitful valley, with its wealth of orchards and gardens, farms and pretty homes, fringed with clumps of forest, and sheltered on every side by mountains, far or near; or watch the pretty steamers come and go on the sparkling waters of the lake. We very much enjoy the change from the monotonous sameness of the prairie—not that we would disparage that noble country; may it never want for hands and brains to till its soil and garner its wealth! We also enjoyed to the full our trip over the "Ridgepole of the Continent," the "Canadian Alps." But abler pens have described that wonderland, and I am wasting paper and your time with idle gossip.

We are starting a fruit and truck farm, and among my vines I have planted garden lemons, of which I know very little. My friends tell me they are "no good," but I have heard them highly recommended, and it costs little to try. We are also trying sweet potatoes, which are only an experiment as yet, and peanuts, which have been successfully raised here.

Can any of Dame Durden's family tell me the best way—or several ways—to prepare my garden lemons, both for immediate use, and for winter?

Next time I will try not to come empty-handed—try to give, as well as ask favors.

AUNT SARA.

P.S.—I copy below some lines, by my brother (a New Brunswicker) in Buffalo, written upon the death of King Edward:—

VIVE LE ROI!

(By a Canadian in Buffalo)

The King is dead! Go spread the sable pall;
Drop to half-mast the nation's banner red;
Toll slow the bell; step softly; bow the head,
From sternest eyes let brimming tear drops fall;
Earth's mightiest monarch has obeyed the call,
The summons grim that may not be gainsaid,
Lay him to rest among the honored dead,
And carve his glories round the ancient hall.

Around the world from sun to distant sun,
Let dirge and knell attest the nation's grief;
Then turn to face the morning just begun,
And hail with chastened joy a new-made chief.
Fling out the banners! Let the glad bells ring!
The King that was is dead! Long live the King!
C. E. JAMESON.
Buffalo, N. Y., May 7, 1910.

(It seems good to hear from you again. Don't I envy you the mountains these hot days! I do like Manitoba winters, but when a Manitoba summer really gets down to business I have to give in and merely exist till the mercury drops again. Am sorry I can't help about the garden lemons, but some reader is sure to know and will answer promptly. Many thanks for letting us have the benefit of your brother's fine, strong verse.—D. D.)

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6675 Seven Gored Triple Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.



THERE IS MONEY IN RAISING GEESSE
Photo by Miss Alice Johnson

lieve the pain of bites bathe with baking soda dissolved in a little water.

Bee Stings.—The pain of bee stings will be diminished by bathing with baking soda dissolved in water, or by applying mud to the sting.

Flies.—Full directions for dealing with these filth and disease carriers was published in a recent issue. Keep them out; kill every one you can; provide them with no nourishment; use formalin solution, but remember that it is poison.

Fleas.—Wash dogs and cats with carbolic soap every other day. Give them the run of the house to attract the fleas to them. Gasoline in crevices of floors and baseboards is good, but no light or flame should be used until the room is thoroughly aired after using. Scatter fleabane and wormwood around, and sprinkle the beds with pennyroyal or oil of lavender. To wash clothing and body with sulphur soap is often a preventive. See also page 202, Feb. 9th issue, 1910.

Ants.—Alum powdered fine and sprinkled on floor and shelves is good, but a better way is to dissolve 2 pounds alum in three quarts boiling water and apply with a paint brush while hot to every spot of their haunts. Turpentine, sulphur, sage, camphor and borax are all said to be objectionable to ants.

Bedbugs.—These are the most objectionable of the insect pests and hard to get rid of. Even when once cleared out eternal vigilance is the price of immunity. In the first place, don't think that because you are in a new house that no bugs will appear. They come in wood. You can see them in new cut logs and in lumber piles. In any house they will get in cracked woodwork and floors, and even under cracks and blisters in the wall paper. Tear off the loose pieces of paper, clean every-

never again feel that dreaded nervousness I have always had when I had to serve a meal when strangers were present.

The book you sent came all right and there are many helpful things in it, but your answers to my questions in the *ADVOCATE* have helped me most. See how very well your little paragraph on hospitality has "justified its existence," for had I not seen it I would not have had the courage to have written and asked all those simple questions. My letter seemed very selfish and I will try and send in some helpful things when I can.

You will probably be taking your holidays before very long and I hope you may pass them very pleasantly.

I also wish you every success in your work of love, for it is certainly that when one's work is helping others.

ALEXANDRA.

(I was just wishing for a trip through your district the other day when studying the map. But there doesn't seem any prospect of it this year. I'll be sure to announce it when I can come.—D. D.)

GLAD TO KNOW YOU

Dear Dame Durden:—We receive your paper from a neighbor, and the first place I turn to is your little corner.

In your June 1st issue I see that "Madeleine" offers some songs she does not want to anyone who would be pleased to have them. As I love music and should be glad to have some new songs, I shall consider it a favor if you will forward the enclosed to "Madeleine."

I think that the page for the girls was just fine and trust there will be another soon. I am not twenty yet myself, so of course enjoyed reading their letters. So many of us are interested in



The Western Wigwam

The Green Paper Doll

(Continued from last week.)

"I'm going to tell you," said Maude to Dorothy, as they pushed out on the lake, "but I promised Mrs. Halstead I wouldn't say anything to Martha about it. I've lost five dollars, and I can't help thinking she took it."

"Who? Mrs. Halstead?"
"Mercy, no! Martha."
"Never! I don't believe it!"
"Well, didn't you notice that new five-dollar bill she paid for the ice-cream with?"

"Yes."
"It was exactly like mine. You see, I had a new crisp bill that father gave me to spend while I was here. And when we went to town yesterday, I thought I wouldn't take it for fear I'd lose it. And Martha, or somebody, must have taken it, for when I got home it was gone."

"I don't believe Martha took it."
"Who else could have done it? Mrs. Halstead says she knows her servants didn't take it. She's had them for years, and they're perfectly honest. And you know how queerly Martha acted while she was paying for the ice-cream. She doesn't have much money, does she?"

"No," said Dorothy, reluctantly.
"Then how would she happen to have a new five-dollar bill just like mine, all of a sudden? And why would she act so embarrassed and queer about treating us to ice-cream?"

"Martha loves to treat," said Dorothy, a little lamely. "But I'm sure she never took it," she added, doggedly. "I'm going to ask her."

"No, you mustn't, Mrs. Halstead said she'd make up the loss to me, but we must not speak to Martha about it. Of course I won't take five dollars from Mrs. Halstead, but I promised I would not tell Martha that she took it."

"You were very 'uppish' to her, though!"
"Well, who wouldn't be? That bill was on the table in my bedroom, and Martha was in the room after I was. And when I came home, it was gone."
"You were very careless to leave it on the table."

"No, I wasn't. I didn't want to take it with me, so I stuck it behind a picture that stands on the table. Nobody would have seen it, but Martha knew it was there; she was in the room when I put it there."

"Maybe it blew off the table."
"It might have, but I've looked all over the room everywhere."

Dorothy sat silent. She hadn't wanted Martha to come, but Betty had coaxed her into it, and this was the result.

"Well," she said at last, "I'm going to tell Betty about it, anyway, I know she'll think as I do, that Martha couldn't have done such a thing."

"No, don't tell Betty."
"Yes, you will tell Betty, too!" said a voice, and looking up, the two girls saw Betty looking at them. The boat had drifted near shore, and Betty beckoned to them to come in.

"Now, you tell me what it's all about," she said, as they landed. "I'm not going to be kept out of it any longer."

When Betty spoke like that, her comrades usually obeyed her.

Half scared at Betty's frowning face, Maude told her story.

"What foolishness!" said Betty, as she finished. "Martha could no more take a penny that didn't belong to her than I could!"

"Then what made her act so flustered when she invited us to have ice-cream and when she paid for it?" demanded Maude.

"I don't know," said Betty.
"And where is my bill?" wound up Maude, triumphantly, and again Betty was forced to reply, "I don't know."

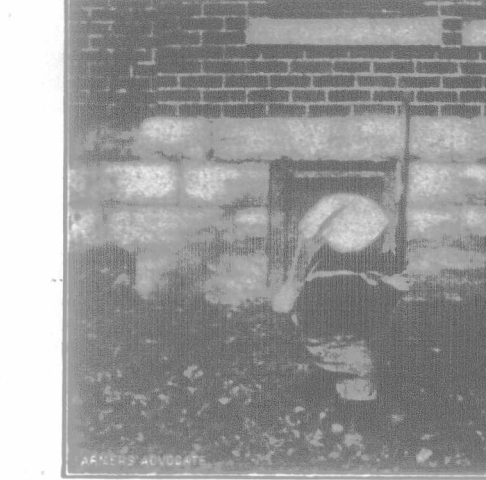
"But all the same," she went on, "Martha didn't take it! And I'll prove it somehow!"

"You can't prove it unless you find my bill."

"Then I'll find your bill!"

"You can't; I've hunted everywhere for it."

"Well, I will find it, and I'll make



PLAY BALL

you take back all you've said about Martha."

"I'm sure I'd be glad to," said Maude, staring at Betty's angry face. "I've no wish to make her seem dishonest if she isn't."

"I'll clear this matter up!" exclaimed Betty, "and then you'll feel sorry for what you've said. And first I'll go and tell Martha, and let her speak for herself."

"No, you mustn't do that! Mrs. Halstead forbade us to mention it to Martha."

"All right; then I'll take Martha and go straight to Mrs. Halstead and let her tell her."

"But you can't now, for Mrs. Halstead is superintending the May-pole. The carpenters are putting it up, and she asked us to keep away."

"Well, I've got to do something! I can't rest until Martha is cleared. Poor Martha! I don't see how anybody could think such a thing of her!"

Betty put her arm through Dorothy's, and they went on ahead, leaving Maude to follow alone.

"Betty," said Dorothy, "we know Martha never has spending money. And for that to be a new bill that she had yesterday does look queer. And she did act awfully funny about it all."

"I know it, Dorothy," said Betty, in a tone of despair; "I think it looks awfully queer. But I wouldn't own up to Maude that I thought so. And even if it does look queer, I won't believe Martha took Maude's money unless she tells me so herself, so there, now!"

Betty had unconsciously raised her voice in her indignation, and as they turned the corner of the path, they came upon the other girls, sitting on a settee, waiting for them.

"What are you saying, Betty?" asked Martha, her face perfectly white.

There was no blushing embarrassment now; Martha looked horrified, and even incredulous, but she was calm and self-possessed. Betty quite forgot what Maude had said of Mrs. Halstead's orders, and spoke right out to Martha.

"Martha," she said, "did you see Maude take some money out of her purse and lay it on her table yesterday?"

"Yes, I did," said Martha.
"Did you take it from the table—to put it in a safer place—or anything?"

"No, of course I didn't. Why should I?"
"Well, it wasn't a very safe place," began Betty.

"I should say it wasn't!" exclaimed Maude.

"Well, I didn't touch it!" said Martha.

"What are you talking about, Betty?"

"Then where did you get that new five-dollar bill you spent yesterday?" burst out Maude, unable to control her tongue.

Martha looked at her.
"Do you mean to say that you've been thinking that was your money?" she said, in a low, scared sort of voice.

"Yes, I do!" declared Maude.

"Oh, oh! I didn't, I didn't! Betty, Betty, what shall I do!" said Martha burst into a fit of crying that nothing could stop.

"Now, you see," said Betty, as she caressed her weeping friend. "Please all leave her to me."

The others went away a little shamefacedly, while Betty remained with Martha. She waited until the first

around there, and he's such a cunning little chap."

"Bobby! I've an idea! Now you stay right here till I come back! Don't you move."

Betty flew into the house and went in search of four-year-old Bobby. She found him in his nursery, mounted upon his black hobby-horse.

"Tell me, deary," she said, "when you were in Maude's room yesterday, did you see any money around?"

"Pennies?" asked Bobby.
"No, not pennies. Paper money. Green money."

"Ess, green paper, but not moneys. I cutted out a paper dolly; see! It's not vevy good 'cause my sissiz was dull."

Bobby dived down into a box, and produced a queer-shaped paper doll which was surely cut from a five dollar bill!

Betty's eyes danced, but she only said quietly:

"Where did you find the green paper, deary?"

"In ve was'e-bastick," said the child; "I can always have what's in ve was'e-basticks. Muvver said I could."

"Yes, of course you can. That's all right. But lend this dolly to Betty, won't you? Just for a little while?"

"Ess, I will," and the child gave it up willingly enough.

Back ran Betty with her prize.

"There," she cried, triumphantly waving the five-dollar doll above her head. "I told you Martha didn't know anything about Maude's money. It must have blown from the table into the waste-basket, and Bobby picked it out."

"Oh—I do—remember!" said Maude, slowly, "the waste-basket was upset when I came home! So I looked through all the scraps carefully, but of course I didn't find it. I'm awfully sorry, Martha—truly I am—more sorry than I can say! I don't suppose you can ever forgive me."

"Oh, yes, I can," said Martha, smiling through her tears.

"I'm going to forgive you, too, Maude," said Betty; "but it will take me a little while. I am afraid it will be half an hour before I can feel toward you as if you hadn't done this."

"I don't wonder," said Maude, contritely; "but, Betty, I didn't know Martha as you did, and it did look queer."

"Yes, that's so," conceded Betty. "I think I'll get over it in a quarter of an hour."

She did and when it was time for the May party, the late unpleasantness was ignored by all, if not entirely forgotten.

Mr. Halstead gave Maude a five-dollar bill to replace the one his son had spoiled, and he then also presented her with the green paper doll, as a reminder not to trust too much to appearances.—*St. Nicholas*.

PLAY BALL AT SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to the Western Wigwam I will make it short. I go to school and I'm in the 5th book. I am thirteen years old. We play ball at school. We have taken the *ADVOCATE* for three years and like it fine. I read the letters and like them very much. I wish the editor would please send me a button. We have eight horses and four head of cattle and two pigs.

ORVAL STRETTON.

A GREAT READER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It has been such a long time since I wrote to your club, but I enjoy reading the letters very much. How many of the Wigs like reading? I am very fond of reading. I have read *Lucy Winter*, *Little People of the Snow*, *Our Little African Cousins*, and a great many other books about the children in Japan, China, India and other countries. We have been living in town for about a year and a half. I have been on the farm all the time until then. But we are living on the farm down at Arden. Keyes is three and a half miles from our farm, and Arden is five and a half miles from the town. I like the farm better than the town. We go to church and Sunday School in Arden. Sunday School is at twenty minutes to two and church is after Sunday school. Well, Cousin Dorothy, I will close for this time. Good-bye to all the Wigs.

MAMIE ORANGE LILLIE



THE BOYS' CLUB

SHORT STUFF

Will Taxi please send his full name and address. Someone is enquiring.

RING TRUE

Say, boys! Can you tell when a counterfeit dime is tossed on the counter to you? Of course you can tell, for you know every time that it strikes it doesn't ring true.

And, boys! Do you know that a counterfeit life (That's a regular sham through and through) is as simply detected in every-day strife As the coin? For it doesn't ring true.

Ah, boys! If you want to be manly men, To be honored in all that you do, Just make up your minds that ten times out of ten, You will always be found to ring true.

And, boys! If you knew how our country respects A genuine man, then you, too, Would endeavor to live a life that reflects His image; and always ring true.

Ring true in your contests and games on the field, In your homes, with a crowd, or a few; Though others may try their shortcomings to shield, Yet, boys, just remember, ring true. —Pleasant Hours.

WHERE THE KINGBIRD NESTS

Dear Editor and Boys:—This is the first time I have written to your club; but all this while I have been reading the letters from the other boys.

In about the last paper I saw, you wanted your club to be the largest and best for the exhibition number; and also about the sportsmen becoming hard-hearted.

I am not much of either sportsman or trapper, but I have trapped lots of gophers. It has not made me more hard-hearted, neither has it done so to any of the other great sportsmen that I have known.

Johnny Running Bull wanted to know where king-birds build their nests. I have seen them in different places, but mostly in brush from eight to ten feet high, and in very sparse bluffs. These kingbirds build their nests of straw and mud; but twice I saw kingbirds' nests where they had chased robins off. If you want to find a kingbird's nest, when you see a pair of them flying around brush, walk through it and look around among the trees. They build their nests about the end of May, so this would be the time to look for their nests. Their eggs are of a spotted black and white color, about the same size as that of a large woodpecker.

I will now close before you get to think me dreary. Hoping that the club will become a success and that this misses the W. P. B. Man.

ROBERT ROBBINS.

BIRDS AS ALLIES OF FARMERS'

That agriculture is vastly more important than the millinery trade is the burden of a letter, being sent to all the granges by the National Association of Audubon Societies. The letter is as follows:—

"If the bird laws are to be improved, it can only be done through the powerful influence of the grangers, who are more deeply interested than any class of citizens. Every bird that is wastefully destroyed means a loss of money

to the agriculturists of New York. The millinery trade does not wish the bird laws changed; it fights every attempt to improve them.

"Have you ever contrasted the relative size of the two interests—millinery and agriculture? If not, carefully examine the following figures taken from the last United States Census Report (1900):—

"Capital invested in the millinery (wholesale and retail) business in New York State, \$11,805,903.

two, as it will stop bleeding. All stains and dirt must be washed off and dried. A very long skin should be left on the neck, as it is inclined to shrink. Take a strong, sharp knife and cut a straight line down the back of the neck. The line branches into a Y so as to reach the bases of the horns. Skin all of the neck; cut deep where the ears take root, carefully round the horns, leaving a little hair round each base. Keep cutting between the skin and flesh—if anything leave too much meat rather than cut the skin, but in the case of a slip of the knife draw the cut together immediately with a well-greased needle and thread. Cut carefully round the eyelids, and tear ducts, leave plenty on the muzzle, and now turn the skin inside out and salt it heavily on the flesh side. Hang it up—watch it carefully to see that none of the hair, or more particularly the ears, get folded any from the air, or they will rot, and the hair come off. Saw out the piece of the skull bearing the horns. Oil the horns and lay to dry. Boil all meat of the skull and collecting the

be put in while the eyelids are damp. A drop of glue on the pupil at the back will hold them in place. Varnish the horns and muzzle, but don't use any paint or it will look staring. These heads keep well.

Ganges, B. C. OCTAVIA ALLEN.

A SPIRITED LETTER

Dear Editor:—I am pleased to have the opportunity of defending myself and friends in your journal in the Boys' columns. In the last issue of THE ADVOCATE there is a letter headed and signed "Defender of Nature," who is trying to tear the truth out of my letter as if it were not the facts.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again," so shall the truth in my letter. He says that he knows "twenty-two" is right. If he knows he is right; I would like to see him prove it. I will try and prove my part over again, if the editor will print it.

I say he will be taking nothing but the life of what our great Creator put upon this earth for us to use. "Defender of Nature" says, "Let us take up the Bible for a minute and turn to Genesis," and so we will, but go to the ninth chapter and the first four verses of Genesis. There it says, in the third verse: "Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you," etc. Does not that prove that they are to kill and eat? It certainly does not mean for us to eat the living animal, for in the fourth verse it says, "But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof shall ye not eat."

If you have never seen the passage in the New Testament where Jesus caught fish, turn to Luke 5th chapter, 4th to 7th verses. If He did not catch fish He told them where to put their nets, and He was in the ship when they drew their nets up and they were full of fish. Again in John 22nd chapter, from 3rd to 6th verses, He was with them and told them where to cast their nets. If that is not as much as to say that He caught fish there is no further information on it, and I will still follow His example.

When you see a bird scratching in the field it is upon a shock of grain, and it eats it as fast as it can. But sometimes they do scratch for worms and bugs. He says that geese do not eat grain. He says they catch insects and destroy them, but they are too slow to catch insects, and you or I never saw anything in a goose's crop beside grain, and what they eat you will find there.

He goes so far as to say that hawks and owls kill squirrels, weasels, badgers and skunks. If you ever saw a hawk or owl kill a badger it surely must have been an enormous hawk, or else a young badger; and young badgers never come out of their holes until they are at least quarter grown, and they then are too strong for the largest hawk that grows in Canada. A hawk hardly ever is seen around a grain field, that is, very many at a time. They are generally around a stream where there is lots of brush and mice to live on.

He says that if trapping is the only way a man can make a living, he might as well starve to death. Many a boy and man would starve to death if they had to trap for a living, for they don't know how.

I still think there is an instinct in every boy for to kill birds and animals. There is not one out of every ten, but what would throw stones at the birds if they got a chance.

He says it is going contrary to the sixth law of God: "Thou shalt not kill." That does not mean anything but mankind because He says "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man his blood shall be shed, for in the image of God made He man."

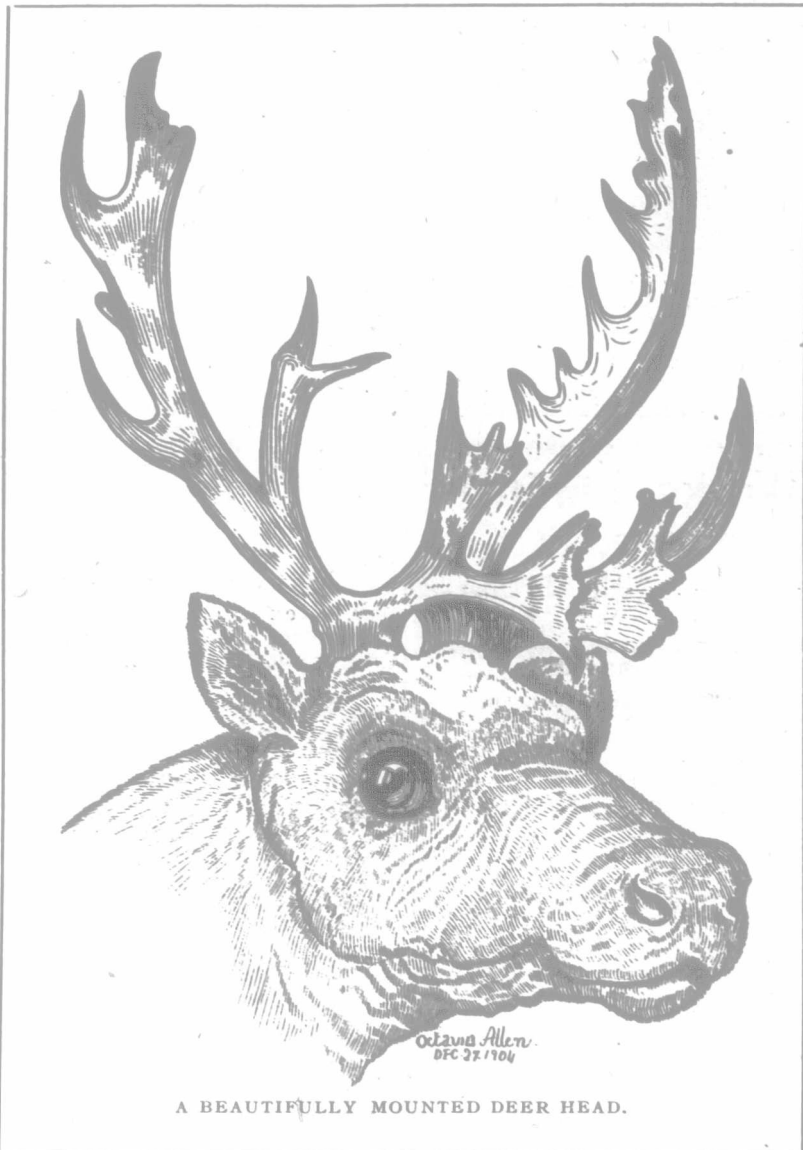
Now then you would take from my letter that I was very cruel, but I do not believe in killing everything I come across.

There are some birds that are very useful, but there are some that never do any good at all. I love to hear the birds sing in the morning and evening, and I think their song is very sweet.

Now, boys, defend yourselves if you love to hunt, fish and trap.

JOHN BURNS.

(I cut one sentence out of your letter because a man who has a cause he considers just never needs to lower himself by making personal remarks. They weaken the argument instead of giving it strength. Come again.—Ed.)



A BEAUTIFULLY MOUNTED DEER HEAD.

"Capital invested in agriculture in New York State—

- "Land, \$551,174,220.
- "Farm buildings, \$337,000,000.
- "Total, \$888,174,220.

"There are 226,720 farms in the State. Almost a quarter of a million farmers and their families depend on the products of these farms.

"There are 22,648,109 acres in these farms; every acre harbors swarms of insect and rodent pests that destroy crops, entailing enormous losses annually.

"Birds are the means supplied by the Creator to keep in check insect and rodent pests.

"Farmers, are you willing to have your best friends destroyed? In 1900, you spent \$27,102,130 for labor. The birds work for you without pay. Can you do less for them than to see that they have the fullest legal protection?"

MOUNT A DEER'S HEAD WITHOUT POISON OR INSTRUMENTS

Without wishing to train as a taxidermist nearly every boy would like to know how to mount the head of some nice trophy when he has shot it. The directions that I am giving are so simple that by following them I made a complete and abiding success of the first deer's head that I ever attempted. The head may be hung up for a day or

principal bones dry them in front of the fire. Take a piece of wood of the length, and cut at the angle that you desire for the neck. Glue the bones together, wrapping strong bands of glued rag around the head—spike the skull to the wood for the neck and continue wrapping and glueing bands round the head and wooden neck until all is firm. If the horns are very heavy, a wire may be run round the base of the horns and brought along the neck to the end, where a strong ring should be screwed and bound also with cord or wire. If the skin has become completely dry wrap it in damp cloths for some days until quite soft and easy to stretch. Have some cotton wool for felling and a piece of old leather or rubber for moulding the underlip and muzzle. A piece of flat wood must be bound down to front of the face to keep the nose from bending in. Arrange the muzzle and draw the skin over the padded skull, filling in with wool wherever necessary; fill up to eye sockets. When all is fitted sew the skin together with a well-greased packing needle; ground pepper and cloves dusted inside the skin will keep moths away if you do not mind it making you sneeze. The ears must have a piece of strong twine bent to the correct shape and stitched neatly along the edge, the hair being pulled out with a needle to hide the stitches. The ears follow the angle of the horns. The eyes must

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Save Labor



The above illustration shows the new improved gleaner and shocker in successful operation.

It will more than save its cost in labor, and twice its cost in saving of grain. It is made to fit different binders; does not increase draft to any appreciable extent; only requires one man to ride with machine to place sheafs in receptacle. When ten are placed it is dumped, leaving the stook complete.

You will save money by getting one of these machines direct from the factory.

Order at once. Price \$65; half cash; balance sixty days.

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Caught in the Act

BY CLIFFORD CLARKE

"I MADE a good haul to-day," said Serg. Lindstrom, as he displayed twenty-three bills to his wife.

"I think, dear, you had better be honest at your job, Jack; you will be found out some of these days, and then there will be trouble," replied Jack's wife.

"Well, darling, that may be so, but they all do it, from the chief down, and I don't see why I shouldn't get a little rake off like the rest. Besides, there is a new chief of police to be here tomorrow to take charge."

"Well, I don't want you to roll any more of these drunks, because if you were to be found out, you would certainly go to the penitentiary, and then I would be left with little Johnny and Nellie all alone."

"Now, Helen, you are taking things too seriously. How could they find me out? And more than that, I might as well have the money as well as let those silly booze-fighters give it to the hotel-keepers. You know, dear, that there are seven hotels in this town, and they are just coining money, and we might just as well have some of these ill-gotten gains as they."

"That looks reasonable enough," replied Helen, slowly, "but they get it legally and you don't. They have protection and when you are caught you won't have any protection. So, please, don't take any more money by that way, even if the magistrate rolls drunks."

"You are a wise adviser, but I will promise you I will only roll one more drunk, and then we will have \$4,000 saved—that is to say, if the next fool has twenty-eight dollars or so more than he should have in his pocket."

Jack Lindstrom's wife said no more about it, and sat down to supper and discussed the happenings of the day. Next morning Jack left home for work, after being begged not to roll any drunk; but Jack was not to be advised, as money was easy that way.

"Good morning, Chief," said Jack to the retiring chief of police, and in a few minutes more he was introduced to the new chief of police, and received his orders to stay on duty in the station.

Down in the bar of the Royal Hotel little "Shorty" and his pals were drinking heavily, and things were shaping to a head for a scrap.

"No you can't!" shouted "Shorty." "I saw you!" replied his pal. "If you say that again I'll knock your head off" snapped "Shorty," his eyes flashing with anger. But the "pal" did say it again, and in a second "Shorty" was at him.

"Go it 'Shorty!' Go it, 'Shorty!' Give it to him!" ejaculated some of the rough crowd. And "Shorty" did go it, and in half a minute his pal lay apparently lifeless on the bar-room floor. "Shorty" was not content with knocking out his pal, but immediately set to and commenced a rough house, swearing and blaspheming.

In another minute the proprietor of the hotel rushed in to the bar and warned "Shorty" to keep quiet, but the little drunk only replied by smashing half a dozen glasses on the floor and walls.

Five minutes later Sergeant Lindstrom appeared, in reply to a telephone call. "Who are you!" shouted "Shorty," as the police sergeant advanced to arrest him. "Never mind who I am!" retorted the sergeant, as he proceeded to handcuff little "Shorty."

"No you can't!" shouted "Shorty," and with a struggle he released himself from the constable's grip, only to receive a baton across the head, and the brave little rough fell unconscious to the floor. Sergeant Lindstrom was not content with laying his man out, but proceeded to black and blue his arms and body. "Throw a pail of water over him," said the constable, after he had handcuffed the two prisoners. This being done "Shorty" began to come to, and it was not long before he and his pal were on the road to the police station. The two prisoners who were yet intoxicated received the customary search, and Sergeant Lindstrom

put the twenty-eight dollars in his pocket and booked up ten.

"Shorty" was pretty sick after his breaking up with the baton, and the doctor was summoned, and after examination he ordered the prisoner to be sent to the hospital, while the pal lay apparently drunk, and fast asleep.

Ten minutes later Sergeant Lindstrom received a message to come to the chief's office, and on entering he was confronted by "Shorty" and two constables, and after being searched Detective "Shorty" was taken to the hospital.

"For God's sake be lenient!" cried Lindstrom; but this was of no avail. He was escorted to the cells, where he broke down. Next morning the "Pal" detective gave his evidence, which was corroborated by detective "Shorty's" sworn statement, and the evidence of the chief and two constables brought Sergeant Jack Lindstrom four years in the Kingston Penitentiary.

QUESTIONS AND 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.

TURNIP FLY

What can we do for turnips to keep the flies from eating them down?—A. C.

Ans.—Paris green and land plaster, one pound of the former to twenty of the latter, dusted along the rows of young turnips, if possible, when they are covered with dew, is said to be an effective remedy against this troublesome insect. Late sowing is the most common reliance in guarding against damage by the turnip fly.

FOUR-CROSS REGISTRATION

Have a Clydesdale mare whose great-grandam was a registered Clydesdale mare by the name of Black Bess (imported and owned at one time in Ottawa). The sire of her (my mare) grandmother I do not know, but am told her grandmother was the first filly out of Black Bess. The last two crosses are by registered horses. Could I get my mare recorded? Would the registered cross on her great-grandmother's side be the same as a cross on the sire's side?—C. O.

Ans.—If the great-grandam of the mare is registered, and her dam and grandam are eligible for registration, she is eligible. If the great-grandam is not recorded in the Canadian book (she may be in the Scotch book only), she will have to be, as well as the dam and grandam. If you do not know the sire of the grandam, that ends the matter, but a granddaughter of your mare, if she has one, may still be registered, providing she and her dam are both registered. The granddaughter would be recorded as a four-cross mare. A Canadian-bred Clydesdale mare is eligible for registration as a four-cross mare, providing her sire and the sires of her dam and grandam and great-grandam are registered Clydesdale horses.

A BAD WELL

I dug a well last fall and the water has not been good. It has a very bad odor. Can you tell me what is wrong with it, and whether anything can be done for it? The well is 25 feet deep, and the last ten feet are dug through hard clay. It is stoned all the way up.—A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Send to Frank T. Shutt, chemist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for instructions how to procure and send a sample of water for analysis. Then forward such a sample to him with particulars. The result should inform you what is wrong, and this information may point to a remedy, though it looks as if a new well would be needed. We take it for granted that no surface water runs in to spoil the well water.

QUESTIONS AND 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.

PUS AT ROOT OF HORN

An ox injured its horn last winter by bending it down and loosening it and since it has had to be sawn off. The centre of the horn had become corrupt and matter was oozing out. Pus still runs from a hole in the centre, and does not seem to make any progress towards healing. We have kept it syringed with a fairly strong solution of carbolic. What would you advise? The ox is quite well otherwise.—W. J. K.

Ans.—There is dead tissue at the root of the horn, probably splinters of bone. This will have to be removed before there can be any improvement in his condition. The services of a good veterinarian must be obtained to perform the operation.

ROPY MILK

What is the cause of a cow giving ropy milk in one hindquarter? She is milking well and in good condition. She calved last April and has milked alright since. She is about eight years old. I am feeding cocoanut oil cake and bran and green feed, peas and barley.—X. O. P.

Ans.—Ropy milk is the result of certain fungi developing in the liquid. It has been noticed when cows have partaken of water from an infected source, but disappeared when the cause was removed. In other cases it can be traced to indigestion, and this may be the cause in your case, as you certainly are feeding a highly stimulating diet. We advise you to give her a dose of Epsom salts from one pound to one and one-half pounds, according to the size of the cow. Add one pound of molasses and one ounce of powdered ginger. Dissolve all the ingredients in not less than three pints of warm water and give as a drench. Give her a change of feed to bran mashes and a little shorts and green feed.

A SQUEEZE FOR UNRULY COW

A five-year-old cow at times will not let anybody milk her. I have to rope her leg to a post, as she will throw herself down if she gets ugly. Could you suggest anything such as a squeeze, to milk her in? She will let my wife milk her alright but I would like to feel that she was safe from doing injury to anyone. She is such a good milk cow I do not like to part with her, and she is gentle enough at times, especially if only my wife handles her. When she first calved last spring she gave dark-colored milk streaked with blood. I bathed her udder afterwards, rubbing it with camphor liniment, and she soon got alright. Her udder was frozen a bit last winter. Do you think this the reason? I am told this will return again at any time, although I see no sign of it yet. She had a very large udder before she calved and gave a lot of milk—about 4 1/2 gallons.—C. J.

Ans.—Any handy man should be able to make a suitable appliance to confine a cow while being milked. We think that something like two gates with a piece of stout canvas attached to one gate, then when the cow is in position—between the gates—the canvas may be brought under her belly and fastened to the bar of the opposite gate. The canvas would prevent her throwing herself. The head should be securely tied to a ring in the wall, not lower than the level of her back. An appliance such as this we think, would work satisfactorily.

SEPTIC METRITIS—IMPACTION OF CROPS IN HENS

1. We have lost a good mare. What was the cause for the colt's coming backwards? A local veterinary surgeon who took the colt, which was dead, thought that it had been dead 24 hours. When he left he said the mare was all right, but the afterbirth had not come away and she died a few hours after. Do you think that she could have been saved?

2. We also have trouble with hens dying. The crop seems full enough to burst with food, and hangs just like a hard ball in front of them. They become very thin and some have died. What is the matter and what shall I do?—W. J.

Ans. 1.—The actual reason for, or cause of, malpresentations of the foetus at parturition is not positively known, but in some cases where certain reliable data are at hand—accident or injury to the mother—a satisfactory reason or cause may be assigned. Your mare died from septic metritis—an infectious inflammation of the womb—brought about by the decomposing dead foal. These cases are always serious, and consequently there are many fatalities from this disease.

2. Impaction of the crop results from overfeeding. This is particularly the case if the birds have been previously kept on short rations, or if they are given a sudden and complete change of food, especially if the new feed is of an appetizing kind, they are apt to gulp it down, and gorge themselves. An endeavor should be made to disgorge their crops by gently manipulating the impacted crops with the fingers; their contents may be worked either up or down. Sometimes by introducing a feather or other small thing such as a lead pencil, to the back of the mouth, the stimulation thus produced will cause vomiting and so unload their crops. If this fails, an incision through the wall of the crop may be made with a pocket knife, and the contents allowed to escape. Usually the wound need not be more than one-half inch. After the food has been squeezed out, the crop may be syringed out with tepid water, the edges of the wound thoroughly cleansed and stitched together. Restrict the diet to milk, gruel and soft mashes for a few days.

MILK FROM COW SUFFERING FROM LUMP JAW

Is milk from a cow having lump jaw harmless to child or grown person?—P. C. H.

Ans.—Opinions differ as to whether actinomycosis may be communicated from the lower animal to man, but it is a well-known fact that human beings do suffer from the disease. A cow suffering from lump jaw is not a healthy animal, consequently the milk drawn from such an animal should not be used for food. Boiling may render it safe by killing the fungus that causes the disease, but the fact remains that the milk is from a sick cow.

CONTRACTED TENDONS IN A CALF

I have a heifer calf, three weeks old, whose forelegs have gradually become bent and are now so bad that she wants to lie, more or less, continually. The sinews at the back of the knees are, apparently, contracted. The calf is otherwise healthy, sucks well, has a nice, glossy coat and is in good condition. She is inside at night, and in the daytime runs in a small corral. Was calved outside. I have been rubbing the legs with liniment and working them gently backwards and forwards, but so far without benefit.—B. J.

Ans.—A surgical operation is necessary to relieve the calf. The operation consists of severing one or both tendons in each leg, but to be successful the operation must be done by a qualified veterinary surgeon. The results of this operation are usually good.

SPLINT TREATMENT

Horse has splint on front leg about three inches in length. Can you tell me how to kill the growth and can the enlargement be taken off?—T. S.

Ans.—If the only symptom of the trouble is a slight inflammatory condition, which can be felt by running the hand down the affected leg no severe measures should be adopted. Let

LAST ON SCORE:—"BULL'S EYE"

It means not only a steady hand and nerve—but a good rifle, to maintain its elevation and accuracy through the test of a 10, 20, or 30 shot match.

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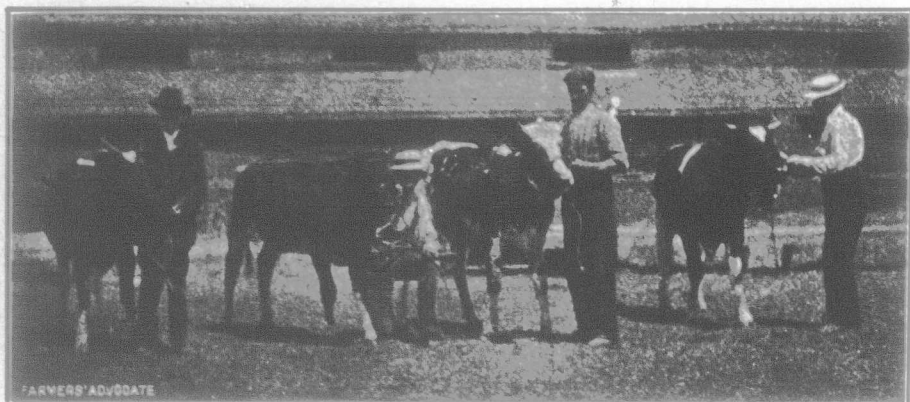
	Our Price	Retailer's Price		Our Price	Retailer's Price
20 lbs. Redpath Granulated sugar	\$5.00	\$1.25	1 lb. Soluble Cocoa	.30	.70
5 lbs. Black or Green Tea	1.50	2.50	5 lb. Best Cheese	.80	1.00
2 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee	.60	1.00	10 lbs. White Beans	.50	.70
Two 2 1/2 oz. bottle Vanilla and Lemon Extract	.35	.50	2 Cotton Clothes Lines, 48 feet	.45	.40
20 lbs. Rice	1.00	1.40	1 Scrub Brush	.20	.25
10 lbs. Tapioca	.60	.80	1 lb. mixed Candies, FREE		
1 lb. Black Pepper	.25	.40		\$9.80	\$16.35
1 lb. Cinnamon	.22	.40	SOME REAL SNAPS		
2 lbs. shredded Coconut	.35	.60	Lombard Plum, 2-lb. tins		
3 lbs. Pure Baking Powder in 1-lb. tins	.50	.75	per case of 2 doz.	\$1.90	
6 Jelly Powders	.40	.50	Raisins, Seeded, 16 oz. pkt.		.85
5-lb. Tin A. D. S. Jam, any kind	.60	.80	per doz.		1.35
1 lb. Mustard, Coleman, bulk	.30	.45	Apples, one 1-gal. tin, per case of six		1.35
10 lb. pot Barley	.40	.70	Prunes, 70-80 per 25-lb. box		1.75
3 lbs. New Orleans Molasses	.18	.25	Peaches, 25-lb. Box		1.95

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WINNIPEG, MAN.



FOUR FINE YOUNG HOLSTEINS

This young bull and the three heifers were bred and exhibited by H. Hancox. They were awarded first at Winnipeg.

"well" alone. If the animal is lame give him rest, let him run in pasture for a while. Sometimes a cure may be affected by the application of cold water or, failing this, blister. Make a blister of one tablespoonful of red iodite of mercury to two tablespoonfuls of lard. This blister should be applied with rubbing every day for from two to four days or until the area is well blistered. Then wait until the little scabs fall off and if the animal is still lame repeat the blister. To apply blister clip off the hair over the enlargement and wash with vinegar to remove grease. Rub in with the ends of the finger and tie the animal short for two to four days to prevent biting the part. Wash off four days after the last application of the blister, using warm water and soap and apply a little lard every day to prevent drying and also to loosen the scabs.

TRADE NOTES

We have pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to the values offered by Dungan & Hunter, of 519 Logan Ave., Winnipeg. If you will refer to their advertisement appearing in this issue you will at once be interested in the excellent values offered therein. This house is most reputable and any orders received will be filled most promptly.

SAVE YOUR GRAIN

Owing to the great heat this season a great deal of grain will have very short straw, making it hard to handle. We have recently been shown an improved grain gleaner and shocker that will be a big saver of wheat to those farmers who can secure one to attach to their binders.

This gleaner and shocker saves the short straws as well as labor, and leaves all the grain stooked as fast as binder can cut it. Operator rides with the machine, saves the hire of one man, and is said to more than save the cost of the machine in one season. If interested, write to the Munro Steel and Wire Works, Limited, Winnipeg.

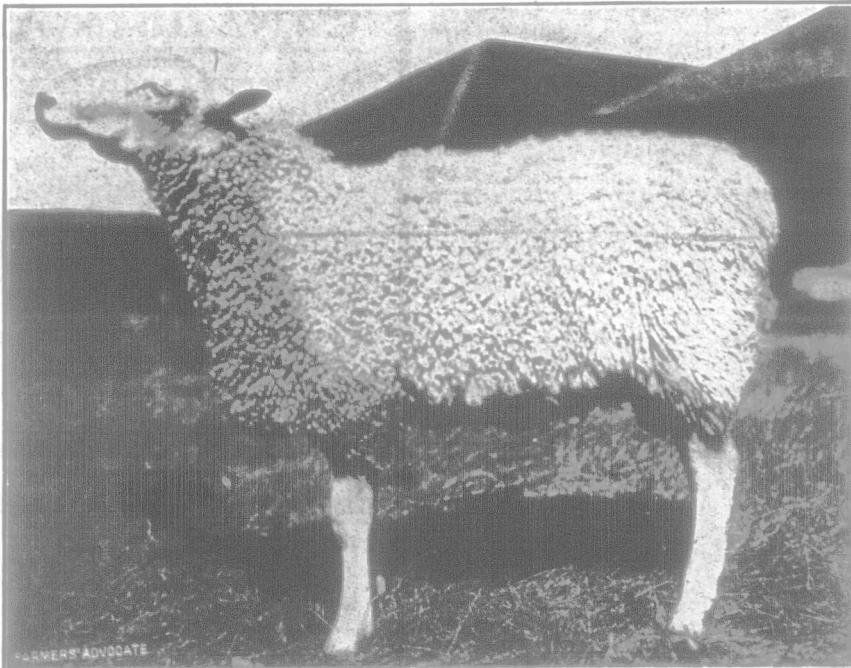
GASOLINE ROAD BUILDERS

An interesting exhibit in road machinery was made at the Winnipeg Exhibition by B. G. Clements, Crookston, Minn. The Clements' road builder and ditcher introduces a new principle in this line of machinery. It is propelled by a gasoline engine, and at one operation digs a drainage ditch at the side of the road and deposits the earth in the center. The ditches are dug to uniform depth, and the dirt and sod pulverized mixed and spread in an even mixture on the road-bed. The manufacturer's estimate of the cost of operation is \$10 per day. The machine will dig 200 rods of ditch per day, making the ditch 2½ feet wide and 2½ feet deep, concave on the bottom; consumes from 24 to 30 gallons of gasoline, and can be operated by one man. It can be moved on the road at a speed from 1½ to 2 miles per hour, and weighs only 7½ tons. The Clements' Road grader is equipped with a 20 horsepower double-opposed gasoline engine, and is guaranteed by its makers to work in any kind of soil, either in constructing new roads, or in repairing old ones.

GOSSIP

HOGATE AFTER BIG FELLOWS

J. B. Hogate is now in the Old Country after another importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, as well as some Percheron stallions and fillies to supply



A. J. MCKAY'S CHAMPION LEICESTER RAM

his Ontario and Western trade. He promises to bring the kind of stallions Ontario and Western horsemen are looking for—great big heavy fellows, as big as he can get them, with plenty of quality, substance and good breeding. Mr. Hogate has always advocated big horses. He expects to have his new importation to arrive in Brandon some time in September.

PRIZES AT VIRDEN

The annual exhibition held at Virden has assumed good proportions this last few years. Three years ago only \$600 were offered in prize money, while this year the total cash offered is \$4,000. In 1909 it was spoken of as the best exhibition held under the auspices of any agricultural society in Manitoba. The membership is over 500, and the attendance always is large.

Among this year's big prizes are \$30 for best tub of butter, and \$100 for best heavy draft, agricultural or general-purpose team. The dates are August 4 and 5. H. W. Dayton is secretary and manager.

VANCOUVER EXHIBITION

Preparations are well under way for a big exhibition at Vancouver, to be opened on Monday, August 15. On Tuesday the formal opening includes dedication of grounds and buildings by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The usual attractions will be provided. Horses, races, and band music will be particularly interesting. A parade of live stock is arranged for every day at 2 p. m. Manager Roy has been busy, and promises something good.

The United Farmers of Alberta and representatives of the boards of trade of the Pacific province will hold a con-

ference to discuss the interchange of commodities and improve trade relations between the provinces. The first meeting of the British Columbia Poultry Association, called by M. A. Jull, also will be held during the show.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

The next census of agriculture will be taken under date of 1st June, 1911.

The area, product and value of field crops harvested in 1910 will be enumerated for fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn for husking, buckwheat, beans, peas, flax, mixed grains, hay and clover, alfalfa or lucerne, corn for forage, other forage crops, turnips, mangolds, sugar beets, other field roots, tobacco and hops; and grass seed, red clover seed and alsike clover seed will be enumerated for product and value.

Grain and other field crops for the harvest of 1911 will be taken by areas only, as none of these crops will be ripe at the taking of the census. The products of these crops will be gathered later in the year from the reports of correspondents.

Animals and animal products, also under the head of agriculture, will include the number of horses three years old and over, horses under three years, milch cows, other horned or

WHEAT CONDITIONS ABROAD

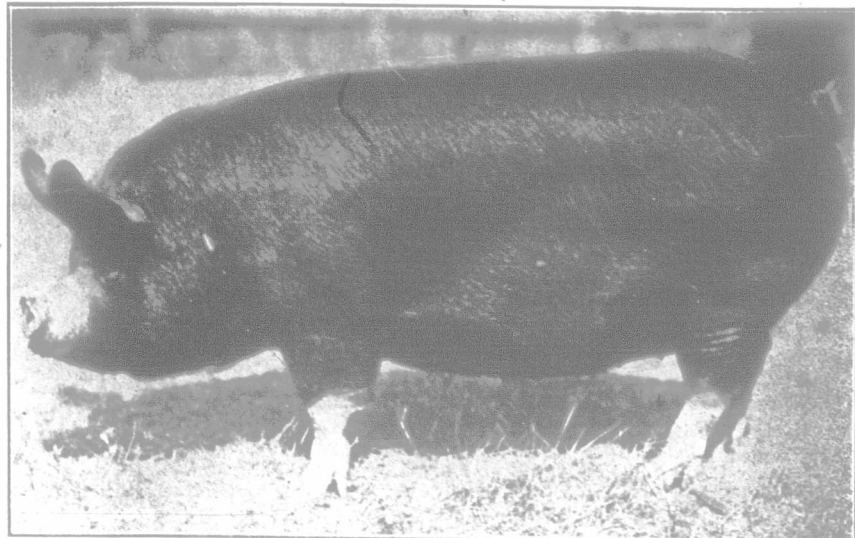
Cereal harvest, practically finished in North Africa in June, has in its northward progress reached the southern latitudes of the extensive grain areas of Europe. On that continent during this and the two succeeding months harvesting operations will, in the natural course of events, gradually extend over an expanse of upward of 120 million acres of wheat, 100 million acres of rye, 80 million acres of oats, and about 45 million acres of barley—the four crops occupying a total surface the vast extent of which is reflected in the fact that it is between three and four times the combined acreage under the same crops in the United States.

Over the greater part of Europe the cereals during June were passing through a critical period of development—the stages from heading to maturity—when popular interest in the bounteousness of the approaching harvest is always acute, and adverse weather is exceptionally prone to be regarded as a portent of calamity. The month was, for the season, unusually tempestuous; from more or less extensive localities in practically every country came, on divers occasions, reports of beating storms of rain or hail which, practically in Italy, Hungary, the Balkan States, and parts of Russia, laid the more mature grains over considerable areas. These conditions at the time of their occurrence gave rise to rather sensational reports of losses. It is now realized, however, that damage of this character is not wholly irremediable, and subsequent fine weather in some of the most seriously affected States has inspired hope that, in quantity at least, the former excellent prospects may not have been materially impaired.

Excepting the efforts of storms, agriculture has in general made the progress expected at this season. In France, however, winter cereals continue in a backward state, and the highest expectations are for only a moderate crop of wheat. In Germany a rather prolonged dry spell, now broken, seems to have had no particularly serious effects. Drought has also been repeatedly reported from the Don and Volga regions of Russia. Most countries have had an ample sufficiency of moisture, and under its influence the spring-sown crops have flourished almost everywhere.

Great Britain.—In the rather disheartening agricultural outlook during the greater part of the spring now shows great betterment. Plentiful sunshine and opportune rains in late May and June have infused new vigor into belated vegetation, and the healthful color of both autumn and spring-sown crops gives the landscape everywhere an aspect of varying degrees of prosperity. Of the cereals, barley looks the best, growth in some localities being so rank as to cause apprehension in the event of heavy falls of rain. Oats in several districts has suffered from ravages of the wireworm, and the total yield will probably be affected. Wheat, the winter variety of which is believed to cover only about nine-tenths the usual area, has lately made good progress, the chief complaint being the

Russia.—Crops, as a whole, have made fairly seasonable progress, although in many localities they have suffered from various extremes and vicissitudes of weather. In the south-



T. A. COX'S CHAMPION BERKSHIRE SOW

RIVERSIDE FARM ALBERTA'S FINEST STOCK FARM



Showing the nice even prairie on the East farm.

1000 Acres

Situated on Beautiful Lake and River

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

Only \$32.00 per acre

On Easy Terms. Write to

W. J. MacNamara

Owner

Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

west, the prospect is said to be for yields as large, if not larger, than last year. Satisfaction is also expressed with the outlook in Northern Caucasia. In the southeastern and eastern governments the situation is in doubt, especially in the Don and Volga regions, where spring wheat in some districts has been reported destroyed by drought. In the interior the weather during most of June was generally characterized by intense heat, and in some governments by sufficient moisture. In the Baltic provinces the crops are reported to have suffered seriously from drought. Late in the month, however, copious, and in some districts destructive, rains are said to have fallen over practically the entire country, and though no prognostications have been made as to the probable harvest, indications point to satisfactory results.

As far as may be judged from the official report of the French government, which, however, relates to conditions two months ago, and from subsequent private ones, the 1910 wheat crop will likely be of moderate proportions. No estimate of ultimate yields has yet been ventured, but the present situation may be described as follows: Of the nine regions of the Republic, prospects at the best are rated up to average in only four—the "North" where there is at present 2,839,000 acres under this cereal, the "North-east" with 1,293,000 acres, the "East" with 1,782,000 acres, and the "South-east" with 938,000. On the other hand, from many parts of the "West" and "Northwest," with wheat acreages, respectively, of 2,615,000 and 1,709,000 acres, continuous complaints have come all season of excessive moisture, frequent low temperatures, frail plants, their stands, unhealthy color and rust. In the "Center"—wheat area 2,011,000 acres—extensive damage of an irreparable nature has been done by field mice. In the "South" and "Southwest," with a total wheat area of 2,897,000 acres, great anxiety has been expressed as to the probable effects of frequent downpours of rain. From the small wheat area of Corsica, 55,000 acres, there are no definite returns. It would, therefore, seem that, of the 16,138,000 acres of wheat in France, the outlook may be classed as promising in regions which have 42 per cent—6,852,000 acres—of the total; in regions which represent 58 per cent. of the growing crop, the situation is in doubt, and, though no widespread catastrophe has overtaken it, the probabilities are for deficient yields, the extent of which will be largely dependent upon the weather between now and harvest. Throughout the Republic growth has been retarded by prolonged unfavorable weather and cutting is expected to begin about two weeks late,

Another Great Show at Winnipeg

(Continued from page 1119)

SHEEP AWARDS

Prof. W. J. Rutherford, of Regina, Sask., drew the fine distinctions between first, second and third placings in the sheep classes. In practically every breed there was an increase of entries over previous records. The Leicester classes were undoubtedly the largest represented and contained some of the best animals on the ground. A. J. McKay, of Macdonald, Manitoba, was the most noted winner, he winning the championship prizes in the Leicester breed and also the cup given by the Zenner Disinfectant Company for the pen of the best four lambs, any breed or sex, bred and owned by exhibitor. Mr. McKay has for some time been a noted winner at the leading exhibitions, but at this year's he won out in stronger competition than ever before and largely with animals of his own breeding. A. B. Potter, of Langbank, Sask.; J. Jasper, Harding, Manitoba, and T. A. Cox, of Brantford, Ontario, were other exhibitors of Leicesters.

In the Cotswold classes, T. A. Cox, of Brantford, and F. Orchard, of Graysville, Man., were exhibitors. The Shropshire classes had four competitors, F. T. Skinner, of Indian Head; T. A. Cox, Brantford, W. L. Trann & Son, Crystal City, and A. A. Titus, of Napinka, Manitoba. Peter Arkell & Sons, of Teeswater, Ont., exhibited Oxfords, winning the greatest bulk of the prizes. T. A. Cox and Wm. Smith, of Scotland, Ont., exhibited Southdowns, while J. A. Chapman, of Hayfield Station, Man., had a flock of Dorset Horns. The prizes awarded in the various classes are as follows:

COTSWOLD OR LINCOLNS.

Ram, two years or over: 1, T. A. Cox; ram shearling, 1, T. A. Cox; ram lamb: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, F. Orchard; ram, any age: 1, T. A. Cox. Aged ewe: 1, T. A. Cox; 2 and 3, F. Orchard; ewe shearling: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, F. Orchard; 3, T. A. Cox; ewe lamb: 1, F. Orchard; 2 and 3, T. A. Cox; ewe, any age: 1, T. A. Cox. Pen, ram, two ewes and two ewe lambs: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, F. Orchard. Pen of three lambs: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, F. Orchard.

LEICESTERS.

Ram, two shears or over: 1, A. J. McKay; 2, T. A. Cox; 3, A. B. Potter; 4, T. A. Cox; ram shearling: 1, 2, 3, 4, A. J. McKay; ram lamb: 1, 2, 4, A. B. Potter; 3, A. J. McKay; ram, any age: 1, A. J. McKay, on the shearling ram, Dunnet's Trim; aged ewe: 1, 2 and 3, A. J. McKay; 4, T. A. Cox; shearling ewe: 1 and 2, A. J. McKay; ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 4, A. J. McKay; 3, A. B. Potter; ewe, any age: A. J. McKay; pen ram,

two ewes and two ewe lambs: 1 and 2, A. J. McKay; 3, T. A. Cox; pen of three lambs: 1, A. J. McKay, 2, A. B. Potter; 3, T. A. Cox.

SHROPSHIRE.

Ram, two shears or over: 1 and 2, T. A. Cox, Brantford; 3 and 4, W. L. Trann & Son. Ram shearling: 1, F. T. Skinner; 2, W. L. Trann & Son; 3 and 4, A. A. Titus. Ram lamb: 1, F. T. Skinner; 2 and 3, W. L. Trann & Son. Ram, any age: F. T. Skinner. Aged ewe: 1 and 4, T. A. Cox; 2, F. T. Skinner; 3, W. L. Trann & Son. Shearling ewe: 1 and 2, T. A. Cox; 3 and 4, W. L. Trann & Son. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 3, T. A. Cox; 4, W. L. Trann. Ewe, any age: 1, T. A. Cox. Pen, ram, two ewes and two lambs: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, F. T. Skinner. Pen of three lambs: 1, T. A. Cox.

OXFORD DOWNS.

Aged ram: 1, 2 and 3, Peter Arkell & Sons. Shearling ram: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Peter Arkell & Sons. Ram lamb: 1, 2, and 3, Peter Arkell & Sons; 4, T. A. Cox, Brantford. Ram, any age: Peter Arkell & Sons. Aged ewe: 1 and 2, Peter Arkell & Sons. Shearling ewe, 1, 2, 3 and 4, Peter Arkell & Sons. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Peter Arkell & Sons; 3 and 4, T. A. Cox. Ewe, any age: Peter Arkell & Sons. Pen: Peter Arkell & Sons. Pen of three lambs: Peter Arkell & Sons. Best yearling ram: Peter Arkell & Sons.

SOUTH DOWNS.

Ram: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, Wm. Smith. Shearling ram: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, Wm. Smith. Ram lamb: 1, T. A. Cox; 2 and 3, Wm. Smith. Best ram: T. A. Cox. Aged ewe: 1, T. A. Cox; 2 and 3, Wm. Smith. Shearling ewe: 1 and 2, T. A. Cox. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, T. A. Cox; 3, Wm. Smith. Ewe, any age: 1, T. A. Cox. Pen: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, Wm. Smith. Pen of three lambs: 1, T. A. Cox.

ANY OTHER PURE BREED, MUTTON TYPE. J. A. Chapman won all the prizes with his flock of Dorset Horns.

MUTTON SHEEP.

Wether or ewe, shearling: 1, T. A. Cox; 2 and 3, A. J. McKay; 4, T. A. Cox. Wether or ewe lamb: 1, W. L. Trann & Son; 2, A. J. McKay. Pen of three shearlings: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, A. J. McKay. Pen of three lambs: 1, W. L. Trann & Sons; 2, T. A. Cox.

GRADE SHEEP.

Aged fair ewes: 1, D. A. Fraser, Emerson, Man.; 2, F. T. Skinner; 3, W. L. Trann & Son. Pair shearling ewes: 1, D. A. Fraser. Ewe lambs: 1, W. L. Trann & Son; 2, F. T. Skinner; 3, D. A. Fraser. Pen: 1, F. T. Skinner; 2, W. L. Trann & Sons.

Winner of cup given for the best pen of four lambs, any breed or sex, bred and owned by exhibitor: A. J. McKay, Macdonald, Man., on his Leicesters.

GOATS.

Doe: D. A. Fraser, Emerson, Man. Kid: B. Johnston, Winnipeg.

SWINE COMPETITION GOOD

The entries in the swine classes were considerably in excess of previous exhibitions. Competition was keen in almost every class and especially in the Berkshire classes. H. G. Clarke, of Georgetown, who made the awards, said the swine exhibit compares favorably with the best in the East. R. L. Lang, of Oak Lake, Man., was a strong exhibitor of Berkshires, capturing many of the most important awards. T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.; D. A. Fraser, Emerson, Man.; W. V. Edwards, Souris, Man.; R. W. Langmuir, Louise Bridge, and F. T. Skinner, of Indian Head, also figured in the Berkshire prizes.

In the improved Yorkshire classes, Sir Wm. Van Horne, of Selkirk, and A. B. Potter, of Langbank, made a strenuous fight for first placings. J. J. Stewart, Gladstone, and F. T. Skinner, of Indian Head; W. H. English, of Harding, and W. L. Mortson, of Fairlight, Sask., also figured in the finals. F. H. Wiencke, Stony Mountain; J. R. Smith, Fairfield Plains, and J. M. Stowe & Sons, of Davidon, Sask., exhibited Poland Chinas. In the Tamworth classes, F. Orchard, of Graysville, and M. H. Hicks, of Souris, Man., were exhibitors.

BERKSHIRES.

Aged boar: 1, R. L. Lang; 2, T. A. Cox; 3, D. A. Fraser. Boar, one year: 1, R. L. Lang; 2, T. A. Cox. Boar over six months: 1 and 2, W. V. Edwards; 3, T. A. Cox; 4, R. L. Lang. Boar of calendar year: 1 and 4, T. A. Cox; 2 and 3, R. L. Lang. Breeding sow, aged: 1, R. L. Lang; 2, T. A. Cox; 3, W. V. Edwards. Breeding sow one year old: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, E. Herbert, Inkster, Man.; 3, F. T. Skinner; 4, R. L. Lang. Sow under one year: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, T. A. Cox; 3, W. V. Edwards; 4, R. L. Lang. Sow of calendar year: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, R. L. Lang; 3 and 4, T. A. Cox. Sow and litter of pigs: 1, R. L. Lang; 2, T. A. Cox; 3, W. V. Edwards; 4, R. W. Lumgair. Herd, boar and three females: 1, T. A. Cox; 2, R. L. Lang. Herd, boar and three females bred in Western Canada: 1, R. L. Lang; 2, W. V. Edwards. Champion boar: R. L. Lang. Champion sow: T. A. Cox.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

Aged boar: 1, A. B. Potter; 2, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 3, Jas. J. Stewart. Boar one year and under two: 1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; 3, J. J. Stewart; 4, A. B. Potter. Boar over six months: 1, W. H. English; 2, W. L. Mortson; 3, F. T. Skinner; 4, J. J. Stewart. Boar of calendar year: 1, 2 and 3, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 4, A. B. Potter. Breeding sow, two years and over: 1 and 2, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 3, W. H. English; 4, A. B. Potter. Breeding sow one year: 1 and

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-Meyer, 315 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 2069, 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 sunbiny, 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.

AGENTS WANTED—Smart active ladies to take orders in country districts for our famous made-to-order corsets and skirts. Good commission. Apply Robinson Corset and Costume Co., London, Ont.

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

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

FOR SALE—Comox, Vancouver Island cleared farms, bush land, sea frontage in district, all prices. Fine farming country. Good local market, ideal climate. Apply F. R. F. Biscoe, Comox B. C.

FOR SALE—A few young pedigreed Yorkshire boars, farrowed April and May. Apply to F. de Pass, Uppingham Farm, Strone, Alberta.

FOR SALE—Twelve horse-power Case traction engine rebuilt and inspected, with separator, if required. Five hundred dollars. Easy terms to good man. W. A. Morkill, Dominion City.

FOR SALE—One imported Clydesdale mare, Lady Bine. For further particulars apply L. Abbott, Cupar, Sask.

WANTED—Good Farm, from owner only. State price and description. Address Wilms, Box 754, Chicago, Ill.

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 St., Winnipeg, Man.

TALKING MACHINES AND RECORDS. All the latest Edison and Victor Records. Write for beautifully illustrated catalogue and price list. Lindsay & Wingood, Dept. F. A., 284 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

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

FOR SALE—Marshall gasoline tractor, 32 B. H. P. a strong reliable engine in splendid condition; seven plows; stubble, road-hauling, threshing. Seen working daily. Owner buying large engine. Box 397, Regina.

WINTER WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000 bushels Alberta Turkey Red for seed; absolutely clean and pure. Price \$1.25 per bushel; sacks extra. Sanders Bros., Strathmore, Alta.

FOR SALE—Large residential lots right in line of coming developments at Vancouver; near the water, near projected car line, near the new government docks and steel car works. Beautiful homesites that will be worth thousands of dollars by and by can be had now cheap and on easy terms. Write for maps, guarantee, and full particulars to D. MacLurg, Broker, 340 Pender St. West, Vancouver.

FOR SALE—One Jersey bull, rising two years old; one Jersey bull calf. Both pedigree animals. Wm. Brayshaw, Kellogg, Man.

FOR SALE—35 head of registered Hereford cattle—cows, heifers and calves. They are a first-class lot, nearly all from imported bulls—Mighty Ruler No. 1715, Albert No. 80081. John H. Reid, Moosomin, Sask.

FOR SALE—At Port Hammond, British Columbia, fine dairy farm, consisting of 40 acres, about 33 cleared. Good 6 room house and large barn. Pear orchard. Price \$10,500. Terms \$5,000 cash, balance easy. Fruit farms at all prices. Write for booklet to Edward W. Powell, Port Hammond, B. C.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

STAYED ON JULY 9th, from Lot 13, Kildonan, Broncho, 3 years old, dark brown, branded PK right shoulder, white star on forehead, hind legs white. \$10.00 reward. Address J. Filkow, Inkster P.O., Man.

\$100.00 REWARD—Strayed or stolen. One hundred dollars reward given to any person who can give information of a pure white Percheron stallion that strayed from my pasture, three miles north of Coar, Alta., about September 4th, 1909. Weight, eighteen hundred has one front tooth gone, upper jaw; is a little cock-ankled; no brand; age fifteen years. Frank Houcher, Hughenden, Alta.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

L. F. SOLLY, LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Westholm, B. C.—Breeder of laying strains: White Wyandottes, White Leghorns; also Pekin Ducks and Belgian Hares.

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.

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.

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.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of shorthorn cattle. Young bulls of breeding age for sale. Heifers and cows from fashionable families. These are show animals at breeder's prices. My 320 acre stock farm for sale.

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

BROWN BROS., Ellsboro, Assa., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

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

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

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

H. C. GRAHAM, "Tea Park," Kitscoty, Alta., Scotch Collies and Yorkshires for sale.

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

2, A. B. Potter; 3, and 4, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Sow of six months: 1, 2 and 3; Sir Wm. Van Horne. Sow of calendar year: 1 and 2, Sir Wm. Van Horne 3 and 4, F. T. Skinner. Sow and litter of pigs: 1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, W. L. Mortson; 3, A. B. Potter. Herd, boar and three females, any age: 1, A. B. Potter; 2, Sir Wm. Van Horne. Herd, boar and three females bred in Western Canada: 1, Sir Wm. Van Horne; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, J. J. Stewart. Champion boar: A. B. Potter. Champion sow: A. B. Potter.

TAMWORTHS

There were but two exhibitors. Boar, two years and over: 1 and 2, F. Orchard, Graysville; 3, M. H. Hicks, Souris. Boar, one year: F. Orchard. Boar, over six months: 1 and 2, F. Orchard. Boar, of calendar year: 1 and 2, F. Orchard. Breeding sow, two years and over: 1, H. M. Hicks; 2, Frank Orchard. In all the other sow classes, Frank Orchard won all the prizes, first and second. F. Orchard's aged boar won the boar championship. H. M. Hick's breeding sow, Belle of Souris, was the champion sow.

POLAND CHINAS.

Boar, aged: 1, F. H. Wieneke; 2, J. M. Stowe & Sons. Boar of calendar year: 1 and 2, F. H. Wieneke. Breeding sow, aged: 1 and 2, F. H. Wieneke.

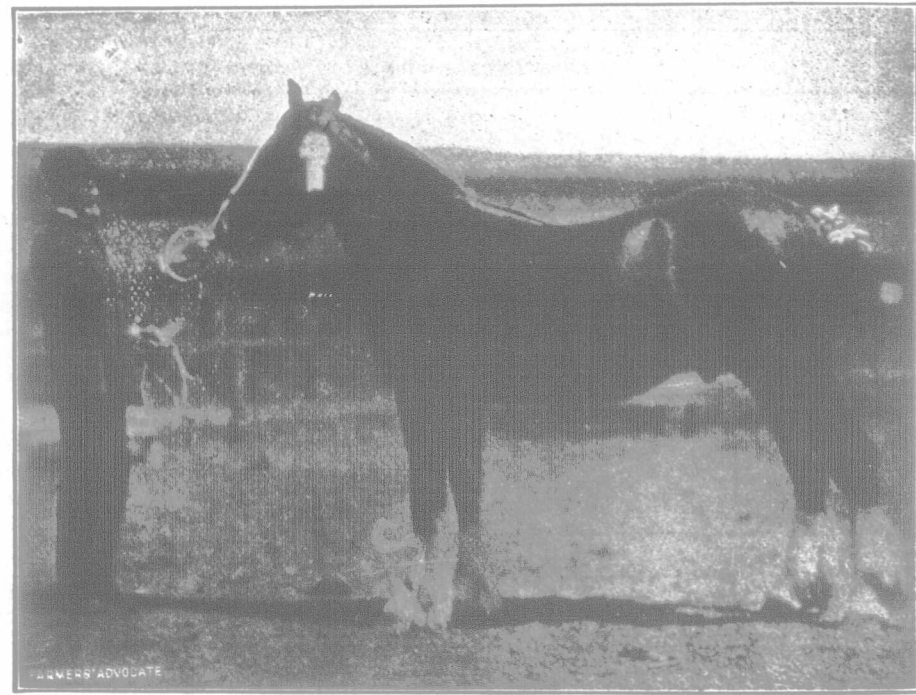
PRIZE WINNERS.

Heifer under 36 months; 1, A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask., Holstein, 105.7 points; 2, W. V. Edwards, Souris, Man., Jersey, 88.9; 3, B. H. Bull, Brampton, Ont.; Jersey, 78.4; 4, J. Herriott & Sons, Souris, Man.; Holstein, 57.8. Cows 36 months and over: 1, J. Herriott & Sons, grade Holstein, 119.71; 2, A. S. Johannis, Winnipeg, Holstein, 118.7; 3, Homer Smith, Winnipeg, Holstein, 109.5; 4, W. V. Edwards, Jersey, 98.6.

Holstein-Friesian Association silver cup, for highest scoring grade Holstein, was won by J. Herriott & Sons.

DISPLAY OF POULTRY

There was an exceedingly large entry in all the poultry classes. The most numerous ones were among the Ply-



WESTERN PRINCE, OWNED BY E. J. DARROCH
This Clydesdale Stallion was awarded fourth at Winnipeg, in a strong class

Sow of calendar year: 1 and 2, F. H. Wieneke. Sow and litter: F. H. Wieneke. Herd boar and three females: F. H. Wieneke. Western herd: F. H. Wieneke. Champion boar: F. H. Wieneke. Champion sow: F. H. Wieneke.

BACON HOGS.

Three pure bred bacon hogs: 1, J. J. Stewart, Gladstone; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, F. T. Skinner. Three grade or cross-bred bacon hogs: 1, A. B. Potter. Four or more bacon hogs fall of 1909 pigs, pure bred or grade (special by J. G. Griffin & Co.): 1, A. B. Potter; 2, J. J. Stewart; 3, S. Benson, Neepawa.

BUTTER MAKING CONTEST

The butter-making contest was an interesting feature of the fair. There were only three competitors but all took part in each of the three sections. E. H. Farrell, of the dairy department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, awarded the prizes as follows:

Open to home dairy butter-makers: Miss I. H. Hinrickson; 2, Geo. E. Goodhand; 3, Mrs. Alex. Simpson.

Open to students and ex-students: 1, Miss I. H. Hinrickson; 2, Mrs. Alex. Simpson; 3, Geo. E. Goodhand.

Free to all; Geo. E. Goodhand; 2, Miss I. H. Hinrickson; 3, Mrs. Alex. Simpson.

DAIRY COMPETITION.

There were thirteen cows entered in the dairy competition, consequently the contest attracted considerable attention, especially among the advocates of the different dairy breeds. Professor Mitchell, who conducted the contest, stated at the close that they were without doubt the best collection he had ever seen at an exhibition in the West. He was much impressed with the good results of the test and considering that

mouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. These varieties are considered the most suitable for Western conditions, and consequently Western breeders have gone in more for them.

Owing to the large number of exhibits, the judging was a difficult and lengthy task. L. G. Jarvis, Grimsby, Ontario; Geo. Wood and W. Nixon, of Winnipeg, made the awards. In the pigeon department there were some 300 birds of various varieties, while among the fancy birds a pair of peacocks attracted great attention.

The judges were unanimous in saying that the poultry show was developing into one of the best in Canada. Especially in the Rock classes was the exhibit of special note. Those awarded the championship prizes were:

In the White Wyandottes A. P. Mutchmore, of Winnipeg, carried off the gold medal of the White Wyandotte Club of England, as well as a silver cup offered for the best cock in classes containing the largest number of entries. The silver challenge cup for the best Wyandotte cockerel or pullet, the gift of the Canadian White Wyandotte Club, was also won by Mr. Mutchmore.

In Barred Rocks, J. H. Beavis, of Crystal City, carried off the cup for the champion bird, awarded by the Canadian Barred Rock Club.

White Rocks: Winner, F. E. Phillips, of Fannystelle. Light Brahmas: J. W. Higginbotham, of Virden, Man. Single comb Rhode Island Reds: J. H. M. Kennedy, of Winnipeg. Single comb White Leghorns: C. H. Baird, of Winnipeg. White Cochins and Bantams: Knirch Bros., of Winnipeg. Water fowls and turkeys: E. G. Roberts, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. Pigeons: Kennedy & Irwin, of Winnipeg.

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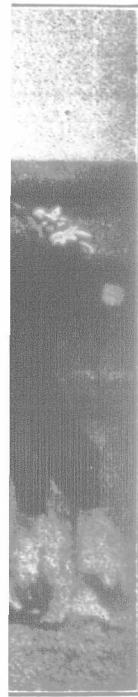
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Wheat Will Move Early This Year

With harvest coming on apace you may safely trust to Eaton's for needed harvest goods and threshing supplies. The Eaton Catalogue will point the way to reliable quality and lowest prices.

Here, on this page, we show a number of selections from our Spring and Summer Catalogue; enough to make proof of our preparedness for harvest and threshing demands.

We want every farmer to know that Eaton's stand ready to meet his needs at this time.

Get a copy of the Catalogue and check over your "want list" in the light of Eaton prices. The saving in money, backed by the Eaton Guarantee of quality, means much to you.

Eaton Catalogues sent free on request.

HARVEST GLOVES.

- 7B2-Soft and pliable, heat-and water-proof. Price per pair 50 cents
- 7B1-Soft, pliable pigskin " " 50 cents

HARVEST HATS.

- 15B73-Good wide brim. Each. .15 cents

GROCERIES.

Get a copy of our special catalogue. Sent free on request.

TANK PUMPS.

- 41B161-Same as cut. Capacity two barrels per minute. Shipped complete ready to attach to hose. Price \$6.50

SUCTION HOSE.

- 41B162-2in. 20 ft. long, wire-lined. Price \$ 6.75
- 41B163-2 in. 25 ft. long, wire-lined. Price 8.25
- 41B164-2 in. 20 ft. long, canvas-covered. Price 10.00
- 41B165-2 in. 25 ft. long, canvas-covered. Price 12.50

For further information see page 205 General Catalogue.

CANVAS BELTING.

Comes in 150-foot lengths, prices running from \$43.00 to \$59.00, according to

width and ply. See page 205 General Catalogue, or write us for further information.

RUBBER BELTING.

Best quality and very heavy. Price 12 to 32 cents per foot, according to width and ply.

LACE LEATHER.

Best quality rawhide. Comes in one-pound bundles. Widths $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price per pound85c.

GRAIN BAGS.

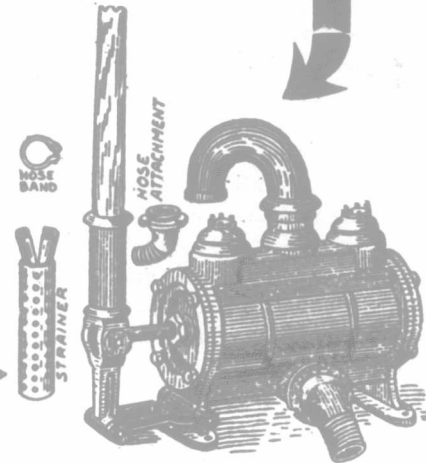
	Per doz.	Per hundred
No. W. 2 bushels	\$2.65	\$20.50
No. S.G.B.	3.10	24.00
No. H.A.	3.50	27.50
No. 11B323-Special quality Jute bags, stand any amount of wear. 2-bushel size. Price per doz. . .	\$1.85	
Price per 100	\$14.25	

Stack and Machine Covers, quoted on page 169 at prices according to size.

OILS:

Oils for harvesting machines, engines, cream separators, sewing machines, automobiles, etc. Refer to page 132 in our General Catalogue for prices on small and large quantities.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

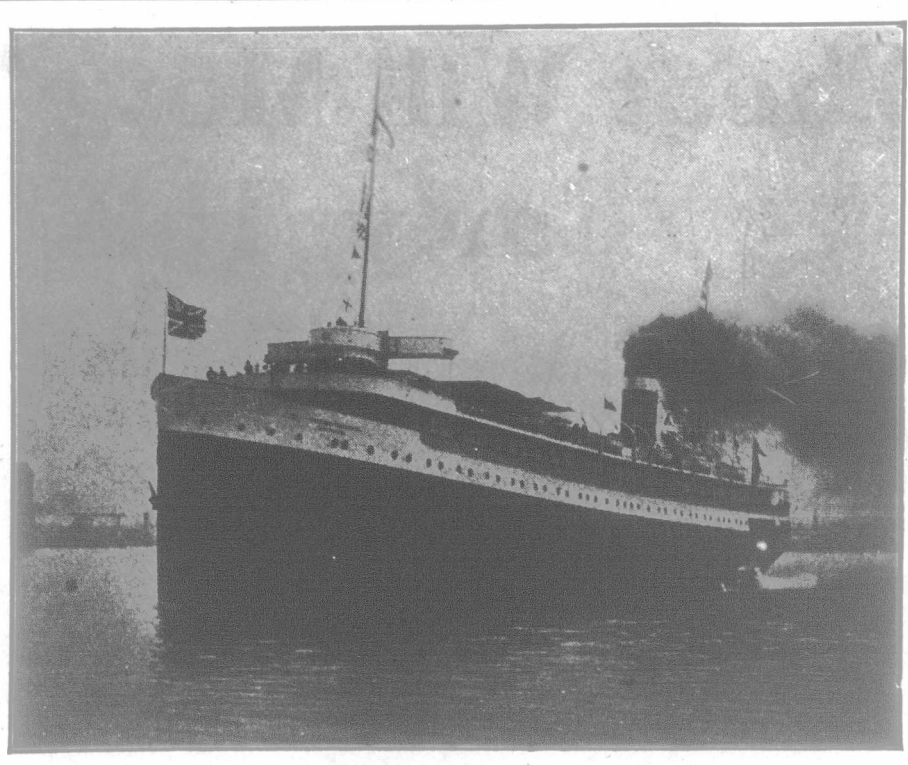


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"THE GRAND TRUNK ROUTE"

A FRESH WATER SEA VOYAGE Connecting Eastern and Western Canada

From all
Points West
Through
Port Arthur



S. S. HAMONIC

To all
Points East
Through
Sarnia

Tourist Rates Now in Effect

Liberal Stop-off Privileges

Free Side Trips

THREE SAILINGS WEEKLY FROM PORT ARTHUR

TICKETS AND INFORMATION FROM ALL RAILWAY AGENTS

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

EGGS IN COLD STORAGE

Hens of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio have, since April, laid 45,000,000 eggs for the cold-storage man, according to farmers who have sold their product to representatives of Chicago cold-storage houses, says a newspaper despatch from the Windy City. It is said that the purchases were made at an average price of 23½ to 24 cents a dozen. Two cents a dozen is added to cover insurance, storage costs, etc., which brings the total cost up to about 26 cents a dozen.

If eggs can be retailed in Chicago next winter at 45 cents a dozen, at which they were sold last winter, there will be a profit of 19 cents a dozen, or a total of more than \$700,000.

EXTENSION WORK

Agricultural extension work will be prominent in the programme of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture at Saskatchewan during the next six months. The opening of the college for students will take place in the fall of 1911, but the closing months of 1910 and the beginning of 1911 will see a vigorous campaign of educational work conducted through all parts of the province. Seed fairs, one and two day short courses, and a "bigger-and-better-than-ever" provincial seed fair and short course will be held. It is expected that the faculty of the College of Agriculture will visit during the coming winter every town in the province to which they are invited. The one and two-day short courses will consist of lectures and demonstrations. Charts will be used to show desirable types of live stock and to illustrate lectures on tillage opera-

There is One Perfect Butter Tub

and it is the

WHITE SPRUCE

Order through your merchant or

Walter Woods & Co.

Winnipeg.

CARLSBAD TEA SET

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
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Farmer's Advocate of
Winnipeg
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tions followed in grain growing, while grain judging classes will be conducted at the seed fairs and some of the meetings to demonstrate the meaning of "quality" in grain. Farmers' clubs, which were announced last year will be organized, and plans for county and provincial affiliations will be presented. The organization of women's clubs also will receive some attention, although it is not certain that much will be accomplished in this respect this season; active organization will probably be deferred until the following year.

It is intended that both farmers' and women's clubs shall become local centres for the study of agriculture and other problems affecting rural life. What will practically be a course of instruction in certain subjects will be furnished free to the members of these clubs, as well as to interested seekers after information. The plan cannot be stated better than in the outline respecting the extension work of the College of Agriculture given in the calendar of the University of Saskatchewan.

"The college, through its extension department, will compile useful practical information; will summarize in simple form the results of investigation in soils, crops, live stock, including poultry, dairying, meat curing, horticulture, and other matters pertaining to agriculture; and will disseminate this in the form of bulletins through such organizations as agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, women's clubs, grain growers' associations, live stock associations, boards of trade and schools. It will endeavor, by means of well-informed speakers with illustrated lectures and charts, to carry practical and helpful information into the most remote parts, and thus bring the people of these districts into close relation with the work that is being promoted and carried on by the university."

Already a large number of requests for meetings have been received by the director of the agricultural extension work, and many others are doubtless

on the way. When as many meetings as can be given have been requested, further applications will be held for consideration next year.

Information respecting the College of Agriculture can be obtained from Dean Rutherford. The agricultural extension work is directed by F. Hedley Auld, who will gladly supply information respecting it. The present address of both Dean Rutherford and Mr. Auld is Regina; but after September 1, 1910, they will be found at Saskatoon, Sask.

THE TILLER OF THE SOIL

Of the many callings in human life there is none perhaps which gives more contentment than that of farming. Agriculture is among the oldest of industries, and generally those countries that engage extensively in agriculture become rich and its people are vigorous. The tiller of the soil is more independent and happy than any other individual in society.

Often it is said that the hours for work on the farm are much too long for about six months of the year, and that there is not any diversity to hold the affection of the farmer's sons and daughters; yet, while there appears to be truth in this statement, those who are employed in commercial and manufacturing establishments are held with a stronger hand and have much less freedom than those who work on the farm. There are many young people who, after working some years on the farm, become dissatisfied as to the future and seek employment in the cities; such people are generally unskilled laborers, and the result is longer hours, harder work, and the lowest wages on the schedule. The farmer in order to keep his sons on the farm must have sufficient acreage of land, and the land must be worth tilling. Much has been said concerning this matter and it has been suggested that the farmer should pay a certain salary to his boys after they attain a certain age.

Agriculture is suffering for the want of manual labor. Many of the farmer's sons enter commercial colleges and are there prepared for positions in banks, stores and government offices. This is one way in which agriculture suffers. If a greater number of agricultural colleges or schools were instituted in which to teach the important part that agriculture takes in this world, then the youth of this country would understand that farming is not inferior to other occupations. Some young people think that they should not go back to the tillage of the soil after receiving an education, but the better educated a farmer is the better results he obtains from his farm. We see the greatest names of some counties mentioned in agricultural societies and where they contend for prizes at exhibitions for the produce of their lands and animals.

If there are any advantages more than others which the farmer enjoys over those engaged in other occupations, it is independence and happiness. His labors appear somehow, as it were, over other callings more and more for his own betterment, and as the years pass, each one yielding an almost certain income, comforts are then centered round him, which only the more wealthy can possess.—J. J. BYRNE.

DON'T KILL THE TOAD

Prof. Washburn, of the Minnesota division of entomology at University Farm, finds toads to be friends of the farmer. They feed entirely upon an incredible number of insects. The Federal Department of Agriculture, investigating the toad, discovers the startling fact that in twenty-four hours the insect food consumed by one toad equals in quantity four times the capacity of its stomach, which is practically filled and emptied four times every twenty-four hours. One hundred and fifty-nine stomachs examined by the department showed a content of 19 per cent. of ants; 16 per cent. of cutworms; 10 per cent. of thousand-legged worms; 9 per cent. caterpillars; 8 per cent. of ground beetles; 5 per cent. of destructive weevils; 3 per cent. of grasshoppers, together with crickets, spiders, sow bugs, potato bugs, and a miscellaneous lot of other insects. Protect the toad. Teach the thoughtless boy friendliness to this helpless, harmless, useful animal.

GROWTH OF RURAL TELEPHONES

To anyone who travels the country roads one of the most striking features is the continuous evidence of the growth of the rural telephone. Even the most remote and sparsely settled parts of the country have their strings of wired poles, spreading like a network along highway after highway and branching off here and there to take in some farmhouse that, were it not for the connecting link of electricity, would indeed be isolated.

The call of the telephone bell is no uncommon sound in the farmhouse today. Men are called for the threshing, prices are learned, buying and selling is done, orders go to the butcher and the grocer and friendly gossip and chat are all among the many things that keep the busy rural lines buzzing. The farmer with a telephone is no more isolated than his brother in the city—indeed, often far less so; for the city man as a rule, does not know his next

door neighbor. The farmer knows everybody and can talk to them all. To comment on the value of the telephone to the farmer, from the standpoint of prices and markets would be almost superfluous when one considers to how great an extent the instrument is used for this purpose.

"My telephone," says one farmer, "has, I calculate, paid for itself fifty times over since it has been installed. The times when it has told me to sell and the times when it has told me to hold for higher prices, are numerous.

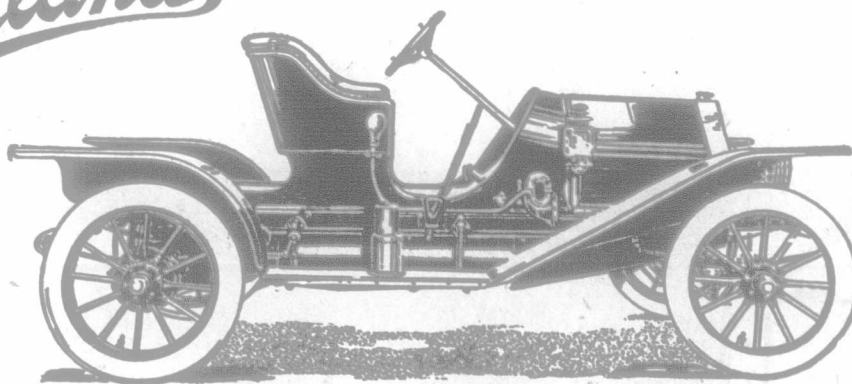
"More than that, our company is only a little independent concern owned just among ourselves. Yes, I suppose you can credit me with a good part of its organization," he said, in response to an inquiry. "You see, it happened this way; I noticed the advertisements of one of the big electrical supply houses and got interested. I wrote these people for their book on the organization of rural telephone companies and they sent me full information on how to proceed. They told me everything I wanted or needed to know—told me a

lot of things that I never even knew there was to know. They told me not only about their telephones themselves, but posted me on the steps that I had to take to organize. All I had to do when I got that information was to go out to my neighbors and you bet I was able to answer anything they asked me. We had a telephone company organized and there's not a single one of our men to-day who would go back to the old way of doing without a phone.

"No, it didn't cost us much. There's nothing prohibitive about the cost and, as I told you, we own the company among us. Last year, we paid a good dividend and it will only be a question of a few years till we have back every cent we invested, and a telephone service into the bargain. Our running expenses are almost nothing—just the cost of maintenance and the salary of a girl at central. It's not worth speaking of. That's one advantage, you see, of a co-operative company such as ours.

"It's a surprising thing to me that more farmers don't organize telephone companies of their own. I believe

The Overland



The 25-horsepower Overland as shown in the picture costs \$1,000. The wheel base is 102 inches. Same car with single rumble seat costs \$1,050; with double rumble seat, \$1,075; with complete toy tonneau, \$1,100.

The Most Popular Car In the World

Over 20,000 people will this year buy Overlands---the simple, trouble-proof, economical cars---the best value ever given.

There are many able men making automobiles, and there are many kinds of pretty good cars.

But one of these cars—the Overland—has come to lead all the rest. In but little more than two years—in spite of all competition—it has become the most popular car in existence.

Such a car, as you know, must be a remarkable car. It is a car which you should investigate.

Simple—Economical

The Overland has fewer parts than any other automobile. Many experts have worked on it to remove the complexities—to make the car trouble-proof.

Wherever possible, they made one part to take the place of many. They have made a car which almost cares for itself. Many a man has run it thousands of miles without even cleaning a spark plug.

They devised the pedal control. One goes forward or backward, fast or slow, by simply pushing pedals. It is so simple, so natural that a child can master the car in ten minutes. A young woman is now driving one of these cars from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

They have made a car which always keeps going, regardless of roads or weather. A car which has run 28 miles on one gallon of gasoline. A car which has been operated over thousands of miles at a cost of 1/2 cent per mile.

Some of Its Users

Overlands have been used for a year and a half in the United States Mail service. Their daily trips are from 60 to 75 miles. These cars have never missed a trip—never delayed the mails for a moment. Yet at times they have run when the snow was so deep that all other traffic was stopped.

Numerous large concerns are supplying Overlands to their country salesmen. Among them are the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company and the Altman & Taylor Machine Company.

One ranch in Texas has lately bought 15 Overlands for the use of their cowboys. It is found that 15 men in Overlands can do more than 50 men on horses.

The Overland is selected for all of these uses because any man can always keep it going.

The Greatest Value

No other maker begins to give what the Overland gives for the money. One reason is our enormous production. We often turn out 140 cars per day.

Another reason is our extensive use of modern automatic machinery. Over \$3,000,000 has been invested to make Overland cars economically.

Every part, by some special machine, is made in the most economical way. Many are made at a tenth of the usual cost. Yet they are made with exactness such as hand work never gives.

In these ways and others we have cut the cost of Overlands 20 per cent. within the past year alone.

Note the Result

We are now selling a 25-horsepower Overland for \$1,000. The wheel base is 102 inches, the power is sufficient for any road or hill, the possible speed is 50 miles an hour.

We are selling a 40-horsepower Overland, with single rumble seat, for \$1,250. The wheel base is 112 inches. Other styles for \$1,275, \$1,400 and \$1,500.

There are thousands of men—some of them right around you—who know that the Overland is the most desirable car that was ever created. If you will send us this coupon we will tell you all of the reasons, and send pictures of all of the cars. Send it now, before you forget it.

We have dealers in 800 towns.

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The Willys-Overland Co.
TOLEDO, OHIO
Licensed Under Selden Patent
Please send me the catalog free.

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Bad Blood Means Bad Health.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Makes Good Blood and Good Blood Means Good Health.

Mrs. Fred Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, and was pale and thin everyone thought I was going into Consumption. I tried everything, and different doctors, until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters.

"I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve.

"I used six bottles.

"I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful remedy."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. See that their signature appears on every bottle.

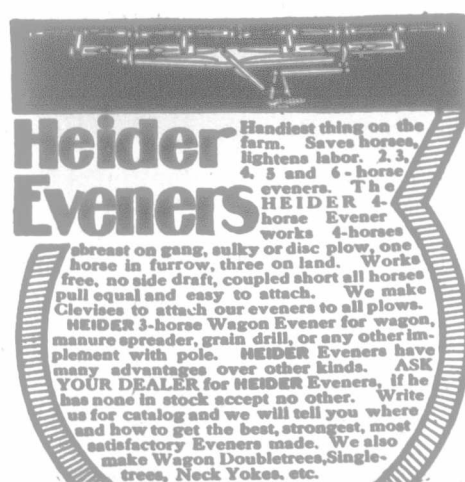


MATHIEU'S NERVE POWDERS
The Wholesale Distributors for Western Canada of Mathieu's Nerve Powders, and also of Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil, the great remedy for Coughs, are

HEADACHES
are cured in a few minutes by
MATHIEU'S NERVE POWDERS
Being in form of a powder they act instantly and cure the pain before any tablet or cachet could begin to work.
Absolutely Safe. Sold by dealers 25c. per box containing 18 powders. 5-5-0
J. L. Mathieu Co., Mfrs., Sherbrooke, P.Q.

The Wholesale Distributors for Western Canada of Mathieu's Nerve Powders, and also of Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil, the great remedy for Coughs, are

FOLEY BROS. LARSON & CO.
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Heider Eveners
Handiest thing on the farm. Saves horses, lightens labor. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6-horse eveners. The HEIDER 4-horse Evener works 4-horses abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow, one horse in furrow, three on land. Works free, no side draft, coupled short all horses pull equal and easy to attach. We make Clevises to attach our eveners to all plows. HEIDER 3-horse Wagon Evener for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill, or any other implement with pole. HEIDER Eveners have many advantages over other kinds. ASK YOUR DEALER for HEIDER Eveners, if he has none in stock except no other. Write us for catalog and we will tell you where and how to get the best, strongest, most satisfactory Eveners made. We also make Wagon Doubletrees, Single-trees, Neck Yokes, etc.

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The Stewart-Nelson Co., Ltd., Gen'l Agents. Brandon, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary.

Brandon Implement and Mfg. Co., Ltd. General agents, Dept. 35, Brandon, Man.



"SAVE-THE-HORSE" SPAVIN CURE
REG. TRADE MARK
\$5.00 a bottle, with written binding guarantee. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and dealers. Permanently cures splints, thoroughpins, ringbones, (except low), curbs, spindles, windgalls, shoe ball, injured tendons and all lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Hare vents on usual. Dealers, or express paid. **Troy Chemical Company, Blingtonton, N. Y.** and 148 Van Horne St., Toronto, Ont.

they're doing it now more generally than they used to, but there are lots more that would and could organize if they only knew how simple it is to get started and how great the benefits are.

"If there's one thing that I would advise more than another, it would be for some farmer in every locality to write in to one of the big telephone supply houses and find out what they have to tell him. There's no reason either, why one man should put it off expecting another to do it; write yourself. Rural telephones are a thing a farmer can't know too much about—especially when there are concerns who are ready to tell him everything and not charge him a cent for the information.

"All I ever invested for the knowledge was a two cent stamp, and I read over the books they sent me in the evenings."

TECHNICAL EDUCATION COMMISSION AT WORK

The Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education held its first meeting in Ottawa July 6th. At a preliminary meeting of the commission, held in the Department of Labor, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King suggested that, before travelling abroad, it would be desirable for the commission to make an industrial survey of the Dominion by visiting the several provinces, and ascertaining the nature and extent of the several industries and trades, and their relative importance.



LINCOLN YEARNING WETHERS, CHAMPION LONG WOOL PEN AT SMITHFIELD SHOW

Coincident with this, it was desirable to ascertain all that is being done at present to promote efficiency by industrial training and technical education. The itinerary of the commission, as announced, started with four days at Halifax, N. S., commencing July 17th. Then it goes to Sydney, August 1st; Charlottetown, P. E. I., August 8th and 9th; Amherst, N. S., August 13th; Moncton, N. B., August 16th; St. John, August 18th and 19th; Fredericton, August 23rd; Woodstock, N. B., August 24th; Quebec, P. Q., Sept. 15th; Three Rivers, Sept. 16th; Sherbrooke, Sept. 20th; Montreal and Valleyfield, Sept. 21st to 25th; Ottawa and Hull, October 3rd; La Chute, October 4th; Cornwall, Ont., October 6th; Brockville, October 7th; Kingston, October 11th; Peterborough, October 14th; Toronto, October 17th to 20th; Hamilton, October 26th; St. Catharines, October 27th; Niagara Falls, October 28th; Brantford and Paris, November 1st; Galt, November 2nd; Berlin and Waterloo, November 3rd and 4th; Guelph, November 5th and 7th; Stratford, November 8th; Woodstock, November 9th; London and Ingersoll, November 10th and 11th; St. Thomas and Aylmer, November 14th; Chatham, November 15th; Windsor and Walkerville, November 18th. The commission will then go West, where it hopes to complete its Canadian tour early in January. The next few weeks will, it is understood, be spent visiting leading cities in the United States, after which it will sail for Great Britain and the Continent.

BUDGET FROM AUSTRALIA

An economic method of settling the jute-in-wool problem is still bothering experts. The paper-lined packs, as suggested by the London committee, is generally regarded in Australia as too

expensive a plan. A local suggestion is that only superior canvas should be used, and that the loose fibres should be removed by cleaning and singeing. But what is the wool-grower going to get in compensation for the added expense? The buyer's only hope of a reform is to make some provision in a monetary sense, by applying the proceeds of the sale of the empties to a fund, and foregoing the draft allowance. Quite lately, however, they decided, at a meeting in London, not to entertain the abolition of the draft allowance. So the sheepmen are likely to use the cheap jute packs as a set-off to the conservative buyer who suits his own ends all the time. It is now proposed in Australia that a referendum be taken amongst wool producers, as to whether they will force the draft question on the buyers. There may be some delay while the splendid prices and prospects keep up. But on the slightest sign of a slump the fight will begin. And when it starts it will be a solid battle, make no mistake. The Australian crowd is pretty determined that the old custom must go.

THE PRICKLY PEAR OCCUPYING MILLIONS OF ACRES.

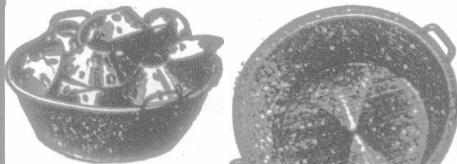
The state of Queensland has discovered that the figures relating to the prickly-pear curse must be amended. Officialdom has been saying for the past four or five years that the vegetable pest had control of five million acres. They seemed to forget the rate it was spreading. One authority now gives

Deserve To Be Laughed At

Makers and agents of common cream separators tempt you to laugh at them. They foolishly assume that you are ignorant of modern separator construction when they ask you to believe that their out-of-date cream separators, containing 40 to 60 disks, or other parts as bad, are modern. They deserve to be laughed at for trying to hide the facts and for failing to realize that you know, as well as they do, that

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

contain neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster, skim twice as clean, wear longer and wash several times easier than their common machines. And you know that iron-clad patents alone prevent them from imitating Tubulars.



The full pan contains disks from one common separator. The other pan contains the only piece used inside Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls.

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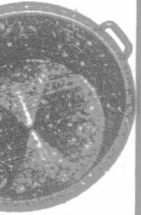
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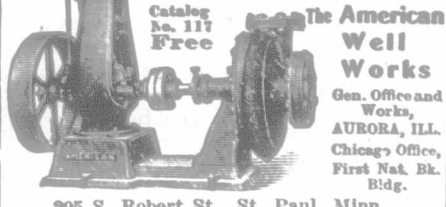
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—even had old cases that skilled doctors
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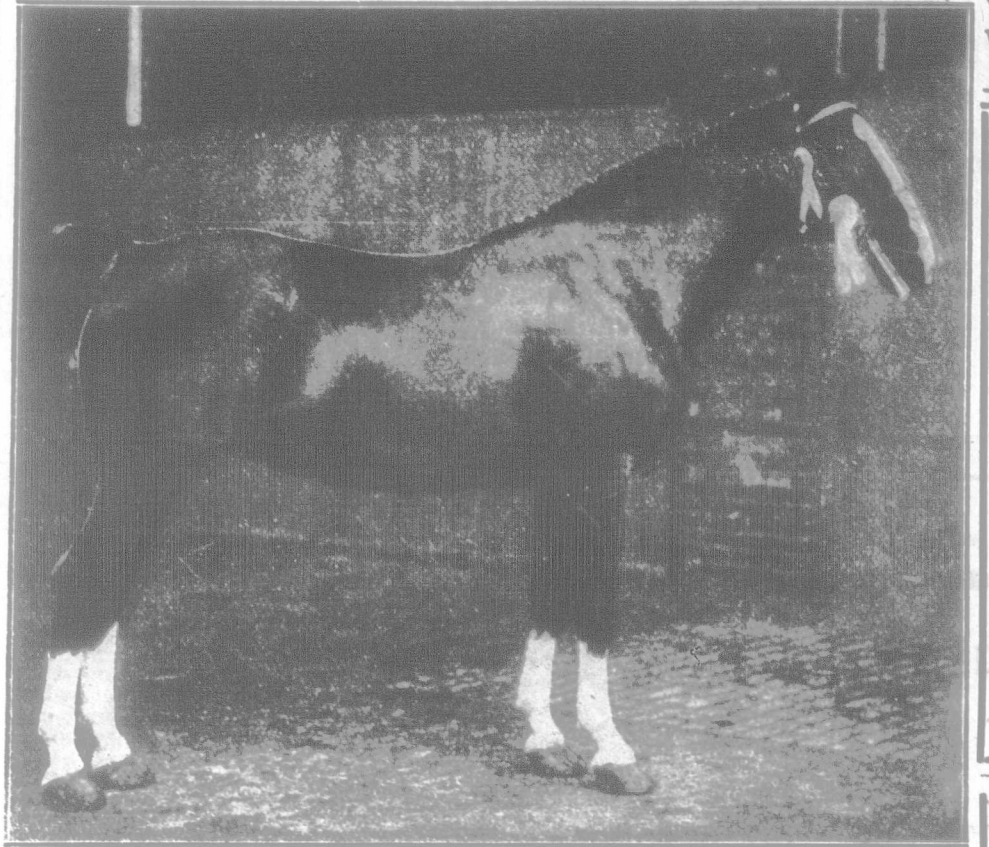
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split up amongst a number of 3-horse
machines, will, it is claimed, do more
work in a day. Then, again, if the
smallest breakage occurs on one of
these machines, all horses and men are
idle; whereas a breakage on our Aus-
tralian harvester only affects the one
small team. A year or two ago a har-
vester was designed so that the horses
pushed, instead of pulling, but it had
a short life. It easily bogged in soft
land, just as the big motor concerns bog,
as they are pushed, instead of being
pulled. The principle is well illustrated
by a hand barrow. Every man knows
that on soft ground it is easier to pull
than to push it.

AFTER IRRIGATION FARMERS.
Australia wants some irrigation farm-
ers to occupy some of the thousands of
acres of land which is, and will soon be,
served by good supplies of water. Can
any be expected from America? An
organized attempt is to be made to
obtain a few hundred skilled men from
your country. Although irrigation so
far has been very successful, Aus-
tralians are not rushing the openings.
The tendency is for farmers to increase
their areas, rather than reduce them
and go in for intensive culture. No

WHEAT VARIETY TESTS.
Last wheat season innumerable exper-
iments were conducted throughout
the wheat states of Australia with
various varieties of grain, imported
and locally-bred. Federation, the crea-
tion of William Farrer, is easily the
favorite. There are, of course, soils
where other kinds do better. Federa-
tion carries a very poor straw, but it
was bred for the dry districts, and a
short straw was, therefore, a necessity.
Another favorite is Dart's Imperial,
which is a sport, discovered some years
ago. It is recognized by the various
departments of agriculture that nei-
ther these two kinds, or the others being
grown, mean the final triumph of either
the farmer or the scientific breeder.
The Jonathan wheat, boomed a few
years ago, was also a sport, picked out
by an observant farmer; so were Stein-
weidal and others which could be
named. For this season more extensive
arrangements have been made for tests
and observation.

MOISTURE MAXIMUM FOR BUTTER.
A commissioner, appointed to inquire
into the export butter trade in Aus-
tralia, has recommended complete state
supervision from the yard to the ship.



COUNTESS CLEO, RESERVE CHAMPION AT LONDON HACKNEY SHOW

doubt this disease will be cured in time,
but the governments which have spent
millions of money in opening up the
schemes cannot wait the evolution,
and they have decided to go abroad for
farmers. The Australians who did take
to the plots are doing well, and the
Minister of Agriculture and the Irriga-
tion Expert of Victoria, have both gone
abroad looking for farmers.

A NEW GROWTH STIMULANT.
Victor Nightingall, a Victorian scien-
tist, has found that radio-active ma-
terial, when applied to plants, causes
a great stimulation to growth. While
investigating the cause of sterility of the
spermatozoa in the male, caused by the
excessive exposure of X-rays, first
noticed a few years ago by a London
scientist, he thought that possibly some
light might be thrown on the subject
of experimenting on plants. He found
that plants were sensible to the rays
in a marked degree, and stimulation
of growth was seen at an early stage
in the development of the seed. Of
course, the experimenter knew that the
rays could not be applied to a field, so
he thought of trying the effect of some
radio-active ore which happened to be
in the laboratory for use in wireless
telegraphy. He found that results
almost equal to the rays were got.
Wheat exposed to the action of the ore
made rapid progress; it was twice as
thick as that treated naturally. It was
also found that the eel-worm pest was
destroyed in soil subjected to the in-
fluence of the ore. Extensive trials are
being made this season under the di-
rection of the Department of Agricul-
ture in Victoria.

The moisture contents, he suggests,
should be not more than 14 per cent.,
but other experts are suggesting that
the maximum should be further re-
duced.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR RUBBER
The rubber boom has reached Aus-
tralia, but the white-Australia policy
seems to destroy any chance of the
trees being raised on the continent.
New Guinea, however, is very handy,
and there are illimitable areas there at
very low rates for 99-year leases. It
is interesting to mention, however, that
a Mr. Gayner, of Middle Park, Victoria,
has made a discovery which he claims
will supplant rubber. The process is
said to be very simple. It consists of
anointing the fabric, whether canvas
or cloth, with a glutinous vegetable
compound possessing remarkable qual-
ities. The application of this mixture
to the fabric not only endows it with
all the qualities of rubber, but, in ad-
dition, creates a tire which is proof
against deflation from ordinary punc-
tures. The self-sealing characteristics
of tires and inflated goods made on this
principle form one of their most valu-
able qualities, and will readily appeal to
the legion who have had experience of
puncture troubles. Additional features
in favor of the new discovery are that
tires under its process are as resilient
as rubber, while the cost of manufac-
ture is not more than one-half, and is
likely to be reduced as manufacturing
operations expand. If this discovery
turns out as successful as the syndicate
which has it in hand thinks, it will
prick a lot of the rubber bubbles lately
blown up.
J. S. DUNNET.

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Fire, Lightning
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Protects the Grain—absol-
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sketch of the career of George V, over 50
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Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.

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

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Regina Stock Farm
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Breeder of
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Glencorse Yorkshires

ALSO FOR SALE
Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kof (7158) and litter of registered Sable Collie puppies.

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20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH
2 Clydesdale Colts Cheap
Yorkshire Pigs \$8.00 each
Best strains of Breeding.

J. BOUSFIELD, Prop. MACGREGOR, Man.

Horticulture
ASPARAGUS AND SEA KALE

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
There are many salt marshes and stretches of sand around the coasts of Vancouver Island, and those of the Gulf of Georgia, at present regarded as worthless, which might be made to produce a good revenue if properly utilized. Fortunately the means for doing this are at hand, for every fall and winter much seaweed is washed up, and the water, in their season, are many fish, especially skate, dogfish and herrings, which can profitably be composted with this seaweed, and a modicum of manure to start proper fermentation provided. This, when deeply plowed into the sandy soil, will raise the finest asparagus and sea kale that can be desired.

As these sandy areas are generally only a foot or two above high water, there is no danger of their growing dry. The asparagus, yearling plants grown in seed beds, is set out in rows with the plants four feet apart each way, the young plants being set with their crowns about five or six inches below the level of the soil, but covered with only about two inches of this at first, the depression being filled in the following season. The stems must not be cut until the third year, but the ground must be kept free from weeds by shallow cultivation between the rows, a dressing of manure being worked in each year.

To cut the asparagus, an asparagus knife is the best implement, the blade being laid flat against the stalk to be cut, and windows beside it, until three or four inches below the surface, when the blade is turned, always away from the centre of the crown, to avoid damaging other shoots, and a sloping cut made. The asparagus is then tied up in one-pound bundles, after sorting the stalks so as to have all in one bundle nearly of the same length.

Seakale also grows in similarly treated beds, and can be sown where it is to stay, in rows five feet apart, the plants being left about 18 inches apart in the rows. This crop has to be blanched, which is best done by inverting a suitable sized box (unless seakale pots are available) over each plant, and piling straw or manure over this.

Reverting to asparagus, I may mention that, when the stems which are allowed to mature on the plant, which should not be permitted to grow before June, turn yellow, they should be cut and left on the ground to dry, and then burned off. This kills the seed and adds potash to the soil, or rather sand. Seakale is almost unknown here, so a market would have to be created for it, but I believe that if it were once introduced it would be universally appreciated.

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

POTATO SPRAYING

Dry seasons tempt even those who believe in potato spraying to omit or slight the practice; but a study of Bulletin No. 323 of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva should convince growers that they ought to spray regularly in an endeavor to keep down blight and rot. The past three seasons have been exceptionally dry; and serious potato diseases have, temporarily, almost disappeared from the state; yet only one-fifth of about one hundred tests made by the station or reported to it in these three years have shown a financial loss from spraying, and the average increase, on more than 1,000 acres sprayed in the experiments, was 36 bushels to the acre. The bulletin summarizes the results of 32 station experiments made during the past eight years, in which the average gain from spraying every two weeks has been 102 bushels per acre at Geneva, 54 bushels at Riverhead; and, from spraying three times during the season, 78 bushels at Geneva, 29 bushels at Riverhead. The average gain made by farmers spraying under station inspection has been 41.1 bushels per acre for seven years on areas running from 60 to 225 acres each year; and, by farmers spraying independently but reporting to the station, on areas ranging from 74 to 600 acres yearly for six years, the average gain has been 52 bushels per acre. It is safe to say that the practice of spraying has saved the 288 farmers reporting experiments in the last seven years, more than \$50,000.

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The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FRIING. Impossible to produce scar or blanch. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. - Send for descriptive circulars.
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should have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure—the best liniment in the world for man and beast. No telling when you will need it. Get it now and you will have the right remedy when the emergency arises.

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

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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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Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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Was Troubled With His Liver For Four Years.

Doctors Gave Him Up.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS CURED HIM

Mr. Harry Graves, Junkins, Alta., writes:—"I can not say enough in regard to your wonderful Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. For four years I was troubled with my Liver, and at times it would get so bad I could not move around. At last the doctors gave me up saying it was impossible for me to get cured.

My father got me four vials of your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, but I told him there was no use trying them and that it was only a waste of money, however I took them and to-day, six months later, I am a well man and weigh twenty-four pounds more than I did. I would advise all Liver sufferers to use them."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents a vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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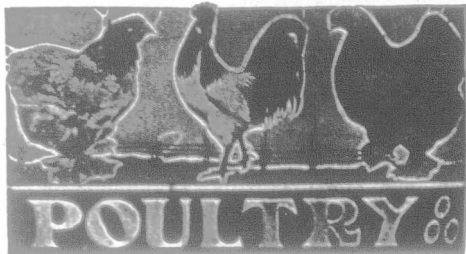
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POULTRY

BUILDING A POULTRY HOUSE

The important considerations in building a poultry house are that the building should be so constructed that it will be free from draughts, that the inside temperature will change slowly with fluctuations in the weather, that the sun will shine into the house for some hours daily, and that the fowls will have sufficient floor space for exercise. Some authorities figure that every hen should have six square feet of floor space. Rather less than this may do, but it is a serious mistake to crowd the birds. Hens do best in small flocks, best results being obtained from keeping 20 or 25 birds in a flock. These facts should be kept in mind by builders.

Two letters are published here on the subject of poultry-house building in answer to the question in our Topics for Discussion department. We shall be pleased to receive further plans and suggestions along this line. The prizes are awarded in the order in which the letters appear.

SATISFACTORY POULTRY HOUSE

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE: We have several poultry houses. The one we find most satisfactory is a frame building 14 feet by 20 feet.

The frame is 2 by 4 studding, lined with rough lumber, then building paper, and sided with shiplap. The roof has tar paper over the sheathing and is shingled. It slopes both ways, but the ridge is only 4 feet from the front, with the long slope toward the north.

Front elevation is 6 feet; back elevation, 4 feet, to the ridge pole, 9 feet. We have two windows 20 inches by 36 inches on the south, and one on the east, and opens inward. Four feet from the south side we have a narrow room that has been a great convenience this season. It extends nearly the length of the building. The upper portion of the partition is constructed of wire netting, the lower of boards. Between the netting and the boards, nest boxes are slid in; kept in place by a strip of board nailed under them at each end.

When the hens are not sitting, we cover the ends of the boxes, opening into the narrow apartment, as that keeps the nests darker. When they are sitting we open that end of the box and fasten the other so that during the hatching season the other fowls do not get into the sitting chamber. We keep a dust bath, grit, grain and water in the small room, and the sitters have free access to them. After the hatching season is over, we remove a board from under the nests and let the poultry have all the floor for scratching purposes.

The roosts are at the opposite side under the low roof. We use dropping boards in winter, as it gives the fowls that much more floor space, but remove the boards in warm weather, as the dropping board is then their favorite laying place, and the eggs are diffi-

MENTION THIS PAPER PLEASE!



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

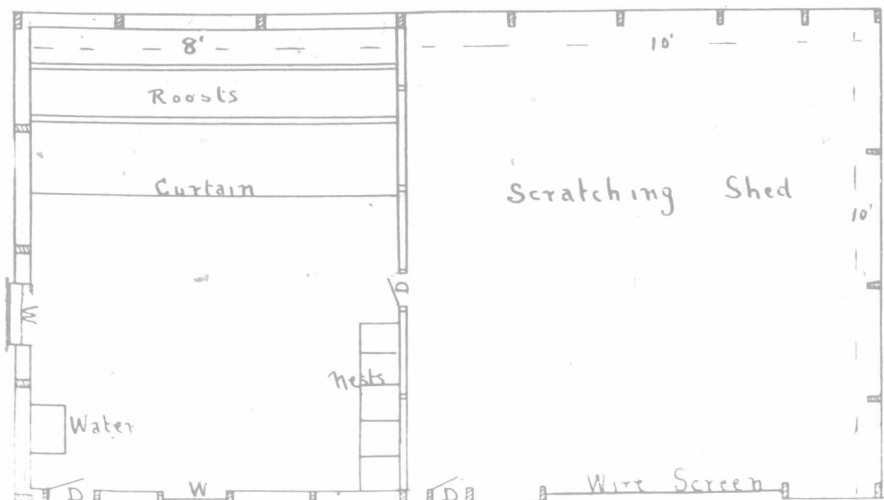
ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
 N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



SCRATCHING SHED HOUSE FOR THIRTY HENS



DON'T Neglect

taking out a Fire Insurance Policy. It's both foolish and expensive to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen. It is very foolish to run unnecessary

RISKS

A good Fire Insurance Policy will cover your losses in case of fire.

The WINNIPEG FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,
 Phone 5212 Winnipeg, Man.
 Good agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

This Man Is Young at 55 Years

He is a "Health Belt Man," Therefore Has the Vitality and Hot Red Blood of Youth in His Veins; He Towers like a Giant Above the Ordinary Difficulties of Life—Be a "Health Belt Man" Yourself—It Gives Manly Strength; It makes You Young and Keeps You Young All the Days of Your Life; It Takes all the Coward Out of Your Make-up—Let Me Give You of This Abundant Vitality. Then Nothing Can Ever Conquer You but Death Itself—100,000 Men Have Taken My Advice. Why Not You?

The secret of lifelong youth may be summed up in one word—Vitality. If you have this great natural power in abundance years count for nothing. I use no drugs, I recommend none. Just the Health Belt. No privations, no dieting and no restrictions, excepting that all dissipation must cease. Put the Health Belt on nights when you go to bed; let it send its power into your nerves, organs and blood while you are sleeping. It gives you a great flow of soft, gentle, galvanovital electricity during the entire night. One application and you are like a new being; it takes all the pain and weakness out of your back; it makes you answer the morning greeting with "I'm feeling fine!" It is a great strength builder; it overcomes the results of earlier mistakes and indiscretions, it gives you a compelling power, so that you are attractive to all women and men with whom you come in contact. W. B. Freel, East End, Sask., writes: "I am a man again, thanks to you. Nothing can discourage me now."



This is one among tens of thousands.

Free Until Cured

Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

Let Me Send You These Two Books FREE

They fully describe my Health Belt, and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders etc. The other, "Strength the Glory of Man," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.



Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:—Please forward me your books as advertised, free.

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ADDRESS

25c IN STAMPS OR COIN

for a "VITE" Self-Filling Fountain Pen. An absolutely reliable, well finished pen. No destructible rubber parts. Always ready for use. Can be filled with ink in an instant. No taking pen apart. Automatically sucks ink up when nib is inserted in ink. Pen will write with any kind of nib, which can be changed at will. If not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

"VITE" FOUNTAIN PEN CO., LIMITED
Suite 27, La Patrie Building, MONTREAL



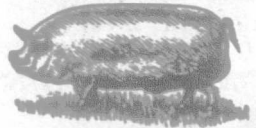
Brampton Jerseys

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

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

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

PURE BRED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE



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

S. BENSON

NEEPAWA, MAN.

GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

80—HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80



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

C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.

WEAK MEN, READ!

Just What You Need---Try This Cure



It is no longer an experiment. It is hailed by thousands with loud praise because it cured them. "It cured me. I am well and strong as ever. What more could one ask?" writes a man with a heart full of gratitude.

Do not be in error. This grand appliance is like no other. It is new. It has all the good points that are known in electricity. It gives a powerful current, but does not burn or blister, because my special cushion electrodes make the current a warm, gentle glow, which exhilarates and relieves at once.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

has made thousands of homes happy. It is as good for women as for men. Man and wife can use the same Belt. The regulator makes it strong or mild to suit the wearer. It is the only Electric Belt in the world that can be regulated

while on the body. You feel the power, but it does not burn and blister, as do the old style bare metal electrode belts. If you are weak or in pain it will cure you. Will you try it?

Dear Sir,—After using your Belt for pains in the back for one month, I find it has cured me. I think it is the cheapest investment I ever made, as I have paid out more money for doctor's medicines which did me no good than would have paid for the Belt. Thanking you for your valuable service and wishing you success.—FRANK HOWARD, Woodbend, Alta.

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this offer: If you will secure me my

Pay When You Are Cured

I will let you have my Belt without paying me one cent in advance.

Call To-Day

I have a beautiful book, full of good, honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send it to you free, sealed, if you send me this coupon. Free.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays till 8.30 p.m.

Dr. M. D. McLaughlin

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your Book, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

cult to gather. This house was originally built for a brooder house. When the stove was removed, the pipe was left minus a joint, and we think it a good ventilator.

Between this house and the next is a long shed, built of poles, the top and back covered with cotton, the front partly with cotton. This is divided through the middle by wire netting, and serves as a scratching shed for brooder houses when the weather is not too severe. They have access to it through very small doors. When it is very cold the grain is scattered among litter in the main building. We keep water in a light box, and feed mash in a box and gravel in the corner of the room.

Man.

MRS. WM. KINLEY.

HOUSE FOR THIRTY BIRDS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The style of poultry house I prefer is built with the back, ends and roof boarded tight and perfectly draught-proof, and the front facing south, covered with wire netting and boarded up fifteen inches from the floor. A house twelve feet wide in front, fourteen feet across the ends, seven feet to the peak and four feet six inches high at the eaves will accommodate thirty hens. The wire front can be replaced in winter with shutters fitted with windows, one good sized window being made to open for ventilation. These shutters and windows must be made to fit tight so as to exclude all draughts.

This house is built of 2 x 4 studding lined with two-ply of ship-lap with tar paper between. If one is able to afford it, it is advisable to line the inside with ship-lap, also making an air space between the outer and inner linings of lumber. The bottom should be kept well banked up so that no holes can be scratched out.

The perches are built from end to end, fourteen inches from the back wall and about two feet from the floor. A board eighteen inches wide is placed underneath to catch the droppings, which can be easily cleaned off daily. The nest boxes should be placed in one of the corners on a platform fourteen or sixteen inches from the floor so as to leave all the floor space possible. I keep the floor covered with chaff or sweepings to a depth of nine or twelve inches and the fowls are kept busy scratching for the grain fed in this litter. Grit is placed in one corner so that the birds can help themselves, also water. The material to construct a house of the size given will be somewhere about \$50.

Sask.

C. F. COOK.

BUFF ORPINGTONS

What is the standard of perfection for Buff Orpington fowls?—ORPINGTON.

Ans.—According to *Standard of Perfection*, Buff Orpington males have white or pinkish white beak, bright red or bay eyes, bright red face, bright red comb, wattles and earlobes, and white or pinkish white shanks and toes. The plumage is an even shade of rich golden buff, free from shafting or mealy appearance; the head, neck, back, wing-bows, saddle and hackle are richly glossed with a metallic lustre; the under color is of lighter shade of buff, free from foreign color; black or white in wings or tail is a defect; different shades of buff in neck, back, wings or breast, or in two or more of these parts constitute a serious defect. The females are similar in color and markings, except that only neck and head plumage has the metallic lustre.

MORE EGG CIRCLES

The co-operative egg circle movement seems to be progressing satisfactorily. Delivery has commenced from the five circles first organized in Peterborough county, Ont. The members are satisfied, while the buyers are pleased with the stuff, not one bad egg having been received. The plan of gathering is for an egg wagon to call at several central stations, eight to twelve farmers leaving their eggs at a central place. Thus the rig is not delayed unnecessarily.

Organization has been started at Beaverton, in Ontario Co., Ont., farmers having been banded into Granges, and, therefore, it is proposed to simplify

Piles or Hemorrhoids

This most torturing disease invariably yields to DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Piles and Dr. Chase's Ointment are connected in the minds of most people because this treatment is recognized as about the only actual cure for this annoying disease.

Until you have tried Dr. Chase's Ointment you will not believe how quickly it brings relief from the nasty, itching, stinging, burning sensations.

It is just as sure to make a cure if you persist in its use. Naturally and gradually the ulcers in the rectum are healed and cured and life is again made worth the living.

It doesn't matter what the cause, Dr. Chase's Ointment will bring you relief every time, and that right quickly. Put it to the test and you will be able to write just as enthusiastic a letter as this one:

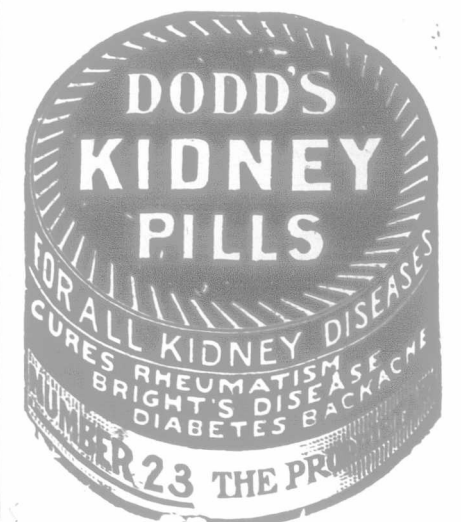
Mr. James Hurley, Pockshaw, Gloucester Co., N. B., writes:—"I cannot find words of praise to express my opinion of Dr. Chase's Ointment. For thirty years, I was troubled with itching piles and tried all sorts of remedies, none of which gave me more than temporary relief. What other treatments have failed to do, Dr. Chase's Ointment has done. It has positively cured me of itching piles."

If you can get Dr. Chase's Ointment to-day, you can make this your last day of suffering from piles. Should your dealer not have Dr. Chase's Ointment in stock write to us for a free sample box, or enclose 60 cents for a full size box, which will be sent postpaid.

No substitute will satisfy you if you realize the merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment. For sale by all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

things a little in organization work. At a meeting on June 30th, those in attendance were most hopeful of results, and divided into two sections, each appointing a set of officers, and arranging for first deliveries. J. H. Hare, B.S.A., departmental representative in Ontario County, was voted to the chair. H. C. Duff, B.S.A., representative in Peterborough county, was the first speaker, and dwelt upon the possibilities of the work, what had been done in Denmark, and a little of what was being done in Peterborough county, laying stress on the part the producers were playing in this important movement, viz., sticking right at it, and working together. He thought it the brightest thing they had ever been asked to try.

John I. Brown, representing the buyers, discussed how eggs are handled, how they should be, and how they could be. Keen interest was manifested from first to last, and a resolution passed, unanimously, placing the meeting on record as being in hearty sympathy with the movement.



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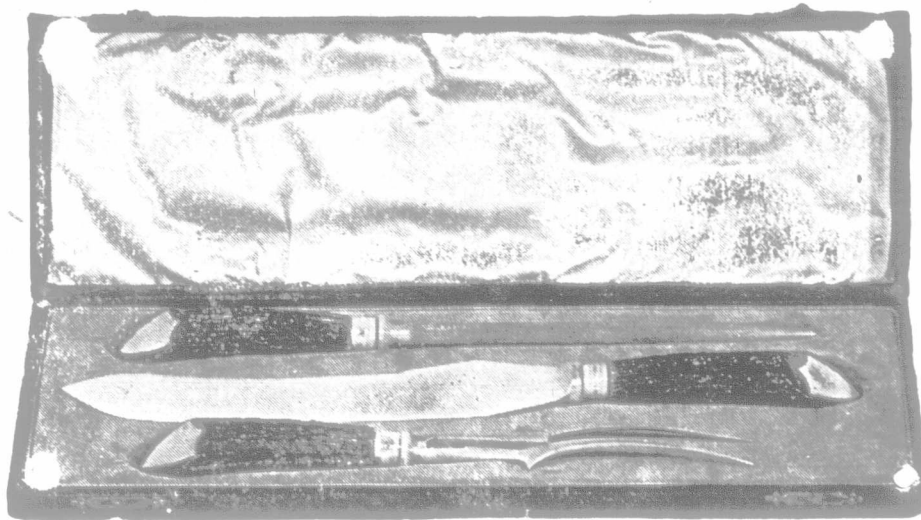
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TURN YOUR SPARE TIME INTO VALUE

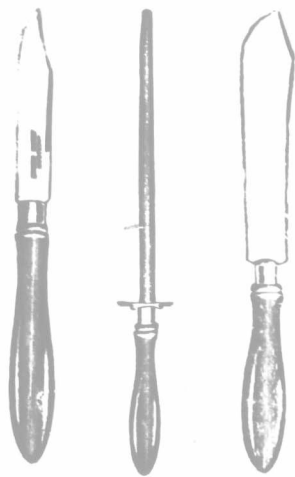


A FEW WELL CHOSEN WORDS WILL EARN FOR YOU ANY ONE OF THESE SPLENDID PREMIUMS

EVERY PREMIUM IS WELL WORTH YOUR TIME

JUDGING LIVE STOCK: Cloth bound, 193 pages, and one of the season's best sellers. Finely illustrated. This popular book sent free to any subscriber who will send us two new subscriptions to the Advocate, with \$3.00 to cover their subscriptions.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIVES manufactured by Jos. Rodgers, Sheffield, England. Jackknife and Penknife, both nickel-handled and having two blades. These knives were manufactured specially for the Farmer's Advocate. Worth, retail, \$1.00 each. 1 new subscriber for each knife.



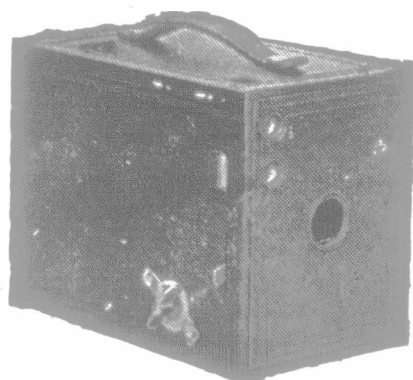
BARON'S PRIDE
Handsome picture of the Champion Clydesdale. Size, 17 x 13 in., including margin. Suitable for framing. 1 NEW SUBSCRIBER.

MOUTHORGANS: Best German make. Keys, A, C, D, E. Two instruments. 1 new subscriber. Or choice of one mouthorgan and one compass 1 new subscriber.

THE FARMER'S VETERINARIAN: A large class of farmers, by force of circumstances, are compelled to treat their own animals when sick or disabled. Such farmers should have this book—a practical treatise on the diseases of farm stock. This book will be sent free to any subscriber sending us two new subscriptions to the Advocate, with \$3.00 to cover their subscriptions.

CARVING SET

These three pieces are 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. Turn a little of your spare time into something of value.



NO. 2 BROWNIE CAMERA

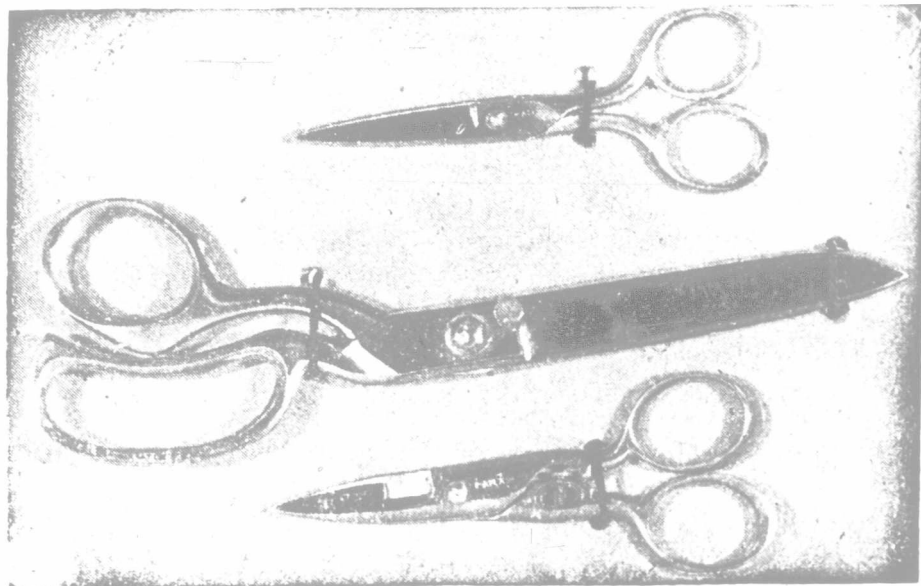
A reliable article made by a firm of national standing, which has a reputation for turning out only the best. Simple to understand, easy to operate and works with the most satisfactory accuracy. Cannot be bought for less than \$2.00. Send us THREE NEW YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS at \$1.50 each, and we will forward to you this camera, securely packed and carriage prepaid to any one given point in Canada.

KITCHEN SET

A utensil for every purpose. All made of the highest grade of crucible steel, carefully tempered, ground and polished by the latest improved success. Rubberoid finished hardwood handles, mounted with nickel plated ferrules. Now is your opportunity to supply your kitchen with a complete cutlery outfit. Every one of these six articles sent to any address for one strictly new subscription at \$1.50.

SCISSORS

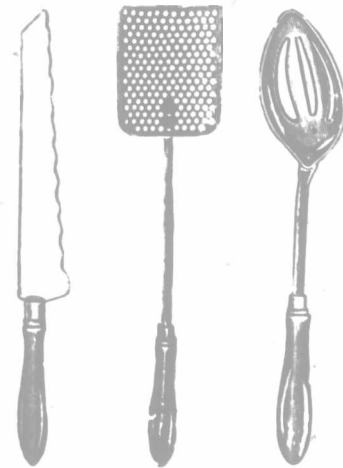
Not every many homes have a complete assortment of scissors for the many uses for which they are a necessity. We have had a complete set made and you will find them all that you require. One pair is of large size and self sharpening; the 2nd pair is for embroidery and the 3rd is for button hole work of any size. We will send this complete set of scissors to any one forwarding to us one new yearly subscriber at \$1.50.



40-PIECE AUSTRIA CHINA TEA SET, handsome and dainty in shape, coloring and design; ordinarily retailing from \$4.00 to \$6.00, depending on locality. 4 new subscribers.

BIBLES

This is one of our very best offers, and no home should be without a Bible. Handsomely well-bound and convenient size. Bagster's make. For TWO NEW YEARLY subscriptions, at \$1.50, we will forward, prepaid, this premium.



GARMICHAEL: A Canadian Farm Story. Bound in cloth, illustrated. Just the thing for any kind of a nice gift. "Far above the ordinary run of fiction," says the Buffalo Courier. "Should be in all the homes of the people."—Toronto World. 2 new subscribers; or cash, \$1.25.

NICKEL WATCH: A reliable timekeeper, late model and of very good appearance. A good watch to wear while working. Sent upon receipt of THREE NEW YEARLY subscribers at \$1.50 each.

VEGETABLE GARDENING: A manual on the growing of vegetables for home use and marketing, by Samuel B. Green; cloth bound, and has 123 illustrations; a book that should be in the home of every practical farmer. Sent postpaid upon the receipt of two new subscribers, with \$3.00 to cover their subscription to the Advocate

Remember the Subscriptions must be new ones, not renewals

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

Farmer's Advocate

OF WINNIPEG LIMITED



Every Farmer's Wife in Canada Ought to Read this Advertisement



IF you, Madam, are a farmer's wife, you should use your influence to get your husband to roof the house and barn with Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. For these practical reasons:—

Safe Against Lightning

Every thunderstorm that passes over your place endangers his life and your own, and threatens damage or destruction to the property. But there would be no such danger if the farm buildings were roofed with Oshawa shingles. They protect any building against lightning—far better than any lightning-rod system possibly can.

Safe Against Fire

And, at certain times in the year, the house you live in and the barn nearby is in danger from fire—flying sparks from the threshing machine; sparks from the kitchen chimney; sparks from passing locomotives; sparks from forest fires, perhaps. Farmer's roofs catch fire in many ways—and you are different from most farmer's wives if you do not dread this ever-present danger. You need not dread it at all when the buildings are covered with a seamless steel fireproof Oshawa shingled roof.

Improves Cistern Supply

Probably you depend a good deal on cistern water. An Oshawa-shingled roof keeps your cistern fuller, and the water is cleaner, tasteless, without odor. It never can be from a wood-shingled roof. It always is from an Oshawa-shingled roof.

Costs Very Little

When you speak to your husband about this, ask him to send for the instructive and handsomely-illustrated free book called Roofing Right. He will see, when he reads that, that the actual cost of an Oshawa-shingled roof is less than five cents per year for a hundred square feet of roof surface. He will see that this roofing is guaranteed to satisfy in every sense for twenty-five years, or he gets a new roof for nothing. He will see that it will pay him well to cover his house and barn with a roof that is guaranteed wet-proof, wind-proof, fireproof and lightning-proof for a quarter century, and that will be a good roof in every sense for fully 100 years.

Use Your Influence

Interest yourself in this vital matter. It directly concerns you. Get your husband to inquire into it. Get him to send for the free book—now—to-day. Or send for it in your own name. Do that, anyway. You will be interested in what the book tells you; and it is important that you, as well as himself, should know all about roofing, and about Roofing Right in particular. Send now for the book, please.

OSHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about SEVENTY-EIGHT



pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square.

When considering metal shingles always learn THE WEIGHT OF METAL per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the METAL ONLY.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds WITHOUT THE BOX.

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

G. A. Pedlar

DON'T stop when you have Oshawa-shingled your roofs. That is only the first step towards making a house modern, or a barn what a barn should be. Go on and plate your house inside and out with steel. Cover the surface of your barn with steel. In a word, "Pedlarize" every building on your farm. This way:

Make Your House Fireproof

Finish the interior of every room in your house with Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-Walls. These are made in more than two thousand beautiful designs, the patterns stamped accurately and deeply into the heavy and imperishable metal. They cost less than plaster in the first place; and they will be like new when a plaster ceiling or wall is cracked to the danger point—which doesn't take long as a rule. They are easily put in place. They can easily be painted and decorated.

Make Your House Sanitary

Then, if you surface the exterior of the house with Pedlar Steel Siding—it is made to simulate brick, rough stone, cut stone—these Ceilings and Side-Walls and an Oshawa-shingled roof gives you a residence that is more nearly fireproof than the "skyscrapers" of the great cities. Also, such a house will be much warmer in winter than if it were built of solid brick—and so it will save its cost in fuel-savings. It will be cooler in summer. It will be sanitary inside—you can wash the ceilings and walls clean with soap-and-water. It will be a handsome, substantial, and enduring proof of your judgment in choosing the modern building material—steel—Pedlar-made Steel.

Make Your Barns Safe

With Pedlar Steel Siding you can finish the outside of your barn most economically, and your cattle will thrive better in bitter weather than if they were housed in a solid concrete barn. This heavy-gauge seamless steel finish, keeps out the wind and keeps in the animal heat. It saves in lessened feed bills enough to pay its cost over and over. It costs but little; it is simple to put on; and it will outlast the building's very timbers. Most important of all, it—with Oshawa Steel Shingles for the roof—makes barns practically proof against fire, entirely free from every kind of dampness, and proof against lightning.

Learn About Pedlarizing

At the same time you send for your free copy of Roofing Right Booklet No. 5, ask us for particulars about these other Pedlar specialties. We will send you samples of any of them; prices; illustrations; and samples of the Oshawa Steel Shingle as well—all just for the asking.

**GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE
GET A TWENTY-FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE**



THE PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA

HALIFAX 16 Prince St. ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 Prince William St. QUEBEC 127 Rue du Pont MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St. OTTAWA 423 Sussex St. TORONTO 11-113 Bay St. LONDON 86 King St. CHATHAM 200 King St. W.

PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St. WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St. REGINA 1001 Railway St. South CALGARY 1112 First St. West VANCOUVER 821 Powell St. VICTORIA 434 Kington St.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

