

# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

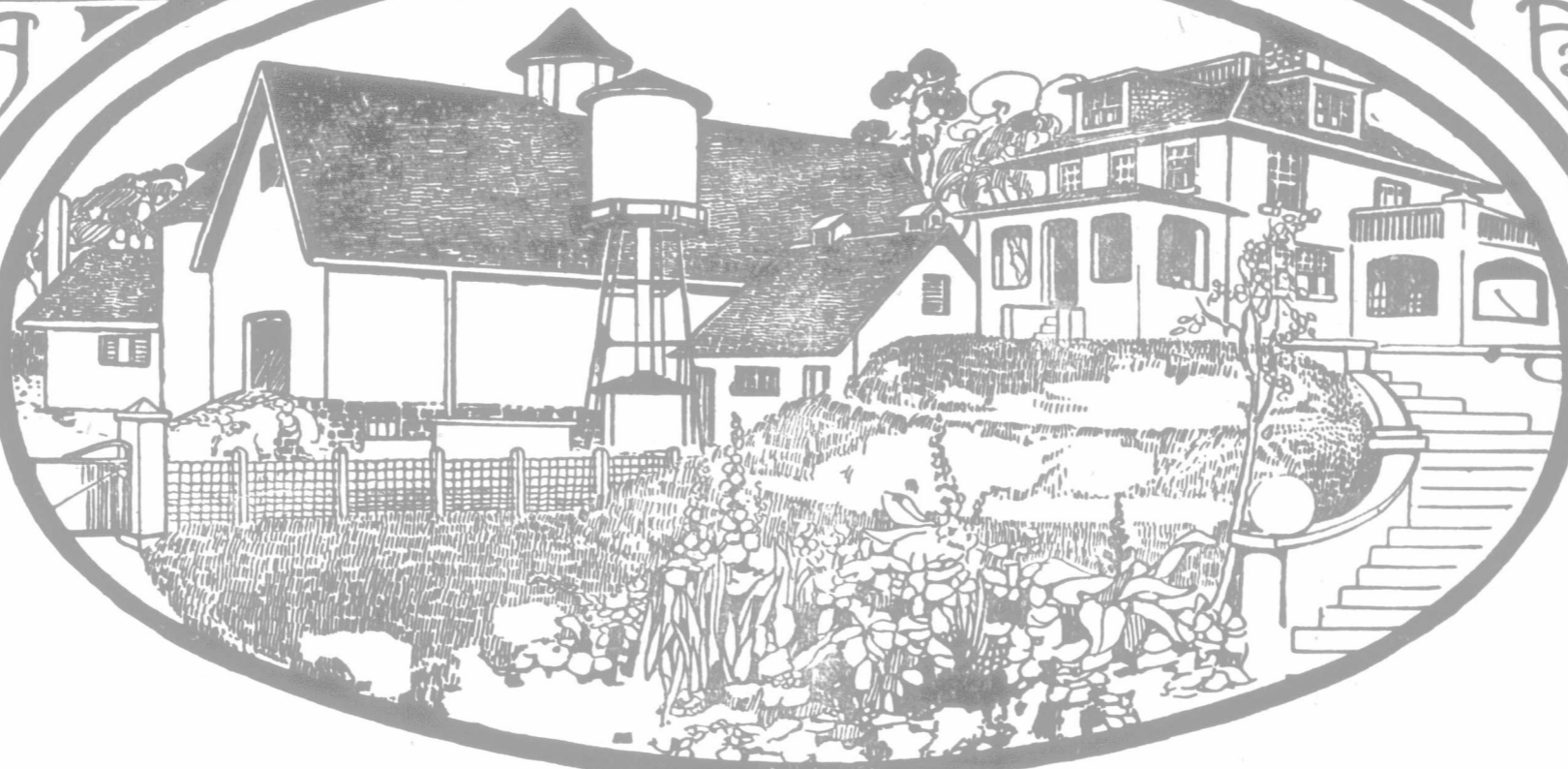
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Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY 20, 1910

No. 930

## You Should Know All About Cement



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

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

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

**Write Me  
To-day**

**You pay me nothing. I Will Tell You All About It** —how to choose it—how  
Just ask me to use it—everything!

**ALFRED ROGERS THE CEMENT MAN**  
326 Elias Rogers Building TORONTO

# YOU NEED BOOKS

AND YOUR

## NEIGHBOR NEEDS THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

New subscriptions are what we want and we are willing to give away, free and postpaid, any of these splendid books in order to obtain them.

Give this list your careful attention and you will easily see the advantages of this offer.

**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.

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

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

**MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS:** A treatise upon the nature and qualities of dairy milk and the manufacture of butter and cheese. A great help to those interested in this line of work. Cloth bound, well illustrated; contains 311 pages. Send us two new subscribers and \$3.00 to cover their subscriptions to the Advocate for one year, and we will forward you this book free postpaid.

**CATTLE BREEDS:** Deals with the breeds and management of cattle. Has a chapter on diseases of cattle. Very finely illustrated. Contains 269 pages of matter; cloth bound; now in 6th edition. Send us two new names with \$3.00 to cover their subscriptions to the Advocate, and we will forward this book to you without cost.

**FARM ENGINES:** Simple, practical book, cloth bound, 215 pages, and illustrated. For experts as well as amateurs. Describes every part of engine and boiler. Full directions for safe and economical management of both. Special attention to gasoline and traction engines. Sent postpaid upon receipt of one subscriber with \$1.50 to cover subscription.

**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.

**FRUIT GROWING:** Cloth bound, 221 pages, profusely illustrated. Covers fruit-growing from A to Z. Those contemplating fruit-growing should have the benefit of this book. One new subscriber at \$1.50 is all that we require for this book, sent postpaid.

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

**CANADIAN DAIRYING:** An exceptional book dealing with farm and co-operative dairying; cloth bound; well illustrated. Has 209 pages, also blank pages suitable for remarks. A most complete book in every detail. Two new subscribers, with \$3.00 to cover their subscriptions to the Advocate, is all that we ask for this book.

**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 \$1.00 to cover their subscriptions.

**LIGHT HORSES:** To those interested in light horses this book on the Breeds and Management is of exceptional value. 225 pages in all, and cloth bound. Also treats on the diseases and injuries to which light horses are subjected, and is sent postpaid upon receipt of two new names and \$3.00 to cover their subscriptions to the Advocate for one year. The book on the Breeds and Management of Light Horses should be at hand for the use of every man interested.

Kindly bear in mind that these subscriptions must be new ones and not renewals.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

**FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG LIMITED**

### Sources of British Wheat Supply

The following short tabulated statement of the imports into Great Britain for the first five months in 1908, 1909, 1910, is more than usually illuminating.

	1908.	1909.	1910.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Argentina	18,802,900	14,830,600	6,403,900
Russia	1,434,810	3,640,700	10,945,500
India	860,400	203,800	7,018,200
United States	11,103,300	7,177,100	1,080,200
Canada	3,865,800	4,260,600	6,407,200
Australia	3,014,300	5,171,900	5,310,600

It will be noticed that Argentina has fallen suddenly from her premier place. This is due to a decline in harvest returns, and to certain discouraging features in the agricultural system of the republic, which may make it an uncertain factor for some years to come. The United States has fallen also from its important place on the list, probably never to regain it, owing to its increasing population, and the declining acreage yield of its lands. India shows a marvellous increase, which speaks volumes for the governmental attention to husbandry amongst the native populace, and to its wise encouragement to foreign capital seeking investment in the soil. Australia also is steadily increasing its grain exports, and the fact that both these last British possessions produce a soft, somewhat inferior wheat, should not be held to deteriorate from the importance to be attached to their enlarged production. Russia is the phenomenon of the season. Her perfectly tremendous harvest will go further towards establishing her intrinsic powerfulness in the eyes of the rest of the world, than would any success which might be schemed out

of a war. The acreage yield there was not large, even in the last favorable season. But, with peace assured, and the maintenance of a wise educative system for the smaller farmers, Russia's exports should increase in value and importance, and have most important effects upon the markets. Canada has made large shipments this year, and still has wheat to deliver. It is confidently expected that she will break all records in that respect this year, though there are hopes which may be realized that more and more of the Dominion wheat will be shipped annually in the form of flour. The profit to the producing country is largely increased when that can be done.

It should be noted, however, that prices in England have weakened under the increase of importation by 63 per cent. over that of last year. The average price last week was £1 16s. 10d. per quarter, against £2 0s. 10d. for the corresponding time last year. We are bound to say also that prospects are not promising for those who would prefer to hold their grain for a substantial advance.—*Canadian Journal of Commerce*

### WORLD'S BARLEY CROP

The promotion of barley in different countries as compiled from statistics published in the bulletin of agricultural statistics, is as follows:

Name of Country	1909 Bushels	1908 Bushels
Russia	483,270,129	413,626,042
United States	173,547,991	169,952,465
Germany	163,629,785	143,233,217
Spain	82,942,864	70,929,601
Austria	81,181,930	70,839,086
Great Britain & Ireland	77,108,091	67,848,826
Hungary	75,692,299	60,004,508
Canada	55,398,000	46,762,000
France	50,528,914	42,105,502
Japan	49,432,066	49,432,066
Roumania	20,308,959	13,165,626
Sweden	14,573,911	15,443,920
Denmark	22,155,627	14,227,608
Bulgaria	14,227,608	4,507,843
Belgium	2,020,725	3,507,853
Norway	4,019,205	4,019,205
Netherlands	3,415,412	3,415,412
Serbia	2,902,920	2,902,920
Peru	482,133	421,290
Switzerland	1,451,110	1,451,110
Argentina public	3,203,512	3,203,512
Australia	2,057,927	2,057,927
New Zealand	5,153,781	49,447
Tunis	66,868	66,868
Luxemburg	1,227,625,694	49,447

Note: By adding to the total production of the countries for which we have reports for 1909, an estimate for the countries not reported, obtained by giving the latter countries the same percentage of increase as the former, a total production of 1,402,772,844 bushels of barley for 1909 is shown.

### OAT PRODUCTION

The production of oats in different countries as compiled from statistics published in the February number of the bulletin of agricultural statistics, is as follows:

Name of Country	1909 Bushels	1908 Bushels
Russia	1,029,376,634	846,026,429
United States	923,984,598	744,697,256
Germany	554,340,461	475,848,473
France	354,167,574	293,652,896
Canada	355,466,000	250,377,000
Great Britain & Ireland	209,515,497	206,413,466
Austria	154,334,218	129,317,324
Hungary	87,852,872	66,800,250
Sweden	71,915,591	74,537,162
Argentina public	36,517,150	28,709,344
Spain	30,793,821	25,235,661
Denmark	43,641,780	43,641,780
Belgium	37,907,920	37,907,920
Australia	18,776,341	18,776,341
Netherlands	20,687,192	20,687,192
Roumania	23,181,621	15,378,525
Norway	9,210,115	12,071,941
Luxemburg	2,616,382	2,616,382
Bulgaria	10,010,203	10,010,203
Netherlands	19,314,993	19,314,993
Switzerland	4,959,568	4,545,140
Serbia	2,144,138	2,144,138
	3,328,829,816	

Note: By adding to the total production of the countries for which we have reports for 1909, an estimate for the countries not reported, obtained by giving the latter countries the same percentage of increase as the former, a total production of 4,043,009,845 bushels of oats for 1909 is shown.

## 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 \$1.00 to cover their subscriptions.

Remember they must be new subscriptions—not renewals.

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

**SLOCAN PARK**

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

**IMPROVEMENTS**

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

**THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN  
FRUIT CO., Ltd.**  
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Send your Remittance by  
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Payable everywhere

**Rates for Money Orders**

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" \$10.00 to \$30.00	10c
" \$30.00 to \$50.00	15c

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**GLORIOUS KOOTENAY**

Creston Fruit Lands offer greatest inducements of any in Province.

Soil and climate unexcelled. Irrigation unnecessary and no summer frosts.

Nearest to Markets. Look at your Map. Fruit shipped at noon reaches Alberta before midnight.

Prices Reasonable.

Improved, partly improved and unimproved lands for sale.

For further information apply to  
**OKELL, YOUNG & CO.**  
CRESTON, B. C.



**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS**

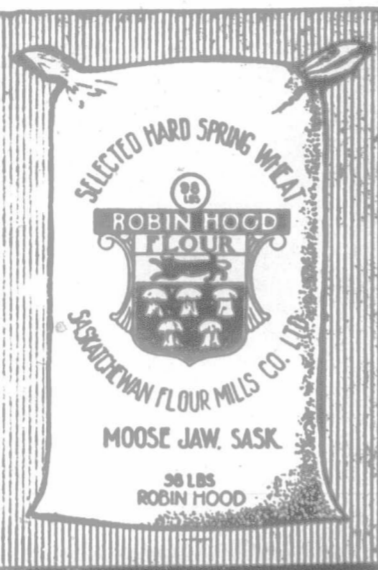
ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at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

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

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

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

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



**ROBIN HOOD  
FLOUR  
IS DIFFERENT**

**This is the Wonderful New Flour**

that has made such a sensation throughout Western Canada. Made of highest grade Saskatchewan wheat, in the newest, best-equipped, largest mill on the prairies.

Made with the determination to give users better flour-value, greater certainty of baking-success, fuller satisfaction with the final result, whether with biscuits, cake or bread.

Housewives throughout all the West admit that Robin Hood Flour gives all this. Therefore, Madam, it is the flour for you.

This flour cannot be described in an advertisement. We use this paper merely to give the introduction—to say:

"Let us make you acquainted with Robin Hood Flour."

It is the guaranteed flour. If you are not satisfied with it after two fair trials, ask your grocer for your money back. He will give it to you.

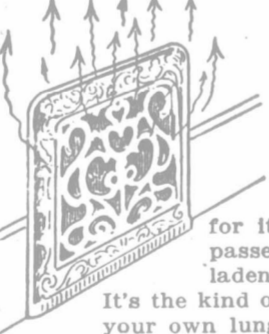
Add more water than usual when using Robin Hood Flour. Made of such hard, dry wheat, it absorbs more moisture—producing a larger, whiter loaf.

The difference between Robin Hood Flour and other flours you have to find out for yourself. That there is a difference every woman who now uses Robin Hood admits.

**SASKATCHEWAN FLOUR MILLS CO.  
LIMITED**  
Moose Jaw, Sask.

**It's easy to grow plants in a Sunshine-heated home**

Pure, Warm  
Sunshine Air



PEOPLE living in homes heated with ordinary furnaces often claim they cannot grow plants with any degree of success. This is due to the fact that ordinary furnaces are not provided with an Automatic Gas Damper. There is nothing to prevent coal-gas, which is deadly to plant life, being forced up through the registers.

Now, when the gas in the combustion chamber of the Sunshine reaches a certain pressure it sways open the Automatic Gas Damper and passes up the chimney, consequently there is no chance for it to escape through the registers. Instead, the air that passes through the registers is pure, warm, Sunshine air, laden with the proper degree of moisture from the water-pan.

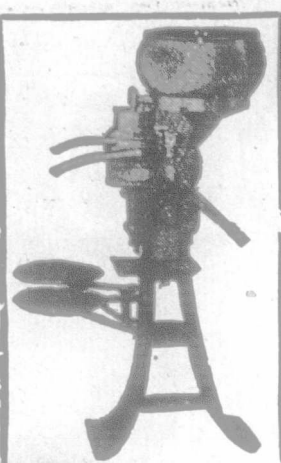
It's the kind of air that makes plants thrive and is good to breath into your own lungs. If you want to guard your home (and who doesn't?) against evil-smelling, deadly coal gas order our agent to install the Sunshine furnace (guaranteed) in your cellar.



**SUNSHINE FURNACE  
McClary's**

LONDON  
TORONTO  
CALGARY  
WINNIPEG  
HAMILTON  
MONTREAL  
VANCOUVER  
ST. JOHN, N.B.

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## AVOID COSTLY MISTAKES

Some cow owners defer from year to year the purchase of a cream separator and suffer a large loss of revenue thereby. Eventually they buy separators, but unfortunately sometimes perpetuate their loss by investing blindly and thus acquiring an inferior machine.

### The De Laval Separator

is the standard by which creamerymen have for thirty years and do to-day measure merit in cream separators. One of the New Improved machines of suitable size will be placed upon approval and without obligation in the dairy of any intending purchaser.

Write for catalog and name of nearest agent.

**The De Laval Separator Co.**  
Montreal      WINNIPEG      VANCOUVER

## PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION REGINA, SASK.

Under the Auspices of the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association, Ltd., the above Exhibition will be held in the

### CITY OF REGINA

Province of Saskatchewan, on the

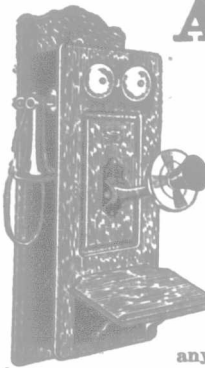
**2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th of AUGUST, 1910**

when good prizes, splendid attractions and attractive purses are offered.

The City of Regina is expending about \$75,000.00 in the erection of new buildings, and other improvements to the Exhibition Grounds, and every provision is being made for the care of Exhibitors of all kinds.

Application for space and Prize Lists will receive prompt attention.

**L. T. McDONALD,**  
MANAGER



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#### on FARM and TOWN Telephones and Switchboards

Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightning Arresters, Ground Rods, Batteries, Insulated Wire, and everything necessary.

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

We are the largest, exclusive and the only bona-fide Independent Telephone and Switchboard makers in Canada or Great Britain.

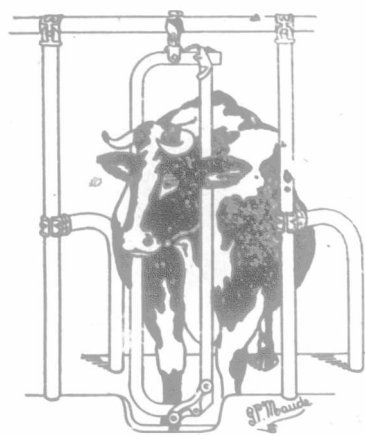
Our Telephones are extensively used in Canada, England, France and by the U. S. Government.

Our great illustrated book on the Telephone sent Free to anyone writing us about any new Telephone lines or systems being talked of or organized.

We have a splendid money-making proposition for good agents.

The Dominion Telephone Mfg Co., Ltd. Dept. Q. Waterford, Ont., Canada.

## PUT A "BT" SLING CAR IN YOUR NEW BARN



The largest load can be handled in two or three lifts with the "BT" Sling Outfit, and it is a pleasure to fill any barn with it. "BT" slings clean the track clean.

The "BT" Sling car never injures the rope. Any sized rope, 1, 1 1/2 or 2 in., may be used in it. It has the largest draft wheel and puts the easiest bend in the rope so that the draft is lighter than with any other car.

"BT" Slings are made of the best Manila Rope, and always trip easily.

The "BT" Steel Track is guaranteed to carry three thousand pounds, with the rafters three feet apart. No other hay track will carry this load.

The "BT" Sling Car will work with a fork without change.

**The "BT" Sling Outfit is Built for Heavy Work**

It is the one to buy

WRITE TO-DAY FOR OUR CATALOGUE.

The "BT" Line also includes Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Feed and Litter Carriers.  
Head Office and Factory - - Fergus, Ont.

**BEATTY BROS.**  
BRANDON, MAN.

## Stephens' Paint



### Lives Longer

The house or barn painted with STEPHENS Paint is insured against the destructive forces of wind, rain, heat and frost.

Stephens Paint gives this protection to get than other paints because it lives longer itself.

It lives longer because it is made by Western Paint Specialists to suit Western conditions.

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

**G. F. Stephens & Co.**  
LIMITED  
Winnipeg, Can.



## The Full Percentage of Cream

Getting the full percentage of cream from milk depends as much upon the oil used to lubricate the separator as upon the separator itself. Gummy oil will cut the fine bearings of your machine, spoil its balance and waste good cream in the skim-milk pail.



## STANDARD Hand Separator Oil

never gums, never rusts, never corrodes. It feeds freely into the closest bearings and insures the perfect lubrication that is essential to the free spinning of the bowl and the complete separation of cream from milk. It lessens the driving effort and lengthens the life of your separator.

One gallon cans. All dealers. Or write to

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, July 20, 1910

No. 930

### FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal  
Published Every Wednesday.

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OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
14-16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## EDITORIAL

### Scarcity of Feed

Continued dry weather in some localities not only has decreased the crop yield, but also has resulted in a dearth of feed for stock. Some stock farmers pronounce this a most serious problem. They express a fear that they will not have enough to winter their flocks and herds.

Perhaps the outlook is gloomy. However, dry spells such as have prevailed in North-western America, generally are followed by showery weather, if not by heavy rains. The soil is admirably suited to the production of fodder crops, provided there is sufficient moisture to start the seed and assist the young plant in developing a root system. Time still remains for the production of crops to be cut and put up as green feed. Stockmen in all sections recommend green oat-and-barley mixture. Some prefer to have a few peas also mixed with these cereals. For late summer and fall pasture rape is commonly grown. It is well to have the sowing of all fodder crops done before the end of June, but it is not impossible to have a fair crop and satisfactory returns by sowing any time in July. Under extreme conditions it is worth trying in case rains come.

### What Manitoba's Vote Means

The result of the election in Manitoba last week indicates that voters in the majority of the constituencies are satisfied with the Roblin government. It is worthy of note that in rural constituencies the policy of the government in regard to elevators has been supported. In most districts the elevator question was made the chief issue. The voters have told the Conservative party to go ahead with their scheme, as outlined in the elevator bill passed at the recent session of the legislature.

Whether or not this expression of opinion is based on sound judgment will be am-

ply demonstrated before another election season arrives. Commissioners have been appointed and energetic work is being carried on in building and purchasing elevators to be operated under government control. The only doubt that has existed in the minds of those who study grain matters is that of meeting expenses. Manitoba will show other grain producing countries whether or not elevators can be operated on reasonable elevator charges.

Now that the fury of the campaign has passed it is the duty of farmers in all parts of the province, no matter what their political faiths, to do what they can to solve this big problem through the government-ownership-of-elevator plan as outlined by the Roblin government. The majority have said it is good, and all should now support it in an honest endeavor to better conditions in connection with the grain trade of the Canadian West.

### Agriculture and the Parties

The actual measure of the thought given to agriculture by leaders of the two political factions in Manitoba was shown by the lack of attention paid to the work of the provincial department of agriculture during the recent campaign. This department is weak—so weak that it is laughed at by intelligent agriculturists in all parts of the Dominion. In spite of the glaring inefficiency in numbers of members on the staff of this department and inability of the men now in charge, nothing was heard from the "big guns" that would indicate that any genuine effort would be made to improve matters and make that department what it should be. Members of the cabinet gave no hint of any change in organization, or in personnel, that would make it reasonable to expect that something progressive would emanate from the precincts of Manitoba's department of agriculture. On the other hand the leaders in the fight for the opposition failed to make capital of what they realize to be weaknesses in that department, or to suggest that satisfactory changes would be made, provided they were given the reins of government.

However, it is to be hoped that although it was not considered necessary to make any promises in this regard, the Roblin government will no longer hesitate to appoint a man of acknowledged ability as deputy minister of agriculture, and that they will see that a fair and capable man be given the position of weed inspector. They can still further show appreciation of the support given in rural constituencies by creating a few new offices in the department of agriculture and selecting competent men to fill them.

Farmers of the province should see that

their representatives lend their aid in bringing such changes to pass.

### The Moisture Problem

During the past few weeks no problem has been brought so forcibly to notice as the one regarding moisture supply for growing crops in the Canadian West. A few localities have been favored; other districts have had sufficient rain to ensure a good average crop; but there are districts in which only those farms that have been thoroughly prepared are giving a satisfactory crop return. In other words, a few farmers who have learned that thorough soil cultivation is a good form of insurance against crop loss.

Despite the numerous evidences of the advantages of intelligent soil cultivation there are those who laugh at such suggestions as are liable to involve intensive methods in the Canadian West. They consider that as long as there is sufficient seed bed to cover the seed that all is well. Perhaps for ten or fifteen years such treatment has given them a fifteen bushel per acre average. But they forget that a neighbor on similar soil has had yields running twenty-four bushels or more by plowing deeper, by using the soil packer and harrows frequently and by adopting such methods as will keep down weeds and conserve soil moisture.

The West is a great country. However, almost every season finds one or more localities in which the moisture supply is scanty. Therefore, ensure the maximum yield by more thorough cultivation.

### Cost of Pork Making

Danish experiments in pork production indicate that on the average it requires four pounds of feed to produce one pound of gain in hogs running in weight from 20 to 200 pounds, the Danes figuring that six pounds of skim milk or twelve pounds of whey are equal in feeding value to one pound of gain, grain being chiefly barley, mill feeds and middlings. Experiments at Canadian and American stations give production figures very similar. Experience of feeders who keep account of the feed consumed by a bunch of hogs from birth to maturity, plus a fair price for the pig at the start, show that the cost of making pork runs from four to five cents per pound.

These facts are worth thinking over in times like these, when hogs are selling at approximately twice the cost of production. It is worth remembering, too, that these production figures can be materially reduced, for the summer litters at any rate, by using feeds that can be grown more cheaply than grain, green feeds such as rape, peas or alfalfa. There is



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nothing in the oft-repeated statement that hog-raising doesn't pay. Hogs at present feed prices would pay if live pork prices were 50 or 75 per cent. below quoted values. The question of profit rests largely with the man, and what he feeds and how he feeds it. The hog is a crop that isn't damaged by frost, drought or hail. He is worth considering carefully. Before deciding there isn't any money in the hog figure out what it costs to produce him. It might be interesting also to figure up the cost of producing some other of our farm crops. The hog wouldn't suffer any by the comparison, and some of us might have our eyes opened.

#### MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 5

##### I CONSIDER THE ELECTIONS.

The Roblin government after ten years' trial under rapidly changing conditions has been endorsed in a sufficient number of constituencies to indicate that their methods of handling the affairs of the province are approved. I like to see a strong opposition in legislative halls and I dislike overwhelming majorities. Furthermore, I prefer to see a change of party in power every ten or fifteen years, depending on how well the government members behave themselves. Under our responsible government the majority must rule and that majority has decided that it was not wise to release the Conservative party in 1910.

I purposely refrained from saying anything about politics while the fight was on, because I realize it is not wise for an agricultural journal to become mixed in such affairs—though I believe a sane and independent stand can be taken with advantage to the province as a whole. Now that the campaign is ended, perhaps it is safe for me to make a few comments on this important question.

For one thing, I think all fair-minded individuals will agree that during the last few weeks the big dailies in Winnipeg, that are known as party organs, have done little or nothing of which they should feel proud. No attempt was made to induce the individual to study the policies of either party and cast his vote according to the merits thereof—or if such attempt was made it was so cast in the shade by the glaring announcements of crookedness of all kinds that few noticed it. When will party organs learn to deal with laudable features with which the party allies itself rather than with rancorous personalities, that tend to degrade everyone who connects himself with political work? Little wonder that it is impossible to secure men of ability and integrity to contest the seats in many ridings.

No doubt it is impossible to find a party or a party organ that will not resort to mud-slinging at times, but intelligent voters should show their disapproval.

The trouble is one side is as bad as the other in avoiding big issues and shouting about crooked work and blackmailing opponents. Some even count on winning votes by telling about the questionable character of a member of the other party living in the opposite corner of the province. It seems strange to me that "big" men should so lose their heads as to consider such tactics an advantage to them any. In fact, I do not believe such individuals are "big." I consider them much smaller than the men they slander. One would almost think the present-day politician did not depend on voters exercising intelligence in marking a ballot.

When will agriculture get its due at the hands of legislators? THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE wisely called attention to weaknesses in Manitoba's department of agriculture and did it with such fairness that none could take exception to what was said. Everyone admits that the statements were right and proper; everyone admits that if

agriculture is to get its due, changes are needed—and that right soon. If the department had been strengthened five years ago or more there would not now be such rushes of settlers to Saskatchewan and Alberta in preference to Manitoba.

Yes, these weaknesses are realized by sane thinkers of both parties—and yet no pre-election promises were heard from either side. Have the leaders in politics concluded that elections are not won by diligent effort on behalf of agriculture, or do they merely feel that it is not worth while pledging themselves until they have to do so?

Farmers' organizations have assumed much power lately. They should not rest in Manitoba until their efforts have resulted in strengthening a truly weak department of agriculture.

"ARCHIE McCLURE."

#### Farmers Should Interest Themselves

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

There is in every town a collection of "hamfats"—men who never work, eat the best food, wear the best clothes, do the most talking, and who, being themselves non-producers, have some little graft, or pull, or shearing pen whereby the farmer contributes, sometimes unknowingly, to their support. The "hamfat" is always a delegate to the political convention, and occasionally is made an M. P., and is often able, by misrepresentation, to swing, or stall, or direct a nomination. His nominee is, and must be, a man amenable to persuasion, and after election there is something to be done for the "hamfat." Offices have been created before now. If a town wants incorporation, or a delegation needs to go to legislature with a petition, the "hamfat" is on—"was going in anyway"—and he manages, having time, to direct and do a lot of harm.

The farmer is busy; he has to be very much so; he is trying to get rich after supplying the non-producers, the combines and the corporations, and it keeps him so everlastingly busy that he hasn't time to stop to count his change. That is why he gets swindled, light-weighted, low-graded, short-changed, over-charged and stolen from by "hamfats," who look on him as their natural prey. Even when he combines and goes to law—as the Grain Growers did with the Grain Exchange—a decision cannot always be obtained, although apparently won. I am one of hundreds of thousands of farmers who believe the court was bribed, and I know the strong companies continually do illegal acts systematically for the purpose of collecting more than their due.

The cure for the above ills is in the return of farmers to parliament. The claim that they lack education is not now possible. The claim that they excel in simple integrity is hardly denied. Two doctors represent this district at Ottawa and at Winnipeg, and they are good men, but it is as impudent for a doctor or a lawyer to offer himself to represent a community of farmers as it would be for a farmer to offer himself to represent a body of doctors or lawyers. In conclusion I may say the farmers are awakening

to matters such as I have described, the tariff, stock market and grain grading, and, taking, as we do, a part of our initiative from the United States where the farmer is reaching for his own, I expect to see things bettered in Canada in the next decade.

A. A. TITUS.

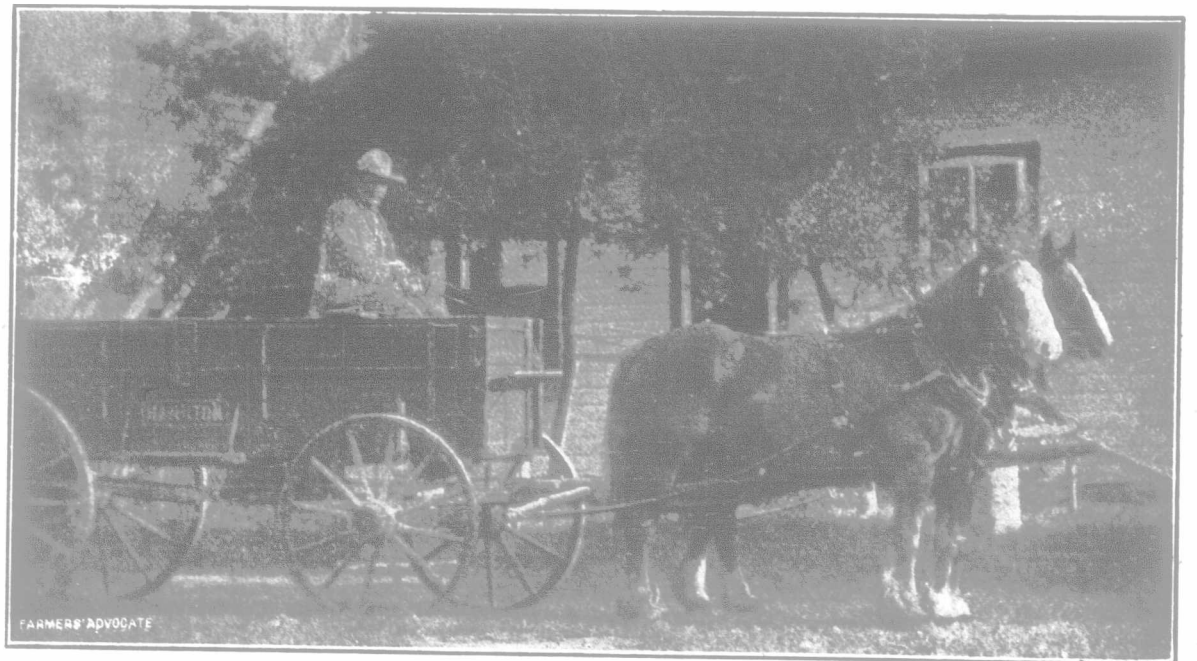
## HORSE

### Observations on Horse Subjects

Every good rule has its limitations. "Work the colts," says one, "get them into the harness early. A draft colt ought to earn his keep and more from the age of two years up to the time he is full-grown and marketable." "Working," of course, in this case does not mean that the colt's life is to be slugged out doing work that would tax the powers of a full-grown horse. But not infrequently this interpretation is made of the old-time worn axiom and colts are worked into old age before they have reached the stage at which their full powers and activities are developed. We saw a case to illustrate the point a few days ago. One of our own native born Canadians was tearing up his summerfallow with a two-farrow gang that was fastened behind a horse outfit that sure comprised some equine curiosities. Travelling on the plowed land was an old white mare; next her came a three-year-old colt, then an old stager that stood a lot of prodding in the rear and acted all the time as if he wanted to let the plow on him; beside him was a two-year-old, a pretty tired-looking specimen for his age, and on the outside a genuine "bad one"—a mouse-colored "bronk" that let fly with both feet every time anything touched him. The driver carried a stick with a hook on the end of it to use in hitching up the "bronk" traces. Working in that kind of company surely was an "education" for the two colts. The three-year-old was onto the game and showed about as much activity as the old mare that plodded on one side of him or the worn-out plug on the other. The two-year-old showed signs of going the same way. He had got used to the shouting and walloping and showed about as much life as the eighteen-year-old plug that slouched by his side. The owner of this motley equine array was a firm believer in working colts, the only trouble with his belief was that he carried it to undesirable lengths in practice. Working colts does not mean that they should be hitched into such a bunch as this, or slugged along until they have hardly enough activity to cock their ears. The draft colts will do a large share of the work on the average sized farm and be the better for it, but they need to be worked judiciously.

\* \* \*

Last spring horse importations to the West were unusually large. Thousands of horses were brought from Ontario here, and that province is now nearly depleted of marketable horses.



USEFUL TYPE OF FARM HORSES OWNED BY WALTER J. JACKSON

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the West horses were t province ble horses.

It is a remarkable fact that while horse prices for the past ten years or more have increased annually, and horse breeding has become one of the most profitable branches of live stock, farmers are actually giving less attention to horse raising than they did when horses were so cheap, that as a friend of ours once remarked, there was only five cents difference between selling a horse and giving him away, and the man who gave his horse away got the nickel." We were in an Eastern district a few weeks ago, a district that was formerly famed for the excellence of its grade drafters, a place where a few years ago every farmer had a mare or two and several stallions travelled daily up and down the concessions. Now there is hardly a farmer with a mare. The old mares have died off, the young mares were sold because prices were good, fewer stallions go the routes, and generally speaking, the horse-breeding industry is dead. This condition may not be general, but it prevails in a number of places where formerly horse-breeding was largely followed, and indicates the probability of the East being unable to supply us with working horses in the next few years in as large numbers as had been the case in the past. It offers a cue to Western breeders also. Horses are certain to keep at near their present price level for some years to come, and it is worth remembering too that they can be produced profitably at prices reduced fifty or seventy-five per cent. from present values. Horse raising offers to-day the largest possibilities of any branch of animal industry.

EQUITANT.

**Secretary of Clydesdale Society Replies to Mr. Brant**

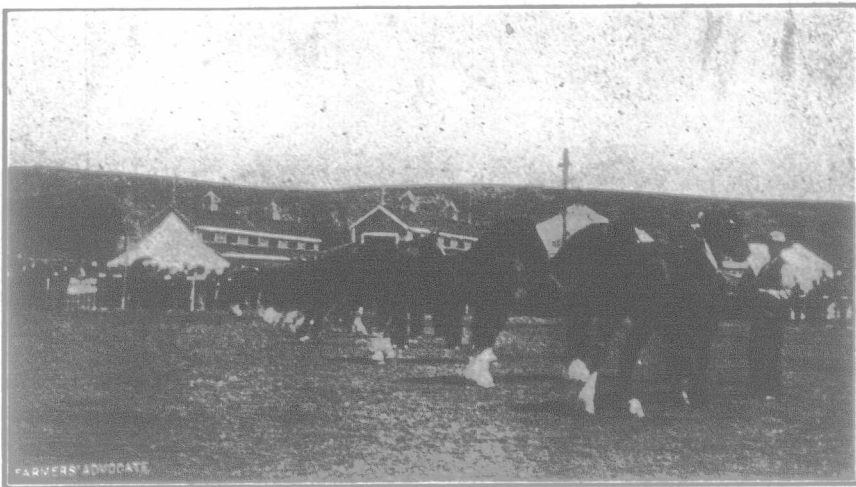
Editor THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Under this heading, there appears in your issue of June 15 and 22, an undated letter from John W. Brant, secretary National Records Office, Ottawa. Although undated, this letter indicates that it was written after May 12th. The fact is important, in view of the enclosed letter of mine to Mr. Brant, dated April 14th, receipt of which Mr. Brant has never acknowledged; but the letter has not been returned to me, and I therefore conclude that Mr. Brant received it. The letter press copy of it was read at a largely attended meeting of the council of this society on May 4th, and its contents were confirmed by the council, and its despatch approved by them. I was instructed to await developments before taking further action. These developments have now taken place, and I have to ask you to be good enough to publish this letter to you, and my said letter to Mr. Brant, in your first issue after receipt.

Regarding Mr. Brant's accusations against myself, I have to point out: (1) I joined with the secretaries of the societies named by Mr. Brant, in requesting that the "Imperial Hunter Stud-book," and other "studbooks," so-called, issuing from the same quarter should not be recognized. If my name was not included with the others, that was not my fault. The fact that the said book has been struck off the list at Ottawa is proof that "there was urgent necessity for some overhauling of the details of registration in the National Live-stock Records Office at Ottawa."

(2) In the matter of "Braidlie Prince" and "Sir Henry," it is as untrue as any statement can well be, "that these two horses are almost identical in color and markings, but are described differently in the Scottish Studbook." See my letter to Mr. Brant of 14th April, and remember that Mr. Brant had that letter in his possession when he wrote the sentence I have now quoted (that is, unless the post office authorities lost the letter).

(3) I did issue a certificate for a horse called Gallant Gray (15092), got by Sir Henry (13200), and that certificate is strictly correct. If buyers from Canada will buy horses got by Sir Henry (13200), I have no option but to certify them, as the horse is in this country, and never yet, so far as I have heard, has been out of it; and the horse which was passed as Sir Henry (13200) in Canada, was not Sir Henry (13200), but Braidlie Prince (12871). I do not certify pedigrees as eligible to record in Canada, and the certificates Mr. Brant quotes all prove that, and they prove nothing else. I am the servant of the council of this society, not of Mr. Brant or the society over which Mr. Brant presides, and I have nothing to do with their decisions, except to report



FOUR YEAR CLYDESDALE STALLION CLASS AT CALGARY. The horses stand as placed—Main Spring, Orpheus and Royal Blacon

them to my council, to respect them when they are right, and to ignore them when they are wrong.

(4) The certificate for mare, "Alston" 21700, quoted by Mr. Brant, is also correct, but when request was made for it in this office by the Scots vendor and on behalf of the Canadian purchaser, he was told that the mare would not register in Canada. This was reported to the buyer by the vendor, and the buyer said he knew that, and would pay duty if it was demanded. The duplicate quoted by Mr. Brant was sent to him in ordinary course, so that he might know everything that was exported so far as such were known to us.

Mr. Brant's attempt to construe the words on the duplicate tabulated certificate, "To conform

Boards and is dated April 14th, 1910. It deals with the stand taken by the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain, with respect to the stallions Prince Henry (13200) and Braidlie Prince (12871), and offers such proofs as were deemed sufficient by the society to show that the stallion imported by Smith and Richardson, in 1906, was Braidlie Prince and not Sir Henry. Mr. MacNeilage then goes on to say:

"In all my thirty years' experience and observation of pedigree registration I have never known or heard of a resolution so discreditable to a public body as that of the board of directors of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, which you have now communicated. With the strictures you have made on the carelessness of our breeders and owners in the matter of descriptions I heartily agree, but I wish you would take some means of counselling your own importers to be careful, when they get their certificates, to see that they correspond with the animals. Many of them who come here know nothing about your rules, and have to be kept right in this office.

I have reserved my most serious comment until the close. Braidlie Prince (12871) was exported by Smith & Richardson, on 3rd of August, 1906, when two years old. Your regulations, which would have disqualified him for free import, were then unheard of. They did not come into force until 1st of June, 1907, after he had been some time on his first season. His first crop of foals did not appear until 1908, and by that time, so far as I understand from Mr. Peter Crawford, when he was able to attend to business, Smith & Richardson knew that the identity of the horse was in doubt. No interest whatever would suffer by putting the matter right. None of Braidlie Prince's colts would be disqualified; he would not himself be disqualified, and Sir Henry and he are by the same sire. It would be difficult, indeed, for your board to satisfy an impartial tribunal that their action in this matter is not a breach of the honorable traditions which have long held sway among breed societies throughout the world."

**Working the Brood Mare**

A larger, stronger, thriftier colt will generally be produced if the mare is not worked during the first four months of the colt's life. But many men cannot spare the mares this long from the harness. When the mare must be worked, there should be maintained as nearly natural conditions as possible for the colt. The mare should not work any for the first three weeks after foaling. When she is taken to work, the colt should never follow, wearing itself out running all over soft ground, and running many risks. The colt should be kept safely and securely at the barn, where he cannot injure himself.

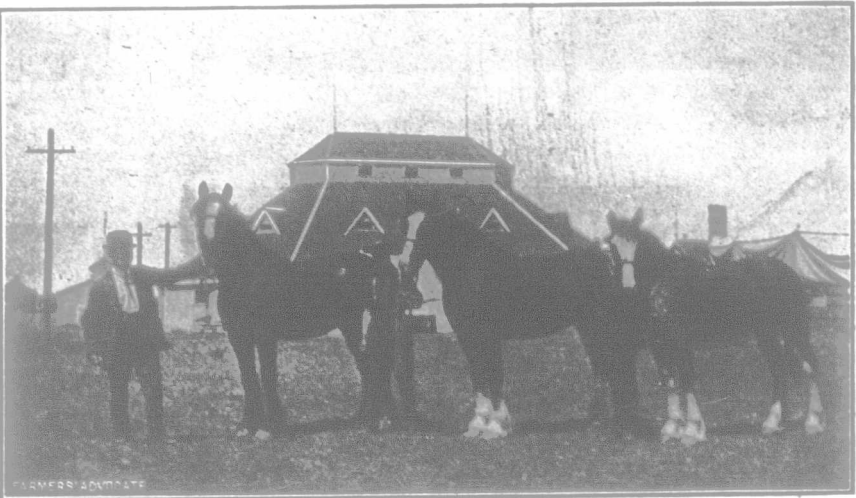
The mare should be brought to the barn to be suckled at first; at least every three hours, but later this period may be lengthened to the half days. Before being suckled, the mare should be thoroughly cooled for the colt's sake.

The little fellow must be taught to eat fresh-cured hay, crushed oats and bran, very early in life, that these may take the place of the natural nourishment denied the colt. These feeds must never be stale, nor even fed in excess.

With care, good colts are raised in this way, and their mothers' services not sacrificed. But it must be with care, for the tender first six months of a colt's life, make, or forever mar, what was intended to be, a useful horse.

\* \* \*

Nets should be used on horses in fly time. Annoyance from these pests makes them hard to handle and also results in a loss of flesh. Do what you can to remove the annoyance.

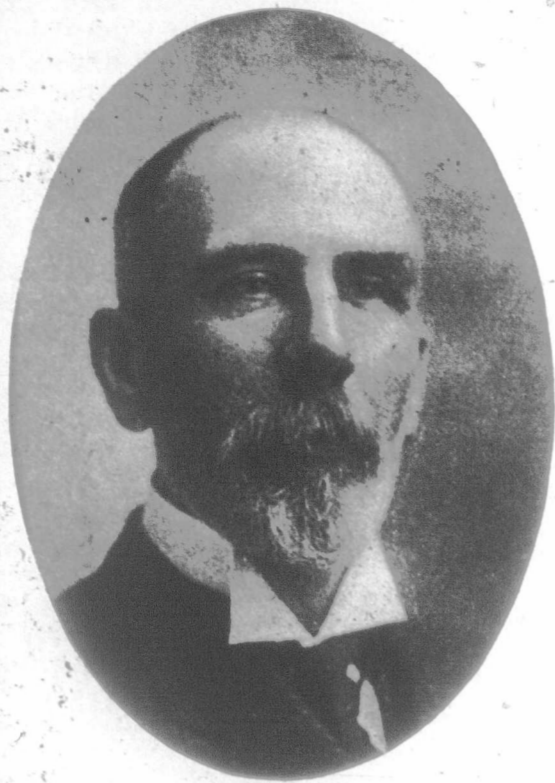


BEN FINLAYSON'S THREE CLYDESDALE FEMALES: Marcie, first yearling and reserve champion; Salome, first in three-year-olds, and Peggy, second in mare class.

to Canadian regulations, etc.," as equivalent to a certificate that an animal will register in Canada, is singularly disingenuous, in view of the actual certificate on that form. The Scottish Society never agreed "to issue these certificates as a guarantee of the eligibility of Scottish horses for the Canadian Book," and the Canadian authorities never, to my recollection, asked us to do so. Will Mr. Brant quote his authority for that statement? In view of it, the council here will now be asked to reconsider the issue of such duplicate certificates in tabulated form.

ARCH'D. MACNEILAGE, Secretary of Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

The letter referred to was written by Mr. MacNeilage to the secretary of the National Record



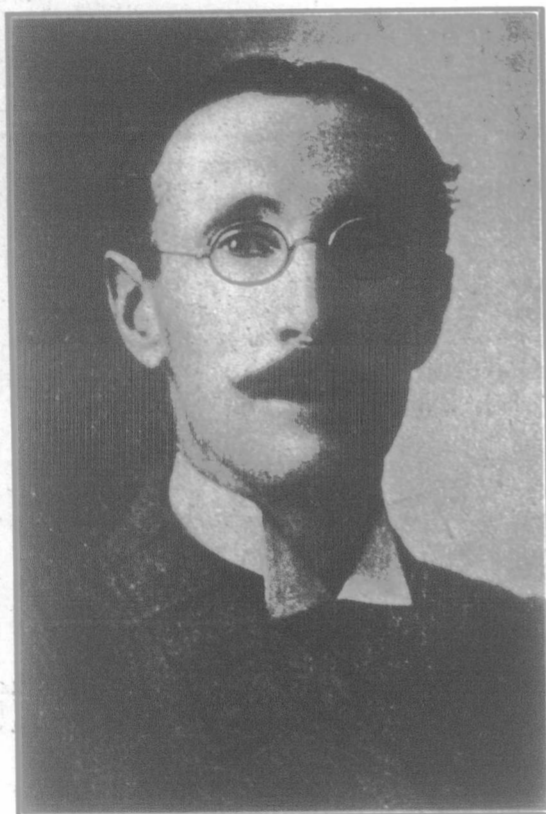
WALTER JAMES, ROSSER, MAN.  
President Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association



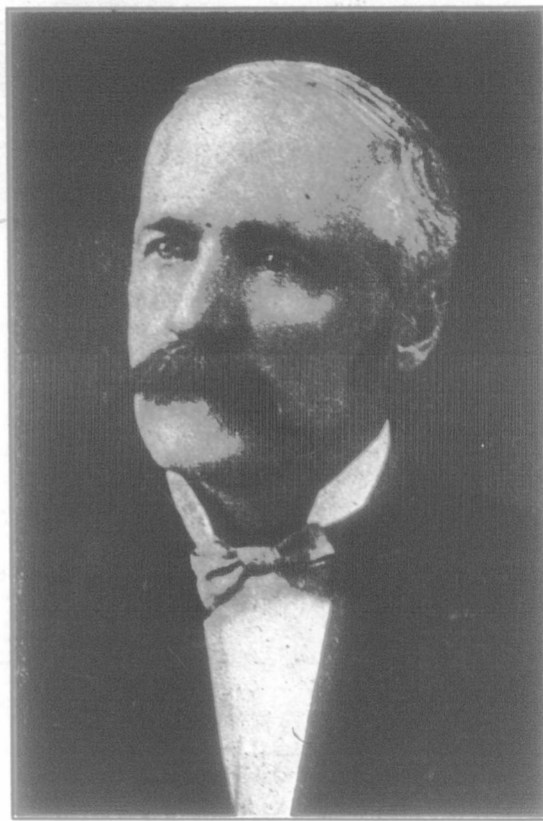
R. L. LANG, OAK LAKE, MAN.  
Director Manitoba Swine Breeders' Association



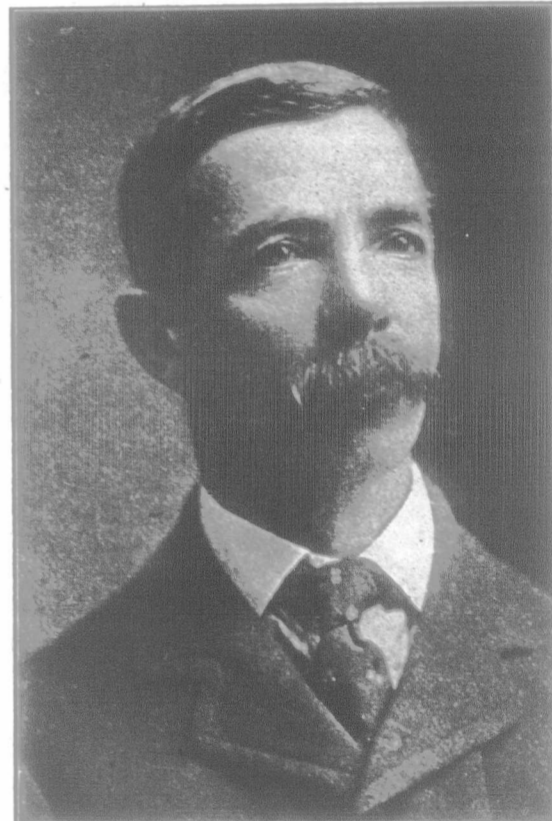
A. C. McPHAIL, BRANDON, MAN.  
Director Manitoba Swine Breeders' Association



LEW HUTCHINSON, DUHAMEL, ALTA.  
President Alberta Swine Breeders' Association



M. BRENNAN, FRANCIS, SASK.  
Vice-President Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association



C. G. BULSTRODE, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, SASK.  
Director Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association



A. B. POTTER, LAYBANK, SASK.  
President Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association



A. J. QUIGLEY, SINTALUTA, SASK.  
Director Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association



J. M. STOWE, DAVIDSON, SASK.  
Director Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association



## STOCK

### Cost of Hog Production

Only one letter is published on the subject for discussion this week, the others received on this question being rather too indefinite to be of much value. All of which goes to show that the average hog-raiser has only a hazy notion as to what it costs him to raise a hog, and very little idea as to what profit he can make from the hog business. It is not a very difficult task to keep track of the quantity of feed consumed by a bunch of hogs from the time they are weaned until they are sold, and the value of this feed can easily be estimated. If a reasonable price is then placed on the weaning at the start definite information is at hand as to the cost of production, and a man knows exactly how he stands, what profit remains to cover labor, how the hog compares as a money maker with other products of the farm and at what price he can profitably produce hogs. There is a need for information of this kind with respect to all farm products, hogs particularly. Somebody says that hogs don't pay, and the average man, without doing any figuring on his own account, decides that raising hogs is a profitless business and gets out. This seems the way with hog-raising more than with anything else, why it should be so not being exactly known. If farmers knew definitely just what profit was derived from the various departments of their own business they would be in better way to adapt their operation so that the branches they derived most profit from would receive due attention. Information as to the cost of pork production is at this time most desirable.

### Cost of Feeding Hogs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having had a long experience in hog raising I take the liberty to write on the subject. When a boy in the Old Country I had to stay with sows night after night till they had their pigs. Each pig was valued at five dollars. In raising pigs for profit a man must study nature a little. He must consider the age of the pigs, the strength of the system to digest the food, and the nature of the food to be fed. A large number of young pigs are ruined by overfeeding, while the brood sows are left to rustle for themselves. For five years I have raised and fed fifty to sixty per year. Six years ago dressed pork was worth 4½ cents per pound. Now it is just about double that, while feed is very little dearer, which shows that hog raising is more profitable. Last year I ran my spring pigs on grass pasture till fall. Then I put them in, weighed the feed (which was cleanings from machine) valued at a cent and a quarter per pound. I turned them off on December 1, 1909, at 6½ cents per pound. These cost less than 4 cents per pound. I valued the small pigs at \$2.00 each, and they were fed only about nine weeks, inside and thirteen weeks on pasture. This shows a profit of a little over 2½ cents per pound for work and a little milk and a good market price for mixed grain.

I had two bunches of fall pigs which I let run with their mothers till about nine weeks old. When cold weather came on I put them in warm pens, and fed them chopped oats with a lot of wheat, the results of a hailstorm the year before. The market value of this grain was only 20 to 26 cents per bushel. I fed this light with milk till the pigs had a good start. Then I increased the feed till January 28, when I sold them at 7 cents per pound live weight. These pigs had

eaten more grain, were fed a little longer and still made more profit. They consumed 480 pounds of grain, which at 80 cents per hundred, costs \$3.84. Then I paid 50 cents for chopping. The pigs when weaned were worth \$2.00. When up to 150 pounds each they brought \$10.50. This gave me a profit of over \$4.00 per pig.

I have fed pigs winter and summer, on every kind of feed, and find the profit varies according to quality of feed. Shorts and milk are a very good feed if fed very light to the pigs when young. Mixed grain is the cheapest feed the farmer can produce, and there is a quantity on every farm for feeding large hogs in winter. I find No. 1 wheat at \$1.00 a bushel is cheaper than a very low grade feed at half the price. It shortens the feeding period and you need only half the quantity. With good, healthy pigs a pound of pork should never cost more than 4½ cents. It is my intention to stay with the hogs and always to have at least one or two sows the year round.

I have raised alfalfa two years and find it a very good plant when it has a start. From a single plant I collected 18 stems, varying in length from 17 inches to 22 inches, which shows a yield of 30 feet of good feed from one plant. I have had two good "catches," one under very wet weather, and this year it is a very dry season. I also have red clover that is not winter-killed. I am convinced that these crops will do well up here and it is my intention to have half my farm in these crops in a very short time.

Alta.

WM. GILBERT.

### Raising Hogs on Parsnips

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In planning to grow hogs after the manner here advocated it is necessary to begin work three or four years ahead. The writer having been engaged in the handling of hogs more or less ever since he was large enough to carry half a bucket of swill, and having been engaged in truck farming for a number of years, has learned how to produce pork at the least possible cost by combining the two, that is, hogs and vegetables.

To produce cheap hogs you must produce cheap feed; also compel your hogs to gather their own living. The writer has observed that there is no better pork-producing plant than the parsnip. It is a root that will stay in the ground all winter and be improved by being frozen instead of being spoiled, as is the case with most other vegetables. To grow cheap hogs, grow parsnips to feed them and make your hogs do their own harvesting.

As aforesaid, this plan of hog-raising requires long forethought. To produce a cheap supply of pork in 1913, begin in the winter of 1910 and 1911, and manure heavily a plot of land of about twelve acres. After you have thoroughly covered it with manure drag as soon as plowed. Leave this plot until about July 15 of the same year; then plow again in the following manner: Hitch a team on a 16-inch plow and another on a 12-inch plow. Run your 16-inch plow eight inches deep and follow in the same furrow with the 12-inch plow, running it six inches deep. As soon as the plowing is finished drag the field at least three times. In about two weeks run the disc over the plot and drag again, and continue to drag at intervals of about ten days until the

ground freezes. You have now a plot of land in A1 shape for a crop of parsnips for the year 1912.

Early in the spring of 1912, procure 25 gilts and feed them well during summer. On May 5, 1912, sow eleven acres of your plot to parsnips; the remaining acre sow to rape July 1. Use a garden drill to sow the parsnips seed. Previous to sowing test the seed so that you know positively what per cent. will germinate. Set the drill so it will drop one seed every four inches in the row after allowing for the per cent. of seed which will not grow—rows to be sixteen inches apart. In the fall of 1912 fence your plot, and in September turn your sows into it. They will see that they get enough to eat. If you have thoroughly prepared and kept free from weeds the plot in the year 1911, your parsnip crop will require no work in 1912.

In the fall of 1912 breed your sows so that they will drop their pigs not later than March 1, 1913. Also in 1912 prepare a second plot of land same as the plot already described; sow same in 1913. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in 1913 turn your sows and pigs into plot No. 1; they will finish up the parsnips, which the sows left over in the winter. Give them a little grain each day, just enough to provide a balanced ration. This field will keep them growing until close to August 1. During the spring of 1912 scatter some rape over field No. 1. During August add more grain to the ration, and again in September turn the whole lot into plot No. 2 and keep them on this field until it freezes up. Separate the sows which you wish to keep for another year and feed the others all the grain they will eat. On December 1 you can turn out pigs that will weigh about 250 pounds or more, which have cost very little to produce.

Keep water at all times before hogs. Castrate all male pigs at two weeks old. It is a scientific fact that it is cheaper to put 400 pounds of flesh on two nine months old pigs than it is to put 300 pounds on one-year-old hog. The whole secret of cheap pork is cheap feed. As a matter of course in order to save pigs which drop in February, warm, dry hog houses must be provided, but as the hog is not at all particular where he is born very cheap breeding pens can be built by excavating a side hill or building log houses and covering them with sod and earth; or more substantial houses may be built from lumber. Pens at least ten feet square should be provided within the house for each individual sow to bring and rear her pigs in.

The above method is the result of my own study and observation. It is in use only upon my own farm. It is in keeping with my theory of success; that is, do different from other people; form original plans.

Alta.

A. L. DICKENS.

### Fly Remedy

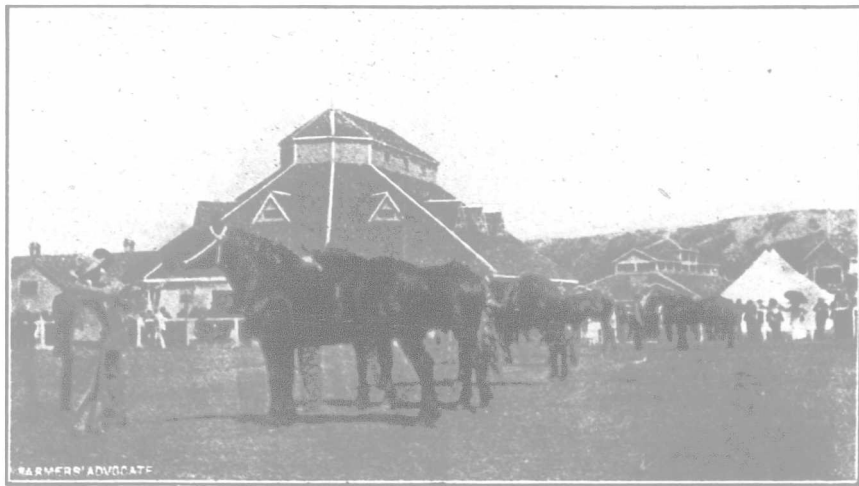
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Give the composition of a good, strong, cheap emulsion to spray horses and cattle to keep the flies from tormenting them. In addition to the hosts of mosquitoes and black flies we have in this district a large one locally called buffalo-bull-dogs, which are simply murderous. Some reliable information on this matter will be much appreciated by a number of your readers in this neighborhood.

SASKAN.

Ans.—Following is a mixture that has given good results: Resin, 1½ pounds; laundry soap, 2 cakes; fish oil, ½ pint; enough water to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating; add the fish oil and the balance of the water. Apply with a brush. If it is to be used as a spray add ½ pint of kerosene. One-half pint of this mixture is about enough for one cow. The cost is less than ten cents a gallon. At first it may be necessary to give two or three applications per week until the ends of the hairs are coated with resin. Later only re-touch those parts from which the resin has been rubbed.

There are also standard prepared remedies. Perhaps some of our readers have had experience



AGED PERCHERON STALLIONS AT CALGARY. THE CHAMPION HORSE HALIFAX STANDS IN THE FOREGROUND

with simple and satisfactory treatments. If so we shall be glad to hear from them.

### The Royal Show

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The last two days of the Royal Show—the popular shilling days—were harassed by rain and mud, but in spite of the handicaps about 40,000 people paid for admission on each day. All hope of breaking Newcastle's wonderful attendance record was abandoned, but the total attendance for the five days reached the excellent figure of 137,812. It is satisfactory to note that the society will have a profit on the show of about £6,000 or £7,000.

The finest feature of the last day was the parade of 200 heavy draft horses in years. Liverpool has long been proud of her magnificent heavy horses, and rightly so. A well-known judge remarked as the horses passed: "I did not believe the country contained so many team horses of such average high value. I would not hesitate to pay £100 each for the first eighty which I could select as they passed."

The Liverpool corporation and Messrs. Jarvis carried off the first honors. There was a close contest for the "Venture" Challenge Cup, for best tandem, and some pretty driving was seen. Miss Dora Schintz, of Liverpool, was the winner with her grand chestnuts, "Catalina" and "Morocco." Another good competition was for the "Viking" Challenge Cup for best pair of harness mares or geldings. John Kerr's bays, "Loudwater Diana Vernon" and "Loudwater Rob Roy," were the winners.

Some capital prices were paid for bulls at the auction sale during the show. Many foreign buyers were present, and bidding was keen for anything of high quality. The highest price was 1,050 guineas for Lord Middleton's roan Short-horn "Birdsall Croesus," second in his class. He was bought by Mr. Rodgers for South America. The same buyer also bought Lord Middleton's "Birdsall Claudius" for 450 guineas, and paid 450 guineas, 400 guineas and 305 guineas respectively for three bulls offered by Messrs. Garne.

An offer was made for the champion bull of the show, "Duke of Kingston 2nd," but the owner would not sell, though the offer was a high one.

Some good prices were attained at the sheep sale. The highest was £236, 5s. 0d., paid by Mr. Chandler for a two shear Shropshire ram from T. S. Minton's flock. Mr. Harding, of U. S. A., paid £210 for a Shropshire two shear ram from T. A. Buttar's flock.

At the pig sales the best price was £50 for a large black boar for New Zealand.

#### FIRST SHOW OF POULTRY.

The finest collection of poultry yet seen at the Royal Show was penned. There were 1,195 entries in 109 classes. The competition was so keen in some of the classes that the judges had no easy task in deciding on the awards.

A most interesting section was one devoted to bees and a honey display. Each day at noon there was a demonstration of bee-driving, and there were frequent lectures by an expert on bee management.

How shall one deal with machinery and implements when there were miles of shedding all filled and many acres set apart for machinery in motion? It is only possible to deal with what is new, and only part of that. The Royal Show is so vast that no one man can adequately cover it. Agricultural motors and oil engines of various types were a strong feature. One very fine oil motor was shown by Messrs. Marshall & Sons, and a petrol motor pump of simple construction capable of pumping 15,000 gallons an hour was on Messrs. Merryweather's stand. Portable farm fire engines were quite a useful feature. Several turnip cleaners and cutters were shown in operation, and some up-to-date potato diggers with vertical forks working in an almost horizontal plane were of interest. These seem to be displacing the rotary diggers. A giant plow was shown by Messrs. McLaren, and needed an 80-horse power engine to operate it.

The Massey-Harris Company and the In-

national Harvester Company were both represented by very fine displays. There were several easily emptied devices for feed cooking at one stand.

Feeding cakes, meals, cooked cattle foods, condiments, medicines, etc., were in almost riotous profusion. It was interesting to note how much use is already made of the soja bean in feeding cakes. The importation and crushing of soja beans has become a big British industry in the last two or three years.

All the leading seed houses had fine booths. Messrs. Garton were showing a new oat "Record"—a record yielder they say. Messrs. Webb had a new "Binder" barley, a high yielder and with good straw, and Messrs. Carter claimed an improved Red Fyfe wheat to have weighed near London 70 lbs. to the bushel. There were several exhibits of the early maturing French wheats, which are exciting much interest in England at present. They are fine, plump berries at any rate.

The C. P. R. had a model of one of their cottages on the new "ready-made" farms, and the lecturer was certainly a voluble man. Amongst many reliable statements one claim was made which the writer thought questionable:

"That wheat in the Northwest averaged 45 bushels to the acre last year. The Dominion government had a small, but good display, and Rhodesia and Australia were also displaying their advantages to the British settler.

The home people were not behind. The Department of Agriculture and the Royal Agricultural Society, both had comprehensive exhibits, and the county councils are promoting nature study in various excellent ways. Dr. Jas. Robertson, of Canadian fame, in a capital address at a conference on "Nature Study" asserted that "Agriculture, the care of old mother earth, was real culture, being dominion by power, intelligence and goodwill."

One of the best meetings during the show was that of the Agricultural Organization Society. England is far behind Ireland and most continental countries in co-operation in agricultural pursuits, but this society is endeavoring to make up the leeway, and is making encouraging progress. Fifty-four new societies were formed last year, and there are now 321 societies affiliated. Last year the turnover was £860,000. So far the promoters have found that farmers are far more ready to co-operate in purchasing articles for their business than they are in combining for purposes of sale, but it is pleasing to note that they are slowly overcoming their conservatism in regard to co-operative marketing. Such marketing is a decided factor in the success of the small holdings now being instituted in various counties.

F. DEWHIRST.

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Don't forget to cultivate the summerfallow frequently enough to avoid undue loss of water by evaporation and to help keep down weeds. Weeds pump out moisture rapidly and in addition further infest the soil if seeds mature.

## 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.

July 27.—Describe what you consider a satisfactory poultry house for a farm flock of from 50 to 100 birds. Explain how this building is ventilated, how roosts and nests are arranged, what conveniences there are for feeding or handling the birds; in short, everything a farmer building a poultry house would like to know.

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 foals come between October 1 and December 1 and wean some time in March?

### Manure on Summerfallow

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Following is our plan of summerfallowing: We disc in the fall, plow as soon after seeding as possible and pack right after the plow. As soon as weeds are well started we disc again and disc as often as necessary, never allowing weeds to get more than two inches high (and a two-inch weed is a pretty short one when you come to measure it). We use a wheel disc, running it across the dead furrows. We find it best to give a single



FIRST PRIZE SHEARLING EWES AT THE ROYAL

stroke each time, this leaves a slight ridge but by running the centre of the disc on the ridge the next time the land is left quite level. Ours is a sixteen disc and we find it a very useful implement. It is a light load for four horses unless run very deep. We run it shallow and drive fast.

All the manure we have left we put on the summerfallow, using a manure spreader, putting it on as soon as the land is plowed. When it has been disced two or three times the manure is just where it is most needed—at the roots of the plants. I do not believe in plowing manure down deep, especially in light land. It seems to me that a lot of it is wasted if put down deep. If we could grow grass successfully I do not think we would summerfallow any. We are trying alfalfa this year.

Man.

"MIXED FARMING."

### Alfalfa in Central Alberta

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Last year at Crossfield, about thirty miles north of Calgary, I sowed an acre of breaking and an acre of old land to alfalfa. In each case I mixed the seed with earth from an alfalfa field sent me by the government experimental farm. In both cases the catch was good. I did not learn until too late that I should have run a mower over it after it was well started so as to give the weeds a set back and give the alfalfa a handicap over them, as once rooted it grows faster than the weeds. For this reason the weeds choked the alfalfa in places on the old ground, but not on the new. I sowed it late to avoid cut-worms, which I think now was a mistake. When I sow alfalfa again I shall sow it in the regular seeding season. Shortly before freezing began I cut most of it. It was then in blossom, and the stand was very good. I left about a fourth of it uncut to see if it stood the winter better than that which was cut.

Before anything else began to show green this spring, the alfalfa produced its first leaves and began to grow quite rapidly. I have been reading a good deal about alfalfa culture and several writers said that it should be harvested in the spring to prevent the ground from hardening and to form a dust mulch for retaining the moisture. Accordingly I harrowed it. Nine of the writers had mentioned the fact that the harrow should not be put on till after a rain. I harrowed it as soon as I saw that it was growing well. There had been no rain, and the ground was quite dry on the surface. The harrowing damaged the alfalfa considerably on the old land, and somewhat, though not much, on the breaking, as the soil in the old land was much more easily broken up than in the breaking.

It all wintered well, especially that which was not cut in the fall. The land was level, and did not hold the snow well where the alfalfa had been cut. In the uncut part the snow lay deep all winter, and moistened the ground well in the spring. It has grown well this season. The crop on the breaking is better than that on the old land. I am certain, however, that if I had understood alfalfa better and had cut it when about six or eight inches high to kill the weeds and had not harrowed it till after the first rain in the spring, the better crop would have been on the old land, for my father had weeded one corner of this piece of ground, and there was a much stronger crop in that corner than on the breaking. The breaking stood the harrowing best. The weeds and the harrowing account for the better crop on the new land.

The old land on which I sowed the alfalfa had been used for three years as a truck patch. It had raised white turnips, swedes, mangels and potatoes, and was worked fine to a considerable depth. This told decidedly in the growth of the alfalfa, for where the weeds were kept down, the alfalfa plants were much taller and larger than those on the breaking.

W. I. THOMAS.

Note—Since sending these notes samples grown under different conditions have been forwarded. In giving an outline of what these samples represent, Mr. Thomas wrote on June 20:

"No. 1 grew on new land and was cut; that is, the crop was cut last year after we began to have light frosts at night. No. 2 grew on the same new land, but the crop was not cut in the fall.

No. 3 grew on the old land and the crop was cut at the time the area which produced No. 1 was cut. Unfortunately the idea of leaving some uncut did not occur to me till all the old land was cut."

An inspection of the samples shows that it is advisable not to cut late in the fall. No. 2 stands fifteen to twenty inches high, and is several inches longer than No. 1; besides it is a bright green and seems to have a vigorous growth. No. 3, although cut in the fall, is practically as high as No. 2.

Commenting further on his experience with alfalfa Mr. Thomas says:

"This year's growth makes it certain that alfalfa, here at least, grows better on old land than on new, and better when not cut in the fall. I am very much encouraged with my alfalfa trial, especially as the test was made in a field the rest of which was sown to winter wheat. Although I have had considerable experience with winter wheat and have the best piece in the neighborhood and had no previous experience with alfalfa, and in consequence made several mistakes (which I would know better than to make again) and this has been a very hard season on winter wheat, the alfalfa came through the winter and dry spring in better condition than the winter wheat and is growing better now."

### Flax as a Paying Crop

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In growing a flax crop prepare the ground thoroughly, and sow about June 5th. I have



THE PULVERIZING PACKER IN USE IN SASKATCHEWAN

known excellent crops to be harvested that were sown June 20th. Sow 14 quarts of seed per acre. As flax is very hard on the land—that is, land sown to flax becomes very foul—it is well to follow with a crop of Mandscheuri barley. Do not try to grow flax on the same land more than once in seven or eight years. If you do the second crop will die because of the flax wilt.

In cutting use a flax dump, which all binder manufacturers make to fit their machines. It costs about \$7.00. Leave the crop in the field just as it falls from the binder until you are ready to thresh, provided you can thresh in a reasonable time. Then haul direct with teams to the thresher. However, if you are not able to thresh until quite late in the season it is best to stack it.

Flax is a strange plant. If sown too early it grows, and the frost kills the young plants. As the plant becomes older it will stand considerable frost.

I am of the opinion that flax can be grown successfully in many localities in Alberta, as there are places here which have six weeks longer summers than others. There are many such favored localities in Alberta where flax can be grown to perfection.

I say, farmers study your localities. Branch out! Do something different from what the mass of farmers are doing; and, most of all, study your own farm, and learn what it and yourself is best adapted for.

It is useless for a man to try to do anything if he is not really in love with the work he is trying to do; for example, if a man is not in love

with dairying he should dispose of his cattle. However, all should keep poultry, hogs, sheep or horses, something that they can take honest pride in, and they will succeed.

Some like flax as part of their annual crop. Others will not grow it. If it is grown it should be harvested when it is brown ripe and rattles. Of course, if it stands until the next day it won't hurt, unless a snow storm comes. With a fair yield and prices such as have ruled for some time, there is money in it.

Alta.

A. L. DICKENS.

### Grading Country Roads

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Two practices that are very objectionable are: (1) Taking the earth from the bottom of the slough, thereby deepening the hole and making unsightly, dangerous holes, and (2) digging trenches in order to get dirt for grade, making the edges perpendicular so that any person who, either in the dark or through a runaway, or in any way loses control of the team, happens to drive over the edge of the ditch, cannot avoid an upset.

Earth should be obtained from the high ground and ditches should have a gradual slope or arch such as a road grader makes; also back of ditch should have slope enough to allow a team and rig to be driven through at right angles.

In order to utilize the ditches for drainage, it may be necessary to haul the dirt some considerable distance. For this purpose wheel scrapers are advisable; in fact, in any case they are best. A wheel scraper holds nearly one yard. The small scraper holds about one-ninth of a yard, and each scraper takes a man to work it. Three wheel scrapers, a snatch team and a plow team makes a good outfit.

With regard to culvert, either tile or stone piled across the slough bottom, the pile to be large enough to give drainage. A pile of stones three feet wide and two feet six inches high would be enough with smaller stones on the top and sides, and a gravel finish where possible. This kind of culvert is indestructible and almost everlasting. The end up stream should project three feet beyond the grade. In view of the heavy traction outfits that travel the roads, a grade should be twenty feet wide on top where the grade is over two feet high. It is desirable to drain the water, if possible, in order to prevent the washing away of grade, and it may therefore be necessary to make a ditch on one side of the road only.

This, in my experience, is the cheapest and most effective gang for constructing grades through sloughs; the same outfit could be used on a grader if so desired: One snatch team; three wheel scrapers; one plow team; three men, one levelling and two filling scrapers.

Sask.

JOHN PARKER.

### Spring Wheat and Oats in U. S.

The July crop report of the United States department of agriculture discloses a rather serious state of affairs in the Northwestern States. The states of North Dakota, Minnesota and South Dakota contain nearly 85 per cent. of the area sown to spring wheat in the United States, and in these three states the most serious damage has been done. The condition of spring wheat in North Dakota, July 1, was 45, in Minnesota, 73, and in South Dakota, 64, as compared with a condition of 95.92 and 94, for the three states respectively on July 1, 1909. During June there was a serious deterioration in the spring wheat outlook in North Dakota especially, condition decreasing from 93 to 45. Lack of rain and long periods of intense heat with drying winds has burned up the crop to such an extent that in some sections farmers are plowing up their fields. In Minnesota the early sown oats are ripe, or rather have been cooked white, and thousands of acres of this cereal are ready for the binder and scarcely high enough to cut. In oats Illinois and Iowa are the chief producing states, and in both this crop has gone back considerably in the last month. In North Dakota the condition of oats is given as 42, where it was

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90 on the first of June, and 94 July, 1909. North Dakota has been damaged most by heat and drought in all crops, and 1910 will go down in that state as one of the most serious drought years on record.

### Save The Moisture

Save the moisture and increase the crop. Enough is now known of the principles of soil moisture conservation that each one can be in possession of the secret. Then again there is nothing difficult or mysterious about it. It is common knowledge that anything wet dries on being exposed to the air. The housewife makes use of this principle in hanging out the clothes to dry. It is as well known that oil moves up through a wick, and that if the wick is cut the oil can not pass over the gap. Water will act the same as the oil and it moves through the soil in the same way that it does through the wick. Keep in mind that a wet soil exposed to the air will give up its moisture to the air; that water moves from the wetter portions to the drier soil if the soil is compacted, which condition compares to the lamp wick; a loose soil compares to the lampwick that is cut, and so the moisture can not move through it.

The plant needs the moisture in the furrow slice, as that is where it does most of its feeding. Notice the plant growing in the dead furrow. It has its roots in the subsoil. The moisture conditions should be better there than in the surface soil, yet the plant does not do well, and due to a lack of available plant food. This means that a deep furrow slice will offer more feeding room for the roots than a shallow one. The furrow slice should be packed firm against the bottom, so as to furnish the means for the moisture to pass from the subsoil to the surface soil as the plant needs it. To keep the moisture from passing to the surface and evaporating, the surface soil should be kept loose, a condition known as the soil mulch.

Another reason for the deep plowing is to furnish a large reservoir to take up the rainfall readily. Shallow plowing can not take in rain as fast or as much of it as deep plowing, so the result is more run off.

How are these conditions to be met? Deep plowing has been mentioned. The proof of its value is brought out by the fact that it produces larger yields.

The soil mulch can be produced by the common harrow. Crops are harrowed after they are up, grain can be harrowed till five or six inches high, and some are trying to harrow till it heads out and with good results. The harrowing of grain or corn should only be done on bright, sunny days and not before the sun has been up three or four hours. The plant when wet and in the morning and on cloudy days is more crisp and breaks up easier. The mulch should be made as soon as the land is plowed. If it is not, considerable evaporation will take place at once. In plowing, do not leave the field before harrowing what was plowed that half day. A plow attachment is now on the market that loosens up the surface at the same time the plowing is done. Another way is to hitch an extra horse to a section of harrow when plowing; this does it all at one operation too. In the case of spring plowing it may be necessary to pack it so as to get the bottom of furrow slice compact. The subsurface packer is good for this purpose, though going over with the harrow two or three times packs pretty good and is coming more into favor. Fall plowing should be harrowed as soon as possible in the spring, as moisture will escape fast from the surface that has been compacted during the winter.

Humus adds greatly to the moisture-holding capacity of the soil, acting like a sponge or blotting paper. The plowing under of green crops or weeds when green adds humus. Applying manure is one of the best ways of adding it.

Weeds are large users of soil moisture. They are at work all the time. As soon as a crop is taken off the weeds go right on pumping out moisture; so that a grain field that would plow nicely at harvest will be too dry to plow well in

a month or two and all due to the weeds. Weeds growing in the grain also rob the grain of moisture and the result is so much less grain. One way is to disc as soon as the crop is harvested. It is necessary to have the land free from weeds and this can be done if a crop of corn and a crop of clover is grown every four or five years. Manuring will also help in that it will make the crops grow stronger and so be more capable of smothering weeds, and it also holds moisture.

The best way to insure crop failure is, grow grain year after year, to let the farm get weedy, let the weeds pump out moisture both when crop is growing and after it is cut, plow shallow, and not to harrow right after plowing and if it is fall plowing not to harrow early in spring. To make it still more effective do not apply any manure or plow under any green crops or rotate the crops. The drier the season the smaller the crop.

Now is the time to think of saving soil moisture, to think of insuring a crop even though the season be dry. So plan to kill out weeds, if the field is weedy; disc as soon as the crop comes off; plow deep and follow plow with harrow; harrow early in spring; apply manure; plow under green crops and rotate the crops. There is nothing difficult about this, and it will double the crops, and in a dry season make a difference between a crop and no crop.—W. C. PALMER, North Dakota Agricultural College.

### Give People More Power

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I consider the farmer's place in politics should be commensurate with the position he holds in the commerce of the country. He is not only the largest producer of wealth, but also the greatest consumer of manufactured products. When agriculture is prosperous all other branches of trade flourish. When crops fail, as they did in 1907, every other industry in the country is crippled. The bad effects of that season was felt from tide water, to tide water. For the want of a market for lumber on the prairies a number of sawmills in British Columbia were closed down. The banks gave it out that the stringency in the money market was due to a scarcity of ready money; but the actual shortage, in Saskatchewan at least, was due to the partial failure of the money-making crops. If such be the potency of agriculture, how vastly important it is that it should at all times receive the very best consideration, at the hands of our legislators.

Do I think that our representatives in parliament should all be farmers? Well, no, not entirely. But a very much larger proportion than obtains at the present time should be, unless the farmer is content to remain a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for the rest of the population. The average farmer knows pretty well the sort of legislation that is needed in the interests of agriculture; but when it comes to choosing a candidate to put his views into execution, he generally makes a mess of it. This choice of a candidate is more often influenced by some silly sentiment, than by the much more important interests of agriculture.

Having treated the first query as briefly as possible I come to the second: How can the farmer best use his influence for the good of the agriculturist in particular, and the people in general? Some advocate doing away with the present political parties, or rather creating a new party composed entirely of farmers, and to be conducted solely in the farmers' interests. With that view I take issue. I think the most of us have our party leanings, and I think it is best so; but think we have placed too much power in the hands of our representatives. We all know that there was a time, and not so very long since, when we did not have representative government in Canada, when our forebears wrung from the hands of an unwilling oligarchy the great boon of representative government. While I do not for one moment wish to detract one "jot or tittle" from the value of that inestimable privilege, I think in many instances we have merely exchanged oligarchies. I believe the truth is beginning to dawn upon a good many minds that wealth is not the only thing that is badly divid-

I think power is equally so. The people should through the initiative and referendum, reclaim part of the power that our forefathers unwittingly surrendered to the representatives, and thereby have a certain amount of control in parliament over their representatives. Under the initiative the electors are empowered to initiate and bring before parliament any measure they deem advisable for the welfare of the country.

The referendum will allow the electors to kill any vicious legislation. The people, by petition, can demand that a referendum be taken on any bill before it becomes law. By this proceeding the voice of the people is secured, and if they say the bill must not become law, it never goes with force. I know of no other plan whereby the farmer can best use his influence for the good of agriculture than through the present parties, with such aid as the introduction of the initiative and referendum would afford.

Sask.

A. W. McCLURE.

### Form a Farmers' Party

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

To my mind the question of politics is one of the most vital to the farmer today, and I feel sure it will call forth the attention which its importance demands within the next few years. The present system is not satisfactory. We have our organizations and conventions; we pass resolutions and send delegates, with the result that sometimes after years of agitation we are given what we demand—but just as often it ends in promises. But why should we have to beg of anyone what rightfully belongs to us—particularly when we are in the majority? Whatever measure or law will benefit me must necessarily benefit my neighbor; then why should we destroy each other's influence by him voting for one party, while I vote for the other? In most electoral districts the farmers are greatly in the majority; then why not the farmers vote for and elect their own *independent farmers' candidate*?

Now, I am not advocating anything particularly original; in British politics there are several parties, and anyone who reads British politics at all knows what a powerful factor the Irish party is. Then why should we not have a third party? Probably someone will say: "Oh, the farmers will never agree on politics." But won't they? Our organizations are new, but they are flourishing, and these together with our agricultural papers offer convenient means for education along political lines. And I believe we are ready for the change. Probably some of the older men will still vote for their old party, even if the candidate is of the "yellow dog" variety, but we who are younger are not so prejudiced, and many will admit that both parties are equally "rotten." And though interest in politics is almost dead, I believe it would quickly revive if we knew we were working for our own man and for our own interests.

Probably someone will ask: "Why not elect farmers as the parties stand now?" But why should farmers whose interests are identical sit on opposite sides? And somehow farmers when they do go down seem to entirely lose their identity and simply vote as the whips tell them. Electing independent farmers' candidates would I believe, be the best means of helping the farmer as well as the country at large. Business of all kinds is so dependent upon the farmer that what helps him must help everyone else. The farmers' party would lessen the amount of graft a great deal. At the present time when the opposition demands an inquiry into some dishonest business it simply goes to a division, and the government followers, like well trained puppies, vote it down. The farmers' party, together with the opposition, could force the inquiry, and the government would have to keep "clean." The farmers' party could demand important concessions in return for their support, and if in time they became strong enough to assume the government, I would like to know, Mr. Editor, where could be found more common sense, sound judgment and honesty—even if a little less "hot air"—than among farmers.

Sask.

CHAS. N. LINTOTT.

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## DAIRY

### Display of Butter at the Royal

Dairy products and buttermaking contests were given prominence at the Royal show. Great interest was taken in the competitions.

There was a satisfactory display of butter in prints, but one missed the tubs of creamery butter which are such an attractive feature at some shows. Cheese was an exceedingly good exhibit, and the Cheshire and Lancashire classes were very well filled with cheese of high quality. The champion cup for the best exhibit of Cheshire cheese was taken by P. V. Cooke, of Tattenhall, and the champion cup for Lancashire cheese, by W. Kirby, Preston.

There were not many entries of Stiltons, Gloucesters and Wensleydales. The exhibit of wool of 1910 was a good one of excellent quality. The classes were rather unevenly filled.

The timber exhibit in the forestry section was really a good one, and some grand timber of British growth was on exhibition. Many leading estates were represented, but Earl Beauchamp was the principal winner of awards.

Each day during the show there were butter-making contests, and the large pavilion was always crowded with interested spectators. The trim dairymaids in their white costumes made a pleasing picture as they turned their churn handles, or worked the butter on the table workers.

There were 44 competitors in the various daily contests—all ladies. On the last day the winners of previous days competed in the champion class for the two gold challenge cups offered by the Royal Lancashire Society. Miss Hettie Parker, Bolton, having the highest marks in the week's competitions, was awarded both cups.

There were 58 cows entered for the 24-hours butter test. In making the test one point was allowed for each ounce of butter, one point for each ten days since calving—deducting the first forty days—but the maximum allowance for lactation could not exceed twelve points. There were two classes over and under 900 lbs. live weight. The gold medal went to J. H. Smith-Barry's Jersey cow "Caprice." Her milk yield was 42.2 lbs., and butter yield 1.14½ ounces. She was in the heavier cow class and had been milking 169 days. The silver medal went also to a Jersey, J. Brutton's "Irish Lass," for a milk yield of 39.6 lbs., and butter yield of 2.1½ ounces. Her lactation period was 108 days, and weight over 900 lbs. In the lighter class first and second places were both taken by Lincoln Red Short-horns shown by J. Evens, Burton.

F. DEWHIRST.

### Co-operative Marketing

Co-operative societies have had a good measure of success in Australia. The system is expanding and it is evident that there is no tendency to make large profits.

Referring to these organizations Trade Commissioner D. H. Ross recently wrote to Trade and Commerce weekly report as follows:

Their object is to make the most liberal advances on produce consigned to them for sale—either locally or in oversea markets—by co-operative producing companies and to return any excess profits obtainable over the amount advanced to the consigners after deducting a commission varying from 3½ to 4 per cent. This commission is the only profit made by the distributing companies and, after paying 5 per cent. dividend on the paid-up share capital, and making some addition to the reserves, the net profits are divided amongst their constituents in cash or partly in the form of shares allotted in addition to those already held. In this way the profits are distributed until they finally reach the dairymen supplying cream to country butter factories or to other primary producers giving their business to the distributing companies.

The increased business transacted in the 1909-10 season by the two leading co-operative distributing companies in Melbourne, was attributable to the good season, consequent expansion

in the production and exports of Victorian butter and, to no small extent, the exceedingly capable management of these huge enterprises trading on a microscopical capital which, however, is, under the circumstances, ample for their requirements.

As a further illustration of what has been accomplished by primary producers in one Australia state by (1) co-operative butter factories, (2) co-operating distributing companies and (3) by extending the principle of co-operation still further in successfully marketing their products in London, the comparative figures relating to the last two seasons are herewith presented:

WESTERN DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Season	Capital	Sales	Net Profits	Bonus	Dividends	To Reserves
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908-09	982	437,000	2,519	2,457	49	150
1909-10	1,605	552,800	4,988	4,826	80	115

GIPPSLAND BUTTER FACTORIES CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Season	Capital	Sales	Net Profits	Bonus	Dividends	To Reserves
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908-9	1,562	301,410	2,215	1,410	78	500
1909-10	1,562	414,126	4,045	3,257	78	450

The figures relative to the volume of business transacted in the recent season by the third co-operative exporting society—the Victorian Butter Factories Co-operative Company—are not yet available. On a conservative basis it is estimated that the total sales made in the season 1909-10, by the three distributing companies will aggregate £1,270,000, thus constituting a record for the state. This enormous turn-over has been made upon a paid-up capital of only £6,397, which is an object lesson of what can be attained by the confidence of dairymen, etc., in the management of their own business affairs.

## FIELD NOTES

The Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph this year will open December 5 and continue until December 9.

### Crops and Livestock

The census and statistics office on July 12 reported on the condition of field crops and the number and condition of farm animals of the Dominion at June 30. For three years, 1908-1910, the field crops range in condition from 82.16 for spring wheat to 91.42 for hay and clover this year, to 80 for spring wheat and 82 for rye and peas in 1908. Fall wheat is 85.47 this year, compared with 77.28 in 1909, and 99 in 1908. Oats was 90 in 1908 and 93.81 in 1909, and this year it is 86.29. Peas is 86.94 this year; last year it was 84.40, and in the previous year 82. The condition of mixed grains is nearly the same, being 84.53 this year, 86.58 last year, and 84 in 1908. Hay and clover is better this year than in either of the previous years, being 91.42, compared with 76 in 1909 and 87 in 1908. The condition of alfalfa has been recorded this year for the first time, and its average is 88.94. Pasture has a condition of 89.02 this year, compared with 99 in 1908 and 87.74 last year. The conditions of all field crops are good in Ontario, the highest being 94.29 for fall wheat, and the lowest 84.79 for spring wheat. Quebec crops



WASHING UP IN PREPARATION FOR THE JUDGING RING

range from 74.45 for mixed grains to 102.58 for hay and clover. Peas is 84.42, and its condition is the next above mixed grains. In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia all field crops are reported for a condition above 90 except alfalfa, which is 83.33 in the island. Hay and clover are 104.31 in the island, and 105.79 in Nova Scotia. Wheat, oats, mixed grains and alfalfa are reported in a condition above 90 in New Brunswick, and all other crops between 83 and 89, except alfalfa, which is 97. Hay and clover are reported at 109.68. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have low averages throughout, owing to a light rainfall in June.

The general condition of crops in Manitoba is much below the average. Correspondents in nearly every district report no rains—only a few light showers and hot, dry winds that absorbed the moisture and withered the crops. The lowest average condition is reported from around Brandon and Morden, and the highest from Marquette, where it is placed at a standard. In Saskatchewan the crops do not appear to have suffered from climatic conditions to the same extent as in either Manitoba or Alberta, as there have been many local showers. The reports from Lloydminster, Battleford, Indian Head and Qu'Appelle are very favorable, the condition of wheat being placed at 100 and over. The prevailing condition of crops in that part of Alberta south of townships No. 30 is below the average in consequence of drouth and hot winds. In the Edmonton district the grains, although suffering to some extent from the same causes, are in much better condition. The best reports come from the Strathcona district, and those from Athabaska Landing and Saddle Lake districts are also particularly favorable. The field crops of British Columbia are all good. The areas of late cereals—buckwheat, flax, corn for husking, beans, potatoes, turnips and other roots, sugar beets and and corn for fodder—have increased this year to 2,150,382 acres, which is 279,526 acres more than last year and 247,869 acres more than in 1908. But this increase is altogether in flax, which, owing to the high price offered for seed, has come into favor with the farmers of the Northwest.

The only farm animals which show a noticeable increase since 1907 are horses, while sheep and swine have declined. The condition of all these animals over the Dominion exceeds 99.

### Dominion Agriculture Appointments

G. E. Sanders, B. S. A., and R. C. Treherne, B. S. A., both graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, have been engaged for field work for the Dominion division of entomology to carry out measures against the Brown-tail moth, under the new Insects and Pests Act. Their first work will be in New Brunswick, inspecting districts adjoining Maine state, which is infested with the moth, and subsequently inspecting importations of nursery stock in Nova Scotia, and the destruction of winter nests, and general control work.

The civil service commission at Ottawa announce the appointment of the following successful candidates: Assistant to the agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Clayton O. White, Brooklin, Ont.; assistant horticulturist at Central Experimental Farm, Gordon T. Bunting, St. Catharines; assistant cerealist, Central Experimental Farm, Harry Sirett, Carp, Ont. These three gentlemen also are graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College.

### Regulating Importations of Percherons to United States

For some time the Percheron Society of America has had under consideration certain restrictions of the registration of imported horses, so as to eliminate errors in record and the dissatisfaction that occasionally seems bound to arise. Heretofore, the certificates from the foreign countries to the United States have too generally been rather loose of construction. The additional expense incurred by the new plans has caused the society to increase the registration fee, after Oct. 15th, 1910, to \$50 for members, and \$75 for non-members, provided the application is made inside of ninety days.

### Hackney Affairs

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society, the following were present: President W. C. Renfrew, Robert Beith, J. W. Ellison, E. C. H. Tisdale; J. W. Brant, accountant National Records, and H. W. Robinson, secretary. Business of general importance, and of great importance to the devotees of the breed, was under discussion. Progress was reported on the work carried on jointly with the American Hackney Horse Society, in their endeavor to induce the English breeders to adopt the same standards of registration that are accepted on this side of the ocean. There is good hope of this work being finally successful.

The necessity of directors of the various horse shows and fairs appointing competent judges for the heavy-harness and saddle classes was discussed at length. This question arises through the lack of thoroughly-qualified judges on these classes, with the consequence that less satisfactory service is obtained by exhibitors and breeders of these kinds of stock.

It is of interest to know that the possibility of holding an all-Hackney International Horse Show in Canada was enthusiastically discussed.

## PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SUMMER FAIR

THE fourth annual summer fair held by the Portage Industrial Exhibition Association last week was in many respects some what superior to those previously held. The live stock show was the strongest feature of the fair, for the exhibit was strong in the various classes. The attendance was large, the management putting forth special effort for the entertainment of the visitors. The Indian parade was a special drawing card, great numbers of the dusky clan being in attendance. To them the midway proved an attraction, for the loud bray of the howlers and the glitter of the huge signs appealed to their fancy and demanded their coin. Perhaps these midway attractions were secured primarily for the entertainment of these dusksies. It seems hard to suppose that they could possibly think of those dens as anything but an annoyance to the intelligent visitor.

However, there was much else to entertain the visitor, fun for all; thus it is only right that A. W. Humber, the manager and secretary, and also his worthy supporters, should be highly commended for the success of this year's exhibition. The agricultural products were not very elaborate in their display, although some fine samples of grain were on exhibition. The prize-winning samples were particularly good. Wheat, oats and barley were bright and free from weed seeds. T. Grogan, of Lavenham, who was the successful winner in all three grain classes, had a most creditable display. The grain winners were:

Wheat—1, W. T. Grogan; 2, M. T. Bidsbury; 3, J. Bradley.  
Oats—1, W. T. Grogan; 2, D. Little.  
Barley—1, W. T. Grogan; 2, G. McVicar; 3, D. Little.  
Flax—1, A. McKay; 2, L. Bradley.  
Timothy—1, A. McKay.

### LIVESTOCK.

As stated previously there was a strong entry in the various classes of livestock; especially was there a good exhibit of heavy draft horses. The classes first shown was the tandem special four-horse team, suitable for farm or agricultural purposes. Jas. Jickling, of Carman, owned the winners, while Robt. Brown, of Portage la Prairie, came second. Jickling again won first for heavy draft team, with R. Brown second. Agricultural team—1, J. Jickling; 2, F. Bryden, of Portage; 3, J. McCartney, Longburn. General purpose team—1, J. Brown, Portage; 2, J. Jickling.

Undoubtedly the Clydesdale had the best of it in the horse classes. The brood mare entry was especially worthy of note. Polar Star, owned by Colquhoun & Beattie, of Brandon, topped the list in the aged stallion class. This horse has much weight, the right sort for this Western country. Burden Boy, shown by Wm. Brown, of Portage, was second, while King's Crest, owned by the Portage syndicate, followed third. I. Usher, of Carman, had the fourth entry.

In the two-year-old class, Carruth & Brown, of Portage, had the winner in Colonel, a promising colt. Royal Shapley, owned by R. Brown, was second, while Forester, shown by Wm. Moffat, of Rosendale, stood third.

Stallion one year old was won by Shapley's Heir, owned by J. McCartney; Trump, owned by J. Jickling, was second and McBryant Prince, owned by F. Brydon, third.

Champion stallion—first, Royal Shapley; second, Shapley's Heir.

Five entries faced the judge in the Clydesdale aged mare class. Carruth & Brown had the first and third winnings, in Bonny Jean and Belle Rose. J. B. Jickling, of Carman, owned the second animal, Rose O'Brien. Sapphire, a black mare, winner in the two-year-old class, was owned by J. McCartney. Lady Primrose, owned by Carruth & Brown, was second, while J. Jardine, of Rosendale, had the third animal in Lady Delmar.

Filly, one-year-old, was won by Jardine, while J. McCowan had the second animal.

In the brood mare class there were eleven entries. D. Little, of Portage, had the winner in Seascale Flower, a large imported mare. J. Jickling was second with Red Clover, and R. Brown was third with Lady Pandora. For foals Carruth & Brown had first and third; T. Wishart, second.

Champion mare—Sapphire, owned by J. McCartney Mare and two progeny—Carruth & Brown.

Three females—First, Carruth & Brown; second, J. Jardine.

Saunders' special prize for best mare three years and under, bred in Canada, went to Carruth & Brown, with Bonny Jean.

The special for the best heavy draft stallion was won by Colquhoun & Beattie, with the champion Clydesdale Polar Star.

There were but two entries in the Shire classes. The Burnside Syndicate had the stallion, Pedro, while D. Smith, of Gladstone, had a grey Shire mare.

Percherons had somewhat a stronger showing. Colquhoun & Beattie were the only exhibitors. Blondin won in the aged stallion class, while Gayton, a black lad, stood second. Blondin was given the championship prize.

There was a rather fair showing of light horses and ponies. The Hackney entry was not, however, large.

L. J. Scofield, of Portage, G. F. Bray and J. Wishart were exhibitors of Jacks and mules.

Jas. Burnett, of Napinka, judged the heavy horses. W. T. Elder, of Brandon, made the awards in the light horse classes.

### CATTLE CLASSES.

The Portage exhibition had a strong entry in the various cattle classes. T. E. Wallace, of Portage la Prairie, and R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, were the main two exhibitors in Shorthorns.

King's Missie, owned by Wallace, was the only entry for aged bulls. Judge Stamford, owned by Caswell, stood alone in the two-year-old class. In the bull class, one-year-old, Caswell came first with Golden Crown, while R. L. Lang, of Oak Lake, stood second. The champion bull prize went to King's Missie.

The cow class, three years and over, brought out some good entries. Caswell's roan stood first. Wallace was second and Caswell third. In the heifer classes Caswell won all the prizes, the champion female being his roan two-year-old, Village Vanity.

Caswell won first and third for best herd, while Wallace had second. Wallace won first for bull and two of his get, on King's Missie.

William Shields, of Brandon, and W. H. Gray, of Austin, were the exhibitors of Herefords. Happy Christmas, the veteran winner, is out again this year in splendid form. Mr. Shields secured the most of the important prizes and all the championship ribbons.

J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, was out with his noted Polled Angus herd. He had no opposition.

Jas. Bray, of Portage la Prairie, showed a string of Galloways that captured all the prizes.

W. J. McComb, of Beresford, alone exhibited Red Polls.

The Jerseys were the only representatives of the dairy breeds. J. Harper, of Kingsley, Saskatchewan, and D. Smith, of Gladstone, were the two large exhibitors. F. Orchard, of Gravesville, exhibited three head. Mr. Harper exhibited a fine string, among them being some noted animals. He captured the most important prizes, winning all the firsts but one, for yearling heifer. He won the herd prize and the championship ribbons. Jas. Yule, of Selkirk, made the awards in the beef breeds, and Jas. Bray, of Portage, judged the dairy cattle.

### SHEEP AND SWINE.

A. J. MacKay, of Macdonald, and T. A. Cox, of Brantford, Ontario, were two of the largest sheep exhibitors. In the Leicester classes the honors were somewhat divided between those two breeders, Mr. MacKay winning the championship prizes. In the Shropshire classes T. A. Cox and F. T. Skinner fought for honors. Skinner had the champion ram, while Cox had the champion ewe and the first on the pen entry.

In the Oxford Downs J. Bray, of Portage, had a full exhibit.

When the Cotswolds were shown Cox had the strong entry, having opposition only in the ewe lamb classes. In these classes F. Orchard, of Gravesville, secured some second prizes. Mr. Cox was the only exhibitor of Southdowns.

In the fat sheep classes the prizes were awarded as follows:

Ewe, a wether shearing—first and third, A. MacKay; second, Cox.

Wether lamb—first, Cox; second, MacKay; third, J. Bray.

Pen three shearings—MacKay, first on a pen of Leicesters; Cox, second on Southdowns, while T. Skinner was third with Shropshires.

Pen three lambs—Cox, first; second and third, Bray. Jas. Bray exhibited some 15 Angora and Cashmere goats.

The Berkshires and the Yorkshires had the strongest entries in the swine classes. T. A. Cox was the

largest winner of Berkshires, he winning six firsts and four seconds. R. L. Lang, of Oak Lake, was a strong competitor, he having the first prize boar and also the winning breeding sow. F. T. Skinner, of Indian Head; F. W. Brown, of Portage, and S. Fraser, of Portage, were other exhibitors.

In the improved Yorkshire classes J. J. Stewart, of Gladstone, and F. T. Skinner, of Indian Head, had the entries. Mr. Stewart won the bulk of the winning tickets.

The poultry exhibit was large, the best yet seen at the Portage exhibition. Over 1,000 birds were exhibited.

### Events of the Week

St. Andrew's locks on the Red River, north of Winnipeg, were formally opened last week by the Minister of Public Works and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The woman's suffrage bill passed the British House of Commons last week. It is not expected that anything will result from the measure immediately.

Copious rain fell in Ontario on July 12, breaking the drought and intense heat that has prevailed in that province for some weeks. Moisture in some sections is still badly needed.

Some Doukhobors at Veregin, Sask., are reported to have started on one of their regular rampages, the affair opening as usual by clothes being discarded and burnt and the Doukhobors starting on the trek.

The trial of the alleged "beef trust" opened in Chicago, July 14. Judge Landis, famous for the twenty-nine million dollar fine imposed against the Standard Oil Company, is in charge. Sensational developments are expected.

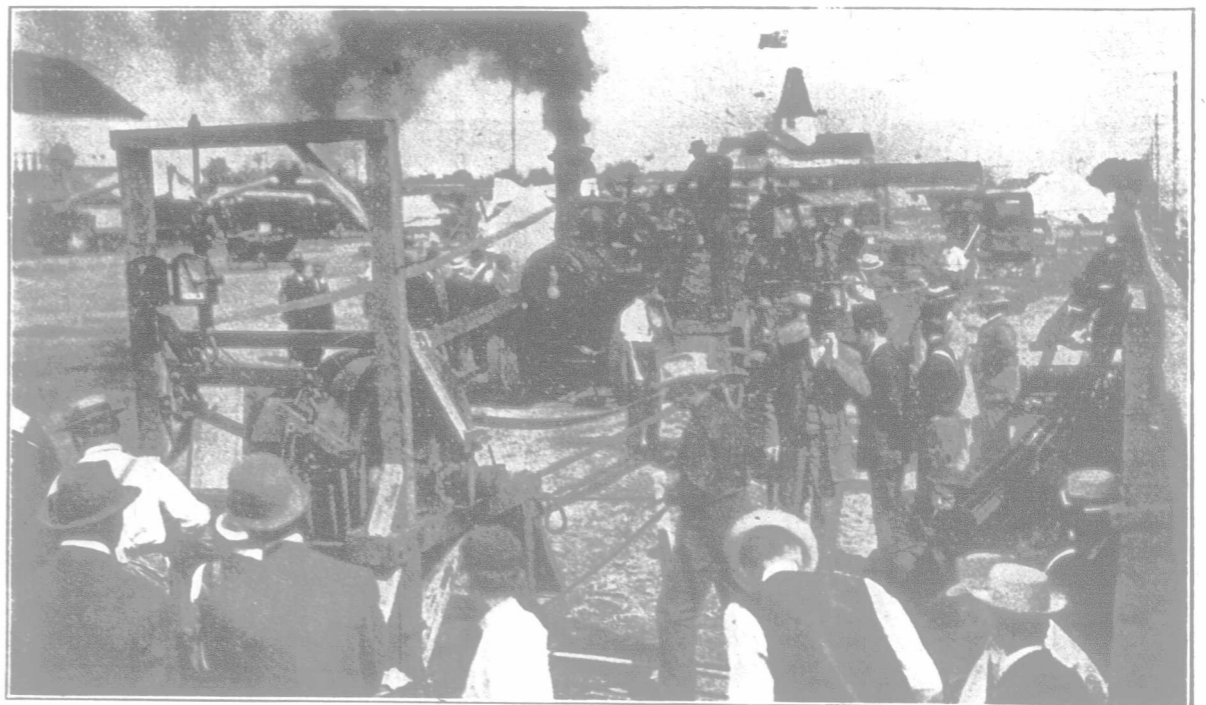
Campbelltown, N. B., was almost completely wiped out by fire on July 11. Four or five thousand people are homeless, and upwards of two million dollars worth of property destroyed. Only seven houses were standing when the fire finally burnt out. A number are reported dead.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived in Winnipeg July 12, on an extended tour of the West. He is accompanied by Hon. G. P. Graham, minister of railways and canals, and several eastern members of the House of Commons. The party will go through to the coast, stopping at points en route, and will spend two months in Western Canada.

The annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company was held at Winnipeg last week. The financial statement showed that the year's transactions had been satisfactory, and that a large balance remained to be divided among the several thousand farmer shareholders in the West.

France last week changed her time to standard. The French, ever since Greenwich time has been standard for the world, has maintained a system that made solar time at Paris standard. The change is due to improved relations between England and France, and the desire to facilitate commercial intercourse.

One of the largest attempts made in recent years to influence the price of stocks was sprung last week in New York, when a report, apparently authentic, was published broadcast in America that the German government would refuse longer to recognize the rights claimed by the United States under the so-called Munroe Doctrine, which report, had it been genuine would have been tantamount to a declaration of war by the Germans. The attempt was frustrated before anything serious resulted.



ENGINES UNDERGOING THE BRAKE TEST AT WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL LAST WEEK

# WINNIPEG'S EXHIBITION IN FULL SWING

WINNIPEG'S big ten-day summer fair got off to a good start last week. From the time it was opened by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at one o'clock on Wednesday, until the gates were closed on Saturday night, all went well and large crowds were convinced that the promise of the management to provide the best that Winnipeg has known had been fulfilled. Live stock and entries in some other departments were not in their places until Friday and Saturday, so that automobile and horse races, a Curtiss airship, the brake test in the motor competition and performances in front of the grand stand were depended on as drawing cards. Judging in the live stock classes commenced Monday morning with awards being made on sheep and swine. On Tuesday and Wednesday expert judges place the ribbons in the cattle and horse classes. A full report will appear in our issue of next week.

Western Canada has seen many great ringfuls of horses and cattle. However, this year's array of live stock never has been equalled. The horse stables are altogether too small while some of the cattle are in a tent and others stand in the blazing sun tied to a fence. In Clydesdales the redoubtable string from Graham Bros.' stables at Claremont are present some thirteen strong. T. H. Hassard, from Markham, Ont., also has a choice lot. These will be pitted against the best of the West, including select specimens owned by such well-known breeders and exhibitors as John Graham, R. H. Taber, Colquhoun & Beattie, P. M. Brett & Sons, J. C. M. Johns & Traynor Bros., Jas. Burnett, McKirdy Bros., S. Benson, and several other breeders with a few fine animals. Every class has noted ribbon wearers in the list.

Percherons also are strong. E. O. and O. Ellison, of La Moure, N. D., and Colquhoun & Beattie, have fancy entries in most sections. Other heavy breeds are not strong numerically. In Hackney stallions competition is very keen.

A battle royal is assured in almost every section of the Shorthorn class. Instead of two or three large herds fighting for supremacy there are the following breeders represented by animals that are fit to win first prizes in almost any show ring: Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, J. G. Barron, P. M. Brett & Sons, W. H. English, H. L. Emmert, J. C. M. Johns, R. W. Caswell and A. S. White & Leslie Smith. The last mentioned have come from St. Cloud, Minn., with a very strong herd, including the great champion Dorothea 2nd. Emmert is a new exhibitor with a bunch of prize winners. Other beef breeds also show quality but are not so prominent in numbers. Dairy breeds are particularly interesting. Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys have numbers and quality such only as are expected in a dairy country.

Sheep classes are well filled. Leicesters brought in by A. J. McKay, A. B. Potter and T. A. Cox are very attractive. F. T. Skinner, T. A. Cox, W. L. Trann & Son, and A. A. Titus provide keen competition in Shropshires. Peter Arkell & Sons, of Teeswater, Ont., have a fine flock of Oxford Downs. In Swine Yorkshires are strongest. Berkshires also are good. Poland Chinas are entered by three breeders.

A general survey of stables and pens leaves no indication that stock raising on the prairies is on the wane. Everything points to the arrival of a keen interest in what is needed for mixed farming.

### MOTOR COMPETITION.

The motor contest proves to be more popular than ever. Eighteen engines are undergoing a severe test in regard to economy, efficiency and construction. Under gas tractors there are three classes. Class A, 20 brake horse power and under, includes engines from the International Harvester Company and the Avery Manufacturing Company. Class B, 21 to 30-brake horse power, has one each from Avery Mfg. Company, Goad, Shapley & Muir and International Harvester Company. Class C, over 30-brake horse power, has one each from Burrill Motor Plow Company, Gas Traction Company (Winnipeg), Goad, Shapley & Muir, International Harvester Company, Kinnard-Haines Company, Rumely Mfg. Company and Gas Traction Company (Minneapolis). In the class for steam engines the following firms are

competing: J. I. Case Company with three engines, Avery Mfg. Company, with two engines, and Rumely Mfg. Company with one.

The brake tests were completed last week. Hauling tests have this year been left out of the schedule of performance. This week the various engines have an opportunity of displaying their efficiency at practical work in the form of breaking Western Canadian prairie sod.

### FRUIT DISPLAY.

Visitors to the show this year are obliged to endure temptation in the form of luscious fruits in full view, but beyond the reach of an ordinary human arm. Ontario and British Columbia vie with each other in showing citizens of the prairie country their capacities in supplying demands for fruits. The eastern province surprises us by announcing that she produces 75 per cent. of all fruits grown in Canada, 70 per cent. of the apples and 99 per cent. of the peaches and grapes. The Pacific province does not make any bold pretences as to quantity grown, but nothing is left unsaid regarding superior quality. Representatives of each province are liberal in doling out literature and not at all stingy in regard to allowing those who evince genuine interest to sample the home-grown product.

Ontario's exhibit is in charge of W. Bert Roadhouse and T. B. Rivett. Leading varieties of apples, including Northern Spies, Russets, Ben Davis, Ganos and Greenings, neatly packed in boxes and kept over in cold storage, are displayed to advantage. Fresh fruits such as cherries (sweet and sour) currants (red and white) and gooseberries arrive every day and demonstrate not only that Ontario can produce these fruits to perfection but also that they can be placed in Winnipeg in prime condition. Bottled specimens of various fruits and attractive photographs of typical orchards and gardens complete a truly interesting display.

The British Columbia growers in some particulars surpass the Easterners in pack and package. More than this, they had fresh strawberries and tomatoes on the opening days of the show. Choice fruits in excellent condition are arranged with credit to those in charge and to the province.

### AWARDS IN DAIRY PRODUCTS

Before last week was at an end everything was in good shape in the dairy products section, and awards had been made by C. Marker, of Calgary, Alberta's live dairy commissioner. Butter and cheese both show greater uniformity in quality and finish than has been the case in the past. This, of course, can fairly be credited to education along dairy lines. In each section many samples scored above 90 points in a possible 100. Several samples went above 95. This indicates that all is near perfection. In butter there was a keen run for the sweepstakes prize. When the three best lots were singled out two ran very close for the honors. It was later ascertained that they were brought in by the same maker. Perhaps they were from the same churning. The top score was 96½.

The judge is an enthusiast when anything relating to dairying is under consideration. He is a great believer in the real kindergarten method of instruction. In Alberta he has done good work for several years and hopes before long to institute something new and practical that will continue to direct the attention of Albertans to the advantages of dairying.

"Since I was here two years ago," remarked Mr. marker, "I can notice a marked improvement in the exhibit of butter and cheese. The effect of field work by dairy authorities is seen in both quality and make-up. Then the scores are uniformly high and close. We cannot expect to see much improvement in the best samples from year to year, but it is encouraging when every parcel scores high. Education is intended to bring those who are behind up to the standard set by the best. In the class for creamery butter in assorted boxes there is little room for improvement. Creamery prints also were choice. Farm dairy offerings are excellent in flavor and pack.

I have few suggestions to offer. If makers get sweet cream delivered at the factory they will turn

out the product. In our province we have decided to market according to grade."

This year's prizes are liberal. In cheese and creamery butter, fourth and fifth awards were added by the Manitoba Dairy Association. Following are the awards and scores:

Cheese classes: Factory, colored, made up to June 15—1, A. W. Dumaine, of Saltel, 94; 2, Emile Dubois, of Richer, 93; 3, H. W. Trimble, of Red Deer, 89½.

Factory, white, made up to June 15—1, Fred S. Hadler, of Greenleaf, Wis., 90; 2, Emile Dubois, 89½; 3, J. P. O. Allaire, of St. Boniface, 89.

Factory, sweepstakes—J. P. O. Allaire, score 95 (maker, Chas. Gaudet, of Oak Island).

Factory, colored, made after June 15—1, J. P. O. Allaire, 94; 2, J. P. O. Allaire, 93½; 3, Albert Couriere, of Lorette, 93½; 4, A. W. Dumaine, 93; 5, Emile Dubois, 92½.

Factory, white, made after June 15—1, J. P. O. Allaire, 95; 2, Albert Couriere, 94; 3, Emile Dubois, 91; 4, Fred S. Hadler, 90½; 5, J. P. O. Allaire, 90.

Twins, white or colored, made in June—1, J. P. O. Allaire, 94½; 2, Emile Dubois, 91½; 3, J. P. O. Allaire, 91.

Three young Manitobans, made in June—1, J. P. O. Allaire, 93½; 2, J. P. O. Allaire, 90.

Butter classes:

Creamery, packages not less than 50 lbs., for export—1, Jacob Thomson, of Churchbridge, 93; 2, Brandon Creamery, 92½; 3, Geo. Matheson, of Shellmouth, 92½; 4, Geo. Nielson, of 91; 5, Melfort Creamery, 90.

Creamery, packages not less than 50 lbs., for export, in cold storage since June 17—1, Brandon Creamery, 93; 2, Geo. Matheson, 92½; 3, Hough Bros. & Wickware, of Rosburn, 89; 4, Jacob Thomson, 88½; 5, W. B. Gilroy, of MacGregor, 87½.

Creamery, prints, 20 pounds—1, Brandon Creamery, 96; 2, Geo. Nunnerly, of Wadena, 95½; 3, G. O. Jacobs, of Neepawa, 95½; 4, Geo. Nielson, of Qu'Appelle, 94½.

Creamery, assorted packages, 14, 28 and 56 pounds—1, Jacob Thomson, 96½; 2, Geo. Matheson, 94; 3, Brandon Creamery, 93½; 4, S. M. Sigurdson, of Ardal, 90½.

Sweepstakes—Jacob Thomson, 96½.

Farm dairy, package not less than 40 pounds—1, Miss H. C. Taylor, of Headingly, 94½; 2, R. D. Laing, of Stonewall, 94½; 3, Robt. Buchanan, of Buchanan, 92; 4, R. A. Rutledge, of St. Charles, 86½.

Farm dairy, ten pound prints—1, R. D. Laing, 95½; 2, Miss Taylor, 95; 3, Mrs. G. H. Clark, of Mt. Royal, 93½; 4, R. W. Parrott, of Carman, 92½.

Farm dairy, package not less than 20 pounds—1, R. A. Rutledge, 94; 2, Mrs. Peter McCrimmon, of Carman, 93½; 3, Thos. Riggall, of Lillyfield, 92½; 4, R. W. Parrott, 91½.

Sweepstakes, farm dairy—R. D. Laing, 95½.

De Laval silver cup for highest scoring butter made from cream separated by De Laval separator—R. A. Rutledge, 94.

Highest scoring dairy butter made from cream separated by Empire separator, special—1, Miss Taylor, 95; 2, Mrs. McCrimmon, 93½.

### FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Society's exhibit, which occupied about one-quarter of the ground floor of the fine arts' building, was of a most educating nature, and one of special importance to every individual whatsoever his vocation might be. This society is responsible for one of the most enlightened campaigns against the white plague. The exhibit was divided into several departments, each one dealing with some phase of the disease. Charts and photographs impress the cause, prevalence and prevention of tuberculosis more deeply than a score of lectures could.

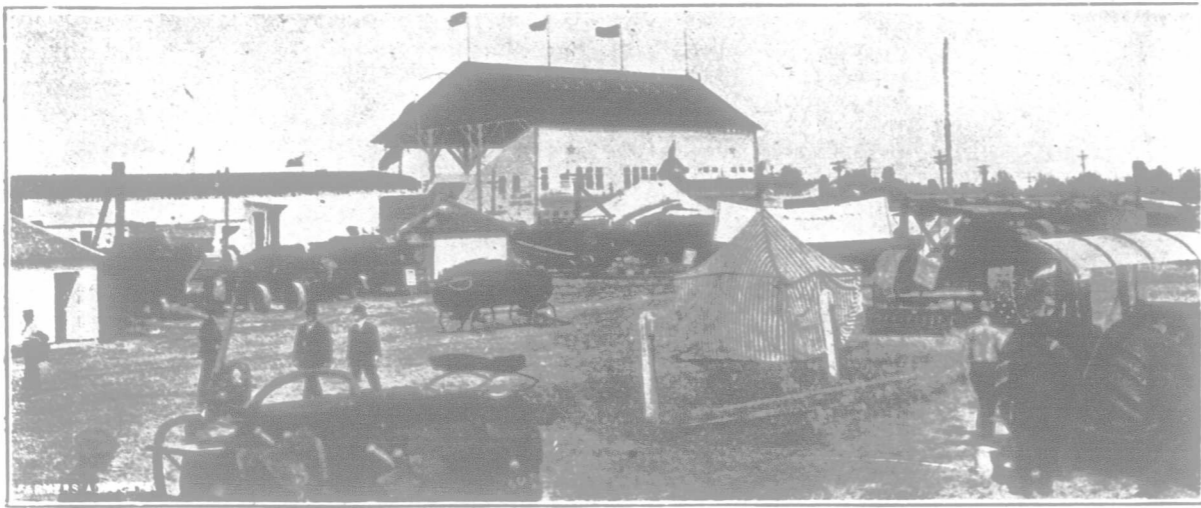
The city health office had innumerable specimens of tubercular havoc displayed in alcohol. They include affected hog spleen, ribs of beef and a human lung. A large chart explained the transmission of the disease. There were plans to be found there of a well-ventilated cow stable, five hundred cubic feet of air being allowed to each cow. The floors are cement. The animals are separated by steel stanchions. A gutter which can be flushed out runs along the back of the stalls. This is displayed to impress the fact that proper care given to milch cows and beef steers would prevent a great deal of the present trouble.

Pictures were displayed showing the difference between healthy and unhealthy houses and tenements. A circular chart showed that half of the deaths in Winnipeg are caused by the insidious scourge.

Sunshine and outdoor exercise is most essential for the prevention of the disease. This fact was clearly dwelt upon. A demonstration of window tents, which may be made for the small sum of one dollar and a half was given. It indicated how outdoor treatment could be given in the smallest room in winter. The exhibit was one of the most important at the fair.

### Dates to Keep in Mind

Inter-Provincial Exhibition, at Brandon, July 25 to 29  
Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibition, at Regina, August 2 to 5  
Stock Show and Race Meet, Edmonton, August 23 to 26.



GENERAL VIEW OF PART OF THE THRASHING MACHINERY DISPLAY AT THE WINNIPEG FAIR. GRANDSTAND IN THE BACKGROUND

# OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Grain prices show substantial advances and live-stock values, generally, are lower. The grain situation is being effected by weather conditions, which conditions are being reflected in the live-stock markets, causing farmers to sell stock heavily in anticipation of serious feed shortage. Hogs are a trifle lower, but will probably remain at about their present level.

## GRAIN

The wheat situation is one of extreme uncertainty. Not for many months has so much uncertainty prevailed with respect to wheat than prevails at present. The condition at the end of June summarized in the United States crop bulletin for July was bad enough, but the growing crop has gone from bad to worse since. No rain of any account has occurred in the Northwestern States, and in the Canadian provinces the same crying need exists for rain. Down through North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota are large sections in which the wheat is literally burnt out of the ground. Thousands of acres will never be cut at all, and what is cut will give more than a third crop.

It is this condition of affairs that is making wheat speculation these days a somewhat precarious pastime. Wheat on Monday opened with every appearance of lower prices. It was expected there would be a care in following the bulge on Saturday, and the expectation was realized. Monday values declined a cent in Winnipeg, and nearly 3 cents in Chicago. This decline was made up the following day, but the market was nervous, inclined to be lower and decidedly narrow. Thursday, prices jumped 4 cents per bushel, and the day saw one of the most exciting bull markets seen in America for some time. The factor responsible for the bulge was the weather. Another week was passing without rain occurring in any reasonable quantity, in either the Canadian or American spring wheat country. Experts sent out to size up the situation in the Canadian provinces figured the outlook lower than had the optimistic forecasters who have been trying to convince the public that the Western crop was not seriously damaged, and that a fair to average crop would be harvested. The Canadian crop is in serious want of rain. Conditions in southern parts of the three provinces are comparable to those prevailing in North Dakota, and North Dakota, unless all reports err, is in worse shape than has been the case since the dry year, 1900.

Outside of America the wheat outlook seems favorable. Advices from Russia would indicate that an average crop will be harvested, and Russia last year raised 680,000,000 bushels of wheat. Crops, generally, in Europe promise well.

### CANADIAN VISIBLE

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley
Total visible.....	4,541,929	5,366,087	697,474
Last week.....	4,595,497	5,302,716	678,138
Last year.....	2,452,102	2,751,991	160,129
Fort William.....	1,647,229	1,503,646	159,198
Port Arthur.....	1,352,070	1,588,247	185,359
Depot Harbor.....	91,718	52,230	
Meaford.....	32,070	92,102	
Midland, Tiffin.....	96,690	60,943	4,387
Collingwood.....		279	50,293
Owen Sound.....	28,767	92,707	17,960
Goderich.....	34,625	240,631	79,566
Sarnia, Pt. Edward.....	45,960	54,559	
Pt. Colborne.....	9,692	76,194	7,768
Kingston.....	218,317	93,059	92,493
Montreal.....	984,000	923,000	99,000
Quebec.....	800	42,000	1,450

**STOCKS IN TERMINALS**  
Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on July 8, was 2,985,564.20, as against 2,903,788 last week, and 1,570,688 last year. Total shipments for the week were 486,422. Amount of each grade was:

No. 1 hard.....	22,510	6,197
No. 1 northern.....	1,001,756	597,288
No. 2 northern.....	831,113	251,826
No. 3 northern.....	383,869	371,859
No. 4.....	163,957	109,295
No. 5.....	61,079	37,814
Other grades.....	521,277	196,407
<b>Wheat.....</b>	<b>2,985,564</b>	<b>1,570,688</b>
Stocks of oats.....		
No. 1 white.....	170,218	
No. 2.....	2,229,457	
No. 3 white.....	395,155	
Mixed.....	16,297	
Other grades.....	277,834	
<b>Barley.....</b>	<b>3,088,952</b>	<b>1,860,491</b>
Flax.....	344,557	32,078
	68,482	480,268

	Last week	Previous week	Last year
Wheat.....	52,971,000	56,370,000	47,210,000
Oats.....	12,920,000	13,141,000	8,327,000
Corn.....	4,554,000	1,792,000	5,965,000
Flax.....	5,241,000	5,611,000	2,846,000

The week closed with all grades working over time. On Friday wheat did some sky-rocketing and the cash article touched the highest point it has

assumed for some time. Coarse grains are following wheat. The oat crop if anything is in worse shape than wheat, while late sown flax, in fact generally, is in bad way. At Duluth on Friday, flax jumped 16 cents per bushel, Winnipeg July advancing 5 cents. If reports of drought in Russia are genuine wheat may soar to sensational heights. It was report of damage in this quarter that put prices up at the close of the week, that and the fact that the kind of weather prevailing over the North American spring wheat country was figured to be cutting the crop a bushel an acre per day.

### WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
American.....	1,792,000	1,600,000	1,480,000
Russian.....	3,704,000	3,336,000	2,224,000
Danube.....	136,000	288,000	168,000
India.....	840,000	1,400,000	2,296,000
Argentine.....	1,400,000	736,000	1,880,000
Australia.....	672,000	736,000	192,000
Chili, N. Af.....	54,000	72,000	192,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,611,000</b>	<b>8,368,000</b>	<b>8,432,000</b>

### FOREIGN CROP SUMMARY

**United Kingdom**—Weather during past five days has been warm, which is raising hopes of early harvesting. Cutting expected to commence in about ten days. Yield expected to be below last year.

**France**—There have been continued heavy rains which caused floods and fears are expressed of partial heavy losses.

**Germany**—There have been heavy general rains in earlier part of week which is damaging growing crop, but a late report states weather improved. Cutting rye crop commenced.

**Italy**—Harvesting is progressing actively. Official reports state average crop indicated with exception of the province of Abruzzi, where crop is poor. Quality of new wheat generally disappointing.

**Spain**—Weather unsettled, but at present no material damage.

**Turkey**—Heavy loss to crops by floods is confirmed. Harvesting about completed.

**Russia**—Tropical heat prevails in south, and there are complaints of shrivelled plant. Drought prevails in the north. Stocks at ports are decreasing.

### THE WHEAT OUTLOOK

Wheat prices will probably improve. This can be taken as the consensus of opinion at the moment of those interested in the grain trade. The crop situation in Europe is a strong price-making factor at present, it being the unknown element in the influences that go to make values. The condition of the crop in North America is known. It has been figured out and filed. It is the unknown factor in the wheat game that makes the price. While the situation in Russia is optimistically construed there is a strong chance that the sources through which the information is coming are not altogether unbiased. Rumors of damage on the continent may be expected to reflect strongly on wheat prices. At the moment the outlook is all for a higher price level.

### WINNIPEG OPTIONS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
<b>Wheat—</b>						
July.....	107½	109½	109½	114	117½	116½
Oct.....	100½	102½	102½	106½	109½	107½
<b>Oats—</b>						
July.....	35	35½	36	38½	41½	41½
Oct.....	36½	31½	37½	40½	40½	40½
<b>Flax—</b>						
July.....	200	200	200	200	205	210
Oct.....	175	182	183	190	196	205

### CASH PRICES.

No. 1 Nor.....	107½	109½	109	113½	117½	116½
No. 2 Nor.....	104½	106½	106	110½	114½	113½
No. 3 Nor.....	98	99½	99	104	109½	106½
<b>Oats—</b>						
No. 2 White.....	35½	35½	35½	38½	41	40½
<b>Barley—</b>						
No. 3.....	47½	48	48½	48½	50	50
No. 4.....	43½	43½	44½	44½	45	47
<b>LIVERPOOL.</b>						
No. 1 Nor.....	112	112½	113½	118	117½	117½
No. 2 Nor.....	107½	108	109½	111	113½	111½
No. 3 Nor.....	104½	105	106½	106½	109½	108½
July.....	98	98½	100½	102	101	105
Oct.....	101	101½	102½	103½	106½	106½
Dec.....	100	100½	103½	105½	108½	107½

### AMERICAN WHEAT OPTIONS.

<b>Chicago—</b>						
July.....	103½	105	103½	105½	108½	109½
Sept.....	101½	103½	102½	104½	107½	107½
Dec.....	103½	104½	103½	105½	108½	109½
<b>Minneapolis—</b>						
July.....	115	116½	116	119½	122½	125
Sept.....	109½	111	109½	113	115½	117½
Dec.....	107½	109½	108½	111½	114½	115½
<b>Duluth—</b>						
July.....	118½	117½	123	127½	129	129
Sept.....	113½	112½	115½	118½	120½	120½
Dec.....	110½	109½	112½	115½	116½	116½
<b>Duluth Flax.</b>						
July.....	219	220	226	245½	242	242
Sept.....	213	213	222	245	233	233
Oct.....	198	198½	209	230½	220	220

## LIVESTOCK

All live stock markets are lower. Locally, prices have broken some on all classes of stock. Chicago and Toronto report a small break.

Hogs at Winnipeg opened at \$9.75, but the number offering brought the price down. \$9.50 was the average price paid, with \$9.25 quoted for this week. The break in hog prices follows the heavy supplies that have been received for the past week or so. Last week hog receipts were upwards of 3,000 head. The hog outlook is good. Prices will not go much lower than they are, at least it is difficult to see how they very well can.

Calves have been a local live-stock feature of some prominence for several weeks, and last week produced a sharp break in prices. Good calves are quoted \$4.00 to \$5.00, with little demand. The calf market is an entirely local one. Only a sufficient number of calves are required week by week to meet local demands for veal, consequently when the country starts selling calves literally in hundreds, prices are bound quickly to reflect the absence of demand for this class of stuff. A few weeks ago it was difficult to pick up at the Winnipeg stock yards, nowadays they are coming in in carloads. Burnt-up pastures, and a probable scarcity of winter feed are the factors responsible for the heavy calf run. Farmers expect to have trouble getting sufficient fodder to carry their stock over, and have begun sacrificing. A heavy run of calves at this season is bound always to break prices badly, since packers cannot afford to freeze the carcasses, and the stock sells cheap.

All cattle are lower and in less demand. The crop outlook is responsible for the selling; farmers' apprehensive of feed shortage, are selling off. Prices on horned stock may go a little lower.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed.....	\$5.50	to	\$5.75
Good export steers, freight assumed.....	5.25	to	5.50
Choice export heifers, freight assumed.....	4.75	to	5.00
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered.....	4.75	to	5.00
Good butcher cows and heifers.....	3.75	to	4.25
Medium mixed butcher cattle.....	2.75	to	3.25
Choice hogs.....	7.00	to	7.50
" lambs.....	5.25	to	5.75
" sheep.....	4.50	to	5.00
" calves.....	3.00	to	4.00

### TORONTO

Export steers, \$6.50 to \$7.10; export heifers, \$6.15 to \$6.75; cows, \$4.75 to \$5.00; bulls, \$5.00 to \$5.75; butcher cattle, \$4.90 to \$6.75; cows, \$4.00 to \$5.40; calves, \$3.00 to \$7.00; feeders, \$4.90 to \$5.40; stockers, \$2.60 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; lambs, \$7.00 to \$8.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.25; off cars, \$9.50.

### BRITISH

Latest London cables quote Canadian steers, 14½c. to 15½c; ranchers, 13½c. to 14½c. Liverpool prices are, fed ranchers, 13½c. to 14c.; Canadian steers, 14½c. to 15c.

### CHICAGO

Prime steers, \$8.15 to \$8.60; cows, \$4.75 to \$6.25; heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.75; calves, \$8.60 to \$9.00; feeders, \$5.25 to \$5.70; hogs, \$8.65 to \$8.85; sheep, \$3.85 to \$5.25; lambs, \$6.25 to \$6.75.

### PRODUCE MARKETS

Following were the quotations last week for farm products in Winnipeg:  
 Cream, sour, per lb. butterfat.....21 to 22c.  
     sweet, ".....32 to 33c.  
 Butter, creamery fresh, in boxes.....24c.  
     " creamery fresh, in bricks.....25c.  
     No. 1 dairy.....19c.  
     No. 2 dairy.....15 to 17c.  
 Cheese, Eastern.....12½ to 13c.  
     Manitoba make.....10 to 10½c.  
 Eggs, fresh, subject to candling.....16c.  
 Poultry, turkeys, per lb.....16 to 17c.  
     " chicken, ".....10 to 12c.  
     " boiling fowl, per lb.....8 to 10c.  
     " ducks, per lb.....14c.  
     " geese, per lb.....14c.  
 Meats, cured ham, per lb.....19c.  
     " breakfast bacon, per lb.....22c.  
     " dry, salted sides, per lb.....16½c.  
     " beef, hind quarter, per lb.....12½c.  
     " beef, front quarter, per lb.....10c.  
     " mutton, per lb.....14c.  
     " pork, per lb.....15c.  
     " veal, per lb.....11½c.  
 Hides, country cured, per lb.....7½ to 8c.  
 Feed, bran, per ton.....\$18.00  
     " shorts, per ton.....20.00  
     " chopped oats, per ton.....22.00  
     " chopped oats, per ton.....\$24.00 to \$26.00  
 Hay, prairie, per ton.....11.00 to 13.00  
     " timothy, per ton.....15.00 to 17.00  
 Potatoes, per bushel.....30 to 35c.  
     " new, per bushel.....\$1.75



# Home Journal

## Dr. Samuel Johnson on Flying

More than two hundred years ago Dr. Samuel Johnson had given some thought to human aviation, as is evidenced by the following paragraphs out of "Rasselas":

Among the artists that had been allured into happy valley, to labor for the accommodation and pleasure of its inhabitants, was a man eminent for his knowledge of the mechanic powers, who had contrived many engines, both of use and recreation. By a wheel which the stream turned he forced the water into a tower, whence it was distributed to all the apartments of the palace. He erected a pavilion in the garden, around which he kept the air always cool by artificial showers. One of the groves appropriated to the ladies was ventilated by fans, to which the rivulet that ran through it gave a constant motion; the instruments of soft music were placed at proper distances, of which some played by the impulse of the wind and some by the power of the stream.

This artist was sometimes visited by Rasselas, who was pleased with every kind of knowledge, imagining that the time would come when all his acquisitions should be of use to him in the open world. He came one day to amuse himself in his usual manner, and found his master busy in building a sailing chariot; he saw that the design was practicable upon a level surface, and with expressions of great esteem solicited its completion. The workman was pleased to find himself so much regarded by the prince, and resolved to gain yet higher honors. "Sir," said he, "you have seen but a small part of what the mechanic sciences can perform. I have been long of opinion that, instead of the tardy conveyance of ships and chariots, man might use the swifter migration of wings; that the fields of air are open to knowledge, and that only ignorance and idleness need crawl upon the ground."

This hint rekindled the prince's desire of passing the mountains: having seen what the mechanist had already performed, he was willing to fancy that he could do more; yet resolved to inquire further, before he suffered hope to afflict him by disappointment. "I am afraid," said he to the artist, "that your imagination prevails over your skill, and that you now tell me rather what you wish than what you know. Every animal has his element assigned him; the birds have the air, and man and beasts the earth."

"So," replied the mechanist, "fishes have the water, in which yet beasts can swim by nature and men by art. He that can swim needs not despair to fly; to swim is to fly in a grosser fluid, and to fly is to swim in a subtler. We are only to proportion our power of resistance to the different density of matter through which we are to pass. You will be necessarily upborne by the air, if you can renew any impulse upon it faster than the air can recede from the pressure."

"But the exercise of swimming," said the prince, "is very laborious; the strongest limbs are soon wearied; I am afraid the act of flying will be yet more violent; and wings will be of no great use unless we can fly further than we can swim."

"The labor of rising from the ground," said the artist, "will be great, as we see it in the heavier domestic fowls, but as we mount higher,

the earth's attraction and the body's gravity will be gradually diminished, till we shall arrive at a region where the man will float in the air without any tendency to fall; no care will then be necessary but to move forwards, which the gentlest impulse will effect. You, sir, whose curiosity is so extensive, will easily conceive with what pleasure a philosopher, furnished with wings, and hovering in the sky, would see the earth and all its inhabitants rolling beneath him, and presenting to him successively, by its diurnal motion, all the countries within the same parallel. How must it amuse the pendant spectator to see the moving scene of land and ocean, cities and deserts! To survey with equal serenity the marts of trade and the fields of battle; mountains infested by barbarians, and fruitful regions gladdened by plenty and lulled by peace! How easily shall we then trace the Nile through all his passage; pass over to distant regions, and examine the face of nature from one

in the air beyond the malice and pursuit of man. But I will work only on this condition that the art shall not be divulged, and that you shall not require me to make wings for any but ourselves."

"Why," said Rasselas, "should you envy others so great an advantage? All skill ought to be exerted for universal good; every man has owed so much to others, and ought to repay the kindness that he has received."

"If men were all virtuous," returned the artist, "I should with great alacrity teach them all to fly. But what would be the security of the good, if the bad could at pleasure invade them from the sky? Against an army sailing through the clouds, neither walls, nor mountains, nor seas could afford any security. A flight of northern savages might hover in the wind and light at once with irresistible violence upon the capital of a fruitful region that was rolling under them. Even this valley, the retreat of princes, the abode of happiness, might be violated by the sudden descent of some of the naked nations that swarm on the coast of the southern sea."

### OPPORTUNITY

WRITTEN BY MALONE IN ANSWER TO INGALL'S POEM, "OPPORTUNITY."

They do me wrong who say I come no more  
When once I knock and fail to find you in;  
For every day I stand outside your door  
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

Wail not for precious chances past away,  
Weep not for golden ages on the wane,  
Each night I burn the records of the day—  
At sunrise every soul is born again.

Dost thou behold thy lost youth all aghast?  
Dost reel from righteous retribution's blast?  
Then turn from blotted archives of the past  
And find the future's pages white as snow.

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell;  
Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven;  
Each morning gives thee wings to flee from Hell;  
Each night a star to guide thy feet to Heaven.

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped,  
To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb;  
My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,  
But never bind a moment yet to come.

Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep;  
I lend my arm to all who say, "I can."  
No shame-faced outcast ever sank so deep  
But they might rise and be again a man.

The prince promised secrecy, and waited for the performance, not wholly hopeless of success. He visited the work from time to time, observed its progress, and remarked many ingenious contrivances to facilitate motion, and unite levity with strength. The artist was every day more certain that he should leave vultures and eagles behind him, and the contagion of his confidence seized upon the prince.

In a year the wings were finished and on a morning appointed, the maker appeared furnished for flight on a little promontory; he waved his pinions awhile to gather air, then leaped from his stand, and in an instant dropped into the lake. His wings, which were of no use in the air, sustained him in the water, and the prince drew him to land, half dead with terror and vexation.

### Moving Pictures Barred

Pugilism is about down and out. It was hard to find a place so lost to self-respect as to be willing to be the scene of the last fight and the dollars to be brought into that place were the final compelling agents. But, heretofore, with that charming inconsistency that characterizes the human race, states and cities that would have spurned the suggestion of having the fight take place within their borders, allowed moving pictures showing every detail to be displayed, even freely displayed in houses to which men and women and tender children were permitted to come. Things have changed. For various reasons, none of which are as important as the result for decency obtained, state after state and city after city are issuing injunctions restraining owners of moving picture machines from exhibiting views of the fight. The province of Ontario has passed an order-in-council to prevent the pictures being shown anywhere in the province. It would be a wise idea for the prairie provinces to follow suit.

\* \* \*

The beautiful grounds of The Grange, bequeathed to the city of Toronto by the late Professor Goldwin Smith, will probably be used as a public park. The house itself, according to the wish of the donor, is to be kept as an art museum.

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ek for farm

21 to 22c.

32 to 33c.

24c.

25c.

19c.

15 to 17c.

12 1/2 to 13c.

10 to 10 1/2c.

16c.

16 to 17c.

10 to 12c.

8 to 10c.

14c.

14c.

19c.

22c.

16 1/2c.

12 1/2c.

10c.

14c.

15c.

11 1/2c.

7 1/2 to 8c.

\$18.00

20.00

22.00

0 to \$26.00

0 to 13.00

0 to 17.00

30 to 35c.

\$1.75

## "SLIGHTLY SOILED."

Peter saith unto Him, Thou shalt never wash my feet. Jesus answered him: If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with Me.—St. John xiii.: 8.

How thoroughly we can understand St. Peter's feeling of unwillingness to have the Master he loved and revered stooping to wash his dusty feet, soiled with the day's labor. And how natural is the sudden exclamation which followed the statement given above: "Lord, not my feet only, but also my hands and my head."

When we look back, at the close of the day, and see how the soiling touch of the sin has left many marks on our souls, we thank God for His great mystery of "the forgiveness of sins," as we come to our Master for cleansing. We cannot bear to go to our rest until we are white and spotless. No power of our own can wash away a single stain, and we should be ready to despair but for the One Fountain opened "for sin and for uncleanness."

"No one, I say, is conquered till, he yields:  
And yield he need not, while, like mist  
from glass,  
God wipes the stain from life's old  
battle-fields,  
From every morning that He brings to  
pass."

But, while we rejoicingly accept the offered forgiveness—the cleansing which takes away the guilt of sin, but does not save us from the necessity of enduring its consequences here in the world—let us see to it that we do not deliberately or willingly contract the slightest stain.

I put the words "slightly soiled" in quotation marks at the head of this paper, because the idea of writing on this subject came from the following story, which I read the other day in a newspaper:

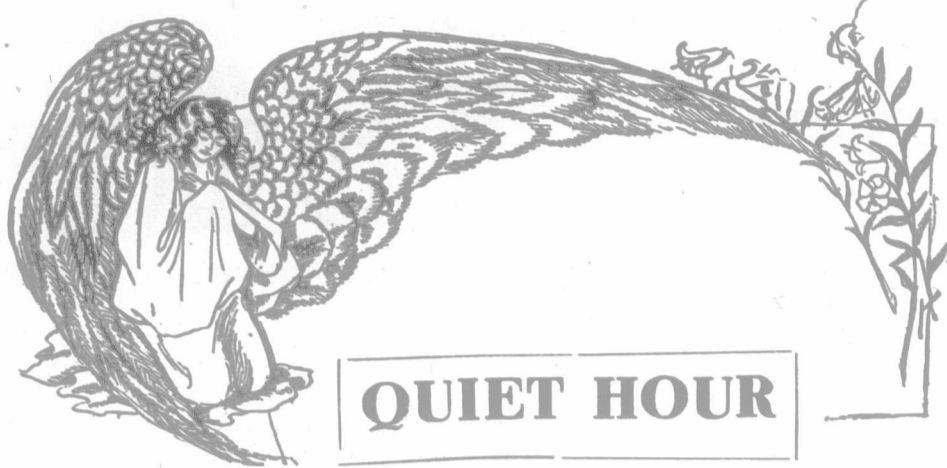
"Two theological students were walking along an 'Old Clothes' street in the Whitechapel district of London. Suddenly one exclaimed, 'What a splendid text for a sermon to young men!' pointing to a suit of clothes that hung swaying in the breeze at the side of a window. 'Slightly Soiled; Greatly Reduced in Price.' 'That's it exactly,' he went on. 'We young people get soiled so slightly, just seeing a vulgar show in a theatre, just reading a coarse book, just allowing ourselves a little indulgence in lustful thoughts, just slightly soiled, and lo, when the time comes for our manhood to be appraised, we are greatly reduced in price. Our charm, our strength is gone. The consecration of youth is gone. We are just part and parcel of the general shop-soiled stock.'"

I write to you who are young. Now don't lay down the Advocate, fancying that you are no longer young, and that these words are not addressed to you. You are young—though you may be ninety or more. God teaches us in parables. The old earth is made young every spring—bursting out in leaf and blossom, pressing forward towards the time of harvest with all the hopeful, eager enthusiasm of youth. The day is new every morning—the dawn brightens into the exultant light of noon, and dies down to restful quiet of peaceful evening. And we can be made over new every day. We can come to the Fountain of Life as well as of cleansing. We can begin all over again, looking up to God and gaining strength from Him, leaving the Past in His tender keeping. He can make even its sins to be stepping stones for our climbing feet. God has made all things new.

"New life, new hope, new courage! Let this be,  
O, soul, thy cheerful creed! What's yesterday  
With all its shards, and wrack, and grief, to thee?  
Forget it then—here lies the victor's way."

Life is before us to-day. Shall we carelessly allow our glorious manhood or womanhood to be "greatly reduced in price," lowered in value by indulgence in sins which we dare to call trifling? From apparently trifling sins of omission or commission, terrible results may proceed. The world is beginning to find that to stem an evil satisfactorily it is necessary to take it in time.

In "The Survey" for May 18, is an



article on dental hygiene, which shows that carelessness about the teeth of children strikes a serious blow at the welfare of a nation.

St. Paul told us—in I Cor. xii.—that the whole body would certainly suffer unless every member were cared for and the daily "tooth-brush drill," which has its place in the three first grades of some schools in the United States, is a practical recognition of that fact. It is startling to be told that such defects as "hunch-back, club-foot, knock knees, smallpox, and other scrofulous conditions" may result from tooth decay. St. Paul says: "Much more, those members of the body, which seem to be more feeble, are necessary; and those members of the body, which we think to be less honorable, upon these we bestow more abundant honor." Dr. Hyatt, of Brooklyn, says that the dental end of a nerve can manifest itself in the eye, causing temporary blindness; or in the ear, causing deafness; or in the muscles, causing temporary paralysis and insanity. Dr. Gulick states that "an investigation of 39,000 cases had proved that children with decayed teeth spend fifty per cent. more time in graduating from schools than those with good teeth." It is easy to see that carelessness about the teeth may result in injured digestion, impaired nutrition, and therefore in loss of power and quality in work.

And the soul, like the body, cannot afford to trifle with small diseases. Neglect of the daily habit of prayer may result in loss of power to see God's face or hear His voice. One man has declared that he read a debasing pamphlet in his boyhood, and the evil thoughts which resulted from that deliberate soiling of his spirit, haunted him all his life. To indulge one wrong thought deliberately is to inject poison into the heart. Only God knows the deadly mischief it may do. And it is an act of open disloyalty to our Master, Christ, for—as I once heard a clergyman say when preaching to children on the Seventh Commandment—"We are Christ's body-guard, and should rather die than let one evil thought through to hurt His heart."

We want to grow up pure and sweet and beautiful, like "lilies of the Lord." We want the King to rejoice in the beauty of our joyous lives. We want to

be like the "saint of the holy shadow," whose shadow healed and cheered the rich and sad without his knowledge.

We want to mount from strength to strength, with eyes uplifted to the vision of God's perfect holiness, with heart resting in absolute trust on His Love, and with hands stretched out to help our comrades. But such an ideal can never be attained and maintained suddenly. There must be first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. And every time we give way to "little" sins of pride, bad temper, selfishness, covetousness, distrust of God, want of love to Him or to our comrades cherishing sins of thought or word or act—we hinder the great work of our perfecting. Christ sits "as a refiner and purifier of silver," watching eagerly to see His image show ever more and more clearly in our lives. We are precious in His eyes, let us accept as a sacred trust from Him these priceless jewels which we call our souls, remembering that we are not our own, but are bought with the price of His own heart's blood. A bride adorns herself with her ornaments for the sake of her husband—because she would please him with her beauty. And the Bride of Christ knows that she can give joy to her Lord by putting on "the incorruptible apparel of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price.—1 St. Peter, iii.: 4, R. V.

Let us prepare to meet the Bridegroom when Death shall draw away the veil which hides His face, by pressing closer and ever closer to Him in the spiritual union which He gives us already, by coming to Him for daily, hourly cleansing, and by keeping our eyes fixed on the Vision of His Face so that we may become daily more like Him, because we see His perfect beauty of holiness. The Present and the Future are ours—the Past can be utterly forgiven. Let us be glad and press forward.

"While the world shall roll,  
To-morrow's fresh shall rise from out the  
night,  
And new—baptize the indomitable soul  
With courage for its never-ending  
fight."

DORA FARNCOMB.



OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK, N.S.W.

Henry T. Stewart Cox

## OUT OF BABYLON

Their looks for me are bitter,  
And bitter is their word—  
I may not glance behind unseen,  
I may not sigh unheard!

So fare we forth from Babylon,  
Along the road of stone;  
And none looks back to Babylon  
Save I—save I alone!

My mother's eyes are glory-filled  
(Save when they fall on me);  
The shining of my father's face  
I tremble when I see!

For they were slaves in Babylon,  
And now they're walking free—  
They leave their claims in Babylon,  
I bear my chains with me!

At night a sound of singing  
The vast encampment fills:  
"Jerusalem! Jerusalem!"  
It sweeps the nearing hills.

But no one sings in Babylon  
(Their home of yesterday),  
And no one prays for Babylon,  
And I—I dare not pray!

Last night the Prophet saw me:  
And while he held me there  
The holy fire within his eyes  
Burned all my secret bare.

"What! Sigh you so for Babylon?"  
(I turned away my face).  
"Here's one who turns to Babylon,  
Heart-traitor to her race!"

I follow and I follow!  
My heart upon the rack;  
I follow to Jerusalem—  
The long road stretches back

To Babylon, to Babylon!  
And every step I take  
Bears farther off from Babylon  
A heart that cannot break!  
—Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, in *The New York Independent*.

## A CHALLENGE

My lesser self is abroad today,  
Tight lipped and smug, in fine array,  
In confidence of power to please,  
Well fed and sleek and quite at ease.

But my real self, that is hidden deep  
From the watch that other people keep,  
Is lean and hungry and wild to burst  
From the dark, where all my strength  
is purged.

And my lesser self grins covertly  
At the real self in bonds to me;  
And the real self shakes the prison  
bars,  
Demanding the right to see the stars.

My lesser self has a thousand friends  
With a thousand lesser selves he spends  
The time. But my real self is one  
With friends but few, and known to  
none.

Why should my lesser self have scope  
For a stronger life while I darkly grope  
In the fastnesses that I dare not  
break,  
While I cringe, for other people's sake?

From what? From a laugh I may never  
hear,  
From a fight that I have no need to fear,  
From loves made proud and from  
friendships pure,  
From an upward path that the great  
make sure.

Some day, I know, ere my spirit dies,  
If I dare, I shall defy the lies,  
And let my real self out to greet  
The sun of the stars, and the air most  
sweet.

Some day, I know, ere it is too late,  
My real self must slay his mate,  
The lesser self, and with surprise  
Will meet new love in all men's eyes.

No longer to play at hide and seek,  
No longer bandaged and mute and meek,  
No longer skulking and dodging sight,  
But alive and valiant, in quest of light.

My lesser self is abroad to-day,  
But my real self will not let him stay.  
All this has my real self told to me—  
I wonder where your real self can be?

—The Independent.

ANOTHER FROM ESSEX

Dear Dame Durden:—Having seen Lenora's letter of June 1st in the Ingle Nook, I have at last persuaded myself to join this happy circle of correspondents, especially as I notice what a kind welcome Dame Durden always extends to new members.

I have so enjoyed the Ingle Nook since we have taken the ADVOCATE and hope at some future time I may be able to offer some help to some one in the circle.

I see Lenora asks if any of the members are from Essex County. Yes. Here is one right from the town of Essex. My husband was a merchant in Essex for many years. We came West three years ago this spring and started farming, which we have found beneficial to our health, although not much so to our bank account as yet. It is no wonder Lenora felt discouraged after losing the crops, but don't give in too soon, Lenora. This year will make up for all the bad ones, at least so we hope. Well, this is getting pretty long for a beginning, so will close as it is churn morning.

Dame Durden, do you know Mrs. A—S—, of Ruscomb? She is the only person I know there. Well, good morning, with best wishes to all the Ingle Nookers.

MARY A.

(You addressed your letter all right. I knew the lady you mention slightly, but some others of the same name much better. Come again.—D. D.)

THE FIRST WEDDING IN THE VALLEY

Dear Dame Durden:—I must write to thank you most sincerely for the prompt attention you gave my inquiry about egg boxes, and I also want to thank "Mere Man" very much for the address he sent me through you. This is the second kindness I have to thank him for, as he answered my questions for mending enamel ware also. It is nice to feel how very close together we members of the Ingle Nook are, and how Dame Durden manages to attend to all our wants so promptly is a wonder, unless she has a large staff of helpers. Some time ago one of the members asked for directions for making Norwegian potato cakes. I thought that recipes would be pouring in on you, as usual, and that it would not be much good for me to write, but I have not seen an answer to that yet, so I will enclose it herewith in case you wish to make use of it. Either the Norwegian membership of the Ingle Nook is narrowed down to yours truly only, or the other members are more modest about standing up and speaking out in meeting. The majority of the members who write, seem to write from Alberta and Saskatchewan. My husband has had loads of letters from those provinces, from people inquiring about conditions here and many contemplate coming in to look around. We read about terrible weather last winter, in all parts of the world, and here we had the most delightful winter possible, the finest since the valley got settled. We had it not colder than 6 degree above zero and that only for one day. We had a very mild winter and just enough snow to make good sleighing.

Our young men and girls have made this year quite gay with weddings, no less than four marriages in about as many months, and no bride past 20 years of age. These festivities show us plainly that our pioneer days are over. I well remember the first wedding I attended in Bella Cooola. It is about fourteen years ago. Everyone was invited; but as there was no house big enough to hold us, a large tent was put up on the place in which the ceremony was performed, and the bride looked very nice in her simple white muslin dress, the best the stores here could supply at the time, and we knew nothing about the large mail order houses at that time. Another tent was put up, in which to serve the dinner, and we all had a nice, enjoyable time, even with the thought in our minds that some of us had twelve or thirteen miles to walk to get home, after the celebration, for horses were not plentiful then. I think the place boasted of one or two horses in these early days. Now the marriage ceremony is solemnized in a pretty little church and the brides are attired in silks, satins and lace, and we

have the commodious Farmers' Institute Hall, in which the receptions are usually held and refreshments served to from 100 to 200 guests. We all drive now, in our buggies or sleighs, as the time of year necessitates, some with one and others with two horses. We can not boast of any Thoroughbred horses as yet; the majority are still Indian ponies, but it affords a more convenient transportation than our own two feet. Our telephone system has been in working order now for several months and it is a great comfort. Not infrequently when I go to the telephone to call someone up, I find that some young man or other is serenading some young lady over the wire. Sometimes it is an accordion that is being played, sometimes an organ, violin or even a gramophone. It is quite a new mode of entertaining and quite harmless, but annoying if you are anxious to get the use of the line in a hurry.

NORWEGIAN POTATO CAKES.

Boil as many potatoes as you wish to use until they are well cooked, in salted water, as for table use. Then drain and mash smooth as a paste and if they are very dry a small quantity of the potato water might be added. Then let them stand until nearly cold, when knead as much flour into the mashed potatoes as they will comfortably hold and until you have a nice-working dough. Roll out about one-quarter inch thick and cut with a five-lb. lard-pail cover, into cakes, or do as they do in the old country, take enough dough for the one cake and roll out each one separately. Wash the top of stove nice and clean and bake the cakes on top of it, turning them first on one side then on the other till quite done.

BELLA COOLA.

(In the face of the explanation and apology I have to make to you and Bronze Crown and West Maid, I hated to let the part of your sentence stand where you said that I "attended to things promptly." But I left it to punish myself. You will no doubt have changed your mind about it by now. Just about the time the letters came from you three I got some new shelves and pigeon holes to keep my big correspondence in good order. The letters came in one day and were put on a certain shelf—the wrong one, as I see now. Other things were laid upon them which were not required for immediate use and another shelf was used for Ingle Nook stuff. Imagine my dismay when, in hunting for some papers for reference, I came across the three letters dated so far back I was almost afraid to look at them. But your letter was so good that only the references to the weather had to be cut out to bring it up to date.—D. D.)

SEND VIEWS ABOUT RIDING HABITS

Dear Dame Durden and Friends:—As I have been out for two years or more perhaps the best I can hope for is a lukewarm welcome. As my friends were writing I sometimes sent my ideas through them.

May I ask you, Dame Durden, to add to the help you have already given in regard to dresses and other clothing, to invent a ladies' riding habit? Don't you think a neat princess suit would be both suitable and becoming? If I were a dressmaker I would try to build a princess suit with a divided skirt expressly for riding. Where we reside a great many young ladies—also some advanced in years—ride constantly. My work as a rancher's wife frequently calls me to the saddle, and as riding astride is the recognized mode I would like to see something suitable to wear. My two daughters also ride. If you can only get hold of a good divided skirt pattern we will all grab for it.

While I delight to hear of people prospering and thriving I don't approve of the "down ones" getting snubbed. When a Nook sister comes to our circle with the troubles we should try not to give her more to bear, even if we cannot help her. I don't bring my domestic troubles (if I have any) to the Nook,

but at the same time others may need consolation. Those who have always had a peaceful domestic life can't realize where they stand compared with a less fortunate sister. I have been a good deal from my mother's side. I have lived in six different countries and have seen many different homes. Sometimes the fault is on one side, sometimes on both. We cannot judge. But we can go to God; there we are understood and can ask for comfort and advice.

If it is not too late I would like to express my opinion on the dower question. Man does rule, in some cases with a rod of iron. He gets help for extra work; calls upon his wife to do chores, cut wood, etc. He goes to town and spends the money. If he has been asked for some little thing for the house, he will perhaps curse his wife for her trouble. I don't say all men do such things, but I have seen where the husband has even kept the money hidden lest his wife get five cents. Can it hurt any good man to give at least a portion of what she has helped to accumulate? If he has a wife who has done her best all their married life for him and his home he should not mind leaving her the best he can. On the other hand, the one who keeps her miserable is usually the one who leaves her unprovided for in the end. It does not encumber a man in life to know he is saving for his wife and children.

If any of the members would care to write me I would be glad to reply, though I do not have much time. With kind wishes to all.

WEST MAID.

(There's a share in that apology due to you, too, if you will accept it from an ashamed woman. If you three forgive me I will know it by your writing again and giving me a chance to do better. I'm writing our pattern firm to find out about divided skirt patterns if it is not too late to help you.—D. D.)

PHOTOGRAPHERS—ATTENTION

Dear Dame Durden:—Will you admit one who, though not a housekeeper, enjoys reading the Ingle Nook and comes to ask a favor of someone of the Nookers.

A friend gave me quite a number of photograph plates and film negatives which have already been developed. As I have never had any experience in making pictures I come to the Nook for help, as I am sure there must be a few photographers in its band. I would be glad if someone would send me full directions for printing pictures, with names of articles needed and how to use them, and where the same may be obtained. In return, if my photos are a success, I will send a number of views for the favor. Would Dame Durden also tell me if she knows of any school where one could learn photography, or if it is the custom to go to a studio?

BRONZE CROWN.

(Will you please accept a share in the apology attached to Bella Cooola's letter. I am so sorry for the delay. I think any information regarding photography and all the necessary supplies can be obtained from Robert Strain & Co., 281 Smith St., Winnipeg, Man. I am sure any of our members who have knowledge of the subject will help.—D. D.)

The Ingle Nook

LATEST FASHIONS FROM OUR DESIGNERS

Price ten cents for each pattern. Order by number, give size, name and address.

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

Send to Fashion Department, Farmer's Advocate Winnipeg, Man.



6644 Costume for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6632 Sailor Suit for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6647 Tucked Blouse, 32 to 42 bust.



6614 Child's One-Piece Apron, 2 to 8 years.



6659 College Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6673 Child's Romper or Coroll, 2 to 8 years.



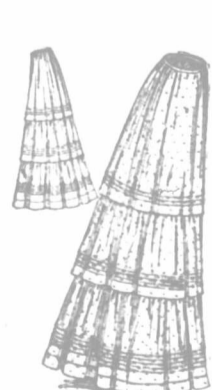
6660 Boy's Reefer Suit, 8 to 14 years.



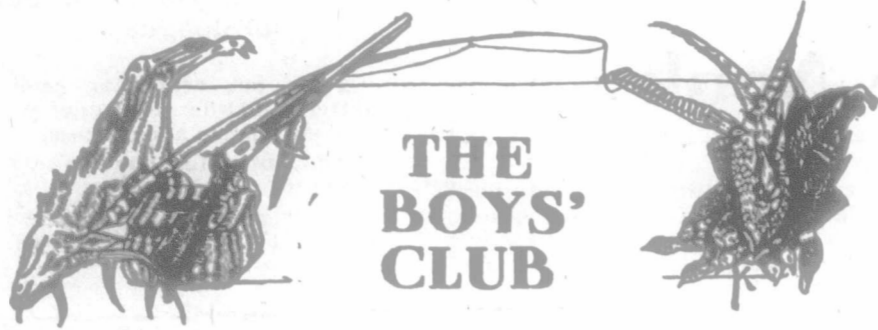
6690 Child's Romper, 2, 4 and 6 years.



6664 Child's One-Piece Dress, 2, 4 and 6 years.



6658 Tucked Sectional Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



## THE BOYS' CLUB

### OUR SHACK

(Written especially for the Boys' Club)

Our shack's a log cabin, on the side of a hill,  
Where the sun is quite splendid, and the air never still:  
The main trail to the north—a plantation blow,  
Where bushy young willows and tall poplars grow,  
To the right a thick brush—a splendid windbreak;  
West—by the line fence—a long gentle creek,  
Which spreads into a valley, so long and so wide,  
Where steers ever graze and the ranchers abide.

If outside the shack the prospect is rosy,  
So, inside though plain is warm, snug and cozy.  
Two beds—one over the other—and down at the back,  
To get into the top one you must study the back.  
When my son is up there, and under the clothes,  
He breathes through his mouth instead of his nose—  
Making that nocturnal noise commonly called snoring,  
Which shakes the whole shack from the roof to the flooring:  
At times it is fast and then it comes slow,  
Now in a high key, and now one that's low.

At the end of these beds is my most precious treasure;

Years of FARMER'S ADVOCATES to be read at my leisure.

Over this a small cupboard—don't judge by the looks—

It contains quite a number of very good books.

Then comes a few guns, hung upon racks,

Intended for clothes—but these we hang on our backs.

Next to this comes our pantry—on its side a big trunk,

Nailed up to the mace at the side of the bunks

After it is the stove, which has only two legs,

And stands at the back on two great wooden pegs.

But it bakes, boils and fries all we've got to eat,

As well as one having the right number of feet.

Behind it hangs our pots and all other such fixtures,

Neither ornamental nor beautiful, but more useful than pictures.

Beyond the stove is a table, made out of rough deal,

At which three times a day I take my plain meal

Under windows are shelves, which when we're in luck,

We fill up with provisions and other such truck.

Near these are two boxes, the one full of coals,

The other—like crotchets—full of nothing but holes.

Alas! for my grief when I found I'd to roam

Along a tough trail, and so far from my home;

To part with my children and heart-broken wife

To pine for six months where the hardships are rife.

But the railway is coming and then we'll get lumber

To build a fine house with rooms without number,

In which we'll enjoy our children's gay laughter,

And in the words of the song, "Live happy ever after."

J. S. BROADBENT.

### THE SECOND DEFENCE

Dear Editor:—I have watched the letters in the Boys' Club for some time with interest, especially one from John Burns, and when I saw a letter from "Defender of Nature" I determined to see if I would be allowed to enter this circle.

In the first paragraph "Defender of Nature" says that hunting and trapping makes boys savage and cruel, and I entirely disagree with him. A butcher may kill cattle and sheep without a bit of feeling and still may be in other ways the most kind-hearted of men. I believe using a gun will make a boy quick and sure in decision in moments of excitement and danger. It also gives him experience if he ever has to use a gun to defend himself. Even "Defender of Nature" would wish he had learned to use a gun if a mad dog or a panther were chasing him. I don't think we should apply those words in the Bible to hunting game. If the animals on the earth were not intended for man's use what business has man making horses and other animals work all their lives, or raising other stock for food? In fact, what would man do if it were not for using those animals? I consider the game in this district a good source of fresh meat. It amuses me to see that "Defender of Nature" says that hawks and owls take weasels, badgers and skunks. I think it shows that he doesn't know what he is talking about. I wonder does he know how big a badger is? Does he know that a full-grown badger weighs twenty pounds, and a skunk eight, while the outside limit of a hawk or owl, would be three? Besides I consider both those animals farmers' friends, killing gophers innumerable, and I would not think of killing one, except in the winter for the fur. On the other hand I shot a hawk on the fence the other day. We had direct circumstantial evidence that he had taken four young turkeys.

I own a 33 calibre Winchester rifle, and a good shotgun, and have shot several geese and coyotes this summer, which I don't think has made me more savage or cruel. I will say in conclusion that I would like to meet John Burns some day, and we could go hunting together in good old style.

N. KELLY.

Little Boy—"I want a dose of castor oil."

Druggist—"Do you want the kind you can't taste?"

Little Boy—"No, sir; it's for mother."

## The Unexpected

IRVING THOMAS.

(Continued from Last Week)

His dislike grew out of a blunder of his own, rather than any fault of Pete's. Dick was late doing his chores one evening soon after Pete came to live with us. He went to the pump after two pails of water for a team of colts recently halter-broken, and not likely to lead well in the dark. As he had been working in the barn with the lantern his eyes were not accustomed to the darkness. In going to the pump he chanced to miss Pete, who had lain down for the night between the pump and the barn; but as he returned with the two pails full of freshly pumped and almost ice-cold water he stumbled far against the middle of Pete's back, dashing the two bucketsful of cold water over the mule's attenuated frame. With a terrified bray he sprang to his feet just in time to catch Dick's legs as he fell across him and hurl him in a

long somersault into the middle of the manure pile. His skill at hiding himself probably saved Pete from a beating that night, but in the morning Dick had sufficiently forgotten his wrath to overlook the matter. No one ever petted Pete. He didn't seem to like it; but that he appreciated good treatment is certain, for he evidently did not forget favors.

Rest and feeding soon began to make a new mule of Pete. His ears stood upright and he moved more and more briskly till he could out-travel any horse on the place. It was astonishing how rapidly he put on flesh. One day Nellie, my wife, hinted that she might drive Pete to town. She had given up going to the village alone before Pete came, for a farmer living along the road had recently obtained a collie pup whose chief amusement was to dash through the fence at a passing team, run under the vehicle from behind and heel the horses. This so terrified them that it made driving past that farm dangerous, even for a man, and quite out of the question for a woman. When Pete got into mischief it was of no use to set the dog on him; it did not worry him in the least. This was what gave Nellie courage. Her pride revolted somewhat at using a mule for a single driver, but being tied up at home throughout the busy season, except when someone of the men was compelled to go to town, was worse than driving a mule. Accordingly she sallied forth one morning with the jack rabbit, as the boys called him, hitched to the light single buggy. When she approached the home of the mischievous pup her heart beat violently, but her fear was groundless. Pete's experience on the peddler's wagon had taught him how to deal with meddlesome dogs. As the pup jumped through the fence Pete gathered his hind legs up under him so that they straddled his front ones. This brought the dog up close in order to tackle, and when he attempted to snap—instead of kicking high with both feet, as horses do, allowing the collie to flatten on the ground while their heels fly over him—Pete turned his head to one side, shut one eye and drew a bead on the dog along his right hind leg. Then, with the suddenness of an electric spark, he shot that leg out, carrying the foot just clear of the ground and striking the collie squarely in the middle of his ribs. He rolled over under the wheels and limped off yelping, crawled under the fence and never afterward found any pleasure in chasing passing teams.

If the rest of his tribe are anything like Pete I cannot understand how the expression, "As stupid as an ass," originated. Horses are supposed to be intelligent animals. None of them know how to take care of themselves as Pete does. If he is unhitched, hot and sweating, he will not drink water nor eat oats till he cools off. Where is the horse that knows that much? I could go on indefinitely giving an account of Pete's wisdom and good qualities, but I will stop with his greatest feat up to date:

The barn caught fire. The horses were so terrified that they seemed to think that their only safety lay in sticking to their stable. We could neither lead nor drive them out. Pete's was the stall farthest from the door. A mare stood next to him. She was boss of the bunch and in attempting to boss Pete had gotten the beating of her life, as she could not understand his fighting tactics. Pete had no mind to be burned to death. When he was turned loose, finding the horses between him and the door he rushed at the nearest with his long ears laid flat on his neck and his mouth open. The one in front of him chanced to be the leader and, more afraid of him than the fire, she rushed for the door. Pete encouraged her in her efforts to get through the struggling mass by plucking mouthfuls of hair from her hindquarters. Her squeals of terror seemed to divert the attention of the other horses from the fire, and as she disappeared through the door the rest followed as rapidly as the narrow limits of the doorway would permit. Though Pete is valued on my books at twenty-five dollars he should be credited with the entire value of my working outfit. I have heard that mules are long-lived animals. I hope they are, and I intend to keep Pete as long as he lives, if he gets so old that his teeth drop out.

ENTRIES EXCEED ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS

## THE Inter-Provincial Fair

BRANDON, MAN.

July 25th to 29th, 1910

The Great Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of Western Canada. The Farmers' Annual Holiday

### THE PREMIUM LIST

Embraces all the principal breeds of horse, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, horticulture and articles the result of skill.

The Inter-Provincial Fair is essentially a Farmers' Fair.

It's where the best live stock is seen.

It's where the biggest exhibit of farm machinery is seen.

It's where every visitor has an enjoyable time.

\$30,000—in prizes—\$30,000.

An attractive programme of racing each day.

The Alf. G. Barnes' Wild Animal Circus of 300 wild animals, the largest wild animal circus in the world will be on the grounds.

Excursions and reduced railway rates on all the roads.

Entries close July 16th. Write for prize lists.

P. PAYNE, President

W. I. SMALE, Secretary



### The Green Paper Doll

(Continued from last issue.)

Maude Miller and Ethel Caswell were from New York, and proved to be pleasant and kind, so Martha was not shy or embarrassed, and soon the half-dozen were chatting away like old friends.

Halstead House was a large colonial mansion with innumerable rooms and wide porches and gardens.

Irene was the eldest child, and there were also a small boy and a baby girl of three. The little Daisy reminded Betty of Baby Polly, and she made friends with her at once.

Friday was Irene's birthday and in honor of it there was to be a May party, with a May-queen, May-pole, and all the traditional features. Of course this was the principal event of their visit, but the six girls managed to have a lot of fun besides. There was a lake on which to row, a pony-cart to drive, tennis-courts, croquet-grounds, and everything that could make country life pleasant.

On Thursday afternoon the girls decided to walk down to the village.

It was a pleasant walk along shady roads, and in a short time they found themselves in the tiny hamlet, with its little post-office and two or three small shops.

Martha had been in especially gay spirits all the way. She had laughed and joked until Dorothy began to feel she had reason to be proud of her merry friend instead of ashamed of her.

But Betty looked at Martha curiously. She couldn't quite understand her to-day. Several times Martha had started to say something to Betty, and then stopped, as if afraid the others would hear.

"What is it, Martha?" asked Betty, at last, dropping a little behind the others. "What are you trying to say?"

"Oh, nothing," said Martha, turning red and embarrassed. Then, as if with a sudden determined effort, she turned to the whole group and said:

"Will you—won't you—all come in and have ice-cream with me?"

It was a pleasant invitation, but Martha stammered so and seemed so nervous about it that Irene hesitated before replying. Betty hesitated, too, for she knew that Martha had little, if any, spending-money, and she wondered at this unexpected hospitality.

But Martha turned pleading eyes upon her.

"Make them come, Betty!" she said. "I'd be so glad if they would."

"Come on girls," said Betty. "Indeed, Martha, we're very glad to accept your invitation; it's so warm and dusty."

Dorothy, though mystified at Martha's sudden role of Lady Bountiful, took her cue from Betty and said:

"Oh, how lovely! I'm just famishing for ice-cream."

The others accepted gracefully, too, and they all went into the latticed inclosure where ice-cream was sold. There were many little tables and chairs, and pushing two tables together, the girls all sat round, and Martha asked each one to choose her favorite flavor.

Martha looked very happy and a little excited; her cheeks were red and her eyes bright, and Betty thought she had never seen her look so pretty.

"Aren't we having a good time?"

said Ethel Caswell, as they slowly ate the refreshing dainty.

"Yes, indeed," said Maude Miller. "It's my turn to treat next. Let's come down here again to-morrow morning, and I'll buy the ice cream."

"All right," agreed the others, and Betty and Dorothy secretly resolved to find some pleasant way to do their share of the "treating." Martha beamed with pleasure to think she had been the one to start a round of merry times, and, as an additional touch to their present feast, she ordered some small cakes. Betty and Dorothy looked frankly astonished, for it was an expensive little place, and they wondered if Martha knew how much her "spread" would cost.

But Martha smiled so gaily that they couldn't offer any remonstrance, and the pretty cakes were bought and enjoyed by all.

When at last the little feast was over, the check was brought and handed to Martha. Betty didn't see the amount, but she saw that again Martha turned scarlet and looked embarrassed. But with an air of endeavoring to look unconcerned, she drew a crisp, new five-dollar bill from her purse, and then, receiving her change, she put it away with the same elaborate carelessness, not stopping to separate the notes from the silver.

"Whatever is the matter with Martha?" thought Betty. "She's trying to act a part, I think."

Back walked the merry half-dozen girls to beautiful Halstead House, and grouped themselves on the veranda to wait for dinner time.

"Let's build air-castles," said Irene. "What would yours be, Betty?"

"Do you mean that could be real or couldn't?"

"Yes, that could be real, but aren't likely to be, you know."

"Yes, I know," said Betty, promptly. "Well, I'd be a princess, with golden hair all twined with pearls; and a long white satin train, with little page boys holding it; and slaves fanning me with long peacock feather fans."

"My, how fine!" said Dorothy, "but it's too story-booky for me. My air-castle is just to travel all over the world—not by any magic, but just travel in real cars and boats, and see all the countries there are."

"I think that's a nice air-castle," commented Irene. "What's yours, Ethel?"

"Oh, I'd like to be famous; a great celebrity, you know. I don't care whether it's in the musical or artistic or literary line. But I'd like to feel, and have other people feel, that I'd done something grand."

"I don't believe you ever will," said Maude, laughing. "Now, my air-castle is awful prosaic. I'd like to be a nurse."

"Oh, what a funny air-castle!" exclaimed Martha. "How can you like to be mixed up with sickness and medicines and such things?"

"That's just what I should like. And then to feel that I was helping to make people well! Oh, I think that's fine!"

"Yes, I s'pose it is," said Martha. "Mine isn't so noble; I'd just like to be at the head of a big house—about like this—and have lots of money. Not a great fortune, but just enough to entertain my friends and give them good times—just as Mrs. Halstead does."

"That's very pretty, my dear," said Mrs. Halstead herself, who had just stepped out on the veranda to summon the young people to dinner. And again Martha became embarrassed and

16 OUNCES TO THE POUND  
and best quality in every ounce.  
That's what you get when  
you buy



If you don't find it superior to the tea  
you have been using, your money  
will be refunded by your grocer

blushed rosy red, as Mrs. Halstead smiled at her kindly.

The next day was fair and beautiful, a perfect day for a May party.

"It's a few days past the first of May, which is the real May-day," said Mrs. Halstead, at breakfast, "but as it's Irene's birthday, we thought we'd celebrate it by a May party. So it's an afternoon affair, from four to seven, and we'll have a May-pole dance to wind up with."

"And a May-queen?" asked Betty. "Queen Irene, of course."

"Yes," said Mrs. Halstead, "Irene will be queen, as it's her party. And all you girls must be ladies-in-waiting. You may make wreaths for yourselves and trim your dresses with flowers or garlands any way you choose. Now, scamper, and don't bother me, for I've lots of things to attend to."

"Mayn't we help you, Mrs. Halstead?" asked Betty.

suddenly. But they each felt there was more than that in the air, and Maude looked so disturbed that it seemed there must be something serious the matter.

So strong was the conviction that it would prove embarrassing, that Betty repressed her inclination to invite the girls to take ice-cream with her instead of Maude.

Instinctively she felt she had better not do this, and so she proposed tennis instead.

Half-heartedly they went for their rackets, and as they went toward the courts, Irene and Maude fell behind and talked in whispers. Then they turned and went back to the house.

The other four went on, and had nearly finished a set of tennis when the two re-joined them.

Maude looked angry, and Irene looked as if she had been crying, but on questions were asked, and no information was offered as to the cause.

"Take my racket," said Betty to Maude, "and play a set with Martha. I'd just as lief sit down and watch you."

"No, thank you," said Maude. "I don't care to play."

Betty looked up suddenly at this, and saw Maude give Martha a contemptuous glance and turn away.

Martha turned red and looked dismayed, as she well might at such a speech. "What do you mean?" exclaimed Betty, ready to take up the cudgels for Martha, if need be.

"Never you mind," said Maude. "Martha knows what I mean!"

"I don't!" stammered Martha, choking with mortification at being thus spoken to.

"Oh, yes, you do!" said Maude. "I'm very much obliged for your ice-cream!" "Betty, what does she mean?" cried Martha, turning helplessly toward her friend.

"She doesn't mean anything," said Irene, looking angrily at Maude. "Mother told you to wait."

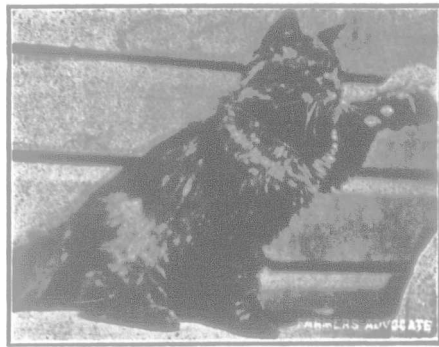
Maude turned sullen and refused to say anything. Betty looked mystified, but wasn't sure whether she ought to insist on an explanation or not.

She had been responsible for bringing Martha, and if Maude didn't like her, it was unfortunate, but to discuss it might only make matters worse.

Dorothy, with her ready tact, came to the rescue. "You four play," she said, throwing down her racket, "and Maude and I will go for a row on the lake."

Maude brightened up at this, and Betty concluded that she had been merely ill-tempered over nothing, after all.

(To be continued)



GOOD MORNING, PUSS!

"No, my dear. There's really nothing you could do to help. Indeed, you'll assist me most by entertaining yourselves."

"All right," said Ethel. "As Maude has invited us to go to town with her, we'll have that to entertain us this morning."

But as they walked out of the dining-room and through the broad hall, Maude said:

"I'll have to take back my invitation girls, I'm not going to take you to get ice-cream this morning."

"Why not?" said Ethel, impulsively, and then, as they all saw that Maude did not smile, they felt rather uncomfortable.

For a few moments nobody spoke, and then Betty, to change the subject, said:

"All right, let's play tennis, then." But there was a constraint over them all, and no one knew exactly why.

To be sure, it was strange for Maude to invite them to go for ice-cream, and then to recall her invitation so

## WITH THE SOLDIERS AT SEWELL



PART OF GENERAL VIEW OF SOLDIERS UNDER COVER

ABOUT 2,500 men went into training at Sewell, Man., recently. The work of this large body of men under perfect organization is most interesting to all who pay any attention to soldier life, or who believe in military training. The three prairie provinces were well represented, the object being to bring together as many as possible of the soldiers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for a thorough training in camp life.

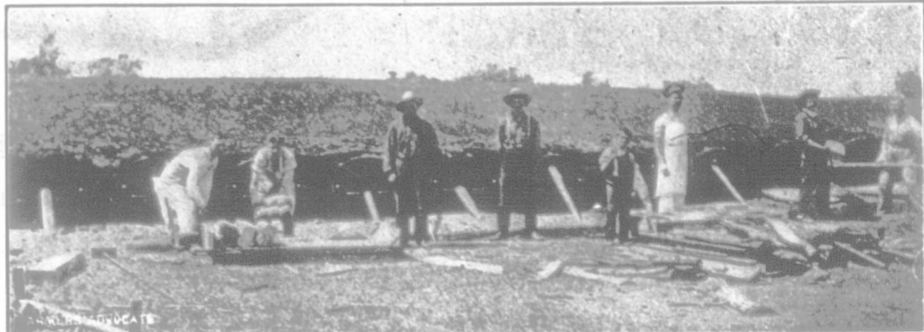
This was the first brigade camp of the Canadian West. It is expected that Sewell camp will be the permanent training quarters for what is known as district No. 10. The grounds, about 108 miles in area, were loaned to the Dominion government by the C. P. R. and the Hudson's Bay Co., but it is understood that land will be purchased in that vicinity for future use.

The following units were well represented: R. C. M. R.'s, 13th Field Battery, No. 11 C. A. S. C., 16th Field Ambulance, 18th Mounted Rifles, 16th Light Horse, 20th Border Horse, 22nd Saskatchewan Light Horse, 99th Regiment and 4th Cavalry Brigade.

The troops were under the command of Col. S. B. Steele. Other officers included Capt. Ketchen, Colonels Hosmer and Gwynne, and Major G. F. C. Poussette. The boys put in a strenuous time during some of the hottest days the Canadian West has experienced for years. For miles around the sound

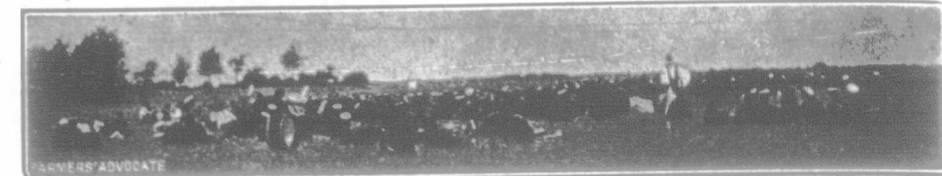
of the troops bivouacking could be heard. Artillery and cavalry could be seen here and there on the hills in various parts of the camp grounds.

Sanitation is a most important part of camp life under such conditions.



TEN UNDERGROUND OVENS WERE USED FOR BAKING BREAD

However, the details of this work were looked after by Major Vaux, the permanent army medical officer, and not a case of sickness was reported that was found to be due to negligence on the part of the medical department. A few accidents were reported from time to time, but these were mostly due to kicks and falls by horses. With a few exceptions of soldiers fainting, every one was in the best of health and looked fit for active service.



SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE AT SEWELL CAMP

Feeding this small army of men was not a small problem. However, with ten large underground ovens and a slaughter house on the grounds, perfect system did the rest.

Following is the daily ration of each man per day: Bread, 1 1/2 lbs.; meat, 1 lb.; potatoes, 1 lb.; fresh vegetables, 6 ozs.; sugar, 2 ozs.; jam, 2 ozs.; bacon, 2 ozs.; beans, 2 ozs.; butter, 2 ozs.;

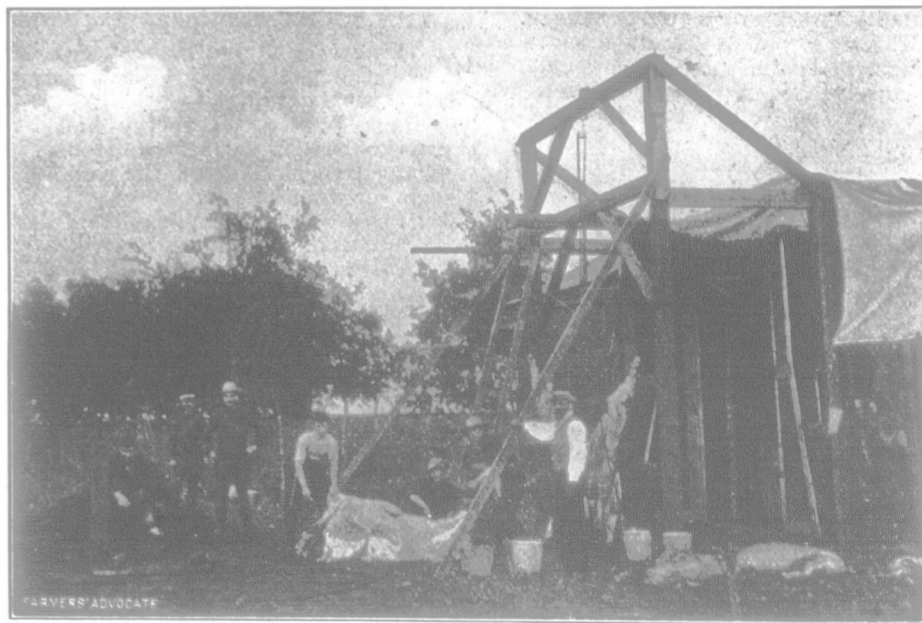
cheese, 1 oz.; coffee, 1/4 oz.; split peas, 1/4 oz.; salt, 1/4 oz.; tea, 1/4 oz.; pepper, 1-36 oz. The bread was baked in a battery of ten ovens, each about seven feet from front to back, four feet wide and three feet deep. Each oven holds 96 one and a quarter pound loaves. Three batches per day were made. These cylindrical ovens were in the ground, and covered over with two feet of soil. They were heated by starting a fire in side and when all the wood was reduced to charcoal this was pulled out and the bread put in and the doors closed. When it was cooked it was placed on rocks in a tent to cook. After 24 hours it was ready for transport to the various units. Two special military bread wagons were used for this purpose. Orderly-room Sergeant G. C. Inman looked after the details of supplies.

Meat rations were supplied by the slaughter of five animals a day. Qualified men from the Army Service Corps passed judgment as to whether or not the animals were fit for slaughter for human consumption. As soon as the carcass was dressed, it was run by track to a fly-proof screened structure. A special building also was provided in which to cut up the carcasses. Under this building was an ice house, in which perishable products were stored.

Daily inspection by competent men was made of all stables. Any sign of taint was considered sufficient to condemn the product. Everything possible was done to guarantee the physical well being of the soldiers.



BREAD UNDER COVER AND TRANSPORT WAGON READY TO DISTRIBUTE IT



FIVE STEERS PER DAY WERE KILLED AT SEWELL CAMP

### GOSSIP

#### RED DEER HOLSTEINS

Michener Bros., noted breeders of Holstein cattle at Red Deer, Alta., are offering some breeding stock for sale. In all fifty animals comprise their herd, among them being some noted producers. Their stock at the Calgary Provincial Exhibition won many prizes, Hulda Wayne Johanna Lass being the champion female of the show. Intending purchasers would do well to note Michener Bros.' advertisement and write them for particulars.

#### JERSEY TESTS

The American Jersey Cattle Club has issued a new edition of the free pamphlet "Dairy Quality of Jersey Cattle," which contains all confirmed and authenticated tests accepted by the club to March 31st, 1910. It will be sent free

to anyone interested in Jerseys on application to J. J. Hemingway, secretary American Jersey Cattle Club, New York. The pamphlet contains the records of 553 authenticated tests for one-year periods. These cows, of all ages, average 7,834 pounds 14 ounces a week, 421 lbs. 12.6 ounces butter fat, their average age being four years and two months; average days in milk, 355 days. Taking the tests of mature cows only, cows five years and over, which number 161, the average yield of milk is 9,354 lbs. 14.7 ounces; average fat yield, 500 lbs. 6.3 ounces, their average being six years eleven months.

The pamphlet contains the records of 153 seven-day tests, in which the milk yield averages 278 lbs. 11.87 ounces, and the fat yield 14 lbs. 1.4 ounces.

There is a synopsis of the year's tests, giving the number of cows at each age producing various weights of milk from 5,000 to 17,000 lbs., as well as the number of cows at the different ages producing various yields of the butter-fat from 260 to over 900 lbs. There is also

an "honor list," giving the highest records in confirmed butter tests and authenticated fat estimates at the different ages, there being in all eight classes as to age.

A new feature, which has not appeared in the former editions, is a list of cows which have qualified for the register of merit on both fat and milk yields in the same test. Although a cow can enter the register of merit on either her milk yield or her fat yield alone, it is considered an additional honor if a cow has qualified in both milk and fat.

There is a list of the cows that have made 700 lbs. or over of butter in one year in authenticated tests, up to May 16, 1910, there being in this list 28 cows, with records from 700 lbs. 11 ounces, 83 per cent. butter, computed by overrun, allowing for loss in creaming and churning, up to 1,126 lbs. 6 ounces.

H. O. Allison, for a number of years connected with the Department of

animal husbandry of the University of Illinois in beef cattle investigations, has been elected to the position of assistant professor of animal husbandry in the University of Missouri. His special work will be the development of the breeding herds of beef cattle and the cattle feeding experiments in the experiment station.

The College of Agriculture at Columbia has established the first department of farm management, devoted exclusively to this subject in the United States. This department will consider the factors of production as they relate to the successful administration of farms. D. H. Doane, a graduate of the Missouri College of Agriculture, and the first man in the United States to take an advanced degree in farm management, has been elected to the position of assistant professor in charge. Mr. Doane has spent four years in studying systems of successful farm management all over the United States.

### THE FARMER AND THE GOOD ROADS QUESTION

At a convention of the American Interstate Good Roads Association, W. H. Moore, in discussing road problems, said in part:

A road is defined as "a public thoroughfare, or that on which one rides or travels; a road or avenue cut in a wood or through grounds to be used as a place of travel." The word is generally applied to highways, and as a generic term it includes highway, street and lane. It has been estimated that 99 per cent. of every load hauled by railroad, steamboat or express must be carried in a wagon or a truck over a highway. We need no more convincing proof than this to indicate that cities, manufacturers, corporations and laborers are interested with the farmer in the great problem of rapid and economic road improvement.

The advent of horseless carriages and other mechanical improvements will have a tendency to change the modes of farm life as greatly as electric cars have changed the conditions of modern city life. Laboring classes are no longer compelled to live in the congested districts of cities, but can go twenty miles into the country for five cents, buy a comfortable home from the savings that formerly went for excessive rents, enjoy pure air, and cultivate the growth of vegetables, fruits and flowers. In the future thousands of farmers will live in the suburbs of cities, enjoy educational advantages, breakfast at home, do a day's work on the farm forty miles away and return at night to enjoy supper with the contented family.

The common roads of a country are not only necessary to its development but their condition is a measure of its civilization. The highest type of mental and moral culture and development cannot be attained without the means of easy and rapid communication between all parts and sections of the country. The railway and telegraph lines are the greatest modern civilizers of the world; but they are limited in their sphere of usefulness, because they do not reach the farm, the home, the country schoolhouse, and the church. The rural highway is the connecting link between these, and without it the progress of a widespread civilization must be greatly retarded. They are the foundation stones upon which the superstructure of society is erected and upon which its symmetry, beauty and stability must rest.

It has been stated by eminent writers that railway and telegraph lines, with the wonderful commercial enterprises they make possible, are in the end detrimental to a country that has no proportionately adequate system of common highways, because of their tendency to congest the population by drawing the intelligent and ambitious portion of the country youths to the cities and centers of commercial enterprises, until the avenues of that class of labor are overcrowded, the wages of labor decreased by undue and unnatural competition, and the surplus set adrift without the means of a livelihood, to become beggars or criminals, instead of delving in the soil from which the primary wealth of the world is secured, and in which vocation there has never yet been a surplus of labor. Then, too, it is the youthful, intelligent, rugged, and ambitious who are thus being coaxed from the farm, whose society is needed to stimulate the sluggish, who are always content to see the world's great cavalcade go by while they remain in slothful isolation. If these conditions continue there is danger of a barrier being built up between the different classes of our people that will destroy that sympathy, intelligence and co-operation that is so necessary in our mutually dependent condition.

Neighborhoods, counties and states, separated from each other by the barriers of practically impassable roads, in their loneliness degenerate into a condition of moral stagnation from which it is difficult to arouse them to a common and mutual interest and understanding. Professor Shaler, of Harvard, says: "It is doubtful, indeed, whether a sound democracy, depending as it does upon close and constant interaction of the social life, can well be maintained in a country where the roadways put a heavy tax on human intercourse."

These words are prophetic and worthy the consideration. We must not stifle our civilization through commercial blindness and neglect.

There is a phase of the question of improving our common roads that has not yet been given much public agitation, and which from a moral and social standpoint affects our rural population as much as any other phase of this important problem. It affects them in scarcely a less degree from a financial standpoint. This is the necessity of better highways in the country districts as a means of securing rural free delivery of mails. What greater benefit could accrue to a farmer living a number of miles from a town or post office than to have his mail delivered daily at his door? How much of the monotony of his isolation would be removed if he could receive his daily paper, read the news of the outside world, watch the markets for his products, and be able to take advantage of prices that are often lost to him, and see his children happy and contented instead of restless and dissatisfied, or else growing up in the stolid indifference that is the outgrowth of mental lethargy and ignorance.

But let the rural population not fail to observe that the statement is made that "the construction of good roads has been a prerequisite to the establishment of the rural free delivery service," and it will be continued as a prerequisite in the future. It is an old adage that "The Lord helps those that help themselves," and the government seems to think it a rule worthy of emulation. This great boon of rural free mail delivery with all of its conveniences and educational and moral influences, will be denied those communities that lack the energy and spirit of progress to pave the way for it by paving the ways over which the mail must be carried to their homes.

### DRY FARMING CONGRESS

Secretary John T. Burns announces that the fifth annual session of the Dry Farming Congress will be held at Spokane, Wash., October 3, 4, 5 and 6 next. The objects of the congress are outlined as follows:

For the purpose of discussing technical and commonly utilized methods of improving agricultural operations in the districts where geographical and topographical location makes special methods necessary to insure increased yield.

To exchange reports of the actual results obtained under various methods employed to conserve moisture and master the soil and seed problems confronting farmers in regions of slight or irregular rainfall.

To discuss plans for the rapid enlargement of the dry land farming educational propaganda through channels of legitimate publicity, and the study of the subject in the primary or intermediate schools in agricultural districts.

A free and open discussion of proposed or already-existing legislation favorable to the further development of the dry lands of the world, and legislation looking to increased appropriations from state and federal governments for establishing an adequate number of demonstration farms and experiment stations; the employment of a sufficient number of field or station experts to carry on experimental work and the publication of official reports of this field work in a form designed to keep actual farmers continually posted as to the progress made in official demonstrations.

For assembling the world's expert agriculturists to discuss and establish more thoroughly the methods by which the now-unoccupied acreage may be made to produce profit-bearing commercial crops by the use of thorough tillage, adaptation of crop to soil and climate, etc.

For conducting an "Open Forum" for farmers to bring before the congress their experiences and problems in dry land farming.

For the completion of plans for a great world co-operative movement by which nations and states may join in this remarkable agricultural uplift.

American farmers are again crying for help. Wages are high, but they are said to be freely offered and promptly paid.

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## 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.

Remember they must be new subscriptions—not renewals.

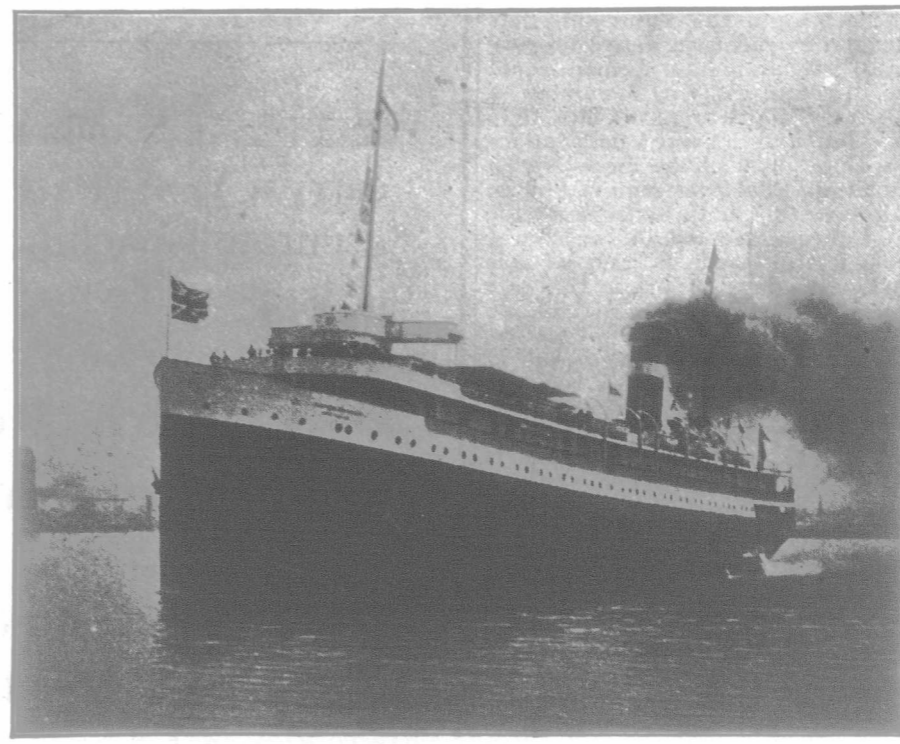
Address all communications to the **Farmer's Advocate** WINNIPEG of Limited

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THREE SAILINGS WEEKLY FROM PORT ARTHUR

TICKETS AND INFORMATION FROM ALL RAILWAY AGENTS

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

## Shipments of Grain

The following table shows receipts and shipments of grain at eastern transfer elevators for ten months ending June 30, 1910, and comparative totals for 1909:

Month of :	RECEIPTS				
	Wheat. Bush.	Oats. Bush.	Barley. Bush.	Flax. Bush.	Total. Bush.
September, 1909	1,697,850	684,397	18,357	219,203	2,601,807
October, 1909	11,861,564	2,276,786	277,835	79,121	14,495,256
November, 1909	10,949,517	3,285,343	626,198	172,937	15,033,995
December, 1909	5,628,947	1,615,172	191,074	156,175	7,591,368
January, 1910	1,851,746	263,218	78,493		2,193,457
February, 1910	1,452,399	184,586	17,817		1,654,802
March, 1910	1,156,968	635,160	100,117		1,892,245
April, 1910	2,533,816	1,114,326	197,108	37,055	3,882,305
May, 1910	6,536,779	3,773,837	224,273	180,243	10,715,132
June, 1910	4,321,863	2,354,050	175,974	22,036	6,873,923
Total, ten months	47,973,449	16,186,825	1,907,246	866,770	66,934,290
Same period, 1909	41,186,165	8,044,348	2,091,926	899,663	52,225,102

Month of :	SHIPMENTS				
	Wheat. Bush.	Oats. Bush.	Barley. Bush.	Flax. Bush.	Total. Bush.
September, 1909	817,220	807,173	17,833	82,762	1,724,988
October, 1907	904,751	75,218	18,357	147,376	1,145,702
November, 1909	3,906,669	1,459,638	88,679	73,281	5,528,267
December, 1909	4,869,138	274,153	114,925		5,258,216
January, 1910	4,996,869	1,606,219	260,229	95,665	5,958,982
February, 1910	4,673,855	346,863	162,368	81,214	5,264,297
March, 1910	4,383,258	1,242,766	113,320	135,000	6,874,344
April, 1910	1,893,595	18,484	96,656		2,008,735
May, 1910	1,784,828	854,164	37,887		2,676,879
June, 1910	1,267,870	50,614	43,314		1,361,798
September, 1909	706,863	804,624	21,379	16,018	1,548,884
October, 1907	1,368,257	47,899			1,416,156
November, 1909	673,355	666,632	66,415	16,550	1,422,952
December, 1909	1,343,266	10,933	40,042		1,400,241
January, 1910	1,267,176	755,057	90,920	61,641	2,174,794
February, 1910	1,315,168	375,295	108,104		1,798,567
March, 1910	2,427,495	821,989	97,680	77,357	3,424,521
April, 1910	4,007,352	1,779,402	67,543	35,228	5,889,525
May, 1910	1,372,640	829,518	37,854	86,001	2,326,013
June, 1910	2,705,282	2,022,628	164,386		4,892,296
Total, ten months	23,336,373	8,847,780	832,196	644,275	33,660,624
Same period, 1909	24,348,534	5,001,489	821,695	263,815	30,435,533

Month of :	SHIPMENTS				
	Wheat. Bush.	Oats. Bush.	Barley. Bush.	Flax. Bush.	Total. Bush.
September, 1909	16,904,527	6,801,091	616,489	606,483	24,928,590
October, 1909	24,084,540	639,207	1,276,851	337,021	26,337,609

## CANADA'S NEXT CENSUS

The next census of Canada will be taken under date of June 1st, 1911, and will embrace the subjects of population, mortality, agriculture, manufactures, minerals, fisheries and dairy products. Population will be recorded under the heads of residence and personal description; citizenship, nationality and religion; profession, occupation and trade or means of living; wage-earnings and insurance; education and language spoken, and infirmities.

Every person living on 1st June will be entered on the schedule of population by name, as member of a family, institution or household, together with place of habitation, sex, relationship to head of the family or household, and whether single, married, widowed, divorced or legally separated. The month of birth, year of birth and age at last birthday will also be recorded. Entries will be made for each person to show the country or place of birth, year of immigration to Canada, if born elsewhere; year of naturalization, if formerly an alien, and also racial or tribal origin, nationality and religion. Every person of alien birth who has become a naturalized citizen is a Canadian by nationality; and every British subject who has acquired citizenship by birth or naturalization is also a Canadian by nationality. But there is no Canadian by racial or tribal origin, unless the Indians are so counted.

Every person having an occupation or trade will be entered for it, but if employed in the census year at some other occupation for part or whole time he will be so recorded also. If the person is working on own account, the entry will be so made. An entry is also required to be made showing where the person is employed, as on farm, in woollen mill, at foundry shop, in drug store, etc. Wage-earners are entered to show the number of weeks employed in 1910 at chief occupation or trade; at other than chief occupation if any; the hours of working time per week at chief occupation and other

occupation, if any; the total earnings in 1910 at chief occupation; the total earnings at other than chief occupation, and the rate per hour when employed by the hour.

Entries are required to be made for each person showing the amount of insurance held at date of the census upon life, as well as against accident or sickness, together with the cost of such insurance in the census year. Under the heading of education and language records will be taken for every person of five years of age and over showing the number of months at school in 1910, and if the person can read and write, and the language commonly spoken by each person. The cost of education in 1910 for persons over 16 years of age at college, convent or university is also called for.

The last question on the schedule of population relates to infirmities. It calls for a record of each person having an infirmity. If blind, deaf and dumb, crazy or lunatic, idiotic or silly, a record thereof will be made in the proper column, and the age at which the infirmity appeared is required to be specified.

## CANADIAN FLOUR IN CHINA

*Trade and Commerce Weekly Report*, under date of July 11, had the following from J. B. Jackson, Canadian trade commissioner in China, on the possibilities of Canadian flour:

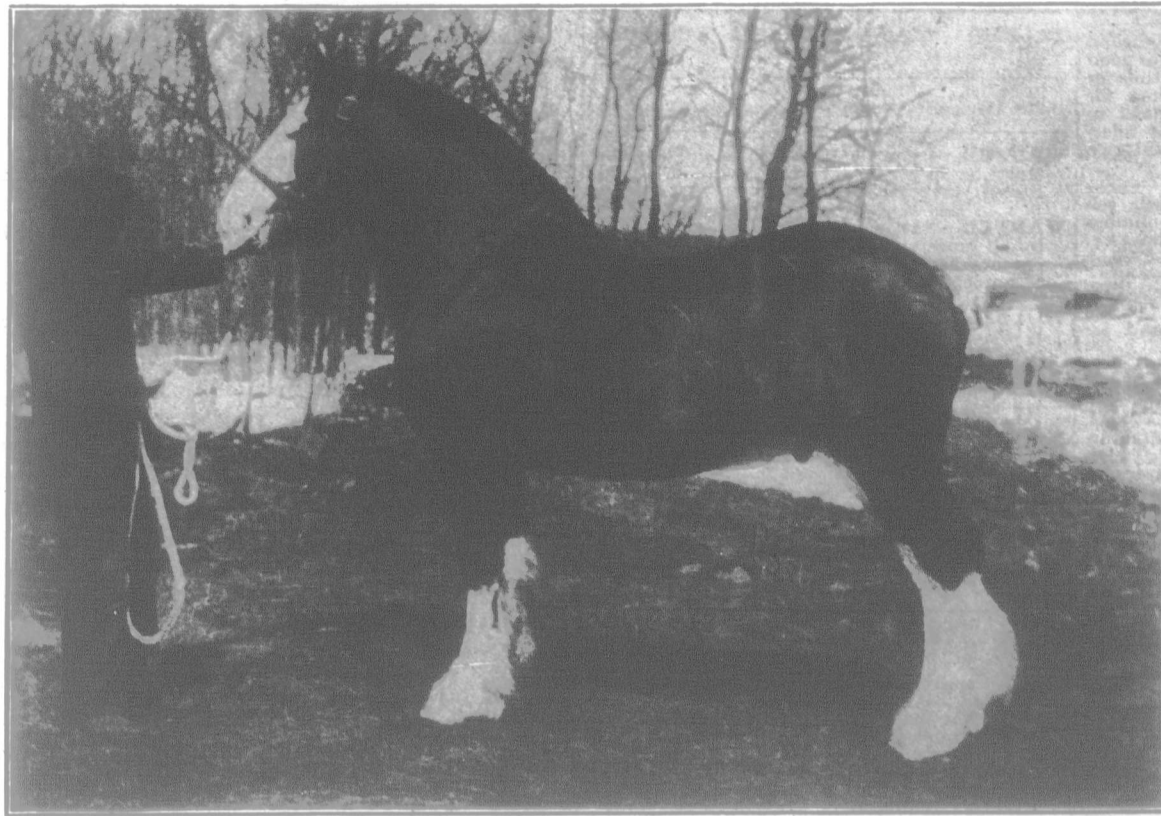
The imports of flour into Hong Kong from United States for March, 1910, was 34,285 barrels, and for the nine months ending March 31, 1910, 629,435 barrels. Southern China, for which Hong Kong is the distributing point, consumes a large amount of foreign flour. There are greater possibilities for Canadian flour exporters there than at Shanghai, or in northern or middle China.

The reason for this is obvious, because the Chinese flour mills are all situated either in Shanghai or north of this port. In addition to this the wheat growing districts in China are situated, to a



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**W. J. McCALLUM** BRANDON, MAN.

large extent, north of the Yangtse. In the southern provinces, having Canton as a center, very little wheat, if any, is grown, and flour must be either imported from Shanghai, Hankow, etc., or from foreign countries. The same facts obtain in French Indo-China and Siam, which are also supplied from Hong Kong.

Owing to the very high price for rice at the present time, and to the added fact that new rice will not be on the market till October, there should be an opportunity for Canadian exporters, especially as the present wheat crop is far below the average.

Harvesting in China is now in full progress, and a few days more if the good weather holds will suffice for the gathering of China's wheat harvest. Rice is the crop of greatest importance here, then cotton, though wheat is a crop of great importance. At the present juncture every bushel means an additional preventive against distress and disturbance. The spring weather was unpropitious, being cold and wet, and as an unusual summer heat (92 degrees in the shade) has developed quite suddenly, it is feared that the ripening process has been rather rapid. Hence it is not considered that the present crop will be at all an average one.

The yield per acre is never large, not more than one-half an average crop in Canada. The shortness of the ear is very marked, possibly caused by the shortness of the real period of growth, and the intense heat during the latter part. There is no selecting of the seed and no farming or manufacturing of the fields as in Canada, otherwise the fertile plains of Kiangsu should give a better return. The Chinese farmer might also obtain greater results if he used up-to-date agricultural implements. His ancient plow only tickles the surface and no fresh soil is brought up. A modern plow would cost a great deal more, and more power would be necessary, but these are insurmountable difficulties at present.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXCURSIONS

No pains have been spared in an attempt to make the excursions to the government farms at Indian Head, July 26, 27 and 28, interesting and attractive. Many eminent agriculturists will be in attendance and will give addresses each afternoon to the crowds of visitors who will be temporarily in possession.

For the first time in connection with the Indian Head excursions a program for ladies has been prepared. Miss "Lillian Laurie," of Winnipeg, will give an interesting address following lectures by Norman M. Ross, superintendent of the Forestry Farm, Indian Head, and Geo. Batho, of Winnipeg, who will discuss gardening. Prof. Gussow, Dominion botanist who is making his first trip to the West, will be there and addresses will be given by him and by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Dean Rutherford, Superintendent MacKay, Professors Bracken and Willing and A. F. Mantle, of Regina. It is expected that President Murray of the University of Saskatchewan, President Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Superintendent Munro, of the Experimental Farm, Rosthern, also will be present.

Very low prices are in force in connection with the special excursion trains that are being run from several branch lines and the main line of the C. P. R. The station agents at points from which the excursions will be run are in possession of information respecting rates and train times. This is the Saskatchewan farmers' annual outing and everything possible is being done to make it an enjoyable one.

Volume 21 of the English Hampshire Down Flockbook is a substantial and well-printed book of 439 pages, containing rules and regulations, list of members, judges recommended, shepherd's prize competitions, Hampshire flocks and individual rams. The steadily growing volumes of the flockbook are ample evidence of the rapidly increasing popularity of the breed.

## Questions & Answers

VETERINARY

### INFLAMMATION OF SPINAL CORD

Mare showed very slight lameness in fore foot for a few days. She was shod a fortnight before, and believing the shoe might be too tight, I sent her to the blacksmith to have the shoe removed and put on again. Leaving the farm, the mare showed slight awkwardness in her movements behind. After the shoeing, she was attacked with violent shivers and spasms in hindquarters, arching back and looking as if she might collapse behind at times, when the tremors attacked her. Her whole body became stiff, her movements very stiff, and her neck so rigid that she could not get her head down to the trough to drink. Her appetite remained fairly good, and there was low temperature. The tremors left her in a couple of days and I was able to bring her back to the farm from the livery barn in which I had placed her. She was very stiff when I brought her back and champing her mouth a little, but that stopped before the evening. The attack was on the 25th of May, and she has remained stiff ever since, and is still unable to drink out of the trough, though she has been able to eat hay out of the manger all the time, when it is full. She has been able to lie down for about a fortnight. When standing, she generally stretches herself out, crossing her fore legs so that the off fore leg is in front, with the foot just in front of the rear foot. Her breast between the forelegs has been very tense and hard from the commencement, and the crossing of the legs looks almost as if the object was to get some relief by bringing the shoulders towards each other. There has been no distention of the stomach. The mare gets thinner and has a dejected look.—S. A. D.

Ans.—The disease from which your mare is suffering is myelitis (inflammation of the spinal cord). It is probably the result of an injury, such as a blow, shock, or strain upon the spine.

In some cases it is due to a fracture of one of the vertebrae. It may follow certain infectious diseases, for instance, influenza and distemper. The disease is very difficult to treat, and unless the symptoms moderate very early in the attack, complete recovery may not be expected. The medicinal treatment consists of the hypodermic injections of strychnine, blisters along the spine, and electricity. In any case the treatment must be supervised by a qualified veterinarian, as the remedies are not unattended with danger. We would advise you to turn her on pasture for the balance of the summer. She may make a partial recovery and do fairly well, if she can reach the grass.

### ACUTE INDIGESTION—BAD EFFECTS OF BOILED OIL

Horse began sickness by being loose in bowels. Then threw himself. Gave him 2 pails water with washing blue-stone two hours between drinks. Also gave him soda. Ten minutes after taking soda horse again fell, and it was difficult to get him up. I gave two-thirds tablespoonful of turpentine in a pint of sweet milk and a half pint of boiled linseed oil, and then could not get him up for fifteen minutes. I bled him at the tail. He still has diarrhoea, and passed one ten-inch worm.—L. H.

Ans.—Your horse had an attack of indigestion, which has been aggravated by the administration of boiled linseed oil. Boiled linseed oil should never be used as a medicine. It contains certain ingredients which are necessary to make the oil useful for paint, but poisonous for medicine. Raw linseed oil is the proper article to use as medicine. The dose is from 1 to 2 pints for an adult horse. The dose of turpentine you gave was far too small to be effective. The dose for acute indigestion is from 2 to 3 ounces, given in the dose of raw linseed oil as a drench. Give him now the following medicine: Subnitrate of bismuth, 12 ounces; salol, 4 ounces. Mix. Divide into 12 powders. Give a powder mixed with damp grain, or in a pint of cold linseed tea as a drench, three times a day.

## WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

**FARM HELP** of every description supplied. Mrs. Johnson-Mexter, 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 3069, 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** sunny, 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 \$31.50 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.

**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**—4 h.p. Gasoline Engine and Crusher Must be in first-class shape, and on trial. Box B., Irvine, Alta.

**WANTED**—Nation's Custard Powder, now sold by all grocers; 5-cent packets, ½ lb. and 1 lb. patent measure tins, wholesale. W. H. Escott, Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE**—Marshall gasoline tractor, 32 H.P., a strong reliable engine in splendid condition; seven plows; gable, 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.

**WANTED, POSITION AS ENGINEER**, either traction or stationary, by young man steady and sober. Reference furnished. State wages and make of engine.—Ed. Johnson Killarney, Man.

### Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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

**STRAYED FROM CABBERRY** on June 24th one bay mare, branded D, and one yearling filly branded E S on left shoulder. \$15.00 reward paid to anyone taking charge of same and notifying J. J. Hall, Box 22, Wilkie, Sask.

### MARE FAILS TO CONCEIVE

I have a valuable mare that seemed to cast her colt dead on foaling a year ago. She was attended to at once, and never showed the least sign of illness. On your advice I let her go without being bred for a year. She has been very well, but it seems hard to get with foal. Has taken the horse twice and casts badly. What had I better do for her?

A veterinary surgeon on being given the details in full of last year's mishap expressed the opinion that the mare did not cast her colt bed, but simply inverted the vagina.—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Have your veterinary surgeon make an examination of the neck of the womb just before service. He will discover the cause of her failure to conceive, and possibly apply the remedy.

### COW HAS GARGET

A cow six years old has garget. She calved five days late and had been pastured on grass for three weeks before. She is a heavy milker. What treatment would you advise?—J. P.

Ans.—The udder should be bathed well with warm water, or better still covered with a plaster of thermofuge, cotton wool, and supported with a sling or bandage. It is usually advisable to give a good dose of epsom salts, from ¼ to 2 pounds, dissolved in 2 quarts of warm water; add 1 ounce of powdered ginger and a pint of molasses, the whole to be given slowly as a drench. The thermofuge may be taken off in about a week, and the udder gently rubbed two or three times a day with camphorated oil. It may be necessary to use a milk tube to withdraw the milk.

### REGISTERING CLYDESDALES

How many crosses does it require to register a Clydesdale filly or stallion in the Canadian Studbook? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Four for a filly and five for a stallion, the crosses all being by stallions registered in the Canadian book. In all cases of Canadian-bred animals, the dams must be recorded before a stallion is eligible, or in case of a mare with five top crosses, the dam must be recorded before she is eligible.

### DOG HAS CHOREA

A collie pup, ten months old, took sick a month ago, and he falls down when standing or walking. He doesn't seem in any pain. His whole body keeps jerking all the time. He is in good condition. Some days he is worse than others. He eats very little. Is there anything I can do for him? He is a good cattle dog.—M. J.

Ans.—Your pup has a nervous disease called "chorea." It is seldom a dog makes a good recovery from it, but occasionally we meet with a case that has become entirely well and strong. The treatment is good food, cold liver oil emulsion, and tonics, such as iron and quinine pills of the same strength as taken by the human subject.

### PIGS HAVE ECZEMA FROM INDIGESTION

A litter of pigs, four months old, was in splendid condition up to a few weeks ago, when I noticed one looking stupid and the hair standing up on it like wire. I took it out of the pen and found that it was covered with a thick, hard scurvy or mange of some kind. I kept it away from the others, and gave it a good scrubbing with soap and water, and another brush with hot buttermilk. Then I put grease on it and got some of the scurf off, but it has failed very much, and is getting poorer all the time. Now, I see another fine one going the same way. They have been well fed on skim milk and barley chop; run in a large shed with lots of sun and air; also dry bed. What is wrong, and what can I do for them? Is it likely to go through all the better?—H. S. J.

Ans.—The condition of the skin on your pigs is the result of indigestion, brought about from the continued use of such stimulating food as barley chop. Pigs should not be continually fed on one kind of grain. A change is necessary for their well being. We advise you to turn them out on pasture; see that they get an entire change of food, and plenty of fresh, clean water to drink. After well scrubbing, with

warm water and soft soap, bathe their bodies all over with a two per cent. solution of creolin once a day until symptoms are relieved.

### USE OF IMPREGNATOR, ETC.

In using yeast with barren mares, should it be injected by a syringe into the womb itself through the neck of the womb, or only into the forechamber? How long should it be left after injection, or should the mare be served immediately afterwards? What do you think of bleeding mares which can not be got in foal? Would the upper gum be the proper place, as some claim? Is an impregnator a safe instrument? Can mares be got in foal with it, where a stallion hardly would have any success? How many per cent. more colts can be expected in using an impregnator? I had a few mares served, which lost very much slimy matter for three weeks, and then came in heat again. I recommended the men to turn them out on pasture and to feed no oats, as I found in examining the mares that they had very much heat inside. What treatment would you recommend in such cases?—R. A.

Ans.—A warm solution of yeast may be injected into the womb for several days before, and up to a few hours before service. Bleeding from the juglar vein may be of service in very fat, plethoric mares. Its action is to deplete the system, but should not be resorted to without sufficient reason. Impregnators are safe instruments in the hands of competent persons. Many mares have conceived from its use that could not be got in foal in the natural manner. We could not state the percentage of mares that conceive from the impregnator. The mares have "leucorrhœa." Your advice as to turning out on pasture was good, but their wombs should be flushed out once or twice a day with a 1 per cent. solution of either creolin or lysol, made lukewarm.

### THROMBOSIS—INDIGESTION

I have horse aged seven years, weight about 1,100 pounds, who after being at work for a short time seems to have some trouble inside him which makes him unable to put his right hind foot to the ground, or even to stand on it for a few moments after stopping him. His right side also shrinks right in so that there is a large hollow between his last rib and his hip. This complaint comes on him quicker if he is working on soft ground, and if I keep him going for say two or three hours he will break into a profuse sweat and falls down on the ground.

2. Another horse has had very severe attacks of colic lately—three times in the last couple of months. I have had the horse over six years and he never got an attack till last fall, when he got a belly full of very green hay, while I was on a long journey up country. But the last three attacks I can give no reason for, as his feed is the same day after day—hay (tame), chopped oats and bran twice a week and a run in a prairie pasture of an evening after the day's work for a couple of hours. The last attack was the day before yesterday, when I had a job to pull him through, then only by giving a drench of turpentine, nitre and opium, and rubbing the belly with strong embrocation for a couple of hours. The attack lasted nearly five hours. I also gave two drenches of soda, ginger and salt when I first saw him getting bad. Can you give any reason for these attacks, or any suggestions as to what I can do to prevent them recurring?—G. N. H.

Ans.—1. This horse has a thrombus (blood clot) in the large artery which supplies the hind extremities with blood. The condition is incurable. Usually the horse so affected is of no use for work. We have known a few mild cases to recover after the animal had been allowed to run on grass for two or three years.

2. Possibly the cause of the trouble is to be found in the mouth. His teeth may need the attention of your veterinary surgeon. He being nine years old, and if his teeth have not been attended to, they will likely be in need of the services of the veterinarian. We see nothing wrong in your method of feeding, excepting the two feeds

## 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.

**R. F. 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 WIGET**, 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.

**BEEFORDS**—Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHEPHERD PONES**, pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

**J. MORRISON BRUCE**—Tighnduin 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.

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

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

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

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# THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED CANADA WINNIPEG

## 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.

### SEDIMENT IN WATER

I am enclosing the settlement of my well water after boiling. What is it and do you think it injurious in constant use for drinking? The well is 25 feet deep in yellow sandy clay. Would you think I would get better water in making the well deeper?—R. A.

Ans.—Examination of the sample by an expert reveals iron, lime, magnesia and some organic matter. It is impossible to say whether or not these substances are present in sufficient quantities to render the water unfit for domestic use without having a sample of the water as drawn from the well. Furthermore, the sediment sent in was not sufficient to make a careful analysis possible. Whether or not the water would be better if the well were deepened depends on the underlying clay or rock strata and general conditions in that locality.

### 25-ACRE FIELD

What would be the exact number of rods or yards on one side of a 25-acre field, which is perfectly square?—S. A. H.

Ans.—A square field of 25 acres comprises 4,000 (25 x 160) square rods. This gives an area 63.11 + rods to a side. Reducing this to yards it would be 5 1/2 times as much, or 347 + yards to each of the four sides.

### HOMESTEAD QUERIES

1. Is a purchased homestead exempt?

2. How much stock and implements are exempt?

3. Do you have to be a land owner to retain stock and implements that are exempt?

4. Can a wife's stock be seized for husband's debt?—F. W.

Ans.—1. No. 2. In Saskatchewan an execution debtor is entitled to the following exemptions of stock and implements: Three oxen, horses or mules, or any three of them, six cows, six sheep, three pigs and fifty chosen to keep for food purposes, the harness necessary for three animals, one wagon or two carts, one mower or cradle and scythe, one breaking plow, one cross plow, one set of harrows, one horse rake, one sewing machine, one reaper or binder, one set of sleighs and one seed drill. 3.—No. 4. No.

### HIRE HELP AND WAGES

1. A and B are married and agree to work for C for so much per year, to board themselves, A and B to receive so much per month and balance at end of year. If after A and B work three months and only receive one-third of the amount agreed to be paid monthly, can A and B quit and claim the wages for three months in full, or must they work to the end of year?

2. If same agree to board extra men at so much per month, can they claim board in advance?

3. Has farm hand in Manitoba, by

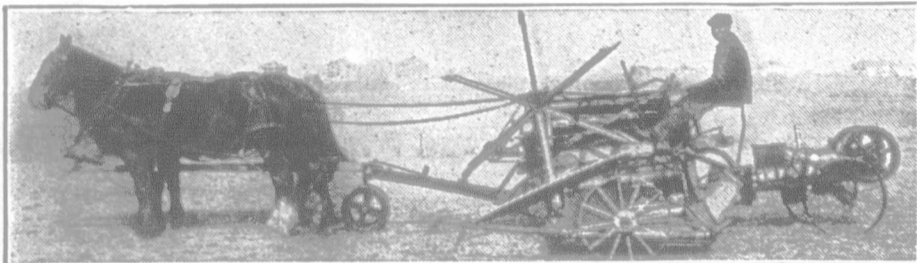
### A Tip Worth Knowing, Landseekers PORT HAMMOND, B. C.

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## EXCURSIONS TO EXPERIMENTAL FARM, LACOMBE

Under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, excursions will be run to the Lacombe Experimental Farm on July 29th, as follows:—Calgary to Lacombe return, Strathcona to Lacombe return, Castor to Lacombe return. Special rates will be given on the Wetaskiwin branch and passengers will be picked up by the Strathcona special.

Time schedule and rates will be advertised at all local stations.

H. A. CRAIG,  
Supt. of Fairs and Institutes

law, any right to put a lien on crop or work done for wages?—F. L.

Ans.—1. If the engagement is for a year and nothing is said about payment, the law would require that the work should be fully performed before payment could be demanded.

2. The same principle will be applied to this question unless it was stipulated that payment for board should be made in advance.

3. No. The proper method to recover wages is by action either under "The Master and Servants Act," before a justice of the peace, or by bringing an action in the county court or king's bench.

### FARE TO ENGLAND

Intend returning to England next November and would like to know the full return fare from Winnipeg to Liverpool or London. Is it cheaper to get a return or a single, as I intend to stay three months; or could I apply for a job looking after cattle, and to whom should I apply?—S. A.

Ans.—You could get definite information as to the fare to England by applying to your nearest railway agent. There is a difference in cost by different steamers and different routes. However, these figures will give an approximate idea: Winnipeg to Liverpool, return, first class, \$200 up; second class, \$148 up; third class, \$107 up. It is somewhat cheaper to buy return transportation. As to getting over with cattle, your best plan would be to come to Winnipeg and arrange with some shipper at the stock yards to work your passage. At times in the fall more men offer for this work than are required, but, as a rule, there is little difficulty in getting a job. Sometimes accommodation this way can be secured only to Montreal or Toronto, but if a man is willing to take chances, and is not in too much of a hurry he can work right through to British ports.

### PROPERTY OF ELM WOOD

Is the wood of elm trees hard or soft?—J. B.

Ans.—The hardness of elm woods varies with the variety of tree. Generally speaking elm wood is hard. However, there are soft varieties. Ulmus Americana, or American elm, has wood that is very tough in young trees, light and moderately strong in old trees, difficult to split, and rather coarse grained. This variety is found in the Canadian Northwest. Ulmus racemosa, rock elm or cork elm, has a hard, close grained, strong, tough wood.

### ALFALFA INOCULATION

Is soil from a 1907 alfalfa plot of any use for inoculating now?—SUBSCRIBER, Man.

Ans.—The soil from the plot that grew alfalfa in 1907 would be of use for inoculating another piece of land only if the 1907 crop was inoculated with the necessary bacteria. The presence of small nodules on the roots of the alfalfa is evidence that the bacteria are present in the soil. If these were noticed when the previous crop was growing, or if there still remains an occasional plant on which they can be detected, the soil may safely be used for inoculation purposes. It is impossible to determine whether the bacteria are present from an examination of the soil, so that unless their presence can be determined from examination of the plants it would not be advisable to risk using the soil for the new piece. If any of your neighbors have any alfalfa growing you might get sufficient soil from them, or you may get 100 lbs. of soil from either the Experimental Farm, Brandon, or the Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

JAS. MURRAY.

### GRASS ON FLAT LAND

There is a flat on my place which has a good fall to the south, so that no water lies on it, but it is quite springy and wet up until about midsummer. On parts of it there is quite a lot of hay growing; other parts seem too dry. Would you advise me to break it and disc it up well the same season, and in the fall sow some of the cultivated grasses on it? There is a lot of alkali in the soil. What sort of hay would grow best? There is about thirty acres in the flat, but only about one-half of it is fit to cut. Would there be any

danger of causing swamp fever by feeding hay grown on such land, where alkali abounds?—HOMESTEADER.

Ans.—Flats similar to the one mentioned can be made productive providing the alkali is not too plentiful. In treating such spots I have always plowed the land, as soon as dry, let it lie for a few weeks; then backset and disk. When well pulverized sow either Western rye grass or brome grass. Brome resists alkali better than rye grass, but is difficult to exterminate should you ever wish to use the land for grain. I have grown cultivated hay on such land for many years and never had a case of swamp fever in the stables, so I think there is little danger from it.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

### PAYING FOR THRESHER

I purchased a threshing outfit, the company guaranteeing to be up to date and well built. On shipment and trial of machine, if not satisfactory, they would make it so, or accept back. They had no machines in stock at time of sale to me. Later the rig arrived and I would not accept it, as I did not consider it as good as they represented. They sent a representative and I arranged to accept rig, and he gave me a contract calling for certain things to be furnished extra, and he claimed the company's guarantee would hold good on rig as to being satisfactory both for quantity and quality of work, also as to durability of machine. Later, the company ignored his contract with me for extras, and I, after moving only four miles, found disk on crank loose, and both rear drive axles badly sprung. I notified the company. They sent me a new crank shaft, and told me to charge up changing same to them. They said the axles were probably not set square in the castings. I commenced threshing, and inside of two weeks the flues were all leaking. They sent me a few new flues and told me I had been using dirty water. The result was I had to fight with the flues the balance of season.

Now, they say unless I pay up they will sue and collect balance due them. I tell them that when they furnish me with an up-to-date rig I am willing to pay. Can they collect unless they make good on axles, flues, etc.?—SASKATCHEWAN THRESHER.

Ans.—Your whole case stands or falls with the contract which you signed at the time of the purchase of the machinery, so that it is impossible for us to advise you intelligently without seeing this contract. The company would not be bound by any statement made by the agent at the time the contract was entered into, if these statements were in any way contradictory to the terms of the contract. You had better lay the whole matter before your nearest solicitor.

### CEMENT BRIDGE AND CELLAR TOP

Please give best plan for root cellar under driveway into barn, to be built up to a ten-foot wall under barn, but to be independent of barn wall. The cellar to be eighteen feet wide, and running back twenty-four feet, outside measurements. There will be two manholes about eight feet apart in center of driveway for filling in the roots, and these to be about eighteen inches in diameter.

1. Could I not get iron casings, with heavy covers, that would be safe for driving over, such as they have in the cities for openings to sewers, etc., the cover to slope one inch in ten?

2. Would a flat top be safe and satisfactory, or would an arch be better?

3. What ventilation should be put in, if any? And give me any suggestions that would be helpful.—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There will need to be, of course, a cement wall around the cellar.

1. The iron casings and covers mentioned could no doubt be obtained by applying through some city official. Wooden covers could be made, however, which would be satisfactory.

2. A flat top would be perfectly safe, if properly built and supported. If old railroad rails can be got they answer very well for joists, but if neither these nor suitable timbers are available, it will be well to get what are called I beams of steel, which are used for just such work. For a span of twelve feet, six-inch beams placed three feet apart

re necessary. Over the cellar in question, such beams could be laid either lengthwise or crosswise, as might be most convenient, and supported in the center. Above the beams, lay the concrete, mixed one to four, to a depth of at least five inches, and reinforced by expanded metal or wire webbing, being imbedded in it about an inch from the bottom. The webs of this special reinforcing material should, of course, be laid crosswise of the beams below, and there should be sufficient to be laid close together over the whole size of bridge. Spaces for manholes should be left or cut out, and extra reinforcing of half-inch iron rods placed around them. Your county engineer will be able to tell you where necessary reinforcing material and steel beams may be procured.

3. Some ventilation is necessary. The manhole might be used to some extent, and there could also be four-inch tiles laid crosswise in the side walls, near the top, which could be stuffed with straw when not needed. A covering of earth is necessary over the bridge to prevent slipping, and to keep out frost during hard weather.

### Recent Science in Plant and Animal Breeding

Civilized countries are discovering that by breeding, the annual product of domesticated plants and animals may be increased several billions of dollars in value, thus lessening to some extent the inevitable increase in the cost of food and clothing to the consumer, while not decreasing the returns per acre of the producer. This economic concern and the interest men take in delving into science are uniting to impel men to develop the science of breeding and to utilize this new knowledge on a scale commensurate with the interests of the nearly two billions of people which the world must feed.

Modern facilities for the transportation of thought, of men, and of materials will soon have obliterated the partitions between the countries of the earth, throwing all of mankind into one community. Already science knows no national lines. Commerce is constantly increasing the fluidity of trade between nations as well as between states. Men not only bring the ideas of all countries to one new country, but they mingle the blood of many races of men into a common stream. Domesticated and wild plants and animals are being transferred from their original habitats to all other regions where they may respectively prove of value, either in their purity or when re-combined into new types. Under modern science the Mendelian unit characters are being sought out, transported and, by breeding, assembled into newly fashioned varieties, breeds, and even species with enlarged economic values for each given locality and purpose. And science is not only organizing the vocational education, even of all the productive classes; but it has begun to study heredity in man and to at least dream of the possibility of re-combining the virtues of the different families in grander races of people.

For the most part, variety and breed improvement is and probably ever must be a relatively slow and tedious process. In most lines there has been discovered no method of making rapid improvements. None better know the falsity of claims of marvellous and rapid changes by breeding than those who make these claims.

Exaggeration is the most dangerous enemy to plant and animal improvement and to the sane consideration of eugenics. On the other hand modest increases in plant and animal products when applied to hundreds of millions of farms give increased billions of products. The day is rapidly coming when public authorities and private interests will be justified, by achieved results in breeding, in making all needed investments of money and time in creative breeding along lines of economic improvement.

The breeding of living things cannot be wrought out under the rigid application of scientific facts and formulas as can the construction of a drainage system, a railroad or a manufacturing

plant. Under the guiding hand of science, art in breeding must also have scope. In fact, in no other line is there such large and complete union of science and art. Along with the broad scientific conceptions of Darwin, the mathematical precision of Mendel, and the statistical records of performance of the modern plant breeder, there must be the art of the sculptor, of the painter, and even of the musician, all put into operation with somewhat of the genius of a Burbank.

Breeding is becoming so much of a technical profession that a close division of labor is rapidly becoming important. It may be expedient for a few men to work with a large number of species and genera, that they may perform the special service of giving a broad scope to the general subject of breeding; but for the most part, more rapid and larger results will be achieved by each worker concentrating on a given species or on a group of related species. Many men have already fully demonstrated that scattering, discontinuous efforts, using small numbers of each of a number of unrelated species, is the way to get nowhere in creating improved forms of plants and animals. No doubt that even as great a genius as Burbank would have to his credit a far larger economic addition to America's plant products had he confined his efforts to half a dozen important species. Your humble servant worked for twenty years with about twenty species, the purpose being in part to gain a broad view of the subject of breeding, and to prove the large economic value of plant and animal improvement. The creation of new forms of the great staple crops was rather a secondary consideration. But even in this case better scientific as well as far larger immediate economic results would have accrued if the work had been confined to not more than one-third of the species used.

The creative breeder who works with one or a few species can compass the collection of all needed basic materials from all parts of the world. He can not only learn the unit characters of each acquired variety, but he can with a fair degree of success follow these unit characters in the re-combined forms which he produces by hybridizing. In other words, without a too extended variety of basal materials he can gain an intimate knowledge of the basal unit characters, as does the painter of the primary colors which he blends to represent on the canvass the desired forms and tones. It is true there are some species, as wheat and barley, yeast and bacteria, the breeding of which can be done in larger part under scientific performance, where it may be that mere art takes second place. On the other hand, in the breeding of strawberries, peaches, chrysanthemums and orchids the eye of the sculptor and painter and the taste and smell of the epicure are at least of equal importance with scientific records. The art-expression of a people is said to be the highest means of expressing civilization. Once the breeding of living things reaches that development of which it is capable, it may be that those most brilliant in creative breeding will have the highest place at the head of the class of artists. Certain it is that the molding of living things which express the greatest beauty of form, color and fragrance, will give to him who can apply science and art to living protoplasm, a scope for scientific knowledge, prophetic vision, and artistic skill far beyond that possible to apply through the chisel or through the brush alone. We need so to organize our work of creative breeding that the nations can command the talents of men with the greatest genius for all the phases of the betterment of plants and animals, by breeding.

During the past decade or so science and practice have begun a re-statement of the principles underlying heredity and breeding. The analysis of the subject, the nomenclature and the philosophy of Miles' Stock Breeding, which for the third of a century was the accepted textbook along this line, are now being rapidly re-organized. Mendel's laws of segregation, dominance, and recombination; DeVries' mutation theory and its corollary amply proven in practice; the need of using very large numbers in breeding; the possibility of organizing large and efficient breeding establishments; the introduction of the subject of practical breeding into agri-

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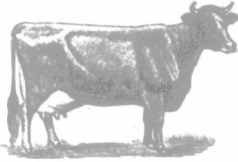
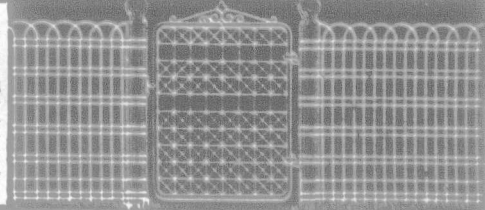
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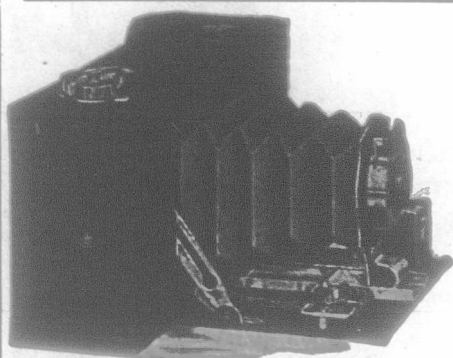
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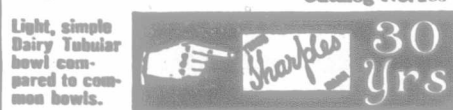
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cultural colleges and schools; and the development of men trained in the science and art of breeding; also the beginnings of a usable literature based on the technique developed in scientific plant and animal breeding, are all combining to make a new world for human efforts. And the facts should not be lost to sight, that men of many nations are beginning to seek the truth concerning the breeding of the human family. All along the line modern science and art have finally begun to attack in a systematic way the re-organization of unit characters in living forms into more useful types; and, if possible, to create new unit characters not before existent.

Mendel's discoveries and the discoveries of his disciples following his methods of research, have given us some valuable principles which have used at least in a narrow range of breeding operations. But in addition to this, these investigations have most profoundly aroused science to the possibilities of investigating operations of heredity, both concerning natural evolution and artificial evolution or breeding. DeVries' investigations, with possibly even a larger immediate value than Mendel's, have also done much to attract some things which carry units of heredity from one generation to the next and often lie dormant, to appear possibly in their original purity after two or even many generations of recessive somnolence. While Darwin developed the fact of the evolution of species, these men have sharply turned attention both as to how nature's evolution may be studied, and also as to how man may rapidly recombine and evolve nature's forms into types of higher economic value.

The work of Bateson, Tschermak, C. B. Davenport, Castle, Webber, and many others who are making a specialty of the science of heredity, the work of Neilson, Zavitz, Garton, Burbank, Swingle, Williams, Gentry, Eckels, Craig, and many other breeders of plants and animals is rapidly expressing the possibilities of science and art in the terms both of beautiful forms and of dollars. And here and there we find a man who may be laying the foundation for a reputation for large public service in the pedagogics of breeding.

The aggregate efforts in the breeding of plants of the United States department of agriculture and of the state experiment stations and of similar institutions in other countries, are year by year increasing into a public work of large magnitude. These institutions are by no means usurping the field. They are in fact rapidly increasing the field for private efforts in plant breeding. As yet much less is being done in a public way for animal breeding; and theory and technical practice of plant breeding has within a decade far outstripped the theory and practice of animal breeding. It would seem easy to predict that public institutions concerned with animal improvement will rapidly take the new and inspirational point of view from the brilliant investigations in plant breeding and will lead to a rapid development of the science and art of improvement of domestic animals. It is of interest to note that a dozen years ago the plant breeders received their best inspiration from animal breeders, and that now the tables are turned and that breeders of animals need the inspiration from the accelerated work of the breeders of plants.

Probably the most important recent development in relation to plant and animal breeding is the revision of methods of teaching this subject which is now going on, and we may hope ere another decade passes that our colleges of agriculture and universities will have supplied a group of young men well-grounded in all that is known regarding research in heredity and in methods of breeding plants and animals. Certainly this field offers a most enticing prospect to young men with a liking for and with a genius for either research in heredity or for the work of creative breeding in public institutions or on private plant and animal breeding farms. And the field for amateurs who desire an interesting avocation is most enticing not only in relation to pet animals and ornamental plants but in relation to many minor staple crops, fowls, and smaller animals and even with beneficial insects.

I was asked specifically to say a word regarding the utility of the Mendelain theories as applied to economic breeding. The range of the use of Mendelain philosophy in re-combining in new types the most desirable of the unit characters found in available types, forms a much less portion of the field of economic breeding than Mendelain enthusiasts at first claimed. On the other hand, there is no doubt that formal re-combination of desired characters in the hybrid breeding of wheats, barleys, and many other crops can be carried out to large economic results. Spillman's work in the state of Washington clearly demonstrates this fact in a large commercial way.

Swingle has made many most promising re-combinations of citrus fruits, and Hansen and other daring compounders of radically different species and types within species are recording results which promise new forms in which the re-combinations of characters will give new values, and the re-combinations made by those engaged in theoretical research give both direction and inspiration to the radical Mendelain breeder.

It is proper to recognize, however, that the largest value growing out of these discoveries, lies in clarifying our plans for effecting the informal re-combination of characters. At first, the then astounding facts concerning the segregation of definite characters and the possibilities of their formal re-combination, almost as chemical atoms re-combine into new compounds, served to blind us from the larger concept of the very complex network of descent, which makes up most of our economic types of plants and animals. We have now gotten back to the fact that only under peculiar circumstances and in particular cases, can hybridizing be worked out with definite unit characters. In the great bulk of re-combining first and second generation hybrids, in uniting the blood of three or more original forms, and especially in blending related forms, and forms recently and much hybridized, and in the vast amount of necessary selection work, the art of breeding must be carried out without adhering closely to formal re-combinations.

Often the network of descent, which happens to most happily produce the most valuable combination does not always appear like the formula which represented the ideal toward which we started. Very often the new acquisition breaks in upon us with an unexpected combination of forms, which resist our attempts at analysis. The wise breeder chooses that which has the largest economic value, somewhat regardless of whether he can trace all the threads of both wool and warp in the new network of descent. And as the years go by the newly bred materials, many of which are highly complex compounds, increase in numbers the breeder will have at his command, larger and larger supplies of basic materials. In some cases the breeder will work downward or back up to purebred homozygotic basic materials along the lines pointed out by Shull's work with corn; and here formal Mendelain breeding can be practiced most effectively. But it would appear that the larger part of the plan, and of the humdrum details of the work of making over America's plant and animal forces would be outside the practical work of formal Mendelain re-combination. And I reiterate that the larger value of Mendel's discoveries and of DeVries' mutation theory will be to clarify our plans of doing the bulk of this less systematic work.

The new philosophy will be expressed in a new nomenclature, and as the years go by, breeding will be taught with more of the simplicity with which arithmetic is taught. It will always be an abstruse subject, and while the Mendelain philosophy may seem to simplify the re-combination of nature's original types, DeVries' mutation theory will continue to relate in a larger and larger way to the importance of using immense numbers, both in Mendelain hybridizing and in the extensive, less formal breeding, that occasional superior foundation-plants of exceedingly great variety-producing-potencies may be secured.

We need not be surprised if the researches of Mendel, DeVries, and others lead to other discoveries of still wider practical application in the improve-

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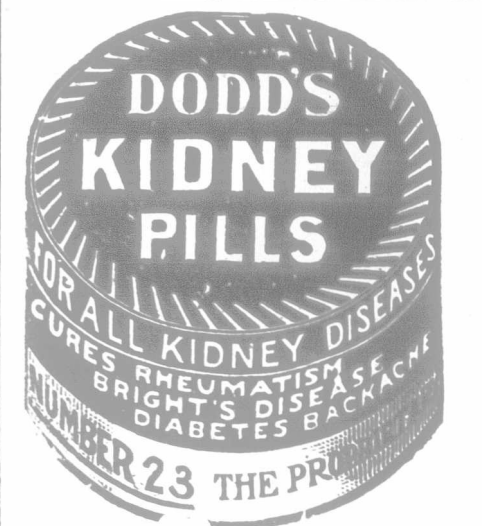
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ment of plants and animals. Enough is already known to enable the world to add 10 per cent. to its food products at very little cost, thus materially reducing the expense of living, and the need of the hour is that we work out methods of utilizing the new knowledge already existing and that which promises rapidly to come, and that we apply these methods on hundreds of thousands of breeding farms throughout the world. A project which has as its goal increasing of the world's farm products by some billions of dollars, at very little cost.



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thus preventing the rise in the cost of living in all countries, is of world-wide and permanent economic and political interest. The conservation of half a billion of wasted American resources of heredity forms no small portion of our conservation problem. Laws and methods of breeding, once they are worked out, will help increase production in other countries that they need not draw so heavily on the supplies of foods our soils should supply cheaply to our own people

Taking all these statements at their face value, it is clear that there is good reason for finding ways of promoting the mode of creative breeding and of distributing all established and new forms of plants and animals to all growers in whose hands they will produce increased values of the products. Never before did public and non-public agencies, engaged in securing and disseminating the best seeds, plants and animals, appear so important as now. The Seed and Plant Introduction Division of the United States department of agriculture, assisted by the federal and state and private plant testing stations, is now being well organized, and its work unfolds larger and larger in scope with every year. Legislative bodies are ready to appropriate public money for use by men who can show that they can improve the producing potencies of our crops, and of live stock. Even the conservatism of our older school men, often still in charge of state colleges and universities, has been overcome. The farmers are learning that even every-day crops, like alfalfa and clover, as well as wheat and apples, can be so bred that they will produce larger yields, preponderate in certain nutritive elements, show higher color, form, keeping quality, resistance to disease, than do the common types which were dumbly supposed to be all efficient. The breeders of yeasts are making beers and wines of staple flavor. The breeders of bacteria are giving cheesemakers pure cultures of new varieties of bacteria which produce cleanly cheese of the soft types which run uniform and can be safely purchased on sample. Men are laying hold of the pecan tree, the chestnut, and are putting nut growing on a new basis. Others are devising ways of breeding curly walnut and curly maple, that the artistic merit of furniture made therefrom be enhanced even if that be for the future generation.

Foresters have learned that heredity works in making forest products along the same line that it works in producing the 200-egg hen and the four hundred pounds of butter cow. They are not only devising ways of utilizing cuttings from only the most rapidly growing cottonwood parent tree, but they are finding relatively rapid methods of breeding up rapidly growing races of catalpas, pines and other trees which are planted for profit. It is worthy of passing notice that much of the effective earlier breeding of plants was with less important, mainly ornamental species, fruits and vegetables. The greenhouse man and the horticulturist who dealt with individual plants earliest took to following up variations and propagating those from which the seeds came true to the type of the parent.

But now the grower, economist, scientist, and the breeder all see that the large problems concern the improvement of the great staple crops which feed the nations and which give us our balance of trade. By improving the heredity of our cotton seed that ten per cent. more cotton is grown and we have an increase worth fifty to seventy-five millions of dollars, and the world has cheaper clothing. By adding ten per cent. to the yielding power of the heredity of our corn seed the crop is increased by more than a hundred million dollars. Therefore the breeding, both of plants and of animals, is taking a place in national economics. If our experiment station men do not clearly see the magnitude of their opportunity let them be shown. If our legislators do not see the large profits to the state from the use of public funds in breeding better crops for the state, who can better show them than the men interested in growing and selling pure bred seed and plants?—Address delivered by W. M. Hays, assistant secretary of United States Agriculture, at the Seed Trade Association at Atlantic City, June 22, 1910.

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## Seed Selection on the Farm

FOLLOWING is an address prepared by Seager Wheeler for the Canadian Seed Growers' Association session at the Saskatchewan Provincial convention of agricultural societies at Regina last January:

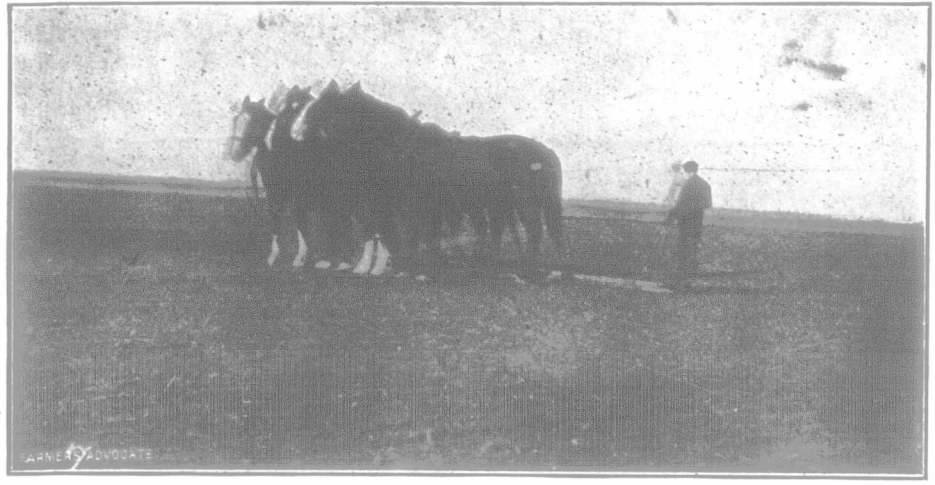
A few years ago I realized the necessity of sowing only the plump and best seed wheat grown on the farm, and it was not long before I saw the good results of this method. In cleaning my seed grain I always use a 8 x 8, or if necessary a No. 7 x 7 wire screen at the bottom of my fanning mill. In cleaning I always put my seed grain through the fanning mill three times, taking out all broken and small grains. In 1906 I obtained from summerfallow 50 bushels of wheat and from new breaking 48 bushels of wheat to the acre. I am satisfied that these good yields were the result of sowing only pure, clean and plump seed.

In 1905, I secured 5 pounds of Preston wheat from the Indian Head Experimental Farm, which I sowed on a piece of clean land. From this amount I obtained 30 pounds of good, clean wheat. I should have had more than this quantity but for cattle destroying it after it was stacked.

After cleaning I had 20 pounds to sow, which in 1906 was put on a piece of land that was planted to potatoes

are yields with the rest of the field, but the balance of the field went 35 bushel an acre. The grain from the seed plot was distinctly noticeable in regard to plumpness and even quality. At the time of cutting we had very high winds, playing havoc with the fields of grain, laying it all ways, so that we could not make a clean sheaf; but when I cut the seed plot it was a pleasure, as the straw stood up so well that I did not make a single ragged sheaf.

Now with regard to selecting my heads of wheat for next season's seed plot (1910). I start at one end of the plot and work to the other end, then working back the other way. The winds last season made the work difficult to select heads, so that off and on it took me three days to select three good bags full, which I find is sufficient. This amount when threshed should yield 25 to 30 pounds. I secure a little more than I need to allow for cleaning out any light grains so that when thoroughly cleaned I can secure 25 pounds of good, plump grain. I hang the sacks up in a dry shady place until I can find time later on to thresh them out with a stick on a hard floor. When threshed if there is any wind I pass it through the air from one pan to the other, taking out the chaff and broken heads; then put aside till a slack time when I can sieve out the rest of the broken heads and light grains. I would not trust to cleaning through a fanning mill, as there would be too much waste



FOUR HORSES PULL SIX HARROW-SECTIONS ON THE SUMMERFALLOW

the previous season. When threshed this plot yielded 25 bushels.

In the spring of 1908 I selected enough of the plump seed I had and sowed it on a special plot of one-fourth of an acre. I generally harrow my fields of grain as much as I possibly can each season when the grain is up 4 to 6 inches high, and this season in getting on the fields with the harrow I had to cross one corner of the seed plot six or eight times till I just about wiped out that corner of the plot. We were badly rusted out and a light frost on August 13th did not help it any. The seed plot suffered badly, except the corner that I had harrowed so severely, and the only good seed I obtained from the plot was from this corner.

Up to this time I had not selected any heads of wheat from my plot but I got some idea as to how to go to work. I had noticed that this Preston wheat was a mixed variety of red and white chaff. During the winter time I selected 10 pounds of the white chaff, and 25 pounds of the red chaff. I decided to select for the white chaff, but saved the 25 pounds of red chaff to sow for comparison. I now had a good foundation to start on. I had secured pure seed at least, free from other varieties and weed seeds.

Last spring (1909) I sowed the white chaff separately from the red chaff for comparison, on a piece of summerfallow. The balance of the field was sown with the same wheat, containing mixed types of red and white chaff. During the summer I noted the difference; the seed plot was fully 6 to 8 inches higher than the rest of the field, and more uniform in stand and height, and with slightly larger heads. During an absence from home we had a hot, dry spell and gophers cut fully one-third of the plot, before I could attend to them.

I had broken up my pasture close by and they cleaned out of this to my seed plot.

At threshing time I could not com-

For such a small amount of seed I consider it best to hand-pick out any white caps, etc., after putting through the sieves.

With regard to selection of type I find that at the outsides of the plot we find stray stools that have long, open heads which at first sight appear to be very large heads, but on comparing these with others in the centre of the plot they contain no more kernels than the rest. I therefore pass these by, selecting heads that contain not less than eight clusters on a side (some I find with ten and eleven) and with at least 4 or 5 kernels in a cluster. I look for a head that is square, close-jointed and evenly filled from bottom to top. It is surprising what different types one comes across. I have selected some in which it appears impossible for the cluster to set any closer together. Locking at them sideways they appear square. This is the type I am selecting, as much as possible a good, solid, even head. Up to the present I am not able to find all the heads exactly the same, but I fully believe that as each season comes for making my selection I shall be enabled to secure enough heads of a certain type, all uniform in regard to size, evenness and type.

With regard to selecting a stiff-strawed or rust-proof type I have not been able to do so as yet, but there are possibilities in the future for this work. I am content to go slow, building up a good foundation. I am as yet just on the first step of the ladder, but I am going to win out to the top if possible.

In treating for smut I have used formalin the last three seasons and I did not notice a single smut ball the past season. I always treat my seed whether clean or not. Prevention is better than cure.

There is a certain fascination in this work. Although it takes up a good deal of time at a busy time of harvest I consider we are amply repaid for our labor.

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## Robin Hood Flour IS DIFFERENT

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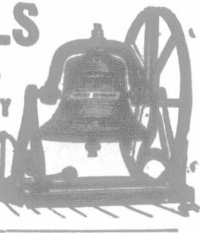
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The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



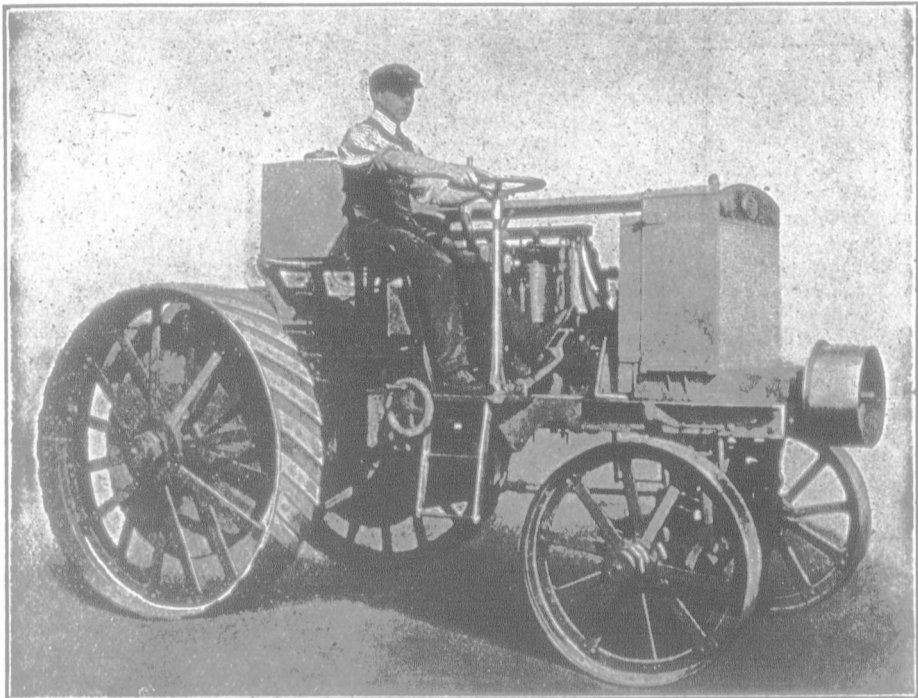
# CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL MOTORS, LTD.

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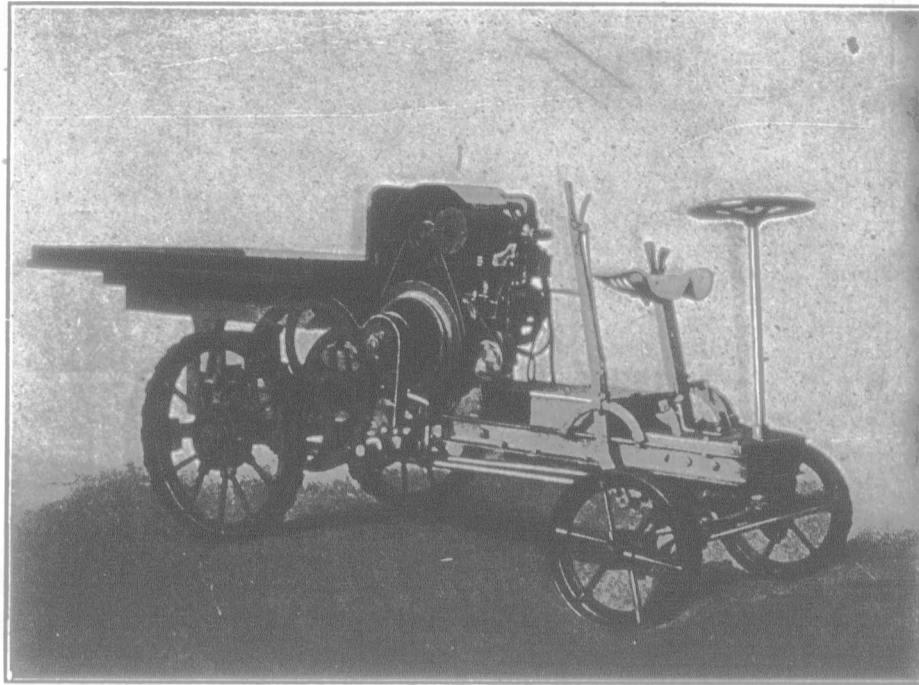
GUARANTEED OF BEST  
BRITISH MANUFACTURE

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No. 1, designed for large farms; will plow 15 to 20 acres per day; pull three binders, mowers or seeders; haul 12 tons on the road.

Four-cylinder engine, fitted with three speeds—2½, 3½ and 7 miles per hour—forward and reverse. Self-starting magneto ignition; fitted with steel cable for grubbing and road-making; carries fuel and water for one day's work. Extension wheels for soft ground. Made in two sizes, 22 h.-p., and No. 2, 14 h.-p.



No. 4, 2½ h.-p.—Handiest and cheapest machine on the market. Designed for small farms. Will plow two acres per day. Only one man required, who operates his plow from driving seat. Will pull a mower, harrow or disc, etc. Will haul 1½ to 2 tons on the road. Carries a saw bench, grinder or pump, etc., which it operates where required. One air-cooled cylinder, fitted with three speeds, 2½, 3½ and 7 miles per hour; forward and reverse.

No. 3, 6 h.-p.—A larger size of the above, fitted with 2 water-cooled cylinders and three speeds. Has three plows, operated from driver's seat, as in No. 4, and will pull one eight-foot binder and drive a small thresher. Carries fuel and water for a day's work, and drives small machines, same as No. 4.

All our machines are fitted with self-starting magnetoes, and require no batteries, repairs and spares at depot.

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## CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL MOTORS, LTD., SASKATOON, SASK.

### STICK TO FARMING

Many of the leading business men of this age were brought up on farms and have a tendency to return to the soil before they have lived their allotted span. John Willys, president of the Willys-Overland Co., of Toledo, Ohio, tells an interesting story of his leap to "auto king." He knows all about automobiles and claims that every farmer should have one. He can enumerate many advantages that convince many that he is right.

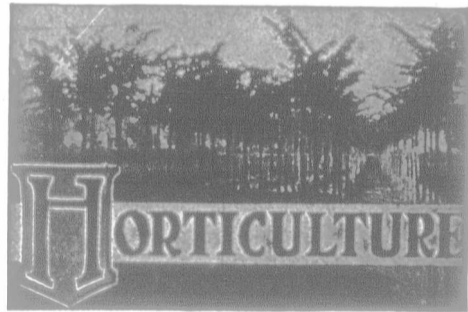
Speaking of his interest in the farm he says:

"I was brought up a farmer. I'm a farmer at heart today, and some day I'm going to own a happy farm home and get back to where I came from, with my own folks, who make the soil turn out a good living—the best there is in the world. And by the way, let me give you, who are sons of farmers a bit of advice, to which I hope you'll answer when I get through: "Well, Willys didn't need to hand me that, because I appreciate what I've got right here at home."

"Now the advice I'm going to give you boys is: Stick to the soil. The tide has turned. The money flood is from the city back onto the farms. The city folks have to pay you rightful prices for what you raise and it's time they did; and there's about five million former farmer boys and their families who form the nucleus of the "back to the farm" movement who'll tell you today: "Stick to the old farm, son; that's where the money is and will be from now on."

"All of which is true. If I should tell you that 75 per cent. of the city wage slaves are broke, it would make your eyes open, wouldn't it? Well, you take a good tip from an old hand, who knows you and knows your city cousins, boys—and stick to farming."

"Now, did I have to hand YOU that? I hope not."



### HORTICULTURE

The busy season will soon be on, but that should not result in the farm garden being neglected. Weeds that are allowed to go to seed this summer and fall infest the garden for future years and make it that much more difficult to have a well-kept garden. Spend an hour now and then pulling weeds by hand or using the hoe, or take a scythe and cut down weeds around buildings and fences.

### FOREST RESERVE IN ROCKIES

The June issue of *Canadian Forestry Journal* contains the following regarding the Rocky Mountain forest reserve:

The entire eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, from the international boundary northwards up to the middle of township 61 west of the sixth Dominion meridian (longitude 118 degrees west), is now reserved from settlement or occupation, and will be managed entirely with a view to the proper utilization and reproduction of the forest, the protection of the water supply of the prairie provinces and other related objects. This is the effect of an order-in-council dated May 13th, 1910.

The total area of the district now reserved from settlement along the eastern slope of the Rockies in Canada is about 14,400 square miles. This, however, includes Rocky Mountains Park (area 4,500 square miles), Jasper Forest Park (area, 5,000 square miles) and the Waterton Lakes Park (54

square miles in extent); these have been reserved for some time. The area now put under reserve for the first time is thus about 4,850 square miles (or 3,100,800 acres).

This entire area may, however, be looked upon as one reserve. Its area is thus over two-thirds that of Nova Scotia, over three-fourths that of the "southwestern peninsula" of Ontario (including under the term "southwestern peninsula" all counties west of, and including York and Simcoe, and enclosed by the Georgian Bay and Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario), and over five and a half per cent. of the area of Alberta. Looking farther afield for a comparison of areas, one may say that the reserve is half the size of Maine, twice the size of New Jersey, one-third the size of the state of New York, or as large as Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island put together. Moreover, it is twice the size of Wales, half the size of Scotland and one-fourth the size of England and Wales combined.

The most northerly boundary of the park is situated a short distance north of the 54th parallel of latitude and is some 360 miles north of the international boundary. The western boundary of the reserve is the boundary between the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and the eastern boundary is an irregular line defined by the order. The northerly limit is thus between forty and fifty miles north of the latitude of Edmonton and about a hundred miles northwest of Yellow Head Pass. The width of the strip set aside varies from ten to thirty miles from the international boundary up to the latitude of Calgary, and from there northward widens out to from thirty to fifty miles almost to the northern boundary. The boundaries of the reserve as actually constituted differ somewhat from those shown on the map of the proposed reserve as given in the report of the commission of conservation.

The lands included in the tract are

for the most part elevated and rocky and generally not suited for agriculture. They are, however, covered to a large extent by a forest which is of great value for the supply of wood and lumber to the prairie country lying eastward from the base of the mountains, for the requirements of the coal mines and for the protection of the sources of the main streams of the central West.

On the additional 4,800 square miles just reserved the effect of the reservation will be to withdraw the lands from homestead entry or sale and the timber from disposal under license. The tract will still be open for the granting of timber permits to settlers, for mining purposes (for not more than one-quarter section) for cordwood, fence-posts, telegraph poles and railway ties and for small mills cutting timber for settlers only (for not more than one section for two years); also for mining leases of placer claims, for petroleum locations and for coal and other minerals, and also for permits to remove sand, gravel and stone from the submerged beds of rivers.

The regulations for forest reserves, under which the reserve is placed, forbid trespass, regulate the use of fire and prescribe proper precautions and penalties, require a permit for prospecting for minerals, prohibit grazing, except for settlers' cattle, provide for granting permits to cut hay and provide for careful cutting and the disposal of debris. Granting of leases for mining claims is subject to certain special provisions. Any person entering the reserve for the purpose of hunting or trapping must have a permit.

The reserve will be under the administration of the forestry branch of the department of the interior, and the far-seeing and progressive policy of the minister of that department, Hon. Frank Oliver, is a guarantee of the wise use of the reserve in the interest of the people of Canada.

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### FRUIT MARKS ACT

Particulars regarding the packing and marketing of fruit are given in Bulletin No. 11, recently issued by the fruit division of the dairy and cold storage branch at Ottawa. Purchasers of fruit in the prairie provinces should acquaint themselves with the clauses of this "Inspection and Sale Act" in order that they may know what steps to take in order to have redress in case inferior fruit is offered as number one.

All fruit in closed packages intended for sale must be marked to designate the grade of the fruit *fancy No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3*, and the package must also bear the name and address of the person who packed and shipped it, and the name of the variety or varieties of fruit contained. Packages found by an inspector not to be up to the standard are labelled "Falsely Marked."

Persons found guilty of violating the act are liable to a fine not exceeding \$25.00, and not less than \$10.00 for the first offence. For the second offence the maximum fine goes to \$50, and for the third to \$200 and costs. In default of payment the guilty party is liable to imprisonment. Any pecuniary penalty goes one-half to the informant or complainant and one-half to His Majesty.

The bulletin also contains valuable information for fruit inspectors, growers and packers.

### FRUIT CROP CONDITIONS

The Dominion fruit crop report for June says:—

The weather continued cold and wet in Eastern Canada, while the fruit was in bloom. The cool wet weather in many sections has been accompanied by severe frosts when early varieties were in bloom; and, as a consequence, the fruit has not set as well as the bloom prospects indicated. A frost during the night of the 3rd of June did serious damage to strawberries and tomatoes in Eastern Ontario. Since about the middle of June, it has been fine and warm, inducing rapid growth throughout Ontario and Quebec.

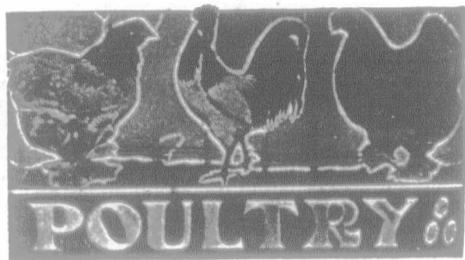
In Nova Scotia the weather during this month has been, for the most part, cool and showery. The wet weather at the time of blossoming is reported to have interfered with the setting of apples. A frost the 6th of June undoubtedly did serious damage.

In British Columbia the weather during the past month has been favorable for fruit of all kinds. The weather for the most part has been clear and warm, with frequent showers.

### THE KITCHEN GARDEN

This is the time of year that farmers begin to wish they had a fine garden to which they could go daily for a supply of fruits and vegetables. The Canadian West is not congenial in general climate for the production of tropical crops, but the gardens of many in all parts of the prairie provinces demonstrates that a satisfactory variety both of fruits and vegetables can be produced every year.

The trouble has been that those who have not this very desirable supply of table delicacies are not satisfied to spend reasonable time preparing the soil and caring for the crop. Now is the time to lay plans for next year. Decide on a suitable location for the garden; note what neighbors have found to be suitable varieties; find out what are suitable cultural methods, and make up your mind that in 1911 you will have a nice variety of garden stuff for home use.



Many intend to build new poultry houses before winter, and such should better be planning about them now, while the past winter is fresh in mind. Recently I saw a new wrinkle, easily adapted to almost any house. It consisted of a slanting board, the high part being under the roosts farthest from the side of the building, and sloping downward to the side of the house.

At the lower end an opening from the outside was made as long as the slanting board was wide to enable one to scrape the droppings from the board from the outside of the building. There should be a tight box, or a cement trough into which the droppings should be scraped, in order to save all the fertility.

By having the roof of the house project over the walls, all the rain will fall on the side of the trough, when it is necessary to leave them there a few days. E. C.

### GRADING OF EGGS

The Poultry Producers' Association of Canada has been carrying on a laudable work in an endeavor to place poultry products on the market under reasonable grades and in condition to bring the top market price. This organization recognizes the fact that thousands of dollars are lost annually by poultrymen, even in eggs, because the producer exercises no care in marketing.

Following are the rules of the association in regard to eggs:

#### GRADING

It must be remembered that all eggs must be shipped new laid. A new laid egg is an egg that is not over 5 days old when shipped, an egg that has been gathered promptly and kept in a moderately dry, cool place (under 60 degrees), free from foul odors and other contaminating influences. On holding a new laid egg to the light it will be seen that the air space in the large end is very small, and the yolk almost invisible. As the age continues the air space enlarges, and the yolk becomes visible.

Rough shelled and abnormal eggs should never be shipped.

Though some markets may call for several grades of eggs as a general rule there is no necessity for many grades. What the best trade demands is freshness, grading uniformity in packing and regularity in supply.

For ordinary purposes two grades of eggs will be found sufficient to satisfy the demands made on the producer, viz.: New laid selects and No. 1. Another grade of common stock may for a time be marketed, but they must not be sold under the brand of the association.

#### NEW LAID SELECTS

To consist of strictly new laid eggs, not over five days old, weighing not less than 24 ozs. to the dozen; clean, of uniform size and color; packed in substantial neat cases having clean fillers.

#### No. 1.

To consist of new laid eggs, not over five days old, weighing not less than 21 ozs. to the dozen; clean; packed in substantial and neat cases with clean fillers.

NOTE.—Common eggs, not covered by the foregoing grading, must not be marketed under the brand of the association.

#### EGG-MARKETING SUGGESTIONS

If the co-operative egg circle proves as successful as it seems likely to do, it will work a great change in the marketing of Canadian poultry produce. However, while heartily welcoming the ad-

vent of co-operative effort, we would point out that it is not necessary to wait for the organization of such a circle in order to effect improvement in the marketing of poultry and eggs. Bulletin 162 of the Kansas Experimental Station contains some practical suggestions which we commend to the consideration of our poultry readers.

The demand for eggs seems practically unlimited, more especially for the better grades. Growth of storage industry has tended to equalize prices, by increasing the demand in summer, when fresh eggs are plentiful, and supplying the demand in winter. Since the demand is greatest for the best grades, it seems obvious that a little more attention to details will pay well.

The extra profit possible is to be made by obtaining the top retail price and, as consumers become acquainted with the product by obtaining a premium of from one to five cents per dozen over the regular price paid for ordinary eggs.

To obtain top prices the eggs must be uniform in size, color and quality. The uniformity in color is not always important, and depends upon the market; uniformity in size excludes small and extra large ones; while uniformity in quality calls for absolutely clean eggs that have been gathered promptly after being laid, kept under the best possible conditions, and marketed not more than three or four days after they are laid. Only eggs with firm, strong shells should be marketed. One thin-shelled egg may not only prove a total loss, but may also soil half a dozen others.

It is necessary to provide clean nests. Gather eggs at least once a day, and oftener in warm weather, and keep them in a clean, dry, cool place. Any small or dirty eggs should be used at home; a dirty egg, if used at once, is as good as any, but it will not keep as well, and will spoil the sale of clean eggs. Never put in an egg that is not known to be absolutely fresh.

The time of marketing will depend on local conditions, but should be as often as once a week at any time of the year, and at least twice or three times a week in summer. In cases where it is impossible for a farmer to take his eggs himself as often as that, he can arrange with a neighbor to take the eggs on alternate marketing days. Where it can be done in connection with the sale of other produce, such as dairy products, the most profit can usually be made by selling direct to the consumer. In such case, it will probably pay to put the eggs either in plain cartons, or in cartons which have the name of the farm printed on them. The plain cartons can be bought for 60 cents a hundred, or perhaps for less in large quantities; when printed, of course, the cost would be greater, but it would probably not exceed one cent each. [Note.—The above figures must be taken as applying to United States conditions. Over there, the manufacture of cheese cartons has become a large business, and certain improvements in manufacturing processes are possible. In Canada, the plain cartons would probably cost in the neighborhood of a cent apiece, or perhaps a little more.—Editor.]

If it is not feasible to sell the eggs direct to private customers, it may be possible to sell them to a grocer who has a high-class trade, and will be glad to get absolutely reliable eggs for his customers. In such a case, it would be worth while to put the eggs up in cartons, with the name of the farm on them, in order to educate the customers to call for eggs from that farm. When a farmer has a good many eggs and does not wish to bother with cartons, he can often do well by selling his eggs to a hotel or restaurant.

If none of the ways suggested are feasible, then the eggs can be obtained from them also as soon as they are convinced that the eggs furnished them are absolutely reliable.

Children on the farm can be taught to care for the eggs, and will take pride in doing it well, especially if they are given a share in the profits.

It will take time to work up a demand for selected eggs, but when people are once convinced that the eggs can be depended on, they will not only call for such eggs, but will tell their friends about them.

## Weak Men, Here's Help For You



Take my Electric Belt for what it will do for you. Wear it when you sleep at night, or while you are resting after your work. You will find it a vitalizer, a tonic to your nerves, a rejuvenator of waning vitality. Use it for any ailment which drugs have failed to cure, and you will never cease praising it.

I claim that I can cure you weak men; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as ever you did in your life. That's claiming a good deal, but I have a good remedy, and know it well enough to take all the risk.

**I Restore Men to Unimpaired Vitality, with Strong Body, Strong Mind, Strong Nerves, Strong Will.**

Few men are really as strong and vigorous as they ought to be. Hard work or worry or the hustle of modern life is overtaxing the resources of many. Past indiscretions or excesses and other private diseases have undermined the constitutions of still others—few men are the men they ought to be.

This is why the wealth of the world is concentrated in the hands of the few. Except in cases of inherited wealth, the wealthy men, the successful men, are healthy men—men with strong body, strong nerves, strong will, strong mind. They are the men who have carefully observed the laws of nature and guarded their strength and health.

Dear Sir:—I cannot praise your Belt too much for what it has done for me. I am strong and active again. I kept it a secret from my friends, and they are always asking me how I came to be looking so well and strong, and I just show them my Belt, and say that is what did it.—A. MATTHEWS, No. 44 Osborne Street, Winnipeg, Man.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

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The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt cures Indigestion, Constipation, Weakness of the Liver and Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica; overcomes the effects of exhaustive habits—every sign of weakness in men or women. It puts new life and energy into the Nervous System. Ginger up! Use this Belt and become a Man!

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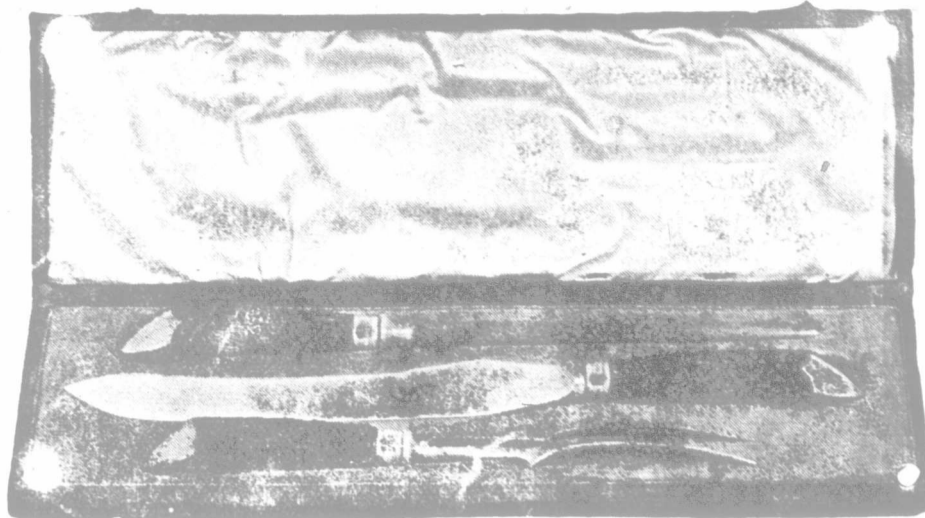
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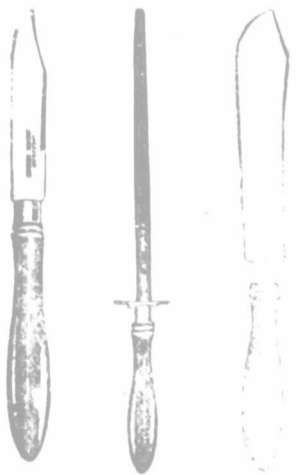


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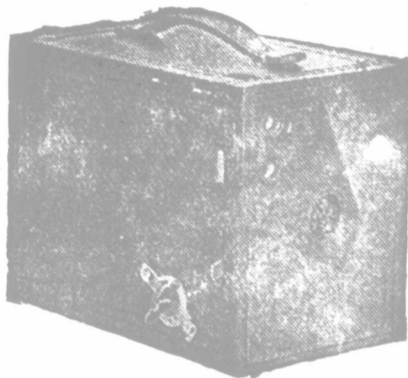


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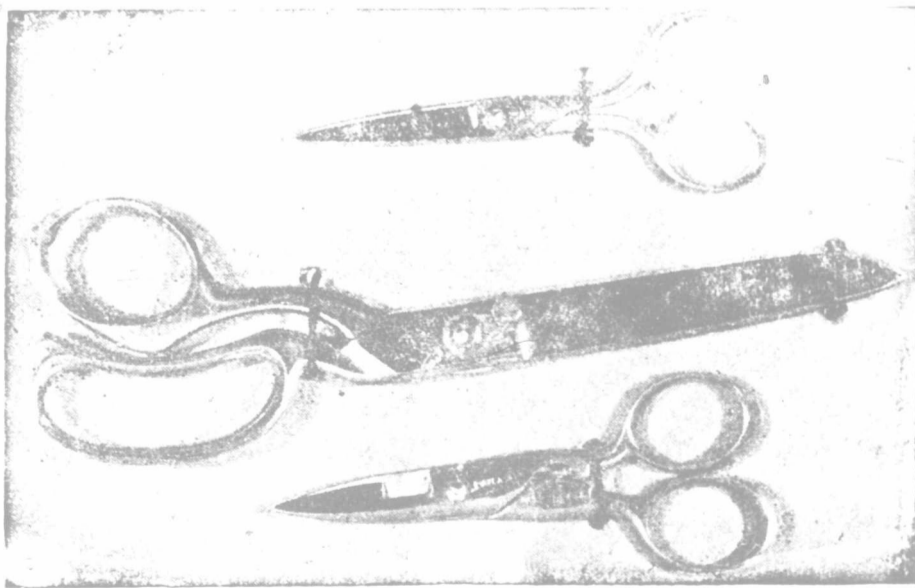
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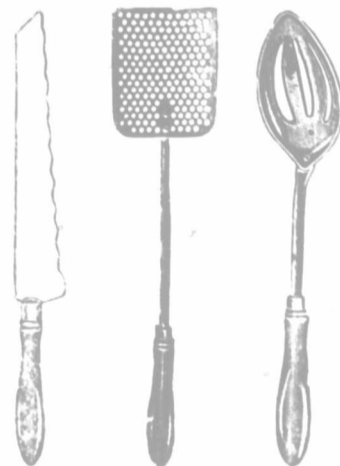
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## Let Us Build Your House And Save You From 25% To 40%

No matter where you wish to locate, we can build you a substantial, artistic, comfortable house, built to your own order, tell you exactly what date you can move into it and save you from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. on any builder's lowest price.

This means that for a house for which an ordinary contractor would charge you, say \$800, we will save you at least \$200; on a \$1500 house we will save you at least \$375, or on a \$2500 we will save you at least \$600. Will you give us an opportunity to prove this?

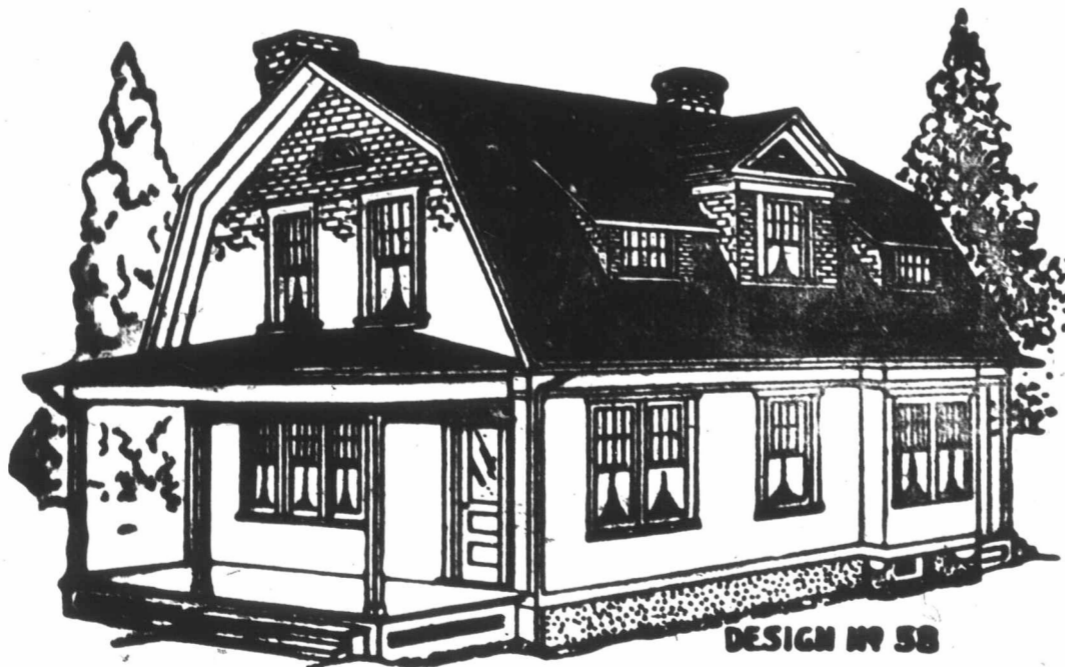
Our houses are built wholesale by machinery—the materials are of the very finest quality and the workmanship the best obtainable—we will give you a legal building guarantee to that effect. They are really ready-built homes—carefully constructed from designs and specifications prepared by one of the best qualified architects in this country.

### DESIGNS FREE — SAVE ARCHITECTS FEES

We have compiled a very fine illustrated booklet of designs and plans showing a large number of substantial, handsome houses which we will mail you free. After you have selected the home you wish, all your worries cease.

You won't have to bother about plans or architects, you won't have to figure with builders, carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, etc.—we relieve you of all these details and tell you exactly when your house will be ready for occupation.

### Write For Free Booklet Of Designs At Once



Do not, under any circumstances, contract for your house until you have considered our designs. Write for booklet and particulars at once.

**MODERN HOUSE MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
LIMITED  
HOUSEMAKERS

EXECUTIVE OFFICES  
806 LUMSDEN BLVD. TORONTO

To Building Contractors: This is a sure and surety business. We have a ready-made house for you. Write for details.