

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1876

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY 13, 1910

No. 929

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

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

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

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

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

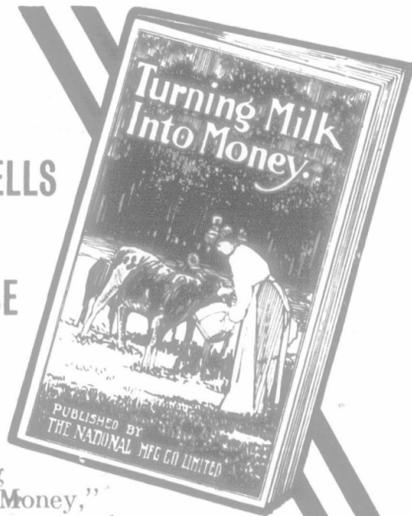
But we cannot begin to tell all the features which belong exclusively to The Capital, here. If you're interested, we will be glad to send you our book, telling the full details.



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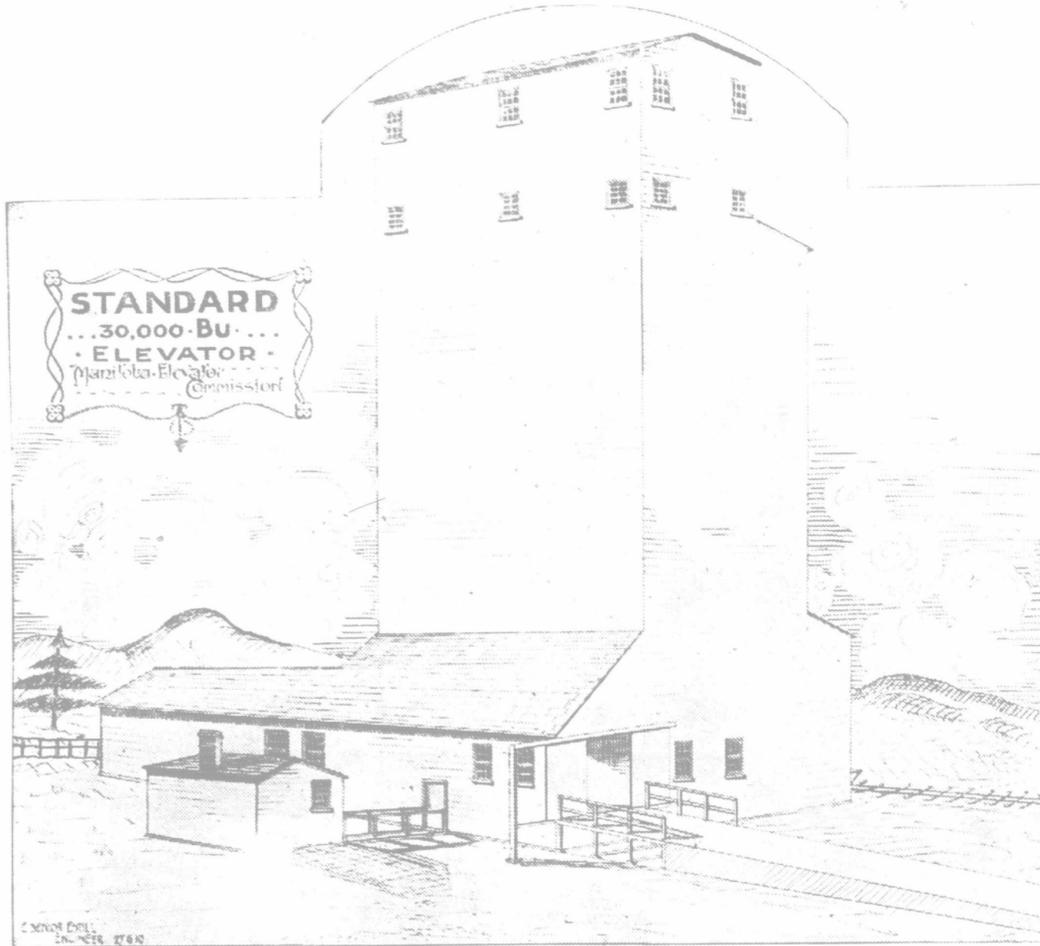
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PROVINCE

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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.

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 \$70,000 spent on stock-buildings alone. West of the Great Lakes
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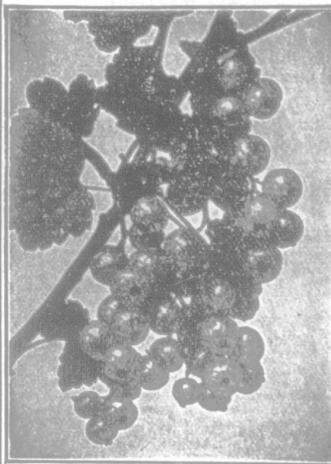
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which act almost instantly on the liver and bowels, and quickly regulate the flow of bile. A few doses of Beecham's Pills will correct the stomach, put the blood in order, relieve headache and tone the entire system.

For over sixty years, on land and sea, Beecham's Pills, by their safe and thorough action on the stomach, bile and bowels, have maintained their world-wide reputation as

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

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Armstrong, J. A., Regina. | Gray, F. M., Battle Creek. | Olsen, N. P., Saskatoon. |
| Ayre, H. T., Regina. | Graham, N., Indian Head. | Ovens, H., Yorkton. |
| Acres, Geo. H., North Portal. | Gibson, J. G., Heyburn. | Pegg, H. W., Oxbow. |
| Burnett, J. F., Regina. | Girling, T. A., Saskatoon. | Paine, H., Rosetown. |
| Black, Jas. A., Swift Current. | Gilmour, R. G., Lacombe, Alta. | Pomfret, Henry, Elkhorn, Man. |
| Brice, Wm., Little Touchwood. | Hopkins, A. G., Bratton. | Paquette, Louis, Pense. |
| Buie, John G., Quill Lake. | Head, Chas., Regina. | Paterson, Jas. Bell, Yellow Grass. |
| Brock, A. McKay, Moose Jaw. | Hatton, John, Melfort. | Richards, H., Indian Head. |
| Burns, H. J., Rouleau. | House, H. E., Indian Head. | Reid, Wm., Belcarres. |
| Branion, Everett A., Whitewood. | Hilton, Geo., Ottawa. | Rathlon Axel von Holstein, Stockholm. |
| Baker, Godfrey P., Togo. | King John, Carlyle. | Spencer, Earl, Craik. |
| Black, D. C., Ambrose, N. D. | Kellam, Volney S., Estevan. | Stuart, W. P., Carlyle. |
| Chasmar, R. G., Hanley. | Littlehales, J. E., Elbow. | Smiley, S. S., Moose Jaw. |
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| Creamer, J. P., Qu'Appelle. | Lee, Wm. J., Wolseley. | Snider, J. H., Moose Jaw. |
| Colman, A. R., Milestone. | Lloyd, A. M., Yellow Grass. | Shearer, Wm. A., Lang. |
| Cunningham, Geo. A., Moose Jaw. | Murison, J. J., Aroola. | Shields, A. M., Welwyn. |
| Christie, Victor V., Kimball, Alta. | Mountford, J. J., Prince Albert. | Thompson, W. Stanley, David-son. |
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| Cunningham, E. T., Vermilion, Alta. | Mead-Briggs, C. H., Saltcoats. | Tanner, V. E., Broadview. |
| Church, J. A., Windthorst. | Moore, C. F., Lumsden. | Wilson, John, Wingham, Ont. |
| Elliott, J. T., Fartown. | McKenzie, Robt., Stroughton. | Whybra, F. W., Prince Albert. |
| Farr, J. W., Earl Grey. | McClellan, M. P., Grenfell. | Wright, Norman, Saskatoon. |
| Farr, Geo., Lemberg. | McLoughry, R. A., Moosomin. | Wilson, John, Courval. |
| Fawcett, J. M., Fleming. | McMillan, Alex., Wapella. | Wroughton, T. A., Dawson, Y.T. |
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Why not make the cows pay current expenses? They will do it with the assistance of a

New Improved De Laval Separator

and will furnish cash for household needs from week to week, thus leaving the net crop returns as the foundation for a bank account.

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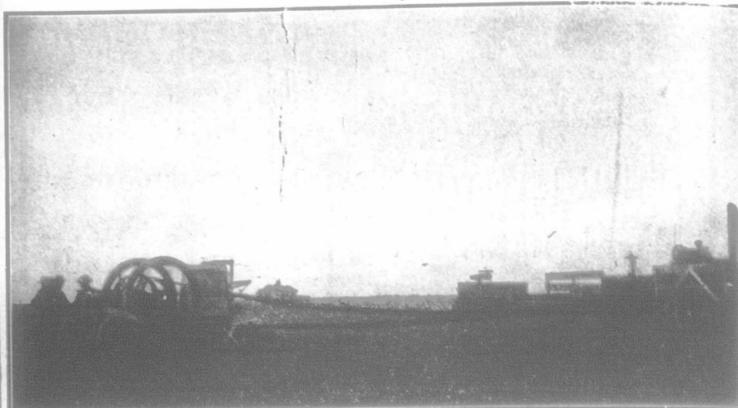
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When desired, the heavy bull dog teeth on the grates will seize hold of clinkers, grind them up, and drop the particles into the ash-pan.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876

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Winnipeg, Canada, July 13, 1910

No. 929

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EDITORIAL

Teaching Agriculture

When the Ontario department of agriculture a few years ago decided to carry agricultural education to certain localities by means of agricultural teachers in high schools there were many who doubted the wisdom of this move. Some thought that no interest would be manifested by the farmers of the district, while others ridiculed the idea of putting men so young in years and experience in charge of such work.

That these agricultural high schools have been successful is best shown by the fact that each year finds more of them in operation. There are now fourteen high schools in Ontario with agricultural teachers on the staff.

What is the matter with introducing this feature of agricultural education into the Canadian West? Next to demonstration farms it seems to be about the best feature that can be adopted to equip a large percentage of the rural people for making the best of their opportunities.

Public Stock Yards

When public stock yards are provided along the lines suggested by the commissioners appointed by the Manitoba government, conditions under which the live stock of the Canadian West are marketed will be much more satisfactory to the producers. For years the chief objections raised to Winnipeg as a stock market could be traced to a foundation in lack of proper facilities at the stockyards. Delays in unloading, faulty weighing, exorbitant charges for feed, no facilities for watering and other serious grievances were heard from time to time. Public stock yards,

properly managed, should relieve the situation and encourage the men who have a natural tendency to adopt live stock raising as a part of their operations on the farm.

One acceptable suggestion is included in the clause that provides for feeding and watering before weighing, though producers must not forget that a slightly lower price will be offered on such stock. Most shippers, however, prefer to allow a little when their stuff has been filled out rather than accept any figure on it when it is shrunk to the last pound on a long haul.

Manitoba Elections

Elections in Manitoba once more are a thing of the past. Electors have cast their votes and the affairs of the province have been entrusted to the direction of would-be legislators. It is to be hoped there are few regrets. The province is in such stage that master hands are needed to direct her affairs aright.

No doubt changes will be suggested along many lines. It is in agricultural matters, however, that the mass of the people are more particularly interested. All who have given the matter any serious consideration agree that something must be done to strengthen that department. During the past few years it has been common talk that Manitoba has no department of agriculture. Every good citizen, no matter what his party leanings, has deplored the weaknesses that are in evidence. Some of these weaknesses were referred to specifically a few months ago in these columns. They have been referred to from other sources since. It is now the duty of the farmer members of the new house to join in demanding such changes all along the line as will make Manitoba's department of agriculture the strongest in the Dominion, rather than the laughing stock of all who are aware of its make-up. Men of ability are wanted.

Flax on the Prairies

Flax has become a crop of some prominence on the prairies of the Canadian West. High prices, the inrush of settlers and an early spring have resulted in a very big acreage in 1910.

This is a crop to which special attention should be paid. In many cases it is flax or nothing on a great acreage. The supply of flax suitable for seeding purposes is not equal to the demand, and anything that is called flax is used. The consequence is a partial crop of flax and an alarming stand of noxious weeds on what was virgin prairie with scarcely a weed. This is the condition of affairs that exists in many localities at present.

Naturally the newcomer is anxious to make

some money from his land at the earliest opportunity. But is it not economy to produce a flax crop that gives a few dollars per acre and also infests the land with such weeds as cannot be eradicated in years of hard and persistent effort? Some cannot afford to wait a year before getting some cash returns, but something should be done to provide clean seed. Now is the time to keep watch on the flax fields and make a selection of whatever area is considered best for producing satisfactory seed to be used next year. A little extra precaution in harvesting and handling may make it possible to have absolutely clean seed for another season.

The "Potato Bug"

Potato growers on the prairies gradually are making personal acquaintance with that destructive pest, the Colorado potato beetle, commonly known as the "potato bug." Some districts have not known his destructive powers yet; others have met him for the first time this season. However, this horny winged beetle, with the black and yellow stripes running lengthwise, sooner or later makes his presence felt wherever potatoes are grown. Eggs laid in the early summer soon hatch and give the tiny red young that eat ravenously and rapidly develop to a full grown larval form almost as large as the parent beetle that has spent the winter in the ground.

Paris green is the standard remedy for combatting this pest. It should be used when they first put in an appearance. Authorities advocate the use of a quarter of a pound to a barrel of water. In practice it is commonly used at about double that strength. In fact, the stronger it is the more satisfactory will be the result in destroying the "bugs." However, there is a danger of destroying the plants by burning the foliage if too much Paris green is used. A thorough application makes short work of the insects. Make sure you use it as soon as they appear. It will increase the yield of tubers—or at least prevent the yield from being decreased.

Immigrants Deported

A recent newspaper despatch reads: "The stringency of the present immigration laws was illustrated on the arrival from Liverpool of the steamer Corsican in Montreal last week, when no less than twenty of the arrivals were held for deportation back to the old country. The chief cause was not lack of money, for one man had over \$175 in cash in his pocket and most of them had sums ranging below that amount. It was simply their general undesirability as immigrants which barred them from entering and staying in Canada."

That it should be necessary to deport twenty

per given price, and UMPING RES, etc.

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individuals out of one boat load is deplorable. But we do not want undesirables in Canada. We are beyond the stage when quality needs to be sacrificed for numbers. We do not want paupers; neither do we want those who are not well equipped physically, mentally or morally to become good citizens.

Since these individuals were not deported because they fell below the standard of "cash on hand" shows that the officials are carrying out at least in part the intent of our editorial in a recent issue. Canada does not want paupers, but she cannot accept imbeciles or degenerates, no matter how much money they have in their pockets or what occupation they express a willingness to follow. The fact is able-bodied, intelligent individuals who are willing to work will not become paupers in Canada, no matter what they would work at by preference, or how little cash they have on reaching their destination. A man will change his occupation before he will become a pauper.

Deportation seems to be the only resort in some cases. But it is too bad that such specimens cannot be caught before they come across the water.

* * *

America is to have some college trained agricultural journalists. Out of over one hundred students now taking a course in in journalism at Wisconsin University, twenty-six are in the agricultural branch.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 4

I SEE LOVELY RURAL HOMES.

As I go about different parts of our glorious West I wonder why some of these ramshackle homes are not made at least nearly as good as those of more progressive individuals in the neighborhood. Not long ago I was in a district that had been settled for at least two or three decades. The soil was good and most of the farmers were prosperous. Only a few, however, had homes that could be referred to as in keeping with the prosperity of the proprietors. For some reason or other they neglected to build a respectable residence. Decent stables were conspicuous in their absence. Some, however, had displayed the fact that they had some wisdom in not having cut down trees that Dame Nature had provided as a protection against wind or storm. That seemed to be the only advantage they had taken of their opportunities.

More recently I spent some time in a district that was not referred to as well settled until 10 or 12 years ago. In it good residences and out-buildings were sufficiently in evidence to attract the attention of anyone who is interested in rural life. Natural bluffs were not so plentifully provided as shelter, but efforts were being made to grow shelter belts and windbreaks. Vegetable gardens and something in the fruit line were common, although soil and climatic conditions were not as favorable for this line of work as they were in the other locality.

My natural tendency to enquire into the why and the wherefore of things led me to wonder what was the reason for the lack of progressiveness in district number one and the general evidences of true progressiveness in district number two—for I consider that progressiveness shows itself in providing where possible comforts for the home life. On studying the two districts I found that no man had settled in the locality first referred to whose mind was bent on providing a cosy home with conveniences and comforts. All were eager to spend what money they had to spare—and sometimes more—on buying more land. District number two about

15 or 16 years ago had been blessed with the arrival of a man whose love of home outweighed his greed for land. First he built a good house. Gradually other buildings were provided, and the entire surroundings were kept in condition similar to some of those shown in your special issue of June 29. Moreover, he was a thorough farmer, who made a study of farming, and was conversant with all important matters relating to agriculture.

The efforts of this one man had good effect. In a couple of seasons two or three neighbors undertook to provide homes as good or better. The infection spread to new settlers as they came, and now the locality can boast of many sensible and attractive homes.

Now, I realize that it would be folly to advise any farmer to go head over heels in debt to equip a home as good as, or better than, a neighbor, but those who can afford it should not waste any time in having things cosy and nice. Too many forget that a comfortable home and a happy home life are things more worthy of consideration than vast areas of land and a big bank account.

"AIRCHIE McCCLURE."

Immigration Restrictions

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your comments on the new immigration regulations make one realize how far-reaching any restriction imposed by a government may be, and therefore how necessary it is that all such restrictions should be considered, not from the "class" or special industry point of view, but as to how they will effect the country as a whole. It seems to me our government must have been influenced more by the possible representations of the labor unions than by the present need of the Dominion—of the West in particular—when they authorized these new regulations.

The equal right of the unions to demand and obtain protection for their commodity, "labor," as their employers, the manufacturers, do for their goods, I admit. The question is: Is such protection fair or in the best interests of us all? Largely owing to a high protective tariff (more government restriction) the West has been denied cheap building material for providing barns, stables, etc., necessary for stock raising. Then when having decided to build even at the high cost, more or less delay is caused and considerable cost added by the scarcity of competent masons, carpenters, etc. This in addition to the chronic shortage of farm help. Are we to be still further handicapped? These conditions, coupled with the unsatisfactory prices paid for stock up to within the last twelve or fifteen months, are responsible for the present outlook. What is that outlook? The indications are that we will not have a heavy crop. That means little money to spend; then perhaps trade depression and unemployment. According to reports little stock is in the country. This branch which should be valuable to the farmer as an additional source of revenue at such times, therefore cannot be drawn on, while at the same time the city dwellers have to pay high prices for their meat, butter, etc.

The greatest need of this country now and for many years to come is labor. Thousands of acres now priced at \$35 to \$60 per acre could be made to show a return of half as much again profit, probably more, if help were available. If "King Wheat" should abdicate this year it will be once more seen how important a factor the prosperity of the West is to the welfare of the Dominion.

The worst point about these new regulations is that while causing considerable hardship and inconvenience to many they will still fail in their object. While keeping out hundreds of men and women, rich in all that goes to the making of a good citizen—but who happen to be short of the hard cash—hundreds will be allowed entry whose \$25 will be their most valuable asset. It is not being short of cash that makes a man a "pauper," but the lack of that persevering and independent spirit which makes a man, a man, if not a top-rounder.

Man.

E. B. C.

HORSE

Observations on Horse Subjects

As I was going along the road the other day I saw a pair of horses attached to a harrow, and what was intended to be a man on the end of the lines. I was almost persuaded that the man was not what he was intended to be, because of the way he abused those horses. Poor brutes, they were urged to go ahead; yes, scared into it, by a big stick, and then a lurch on the end of the line by this "man" brought one or both of them back more quickly than they had gone ahead.

This was not the first time I had seen "men" jerking horses. Such action is disgraceful—it should be a punishable offence. No doubt there now are laws on the statutes that make such cruelty to animals a misdemeanor, but in rural parts it is seldom if ever enforced. I know there are some horses who have to be shown their places by harsh means, but when poor brutes, who know more than the "men," are so brutally treated something should be done. The fact is these "men" become out of humor and they must vent their wrath on something. Luck has it that horses are under his charge, and they have to suffer the consequences.

* * *

As a rule horses driven by persons who abuse them show the effects of ill-treatment in the form of a superfluous amount of skin and bone and a dearth of flesh. How can it be otherwise? A few minutes' lashing about is harder on a horse than a whole day's work. Take a horse with some life in him and place him in the hands of a "man" such as is referred to above, and a few cuts with the line and a jerk or two unnerves or irritates him for the rest of the day. He not only wastes tissue in proportion to the actual labor he does, but also is nervous and sweats profusely—in short the flesh runs off him. Perhaps his mouth is made so sore that it is out of the question to drive him properly during the remainder of the season. If the line is tightened he throws his head in the air; he is a most unsatisfactory animal to handle.

* * *

As a rule the man who jerks a horse or otherwise abuses him is not a lover of horses. He is not at his right job. Perhaps he had not intelligence enough to draw wages at any trade and he decided to go to a farm. He stayed there because he had brute strength, and being there soon was put at work at which he had to use horses.

It is difficult to say what should be done with such persons. They should know that horses when properly broken in are more easily handled without abuse than with it. If they persist in ill-treatment they should be shown that such ill-treatment will not be tolerated. The horse is too useful an animal to be subjected to such slashing and jerking as some individuals prefer to impose on them without any real cause. A man who cannot control himself should not try to control sensible horses.

EQUITANT.

The Royal Show

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Just how rapidly the Royal Show has grown in a generation is shown by a comparison of entries at Liverpool in 1877, with the show of this year. In that year the total stock entries were 1,292—this year they were 2,757. Horses numbered 369 then—now 686. There were 373 cattle entries in 1877, and 938 in 1910. Sheep have increased from 411 to 772, and pigs from 139 to 364. There was no poultry class in 1877—now 1,195 entries are made. Produce entries increased from 191 to 701. This year's prize list totalled £11,000.

The Waverley playground proved an ideal spot for a great show, the 108 acres giving ample scope for the premier exhibition of Britain's greatest industry. Fine was the show in every

department, but the foremost feature was undoubtedly the high quality of the live stock. In spite of years of draining from all the world Britain by her wonderful recuperative power can show year after year the cream of the world's live stock.

Some say that the day of the horse is passing, but the Liverpool entries contradicted the statement emphatically. The horse classes were very strong—perhaps the best in the society's history. The quality was especially noticeable in the heavy classes. Shires, Clydesdales and Suffolks all made an excellent display. Hackneys and Hunters were also good classes. To haul the tremendous loads of merchandise through the great Lancashire cities powerful draft horses are needed, and the weighty Shires are most largely used for this purpose.

There was no getting away from the quality of the Shires; there was not a weak class. The yearling stallion class was not a large one, but of quality. The London winner, Sir W. Greenwell's "Marden Forest King," a good all-around colt, took first place and was followed by the massive bay, "Birdsall Forest King," owned by Lord Middleton. Two-year-old stallions were a larger class. The adjudication took a long time, but finally Lord Rothschild's "Halstead Blue Blood" was placed first, with the Duke of Westminster's "Eaton Nonsuch" second. A strong class was the three-year-old stallion class. There was not much doubt as to the first in this class—Messrs. Ainscough's "Tatton Herald." F. Farnsworth's bay "Wakeful Boy" was second.

The one-year-old fillies were a promising lot. A rare filly, John Bradley's bay "Halstead Royal Duchess," was first, beating Lord Rothschild's "Lorna Doone." The London winner, "Dunsmore Chessie," was certainly leader of the two-year-old fillies and was followed by Ellis Potter's bay "Champion's Choice." Three-year-old fillies were few in number but of high quality. The first place was easily taken by J. G. Williams' "Bardon Forest Princess." "Medbourne Duchess" was second for B. N. Everard. The class for mares with foal at foot was the strongest class, and many noted mares were entered. Very close was the contest for premier place. It fell to a weighty short-legged bay "Lilleshall Moss Rose," shown by the Duke of Sutherland. The second, Messrs. Whitley's bay "Mollington Movement" was very little inferior. The Shire colt foal winner was shown by Lord Middleton, and the filly foal first went to Sir Walpole Greenwell.

Keen interest was evinced in the championship awards. The champion gold medal for best stallion and the Derby challenge cup went to "Tatton Herald" and the reserve to Lord Rothschild's "Halstead Blue Blood." The champion is a grand black, compact in build, a good mover and bred by the late Earl Egerton, of Tatton. He cost 1,200 guineas at the Tatton sale. He was sired by "Tatton Friar"—dam "Tatton Aurora." The female championship contest was a keen one. It was secured by J. G. Williams' "Bardon Forest Princess," a big filly in full bloom. The reserve fell to the well-known "Dunsmore Chessie."

FINE SHOW OF CLYDESDALES.

Clydesdales made an excellent show, both in quality and numbers, and the best known Scottish breeders were represented. The yearling colts were a capital class. Messrs. Montgomery, of Netherhall, took both first and second places. The first had grand action and fine flat bone. In the two-year-old stallion class Messrs. Montgomery were equally successful, first place going to a grand horse "Royal Guest," and second to their "Baron Chamanton." "Royal Guest"

afterwards took the champion prize for best stallion. Three-year-old stallions were few in number. Messrs. Montgomery again took both top places with "The Bruce" and "Glenavon" respectively. "The Bruce," a handsome, stylish horse, was Reserve for championship. He has been sold to Messrs. Graham Bros., for Canada.

The yearling fillies were a record class. The unbeaten bay "Dunure Myrene," shown by W. Dunlop, took first place, with W. S. Robertson's "Rose of Crossrigg" in second place. "Dunure Myrene" afterwards was awarded champion prize for best mare or filly. There was close competition for two-year-old filly honors. J. E. Kerr was first with "Harviestoun Rose" and S. Mitchell second with "Sweet Melody." The mares were the best class of all, of high average quality. A grand brood mare, S. Mitchell's "Blossom of Newhouse," was first. The second was scarcely inferior, H. B. Marshall's "Sarcede."

The compact, short-legged Suffolks were a popular exhibit, and there is no doubt that they are being increasingly used by farmers. They are capital walkers and their clean legs are an advantage. The quality of the entries was good, but the number was too few. The winner of the two-year-old stallion class proved to be Sir C. Quilter's "Bawdsey Volunteer," an animal of good color and quality. The three-year-old

average merit. Shorthorns are always the most numerous. This year the entries numbered 351, and included all the principal winners at the county shows. Very great interest was shown in the judging by a large audience. The old bull class was a very strong one—a grand class—and a referee was needed before a decision could be made. First place was given to the well-known "Alnwick Favorite," shown by J. D. Willis. He was a splendid bull, with good quarters, fine level top and full of character. He was afterwards reserve for male champion. The second was a grand bull and not much inferior. Sir R. Cooper's "Silver Mint 2nd." The Shorthorn bull class, calved between January 1st, 1908, and March 31st, 1908, was a fine class, and a referee was again necessary. A compact, heavily-fleshed animal "Collyine Prince," shown by G. Harrison, was first, with Earl Manver's "Notlaw Phoenix," a handsome bull, second.

The strongest class of all was for Shorthorn bulls, calved between April 1st, 1908, and December 31st, 1908. There was not much to choose between the first two for quality, but the stylish "Duke of Kingston 2nd" was placed first, and Lord Middleton's "Birdsall Croesus" second. Earl Manvers afterwards took the male championship with "Duke of Kingston 2nd." The champion's sire was "King Christian of Denmark," and dam "Bella Groat."

A well-fleshed roan, shown for the first time, "Village Phantom," bred by Messrs. Garne, took first place amongst the yearlings. There was a big class of junior yearlings, and a good white "Primrose Star," bred by W. Duthie, won for W. M. Scott.

There were several fine classes of Shorthorn cows and heifers. The best of the four-year-olds was J. H. Maden's roan "Magic Princess." Three-year-old heifers were good. A fine white heifer, "Daisy's Queen," took first honors and afterwards was reserve for female championship for F. Miller, of Birkenhead. That beautiful symmetrical roan heifer, Lord Sherborne's "Sherborne Fairy," was easily first amongst Shorthorn heifers calved between March 31st, 1908, and March 31st, 1909. She was also female champion. For the junior 1908 heifer class Messrs. Deane's unbeaten "Florrie" was first. In the senior 1909 class "Augusta 125th" took first for F. Miller, and in the junior 1909 class R. Cornelius' "Easthen Belle" was successful.

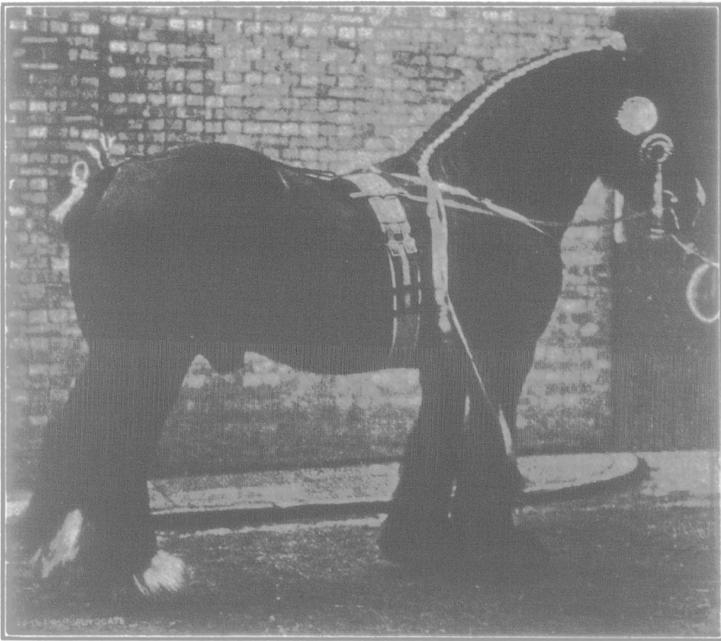
The Lincoln Red Shorthorns were rather uneven. John Evens and J. G. Williams were the principal winners.

In spite of big recent exportations Herefords were a capital class and most of the leading winners at recent shows were entered. A massive, well-grown bull, "Sailor Prince," took the male championship for G. Butters. Another grand bull, G. D. Faber's "Rob Roy" was reserve for male championship. A beautiful heifer, P. Coat's "Ladybird 2nd," took the female championship, a younger competitor, J. S. Cooke Hill's "Shelsley Prinmea" being reserve champion.

Aberdeen-Angus numbered 44 and were of good general quality. The winner of the old bull class, J. M. Petrie's "Metaphor," a grand bull, took also the gold medal for best animal. For the best animal of the opposite sex another gold medal was awarded to a fine, three-year-old cow, J. E. Kerr's "Juanica Erica."

Devons, South Devons and Longhorns were but few in numbers, and there were not many Sussex. Welsh black cattle were only sparingly shown.

Jerseys are always a big class at the Royal, and nearly one hundred were shown. Competition was very keen for leading honors. In a strong class of old bulls Lord Rothschild's "Champion of St. Peter" was first, and afterwards took



SHIRE STALLION, GAER CONQUEROR. CHAMPION AT THE LONDON SHIRE SHOW THIS YEAR

stallion honors were taken by Sir C. Quilter's "Bawdsey Laddie" in a keen contest. Female Suffolk honors were shared by Sir C. Quilter and K. M. Clark.

Hackneys were an unusually good exhibit. One of the finest three-year-old stallions ever bred took the champion cup and gold medal, Sir W. Gilbey's "Antonius," a grand chestnut. The reserve male honors went to W. Brigg's, for "Albin Wildfire." The London winner, the wonderful filly, "Lady Beckenham," took the female championship, the reserve falling to Sir W. Gilbey's mare, "Gallant Girl."

Amongst Hunters, Simpson Hinchcliffe's grand dark-brown gelding was supreme, winning outright the gold challenge cup and the Storey challenge cup. He was easily first in his class. The reserve for both cups was J. H. Stokes' bay gelding, "Suspense." The grandstand was crowded for the driving and jumping contests. Perhaps most interest centered in the four-in-hand teams. There were four competitors for the gold challenge cup for best four-in-hand teams. After a spirited contest Miss Ella S. Ross was declared winner with her four black geldings.

WORTHY CATTLE DISPLAY.

The display of cattle was well worthy of the Royal Show. Not often was one privileged to see such a gathering of animals of such high

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the champion prize for best bull. He is a grand type of island-bred Jersey bull. The second in the class was also reserve for champion prize, J. De Knoop's "Inspector." Lord Rothschild also took the champion prize for best cow or heifer in milk with his whole-colored cow "Cute 2nd." Guernseys were 23 in number, and the result was a practical sweep of the principal places for Sir E. A. Hambro's exhibits.

Dexters and Kerries were both good and well-filled classes, and Red Polls were well shown.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

The sheep entries were characterized by all-around excellence. Long wools, short wools, and mountain sheep were all well represented. Shropshires were the biggest section, the entries numbering 117. As usual Sir Richard Cooper took most of the prizes, but he had strong competitors in T. S. Minton and R. Birch. The Royal exhibits were missed in the Southdown classes, but there was an excellent show of capital quality. The championship was taken by a shearling ram shown by F. H. Jennings; reserve to Mr. Adeane.

Oxford Downs were evenly balanced in quality. Messrs. Adams and J. T. Hobbs were the leading winners. For Hampshire Downs most of the honors went to J. Flower, but the champion prize fell to H. C. Stephens. H. Dudding took the champion prize and most of the first places for Lincolns. There were 83 entries of Romney Marsh sheep. The prizes were shared by several leading breeders. Wensleydales made a good display, and Leicesters and Border Leicesters were well represented. Taken as a whole the sheep exhibits were exceptionally fine.

The display of pigs was probably the best on record at the Royal Show. All the classes were well filled, and there were in all 361 entries. All the leading breeders were represented. Amongst 97 entries in the Large Whites the Earl of Ellesmere was the principal winner, taking the championship with a fine sow. The reserve for championship went to a boar hardly inferior, owned by W. E. Measures. The championship of the Middle Whites was taken by a massive boar, shown by L. C. Paget, a previous Royal winner. The Earl of Sefton was reserve with a grand boar.

The Berkshires were an evenly good lot. An 18 months old sow was deservedly champion. She was owned by L. Currie. The reserve was another fine sow shown by H. Peacock. In Large Blacks, competition was keen amongst 57 entries. Last year's winner, owned by T. F. Hooley, was again champion. A big sow shown by J. Warne was the champion sow.

An unbeaten sow, 3½ years old, took the Tamworth championship for R. Ibbotson. Mr. Ibbotson took most of the first awards.

Many awards in various competitions had not been decided at the time of writing, and these will be dealt with in another article.

Up to the middle of the show the attendance has been excellent, and weather conditions seem reasonably settled for the balance of the show.

F. DEWHIRST.

Stallion Owners Fined

The Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association is waging a vigorous crusade against the practice of keeping stallions in stud without proper enrollment and registration of the animals. On Wednesday, June 29, five charges made by the association were heard in Mr. Justice McMicken's court, at Winnipeg. The several owners, Jno. Hall and Alex. Ross, both of Hazelridge, Albert Muller, Elmwood; J. R. Sutherland, Suthwyn, and Wm. Loganhan, Pine Ridge, pleaded guilty to failure to enroll stallions and to posting notice of said enrollment, and were fined.

* * *

The Kansas State Experiment Station conducted a number of tests with mixtures for preventing flies on cows, and obtained best results from one containing 1½ pounds of resin, two cakes common soap, ¼ pound of fish oil and enough water to make three gallons. This may be applied with a brush, or if sprayed on the cattle ½ pint of kerosene may be added. Half a pint of the mixture is enough for one application to each cow.

STOCK

Shorthorn Herd Book

Volume 26 of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book has just been issued from the office of the Canadian National Live Stock Records at Ottawa. It contains the pedigrees of Shorthorns imported, Canadian and American bred recorded during 1909. Bulls included are numbered from 74093 to 77551, and females from 86120 to 89882.

Stock Farmers Up Against It!

A subscriber in Southern Manitoba, under date of July 4, writes that stock farmers in his locality are *up against it*, because of extremely dry weather and no prospect of feed. This is a serious problem. But there is yet time to provide feed, unless abnormal weather conditions continue.

Dry spells, such as the one that has struck some parts of the Canadian prairies, generally are followed by at least enough rain to cause seeds to germinate. No time should be lost in getting fields that are destroyed in shape for seeding. Then, when rain comes a mixture of oats and barley can be sown. In case sufficient showers develop this crop will grow rapidly, and can be cut for green feed.

Dry weather may continue and remove even this chance, but it is worth trying for.

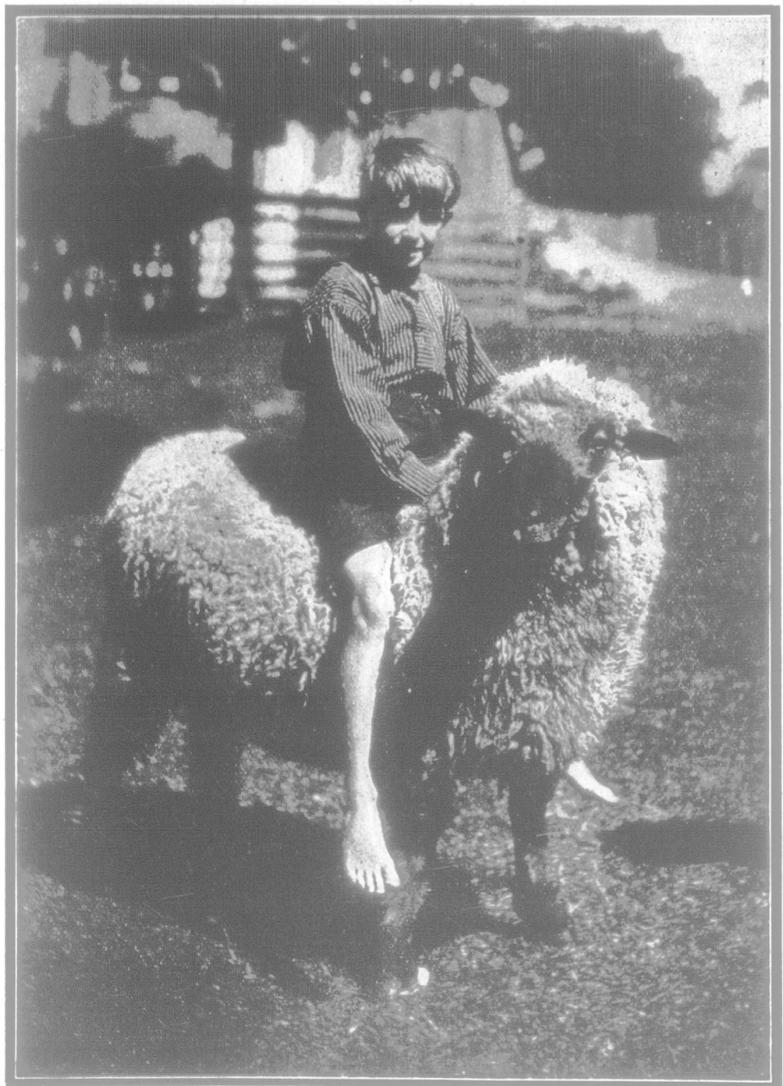
Counting the Cost

We cannot get something from nothing. Every bushel of grain, every ton of hay, straw, or other product makes a definite draft upon the fertility of the soil, leaving the soil poorer in

certain constituents than it was before. Aside from its fertility, land is valueless to the farmer. The farmer invests his money in land solely on account of the fertility which the land possesses, hence, we may say that the fertility of the land represents the farmer's capital. It follows, therefore, that the farmer who sells grain, hay, or other product of the soil, sells along with that product a part of his capital and, unless he makes provision for returning to the soil the equivalent of the fertility removed, he impairs his capital every time he makes a sale. We all know the ultimate result of soil robbing—impoverished farms and impoverished farmers, but it is strange how few people take this point into consideration when counting the profit or loss from growing and marketing a certain crop.

There is a homely saying that one cannot eat his cake and have it, but it is possible for the farmer to market his produce and still keep a large proportion of its most important part at home; important, at least, so far as he is concerned. By marketing his produce in the form of live stock, or some animal product, the farmer is able to obtain, as a rule, more than prevailing market prices for his crops, and retain upon the farm that which will enable him to produce crops at a lower cost.

Profit is not indicated by the selling price of an article, but is represented by the difference between the cost and the selling price. Because A sells his oats at 50 cents per bushel, it does not follow that he has a larger profit than B, who sells his oats at 45 cents per bushel. To decide which man had the larger profit, we would need to know how much a bushel of oats cost each of these men. In this connection we are often unfair in computing results of feeding operations. It is a common practice to charge up against our live stock top market prices for all the feed they consume, and never take into consideration what they are capable of doing in the way of



QUIET ENOUGH FOR THE SHOW RING

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decreasing the cost of producing subsequent crops. It is often objected that one should be careful in crediting live stock with the manure they produce, because a large proportion of the manure is often lost in the handling. It is true that there is often a great waste in handling manure, but this is not due to any fault of the animals and should not be charged against them, but should be charged against the slipshod methods of the farmer who permits such a waste to occur.

Animals show to best advantage when used as a means of marketing home-grown products. When foods have to be purchased, the purchaser has to pay the grower's profit, and, in many cases, a middleman's profit as well, so that it is impossible to show very much profit in many cases where purchased foods are used. With home-grown foods produced upon fertile soil, it is impossible for a man to sell his produce in the form of animal products and make a good profit, even though he may not get any more than market prices for his crops. The reason for this is easily seen. Under a system of feeding crops to live stock and taking proper care of the manure, crops are produced at a much lower cost than upon a farm where the crops are sold in their natural state. It is right here where the stock farmer has a great advantage; he produces his crops at a low cost, and can make a profit even though he should sell his crops at a lower price than the grain farmer. If he gets as much per ton or per bushel as the grain farmer, he has a much larger profit, but when, as is usually the case, he gets more per ton or per bushel than the grain farmer, he has still further reason for congratulation.

A concrete case may make the matter clearer. Suppose, for example, a farmer buys a steer for \$40.00. He feeds the steer home-grown foods which, valued at market prices, amount to \$20.00, and the steer is sold for \$61.00. Most people would say that the farmer made only \$1.00 through feeding this steer, but there are other possibilities. Supposing it could be demonstrated that the food this steer consumed actually cost the farmer only \$10.00 to produce, then the farmer's profit would be \$11.00 instead of \$1.00. Besides this, we must remember that the steer has left a considerable portion of the food he consumed in the farmer's barnyard, where it is available for reducing the cost of producing the next year's crop.

In the case of purchased foods, it is necessary to charge against the animals what the foods cost, and if we knew the cost of home-grown products, it would be more nearly fair to charge the animals with the actual cost of these products, rather than with the market value of the products. By charging home-grown foods at their actual cost against the animals consuming them we would necessarily be giving the animals credit for the improvement they have made in the fertility of the soil, because the true measure of this fertility is the extent to which it reduces the cost of production. Therefore, instead of charging all foods consumed by animals at market prices, and counting as profit only what they return in excess of market prices, we should aim to find out how much we have received per ton or per bushel for the foods the animals have consumed, and then we can gain a more intelligent idea as to whether our live stock is paying its way or not. To study the cost of production is sound business practice, but we cannot intelligently study the cost of producing our live stock without going further back and studying the cost of producing the crops upon which the animals are fed.—Prof. GEO. E. DAY, in *O. A. C. Review*.

Bisulphide of carbon on a piece of burlap or oakum, thrown quickly down a pocket gopher's burrow, preferably when the soil is moist. Prof. Washburn, Minnesota entomologist, says has killed many pocket gophers in his experiment work. He uses half a pint of bisulphide at a burrow. The chemical costs at wholesale is about eight cents a pint. Its gas is very poisonous, heavier than air, penetrates the burrow, and causes death by suffocation. The openings must be completely closed with dirt to prevent air going in. Do not use matches or a light when using bisulphide. It is dangerously explosive.

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 20.—How much per pound, live weight, did it cost you last year to produce pork, a year in this case being from July 1, 1909, to July 1, 1910? At the going prices for hogs what profit is there in the business? Are you going in more extensively for hog raising? If not, why not?

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?

Handling Flax Crop

Although many have advice to offer on the sowing of flax little has appeared regarding the most satisfactory way of harvesting. Perhaps the hints given in reply to this week's topic for discussion will be of benefit to some of our readers.

In many districts little care is taken to avoid undue loss in cutting flax and getting it to the thresher. It is a crop that must be studied. If it ripens evenly and is free from weeds or other green material, cutting with an ordinary grain binder is satisfactory. If dry weather comes it is all right to have it bound into sheaves. However, as a rule weeds or grass are in evidence and sheaves or bundles do not dry readily. Under such conditions the plan outlined in our first prize letter is most satisfactory.

Best Way to Harvest Flax

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As I have harvested flax a good many different ways I thought my experience might be of interest to some of your readers. Some will say bind it,

This way is all right, provided the flax is free of green stuff of any kind; otherwise you can't get it dry. Some will say cut with the binder without twine and dump three or four bundles in a place. I have seen this plan work out all right some years, other years it would be very objectionable. If it should rain these bundles will never dry out till they are turned up to wind and sun. In a wet fall you may have to repeat this half dozen times.

The plan I like best for any kind of a year is, remove the trip and compressor from the binder and let the flax run in a continuous stream; it will stand on end in a beautiful row and thin enough to dry out readily. When dry enough to thresh or stack take two horses hitched to sulky rake and drive along with the horses between swathes same direction as binder traveled, covering two swathes at a time. Dump about every twenty-four feet. If it is convenient to have the threshing machine there is never a better time to thresh it than when being lifted off the ground on a good hot day.

To gather, drive wagon across the swathes with a man on each side of the wagon. No one is needed on the wagon. In this way it can be gathered quickly and threshed with little loss.

It is difficult to advise as to proper stage of maturity. If there is no danger of winter setting in it can be left until the seed rattles in the prods. Then it dries more readily and threshes out to a good sample. However, if it becomes over ripe there is a big loss in cutting and gathering.

Man. GEORGE TAYLOR.

Heavy Crop was Bound

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have had success growing flax. My land is scrub and very heavy clay. Last year a piece of land on which I had grown one crop of oats was plowed about the end of May and sown June 1. I cultivated it well, and levelled it off by turning the harrows on their back and going crossways of the plowing. I had a splendid seed-bed. I closed drill (a shoe drill) to sow about half a bushel to the acre, but when I got through I found I had sowed nearly a bushel to the acre. My neighbors, being settlers from the United States (old flax growers), said I would not get a crop, as I sowed too thick. I had a big crop.

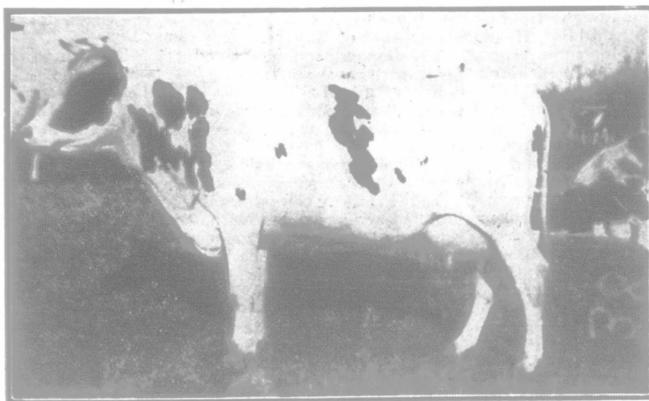
I cut it on August 25, when it was very ripe. It stood about three feet high. I bound it with twine, it being very hot. I let the sheaves lie a while, and then stooked it in long stooks, about ten sheaves. About a week after I went round and turned the stooks.

I threshed from the stook, getting every teamster to load his own load, to save tramping flax out. "Now," one farmer said, "you will see the threshing machine go to pieces." They said I should not have tied it. The thresher shut off all wind, afraid he would blow flax out. That did not do, as it was full of chaff and seeds, so he put on all wind available, and the flax came out beautiful and clean, and a fine sample, and went through the machine better than wheat. I got by weight at the machine 27 bushels to the acre, and the machine being an old one there was some wasted on the ground. I am trying some this spring on new land. If you want to thresh flax don't stack it, as it gets too tough.

WM. MACKLIN.

Drag Method of Stacking Hay

The hay-making season brings increased activity to the farmer. Especially is this so to the struggling homesteader who has laid claim to some acres on the expansive prairies. Even with the improved devices or well equipped farms making hay is rather a strenuous occupation. And on the homestead, where there are few implements and especially for stacking purposes, it is



FAVORIT BEAUTY, HOLSTEIN COW, OWNED BY HOMER SMITH, WINNIPEG

indeed a heavy task. Almost every settler puts up a certain amount of hay, for it is necessary to have this as feed for his stock. In some parts, and especially in central and northern Alberta, many farmers depend almost entirely on the hay crop for their livelihood. Thus it is that some notes on the different methods of stacking hay should prove of some value to the readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Perhaps one of the simplest methods, and what many claim to be the most efficient for stacking, is the drag method, using a rough pole having a thickness of one foot and a length of about fourteen feet. To each end of this pole a team is attached by a chain eight to ten feet in length. The hay is raked into wind-rows and bunched into coils by the rake. By driving down the row of coils it is possible to drag fifteen or twenty of them in one load. When the hay is loose and dry it is a difficult matter to stack by the use of the pole. After a couple loads have been drawn together, some attention must be given to the formation of the stack. Four planks are used to run the stacks up. Those planks are usually of two-inch thickness, ten inches wide and eighteen feet long. It is possible to buck the hay in this fashion until the stack becomes about fourteen feet high, when it will be necessary to use a wagon and rack to top the stack off. With two men driving and a man on the stack it is quite possible to stack from twenty to thirty tons per day.

This method of stacking can be employed in the stacking of almost any kind of hay. When the hay is dry and loose it works most effectively and it is doubtful if there is a more efficient method to be found, and one that can be operated at a minimum expense.

FIELD NOTES

Alfalfa Competition

The Saskatchewan alfalfa growing competition has caught the popular fancy to a degree that was hardly expected, even by those most interested in the plan. The number of inquiries for information in regard to the rules of the competition has been large, and those who have sought expert advice in the growing of this important crop have not been few. Last spring, Superintendent Angus MacKay, Indian Head, who is one of the first and most successful growers of alfalfa in Saskatchewan, offered to give a sack of inoculated soil to any person who would pay the freight charges on it, and more than two hundred requests in a short time was the result.

The committee which has charge of the alfalfa growing competition has received generous financial support from public-spirited persons such as President William Mackenzie, of the C. N. R. The secretary of the committee announces the acceptance of another generous subscription of \$250.00 from The William Pearson Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg.

Professor Thomas Shaw, director of the Great Northern Railway's demonstration stations in the Northwestern States, was one of the party of expert agriculturists who toured this country less than a year ago. The Last Mountain Valley was visited by the party and after an examination of the soil there Prof. Shaw stated that it is eminently suited to the growth of alfalfa, which thrives best in a soil of limestone origin.

Excursions to Indian Head

The exceedingly popular excursions to the Dominion government experimental farm at Indian Head, which have been conducted annually for some years, are to be repeated this year and will be held on July 26, 27 and 28. Arrangements have now been completed whereby special trains from the following parts of the province will be run:

From Soo line points between Estevan and Pasqua and on the Arcola line from Antler to Regina on Tuesday, July 26th; from points on the Prince Albert line between Saskatoon and Regina, and from points between Maryfield and Wolsley on the Wolsley-Reston branch on Wednesday, July 27th, and from points on the main line between Fleming on the east and Mortlach on the west, as well as from Outlook branch between Outlook and Moose Jaw on Thursday, July 28th.

Special efforts have been made to provide a programme that will be extremely interesting and instructive. It is expected that Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Prof. W. C. Murray, Dean Rutherford, Prof. Gussow and Professors Beaton, Greig and Willing of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture will be

present to entertain and give information to the visitors, while Superintendent MacKay will receive the excursionists at the experimental farm, and Supt. Norman M. Ross will welcome them at the forestry farm. A Winnipeg lady has been induced to attend and deliver an address each afternoon on "Opportunities for Women in Rural Districts." Mr. Norman M. Ross will also give an extremely interesting and instructive talk on gardening.

As special rates will be in force from all points from which patronage of these excursions is expected and the dates precede the busy harvest season, a record breaking attendance is expected. The Indian Head Citizens' Band has been engaged for the excursions.

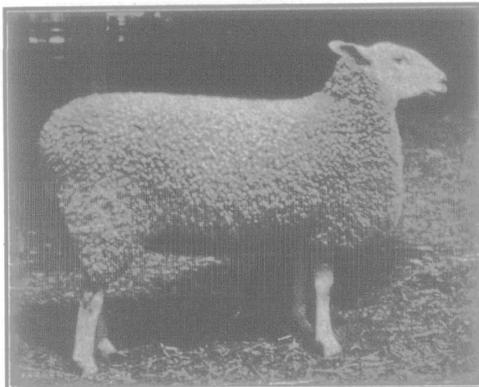
Excursions to Lacombe

Excursions are being run to the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alta. On July 29 special trains will run from Strathcona, Castor and Calgary. These excursions are worthy of patronage. Every farmer should interest himself in experimental work and results.

Stock Judging Contests

The live stock associations of Saskatchewan have, during recent years, endeavored to arouse a greater interest in the judging of live stock. A number of the agricultural societies arranged for judging competitions at the summer fairs, but neither at the annual winter fair nor at the summer fairs has the interest been as great as it should be. Perhaps in no other department of the Saskatchewan Winter Fair were the prizes so generous, proportionately, as for live stock judging competitions, but there were very few competitors for the honors and awards. This failure to take part in the competition may be due to diffidence on the part of young farmers, but it should not be so.

Apart from the cash prizes, which in most cases are sufficiently valuable to attract the attention of the



BORDER LEICESTER CHAMPION EWES

young men, the confidence which must follow participation in the competition, and the information given in the remarks of the judges should cause many more young men to take part in this competition this year than has been the case heretofore.

The secretaries of agricultural societies in Saskatchewan are glad to supply information respecting the stock-judging competition, and young men should now make up their minds to be there when the competition is on.

Dairymen Get Demands

The demands made by dairymen in Manitoba a couple of months ago have been granted. For some time the dairymen's association have tried to induce the railway companies to remedy grievances in regard to the shipment of milk and cream. For a time nothing was done, and the association executive laid the matter before the railway commission in Winnipeg on May 13. A detailed report of the case appeared in our issue of May 18.

The demands included a reduction in rates to conform with rates on American roads; agents to accept delivery of milk at platform or baggage room at point of shipment and give receipt; and return of empty cans by way bill so that lost cans may be traced.

The railway commissioners on hearing the evidence agreed that these requests were reasonable. They gave the railway companies thirty days to make satisfactory arrangements with the dairymen. When representatives of the association met representatives of the railways, the latter did not care to grant all the demands. The dairymen, however, stood firm. Finally the C. N. R. and the C. P. R. gave in. Cans will be loaded and unloaded at shipping points and receipt given. At flag stations receipts are received from the train baggage men. No receipt is given for empty cans. All cans must be clearly marked.

The question of rates on cream is not yet settled. The dairymen want same rates on sweet and sour

cream, and also want the tariff on the same changed to cover 5, 10, 15, 20, etc., miles area, rather than 10, 25, 50, etc., miles as at present. Sweet cream is wanted for the manufacture of high-grade butter, and dairymen do not feel that it is fair to charge double rates on the better grade raw product.

Conservatives Win

Last Monday's elections in Manitoba resulted in the return of the Roblin Government. Incomplete returns on Tuesday morning give 26 Conservatives and 13 Liberals that are said to be elected, and two seats still in doubt. In a few ridings the vote is close and final returns may give slight changes. Hon. R. P. Roblin had over 300 more than W. F. Osborne. Hon. T. C. Norris had more than 200 of a lead over his opponent. All the cabinet ministers were returned. Ed. Brown was beaten in South Winnipeg by about 50.

Dates to Keep in Mind

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, at Winnipeg, July 13 to 23.
Inter-Provincial Exhibition, at Brandon, July 25 to 29.
Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibition, at Regina, August 2 to 5.
Stock Show and Race Meet, Edmonton, August 23 to 26.
Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, August 27 to Sept. 10.
Dominion Exhibition, at St. John, N. B., Sept. 5 to 15.
Western Fair, at London, Sept. 9 to 17.
Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, Sept. 9 to 17.
Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., October 4 to 8.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Railroad telegraphers on the G. T. P. will receive increased wages. * * *

One hundred and seventy-five Manitoba teachers left Winnipeg on July 6th for a tour of Great Britain. The city gave them a farewell luncheon. * * *

Fire in Nelson, B. C., did much damage to town property. The cause is unknown, and there is little insurance. * * *

The jury at the coroner's inquest on the "Herald" disaster in Montreal brings in a verdict that no one can be held responsible for the catastrophe. * * *

Members of the national commission on technical education at Ottawa will devote time this summer to a tour of Canada, United States and Europe, in a search for information regarding this work. * * *

There is great rejoicing in Canada over the winning of the Steward's Cup in the Henley races by a Winnipeg four-oared crew. The Winnipeggers' style of rowing had been severely criticized, and the surprise at their win was great. They defeated the Mayence crew of Germany by two lengths. Another Canadian success is the winning of the Mackinnon Challenge Cup at Bisley, heading the list at all the ranges. The Kolapore Cup stays in England, Canadians being beaten by two points. * * *

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Agricultural areas are to be opened for homesteading in Alaska by order of the American government. * * *

The Pope of Rome has been ordered to take a complete rest. Too much activity in the heat caused fainting spells. * * *

More than twenty people were killed and a hundred injured in a train wreck at Middletown, Ohio, owing to the collision of a fast express with a freight train. * * *

The Johnson-Jeffries fight at Reno, Nevada, on July 4th ended with the total defeat of the white man in the fifteenth round. * * *

A printing company in Indiana has taken the contract for printing a million copies of "Roosevelt in Africa." This is said to be the largest single order ever given to a printing firm.



GOING TO EDMONTON MARKET

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CALGARY'S GRAND SUMMER EXHIBITION

CALGARY'S summer exhibition of 1910 was a success. The faultless weather on the opening days coincided with attractive exhibits and voluminous crowds registered a most successful start. There were many features to make the exhibition one of considerable import. Numbers in attendance or a frivolous mob of mirth-seekers do not alone indicate the success of what is supposed to be one of the best agricultural and live stock exhibitions in the Dominion of Canada. While the crowds were in attendance, yet it was the live-stock showing and the grand agricultural displays of a varied nature that will place this exhibition on record as being one of the most successful in the history of the association. The acre yield competition was a worthy feature that attracted much attention. The center of the agricultural hall was taken up with piles of grain, the yield of each of which was certified on affidavit as the average of ten acres. Finer samples of wheat, oats and barley could scarcely be imagined. The grain was artistically arranged, precisely as if the grain were stored on a granary floor.

LIVE-STOCK SHOWING

However, it was the live-stock exhibit that proved the sensational feature of the exhibition. Calgary is always assured of an excellent showing of the equine classes, and in this regard there was no disappointment. The cattle classes were well filled, and especially so in the dairy breeds. There was an exceptionally fine display of dairy cattle. B. H. Bull & Sons had a long line of Jerseys and they were the principal exhibitors of the cream cows. Ayrshires and Holsteins were present in goodly numbers, many leading herds in the province being well represented. Much interest centered in all the live-stock classes, but especially in dairy breeds. The Shorthorn had the strongest representation of the beef classes, a display that might find prominence in international realms.

There was a strong entry in almost every class of the different breeds of horses. In no breed did there seem to center any superior distinction, as far as numbers were concerned. The draft classes, as usual, were the object of much interest, for many old-time winners were out in competition with the newcomers. A few years ago the Clydesdale horse put up the best showing, but to-day other breeds put forth almost as great. Albert Ness, of Howick, Quebec, made the awards in the heavy horse classes.

CLYDESDALES

The stallion class for four years or over brought out fourteen entries, a line-up that presented a number of good ones. Main Spring, an active black, owned by Duncan Clark, of Crowfoot, Alta., headed the list. This horse is a good goer, but he might be asked for a little more weight, yet in quality he does not lack. Orpheus, a bay showing more size and owned by Angus McIntosh, of DeWinton, stood second. This horse is now ten years old, and he does not show the quality of limb he once possessed; otherwise, he might have gone higher. Royal Blacon, shown by J. M. Bruce, of Lashburn, came third. He combines size with considerable quality. Viscount Lothian, shown by C. R. Ingleby, of Strathmore, was fourth. This entry showed wonderful action, and, besides, possesses considerable quality.

Three entries in the three-year-old class confronted the judge. Bay Ronald, owned by Duncan Clark, a colt that was included in his recent importation, stood first. Jas. Clark, of Crowfoot, followed with Colonel MacQueen, a Canadian-bred colt that was a winner at the spring show. Edward Hodges, of Magrath, was third with Oak Leaf, an imported bay that possesses considerable size and quality.

John Clark won in the two-year-old class with Sir Norton, a promising colt. A. C. Timmons, of Calgary, got second with the Prince Hugo, of Willow Edge. There were only the two entries in this class.

In the yearling class John A. Turner, of Calgary, got first and second on Middleman and Granite Prince. The former colt possesses much quality and superior action. He was awarded the Clydesdale champion stallion prize and also the prize for the champion stallion. J. M. Bruce had the third prize yearling in Tighnduin Baron.

FEMALE CLASSES STRONG

The Clydesdale females put up a strong showing perhaps the best in the history of Calgary exhibition, Ben Finlayson, of Calgary, was a strong exhibitor, and he made some important winnings. The brood mare class brought out six entries. John A. Turner won first with Rosie McLaren; John Clark, Gleichen, second with Bogdavia Queen, and A. C. Timmins, of Calgary, third with Bloomer. In the foal class J. Turner came first with a get of Rosie McLaren; A. C. Timmins, second, and J. W. Hayes, of Calgary, third.

The prize for mare and two of her progeny was won by James Clark, of Crowfoot; A. C. Timmins, second, and James Urquhart, of Calgary, third.

In the class for dry mare, any age, nine entries lined up before the judge. A. J. B. Dewdney, of Calgary, headed the list with Proud Beauty, a mare that was a previous winner and possesses plenty of substance. Ben Finlayson, of Calgary, came second with Peggy of Throsk, a recently imported mare and one carrying an excellent top as well as being well

underpinned. J. M. Bruce was third with Princess of Galloway, a bay sired by Baron's Pride.

Ten animals entered the ring when the three-year-old class was called. Ben Finlayson, of Calgary, was a good first with Throsk Salome, an imported bay. This mare has excellent size, much quality of bone and feather and moves well. O. Brown, of Calgary, came second with Lily McTaggart, a well-proportioned brown. J. Clarke was third with Dinah McClure, of Crowfoot, also a smooth black.

Poppy, owned by J. Turner, topped the list in the two-year-old class. This mare has considerable quality, but a little more substance might be asked for. Formosa, exhibited by J. Clark, of Gleichen, stood second. To many she was a favorite, for she possesses good Clydesdale formation, combined with quality and substance. Edward Hodges, of Magrath, had the third animal in Forest Queen.

The yearling filly class brought out six entries. Ben Finlayson was again first with Marguerite of Throsk, a filly of the right stamp and quality. Although she was not in prime show shape, yet she promises to be one of the best of her kind in Canada. Duncan Clark was second, with Countess MacQueen, while J. McK. Andrews, of Davisburg, was third with Mount View May.

Three progeny of one stallion, any age or sex, was won by J. Bruce, with get of Baron's Pride. Jas. Clark was second with MacQueen stock. Team, in harness only, was won by A. J. B. Dewdney; second, by J. M. Bruce, and third by John Clark, Jr.

CANADIAN BREDS

The Canadian-breds brought out some good animals. In the three-year-old filly class John Clark won with Dinah McClure, of Crowfoot. Second, placing also went to John Clark for the filly, Her

& Amery, of Crossfield, had the only entry in the yearling stallion class. These breeders had also the only entries in the progeny classes.

Geo. Lane won all the prizes in the class for dry mare, any age. Bichette, the winner, proved also to be the champion Percheron mare. The Bar U entries also captured the prizes in the three-year-old class. For two-year-olds, Lane had the winner in Alberta 580, while W. B. Thorne, of Aldersyde, had the second placed animal in Isabelle. There were only two entries in the yearling class. Stooke & Amery, of Crossfield, won first, while Lane owned the second prize animal. The three prizes given for Percheron teams in harness were captured by the Geo. Lane entries. The championship prizes were won largely by Lane, Stooke & Amery winning the champion prizes in the progeny classes.

SHIRES

There was but two exhibitors of the Shire breed. F. A. McHugh & Sons, of Calgary, had the only entry in the aged stallion class. A. H. Echford, of High River, was the owner of the other entries.

BELGIANS

There was not a heavy entry in the Belgian classes. R. Pirmez, of Calgary, was a strong exhibitor, and the Baxter-Reed Ranching Company, of Olds, had a number of entries. In the aged stallion class, Gamin de Questenne, an active sorrel, was first, while Pom-pom stood second. R. Pirmez was the owner of both winners.

Baxter-Reed Company had the only entry in the two-year-old class, a bay, possessing much size. In the female classes Pirmez was the strongest exhibitor, the Baxter-Reed Ranching Company having only a couple of entries. R. Pirmez secured most of the championship prizes.

SUFFOLK PUNCH BREED

Geo. & A. Jaques, of Lamerton, owners of the Suffolk Horse Ranch, again were present with some good animals of the Suffolk breed. Messrs. Jaques secured the two first placings in the stallion class three years or over, with Burgh Dorando and Ash-moor Microphone, two well proportioned horses. H. W. Savory, of Lethbridge, had the third prize animal.

In the female classes Jaques Bros. had the only entries. They also won all the championship prizes.

HEAVY DRAFT CLASSES

The heavy draft classes had not so strong an entry as the purebreds. R. Pirmez, of Calgary, had the champion female, while J. Hallman & Sons, of Airdrie, were strong exhibitors.

The winner of the Suffolk Horse Society cup, valued at \$100, for best Suffolk Stallion, was Haskiton Snip, owned by Geo. & A. Jaques of Lamerton, Alta.

HACKNEY STALLIONS

Andrew Laidlaw, Spokane, Wash., was allotted the task of awarding the prizes in the light harness horses, Hackneys and Standardbreds. The Hackney always proves an attractive horse, and when shown it has many admirers. Five animals performed before the judge in the four-year-old stallion class. There were a number of good ones, chief among them being Brentham Pioneer, owned by Ben Finlayson, of Calgary. This horse is a brilliant mover and a true goer. However, he did not find favor with the judge who gave the award to Seaham Mason, shown by J. Turner. This horse also moved well. Terring-ton Flashlight, shown by the Baxter-Reed Ranching Company, was awarded second. This chestnut developed wonderful action. J. M. Bruce, of Lashburn, Sask., had the third placing in Netherhall, also an attractive chestnut.

Baxter-Reed Ranching Company won first and second in the stallion three-year-old class, with Firebrand and Envoy. For stallion, two years old, W. E. Butler, of Ingersoll, won with Manilus.

The championship prize was awarded to Turner for Seaham Mason.

D. T. Lowes, of Calgary, made the awards in the classes for Thoroughbreds, saddle horses, ponies, jumpers and hunters. These classes were well filled.

SHORTHORNS

Not since the Dominion Fair has Calgary witnessed a showing of Shorthorns such as was present this year. W. H. English came from Harding, Man., and Caswell Bros. journeyed from Saskatoon, Sask., to compete for honors against the Alberta herds. In every Shorthorn class the competition was keen. P. M. Bredt, of Regina, made the awards, and while his task was a difficult one, yet it was quite satisfactory to most concerned. Four animals faced the judge in the class for bulls, three years and over. Mikado, a roan sired by Crusader, found the favor of the judge. He was owned by W. H. English, of Harding, Man. Spicy's Wonder, shown by Jos. Caswell, of Saskatoon, was second. This bull is a very typy lad and is well-fleshed, but is not so active on his feet as the animal placed above him. J. M. Bruce, of Lashburn, Sask., won third with Iron-duck, and Thos. Croxford, of Airdrie, owned the fourth animal.

Bull, two years old, had a class of three. James Wilson, of Innisfail, owned the winner in Bonnie Favorite, a red lad, possessing smoothness and much quality. R. Caswell, of Saskatoon, had the second animal in Jilts Stamford, a blocky bull and a roan. Thos. Croxford won third with Ginger.

(Continued on page 1056)



PROF. H. S. ARKELL, B.A., B.S.A.
Formerly of Macdonald College, now connected with the live stock branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture

Majesty, while Jas. Clark was third with Lily MacQueen.

Bryce Wright won for two-year-olds with the two-year-old filly, Choice Beauty. J. Turner came second with Choice Lass, while J. Clark was third with Nancy MacQueen.

Duncan Clark won in the year-old class with Countess MacQueen. J. McK. Andrews had the third and fourth animals in Cherry Bell and Mount View May.

The Canadian-bred champion female prize was won by John Clark with Dinah McClure, while Duncan Clark had the reserve in Countess MacQueen.

The champion Clydesdale female prize was awarded by the judge to J. Turner for Poppy, the two-year-old filly.

The champion Clydesdale female, any age, bred in Alberta, was Dinah McClure, owned by John Clark.

PERCHERONS

Calgary exhibition is becoming known for its good string of Percheron horses. This year the standard was well maintained. Geo. Lane, of the Bar U Ranch, exhibited a good entry, a number of them but recently imported. In the class for stallion, three years or over, there were six entries. Halifax was again the winner. He was shown by Mr. Lane, and he is too favorably known to need further comment, only that he is showing greater development. Rosem, a grey, owned by Stooke & Amery, of Crossfield, was placed second, while Bruno, exhibited by J. B. Henshaw, of High River, also a massive grey, stood third.

In stallions, two years old, W. B. Thorn, of Aldersyde, won with Illico. R. Reid, of Crossfield, owned the second placed animal in Henry (imp.). Stooke

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week saw cash wheat in Winnipeg advance from 98½ to 105½ cents per bushel. In all options the rise was in keeping with this jump. On Monday there was no market in the United States, but that did not prevent an advance of 2½ cents in Winnipeg. This advance was caused by the fact that many had sold short before the holiday. In addition continued dry weather provided bullish news. Increases that continued during the first half of the week were noticeable in Canada, United States and also across the water. On Wednesday the bulge was 3 cents. However, on Thursday there was little trading, the tendency being to await the arrival of the United States report. It came on Friday and proved to be bullish, being very much so for spring wheat. Grain news from all sources was bullish. The result was a jump of 4 cents on Saturday, bringing the price for cash wheat up to \$1.09 per bushel.

Live stock markets were comparatively quiet. From Saturday to Monday there were large arrivals of cattle, but very few were butchers' stock. Prices remain about the same as for the preceding week for cattle and hogs.

GRAIN

After a rest on Friday and Saturday, Winnipeg Grain Exchange was full of activity on Monday, and prices advanced from Thursday's close. There was nothing doing at Chicago, Minneapolis or other American centers, but that did not prevent local men from doing business. Although weather reports contained information that a few points in the Canadian West had been favored with showers, the precipitation was not sufficient to bear prices. On Tuesday both Winnipeg and American markets continued the upward trend, Chicago July showing a gain of 4 cents, and Minneapolis September an advance of 4½ cents. Liverpool cables closed 2½ up.

On Wednesday there were reports of heavy rains in various parts of the American and Canadian Northwests. Prices opened below Tuesday's close as a consequence, but it was soon learned that these reports had been exaggerated, and the bulls again got busy. Before trading closed another gain of 2 to 3 cents was recorded. Following the three days' gains there was a bull on Thursday. The United States crop report was awaited, though many felt sure it would be bullish. However, the lack of business brought a decline in quotations. The report when it came gave a spring wheat estimate of 61.06, as against a ten years' average of 87. The effect of this report was in evidence on Saturday, when things became lively, and the bulls again boosted prices, gaining 2 to 4 cents, and winding up with July wheat quoted at 1.08½ in Winnipeg. American markets also were active, Chicago prices being up 3 to 3½ cents, and Minneapolis 2 to 2½ cents. All grain news was bullish, and Liverpool quotations closed higher than on Friday with a firm market.

A report from Chicago on July 5 says that George M. Le Count, the crop expert who is now in the Northwest, estimates that North Dakota will raise 45,000,000 bushels of wheat; South Dakota, 36,000,000 bushels, and Minnesota, 75,000,000, a total for the three states of only 156,000,000, bushels, which compares with 232,000,000 bushels raised last year.

Mr. Le Count says that the foregoing estimate depends on whether the southern part of the spring wheat belt is not blighted by hot weather. He says also that he thinks Minnesota is in the best position of any of the three states; that the Red River valley is bad, but the greater part of the wheat territory is south of the hammed district.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
Fort William	1,667,492	1,435,289	148,057
Port Arthur	1,236,296	1,913,140	211,472
Depot Harbor		55,783	
Meaford	49,737	92,102	
Midland, Tiffin	177,839	556,943	4,387
Collingwood		1,529	50,293
Owen Sound	36,434	133,855	1,796
Goderich	64,959	276,831	65,733
Sarnia, Pt. Edward	74,557	36,979	
Pt. Colborne	17,383	81,943	7,768
Kingston	158,761	131,049	87,492
Montreal	1,111,339	520,773	100,840
Quebec	700	47,500	300
Total visible	4,595,497	5,302,716	678,138
Previous week	4,926,265	5,276,550	807,300
Last year	2,674,214	2,599,215	284,661

TERMINAL STOCKS.

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on July 1, 1910, was 2,903,788.20, as against 3,119,515.30 previous week, and 1,392,853.10 last year. Total shipments for the week were 663,260, last year 652,744.

Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Nor.	19,173.50	
No. 2 Nor.	966,230.50	6,511.50
No. 3 Nor.	741,424.50	580,552.40
No. 4 Nor.	388,852.30	164,431.50
No. 5	175,995.10	322,788.50
No. 6	61,958.00	751,830.30

Other grades	550,153.10	39,781.00
Totals		202,956.10
The stocks of oats were:		
No. 1 Extra		1,993.18
No. 1 White C. W.		180,574.28
No. 2 C. W.		2,470,622.12
No. 3 White C. W.		414,155.13
Mixed		14,462.08
Other grades		266,622.09
Total this week	3,348,430.20	
Total last week	3,214,575.17	

Oats	1910	1909
Oats	3,348,430	1,624,327
Barley	359,529	28,878
Flax	78,267	470,460
Shipments, oats, 611,681; barley, 133,735; flax, 19,155.		

	CLOSING OPTION PRICES					
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat						
July	101	103	106	104½	104½	108½
October	97½	99½	100½	99½	100	102
Oats						
July	34½	34½	34½	34½	35½	35½
October	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	37½
Flax						
July	190					190
October	175					180

	WINNIPEG CASH PRICES					
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat						
No. 1 Nor.	100½	102½	105½	104½	104	108
No. 2 Nor.	97½	99½	102½	101½	101½	105
No. 3 Nor.	93	96	96	94½		98
Oats						
No. 2 white	34½	34½	34½	34½	35	35½
Barley						
No. 3				46½		
Flax						
North West-ern	185	190	190		200	195

	AMERICAN WHEAT OPTIONS					
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Chicago						
July	101½	103½	103	103	103	103
September	101½	102½	101½	101½	101½	101½
December	103½	105½	101½	101½	101½	102½
Minneapolis						
July	114½	116	116½	115½	115½	115½
September	109½	110½	109½	109½	110½	110½
December	108½	108½	108	108½	108½	108½
New York						
July	109½	110½	108½	108½	109½	109½
September	107½	107½	106½	106½	106½	106½
December	108½	109½	107½	107½	107½	107½

Toronto prices for live stock at the close of last week were: Butchers' cattle, \$5.50 to \$6.35; bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$5.50; stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.25; milkers, \$35 to \$65 each; veal calves, \$3 to \$6.75; sheep, \$4.50 to \$4.90; rams, \$3.00 to \$3.50; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.25; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.00 to \$9.15; hogs, f. o. b. cars at country points, \$8.75 to \$8.85.

TORONTO

Following are the prices paid at Chicago at the close of last week; Cattle—Choice to prime steers, \$8.15 to \$8.60; good to choice beef cows, \$4.75 to \$6.00; good to choice heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.75; good to choice calves, \$8.25 to \$8.75; heavy packing, \$3.00 to \$5.50; selected feeders, \$5.25 to \$5.70. Hogs—Choice heavy \$8.70 to \$8.85; butchers, \$8.90 to \$9.20; light mixed, \$9.00 to \$10.00; choice light, \$9.10 to \$9.25; coarse packing, \$8.00 to \$8.25; heavy packing, \$8.30 to \$8.50; good to choice pigs, \$9.00 to \$9.20. Sheep—Good to choice lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.75; good to choice fed yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; fair to good range yearlings, \$5.00 to \$5.25; good to choice feeding yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.00; good to choice wethers, \$4.40 to \$5.00.

BRITISH

British trade and good demand prevailed in British cattle markets last week. Following are the quotations: United States steers, 15c. to 15½c.; Canadians, 14½c. to 15½c.; fed ranchers, 13½c. to 14c.

CHICAGO

Following are the prices paid at Chicago at the close of last week; Cattle—Choice to prime steers, \$8.15 to \$8.60; good to choice beef cows, \$4.75 to \$6.00; good to choice heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.75; good to choice calves, \$8.25 to \$8.75; heavy packing, \$3.00 to \$5.50; selected feeders, \$5.25 to \$5.70. Hogs—Choice heavy \$8.70 to \$8.85; butchers, \$8.90 to \$9.20; light mixed, \$9.00 to \$10.00; choice light, \$9.10 to \$9.25; coarse packing, \$8.00 to \$8.25; heavy packing, \$8.30 to \$8.50; good to choice pigs, \$9.00 to \$9.20. Sheep—Good to choice lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.75; good to choice fed yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; fair to good range yearlings, \$5.00 to \$5.25; good to choice feeding yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.00; good to choice wethers, \$4.40 to \$5.00.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Following were the quotations last week for farm products in Winnipeg:

Butter, creamery fresh, in boxes	24c.
" creamery fresh, in bricks	25c.
" No. 1 dairy	19c.
" No. 2 dairy	15 to 17
Cheese, Eastern	12½ to 13c.
Cheese, Manitoba make	10 to 10½c.
Eggs, fresh, subject to candling	17c.
Poultry, turkeys, per lb.	15 to 17c.
" chicken	10 to 12
" boiling fowl, per lb.	8 to 10c.
" ducks, per lb.	19c.
" geese, per lb.	16c.
Meats, cured ham, per lb.	19c.
Meats, breakfast bacon, per lb.	22c.
Meats, dry, salted sides, per lb.	16½c.
Meats, beef, hind quarter, per lb.	12½c.
Meats, beef, front quarter, per lb.	10c.
Meats, mutton, per lb.	14c.
Meats, pork, per lb.	15c.
Meats, veal, per lb.	11½c.
Hides, country cured, per lb.	7½ to 8c.
Feed, bran, per ton	\$15.00
" shorts, per ton	16.50
" chopped barley	22.00
" chopped oats	\$24.00 to 26.00
Hay, prairie, per ton	10.00 to 12.00
" timothy, per ton	13.00 to 15.00
Potatoes, per bushel	30 to 35c.
" new, per bushel	\$1.75

Following light receipts during the preceding week there was a fair offering early last week. Out of over 700 head of cattle in the yards on Monday, there were no butchers' stock. Most of them came from Alberta and were in fair condition. One load consisted of stockers for the East. During the week common cattle brought \$3.50 to \$4.00. Hogs continued at \$10.00, but few were offered. Calves came in fair numbers the best going rapidly at \$5.00 to \$5.75. Inferior specimens went as low as \$4.00. Sheep were very good in quality and on a couple of days' receipts were fairly large. Prices offered ranged from \$5.00 to \$6.50.

In Toronto also there was a scarcity of butchers' stock. Exporters of quality, too, were not plentiful. In Chicago, toward the end of the week there was a break in prices. On Friday there was a drop of 10 or 15 cents. Sheep too tended to go 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	5.00 to 5.50
Choice export steers and heifers, delivered	5.00 to 5.50
Good butcher cows and heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium mixed butcher cattle	3.00 to 3.50
Choice hogs	9.75 to 9.75
" lambs	7.00 to 8.00

Home Journal

6.25
5.50
5.00

Price.
\$10.25
10.00
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Whose Fault Is It?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

A few weeks ago there was a letter in your journal regarding the management of our country schools that met with my entire approval, and which deserves the attention of every man and woman who has the interest of a child at heart. In our own school in this district there is no provision whatever made for drinking water for the children, and every pupil who has not a bottle of drink provided for them at home is likely to take a drink from a nearly-dry creek, which is foul from cattle and horses. No attention is paid to beautifying the school grounds, or of even keeping the buildings clean and in repair. Worse than that, last year there broke out an epidemic of mumps and whooping cough. Pupils and teacher alike attended this school affected with these diseases, and the school was never disinfected, and never even properly cleaned ever since. It is hard to believe that in this germ-enlightened age such a state of affairs can exist, and yet it does.

I am absolutely opposed to women suffrage, and yet that if there is one place in the management of public affairs where a woman would be of great value it would be on the school board, especially of country schools. As a usual thing a woman is not penurious where a child is concerned, and a woman would not be likely to favor the application of any teacher just because of the "lowest tender." By the expenditure of a few more dollars a very much more experienced and qualified teacher could be obtained. I feel quite certain that the neglected state of some of our schools would be immediately improved if a woman were on the school board, and, if the teacher happened to be a progressive kind, would she not be surer of sympathy in her efforts?

We boast of our school system as being inferior to none in the world, and, yet, I would like to point out two very grave mistakes which we are making. The first is in having so many inexperienced teachers in the country schools. Now, of course, every teacher has to put in their "first" year, but I do contend that an inexperienced girl will do less damage in a town school, where she is surrounded by those who can aid her with advice, and where she has a principal to rely on for guidance, in discipline, management, limit table requirements, etc., than if you take this same girl and place her in a country school, turn her loose to her own free will, with no overseer but the inspector, who may, or may not, visit her once a year; and we cannot wonder if the result is often extremely disastrous, both to the moral and mental growth of the pupils. And why should the country nearly always have the inexperienced? One reason is that in some graded school at least the school board have a rule that none need apply without some experience, and perhaps another reason is that the young teacher asks a little less salary, and so is gobbled up by the country trustee. And, after all is said, the country school pays much the best salary. Few of our schools pay less than \$50 or \$55 a month, and expenses much less than in town.

Another great mistake we make, and one which parents should certainly ponder, is that if possible the country teacher selects a nearby boarding house, and is allowed to go home for

her dinner. I say she ought not to leave the children, no matter how near she is!

The evil that boys and girls of mixed ages and temperaments can learn from each other when left alone without chaperonage is scarcely conceivable, and I know of at least one school where absolutely criminal things are done during noon hours, which for the most part escape even detection.

Are our children not our most valuable possession, and are we not taking even ordinary care of them, while present evils exist? And yet what is the remedy? Can anyone make practical suggestions?

[The reform of the rural school, we believe more and more firmly, rests in the hands of the mothers of the school section. In all the prairie provinces any woman ratepayer has the school franchise and is eligible for office on school boards. There are many school sections in which there are women ratepayers, and these, if they are sensible, level-headed women, should be encouraged by all the others to take an interest in school matters and serve on school boards. The men of a section—the large majority of them—have no inclination, and say they have no time to interest themselves in school matters, and too often the trustees are men who

life that need remedying in most of our schools—heating, ventilation, water supply, clean floors, comfortable seats, adequate equipment for study, supervision of pupils in play time, and a hundred others. Let every one who can send even one suggestion be public spirited enough to send it in in the interests of prairie childhood.—Editor Home Department.]

On Teaching Mathematics

"I fixed myself to work today. After all, I am not an idler. I earn my right to live. When I publish my history the world will be thy richer by something, poor though it may be. I vow I have been more greatly, more noble employed of late years, than I was when I earned my living at school-slavery, teaching to children the most useless, the most disastrous, the most soul-cramping branch of knowledge, wherewith pedagogists in their insensate folly have crippled the minds of their fellow creatures—elementary mathematics. There is no more reason for any human being on God's earth to be acquainted with the binomial theorem or the solution of triangles—unless he is a professional scientist, when he can begin to specialize in mathematics at the same age as the lawyer begins to specialize in law or the surgeon in anatomy—than for him to be an expert in Choctaw, the Cabala or the Book of Mormon. I look back with feelings of shame and degradation to the days when, for the sake of a crust of bread, I prostituted my intelligence to wasting the precious hours of impressionable childhood, which could have been filled with so many beautiful and meaningful things, over this utterly futile and inhuman subject. It trains the mind—it teaches boys to think, they say. It doesn't. In reality, it is a cut and dried subject easy to fit into a school curriculum. Its sacrosanctity saves educationists an enormous amount of trouble, and its chief use is to enable mindless young men from the universities to make a dishonest living by teaching it to others, who in their turn may teach it to a future generation."—Morals of Marcus.

THE GLEANERS

Across the stubble-field the wagons go
With lilting laughter and glad harvest song;
And in their fresh-made track, shy pensioners
Advance, vibrate, retreat the whole day long.
The proud, young, feathered mother from the barn
Brings here her fluffy, chirping, yellow brood;
The plump quail feeds, unfrighted and unharmed;
The squirrel feasts and flies; in bolder mood
The timid field mouse waits to fill her nest;
The wee ant staggers off with precious pelf;
And flocks of chattering birds, bold highwaymen,
Take tribute from the loaded wain itself.
The happy children, riding on the sheaves,
Would drive these daring bordermen away.
The farmer, turning hastily around
With kindling eyes and softening face, says: "Nay,
Our bins are bursting with God's gifts. Be still.
They are His gleaners. Let them eat their fill."
—The Independent.

like to hold office and who have an aptitude for keeping a keener eye on the teacher and her doings than on the equipment and general condition of the school. It is up to the women, if any improvement is to be made. The teacher coming new into the section cannot be blamed if she measures her enthusiasm and desire for improvement of the surroundings by that of the residents. If the mothers and fathers do not care that their children live the most of their waking day in a place a little less comfortable than the stable, and a little cleaner than the pig pen why should she be anxious? For the credit of the average teacher it must be said that she does care more and does work harder to make things better than the parents do, but she hasn't half the opportunity to make big reforms. Our system of education is as good as the best; our educational surroundings are nearly as bad as the worst.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE will reply to your appeal for practical suggestions. Probably no one person can solve all the problems, but the smallest bit of helpful experience will be appreciated. You have named many phases of school

Why is it that pity looks like a virtue when you bestow it and like an insult when you receive it?

There are some hearts like wells, green-mossed and deep
As ever summer saw;
And cool their water is—yea, cool and sweet—
But you must come to draw.
They hoard not, yet they rest in calm content,
And not unsought will give;
They can be quiet with their wealth unspent,
So self-contained they live.

A remarkable book find has just been made by a poor Jewish youth in Whitechapel. He bought for a half-penny from a barrow in Mile End Road a copy of Goethe's poems enriched with Thackeray's signature and crest, and a number of his thumbnail sketches scattered throughout the book. The covers were in bad condition, but the pages were clean. The youth had the shrewdness to make the most of his find, and after many negotiations he has now sold his volume for about £20.

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22.00
to 26.00
to 12.00
to 15.00
to 35c.
\$1.75

SEASONED WITH SALT

Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt.—Col. iv. : 6.

Several months ago I received a letter from one of our readers asking me to write on the subject of Sunday-afternoon conversation. My correspondent—like many country residents—lives too far from a church to attend more than one service each Sunday. She says that the friendly talk with a neighbor, which fills up the afternoon and evening, soon drifts away from discussion of the morning sermon into secular talk. She is disappointed, and feels that the Sunday is not the inspiration of the week, as it might be.

If I have taken a long time to answer this letter, it is not because I fail to see its importance, but rather because I have not words forcible enough to help those who are struggling to overcome a similar condition of things. Words are like froth, and seem to have no power at all. Then, at other times, we realize that there are mighty for good or for evil. Of course, it is the character behind the words that tells most. One man may speak or write very fluently and make little impression, while another says a few quiet words which go straight to the heart of the hearers.

But I think my correspondent is right in desiring to have the Sunday conversation more helpful than a dissertation on the state of the crops or the latest fashion in millinery. God gives us Sunday to draw us higher, nearer to Himself and to each other. It is a day when we should take time to look up into our Master's face and grow strong through quiet fellowship with Him. He calls us apart from the ordinary work of the week to "rest awhile"—rest not only our bodies, but our minds and spirits. If we let the thought of the work fill our hearts, revealing itself as it always does in our conversation, then we lose the chance of drinking in joy and power and the invigorating touch of God.

Now, I am not suggesting that conversation on religious topics should be rigidly insisted on all through the hours of Sunday, and just as rigidly shut out of Saturday and Monday. Conversation is worth very little if it is formal and unnatural. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. If

we think of the highest things, then our everyday talk will reveal it plainly, and there is nothing wrong in letting our Sunday conversation occasionally drift into discussion of earthly matters, any more than it is wrong to let the thought of these things slip into our minds.

But we do want to spend God's holy day with Him. That is our privilege as well as our duty. And we want to be refreshed and strengthened by happy talk about spiritual things. It is an opportunity to be eagerly seized. Our speech should not be frivolous or stupid at any time. The Apostle's command is to let it be "with grace, seasoned with salt." The red-letter times of our life are the times of real heart-to-heart communion with other souls. These may be hours of spiritual fellowship only, times when we reach out through Christ, secretly and silently, and touch a heart that is dearest to us. Or they may be the rare moments when words are the real, quickening medium of spiritual fellowship. One of the joys of the life beyond death will surely be the joy of expressing our inmost selves. But even here we can do it far better than we usually do.

My advice is to make it the subject of definite and earnest prayer. Ask God to direct the conversation so that it may be inspiring. We all prefer a talk on the mysterious realities of the invisible life within, around and above us, to a wearisome discussion of outside topics. Then draw into the circle of speakers some of the great thinkers who will gladly take their share. This is easy in these days when the noblest thoughts of the noblest thinkers—as far as they have been able to express them in words—are set down in print. Prepare for the Sunday talk as you prepare for the Sunday dinner. Have bits marked in various books or papers, and take an opportunity of reading enough to start conversation. Or read these bits over and over, and think about them until they naturally color your talk.

Above all keep fresh in your heart the

fragrant remembrance that Christ is one of the family circle. His Presence will prevent any scandal or unkind gossip, any cutting sarcasm or unbecoming talk. He can direct the conversation as He did when walking with two disciples to Emmaus, until you might say with them: "Did not our heart burn within us, while He talked with us by the way?"

And when we talk of Him, the remembrance of His Presence should be like a glory in the room. "All that we say of Jesus we say to His face." How that thought transforms the common-place atmosphere!

I am afraid I have not helped anyone much with this Quiet Hour, but the opportunity is right in your way—the opportunity of seasoning with salt any tasteless conversation from the Atlantic to the Pacific, where you may be called to take a hand. A man was once bemoaning his lack of opportunities, and was so occupied in saying that he had none that he passed two of them on the road. One said to the other, "What a hurry he is in! He never even noticed us!"

Remember that it is not a very terrible thing to try and fail—the real failures are the people who are so afraid of failing that they don't try, or only try once or twice. Jacob A. Riis says:

"Some defeats are only installments of victory." But it is foolish to invite defeat by going unprepared. If we wish to keep the general home conversation at a high level, we must read inspiring books, think holy thoughts, and drink in more and more of God through daily communion with Him. And we must cultivate tact and sympathy, entering into the thoughts of others instead of dragging them by main force the way we want to go. There is the fragrance of beautiful courtesy in our Lord's conversation with a woman by the wayside, as described in the fourth chapter of St. John's Gospel. He leads her thoughts higher—and she catches the inspiration from His words and fires a whole town

with the desire to hear Him. And if He wants to reach a town through you, He can do it as easily. Only look up into the Face of the Living Christ—He can converse with you as with the woman of Samaria. "Speak to Him, thou, for He hears."

DORA FARNCOMB.

Editor "Hope's Quiet Hour":

In the year 1847 or 1848, I was a lad of 15. The Scotch minister in the fast-growing village in the Scotch settlement was asked to give a special sermon to members of the Bible class, Sunday school, and parents. His text was Eccles. iv. : 13: "Better is a poor and wise child than an old and foolish king, who will no more be admonished." He spoke of the first step of youthful life in occupation or employment, but above all the wisdom of that better part that would never be taken from them, that it was better than a foolish king that would not be admonished or warned of the evil he was doing to himself and others. He brought forward the thought that a man did not need to be a king, but the father and mother were king and queen of their household, and when counsel was given by minister and elders, that the youth was better than the man who held much possessions. When 16, I left school and learned a trade, where were eight or ten men of all nationalities, where smoking, drinking, swearing and foul language was common. How far did his words affect me or keep me from falling into those habits, or the mother with frilled-bordered, white, mitch cap and spectacles, who looked so kindly at me and raised a warning voice to beware, and who never allowed my brother or me to be out on street after dark. Curfew bell rang at 9 o'clock. I started to learn to smoke, but took very sick from it, dropped it, and subscribed for *Harper's Magazine*, just beginning, joined the Sons of Temperance, wore the big collar, and was nicknamed "The lad that wore the goose collar." I had a harder time to quit swearing, being passionate, and would come out at times when angry.

"78 AGAIN."

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do which must be done whether you like it or not.

—KINGSLEY.

Hope's Quiet Hour



WHERE THE STREAM RUNS

WESTERN WIGWAM

PLAYING THE ORGAN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your nice club. My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about two years. I have five brothers and one sister. I am sending a two-cent stamp for a button. We have an organ and I am learning to play it.
Man. EVA GRANGER (1).

COME AGAIN AND TELL US MORE

Dear Editor:—I have been much interested in the letters in your paper in the Western Wigwam column, and being a Western girl, raised on the Western prairies, perhaps my experiences might interest the girls who live in the wheat country.

I ride to school every day on my white pony that I call General White. He is a little beauty, right up on the bit; and, talk about flying, he can just skim over the badger and gopher holes like a swallow. The reason I call him General White is because he was a little foal when General White was shut up in Ladysmith in South Africa during the Boer war, so my pony was called the General. I have also a little Shetland pony, Little Jim, but I am getting too big to ride a Shetland, and I can't very well help father punch cattle on a Shetland. They are too slow and not big enough to hold a good husky calf in the rope, as my brothers and I have to help gather at round-up time. Your prairie girls should just see the fun then. Talk about riding a bucking broncho! Why, some of the boys say some of them are harder to ride than a grindstone when it is being turned. We do not bother with any sidesaddle on this ranch. Father says they are too hard on the horse's withers; besides one cannot tie up anything to a sidesaddle, so stock saddles we all use and cinch them good and tight.
Alta. WESTERN COWGIRL (13).

The Green Paper Doll

"Oh Betty, I'm so upset!" exclaimed, Dorothy Bates, as she came into the McGuire library one afternoon in early May.
"What's the matter, Dotty?" asked Betty. "The party isn't off, is it?"
"No; we're to go, all right; but Jeanette can't go. She has such a cold, her mother won't let her go away from home. And I've just come from there. She really is ill; isn't it too bad?"
"Yes, indeed it is! We would have had such a lovely time, all together."
"Well, we'll go, anyhow. And, Betty, as Irene expects three of us, I think it would be nice to ask someone to go in Jeanette's place. I'd like to ask Constance Harper, but I know you don't like her much."
"Oh, I like Constance well enough, but she doesn't like me."
"Well, whichever way it is, you two never seem to get along very well together. But who else is there?"
Betty hesitated a minute, then she said:
"I'd like to ask Martha Taylor."
"Martha! Why, Betty, nobody likes Martha. And well—you know Martha, poor girl, has to count every penny, and—and she never seems quite at her ease—not that that's anything against her, but she wouldn't have pretty dresses and hats, and the people at Halstead House are often dressy and gay."
"I know it; but if Martha doesn't mind that, we needn't. And, Dorothy, you don't know Martha as well as I do. She never has any good times, and it's that that makes her shy and awkward. Oh, do ask her to go with us, if only for my sake."
"Betty, what a queer girl you are! I like Martha well enough, but I don't believe she'll go with us. I'll ask her, though, as you're so set upon it."
"What's this enthusiastic discussion all about?" asked Mrs. McGuire, paus-

ing at the library door, as she was passing through the hall.

"Oh, mother, come in!" cried Betty. "What do you think, Jeanette is quite ill and she can't go with us to the house-party at Irene Halstead's."

"That is too bad; I'm very sorry. Shall you ask anyone in her place, Dorothy?"

"That's just what we're talking about, Mrs. McGuire. Betty thinks it would be nice to ask Martha Taylor, but I don't think she quite fits in."

"But think how she'd enjoy it! Martha almost never gets invited to a lovely outing like this one you have in prospect. Why, she'd be overjoyed to go."

"Yes'm, I s'pose she would," admitted Dorothy; "but she's—she's so bashful, you know."

"That's mostly because you girls slight her. Now you've a fine opportunity to give her a pleasure, do it, and do it heartily and kindly. Let her feel that you really want her to go with you."

"Yes, do," said Betty; "and, truly, Dot, if you ask her as if you wanted her, and if you treat her cordially, you'll be surprised to see how gay and jolly Martha will be."

"All right," said Dorothy, agreeably; "I really do like her, and I'll do my best. Come on, Betty, let's go and ask her now."

Betty whisked away, and returned in a few minutes with her hat on, ready to start. It was but a short walk through the bright May sunshine to Martha's house, and they found her in the garden, watering some flower seeds she had just planted.

"Hello, Martha!" called the two girls, and she came running to meet them.

"Come, sit on the veranda," she said; "it's so pleasant there. I'm glad you came to see me."

"We've come to invite you to a party," said Dorothy, plunging into the subject at once.

"A party!" exclaimed Martha.

"Oh, Martha!" cried Betty, "it's more than a party—it's a house-party! At a lovely country place—Dorothy's cousin's—and we're to stay from Wednesday to Saturday! Isn't that grand?"

It was so grand that Martha could scarcely realize it.

"I go?" she said. "For three whole days! Oh! what a party!"

"Yes, it's going to be lovely," said Dorothy. "A May party on Friday and lots of picnics and things on the other days. Will you go with us, Martha?"

"Indeed, I will! I'm sure mother will let me. But, girls, I don't know if my clothes are good enough for such a grand place."

"Oh, pshaw!" said Betty. "Don't think about that. Just come on and have a good time, and never mind what you wear."

Mrs. Taylor was delighted to have Martha go with the other girls, and at once set about refurbishing up her wardrobe as best she could.

And, indeed, when at last the day came to start, Martha, in her trim, neat travelling suit, looked almost as well-dressed as the other two. They were to travel in charge of Mr. Halstead, Dorothy's uncle, who was returning to his country home after a short trip to Boston.

He was a genial, affable sort of man, but after a little kindly conversation he left the girls to entertain themselves and became absorbed in his paper.

Martha was as happy as a bird. The prospect of the good time coming seemed to transform her, and she was so gay and merry that Dorothy concluded she had misjudged her, and that Betty was right about her.

When they at last reached Halstead House, Irene was on the veranda to greet them.

She kissed her cousin Dorothy and greeted her warmly, and then welcomed the other two as Dorothy introduced them.

Neither Betty nor Martha had ever met Irene before, but Mrs. Halstead had written for Dorothy to bring two friends with her, and so the girls were at once made welcome.

Two other girls were visiting Irene, so the house-party numbered six young people, and a gay flock they were.

(Continued next week)

BOYS' CLUB

A DANDY LETTER

Dear Editor:—You asked us to write before the busy season comes on and so I will do my best. This club does not seem to have many members so far, and I am wondering what is the age limit. I think the Ingle Nook page the most interesting in the paper—the letters are so long and interesting.

I remember one of the boys a good while ago asking where kingbirds built their nests. I have found one in a poplar about ten feet from the ground, and I know someone who found one in a thresher. I think they often build nests near farms, but their nests are hard to find generally.

We have a splendid place here for birds, and I take a great interest in them. Last year we had a small pond just in front of the stable and a couple of mallard ducks raised seven young ones on it. We had tame ducks on it too, but they did not often go together. This year the ducks came back, but have not built as the pond has dried up, owing to the hot weather. We also had a horned grebe, greater yellowlegs, plovers and sandpipers. A golden eagle has visited us twice from the Rockies, which are about sixty miles away, and stayed some days quite close to the house. Do any of the boys get humming birds in their gardens? We have been here three summers, and they have come every one and built here, although I have never been able to find their nests. We grow scarlet runner beans, and they like the flowers of them far better than anything else in the garden. They are very fond of the wild honeysuckle in the woods also. Last year we had heaps of flickers round the place and young ones got in the house; but this year and other years there are none closer than the creek, three miles off. Can anyone explain this?

We never shoot or disturb the birds, and they are getting more numerous every year. We had to shoot some magpies, because they were taking the very young chickens, but we leave the big hawks alone, as they do not worry us and they take the gophers. We found two young gophers in a hawk's nest once. I am not sure that it is not a mistake to leave the hawks alone altogether, as they are so very numerous (we can count twenty in the air in the evening often), and I know they destroy robins' and other birds' nests that I have been watching.

We are very lucky in the way of animals for the naturalist to study, but a lot of them are very destructive. We have seen coyotes, lynx, badgers, porcupines, mink, weasels and lots of others. A mountain lion came down here from the mountains four years ago, and a wolf or two was seen quite close here last winter.

All insects seem very common this year, especially butterflies. I expect the rain kills a lot of them most years. It is funny that the most uncommon sorts in the old country are the commonest here—Camberwell beauty, scarce swallowtail, tailed blue, white admiral (the red admiral is common there, but scarce here), pale-clouded yellow and lots of others.

At Banff, in the museum there is a grand collection of Alberta birds and animals, but not a very good one of eggs, and a very poor one of butterflies. I must stop now or nobody will read to the end. I am very interested in natural history, but I don't know that the other boys are.

Alberta GOLDEN EAGLE.
(There are just forty-seven members of the Boys' Club yet. There isn't really a hard and fast age limit. Any boy is welcome who is old enough to be interesting and young enough in feelings—quite apart from years—to be interested in boys and their affairs. Your fine "bird" letter brings you into the club with three cheers and a tiger. I hope you will write again. I envy you your life among the wild, live things.—Ed.)

• • •

A Philadelphia physician, in declaring that insanity was frequently productive of sound logic tempered by wit, told the story of a patient he once met in an asylum.

He came across this patient while strolling through the grounds, and, stopping, spoke to him. After a brief conversation on conventional topics the physician said:

"Why are you here?"
"Simply a difference of opinion," replied the patient. "I said all men were mad, and all men said I was mad—and the majority won."

The Unexpected

IRVING THOMAS

PETE came to us as an angel in disguise. It would have required a prophet to have foreseen his angelic qualities before they were actively exhibited, for when we first saw him they certainly were not in evidence. He was hitched to a Jewish peddler's wagon, and a more neglected, dilapidated, skinny and dejected looking mule I had never seen. He stood with head hanging and ears flopped down like those of a lop-eared rabbit, as though he lacked the strength to hold such enormous appendages in an upright position. They really seemed enormous in comparison with the rest of his body for in his best and fattest condition he never weighed more than eight hundred, and at that time he must have weighed a great deal less. He seemed to be nothing but a mule's hide stretched over a perfectly fleshless skeleton. The peddler explained that it was Pete's own fault that he was in such bad condition, and backed up his statement by calling attention to the fat, slick-coated mustang which made the other half of his team. It was his practice, he said, to camp wherever night overtook him and turn his team loose to graze by the roadside. If they behaved themselves this was all they needed, in addition to what they picked up along the fences while he bargained with his customers; but Pete could not be trusted, for he took advantage of the darkness of the night to conceal himself, so that at hitching time in the morning his owner was compelled to spend the forenoon hunting him instead of pursuing his business. He assured us, however, that if he had a fixed abode Pete would be a model mule, for outside of this habit of playing hide-and-seek with his owner he was without a fault. With no feed but the grass which he could reach within the length of his tether from a single fence post he could scarcely be expected to stay in condition, but with the run of a feed lot or pasture he would soon be a very different mule. This excellent creature was offered to us for the small sum of twenty-five dollars, because, though this was far less than he was worth, his owner knew where he could buy another which could be trusted to graze on the road for that amount.

It happened that just at that time we were trying to decide between a windmill and a tread-power for running the pump, churn, grinding stone, etc. The tread-power had an advantage over the windmill, in that it would always work whether the wind was blowing or not, and was movable; but the dog was not heavy enough to run it, and the horses were too heavy and too valuable to be put to such work. A twenty-five-dollar mule would be just the thing, provided he would work. A whiffletree could be attached to the tread-power and the mule could haul it about wherever it might be needed. We had misgivings as to Pete's willingness to work, but decided to risk the twenty-five dollars, as the plan seemed attractive, especially as our nearest neighbor, who had been so lucky as to get a windmill before we could afford it, had frequently been compelled to pump water for his stock by hand in the hottest weather of summer and on those still cold days of winter when the mercury hides itself in the bulb of the thermometer.

As standing in the stable with nothing to do would not be good for Pete we turned him loose in the barnyard, and threw him a few handfuls of oats and a forkful of hay at feeding time. He was not demonstrative and we were unable to determine whether or not he appreciated good treatment, but we liked him in a passive way, because he so thoroughly minded his own business, all of us except Dick, our hired man.

(Continued next week)

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W. J. McCALLUM BRANDON, MAN.

CALGARY SUMMER EXHIBITION

(Continued from page 1051)

The senior yearling class had only one entry in Lancaster Lad, owned by W. H. English. However, he was a very creditable animal, for the judge afterwards awarded him the championship male prize.

The junior yearling class had a firm entry, both as to numbers and quality. Nine animals were in the ring. Chas. F. Lyall, of Strome, had the winner in Scotch Goods, a sappy roan lad. Jilt Lavender, owned by J. M. Bruce, another roan, was second. Weston Hero, also owned by Mr. Bruce, was third, while Jos. Caswell had the fourth animal in Spicy's Heir.

R. W. Caswell had the winning bull calf and also the reserve champion bull, in Augusta Star. This calf is a thick lad and should develop well. W. H. English had the second in Roan Marquis. Another good calf, J. Caswell owned the third calf in Spicy's Shadow, while Bryce Wright, of De Winton, claimed the fourth honors with Baron Ramsden. The Shorthorn females are well worthy of favorable comment. In each and every class was there found some fine animals. Ten entries filled the cow three years and over class, and on the whole they were an even bunch. The ringside talent had their favorites, and to a casual observer these appeared to be a number of animals that might creditably stand first. However, the judge selected Village Blossom, a three-year-old maiden that made her first appearance in a Western show-ring. She is a cow with much quality and smoothness, and was a good first. Her winning qualities were so impressive to the judge that he afterwards awarded her the female championship prize. Chas. F. Lyall, of Strome, was her owner.

Red Bessie 2nd, owned by W. H. English, stood second. This female also possesses much quality, although she has not the smoothness of her winning competitor, showing more prominence at the hooks. W. H. English also owned the third prize animal in Daisy Bell 3rd. R. W. Caswell came

fourth with Olive Wenlock 2nd, an imported roan.

W. H. English headed the two-year-old heifer class with Poplar Park Queen 2nd, a heifer showing good fit and of a blocky type. R. W. Caswell had the second and third animal in Miss Belinda and Sylvan Star. Joseph Caswell came fourth with Bertie's Heroine.

There were eight entries for heifer senior yearling. Lady Empress 4th, a sweet roan exhibited by R. W. Caswell, got the winning ribbon. Poplar Park Bess, exhibited by English, stood second. R. W. Caswell came third with Sylvan Star 4th, and Bryce Wright fourth with Queen of the Roses.

The junior yearling class brought out some good ones. R. W. Caswell won first and second with a pair of excellent roans, Village Vanity and Vanity 13th. C. F. Lyall came third with Rosedale 2nd.

Red Queen, owned by English, proved the winner in the heifer calf class. She had eleven competitors, but she was a good winner. Miss Nettie 11th, owned by C. F. Lyall, a smooth red, came second. R. W. Caswell was second with Sylvan Star, while Sunbeam C. 2nd, exhibited by English, was fourth.

For Shorthorn herd bull and four females, W. H. English secured the honors with his line-up of reds.

In the class for three calves under one year old, owned by one exhibitor, W. H. English was first; R. W. Caswell second, and C. F. Lyall third.

The prize offered for the winning Alberta herd bull and three females, was won by C. F. Lyall. Jas. Wilson of Innisfail, secured second and Bryce Wright third.

HEREFORDS

Following are the awards in Herefords; Bull, three years and over—1, Oswald Palmer, Lacombe; 2, P. M. Ballantyne, Lacombe. Bull, one year—1, P. M. Ballantyne. Bull calf—1, P. M. Ballantyne; 2, P. M. Ballantyne. Champion bull, any age—1, Oswald Palmer, Lacombe. Cow, three years and over—1, P. M. Ballantyne; 2, P. M. Ballantyne. Heifer, two years—2, P. M. Ballantyne. Heifer, one year—

1, P. M. Ballantyne; 2 James Jones, Calgary. Heifer calf under one year—1, P. M. Ballantyne. Champion female, any age—1, P. M. Ballantyne. Herd bull and four females, any age, owned by exhibitor—1, P. M. Ballantyne; 2, James Jones.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Bull, three years and over—1, Geo. G. Melson, Olds. Bull, two years—1, Chas. C. Ellet, Strathcona. Bull, one year—1, Geo. G. Melson; 2, Geo. G. Melson. Bull calf—1, G. G. Melson; 2, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel. Champion bull, any age—1, Chas. C. Ellet. Cow, three years and over—1, Lew Hutchinson; 2, Geo. G. Melson. Heifer, two years—1, Lew Hutchinson; 2, Chas. C. Ellet. Heifer, one year—1, Lew Hutchinson; 2, Lew Hutchinson. Heifer calf under one year—1, Lew Hutchinson; 2, G. G. Melson. Champion female, any age—Lew Hutchinson. Herd bull and four females, any age, owned by exhibitor—1, Lew Hutchinson; 2, Chas. C. Ellet.

GALLOWAYS

Bull, three years or over—H. W. Beard, Gleichen; 2, W. E. Tees, Tees. Bull, two years—1, H. W. Beard, Gleichen; 2, W. E. Tees, Tees. Bull, one year—1, W. E. Tees, Tees. Champion bull, any age—H. W. Beard. Cow, three years and over—1, W. E. Tees; 2, H. W. Beard. Heifer, two years—1, W. E. Tees. Heifer, one year—1, W. E. Tees. Heifer calf under one year—1, H. W. Beard; 2, W. E. Tees. Champion female, any age—W. E. Tees. Herd bull and four females, any age, owned by exhibitor—W. E. Tees. Car load of fat cattle, not less than 10 head, four years or under—W. E. Tees, of Tees, Alta.

DAIRY CATTLE

There was a strong representation of all the dairy breeds, many local breeders appearing, especially in the Holstein and Ayrshire classes. In the Holstein classes three noted breeders competed for the honors. W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, and T. Laycock & Sons, of Calgary, are old-time exhibitors, and they were out with a strong string. Michener Bros., of Red

Deer, had a number of winners. They are but new exhibitors, but by the number of awards that came their way they are in the business to be heard from again. G. H. Hutton, of Lacombe, made the awards in all the dairy classes.

The Holstein prize winners were: Bull, three years or over—1, W. J. Elliott, Strathmore; 2, W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, Crown Chief; 3, W. J. Tregillus, Peitge de Kol Butter Boy. Bull, two years—1, Isaac Bateman, Innisfail. Mercedes Houwtji; 2, Thos. Laycock & Sons, Calgary, Sarcastic Bobs; 3, Michener Bros., Red Deer, Sir Calamity Mechthilde de Kol.

Bull, one year—1, Thos. Laycock & Sons, Bonheur Sir Fayne; 2, Michener Bros., Sir Hengerveld King; 3, W. J. Tregillus, Peitge de Kol Butter Boy 4th. Bull calf—1, Michener Bros., Sir Goldwin Kent de Kol; 2, Thos. Laycock & Sons, Bonheur Daisy Sir Fayne; 3, Michener Bros., Maple Hill Allan.

Bull calf of calendar year—1, W. J. Tregillus; 2, Michener Bros.; 3, Michener Bros.

Champion bull, any age—1, Bateman, on Mercedes Houwtje.

Cow, three years and over—1, Michener Bros., Hulda Wayne Johanna Lass; 2, W. J. Tregillus, Brada Clothilde de Kol; 3, Michener Bros., Lillian Aberkerk de Kol.

Heifer, two years—1, Michener Bros., Glossy Calamity Posch; 2, Michener Bros., Mercedes of Riverside; 3, Thos. Laycock & Sons, Ringwood's Pride.

Heifer, one year—1, W. J. Tregillus, De Kol Lady Fay; 2, Michener Bros., Iva Aberkerk De Kol 2nd; 3, Thos. Laycock & Sons, Aconeth Teake Colantha.

Heifer calf—1, Isaac Bateman, Gipsy Keyer De Kol; 2, W. J. Tregillus, De Kol's Bonanza Maid; 3, Michener Bros., Sawncrest Beets Josephine.

Heifer calf of Calendar Year—1, W. J. Tregillus, De Kol's Sarcastic Lassie; 2, W. J. Tregillus, Bella De Kol's Lady; 3, Michener Bros., Princess De Kol's Queen.

Class 271, champion female, any age—Michener Bros. on Hulda Wayne Johanna Lass.

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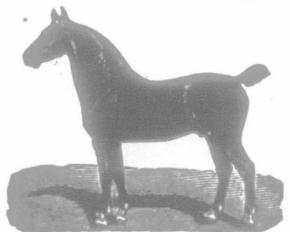
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Herd bull and four females, any age—1, Michener Bros.; 2, W. J. Tregillus. Class 273, herd, three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull—1, Thos. Laycock & Sons, sire, Daisy Teake's Queen Pride; 2, W. J. Tregillus; 3, W. J. Tregillus. Two calves, under one year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, W. J. Tregillus; 2, Thos. Laycock & Sons. Herd, bull and three females, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, W. J. Tregillus. Prizes offered for cattle recorded in Holstein-Friesian Herd book of America, were all won by W. J. Tregillus, save first in two-year-old bull, which went to I. Bateman, on Mercedes Houwtje De Kol and second in yearling heifer which fell to Michener Bros.

AYRSHIRES.
The exhibit of Ayrshires was strong and some animals notable in the breed were on exhibition. A. H. Trimble, of Red Deer, an old-time breeder and exhibitor, was out with a classy bunch. His champion cow, White Rose of Spring Brook, showed in splendid form. She is one of the best of her breed found in any herd in Canada. J. Morrison Bruce, of Lashburn, Sask., exhibited a shipment of two carloads just shipped from the East.

Prizes as awarded, were:
Bull, three years or over—1, Barcheskie King's Own, J. Morrison Bruce, Lashburn, Sask.; 2, Stoney Croft King, J. E. McDonald, Calgary; 3, Barcheskie Scotch Lad, J. J. Richards, Red Deer. Bull, two years—1, Barcheskie King's Way, A. H. Trimble & Son, Red Deer; 2, Netherhall Douglas, J. M. Bruce. Bull, one year—1, A. H. Trimble; 2, Hobsland, J. M. Bruce; 3, Woodland's Pride, J. J. Richards. Bull calf—1, Glen of Lone Spruce, A. H. Trimble & Son; 2, Guarantees Rejected, J. J. Richards; 3, Duke of Ormstown, J. M. Bruce. Bull calf of calendar year—1, Burnside Butter Boy, J. M. Bruce; 2, Woodlands' Gem, J. J. Richards; 3, A. H. Trimble & Son. Champion bull, any age—Barcheskie King's Owner, J. Morrison Bruce. Cow, three years and over—1, White Rose of Spring Brook, A. H. Trimble & Son; 2, Burnside Ivy Leaf, A. H. Trimble & Son; 3, Blue Bell of Ormstown, J. M. Bruce. Heifer, two years—1, Burnside Lady Nora, J. J. Richards; 2, Burnside Lena, J. M. Bruce; 3, Flossie, J. M. Bruce. Heifer, one year—1 and 3, A. H. Trimble & Son; 2, J. M. Bruce. Heifer calf—1 and 2, A. H. Trimble & Son; 3, J. M. Bruce. Heifer calf of calendar year—1 and 3, J. M. Bruce; 2, A. H. Trimble & Son. Champion female—White Rose, A. H. Trimble & Son. Herd, bull and four females—1, A. H. Trimble & Son; 2, J. M. Bruce. Herd, three animals, any age—1, J. M. Bruce; 2, A. H. Trimble & Son. Two calves, under one year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, A. H. Trimble & Son; 2, J. J. Richards. Herd bull and three females, bred and owned by one exhibitor—1, A. H. Trimble & Son.

JERSEYS.
B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ontario, were the principal exhibitors of the Jersey breed. R. Munro, of Calgary, and W. J. Elliott, of Strathmore, also were competitors and this was with only one or two entries. The Brampton herd won practically all the prizes and the championship ribbons. This herd will appear at Winnipeg and Brandon exhibitions.

SHEEP.
There was a stronger sheep exhibit than is usually seen at the Calgary exhibition. T. A. Cox, of Brantford, Ontario, had a strong entry and he was successful in capturing many of the most important prizes. Jas. McCaig, of Lethbridge, made the awards to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

SHROPSHIRE.
Ram, two years and over—1, John A. Turner, Calgary; 2, T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.; 3, J. A. Turner. Ram, shearing—1, W. Sporle, Jr., Edmonton; 2, John A. Turner; 3, Master Ed. Hyneman, Priddis. Ram, lamb—1, T. A. Cox; 2, J. A. Turner; 3, Dick Brown, Calgary. Champion ram, any age—J. A. Turner. Ewe, aged—1, T. A. Cox; 2, J. A. Turner; 3, T. A. Cox. Ewe, shearing—1, J. A. Turner; 2, T. A. Cox; 3, T. A. Cox. Ewe, lamb—1, T. A. Cox; 2, J. A. Turner; 3, T. A. Cox. Champion ewe, any age—1, J. A. Turner. Pen, ram,

any age; two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs—1, J. A. Turner; 2, T. A. Cox. Pen, three lambs—1, T. A. Cox; 2, J. A. Turner; 3, Dick Brown. In Cotswolds or Lincolns, T. A. Cox won all classes.

SOUTH DOWNS.
Ram, two shears and over—1, T. A. Cox; 2, H. W. Watkin, Olds. Ram, shearing or lamb—1, T. A. Cox; 2, T. A. Cox. Ewe, aged—1, T. A. Cox; 2, H. W. Watkin. Ewe, shearing or lamb—1, T. A. Cox; 2, T. A. Cox. Pen, ram, any age; two ewes, any age and two lambs—1, T. A. Cox; 2, H. W. Watkin. Champion ram, any age—T. A. Cox. Champion ewe, any age—T. A. Cox.

HAMPSHIRE.
Ram, shearing or lamb—1, T. A. Cox. Ewe, shearing or lamb—1, H. W. Watkin. In Suffolks H. W. Watkin won all classes.

OXFORD DOWNS.
Ram, two shears and over—1, Bryce Wright, De Winton; 2, James Jones, Calgary. Ram, shearing or lamb—1 and 2, Bryce Wright. Ewe, aged—1 and 2, Bryce Wright. Ewe, shearing or lamb—1 and 2, Bryce Wright. Pen, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two lambs—1, Bryce Wright; 2, James Jones. Champion ram, any age—Bryce Wright. Champion ewe, any age—Bryce Wright.

Specials offered by the American Oxford Down Association.—Yearling ram and yearling ewe—1, Bryce Wright; 2, Bryce Wright. Pen of four lambs, either sex—1, Bryce Wright; 2, James Jones.

LEICESTERS.
Ram, two shears and over—1, W. T. Shuttleworth, Gaetz Valley; 2 and 3, T. A. Cox.—Ram, shearing and ewe, aged—1 and 2, T. A. Cox. Ewe, shearing or lamb—1, T. A. Cox; 2, W. T. Shuttleworth. Pen, ram, any age; two ewes, any age, and two lambs—1, T. A. Cox; 2, W. T. Shuttleworth. Champion ram, any age—W. T. Shuttleworth. Champion ewe, any age—T. A. Cox.

MUTTON SHEEP.
Wether or ewe shearing—1 and 2, T. A. Cox. Wether or ewe lamb—1, H. W. Watkin; 2, Bryce Wright. Pen, three shearlings—1, T. A. Cox; 2, H. W. Watkin. Pen, three lambs—1, H. W. Watkin; 2, W. T. Shuttleworth.

GRADE MUTTON SHEEP.
Wether or ewe, aged, pair—1, W. and T. Stuart, Priddis; 2, Geo. Watt, Dog Pond; 3, James Jones. Wether or ewe, shearing lamb—1, Geo. Watt; 2, H. W. Watkin. Wether or ewe lambs, pair—1, James Jones; 2, W. T. Shuttleworth; 3, Master Ed. Hyneman. Pen, four females, any age—1, W. and T. Stuart, Priddis; 2, Master E. Hyneman. Carload of not less than 25 shearlings, and under, not shown in other sections—1, H. W. Watkin. In Angora goats, Dr. Gray, Priddis, won all classes.

SWINE.
Some fine porkers were on exhibition, representative of the various breeds. The Berkshire exhibits were worthy of special mention, especially in quality. The awards were as follows:

BERKSHIRES.
Boar, two years or over—1, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; 2, T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont. Boar, one year and under two—1, Lew Hutchinson; 2, T. A. Cox. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, T. A. Cox. Boar of calendar year—1 and 2, T. A. Cox. Breeding sow, two years or over—1, T. A. Cox; 2, Lew Hutchinson. Breeding sow, one year and under 2—1, T. A. Cox; 2, Lew Hutchinson. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, T. A. Cox. Sow of calendar year—1, T. A. Cox; 2, Lew Hutchinson. Sow and litter of pigs. Not less than four under four months—1, T. A. Cox; 2, Lew Hutchinson. Herd boar and three females, any age, owned by exhibitor—1, T. A. Cox; 2, Lew Hutchinson. Herd boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 and 2, Lew Hutchinson. Champion boar—Lew Hutchinson. Champion sow—T. A. Cox.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.
Boar, two years or over—1, Glen Bros., Didsbury; 2, H. W. Watkin, Olds. Boar, one year and under two—1, W. E. Tees; 2, Glen Bros. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, W. H. English, Renton, Man.; 2, W. E.

FARMERS: Be sure and see our exhibit

AT THE FOUR GREAT FAIRS
Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage and Regina
THE HERO MFG. CO.



will exhibit their wonderful
**WHITE CLOUD
WASHING MACHINE**

the greatest washer ever invented. Be sure you see it. **IT HAS NO EQUAL.** A full display of other lines all manufactured in Winnipeg.

Factory, Corner of Lewis and Johnson

DUNGAN & HUNTER
MAIL ORDER GROCERS 519 LOGAN AVENUE
WINNIPEG

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST SOME REAL GOOD SNAPS

20 LBS. REDPATH GRANULATED SUGAR 50c

	Our Retailer's Price	Price		Our Retailer's Price	Price
20 lbs. Redpath Granulated Sugar	\$.50	\$1.25	3 lbs. New Orleans Molasses	.18	.25
5 lbs. Black or Green Tea	1.50	2.50	1 lb. Soluble Cocoa	.30	.70
2 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee	.60	1.00	5 lbs. Best Cheese	.80	1.00
Two 2 1/2 oz. bottle Vanilla and Lemon Extract	.35	.50	10 lbs. White Beans	.50	.70
20 lbs. Rice	1.00	1.40	2 Cotton Clothes Lines, 48 feet	.25	.40
10 lbs. Tapioca	.60	.80	1 Scrub Brush	.20	.25
1 lb. Black Pepper	.25	.40	1 lb. Mixed Candies, FREE		
1 lb. Cinnamon	.22	.40			
2 lbs. Shredded Coconut	.35	.60	SNAPS \$9.80 \$15.35		
3 lbs. Pure Baking Powder in 1-lb. tins	.50	.75	Lombard Plums, 2-lb. tins per case or 2 doz.	\$1.90	
6 Jelly Powders	.40	.50	Raisins, seeded, 16-oz. pkt. per doz.	.85	
5-lb. Tin A. D. S. Jam, any kind	.60	.80	Apples, one 1-gal. tin, per case of six	1.35	
1 lb. Mustard, Coleman, bulk	.30	.45	Prunes, 70-80 per 25-lb. box	1.75	
10-lb. pot Barley	.40	.70	Peaches, 25-lb. box	1.95	

ANNUAL EXCURSIONS

TO THE **GOVERNMENT FARMS** INDIAN HEAD SASK.

Special excursion trains will be run from the following lines on the dates named:

TUESDAY, JULY 26.
Arcola line points between Antler and Kronau.
Soo line points between Estevan and Pasqua.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.
Wolsley-Reston line points between Maryfield and Wolsley.
Prince Albert line points between Saskatoon and Regina.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.
Outlook line points between Outlook and Moose Jaw.
C. P. R. main line points between Mortlach and Fleming.

PROGRAMME

The afternoon will be brimful of good things. Eminent agriculturists will be there—men who have a national reputation—and they will be the entertainers.

This is the Saskatchewan farmers' annual outing, and everything possible is being done to make it enjoyable. Good farms, good company, good speeches and good music should make a good time.

CHEAP FARES

Extremely low rates, which in many cases are much less than single fare for the round trip, are in force on the above lines. Inquire of your station agent.

Full particulars re programme, fares and train times are given in posters, which may be seen in stations and public places.

F. HEDLEY AULD,
Director of Agricultural Extension Work

College of Agriculture
June 30, 1910

GLENALMOND SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

80—HERD NUMBERS EIGHTY HEAD—80



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

C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.

Tees. Boar of calendar year—1, W. H. English; 2, W. E. Tees. Breeding sow, two years or over—1, W. E. Tees; 2, W. H. English. Breeding sow, one year and under 2—1, W. H. English; 2, Glen Bros. Sow, over six months and under one year; 1 and 2, W. H. English. Sow of calendar year—1, W. E. Tees; 2, W. H. English. Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four under four months—1, W. E. Tees; 2, Glen Bros. Herd boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, W. H. English; 2, W. E. Tees. Herd boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, W. H. English; 2, W. E. Tees. Champion boar—W. H. English. Champion sow—W. E. Tees. In Tamworths Jos. Caswell, of Saskatoon, won all the prizes.

In Duroc Jerseys awards all fell to Oscar Miller, of Cheadle.

BACON HOGS.

Best pen of three purebred hogs most suitable for the bacon trade—1, W. E. Tees; 2, H. W. Watkin; 3, T. A. Cox. Best pen of three grade or crossbred hogs—1, H. W. Watkin; 2 and 3, W. E. Tees.

ACRE YIELD COMPETITION

A novel, useful and attractive feature of the show was the acre yield competition, which was well patronized. Competitors entered from all portions of the province. One sample of wheat weighed 68-pounds to the bushel. The judges were Geo. Hill, Calgary, grain inspector, and W. C. MacKillican, representative of the Dominion seed branch for Alberta. The successful competitors were:

Winter wheat—1, Arthur Perrey, Cardston; 2, M. A. Zahmizer, Medicine Hat; 3, W. J. Glass, Macleod.

Spring wheat—1, Pawson Bros., Coal-dale; 2, W. J. Glass, Macleod; 3, G. H. Tait, Gros. Ventre; 4, Jas. G. Brew, Lloydminster; 5, Lewis Brew, Lloydminster; 6, Rackman & Smith, Lloydminster.

Oats—1, J. C. Hill & Sons, Lloydminster; 2, Robt. McKay, Blackfalds; 3, R. Page, Langdon; 4, James Williamson, Calgary; 5, Dan Patton, Midnapore; 6, Walter Moss, Calgary.

Barley—1, Rackham & Smith, Lloydminster; 2, Francis E. Renaud, Gleichen; 3, D. McCrimmon, Carstairs; 4, James Gregg, Conjuring Creek; 5, Albert Lougheed, Bowden; 6, W. E. Tees, of Tees.

Flax—W. E. Tees, Tees.

DISTRICT EXHIBITS

The manufacturers and arts buildings were well filled with exhibits put up by the many manufacturing concerns. In the agricultural section much interest centered. Besides the acre-yield competition there were the various exhibits from the different districts.

At the Dominion fair a couple years ago, twenty-three districts had an exhibit, but this year it had dwindled down to six. However, those that did make the effort made a good one. The Cochrane exhibit won the first prize, winning by 216 1/2 points. Their varied products were well displayed, showing what really was produced by the farmers of their community. Cook Bros., of Cochrane, managed the exhibit. The Cardston district won the second prize, and although it had to take second yet it was a creditable one. The display of grasses and clovers was especially notable. The display of grains but demonstrates the fertility of the Cardston district.

Carstairs won the third prize, for its exhibit was composed mostly of grains and grasses, they having 124 different varieties of native and tame grasses. Lloydminster won the fourth prize, and while their exhibit was choice still they did not have the quantity.

Salmon Arm had the only exhibit from British Columbia, and to the prairie farmer this display was most distinct. Fruits and vegetables of many and varied sorts were a notable attraction and the exhibit did credit to the district it represented.

The poultry show and the canine exhibit was well represented, quite up to the standard of previous exhibitions. The department of agriculture had offices on the grounds, showing the work and experiments done by the various branches of the department. The Lacombe experimental farm had a good exhibit along similar lines. Charts were hung up, showing the results of



**THE NEW FLAVOR
MAPLEINE**

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

the various experiments in grain growing and livestock feeding.

As advertised the milking machine twice a day performed its work, milking some twenty cows, and this in itself proved to be a great attraction. Evidently the work it performed was quite satisfactory to hundreds who commented upon it. As it was seen the work was done efficiently and well, but its further use in a practical sphere will demonstrate whether or not it will be advantageous for an ordinary dairyman to place his confidence in it as a labor-saving machine.

The "Big steers," as they were called, were much wondered at. Three steers weighing respectively 3010, 2,970 and 2,700, owned by P. Burns, were on exhibition. The animals were five years old.

TEETHING

The pain is quickly allayed and the fever reduced by rubbing the gums, according to directions on the box, with

**MATHIEU'S
NERVINE POWDERS**

the wonderful headache cure



18 in a box, 25c. Sold everywhere. If your dealer does not keep them we mail box on receipt of 25c.

7-5-0
J. L. Mathieu Co. Props,
Sherbrooke, P. Q.

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

FOLEY BROS. LARSON & CO.
Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver

**AYRSHIRES
FOR SALE**



My herd won the championship prize at Calgary Exhibition 1910. White Rose of Spring Brook was my champion female. Barcheskie Kingsway, my stock bull, stood first in his class, winning from a Seattle winner. He was also reserve champion bull. I have prize winning stock for sale, descendants of these winners. My prices are right.

A. H. TRIMBLE & SON
RED DEER ALBERTA



HOLSTEINS

High-class stock for sale. Young bulls of breeding age. Females from record of merit cows. Our stock are heavy producers from some of the best blood found in America. Write us for particulars.

MICHENER BROS.
Red Deer Alta.

SOME SOLID FACTS

About Washing Clothes and the Machine to Use

Every Woman Should Know About the

GEE WHIZZ

Washing Machine



WHY?

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

The washing can be done on the GEE WHIZZ in half the time it takes to do it on the other machines. It will wash a handkerchief as well as a bed quilt or a length of carpet.

The washing is done by the force with which the hot soap suds are driven through the clothing. The machine is ingeniously constructed to do this and is so easy to operate that a child can run it.

The clothes are not subject to grinding or rough usage, and are washed thoroughly clean, too, without having to resort to the Wash Board to finish them.

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

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

MADE IN WINNIPEG

See our display at the Winnipeg Exhibition. Demonstrations given of washing machines driven by electricity, water power and handpower. We will pay freight charges on all machines purchased at the Exhibition.

For Booklet and Full Information write the

Gee Whizz Manufacturing Co.

Winnipeg - Man.

SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT WINNIPEG and BRANDON FAIRS

GOSSIP

The first annual convention of the South Dakota Dry Farming Association is to be held at Rapid City, S. D., July 18 and 19.

EDMONTON EXHIBITION

By reference to the advertisement columns an announcement of the Edmonton Exhibition will be noticed. This exhibition, always one of the best in Western Canada, promises this year to be bigger than ever, celebrating, as it does, the opening of the new exhibition grounds, covering an area of 147 acres, and on which \$187,000 has been spent in the erection of modern stock buildings, race stables, show horse stables, sheep and hog sheds, grand stand, etc. The race track, a half mile standard track, has been completed, and has been pronounced by horse men who are working out their horses daily on it to be one of the fastest, if not the fastest, in Western Canada.

The main building will not be erected until next year, the intention being to devote the full strength of the exhibition association to the stock and race features of the exhibition. Over \$30,000 will be distributed in prizes and purses, and stockmen, racemen, manufacturers of farm machinery and showmen will find the Edmonton exhibition well worthy of their patronage.

The grounds are served by the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Pacific Railways, as well as by two lines of street railway. Arrangements have been made whereby stock may be billed direct to the exhibition grounds, where ample accommodation has been provided, stalls, straw for bedding and water being furnished without charge, also fodder at current market prices.

The attractions will be of more than usual interest. Every day's race programme is a good one, and between heats a vaudeville performance will be given in front of the grand stand, in addition to daylight fireworks. The evening programme will include horse racing, vaudeville and a grand pyrotechnic display. On the midway will be found the Al. G. Barnes' three-ring wild animal circus, besides numerous other interesting and fun-making side-shows.

For anyone interested in the Canadian West in general, and the Edmonton district in particular, no better time of year could be desired to visit the same than the month of August to size up the country, its crops and its stock. A. G. Harrison is manager of the association and will be pleased to answer all enquiries and send a copy of the prize list on application.

PLEASED WITH JERSEY

The following letter to B. H. Bull & Son from Wm. Hartley, on June 18, shows how purchasers are satisfied with Brampton Jerseys:

"Kindly let me know per return mail if you can ship me a couple of heifer calves. Let me know your price. If a car is coming west shortly you can wire me and make sight draft, or ship C.O. D. at Winnipeg stock yards. The calf I got from your Brampton Jersey herd has turned out a good cow. You have certainly got the stuff. We have several Jersey herds around Winnipeg, but inferior to yours."

CENTRIFUGAL PUMP

The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., have just issued catalog No. 117, which describes among others the "American Centrifugal Pump," the greatest money-saver dependable under every condition. Has had forty-one years of manufacturing experience behind it. Took all the Yukon-Pacific Exposition prizes in 1909. Made in both horizontal and vertical types in any size. Our readers should note the announcement with beautiful illustration in our columns, and write for the catalog if interested to the general office and works.

General French And The Ross Rifle

The Canadian Courier of June 18th states editorially in speaking of General French: "When a man so high in the British Army declares that the Ross Rifle is the equal if not the superior of any other small arm in the world—

"Comment is unnecessary."

If you are a Military Target shot and want a prize-winning rifle, buy a "Ross" Mark III.

If you are a sportsman and want the best rifle for stopping any game, buy a "woss" Sporting Model. It has all the accuracy of the Military barrel, and is an excellently balanced arm. Prices from \$25.00 to \$70.00.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

The Ross Rifle Co., Quebec

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SUMMER PASTURE

What should I sow to give pasture for late summer? How would Hungarian grass do?—Reader, Man.

Ans.—If the land that you wish to sow to a pasture crop is fertile and well supplied with moisture you should get a good growth of Hungarian grass, but otherwise you would get more pasture by sowing to oats at the rate of three bushels per acre.

SPECIMEN OF ROOT

Enclosed you will find a specimen of root. Is it ginseng? If not, what is it, and of what commercial value is it?—ALBERTA READER.

Ans.—Without having a complete plant and flower it is impossible to say definitely what plant this is from. It is not the ginseng root, however, but it might be one of some other of the medicinal plants. If you can get a whole plant, stem, leaf and flower, I can then easily know what it is and its economic value. C. H. LEE.

SPAVINS

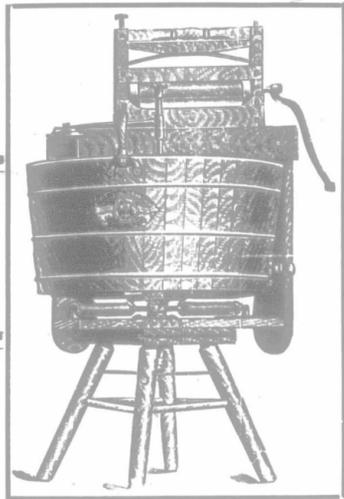
Twelve-year-old horse has a bone spavin on each hind leg. The spavins are old, probably from birth. Can anyone give a remedy to stop the lameness?—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Firing and blistering, or cur-eal tenotomy are the methods and operations usually resorted to for the cure of spavin. When these fail, a piece of a certain nerve may be resected out. In many cases the results are good. These operations can only be done by skilled veterinarians.

SUBACUTE LAMINITIS

My horse started with what my local veterinary said was influenza. There were four days he did not eat or drink. No swelling; slight cough. After one month he seemed to be all right, and started to work him; had him on for two half days, but found he could not stand it, so laid him off. He has done nothing since. Fed 1 gallon bran and oats three times a day, and let him out a little every day it was fit. He did not eat much hay, although teeth are in good shape. He seemed to have recovered, and was in the pink of condition and just as active as ever, until two weeks ago, after starting to work him again one half day, he had colic pains for three or four hours at night. Two days later I turned him out, and he was stiff in all his limbs; could scarcely move; stiffness partly left him, but he still moves with a slow, rather unsteady gait, and is losing a little flesh. Does not eat or drink much; is on grass every day, with three quarts oats night and morning. Pulse seems a little fast, and although have no way of taking temperature, I think it is a little high at times; weight about 1,300 pounds. He has no ambition at all now, although before this attack he was a very active horse.—T. R.

1900 GRAVITY WASHER



ONE MONTH'S FREE TRIAL

50 CENTS A WEEK PAYS FOR IT

The best is always the cheapest, especially in washing machines. The fact that we give a free trial, entirely free of expense, no matter where you live, should be evidence that we know our machines are all they are represented to be—the best on the market. Better work, less labor, easier to run, more durable, most satisfactory; what more do you want? **ONE MONTH'S TRIAL FREE.**

50c PER WEEK will buy one of these machines. Don't fail to see our exhibit at WINNIPEG, PORTAGE, BRANDON and REGINA FAIRS.

1900 WASHER CO.
374 Portage Ave. Winnipeg

AVORINE
By dissolving sugar maple syrup is a better alternative to foot and hand cream.

machine milking in itself. Evidently quite a different work but its use will be a labor-saving device called, the steers 970 and on average years

NG

ERS

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Canada also of Oil, the

& CO. Vancouver

ES

rd won the lionship prize gary Exhibi- 910. White of Spring c was nfy ion female. skie Kings- y stock bull, first in his r. He was prize win- ese winners.

ON ALBERTA

NS

sale. Young s. Females crows. Our ducers from rica. Write

Alta.

FREE SAMPLE To FARMERS

Say you are interested, and we will gladly send you Free and post-paid a sample of the only Practical culvert and a handsomely illustrated book telling all about it. For drainage, road repair and a score of farm-uses there is no culvert so economical as this. Made of heavy Billet Iron; carved cold into half sections. Then deeply corrugated—makes it five times stronger than smooth surfaced pipe. Heavily galvanized with lead and zinc to make it proof against rust, decay, corrosion. Will outlast any other material.

LEARN ALL ABOUT THE MOST PRACTICAL and DURABLE CULVERT

PEDLAR GALVANIZED CULVERT



These pictures show how easily and quickly you can lay Pedlar Culvert. Comes nested, half-section within half-section—saving freight and cartage. Triple-thick Flat flange locking ribs on each side are clamped together by a simple tool—no bolts nor rivets needed. Joints are broken—only culvert you can do that with. Ends interlap. Will stand tremendous strains. Won't leak, nor buckle, nor crack from frost. Cheaper than wooden culverts.

An Investment—Not An Expense

Investigate first. Send for free sample and book. Then recommend this culvert to your township officials—push the Good Roads Movement—this culvert keeps roads in better shape. Use it too for any drainage about your farm—there's a size for every purpose. Railways use and approve it—and you know what careful buyers railways are! Investigate.

Rust-Proof
Won't Decay
Easily Laid

Send NOW for FREE Sample, Booklet No. 67, and Low Prices. Address our place nearest you

Made in Every Size from 8 to 72 in. diameter

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

HALIFAX 16 Prince St.	LONDON 86 King St.	WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.	MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St.	PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St.
OTTAWA 432 Sussex St.	TORONTO 111-113 Bay St.	CHATHAM 200 King St. W.	QUEBEC 127 Rue du Pont.	REGINA 1901 Railway St. S.
CALGARY 1112 First St. W.	VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.	ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 Prince William St.	VANCOUVER 821 Powell St.	

Highest Price For Butter

is to be had only by using the best and most sanitary package. There is only one best and it is the

and besides you do not lose in weight in dockage. Order through your merchant or

WHITE SPRUCE BUTTER TUB

Walter Woods & Co., Winnipeg

WALL PLASTER

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

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

Write for Booklet

MANITOBA GYPSUM COMPANY, LTD

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ans.—Your horse had an attack of "laminitis," inflammation of the sensitive structures of the feet, usually called founder. This trouble will frequently follow attacks of indigestion and colic. This has been going on for some time now, and the case has become sub-acute, or chronic. Have the shoes taken off, and the feet pared down to their proper size and shape, then shoe him with flat shoes and leathers, with tar and oakum packing on front feet. Then clip off the hair around the coronets of both front feet, from the hoofs to the fetlocks, and well rub in for 20 minutes each foot the following blister: Powdered cantharides, 4 drams; biniodide of mercury, 4 drams; vaseline, 4 ounces. Mix well. Now, tie his head up for twelve hours; then wash off the blister with warm water and soap, and smear with vaseline every three days. Now, exercise him, or turn him out. It may be necessary to repeat the blistering in two weeks.

WARTS ON COW'S TEATS

I have a cow whose teats are covered with warts, which peel off more or less in milking. They seem to disappear in the winter, and come on again about the middle of June. They grow quite long, which makes the milking harder.—H. C.

Ans.—Cut off with a sharp pair of scissors all the warts that have a neck sufficiently long to allow the scissors between them and the teat. Have a piece of nitrate of silver ready to cauterize the bleeding surface immediately the wart is cut off. Do not cut off too many at one time, as the teat would become too sore to milk. It is better to wait until healing has taken place before cutting off more. Those with a wide base may be also cauterized with the nitrate of silver once a day. To facilitate milking, a large rubber finger cot, or a similar article, may be put on the teat. This would prevent the irritation of the fingers. All animals, including man, are liable to be affected with warts, but they usually die out and disappear in time.

HORSE HAS INDIGESTION WITH COLIC

Horse, eight years old, has a sick spell about every two or three weeks. He lies down and rolls, and seems to be in great pain; has difficulty in making his water; spreads himself out, but fails to make any water. I have been giving him one tablespoonful of sweet spirits of nitre, which gives him relief in about one-half hour, but I am told that giving him so much nitre and so often is bad for the kidneys. What treatment would you advise in this case? This horse in every other way is in splendid condition. I fed my horses fodder corn once a day during the winter, and am told that it is hard on the kidneys. Is that the case?—G. J.

Ans.—Your horse suffers from periodic attacks of indigestion. The probable cause was the fodder corn fed during the winter. We presume you are not feeding it at the present time, consequently we would expect the attacks to be less frequent. A run on grass would bring about good results, as the digestive system would be benefited by the change and rest. Corn stalks when fully matured contain considerable woody fibre, which, when eaten, will produce indigestion in some horses, but has no direct irritating effect on the kidneys. Sweet spirits of nitre, like all other drugs, is a very good medicine, when used judiciously. It should not be resorted to and used indiscriminately. A safe dose for an average sized horse is from 1 to 2 fluid ounces (2 to 4 tablespoonsful) given every two to six hours, in a pint of cold water as a drench. Several doses may be given, but should be discontinued when the desired results are obtained. If not convenient to turn the horse on pasture, we advise preparing him for physic by feeding bran mashes only for twelve hours; then give a ball composed of from 8 to 10 drams of aloes (according to size of the horse), 1 dram of calomel, 1 dram of powdered ginger, soft soap, enough to combine the ingredients; roll up in soft paper, and administer. Continue to feed bran mashes (no hay or grain) until he commences to purge; then give one-half his usual allowance, increasing the amount as purging ceases.

CORRUGATED IRON

Galvanized, Rust Proof
Made from very finest sheets, absolutely free from defects.

Each sheet is pressed, not rolled, corrugations therefore fit accurately without waste. Any desired size or gauge, straight or curved.

LOW PRICES—PROMPT SHIPMENT

Metallic Roofing Co., LIMITED

Manufacturers
TORONTO & WINNIPEG (47)

Western Canada Factory,
797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

THE GREATEST Money Saver

Cheapest to install, least attention, fewest repairs, highest efficiency and economical and dependable under every condition of service is the

American Centrifugal Pump

There is not a valve or other get-out-of-order feature about it—just the easiest possible curved flow-lines without a sudden change of direction in passage through the pump, enabling water to be raised with less power than with any other pump in existence. It's the modern way in pumping. There's 41 years of manufacturing experience behind it. All gold medals given to centrifugals at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle in 1909 were awarded to this pump.

Made in both horizontal and vertical types, in any size, in any number of stages and equipped with any power. Let us tell you of other saving features of this pump.

Catalog No. 117 Free
The American Well Works
Gen. Office and Works
AURORA, ILL.
Chicago Office,
First Nat. Bk. Bldg.
205 S. Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK LINE

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DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE TO NEW YORK Via Niagara Falls

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Winnipeg, Man.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO.

The magnificent steamers of this line are now in service, leaving Toronto at 3:00 p. m. daily except Sunday, and after July 1st daily for the St. Lawrence River trip, through the beautiful 1,000 Islands in connection with observation steamers "Shooting the Rapids" to Montreal, where direct connection is made for Quebec and the Saguenay River. For rates, folders, etc., apply to railway or steamship agents, or for illustrated booklet, "Niagara to the Sea." Send six cents postage to H. Foster Chaffee, A. G. P. A., Toronto, Ont.

TRADE NOTES

CALGARY'S NEW SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

The Riverside Lumber Company, Ltd., of Calgary, now one of the largest lumber concerns doing business in Western Canada, have added to their business a sash and door factory. This is located at Calgary, where the head office is found and from there the number of branch offices operated by the company are supplied with material. A glance at their advertisement in a recent issue indicates where those various offices are located.

Many question the fact how it is that the Riverside Lumber Company established but five years ago with comparatively small capital, has developed into such an important concern. To complete the answer it is but necessary to visit the plant at Calgary, and a chat with the manager will convince you of the fact that it is the man at the helm to whom this success must be attributed. Alexander Sereth, the manager, belongs to a generation of lumbermen. His parents and grand parents were dealers in logs and boards in the Old Land. It was there Mr. Sereth received his early training. He was three years in the lumber business in the United States, and now as the manager of this concern his gifted powers and his experience has brought success to the firm.

The Calgary plant employs over one hundred and twenty men. The firm own their own timber limits in British Columbia, a brother of Mr. Sereth looking after the rough lumber supply in that province. Thus it is that the firm can have a constant supply of lumber and retail it at a uniform price. They guarantee all material sent out of their factory and farmers and builders would do well to consult this firm before placing orders for building material.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY

Dr. Snow, late senior surgeon Cancer Hospital, London, England, said: "Scientific nutrition like Bovril will do more to stay the ravages of any malady than a century of progress in drug treatment."

Well fortified by nourishing food you can resist insidious or sudden attacks of disease. Bovril is a highly concentrated food. Immediately it is taken it is transformed into energy and strength. No other food so quickly stimulates and invigorates the system as Bovril.

H B K COMPANY

A representative of this paper had the pleasure of calling upon Mr. J. J. Westgate, president of the Hudson Bay Knitting Co., of Montreal, and of being shown over this company's immense factories.

This concern was founded by Mr. Westgate some twenty years ago, and has steadily increased its business until today it is without doubt the largest of its kind in Canada. Some idea of the magnitude of this business can be realized by the floor space used, solely for manufacturing purposes of 112,000 square feet.

It has always been the rule of this company to put the best quality of material obtainable into each and every article they manufacture, their motto being: "Never sacrifice quality for price." It may be here stated, however, that in many instances they sacrifice price for quality. Any business with quality as its foundation is bound to succeed.

Once more to the front, they are now making the H. B. K. patent "Ripless Tip Glove," which positively cannot rip, thus coming nearer being an everlasting glove than any other glove ever made or thought of.

Some two years ago they commenced manufacturing the "Husky" working-man's shirt, which has now become famous, every pair being guaranteed to wear twelve months, something unheard of before. Any glove or garment bearing the trade mark, H. B. K. in the red diamond is guaranteed and can therefore be relied upon.

THE IMPROVED ROSE BRUSH CUTTER

A solid steel machine, easily worked with four horses. Takes the place of thirty men cutting by hand. Will clear from five acres a day up. Get the brush off your land. It is no good for any purpose and it's hard to sell brushy land.



WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO:
McNAMARA & ROOSE
Manufacturers WETASKIWIN, ALTA.

\$3,000,000 Spent To Make a \$1,000 Car

Over \$3,000,000 has been invested to make Overland cars cost less than any others. The saving all goes to our buyers

We are making a 25-horsepower Overland for \$1,000 this year. It has a 102-inch wheel base—a possible speed of 50 miles an hour. There is not a road in America—not a hill with a road up it—which this car cannot travel.

We are making a 40-horsepower Overland, with single rumble seat, for \$1,250. It has a 112-inch wheel base. Every price which we quote includes five lamps and magneto.

As a result of these values, Overlands have become the most popular cars in existence. Over 20,000 people will buy them this year. Let us explain how we give such remarkable cars for the money.

Automatic Machinery

We have spent some hundreds of thousands of dollars on special automatic machinery. Each machine is devised to make some part in the most economical, most exact way.

Here is a machine which enables one man to do the work of sixty men. Here is a machine which performs thirty operations in the time which another machine took for one.

Here is a welding machine which brings steel to white heat while one is taking a breath. Here are rows upon rows of automatic machines doing work of an army of experts far better than experts ever did it by hand. The sum of their savings—on the thousands of parts which go into a car—saves hundreds of dollars on an automobile.

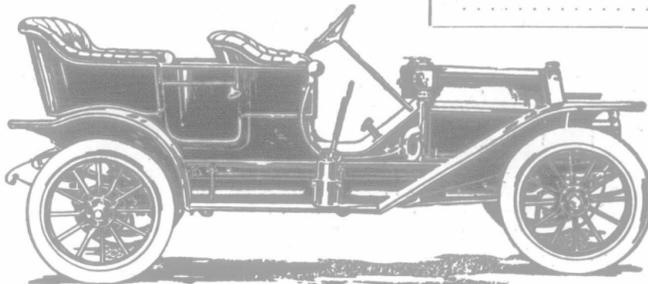
Other Economies

One whole factory—every machine and every man in it—is devoted to one model alone.

There are separate factories for the different parts, so that all can be made in the most economical way.

Then we have an output of \$24,000,000 per year. So the overhead expense—which in some cars amounts to a fourth of the cost—is but a trifle per car in the Overland.

Those are some of the reasons why no other car can compete with the Overland.



The 40-horsepower Overland costs from \$1,250 to \$1,500, according to style of body, etc. The wheel base is 112 inches. All prices include gas lamps and magneto.

Utter Simplicity

Yet the man who knows would give more for the Overland than for any other car in its class. It is so simple, so easy to care for, so trouble-proof, that it appeals to experts and novices.

The Overland has fewer parts than any other automobile. All the complexities have been eliminated. The car almost cares for itself.

Many owners write of running it thousands of miles without even cleaning a spark plug.

The operation of the car is by pedal control. One goes forward or backward, fast or slow, by simply pushing pedals. A child can master the car in ten minutes. A young woman is now running one of the cars from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Overlands are used in the U. S. Mail service because of their proved reliability. Each car does the work of three horse-drawn vehicles.

Numerous large concerns supply Overlands to their country salesmen, because any man can always keep them going.

On a ranch in Texas, 15 men in Overlands are doing the work of 50 men on horses.

Ask for the Facts

More people are buying Overlands now than any other car in the world. You should know all the reasons, for those reasons will appeal to you. If you will send us this coupon we will mail you a beautiful catalog, giving all the facts and picturing all the styles. Please cut out the coupon—now—before you forget it. Learn the facts about this remarkable car.

We have dealers in 800 towns.

M 33

The Willys-Overland Co.
TOLEDO, OHIO
Licensed Under Seldon Patent
Please send me the catalog M. 33 free.

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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

25c IN STAMPS OR COIN

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

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

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-Maxter, 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Phone 7752.

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

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

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

YOUNG YORKSHIRES, male and female, for sale. Ready for shipment any time. These pigs are from Earl of Rosebery's stock. Price, \$10 f. o. b. Manitou. Joseph McGregor & Sons, Manitou, Man.

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.

STRAYED—From Hun's Valley May 28th., a team of bronchos, one branded 22 on left side halter and bell on. The other, brown with halter on. Reward of five dollars will be given to person locating above stock. John Vetrovsky, Eden, Man.

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.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—One 4 horse-power Fairbanks-Morse gasoline Engine, in perfect order, complete with all attachments, has been used one week, owner having no further need of same. Apply The Winnipeg Fur Co., Limited, 181 Bannatyne Ave., East.

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

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.

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.

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. P. EDWARDS—South Salt Springs, B. C. Now is your time to buy Cockerels for next spring. Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Speckled Hanburgs, 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, Glanville, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, South Qu'Appelle, Sask. Breeder of Berk-shire swine.

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

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

LIGHTNING RODS NECESSARY

Following is the endorsement of properly installed lightning rods, given by the Central National Fire Insurance Co. of Chicago:

"We believe that lightning rods properly installed effectively protect buildings against lightning, and where a property owner has so protected his property he should be entitled to a reduction in rate. While there are many firms manufacturing lightning rods and putting them up, yet so much depends upon the manner in which they are erected that we do not believe it would be proper to make a general reduction of rate regardless of whose rods were used.

"Having gone into the matter by way of investigation, we have decided to make a reduction of 20 per cent. from the regular fire and lightning rate where buildings are rodded with Dodd & Struthers' rods and system, manufactured at Des Moines, Iowa, this firm having studied the subject thoroughly, and taking such pains and care in the erecting of their rods that we give them this endorsement in the way of a reduction in rate."

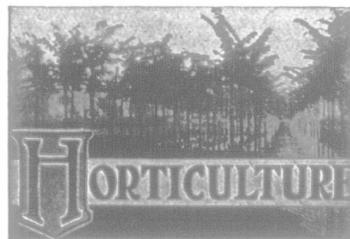
The prejudice against lightning rods is fast disappearing as their value becomes better known.

The prejudice that does remain and always will, is against those numerous ignorant and unscrupulous concerns which endeavor to make the sale of lightning rods an end towards filling their own pockets regardless of the ultimate protection received by the purchaser.

The president of one of the largest insurance companies recently said: "The great work accomplished by Dodd & Struthers is little short of marvellous. By installing their rods, they are abolishing all loss by lightning. Our fire losses are reduced 75 per cent."

Many insurance companies now grant a reduction of 10 to 33 1/2 per cent. in insurance rates when buildings are rodded by D. & S. woven copper cable lightning rods.

A list of companies making these large reductions and other information can be had by sending a request to Dodd & Struthers, Des Moines, Iowa.



SMALL FRUITS ON BRITISH COLUMBIA COAST

EDITOR *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*:

Now that, owing to the rise in land values, farms near Victoria are being cut up into ten-acre plots, a few words on the practical growing of small fruits may be of value.

Strawberries are grown either in hills, three feet apart, and cultivated both ways, or in matted rows three feet apart. The first produces the largest berries, and the second good-sized berries and the heavier crop per acre, but takes a little more hand labor to keep them clean. The best tool to keep them free from weeds is a one-horse narrow (one inch) tooth cultivator, which can advantageously be used every week or ten days until the strawberries come into bloom, when the rows or plants should be mulched with short litter free from seeds, such as lawn clippings or chopped straw.

If plants are set in the fall they may be allowed to bear a light crop next season. If in the spring, no flowers should be allowed to develop, and at all times runners should be removed. After the season's crop of fruit is gathered the leaves should be cut off with a scythe, and, with some of the mulch, be burned off on the top of the rows, thereby destroying fungous diseases and insect pests.

The best manure to use is well-rotted stable manure, in which the vitality of weed seeds has been destroyed, which manure, before rotting, should be composted with one-third or one-fourth its weight of fish, and half its bulk of

Sore, Chafed, Aching Feet.

Made Well and Comfortable by the Soothing Effects of **DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.**

What misery many endure from sore, chafed and aching feet.

Tightly imprisoned in the modern shoe the feet perspire and the skin is chafed and irritated until it is in anything but a healthful condition. Possibly you never thought of Dr. Chase's Ointment in this connection, but it brings wonderful relief and comfort almost instantly.

Powders are often worse than useless, because they clog the pores of the skin and prevent healthful skin action.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is so healing and soothing that it takes out the itching, burning, stinging sensations and makes walking a pleasure.

It keeps the skin soft and pliable and prevents the formation of corns and bunions.

The better you become acquainted with Dr. Chase's Ointment the more you will marvel at the scores of ways in which it can be used wherever there is itching of the skin or a sore or wound that refuses to heal.

For chafing, skin irritation, ivy poison, stings of insects, barbers' itch, chilblains, eczema and itching piles, Dr. Chase's Ointment is the standard cure.

Try it when occasion arises and you will wonder how you ever got along without this great skin treatment. It is clean, pure and pleasant to use. It brings relief quickly and is almost magical as a healer of raw, inflamed skin.

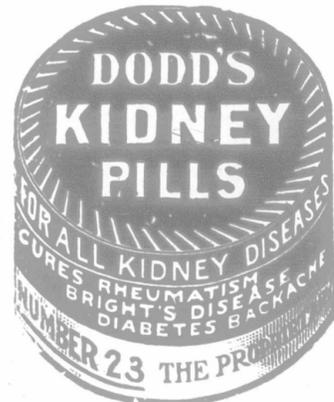
Do not be satisfied with a substitute. If your dealer does not keep Dr. Chase's Ointment write for a free sample box to Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

swamp muck. Kainit, one cwt. to the ton of fresh manure, or if this is not obtainable land plaster (but never lime) should be added to save nitrogen, and to avoid bad smells, a covering of soil should be given to the compost heap.

The strawberry bed should last four years profitably, if properly looked after, and weeds do not get too troublesome, and if the soil is in good condition at starting, i.e., in good condition for corn or potatoes. One application, the second year, of this manure compost should be enough, if, in the intermediate years a dressing of fertilizer be given.

Raspberries also need rich soil, and should be set, for small acreages, in rows six or seven feet apart, and three to three and one-half feet in the rows. A rich, moderately stiff loam suits these. They like constant cultivation, and the same manure as for strawberries. In fact this compost is perfect for all small fruits; it should be worked in as soon as spread, when the bad smell soon goes off. Raspberries are, in my opinion, best trained in arches, from plant to plant, as they are very quickly picked if thus trained, a great economy. They are also kept apart from the young growth. With us, with this fertilizer, raspberry canes grow ten feet long.

Logan berries should be set eight feet apart each way. Three cedar posts, seven feet above ground, should be set by each plant, one close by the root, and the others in line with the row, each two feet distant from this one post, one each side of it. The current year's



McDonald's Yorkshires



A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.

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

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

Melrose Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES



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

GEO. HANKIN & SONS
Culmer P.O., Man. On the G. T. P.

SHORTHORNS

Great Private Sale

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

R. W. GASWELL, Star Farm
Box 1283 Saskatoon, Phone 375
C. P. R. C. N. R. G. T. P.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM

Ormsby, P. Que.

Importation and breeding of High-Class Clydesdales a specialty.

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

DUNCAN McRAEGRAN

MIDDLETON'S

Pure Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths



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

ADDRESS
H. A. MIDDLETON, BERGEN, MAN., or
H. G. MIDDLETON, 154 Princess St., Winnipeg

The J. C. Ranch

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

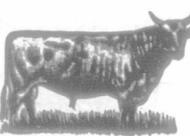
JOHN CLARK, JR.
Gleichen, Alta.
Box 32

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England

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

J. C. POPE



Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

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

Glencorse Yorkshires



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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH

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

J. BOUSFIELD, Prop. MACGREGOR, Man

fierce winds are somewhat checked by trees in one shape or another, it is almost impossible to have a good vegetable or flower garden on the farm, and in winter the barnyards are so filled with snowdrifts that it is difficult to move around and any article left outside is soon buried under several feet of snow.

While a windbreak made of several rows of trees does good service for this purpose, a good many trees are required and the snow is very apt to break them down. In my opinion, a cheaper and better windbreak can be formed by planting the trees in the shape of a hedge; for this purpose it is best to have two hedges, the outer one 100 feet from the buildings; this should be made of willows, either sharp-leaved or Russian Golden. Willow will bend when loaded with snow whilst most other trees will break. This tree can be grown from cuttings and makes a rapid and cheap hedge. When planting leave only one bud out of the ground, otherwise they will dry out and fail to grow. The trees should be about two feet apart, and a single row is as good as a double one. After the first year very little pruning will be required for this kind of a hedge.

Inside of the willow hedge, and about 25 feet distant from it a row of seedling Maples should be planted; they can be set out from two to three feet apart and in a single row. A slight pruning should be given this hedge each year until it gets beyond reach, when it will do well without pruning.

In the twenty-five feet of space between the two hedges small fruits, such as raspberries, can be planted and abundant crops of excellent fruit obtained every year; the hedges provide shelter and the high banks of snow that always gathers there furnish moisture that lasts all through the fruiting season. There are a number of other trees suitable for farm hedges, but I think these two are the best for the purpose and both are cheap and easily procured.

Mr. Stevenson.—With reference to the hedges, there is no doubt that a man needs a considerable amount of courage, as it requires to be pruned. The average man wants his hedge to grow quickly and does not prune enough, and very often he regrets it afterwards. Prune the first year's growth. In pruning shelter belt trees, some people will start in with the knife, and slash off branches. They have an idea that they should prune. Even if the cultivation must go they will prune, and oftentimes will cut down what should not be cut down.

Mr. Bedford.—We had a Maple hedge at Brandon, and we cut it right down level to the ground and we let it grow again, and it is one of the best we have now. Spruce is a very satisfactory hedge.

Mr. Scott.—What about the Tartarian Honeysuckle?

Mr. Bedford.—Not very satisfactory while I was there. Willow is very good for the purpose.

Mr. Stevenson.—It is a very great subject and leads to a great deal of discussion. Ginnalian Maple does all right on our place. Also the Buffalo Berry does well and is very hardy. I have seen it north of Moose Jaw.

Mr. Bedford.—The Buffalo Berry is found more frequently along the Souris River. White Spruce from the uplands stands pruning all right. But I think it is better without pruning. I would take the ordinary sickle and trim the ends of the new growth of the Maple twice a year—in June and July. For city or town you should prune very frequently. Not so often in the country. For my own part I would not prune spruce. I would cultivate the soil a great deal.

Question.—Is the Hawthorn a desirable hedge?

Mr. Bedford.—Not a rapid grower, but it is good for hedge purposes.

Question.—I find Spruce die in the soil by being planted too deeply.

Answer.—It depends upon the locality where you are as to how deep you may plant them and expect them to live. Do not plant them deep around Winnipeg. You can always distinguish between the black and white spruce. Do not take the black spruce. It is not as nice a tree, as it is inclined to die out around the bottoms. The black has a darker foliage; but not as dense a top.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

Is Specially Calculated To Cure All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Pain or Tightness in the Chest; and all Bronchial Troubles yield quickly to the curative powers of this prince of pectoral remedies. It contains all the virtues of the world famous Norway pine tree, combined with Wild Cherry Bark, and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other excellent herbs and barks.

Mrs. John Pelch, Windsor, Ontario, writes:—"I was troubled with a nasty hacking cough for the past six months and used a lot of different remedies but they did me no good. At last I was advised by a friend to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and with the first few doses I found great relief and to-day my hacking cough has entirely disappeared and I am never without Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in the house."

The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, so be sure and accept none of the many substitutes of the original "Norway Pine Syrup."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SAVE THE HORSE SPAVIN CURE



50¢ a bottle, with written guarantee. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and others. Permanently cures Spavin, Ringbone, Swollen Joints, Bony Growths, (except eye), Curb, Splint, Windpuff, Shear Joint, Inflamed Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers, or direct from
Troy Chemical Company, Birmingham, N. Y.
and 14 Van Horne St., Toronto, Ontario

Make Them Sound



A lame horse is a dead loss. Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swollen Joints and Bony Growths won't cure themselves. Yet you can cure these troubles and make your lame horse sound with

Kendall's Spavin Cure

just as thousands have done, and are doing today.

In the 40 years that this world's famous remedy has been on the market, Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved millions of dollars to horse owners.

Mounds, P.O., Olds, Alta.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a number of years with great success, and I think it can't be beaten as an all-around stable liniment for Kicks, Strains, Swelling of all kinds, Ringbone and Spavin".

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No telling when you will need it. Get a bottle now—\$1—6 for \$5.

Our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at your druggists or write us

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

HORSES

Shires and Percherons



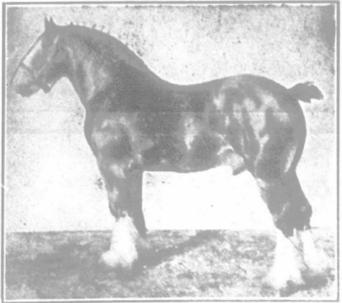
In looking for stallions or mares, don't buy until you have seen what **W. W. Hunter** is offering, as he buys and sells every stallion himself.

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

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Importers and Breeders of
Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys



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

We are importing a large number of Clydesdale, Percheron and Belgian mares in July, and will endeavor to get young mares of quality and size in foal to some of the world's most famous sires. If this interests you, write now, and tell us what you want. Our prices lowest; terms most liberal, and guarantee genuine.

JAS. BROOKS, Manager,
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VANSTONE & ROGERS
Head Office and stables,
WAWANESA, Manitoba

Suffered Terrible Pains

From Her Kidneys For Nine Months.

For Backache, Lame or Weak Back— one of the commonest and most distressing symptoms of kidney inaction, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twitches and twinges, limbering up the stiff back, and giving perfect comfort.

A medicine that strengthens the kidneys so that they are enabled to extract the poisonous uric acid from the blood and prevent the chief cause of Rheumatism.

Mr. Dougald A. McIsaac, Broad Cove Banks, N.S., writes:—"I was troubled with my kidneys for nine months, and suffered with such terrible pains across the small of my back all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three I was completely cured."

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

When ordering specify "Doan's."

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Made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—the greatest weather-resister known.

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Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

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The Choicest Fruit Land in the KOOTENAYS

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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 Dominion Express Money Orders and Foreign Drafts Payable everywhere

Rates for Money Orders	
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" \$10.00 to \$30.00	10c
" \$30.00 to \$50.00	15c

Money sent by Telegraph and Cable Issued in all Stations of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.



Take care of the flock during the summer months. As with all other animals neglect at any season gives depreciated returns. If it is possible to give fowls wide range, very little feed may be required. In case it is necessary to have them closed in arrange to let them out regularly for a run about sundown. A little watchfulness will ensure the return of all to the pen.

People who use an incubator, say the authorities of the Minnesota Experiment Station, should not remove chicks from the machine until they are thoroughly dry. Colds at this time are likely to result in pneumonia and death. The brooder should be heated to ninety or a hundred degrees before the chicks are placed in it, and kept at about that temperature for a week, at least, when the temperature may be gradually lowered to a degree that barely renders comfort.

MONEY IN POULTRY WELL MANAGED

"We should give to the poultry crop the same attention we give to any other crop. Get proper appliances, and the chickens will come along all right, in spite of a few days' rain. I have," said Prof. F. C. Elford, addressing one of the co-operative egg circles in Peterborough county, Ontario, "seen people buy an incubator, but no brooder, or put 100 chicks in a 25 brooder."

"Near Macdonald College is a lady who gets a gross annual return of \$300 from 40 hens. She gets the best price going because her eggs are good. She sells her flock of hens off once a year, and takes pride in having a nice, uniform flock."

Prof. Elford pictured an old-fashioned situation up in his native county of Huron, where the farmer's wife had to rummage a considerable part of a mile through a struggling row of ramshackle buildings to feed the hens. It took her as long to do this chore as to get the dinner. Result: Those chickens were fed about once a day, somewhere around ten o'clock. It was a common mongrel flock, and the returns—well, imagine! To-day, on that same farm is one of the best poultry-houses in the country, located close to the dwelling; only one breed is kept, and everything is up to the mark. Last year, \$1,500 worth of poultry produce was sold from that farm.

"Have things convenient, with the grain handy in barrels. From time to time have the hired man put a few bags of grain in the barrels; chalk down the grain when the barrels are filled, and charge it up to the hens. It takes about two minutes to clean out a hen-house, if done regularly. I stated that once in a meeting, and a lady replied that it took twelve months to get theirs cleaned."

"It is astonishing what a proportion of bad eggs get into commercial channels. Here is one way it happens. I have a poultry plant in Ontario, and an honest man in charge of it. He sent shipment of 30 dozen eggs to Montreal. I went in to the consignee to see how they had turned out. The candler looked up his report, and found that 18 dozen were first-class, 10 dozen stale, and two dozen rotten. Upon investigation, it turned out that my man had lacked several dozens to fill out a case, and accepted the offer of some from a couple of neighbors. They had conscientiously put the eggs, when gathered, in a nice basket behind the stove. The results were due, not to dishonesty, but to ignorance."

"I don't believe there has ever been such a demand for eggs as now. Prices have gone from 9 to 15 cents a dozen, and then on up, up, up. But consumers want the quality, and as soon as the article they want is produced in quantities, we can get the price."



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

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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.

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This Man Is Young at 55 Years

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

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



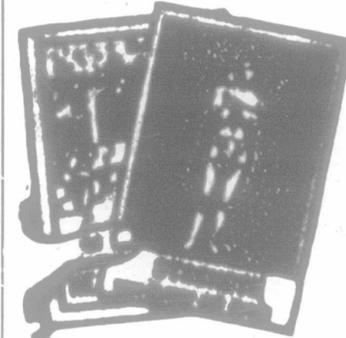
This is one among tens of thousands.

Free Until Cured

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

Let Me Send You These Two Books FREE

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



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

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

NAME..... ADDRESS.....

Put Your Feet in a Pair at Our Risk! STEEL SHOES

Will Surprise and Delight You With Their Lightness, Neatness and Comfort Their Almost Unbelievable Durability

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

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

Better than the Best All-Leather Work Shoes
Steel shoes are the strongest and easiest working shoes made.

There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best all-leather work shoes. The leather is waterproof. The Steel Soles are wear-proof and rust-resistant.

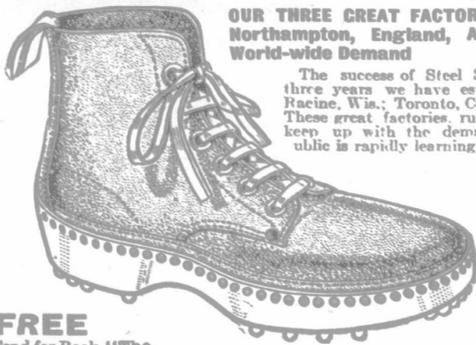
They are lighter than all-leather work shoes. Need no breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on.

Impossible to get out of shape. They keep the feet dry. They retain their flexibility in spite of mud, slush or water. They cure corns and bunions, prevent colds and rheumatism—save doctors' bills and medicines.

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

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

The soles are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions which absorb perspiration and odors and add to ease of walking. 47



OUR THREE GREAT FACTORIES in Racine, Toronto and Northampton, England, Almost Overwhelmed by the World-wide Demand

The success of Steel Shoes is almost startling. Within three years we have established Steel Shoe factories in Racine, Wis.; Toronto, Canada, and Northampton, England. These great factories, running at full capacity, can scarcely keep up with the demand from all over the world. The public is rapidly learning that Steel Shoes are

**Good for the Feet!
Good for the Health!
Good for the Bank Account!**

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

You Actually Save \$5 to \$10 a Year

by wearing Steel Shoes. Figure it out for yourself. One pair will outlast 3 to 6 pairs of ordinary work shoes. They save all repair bills and keep your feet in perfect condition.

Free Examination
And Your Money Back Promptly if It Looks Better Than the Shoes

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

Why Wait? Send Now!

No risk! No bother! No obligation! Don't hesitate! Act while this offer is open! Simply state size of shoe you wear. Enclose the price and get the shoes for Free Examination.

For general field work we strongly recommend our 6-inch high Steel Shoes at \$3.50 per pair, or the 9-inch at \$5.00 per pair. For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes our 12 to 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable. Shoes can be returned at once if not O. K. and the money will be refunded.

FREE

Send for Book "The Sole of Steel," or order Steel Shoes direct from this ad.

Sizes 5 to 12. Black or Tan Color. 6, 9, 12 and 16 Inches High

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, better grade of leather, \$3.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$4.00 per pair.

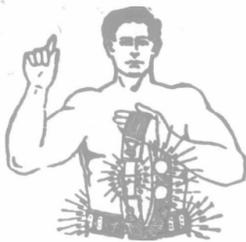
Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, \$6.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7 per pair.

M. M. RUTNSTEIN
Sec. and Treas. **STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 438, Toronto, Can.**
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WEAK MEN THIS BELT IS FREE UNTIL YOU ARE CURED



Take my Electric Belt for what it will do for you. Wear it while 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 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 you ever did in your life. That's claiming a good deal, but I have got a good remedy and know it well enough to take all the risk if you will pay me when you are cured.

No man can lose on this. If the cure is worth the price, you don't have to pay for it until you get it. When you are ready to say you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood; that you haven't got an ache or pain in your whole body and that you feel better than you ever did in your life. I get paid. If you can't say it after using my Belt for three months, then give me back my old Belt, and I won't ask a cent. All I ask is security while you use it.

A short time ago I took a case that I couldn't cure, and I didn't see why, as I had cured hundreds like it. Anyway, my patient returned the Belt and said I hadn't done him any good. He said he thought I had treated him honestly, and wanted to pay me the cost of the Belt, because it couldn't be used again. I refused and told him that I had made a contract to cure him or get nothing, and I wouldn't take a dollar I hadn't earned.

Dear Sir:—I have been wearing your Belt a month now, and it is certainly helping me. My food digests better than it did and my bowels move more regularly. I am not as constipated as I was, and sleep better than I did. My back is getting stronger and I do not have to pass water as often and the burning sensation is gone. I have had no night losses since wearing the Belt, and my private organs are getting stronger—**EDD. BODELL, Clover Bar, Alta.**

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

If you will come and see me, I will explain it to you. If you can't call, let me send you my book full of the things a man finds inspiring to strength and courage. Free if you send this ad.

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

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Please send me your book free

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

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure
—even had old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

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B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
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GRENFELL, SASK.

LANDS FOR SALE

Robin Hood Flour IS DIFFERENT

MANAGING THE SUMMER HEN

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Of course there is a flock of hens and a poultry house to begin with. Cull out all useless hens and fit them for market or the table; remove all cocks and cockerels. If required for breeding another season, house them by themselves away from the laying flock, and take care of them as prescribed for the hens. Lice! Wage war to the death of all lice for they breed very rapidly during summer and especially so when fowl are confined. The hens should be individually dusted with some good insect powder once a week. Whatever method is used for destroying lice be sure that they are destroyed.

Clean out the house. Scrub every nest, perch, dropping board walls and ceiling with saturated lime water or thin lime whitewash, and keep everything clean and spray or wash with limed water once a month. Take out the glass windows and cover the openings with cotton.

Make the yard as large as the premises will permit. If there is plenty of room allow fifteen square feet of ground space to each hen. Fence with wire netting to the desired height. Make a box twelve to eighteen inches high and as large as will accommodate a large percentage of the hens at a time. Keep this box two-thirds full of clean chaff or cut straw. Make a second box same height but not so large and fill two-thirds full of clean, fine gravel. Make a third box as large and as deep as box number one and fill it two-thirds full of clean, fine, dusty earth or sand into which put a quantity of insect powder occasionally. Make a fourth box similar in size and depth to number two, for ashes with plenty of granulated charcoal. These boxes and their contents are placed in the yard.

Feed should consist of half wheat, not screening, and half of oats, barley or some other grain in equal quantities. Also cut bone, green or dry, small quantities of flax and small weed seeds, such as the mustards, porridge and all the green feed they can and will eat. This green feed is produced as follows: Make a sufficient number of boxes similar to those referred to above and place in some place where they will not be disturbed by stock—in which to grow a continuous supply of green feed. Cover the bottom of each with an inch of fine earth; fill in about two inches of mixed grain. Keep damp and let grow three to four inches high and commence to feed. The boxes should have loose covers, and be covered. If, however, color is desired in the contents of the egg, expose the growing grain to the sun, which will turn it a dark green, thus giving a deep yellow to the yolks.

Feed in the open yard during summer. In the morning feed light meal of hard porridge, in V-shaped troughs. Take as much of the mixed grain ration as the fowl will eat during the day and mix two-thirds of it in the litter in box one and the balance mix with the gravel in the gravel box. Also mix each day a quantity of weed seeds in these two boxes. Feed a half ounce per hen every other day of cut bone and meat, also a half-ounce of flax, by scattering so that each hen will get a proper share. Serve table scraps and boiled potatoes in similar fashion. The green grain, lettuce, lawn cuttings, etc., should be provided as much as the hens will eat each day. Give skimmed or buttermilk all they will drink. The evening meal should consist of dry mixed grain all they will eat just before going to roost. No mid-day meals should be given. Hens should have to work for that by scratching it out of the litter, gravel or otherwise.

Good, clean water in which is dropped a lump of bluestone the size of a medium pea, or of green stone twice the size, to each four gallons, should be constantly kept before the flock. Keep house and yard perfectly clean at all times. Do not be afraid to spade or plow up the yard often. Throw the earth into cones five feet high, if possible. Mixing a few gallons of mixed grain into the earth as it is piled up.

Thus do and there will be eggs to sell and eat, and no wanton damages to gardens and grain, has been for many years the writer's experience.

Sask. J. E. FRITH.

A New Offer in Music

So many subscribers recently availed themselves of our music premiums that we decided to offer a new list—a list of which will be found below.

Very few homes have a proper assortment of music, and in view of this fact we make this exceptional offer. We will upon receipt of one new yearly subscription at \$1.50 sent to us by a subscriber of the Advocate forward to him his choice of any four volumes of as are listed below.

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 Heimat, Suesse Heimat
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 Contents:
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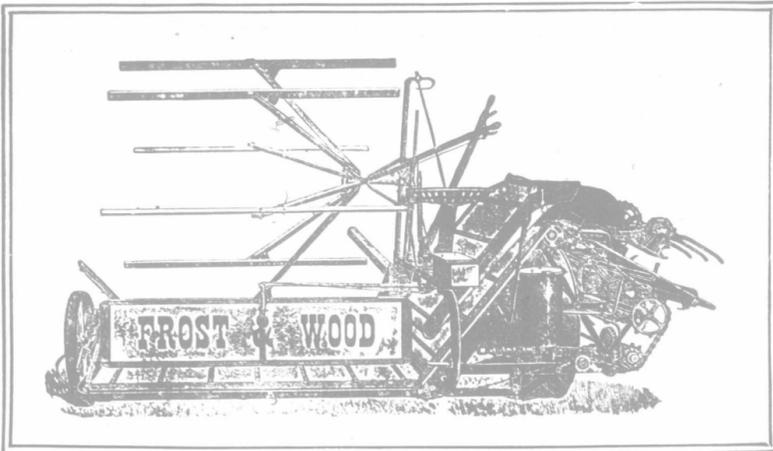
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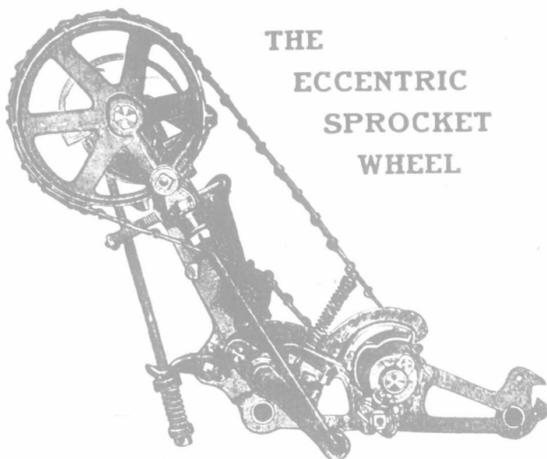
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