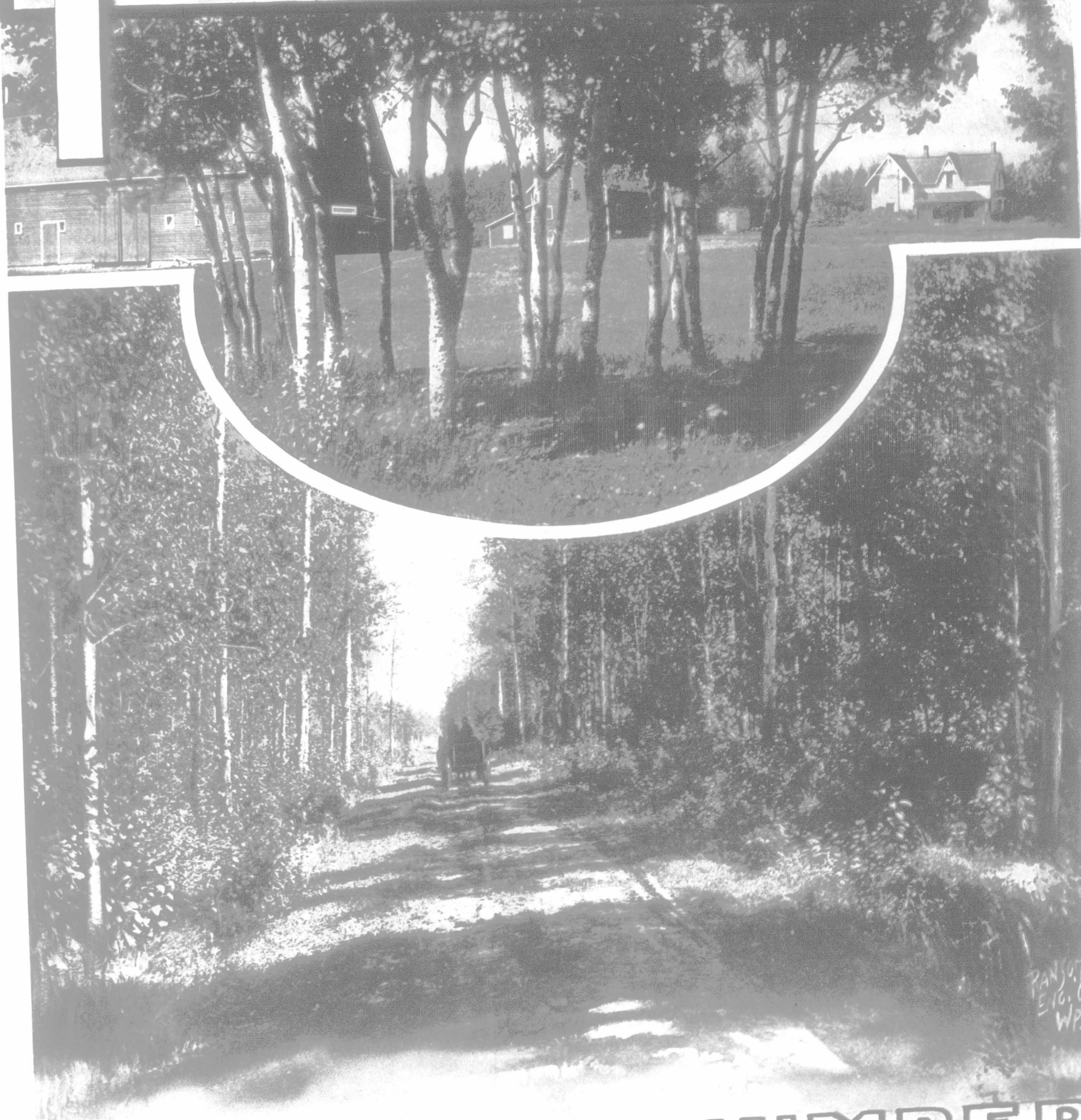


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June 22, 1910

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

*Western Canada's Agricultural Weekly.*



**EXHIBITION NUMBER**  
**JUNE 29 1910 WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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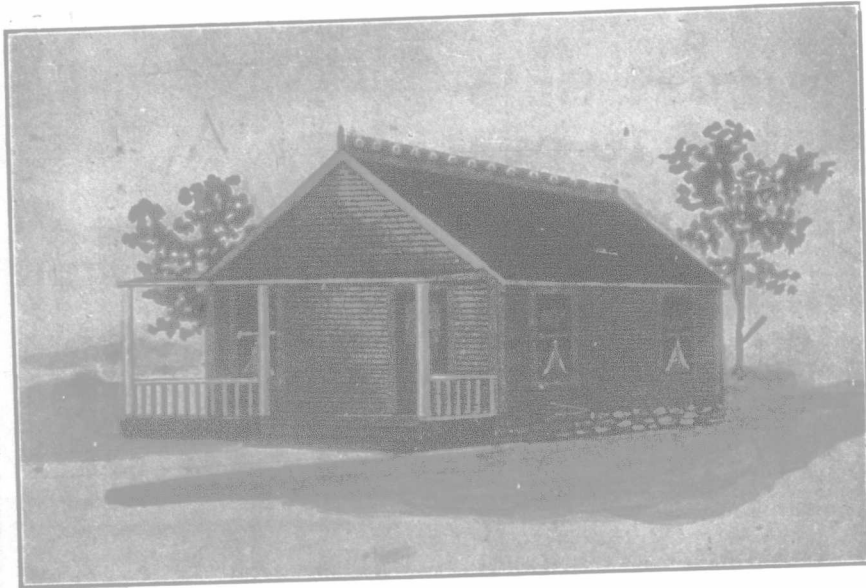
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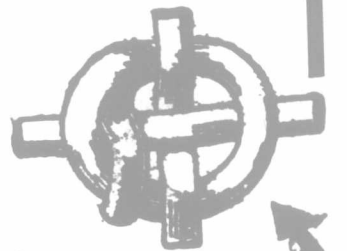
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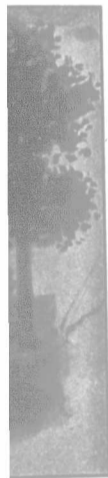
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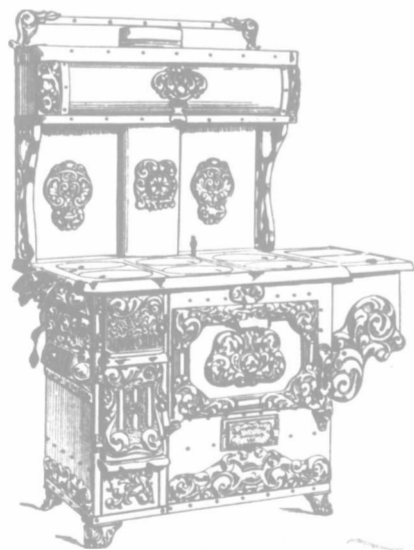
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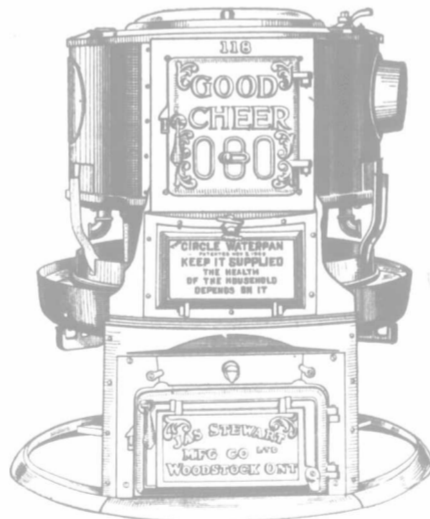
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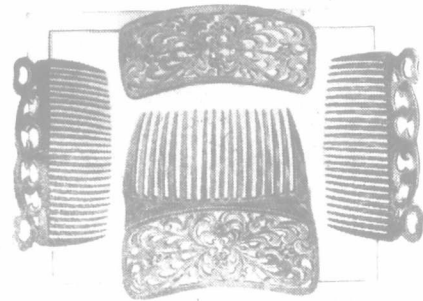
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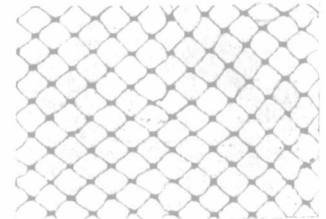
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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

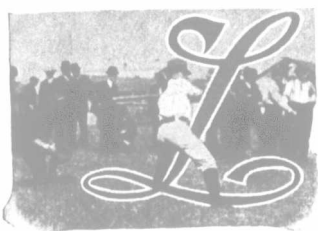
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Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, June 29, 1910

No. 927

### ENTHUSIASM, PRACTICE AND ORGANIZATION



LOCAL development has been the watchword of almost every town in Western Canada for the past decade or two. This progressive slogan has had not a little to do with bringing about the marvellous development that Nature's endowment of soil wealth has made possible. Nations in all parts of the world have learned that the prairies of Western Canada offer inducements to willing workers that cannot be duplicated. Thousands have flocked to her broad acres, and the advertising campaigns of widely scattered centres have spread the newcomers to all corners of the three great Western provinces, as well as to the province beyond the Rockies. Advancement is everywhere in evidence; experience has revealed profitable methods of farming; labor saving implements are called into requisition, in order to cope with the labor problem; many are recognizing the fact that mixed farming must be adopted, finer homes with modern conveniences are springing up in all districts; and, best of all, farmers are realizing that it pays to take a holiday once in a while, and to equip themselves for enjoying life while they are engaged at the occupation that ranks highest.

The last decade has seen many changes in the methods and systems in agriculture have preached the doctrine of thoroughness and urged the advisability of mixed farming, where live stock and crop rotation are given attention, until many of the more progressive farmers, particularly in the older settled parts, have acted on suggestions offered and pronounced the advice sound. In some lines practical demonstrations are not wanting. Gradually those most interested are realizing that thoroughness on a limited area is better than slovenly operations on twice as many acres.

Just as every nation or every government has its leaders, so are there leaders in every industry. In the various phases of agriculture intelligent men of enthusiasm who are not afraid to take the initiative always are in evidence. Sometimes they are called *cranks* or *hobbyists*, but they succeed in forcing their ideas, if those ideas are worth anything. Energy and common sense are powerful factors in any line of work, but in farming operations the lack of these two fundamentals means that returns are not as great as they should be. Men having these qualities are found in almost every locality in the Canadian West. Some at times seem to allow their energy to override

asserted themselves, and Western Canada's staple crops are put on the market to much better advantage than they were a few years ago. Now those interested in the production of live stock bid fair to secure a remedy for grievances in connection with the disposal of cattle, sheep and hogs. The farmers have asserted their rights, and even corporations and governments have deemed it wise to accede to their wishes.

And now for the future. It has been demonstrated that years are required to work great changes. Agriculture is a big industry in which a heterogeneous people are engaged. It is necessary to proceed steadily, though perhaps slowly. This is the advancement that counts. All branches of agriculture are sufficiently organized to secure any demand that is sane and reasonable. It is the duty of the citizen farmer to ally himself with the organization or organizations that deserve his support, and to see that proper men are placed in offices of honor and trust and to ensure that only rational requests will be presented to those in power.

If the organized farmers measure up to possibilities a very few years will see the rank and file of this great class in the position that rightly is theirs. The agricultural industry is not primarily one of slavery. Intelligent attention to methods, a reasonable supply of labor-saving implements and business methods in buying and selling will place the farmer and his family in a position to enjoy themselves and take advantage of the true independence that their calling makes possible. Already many localities have their annual picnics; time is taken winter or summer to attend some interesting and uplifting function in town or city; members of the family are sent to school, college or university; communities have their athletic organizations; individual farmers have tennis or croquet grounds. Any, or perhaps all, of these can be abused; but if intelligence and common sense are applied the whole neighborhood is benefited.



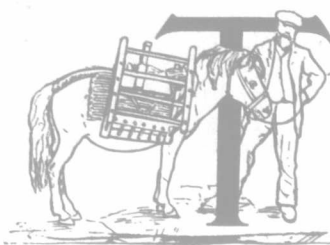
"THE HOLIDAY NUMBER"—FARMERS IN FRANKLIN DISTRICT KNOW HOW TO ENJOY THEMSELVES

their common sense, but they are making things go for themselves, and at the same time demonstrating to the community what methods are best for local conditions. And it is the presence of such individuals as these that tends to uplift the general status of Canada's Lasic industry. They appreciate the value of educational institutions—they read and study.

Prior to ten years or so ago the energies of these leaders in agriculture were centred chiefly on the production of goods for the market. It is only within the last decade that serious consideration has been given to the improvement of conditions under which farm products are disposed of. Organized grain growers have

## HORSES OF THE ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLES

By John Robertson, Orkney Isles



THE horse is in many ways a remarkable animal. It presents us with an example of one of the most perfect models of nature, and offers us the demonstrative evidence of evolution, in that series of extinct animals which culminates in the horses and their allies, the ass, the zebra and the whole group of existing equine animals. On considering the question of the evolution of the horse we may state that no fossil remains of the horse are found in the Orkney and Shetland Isles. Recent horses have sprung from ancestors which reached Europe during Pliocene times, probably from America. For our knowledge of horse evolution we are indebted to Professors Marsh and Osborn, who have discovered numerous species of equine fossils in America.

The original breed of horses found in Orkney were of a diminutive form, similar to those of Shetland at the present day, and it is likely that they came from the northern parts of Europe. In shape and size they differed very little from the Norwegian horses. The Scandinavians, when they invaded the western and northern islands, brought over horses with them, and notwithstanding the fact that they were crossed with the Norse horse, the original breed has been preserved in a more or less pure state in the Shetland hills. The origin of the Picts horse is obscure. The Picts lived in mound dwellings called Broughs, or Brewehs, of which there are many still in existence. The Pictish towers are buildings of a different kind, and are also common in Orkney. Great skill and labor must have been required for their erection. They are of a later date than the Picts houses, and from the remains found in them we learn that they were occupied by a people who cultivated the ground and kept domestic animals, including horses. The mound dwellers had a race of horses of very small size, to judge from the size of horse bones found in these mounds.

In the records of Shetland in the county town hall there are some references made frequently to the wild horses, which horses appear to have been small in size, as compared with the domestic horses. It is the opinion of many that these

wild horses were found in these parts of the far north by the first settlers of the human race, and the breed exists at the present time distinct and uncrossed by the blood of any other race of pony, except in one or two districts, which can at once be distinguished, the cross-bred animal being larger than the pure-bred.

There were also wild horses in Orkney, likely of the same breed, the bones of which are found in these mounds. Very likely these were hunted down and eaten the same as the wild deer, which were abundant in these pre-historic days. The first differences in size among Orkney and Shetland horses must be due to the influence of a rigorous climate, and when horses become partially wild and are left to natural selection they

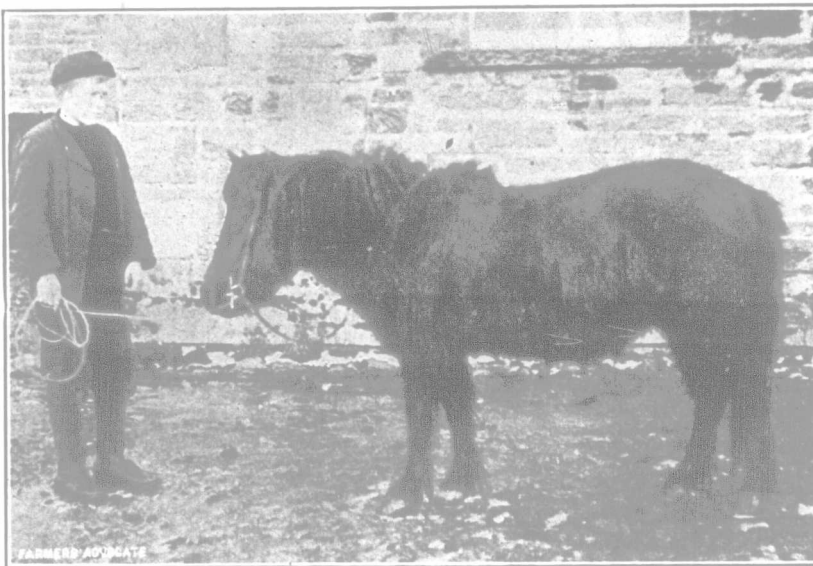
are full of vigor and life, and some not so high as others often prove to be the strongest. Summer and winter they never come into an house, but run upon the mountains in some places in flocks."

As in olden times the horse dwindled in size to form the Shetland pony, they increased in size to form the garron, supposed by some people to be a distinct breed of horse, but such is not the case, the word gearran (garron) is Gaelic, and means a gelding or castrated horse, and the name garron came to be used in regard to any big, strong pony, male or female.

The true horses during the reindeer period in Europe were of a considerable size. It may be asked: How could these indigenous horses come to our isles? In bygone times when our islands formed a part of the mainland of Great Britain and when the ice age ended, horses and other mammals pushed their way gradually northward to become the ancestors of our garron and pony breeds, once supposed to be a special creation. The true pony is a diminutive or stunted horse. The dwindling mainly affects the legs. Take a ragged pony from the hills and give it nourishing food and shelter from the winter weather, the limbs grow much more than the rest of the body. There were two types of garrons and ponies, as at the present day, one with a liberal amount of hair on the legs, the other with comparatively little. The older generation of farmers speak of the lighter variety as the best animals either for fast or slow work. The crofters of the island of Skye seem to value clean

fetlocks, and last season the congested districts board was asked to withdraw a Highland garron stallion from the district, it being explained that the animal had the hairy heels of the Clydesdale, causing the stock of such an animal to be less valuable than those with clean fetlocks. They were advised, however, that "Hairy heels are not a sign of Clydesdale breed, but of the absence of Arab blood," and that they appear in the native breeds of Northwestern Europe. It is supposed to be a provision of nature to preserve the heels of horses in cold, damp climates.

The ancestors of those native horses were probably striped, but when they took to a life in the open plains or moorland found this coloration unsuitable to their surroundings and accordingly assumed a color to harmonize with the environment, and being best adapted for



PURE BRED SHETLAND PONY

degenerate in size. Hence the first differences in size between Orkney and Shetland horses may be due to their domestic or wild ancestry.

The Bressay stone, a sculptured slab discovered in Bressay in 1864, bears the figure of a horse on which a human figure is seated. As the horse is lifelike the Celtic inhabitants must have known this animal to depict it so faithfully, and there is no doubt but that the horse existed before the Norsemen came. The first reliable record is that of Brand, who visited the islands in 1700. He writes: "They have a sort of little horses called Shelties, than which no other are to be had, if not brought hither and from other places. They are of a less size than the Orkney horses, for some will be nine, others ten knives or hand-breadths high, and they will be thought big horses there if eleven. Although so small they



1—PURE BRED ORKNEY GARRON

2—TYPE OF OFFSPRING FROM GARRON

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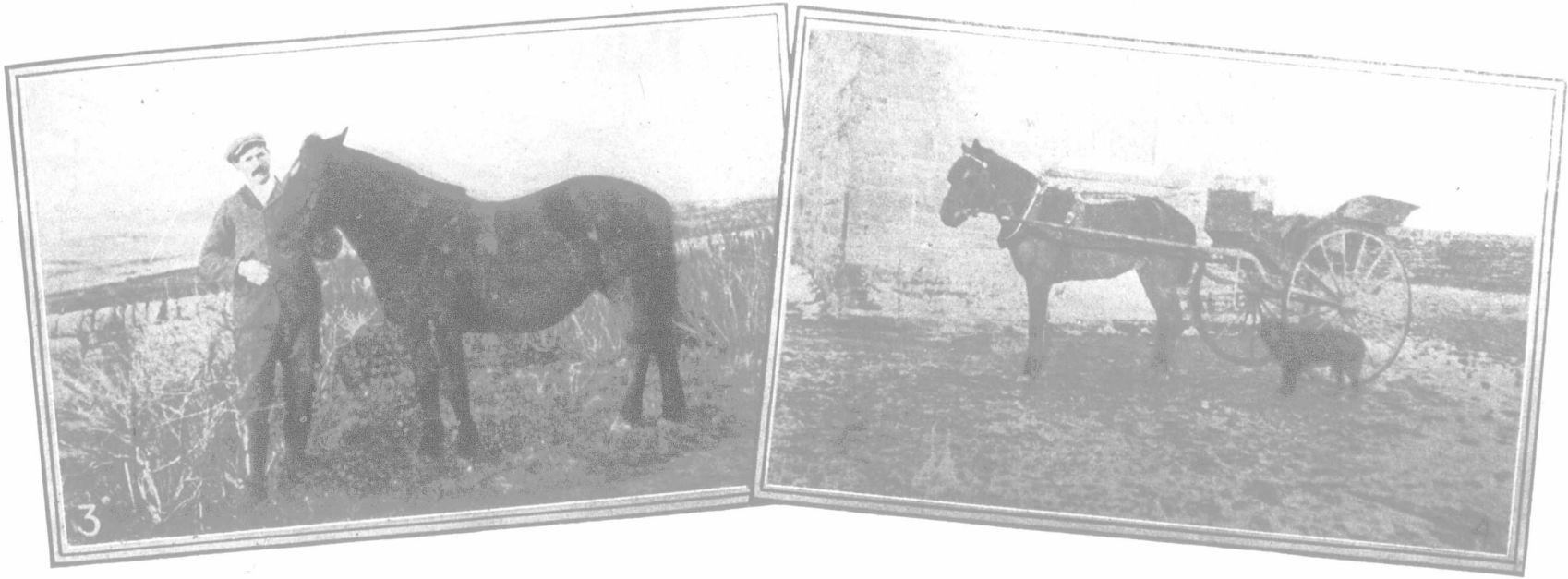
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3 AND 4—TYPES OF ORKNEY CROSS-BREDS

protective coloration in such places. In Orkney, at present, typical dun horses are occasionally to be met with, but not so common as they were a few years ago, the reason being that we have no dun stallions. The last one was a Highland garron (the Orkney garron being mostly the true brown with a mealy or tan muzzle), and he left most of his stock of a dun color, decorated by stripes on shoulders, legs, and an eel down the back. Some of those duns were very beautifully striped. Frequently the ears were long and striped like the zebra, but we never met with any striped on the face. The dun horses, although hardy and good feeders, had no great speed, but they were capable of carrying great loads. We occasionally find horses in Orkney and Shetland without the "ergots" on the limbs, but I never came across any that wanted the chestnuts; in some cases they are much smaller than in others.

With regard to the original color of the horse there is no doubt but that it was uniform. There are two colors, viz., yellow dun and bay, which have the support of those who have studied the question. Some naturalists maintain the view of a yellow dun color, on the assumption that from this all the present colors easily could be derived. Bay is the color of Pryvalsky's wild horse, and it seems to conform the views of those who maintain that bay was the original color of the horse. This color is frequently met with in every breed of horse, whether it be the small Sheltie, the large Shire or the Thoroughbred.

A noticeable fact about the Shetland pony, or rather the color of his coat, is that it is at all seasons of the year in harmony with its natural surroundings. When the dark browns of the moor and hills in July and August, give place to the light browns of October and November, a change takes place in the coat. From December and on to May and June, when all is bleak and

bare, the pony's coat grows shabby and long. It is not suggested that this is a protective coloring in the case of moorland ponies, but probably that the nature of the food or herbage effects the condition of the pony, and what effects its condition effects also the depth of tone of its coat. In July and August, when the heath of the hills is rich, the pony is at its best, the coat is darker in color; the tan nose and belly of a purer shade, and almost all the foals are born of a mealy light bay. Although the great majority of them are of this color, dull blacks, and occasionally piebalds, are met with. Brown, with a mealy or tan nose and belly, seems to be the color that all moorland and native ponies of all breeds incline to. This, along with a color which was described as a mouse color, was the true color of the old Orkney garron. A star or white face and legs was rarely seen, and when occasionally an animal was foaled with markings it was called pied or piebald and was often destroyed. Black points or black below the knee was an essential characteristic of the old breed. The mane was always cropped and the tail left to grow long to supply hair to make his halter or tether. When the guid man went to market a knot was tied on the tail and woe to the man who cut the tail of another man's horse, for an act was passed in the year 1612, and frequently renewed, which "forbade the ryding ane uther manis hors without leave of the owner under penalty of fine," and also provided that "quhasoever sall be tryet or found to stow or cut ane uther man's hors tail sall be puvinischt as a thief at all figour in ex-ampill of utheris to commit the lyke."

From the evidence collected by those who have studied the question we are justified in concluding that the bay and dun element is due to natural specialization, while the black gray, etc., is due to artificial selection. Had the Orkney and Shetland horses been kept pure,

I have no doubt but that they would have been mostly of a uniform brown color. In the case of Orkney, farmers required a heavier beast for the carting demands, but the true Sheltie has never been improved by the introduction of imported blood.

Horses must have been fairly numerous in Orkney as early as the Norse invasion, judging from the names of places indicating horse pasture lands. The name of the West mainland of Orkney now is Pomona, but was known in early times as Hrossey, and Harra was the happy hunting grounds of the earls of nobility. Rousay was said to have been a great horse island in olden times, and the local bye-name Rousay mares, by which the inhabitants were jokingly called, recalls the fact that the island was famous for horses at one time. Rousay far surpasses the other North Isles in mountain and cliff scenery, but we have never heard of any special breed of horses or ponies belonging to the island.

In dealing with the history of the Orkney garron we must make mention of the Spanish Armada. It is not necessary to go into details, but when the ships rounded the Orkney isles there is no doubt but that some of the horses were thrown out and swam to the shores of some of the isles. The tradition is only of a very legendary character. The story which has been handed down from one generation to another is that the breed of horses was improved at an early period by a race of horses which swam ashore from a ship or ships that were wrecked on the coasts, but as there were no newspapers in Orkney in those days it is likely the natives did not know of the Armada. Be it as it may there is no doubt but that the garrions of these islands showed Arab blood for a long time afterwards, but an animal of the light stamp is

(Continued on page 998).



5—PAIR OF HEAVY DRAFT MARES 6—PRIZE WINNING MARE WITH FOAL AT FOOT

# GRAIN RATES AND SHIPPING WESTWARD

By L. A. Bowes, Our Representative in Alberta and British Columbia

IS the Pacific coast to be the outlet for Alberta's grain? A prominent grainman states it is only a question of a short time, say three years, when all the grain grown west of Medicine Hat will move to various points of the world via Pacific Ocean routes. The completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern, with grades comparing favorably with those east, should effect a reduction of from thirty to forty per cent. in the present export rates, and not only will result in making the business practicable in this direction, but also will insure the producer higher prices than he can secure or has been getting for shipment via the Atlantic. All this seems certain, independent of the opening of the Panama canal, which in itself will insure a reduction of water rates and a still further increase in the value of the various products at shipping points.

The province of Alberta has many economic, social and political questions, some old, some new, to settle in the near future, but none more important than the betterment of marketing conditions for her farm products. No country's agricultural possibilities loom larger than do those of Western Canada, and no other country's agricultural achievements are attracting so many settlers from all quarters of the globe. Truly has it been stated that land without population

rates affect the farmer in the shipping of his grain, but in the marketing of all his farm products. British Columbia affords a market for Alberta's dairy and poultry products; but here, too, the farmer finds a handicap, even though terminal storage facilities do not enter into the question. It is known to all that at regular intervals farmers form organizations and work themselves into a fine frenzy about somebody or something. Everyone grabs a weapon and many fire, but seldom is anybody hurt. Resolutions are adopted by the score and often governments make promises. There is some readjustment and the agitators return to the furrow.

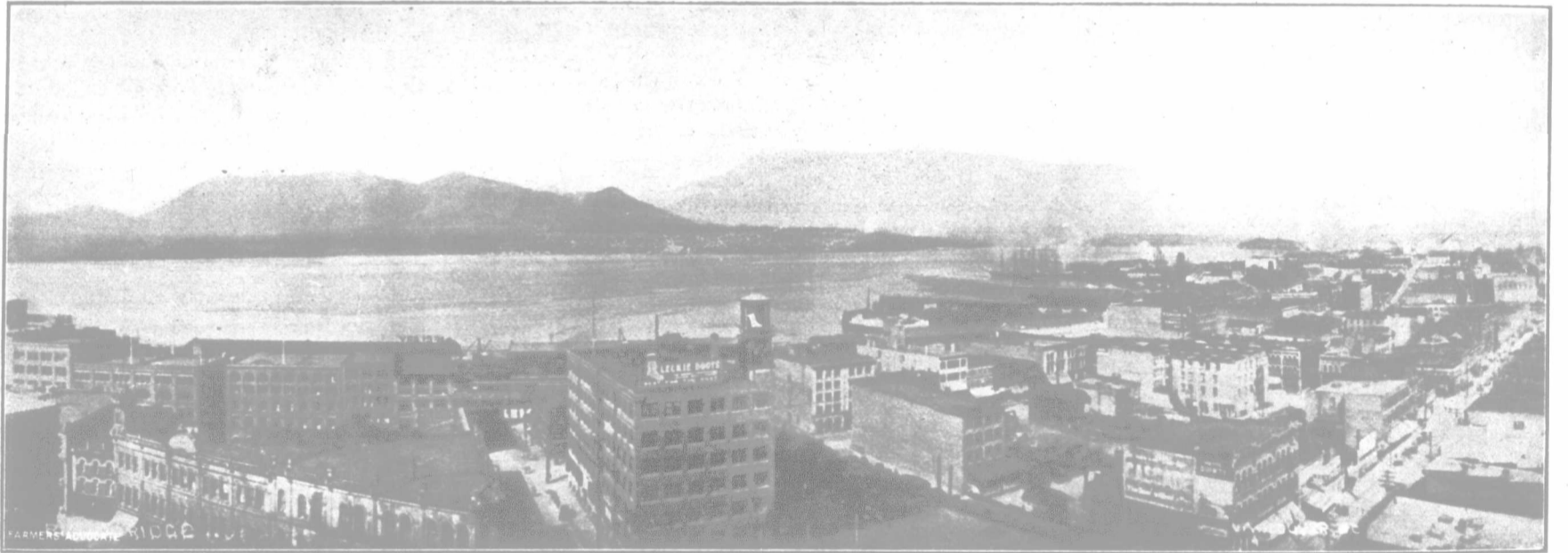
In Alberta at the present time the farmers have a powerful organization, and one that is to a wonderful extent serving the interest of the farmer. While a pork-packing establishment and provincial-controlled elevators are important issues, still much emphasis should be placed on the improvement of the market situation and the securing of reasonable freight rates from interior points—the real key to the situation and the one problem blockading the progress of the Alberta husbandman.

#### SITUATION IN ALBERTA

A few years ago little else was thought of Alberta than that it was a ranching country. It was said the cow would reign supreme. But,

not necessary to do so. Already there is a western market, and during the past few months practically all the grain shipped in Alberta has gone westward. Not ten per cent. of the 1909 crop shipped from Alberta went east. Aside from the domestic demand in British Columbia, Mexico holds out a firm hand to grasp "Alberta Red." Large consignments have during the past year been shipped to Mexican ports through Vancouver, and it is certain that many more bushels would have gone west and south had it been possible to obtain the wheat.

But despite this western demand, and a market situated the same distance as Fort William lies from Manitoba and Saskatchewan the Alberta farmer has been obliged to accept the same price as he would get if his wheat went via the Eastern route. The distance from Calgary to Vancouver is only six hundred and twenty-five miles, yet the transportation companies have such a rate that it is almost the same to him whether his grain goes east or west. Rates from Alberta points to Vancouver average twenty-two and one-half cents per hundred, which added to an ocean rate of twenty-two and one-half cents, Vancouver to Liverpool gives a haulage charge of forty-five cents. Rates from Alberta points to Fort William average twenty-five cents per hundred, and a total rate to Liverpool, of fifty-



THE PORT AT VANCOUVER FROM WHICH IT IS EXPECTED THAT A GREAT PART OF ALBERTA'S GRAIN WILL BE SHIPPED IN THE NEAR FUTURE

is a wilderness, and population without land is a mob. Populate a fertile country with good citizens and its prosperity is assured. Trade and manufacturers often have been known to enrich countries, but trade and manufacture, however profitable, must yield to the cultivation of lands. Western Canada has the land, the people are fast coming, and the bountiful harvest of a year or two will herald still further to the world her march of progress. Everyone cognizant of present conditions must admit that the greatest problem concerning Western Canada at present is not the getting of producers on the land, but the providing of a market for the products.

It is a trifle disconcerting for the Alberta farmer to know and realize that he must accept from eight to ten cents a bushel less for his grain than grain growers residing in Manitoba or Eastern Saskatchewan, in spite of the fact that there is found for his products an outlet almost equally as close to Alberta as Fort William is to the other provinces. Much has been said and written regarding government operation of terminal and interior elevators and shipping facilities by the western route. While such may be necessary they can not be expected until reasonable freight rates from initial points are secured. The trouble lies not in terminal shipping facilities, but with the freight rates. Not only do these

as in other things, opinions are often destined to be changed, and it was so regarding the Sunny Province. To-day grain-raising in Alberta is one of the chief industries. Nearly thirty-one million bushels was the estimated yield of grain for the year 1909. The market situation as regards her grains therefore, has only recently become an important consideration. Situated as she is at a distance of about fourteen hundred miles from Fort William, the port through which it was once thought all Western grain exported must pass, Alberta was considered ever to be at a disadvantage. And so she will be, as long as her grains go eastward. The grain raising districts in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are many hundreds of miles closer to Fort William, and grain that is shipped from Alberta must compete with a large grain-growing district located eight hundred miles closer to the market. From the district of Manitoba and Saskatchewan rates run from twelve to nineteen cents per hundred, an average of about fourteen cents per hundred. Rates from Alberta points to Fort William average twenty-five cents per hundred, or fifteen cents per bushel, as against eight or nine cents per bushel from the former points.

How clear it is, therefore, that a bushel of wheat raised in Alberta is handicapped against its more fortunate neighbors, were it necessary to ship all the grain eastward. However, it is

five cents per hundred, a difference of ten cents in favor of the western route. Alberta is therefore now paying twenty-two and one-half cents for a haul of six hundred and fifty miles, as against twenty-five cents for a haul of one thousand and four hundred miles. It is therefore seen that the problem of railway rates enters into the question, and enters seriously.

#### WHAT THE GAIN WOULD BE.

Considering all these facts one naturally asks: What is the Alberta farmer to gain, even if the West does afford an outlet for the grain? Liverpool is the permanent market, and at times the only market, others being somewhat uncertain and fluctuating. Mexico at certain seasons takes considerable Canadian wheat, yet only a small per cent. of what Alberta will be producing in a year or so. The fifty-five cent rate to Liverpool via Fort William and St. John is a rate that has been established for a number of years—a rate based and established on conditions existing in other sections of the American continent and on a very considerable haul.

But you ask: What has the Alberta farmer to gain? He has to gain all that can be gained by finding a cheaper route to market. The rates via the East are established and will not be changed; while, on the contrary, the rate via the Western route is only temporary. Railway competition, better grades and improved shipping

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THERE ARE FARMERS IN THE WEST WHO KEEP CATTLE—AND THEY ARE PROSPEROUS

facilities should place the Alberta farmer on an equal footing with the husbandman of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while the opening of the Panama Canal should give him considerable advantage as to prices. When this canal is open to traffic the distance to Liverpool will be cut in half, thus the freight rate will be much lessened. At present the grain leaving Vancouver has a long march. Three lines of steamers operate from Vancouver to Europe, two of them sailing for Liverpool, via the Indian Ocean, Suez Canal and the Mediterranean Sea, while the third goes round Cape Horn. A fourth route is also followed, which is down the Pacific either to Panama or Tehauntepac, Central America, by rail across the isthmus, and then re-loaded to boat and carried to Liverpool. The Panama Canal, as stated before, will cut the distance in half, and then no comparison will be possible between the rate and that now in force via the three western routes just named, or the Eastern one via Fort William.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

No one must deny, however, that modern terminal facilities at the Pacific Coast are an absolute necessity. The primary factor is getting the grain there; a secondary consideration is found in grain storage facilities. At present every bushel of grain that goes over the western route has to be sacked, the cost being six cents per bushel. The farmer pays this six cents in the lesser price he receives for his grain. But many ask: If there is such a demand for storage why has it not been provided by the railway company or the grain trade? It is only this last year or two that the western demand has been felt. The building of terminals will require a very large initial expense, but they are bound to be constructed as soon as a large volume of business is assured and reasonable freight rates from initial points are given. One of the reasons for the railway company not building terminals is because they consider, after their experience at Fort William, that they can make better use of their money. Another reason is there is not sufficient freight at the coast to load empty grain cars, and to develop western shipment of grain would completely dis-organize the present freight schedules.

However, it is now no longer a matter of surmise whether or not grain can be exported westward, and of markets being able to absorb all the export grain grown in Alberta. This province shipped in 1908 about one hundred thousand bushels of oats to the small market in the Philip-

ines, and this last year Mexico has taken all the wheat Alberta has been able to send south. Mexico thus far has been unable to grow enough wheat to supply home demand, and while it is doubtless a permanent market it is quoted by some to be uncertain and fluctuating. The government of that country places a duty on wheat, maintained only so long as the home product fills the requirements of the country. After this foreign grains enter free. During the eighteen months from December, 1908, to June, 1910, this duty has been levied for only five months, allowing wheat to enter free during thirteen months. This indicates that Mexico does and will require for many years to come imported grains, thus proving a ready market for Alberta grains. It is quite safe to say that a western market is already established. Better rates and facilities to put the grain on that market at the least expense are needed.

BENEFITS OF WESTERN MARKET.

Vancouver has an open harbor the year round. When the port of Fort William is closed, by the frost, instead of the grain going forward via the Great Lakes to Buffalo, or through the river to Montreal, and then by ocean to Liverpool, it becomes necessary to use rail route from Fort William to St. John, N. B., a further haul of one thousand two hundred miles. It is well-known that water freight for grain is cheaper than rail freight; consequently when this market closes at the commencement of the winter, the price of wheat at Fort William drops, the difference in freight rate being six cents a bushel. The markets at Fort William and Winnipeg are not on a local basis, and when there is a surplus to ship out the market is made at Liverpool, and the value is the value of the wheat at Liverpool, less the cost of getting it there. With the close of navigation it costs the Alberta farmer six cents more a bushel to get his grain to Liverpool. He is out of pocket just the amount of the extra rate cost, which explains why the price of December wheat is usually five or six cents less than November quotations. With a western market the Alberta farmer could ship his wheat

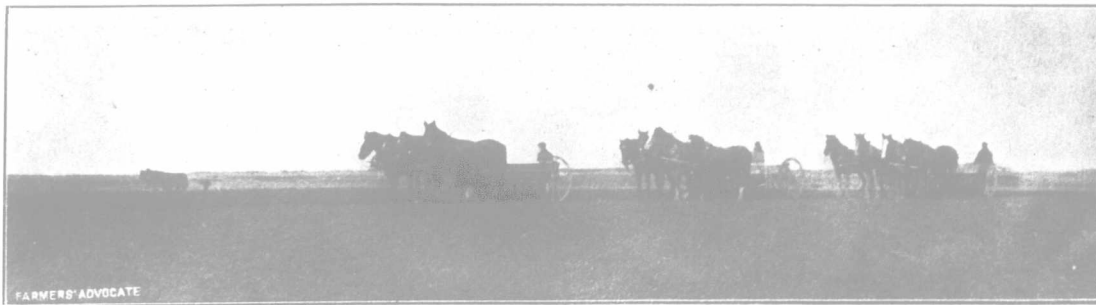
at any season of the year and receive the highest uniform price.

Besides, Alberta is practically the only province in the Dominion that is growing winter wheat for export. At present all prices received are regulated on a spring wheat basis. In spite of the brisk demand for Alberta winter wheat, owing to the present route of shipment, it only commands the same price as spring wheat. Fort William has been the market for the last twenty years on a strictly spring wheat basis, and no effort has yet been made to combine winter and spring wheat on the same market. It remains for the grainmen of Alberta to advance a market for the red winter wheat and work up for it the market it deserves. The destiny of Alberta as a winter wheat-raising district lies largely in a western market.

Another very important factor that should prove of much benefit is that it is bound to open up trade going both ways with western points. Right in British Columbia there is a market for much of Alberta's products, and grain shipping would much stimulate trade. The cost of living in the West to-day is considerably higher than that obtaining in the East, owing to high prices on staples and certain food products. Rates on such commodities from Eastern Canada are one-third higher than from the West, and in general it is to be expected that the establishment of the western route will have the effect of cheapening living expenses throughout the West.

There are many beneficial results which are bound to come from the western movement of grain. Much is expected when the Panama Canal is finally opened, for it will be possible to get into the Liverpool market all the time, also placing the Western shippers in position to take advantage of the South African, Mexican, Japanese and other markets every time they offer better prices than Liverpool. When this comes about the Eastern people will not be able to compete with markets that the West alone controls, and if the control of the markets is secured, the West can pretty well control the price of Alberta grain, thus ensuring to the farmer the highest price paid for grain in any country in the world.

The Pacific Coast is destined to be the outlet for Alberta's products, and once the western movement is rightly established it is bound to benefit not only the territory tributary to the western movement but the rest of the Dominion as well.



THREE DRILLS AND TWELVE HORSES PUT IN SEED ON H. T. SMITH'S FARM—HARROWS AT WORK IN THE DISTANCE

## POULTRY CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

By Morley A. Jull, B.S.A., Poultry Expert, British Columbia

UNTIL recently very little attention has been given to poultry raising in British Columbia.

The attention of the rural community has been absorbed almost entirely in fruit-growing and dairying. The production of poultry produce has been neglected to such an extent that the province annually imports over \$2,000,000 worth of eggs and dressed poultry. During 1907 there was imported \$1,500,000 worth of poultry and poultry produce, as well as \$750,000 worth of eggs from the Eastern Provinces. Also there was imported \$75,000 worth of produce from the United States. The cities are rapidly increasing in population, while the lumbering, mining and fishing industries are becoming more and more active. All of these factors tend toward an increased consumption of all food products. The fresh egg, one of the most staple of all food products, is being demanded more and more and is probably used to a greater extent than any other product with the exception of milk and flour. The supply is not keeping pace with the constant and increasing demand. The value of

importations of eggs and other poultry produce from Washington, Oregon and California last year approximated \$150,000, as compared with \$75,000 in 1907. The importations of eggs alone in 1909 from the three states amounted to 552,934 dozen, upon which there was a duty of \$16,587. A shipment of 116 barrels of eggs was received from China recently. The total importations of poultry produce during the past year were valued at \$2,467,715. Such conditions lead to a realization of the importance of the poultry industry in the province.

Considering our market and climatic conditions it is a surprising fact that so little attention has been given to the business of poultry-keeping. The source and extent of the importations show that the markets are good. Besides the rapidly increasing population of the cities and the numerous lumbering and mining camps there are excellent markets far to the North, and Alaska will take large quantities of produce when shipped in the proper season. The markets in the North afford the poultrymen of the province an opportunity which should be grasped. Eggs from the three southern states were brought in for 22 1/2 cents per dozen, while the average price per dozen last year was 40 cents, and in some districts the average was 50 cents. Besides having to pay a three cent duty on all eggs from abroad, duties were added to the cost

\$1 per cent. above actual cost. A difference of 18 cents between the price paid by the consumer, and the price received by the producer is too much. British Columbia has better markets than any other part along the Pacific coast; in fact as good as almost any other place in America. Although average prices are high the actual profit to the producer is not as it might be. Marketing conditions are most unsatisfactory. A whole-

fessor Elford estimates that the "loss in Canada during the last year on eggs alone is \$2,550,000. This is divided up as follows: Dirty eggs, \$300,000; broken eggs, \$300,000; chick development, \$750,000; shrunken, \$750,000; due to rot, \$375,000; bad flavor, \$75,000." His concluding remarks are: "Surely this is too big an item to be lost every year through carelessness." On the importation of eggs from the East, British Columbia is losing annually over \$136,000.

### CO-OPERATION NECESSARY

To overcome many of these undesirable conditions the poultrymen must co-operate. There must be co-operation among the producers and co-operation between the producers and consumers. Lack of transportation facilities is a great drawback to progressive co-operation. One of the most important steps for the farmer and the railroad to take is towards closer co-operation. They have something to co-operate with and something to co-operate for. It is in the interests of the railroad to work with the farmers; it is in the interests of the farmers to

work with the railroads. If the railroad would encourage co-operation in any way it would do a great deal for the poultry industry, for the province and for the railroad. With the advent of improved transportation facilities the poultry-raiser would be encouraged to further the interests of the industry to such an extent that cannot be but productive of the best results from a co-operative point of view. The more direct the system of doing business in getting the produce from the yards to the table the greater will be the profits. Then the producers, the transporters and the consumers should co-operate.

To make co-operation between the consumers and producers more efficient there must be a recognized standard regarding quality. With standard grades of produce the industry would be placed upon a substantial working basis. With uniformity in the grading of eggs and the fattening and dressing of poultry much more would be realized than is secured by the average poultryman at the present time. Co-operation in a large way has made of Denmark — naturally a poor country, a country of poor soil and in which the climatic conditions are such that there must be eight months' feeding in each year, a country which within the life of a present generation was bereft of a large part of its territory by disastrous war; co-operation has made Denmark not only a com-

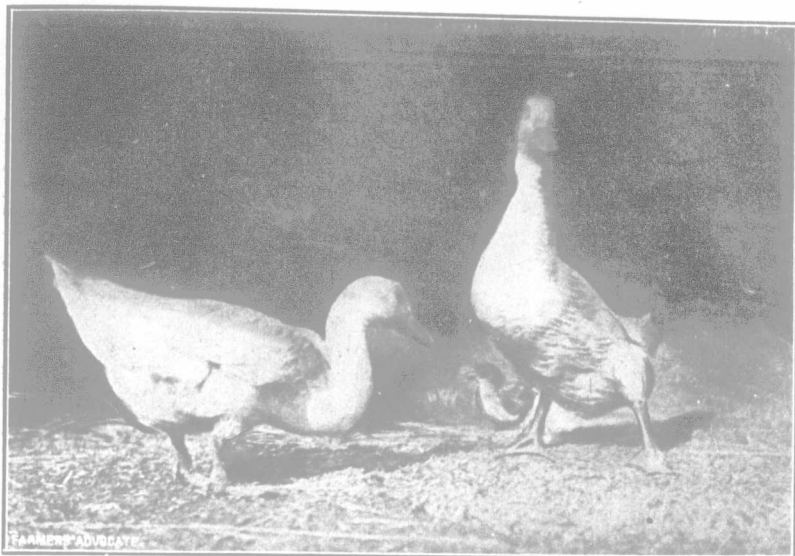


WELL KEPT POULTRY PLANT AND ATTRACTIVE SURROUNDINGS



CHEAP FRESH AIR POULTRY HOUSE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DUCKS

paratively rich country, but one in which the riches are more evenly distributed than in any other. Co-operation is the most important issue in the poultry industry of British Columbia.

#### THE OUTLOOK IS ENCOURAGING.

The outlook could hardly be better. Market conditions are of the best, and climate, though not ideal, is very good. As far as we know every portion of British Columbia is suitable for poultry farming, and many sections are better adapted than other parts in Canada. With good market and good climate there is also good soil. Opportunities open a field for extension and development. The fact must not be lost sight of, however, that there is much room for improvement. Many problems confront the poultryman, and these must be solved if progress is to be made. The more important problems to engage the attention of the poultryman at present are the improvement of the breeds, cheaper methods in feeding, especially in relation to the use of the by-products of the more staple grains, cheaper and better methods of housing, and finally, improved methods in marketing poultry products.

#### PROVINCIAL POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

There is a great need for a Provincial Poultry Association. In the past the poultrymen have had no organization whereby interests of the province might be improved. Poultry interests in various parts of the province have not been united. Our local associations have done a great deal to improve local conditions, but we need an association that will bring the local associations together, an association that will be able to undertake large interests in a more effective way. Provincial matters come up from time to time and these must be taken up by a provincial institution.

The province has its Stock Breeders' Association and its Dairymen's Association, and the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association has recently been re-organized. These associations are doing much to improve conditions pertaining to their respective interests. Why should we not have a British Columbia Poultry Association? An organization meeting is being arranged for the week of the Vancouver Exhibition, August 15-20. At this meeting officers will be elected and the constitution and by-laws will be drawn up. The best men available should be secured for the various offices. Local associations should send one of their best members as a delegate. All those interested in poultry are expected to be there.

Stated in a few words, the chief aim and object of the British Columbia Poultry Association will be "Better poultry and more of it." The field of work will engage "every poultry interest." It will seek to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the latest and most progressive methods of rearing and caring for domestic fowls and to secure a more widespread interest in purebred poultry. The chief agencies to be used in the furtherance of this object will be the poultry show and the poultry institute. It is expected that the provincial association will hold an annual provincial poultry show.

Along educational lines the association will

seek to aid and promote the holding of poultry institutes in all parts of the province, and not only in connection with poultry shows, but separate and apart from shows wherever good promises to result. While the object of this association is to benefit the poultry industry in this province as a whole, and while these benefits will be as free to non-members as to members, yet as a poultryman and resident of this province you ought to aid in this movement.

It is thought advisable for this association to become an associate member of the American Poultry Association. The American Poultry Association has been the foremost factor in the development of the present standards of domestic fowls, and a movement that seeks to localize and

#### Egg Circles in Canada

A few weeks ago a movement was started in Peterborough county, Ontario, and preliminary organization work effected, that has for its object the co-operative marketing of poultry products. The movement is an outgrowth of the propaganda work conducted by Prof. F. C. Elford, poultry manager of Macdonald College, and the five branches organized are the first important strictly co-operative egg or poultry circles in Canada. Anyone interested in the production of poultry products may become a member of the organization. The rules pertaining to the gathering and marketing of eggs are as follows:

- (a) Only eggs gathered from regular nests may be delivered.
- (b) Eggs must be delivered at least twice a week, except in winter months, when they must be delivered at least once a week.
- (c) Eggs from found nests must not be delivered.
- (d) Real small eggs or oversized eggs may not be delivered.
- (e) Rough-shelled or ill-shaped eggs may not be delivered.
- (f) Stale eggs may not be delivered.

(g) That all male birds be killed or removed from the flock as soon as the hatching season is over (June 1st).

(h) That all eggs produced by said flock shall be sold through the circle. This applies for one year only.

(i) That a member may deliver eggs from only his or her own flock.

(j) Notwithstanding anything heretofore set forth, patrons may keep for their own use any eggs required, and must not sell any eggs through the circle that do not comply with these rules and regulations.

(k) Eggs as gathered must be kept at an even temperature, as near to 60 degrees as possible, and be kept free from



A SMALL FLOCK OF GEESE GIVES GOOD RETURNS

bring in the power and influence of that organization for the betterment of conditions should receive hearty co-operation. We believe the American Poultry Association should, and eventually will, meet the needs and become indispensable to every poultryman in America.

draft and dampness.

(l) That any bad eggs in any way delivered and paid for will, upon return of same to producer, be accounted for if possible, and the loss made good to the buyer.



DUCKS AND GEESE THRIVE ON OKANAGAN LAKE





RESIDENCE OF PETER KAHLER



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM GRAYSTON



RESIDENCE OF ROBT LEASON



RESIDENCE OF FRED SIRETT



THOS. C. MOFFAT, HOMESTEAD FARM



RESIDENCE OF W.D. PATTISON

Fine Farm Homes in Beautiful Plains District, Manitoba.

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND

## HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866

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## EDITORIAL

### Live Stock Commissioner

Farmers, particularly those interested in live stock in Western Canada, regret that Geo. H. Greig has seen fit to relinquish the position of live stock commissioner for the western provinces of the Dominion. It is to be hoped the report that a successor will not be appointed is unfounded. Now, when an interest is being aroused in the stock-raising industry, is no time for a backward step. The Dominion live stock branch can do much to direct the work along proper lines, and with a live representative to attend to the needs of the western provinces the greatest good will come.

The West is not without capable men for this position. Provincial live stock associations, agricultural papers or organizations that wish to see live stock interests advanced can suggest a name or names that would meet with general approval. Conditions call for a successor to Mr. Greig, or else for a change in organization that will be progressive rather than retrogressive.

### The Farmer in Politics

The question of the farmer's place in politics is one of perennial interest. It has been a subject for thought and a theme for speech ever since representative government was established and people came to realize the potency of the majority in government. The farmer, however, does not seem yet to have threshed the matter down to a practical basis. He knows as a fact that he is numerically in the majority, and believes in a general way that majorities in self-governing communities rule, but finds difficulty in exercising the function of the majority by reason of the fact that he is divided in his political opinions, one half of him believing that the party in power is enacting all the legislation for the betterment of agriculture and the farmer that can be conscientiously enacted, and the other half holding that the opposition offers the only avenue through which

the agricultural interests of the country can be adequately and honestly advanced. Consequently, interests that should be united are separated by party lines that do not stand for much of anything, and the vote of one goes simply to destroy the vote of another; that is when they adhere strictly to party lines and vote this way or that because their fathers before them did so.

The hope of the farmers of this country, in so far as their political strength lies, rests upon the support they lend to the organizations they have formed for the advancement of their interests, even political interests, and to the younger generation who have less concern than their fathers had for the interests of their party and more concern for the interests of the country and their class.

There is hope in the future for the agriculturists. Never were farmers' organizations exerting a more powerful influence than at present, and never were more farmers thinking and acting along independent lines in politics. Allegiance to party cannot be hastily cast off. It sticks, as do the earlier religious beliefs instilled. But it is being dropped in these days more rapidly than before, and more are coming to see that their's and their neighbors' interests are identical, and that those interests cannot best be served by them voting one way and the neighbor the other.

### House the Machinery

Several millions of dollars are spent annually by Western farmers in the purchase of machinery. There is hardly an implement used on the farm that gives more than a month's service in a year. The rest of the time most of them are standing out where the elements can rust and blister the usefulness out of them. There is scarcely an implement used on the farm that is worn out in actual service. Most of them wear out without giving adequate return; sometimes they are on the scrap heap before the farmer has finished paying the notes he bought them on.

A shed that will house all the implements on an average sized farm can be built for a hundred or a hundred and fifty dollars. Suppose it lasts only ten years. Isn't it worth ten or fifteen dollars a year to increase by a season or two the working life of every implement about the place, not to mention the gain in greater efficiency in the field of machinery that has been sheltered from the rain and sun? Some interesting information on building shelters for machinery was given in last week's issue. The question of building an implement shed should be for every farmer without one a matter of keen concern.

### Reading Courses for Farmers

Every farmer interested, even in a small way, in live stock raising should secure from his provincial or from the Dominion Department of agriculture copies of such bulletins as they have issued on live stock subjects. These bulletins are worth having and reading. A few good books also are desirable. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is prepared at any time to advise what books, bulletins or pamphlets will furnish a complete course of reading in any subject in which a farmer may be concerned. This service is free and at every reader's command. If there is any particular line of agricultural work in which you wish

to be thoroughly posted and in reference to which you wish some reliable literature at hand, write us about it.

### School Grounds in Holidays

Many school grounds in rural districts receive little or no attention from January 1 to December 31; others are whipped into shape with a rush in spring, probably on Arbor Day, and utterly neglected after mid-June; a few are kept in passably attractive condition the year round. Why are not all rural school surroundings kept in such dress that pupils will want to be there?

The trouble is that the desire to make money is greater than the love of attractive surroundings. Where the majority of homes are neglected in this regard, it is difficult to arrange to have school grounds properly attended to. Children naturally love to study Nature. Why not, then, direct their attention along natural lines before this tendency has become blighted? With the wide acres of the Canadian West, rural and town school grounds should be many times the size now seen in all parts. Every farmer spends money more foolishly than in providing ground, plants and caretaker for school surroundings suitable for giving his children a proper start in life.

See that the grounds surrounding the school to which your children go for instruction are not neglected during the summer. It may cost a few paltry dollars to have a man keep them in shape, but when holidays are ended conditions will be more congenial for pupils and teacher—they will also be a credit to the community.

### Meeting Labor Requirements

The following resolution passed by delegates at the convention of the boards of trade of Western Canada in Brandon recently is in line with what has been advocated in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE on various occasions.

"Be it resolved that the associated boards of trade of Western Canada request the Dominion and the provincial governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to co-operate with the railway companies through the agents of the latter and with the labor exchanges in the older countries to procure the supply of labor necessary to assist in harvesting the grain crop.

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

If the spirit of this resolution were followed out even as closely as is within the sphere of any possibility, there would be fewer complaints from farmers because of lack of help, and also from harvest hands because of congestion at certain points. It must be admitted that where so many newcomers arrive from different parts, the problem of distribution is a serious one. However, thorough organization, harmonious co-operation and a supply of data from reliable sources would aid greatly in remedying grievances that have existed for years. The trouble is that information is so unreliable that prospective harvest hands do not pay much attention to it. It is not



HOME OF MR. P. D. Mc MARTIN



HOME OF MR. JAS. MURDOCK.



HOME OF MR. A. R. DOUGLAS.

HOME OF MR. W. H. REID.

FARM HOMES IN FRANKLIN DISTRICT, MANITOBA

uncommon to find conflicting reports in the same newspapers on the same day. As long as the information is not accepted as being reliable there will be trouble. There must be a central bureau of information from which particulars will emanate without any semblance of favor to any province or district; and, further, something must be done to let these harvest hands know that they can rely on the information given out by that bureau.

**Cleaning Grain on the Farm**

In the evidence taken by the elevator commission in Saskatchewan, the proposal to advocate the use of a satisfactory grain cleaner on the farm sounds as if it originated with a farmer who has the interests of his brother farmers at heart. Millions of dollars have been lost to grain growers on the Canadian prairies through undue dockage on uncleaned grain. The fact that this grain had not been cleaned gave opportunity for dockage, and the man in charge of that part of the wheat business makes sure to leave himself safe. It is evident therefore, that all grain should be thoroughly cleaned before a price is put on it. It should drop a few cents per bushel and the farmer would be able to make a few cents per bushel of grain because it is clean. The material that can be made

If a grain cleaner cannot be run by the threshing engine, what is there to prevent a smaller engine and cleaning outfit going with the thresher and removing foreign material as the grain is threshed? Farmers in a locality should co-operate in giving this proposition a fair trial. The grain will bring higher prices, and the screenings can be used to advantage in feeding the stock at home.

**MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS  
NUMBER II**

**I ATTEND AN INSTITUTE MEETING**

This is truly the young man's country. Offices in our cities and towns are filled with young men, from the manager's chair down to the office boy, who too often is imposed upon by all. In agricultural affairs, too, the young men stand at the top. The full meaning of this was brought forcibly before me recently when I attended a Manitoba farmers' institute meeting, or what under modern organization is more correctly termed "a meeting under the auspices of the agricultural society." Young men, mere boys, did all the talking, except for a few somewhat embarrassing queries put by some of the twenty sages who saw fit to spend the time required to attend the meeting.

Now, I am the young man's friend. I wish him well and I always do what I can to help and encourage him. What these young fellows told me sounds reasonable, and on most points my experience bears them out. However, the remark of a grey-bearded farmer after the meeting

was closed indicates the unwisdom of depending on youths for too much educational work. "Well, all that they say may be true, but a heap they know about it! They had better dig in and get some experience before they come out telling us their theory," said the man of experience. Judging from things said by others who had been there this feeling was general. One or two seemed to delight in asking some more or less relevant question to embarrass the speaker. But on the whole the discourses were well received, the intention evidently being to give the boys encouragement.

But I could not keep from asking myself if these men really learned anything. Did they take the meeting seriously? Was there an idea expressed or suggested that would cause the listener to go home and change his methods? In short, did the meeting do what it should do—carry instruction or bring out discussion that would be helpful in the neighborhood?

My experience has led me to conclude that there is not one young man in fifty who can talk to a gathering of farmers and make his words carry weight. Only a very few young chaps are gifted with the power to impress farmers of more mature years.

This country needs the young men; agriculture needs the enthusiasm they possess. However, institute meetings are vastly more helpful when discourses are given, and questions are answered by men who have had years of practical experience, or who are recognized as competent authorities on the subjects with which they deal. Let us help the young men in agriculture, but in doing so do not let us kill the good old institute meeting or other meetings at which farmers are accustomed to gather to gain valuable information. "ARCHIE McCURE."

# HORSE

## Observations on Horse Subjects

In livestock in this country the horse stands paramount. That is the significant fact our agricultural statistics have borne for years for those who read them—a fact that is again attested in the Canada year book for 1909, fresh from the press of the king's printer. There were in the Dominion at the close of the official year, June 30, 1909, 2,132,489 horses, having an average value of \$130.72, and representing an invested capital of \$278,789,000, as compared with a combined value for all other livestock of \$280,029,000, all other classes of livestock in this case being cattle, sheep and swine. This comparison, however, only states the case partly. The sum mentioned represents the value of farm horses only. Some millions should be added to it to cover the value of the horses used in cities, kept for pleasure purposes, or employed in one capacity or another aside from the farm.

\* \* \*

Strange then, is it not, when we come to consider another side of our livestock industry, to notice how insignificant a place the equine branch is relegated to; in fact, it has no place at all. We refer to our livestock literature. Ever since this country reached that stage where agricultural instruction has come to be regarded a necessary phase of educational work our departments of agriculture have been raying out wisdom and speculation in the shape of reports, pamphlets and bulletins on farm and livestock affairs, we have been appointing livestock commissioners and deputy livestock commissioners, and assistants and experts to no end; commissions have prowled over Europe and the United States seeking information of one kind or other, not to mention a number that went galavanting up and down our own country in quest of facts concerning this and that; we have organized agricultural schools; raised up batches of bachelors of agriculture, trained experts in this line and that; have had it dinned into our ears that the kind of agricultural educational work going on in this country represented practically the last word that could be said of work in this particular field. And what is there to show for all this palaver, insofar as the outstandingly important branch of our livestock industry is concerned? Simply nothing, outside a pamphlet or two issued by provincial departments on stallion lien acts, or something along that line, and a report issued by the Ontario department of agriculture some years ago concerning the number and kinds of horses in the province. If we are in error in this statement we stand to be corrected. If we are right we want to know what ground there is for sidetracking, so far as official literature goes, that branch of livestock that represents a value several million dollars greater than the value of all other farm livestock in the Dominion combined. Our departments have prepared and issued bulletins and information on every branch of animal industry but this one, and it is about time some sign were given that official cognizance was being taken of the horse branch of animal husbandry in Canada.

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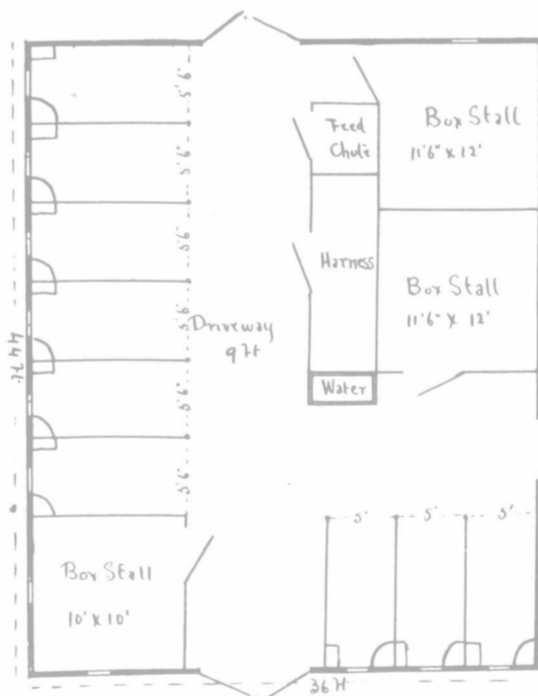
When one comes to reflect on the matter, it is surprising how little has been written on the horse. A friend asked us the other day to recommend to him a few books that might form the nucleus of a small collection he proposed gathering on this subject. We were surprised to find how few practical works on the horse we were acquainted with and we have had the opportunity of inspecting most of the works on horse subjects that have been prepared within the past twenty-five or thirty years. Our own library of "the horse" consists of eight or ten volumes, among the most valuable of which are Captain Hayes' "Notes for Horse Owners;" and "Points of the Horse," Johnston's "Horse Book," Robert Wallace's "Farm Livestock of Great Britain," and a work or two by English writers on the care and management of horses. These works cover

admirably the field of veterinary medicine, insofar as the layman needs to be concerned and offer useful hints on many subjects relative to the horse from the standpoint of the farmer, breeder and user; but, so far as we know, no effort has yet been made either by public officials who should be concerned in promulgating information with respect to horses, breeds, management, and so on; or by private individuals who might feel inspired to turn their pens to equine subjects, to place before the farmers of this country matter bearing upon the horse that might be in some way helpful to those whose knowledge of the subject is not as large as it might very profitably be. Nor should it be unnoticed in this connection that practically all the really helpful matter bearing upon horse subjects that has appeared in this country to the present has reached the public through the columns of our agricultural journals. Probably every phase of every subject remotely or intimately connected with the horse has been touched on in the articles that appear regularly in farm papers, but this is not enough. Information on any subject in this hurry-up age needs to be in a more readily available form than is possible even with carefully indexed, bound volumes of the journals in question. Horse owners in this country need some literature, a work or two touching upon the horse from the standpoint of the Canadian who breeds, rears and uses him. Of foreign works on this subject quite a few are in existence, but of works bearing upon the horse and written from the viewpoint of our own conditions there are none, so far as our knowledge in the matter goes.

EQUITANT.

## Stable for Ten Horses

A reader asks for a plan of a stable that will accommodate ten horses and be up-to-date and convenient in every respect. We reproduce for his consideration plan of a stable built last summer on the Wisconsin State Experiment Station Farm, which is described by the superintendent as one of the most convenient stables he has ever in. By extending the length a cow stable



could be readily arranged under the same roof. This, in fact, is the way the barn in question is constructed on the original plan, the sketch shown being the horse stable portion of the floor plan.

This plan provides stall accommodation for nine head, but by using the corner box stall as a double stall or as two single stalls, room is made for as many horses as are called for. The stalls are made wider than some builders would have them, but not too wide for heavy horses where the feeding has to be done from behind. The harness room and the number of windows are other features worth noting. The windows are small sized and placed set well up so that the glare does not come on the horses' eyes.

## Making Horses Pay

According to estimates made by the Minnesota Experiment Station, it costs about \$90 a year to support a horse.

The necessity is apparent for the farmer to get into methods of handling his horses so they will return a profit, in addition to the work they do, "to pay for their board." It has been suggested by the secretary of the Minnesota Stallion Registration Board that the present average farm horses be at once converted into high-class brood mares capable of raising a colt annually. The geldings should be sold to people whose business will keep them busy throughout the year and pay their owners a profit. Colts of high-class brood mares will sell at the end of the second or third year for a sum sufficient to give the farmer a fair profit on his mare, while her labor will have paid him part of the cost of keeping through the idle season. The farmer needs a horse that will pay him a profit every day in the year.

## Lazy Horse

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have a horse which is very slow, and I would like to know if anything could be done to make him get a move on. He is a big, strong beast, in first-class health, and can walk up when he has a mind to, but I don't like to keep carrying a whip as it bothers the other horses.

Sask.

E.

A slow, lazy horse that pokes along behind the others is an abomination, but unfortunately there is little that can be done to make him "get a move on." Slow walking is usually the result of improper training, either that or the horse is just naturally lazy and requires a lot of persuasion to make him do his share. The average draft horse if trained to walk fast from the first time he is hitched will likely be a fast walker all his life. Always break the colt with a horse that walks up well and never trot him. Trotting tends to produce slow walkers. A colt that is trotted a good deal quickly gets into the habit of loafing on the walk, the walk becomes a sort of rest from the trot, and he is likely to be a "poker" when it comes to working at the walk. Other horses again are lazy by nature, and even the persistent application of the whip will not break them of their lazy ways. In your case it is difficult to say what more can be done than apply the whip. We would get rid of the slow walker if he were ours, or mate him with others of about the same pace. Aside from the whip there isn't much that can be done to make a lazy or slow walking horse "get a move on."

## British Horse Notes

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The National Horse Supply Committee had recently an interesting discussion on army horses, taking a paper by W. P. Williams as the subject. Mr. Williams in his article stated that while we possessed the finest race and cart horses in the world, our intermediate breeds of the types required by the army for artillery or transport purposes were disappearing, or had disappeared. His contention was that we must breed the intermediate types. The light race horse type would be bred by ordinary breeders, but the government should take up the breeding of the strong Thoroughbred. A nucleus of a stud could be obtained by taking big, strong, Thoroughbred mares and mating them with horses of their own class, and carefully working up the breed until 100 stallions of this type could be commanded. Once the type was secured, 300 or 400 brood mares should supply the number of this class required by Great Britain.

Another type needed belonged to the weight carrying hunter class. These were scarce, and would need a strong hunter stock carefully selected by mating the best fillies with a suitable stallion. Still another type was wanted and would be difficult to obtain—the artillery horse. Mr. Williams suggested as a foundation stock the Yorkshire coach horse, or the old Devonshire pack horse, or half bred mares between the



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Thoroughbred and the Irish draft horse.

In the discussion opposition was manifested to the breeding of Thoroughbred horses for cavalry purposes as being too much of a lottery. Lord Phillips mentioned his Missie Thrush, for which he had refused £15,000, while a brother of that horse could be bought for £100. He suggested the addition by the government of £1,000 extra to the winner of, say, the grand national, or some other race, involving strength, stamina and weight carrying capacity, on the condition that they could buy the horse.

F. DEWHIRST.

### Contagious Abortion

Contagious abortion is a disease which affects several of the species of domestic animals. It is most common in cows, but it attacks ewes, sows, goats and mares. The disease is very prevalent in Europe and America, and is frequently met with in other countries. Contagious abortion is a germ disease, the germs gaining entrance to the uterus through the external genitals. The disease has been produced experimentally by soaking a piece of cotton in the vaginal mucus of recently aborted cows, and then placing the cotton in the vagina of healthy, pregnant cows. Abortion always followed. Other experiments have scraped the material from the membranes of an aborted, immature foetus, and transferred it to the vaginal passage of healthy, pregnant cows. Abortion was determined in every case in from nine to thirteen days. A cow was taken from an infected farm to a farm that had been previously free from the disease. In two weeks this cow aborted, and during that year twenty-four other cows aborted on that farm. As to further proof of the contagious nature of the disease, investigators have discovered the causative germ in the uterine and vaginal discharges, on the inner surface of the uterus, and also in the aborted foetal membranes. A vast amount of evidence as to the contagium, and to the transmissibility is on record, but we will now only point out that the disease has been successfully conveyed from the cow to the sow, ewe, goat, rabbit, and guinea pig. After the virus has been passed through the body of the guinea pig, it could then be successfully inoculated on the bitete and cat.

In experimental cases, when a culture of the germs was infected beneath the skin, or into a vein, it was later found in abundance in the interior of the womb and foetal membranes, and in the bowels of the foetus. Therefore the microbe is capable of living in the blood and affecting the womb, by whatever channel it may enter the system.

We are frequently asked this question: How can I tell whether a cow or a mare is affected with contagious abortion? In answer we must say that it is impossible to detect the presence of the infection, as the animal affected usually has the appearance of perfect health, and there is no handy means of testing the presence or absence of the germ. But if a newly purchased animal is suspected, from the fact of her having been brought from an infected area, the risk of an outbreak may be avoided if she is isolated from the other animals until she has carried her colt or calf full term. But we must also remember that the germs are sometimes carried in the womb from one pregnancy to another.

There are individual cows and mares that persistently abort year after year. It need not be said that it is mistaken economy to keep such an animal, besides there is the danger of her transmitting the infection to healthy stock.

After one or two abortions an animal acquires immunity from the disease—but there are many exceptions to this rule, which tend to increase the repetition of abortion. If a cow or mare is introduced into the herd, she should be isolated in one or two weeks, and should not be introduced into the

herd that prolongs and perpetuates the disease.

As a means of prevention all new female breeding stock should be isolated from the rest of the herd until they have successfully gone full term. Unimpregnated females may be made safe if their vaginal passage is irrigated with an antiseptic solution once a day for a week. If the animal be a male and intended for a sire, his sheath and penis should be thoroughly disinfected once daily for a week before he is used for service.

Where an outbreak has occurred it is necessary to prevent its spread to animals that would remain healthy. The affected should be separated from the sound animals by being housed in different stables, or a good partition may divide the stable into two compartments, but there must not be a gutter common to both stables. The cow or mare that shows symptoms of aborting, or that has aborted, should be removed to the isolation stable. The stall and the gutter and drain should be thoroughly disinfected.

The aborted foetus and its membranes should be at once removed and burned, boiled, or buried and covered with good lime. The manure may be treated by soaking with a solution of blue stone, 6 parts to 100 of water, or it may be burned. The men in attendance on the sick animals must not be allowed to enter the stable or go near the sound animals, as the contagium may be carried from one place to another on the



TEACHING THE FOAL TO EAT

boots or clothing. The tail, hips, and external genitals of animals that have aborted should be well washed once or twice a day for at least a week with a carbolic acid or creolin solution, 3% strength. The uterus should be irrigated with a one per cent. solution of carbolic acid or creolin once a day for a week. A piece of rubber hose inserted into the womb with a funnel in the external end, through which the disinfecting fluid may be poured, is the easiest way to irrigate, but the tube must be thoroughly disinfected after each time of using or the animals will become re-infected. They should not be bred until all discharge has ceased. It is, when possible, advisable to keep a separate sire for the aborted and suspected animals, but the penis of the sire, of both sound and diseased herds, should be disinfected after each service, also his sheath should be filled with the disinfectant.

All cows and mares in an aborting herd, or animals which have been brought from a place where the disease exists, should after delivery be injected with the disinfectant, for one week after parturition has taken place, just the same as though they had aborted. When the aborted animals are turned out on pasture they should be placed in separate fields from the healthy. On no account should cows or mares be put to a sire that has been used on animals where the disease is known to exist, unless thorough disinfection has been carried out.

From what has been stated above, it will be

understood that disinfection and cleanliness are the means whereby the disease may be controlled. But as we have pointed out, the disease runs itself out in one or two years, if there are no new subjects introduced into the herd. The medicinal treatment of contagious abortion is practically useless, the disease usually runs its course, and the damage is done before any danger is suspected. If premonitory symptoms are observed, abortion may sometimes be averted, for a time at least, by secluding the animal in a quiet place, and by the administration of hypodermic injections of morphine in 3 or 4 grain doses, or the fluid extract of black haw in 1 ounce doses every 4 hours until the labor pains subside. Carbolic acid combined with various other ingredients, such as glycerine, or common salt, has been used internally in the treatment of this disease, but its efficacy is very doubtful. The small quantity of carbolic acid that can be safely administered to an animal of the size of a cow or mare is of itself sufficient reason to cause doubt of its utility. But apart from the small quantity of the acid administered, a chemical change takes place in the living body, which converts carbolic acid in an inert substance (sulphophenic acid); hence, the carbolic acid loses its identity. The supposed cures brought about after the use of carbolic acid internally, may be explained from the fact that the disease runs itself out as we have mentioned before. The after results of contagious abortion in many cases are temporary sterility, nymphomania (continuous oestrus) and occasionally a chronic catarrhal condition of the womb.

We have recently received a communication from a subscriber in Alberta relating to an outbreak of abortion among mares on a ranch. This outbreak is not due to contagious abortion, but to distemper and influenza, which has been prevalent on his range. Abortion frequently follows such diseases as influenza; or, in fact, is liable to follow any debilitating disease. It may result from many causes other than contagious abortion. For instance, it may follow on the ingestion of ergot on grasses, smut in grain, insufficient or innutritious feed, acute indigestion, bad stabling, inbreeding, bad drinking water, water icy cold, certain diseases of the generative system, mechanical injuries to the abdomen, exposure to cold rain, storms, etc. We are frequently asked how we would advise treating contagious abortion among wild animals (range cattle and horses).

The only advice we can offer is to endeavor to separate the sound from the unsound, gather up the dead foetuses and burn them, and if the stallion is not running with the mares, he may be disinfected. Carry out the advice given for the ordinary farm animal as near as possible under the circumstances.

VETERINARY EDITOR.

\* \* \*

Agricultural authorities agree that a pound of hay per day per hundred pounds of weight of the horse to which it is fed is sufficient. Over feeding of hay results frequently in heaves and indigestion. It is advised to limit the amount of hay a work horse is given to avoid serious results consequent upon working on too full a stomach. Colts may be fed all the hay they will eat.

\* \* \*

At the annual meeting of the Suffolk Horse Society of England it was reported that the list of export certificates granted during the past year was the largest on record, being 18 in excess of the number issued in the previous record year of 1906. Horses were exported to Spain, Australia, Argentina, South Africa, Canada, United States and South America. The members' list also shows a record in regard to numbers. There are now on the register 254, as compared with 244 in 1908. A proposition to send four horses to the Canadian National Exhibition was dropped because of the scarcity of horses in breeders' hands.



MUCH HEAVY WORK IS DONE WITH A PAIR OF STEERS

## STOCK

### Dearer Meat in England

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

If the National Federation of Meat Traders have their way English housewives will have to pay more for meat. Everywhere complaint is made of short supplies, and stocks are low at many leading centers. The meat traders have issued the following statement: "In view of the greatly increased price of all descriptions of meat, both British and imported, to the retailer, owing to the short supplies of cattle, with the largely reduced arrivals of live stock from the United States and Canada, the meat traders find it necessary to inform the public that retail butchers will be compelled to put up prices all round. There are no indications that meat will be cheaper for some time to come, the sources of supply having been so seriously depleted."

Regarding Canada as a source of meat supply the president of the above federation stated in an interview: "We never had a large supply from Canada. Every summer the supply has grown shorter; they have no time over there to fatten the 'bullocks,' and make them fat. We rely principally on the United States for our best supplies of summer cattle."

Shipments from the United States are decreasing. For instance, American meat exports to Britain in April of this year were only of \$6,603,864 value, against \$12,193,632 in April a year ago. Argentina has been for some time increasing her exports to us, but just at present there is a slight shortage from that source. There seems to be no surplus abroad anywhere this year. In addition the home supply is decreasing, and the reason advanced to account for this is that many British farmers have turned their attention to the more profitable production of milk, and large tracts of land are devoted to this industry which some years ago were main sources of supply of beef cattle.

A year ago meat prices were comparatively low, mutton was very cheap, and we had a feast—and usually a famine follows a feast. Now, we are paying the price of last year's feast.

Already there is evidence of a new demand that the government shall re-open British ports to live cattle from Argentina. Whatever action, if any, the government takes will not be done hastily, so quick relief from that source cannot be expected to overcome the shortage now upon us. Supplies of meat cannot be quickly produced at will, but the present high prices will certainly stimulate production of meat, both at home and abroad, and the closer approximation of supply and demand will then lower the present unusual prices. But no immediate relief for the consumer is in sight, and on the other side of the question British stock breeders are benefiting from the higher prices.

The increasing prices of meat are causing more people to eat fish for the animal portion of their

food, and for the immediate future fish, strawberries and vegetables are recommended by many authorities as suitable food. If increased quantities of these are consumed, the lessened demand for meat will bring about a quicker readjustment of prices.

Consumers in continental countries are also faced with much higher prices for meat. Prices there seem to be rising faster than in Great Britain.

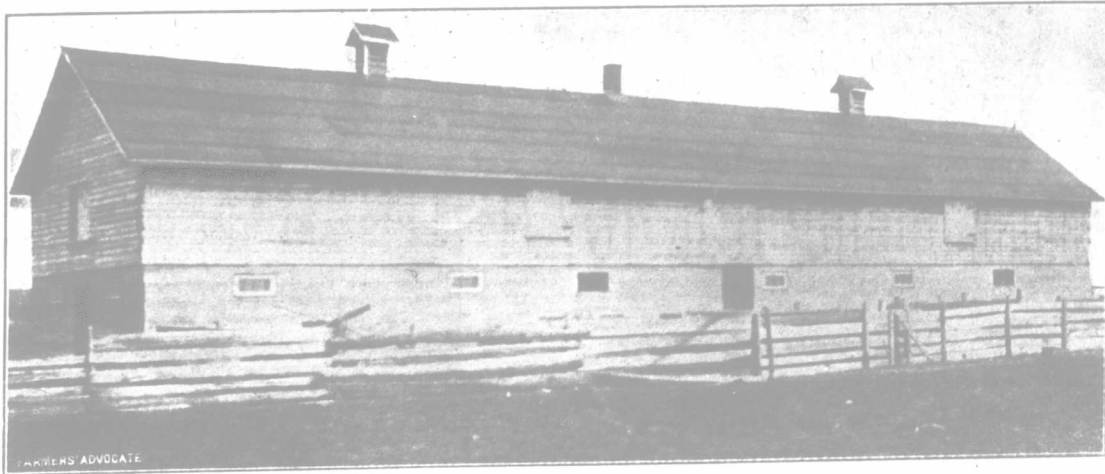
\* \* \*

Convictions for under-standard milk are al-



WINNIPEG HOG BUYER PLAYS DOUKHOBOR IN SASKATCHEWAN

ways a source of vexation to the milk farmer, and there have been some erroneous convictions by English magistrates. As the law stands, if the quality falls below the legal standard, prosecution is justified, but conviction should not follow if it is proved that the milk is sold as it came from the cow; that is, if the cow is the offender and not the seller. Some magistrates convict the seller under these conditions, and such conviction is not lawful.



HOG PEN ON THE FARM OF W. BATES, MUNICIPALITY OF GILBERT PLAINS

The board of agriculture states that the only deterrent to the keeping of cows that habitually give milk of poor quality is the vexation of prosecution, but so long as the milk is on the right side of the standard in fat and other solids, the farmer is free to concentrate his attention on quality. An Essex farmer has been frequently prosecuted because his milk falls below 3% of fat. The farmer proved that the milk was genuine although it only contained 2.55% fat.

A year ago the Gloucestershire show was merged in the Royal. This year the show was at Cheltenham. It attracted a good entry, and was well patronized in spite of showery weather. Shorthorns were most largely shown amongst the cattle classes, but there were some good Angus and Dexters, and many good dairy types. The Shorthorn Society's prize for best female, and the Cirencester Challenge Cup for best Shorthorn in the show went to the well known winner, Sherborne Fairy, owned by Lord Sherborne. The Blythwood Challenge Bowl for best Jersey cow or heifer was won by Bruce Ward's three-year-old heifer, Silken Philippa.

Heavy horses were good, and principally of Shire type. Messrs. Whitley's bay mare, Primley Alberta, took the Gloucester Challenge Cup for best Shire horse or mare.

Sheep were few, but some good specimens were forward. A yearling ram owned by J. T. Hobbs took the Oxford Down special prize. In Cotswolds the principal winners were Messrs. Garne and W. Houlton. Pigs were in small numbers. Lord Calthorpe and C. Spencer, of St. Ives, were the leading winners. The working dairy was a popular source of interest to a large crowd.

F. DEWHIRST.

### A Manitoba Piggery

The piggery, illustration of which appears on this page, is on the farm of W. Bates, one of the most progressive farmers in the municipality of Gilbert Plains. Mr. Bates is farming 360 acres of land and practices a five-year-crop rotation, growing successively wheat, oats and barley, then seeding to timothy, cutting one crop of hay and pasturing the meadow until July, when it is plowed up and harrowed. The piggery is 20 by 100 feet, 16 feet in height. It is conveniently arranged into pens, floored with cement, has water right in the feed room and a loft above for storing bedding and feed. A large number of hogs are fattened on this farm annually, and the owner finds no difficulty in making profit in pork production at the going prices for coarse grains and live hogs. Green crops are sown in a small field adjoining the piggery for summer feeding, the fence shown being a temporary affair to keep the hogs off the land until the crop is far enough advanced for pasturing.

\* \* \*

An American authority summarizing the results of numerous tests made at United States Experiment Stations, has thus to say on the question of breeding: "For pork production sows may be bred any time after they are eight months old, but in case of purebred stock for breeding, better results will be obtained if the sow is not bred until at least twelve months old."

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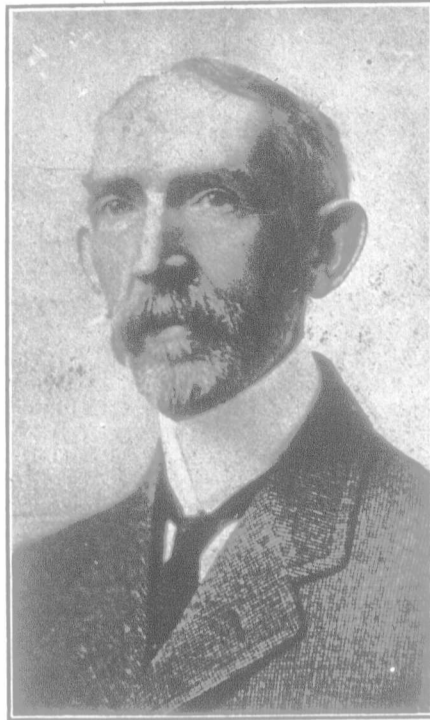
EDITOR.

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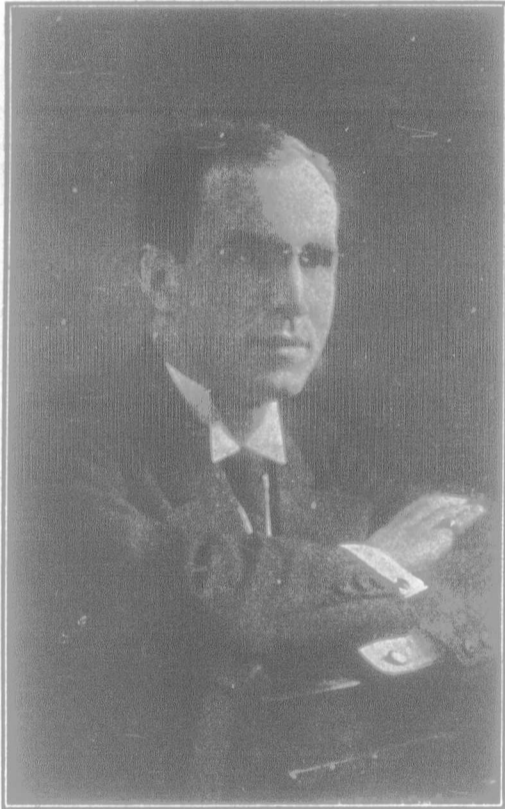
**E. C. SCYTHES**  
Pres. of the Cross, Goulding & Skinner Piano House



**CHAS. E. STEWART**  
Pres. Jas. Stewart Mfg. Co., Woodstock, Ont.



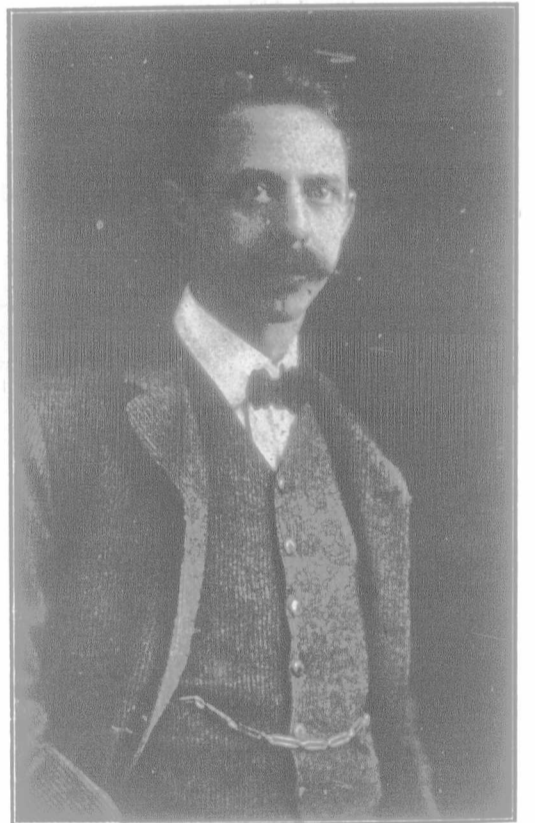
**I. J. HAUG**  
Pres. Haug Bros. & Nellerhoe Co., Winnipeg



**CHARLES A. ROSS**  
Vice-President Montgomery Ross & Co., Montreal



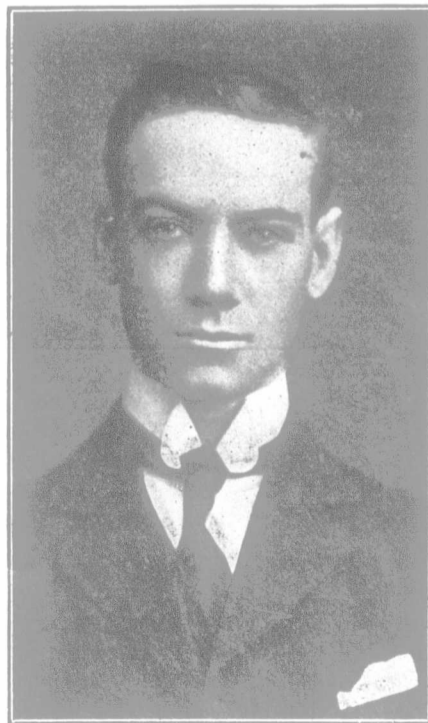
**E. A. CUTLER**  
Manager of Gaar-Scott & Co., Winnipeg



**MR. WESTGATE**  
President Hudson Bay Knitting Co., Montreal



**D. P. BALTZER**  
Manager D. P. Baltzer Hardware Specialty Co., Winnipeg



**E. S. WOOLLEY**  
Advertising Manager of the Calgary Milling Co.



**C. J. HOULETTE**  
Manager Mason & Risch Piano Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

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

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

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.*

## The Farmer in Politics

The articles on the farmer in politics published herewith, are passed along without comment. Most readers will recognize the reason in many of the statements made and will agree therewith. Some good sound advice on the exercise of political privilege is contained in these letters, much of which could be profitably acted upon. The prizes are given in the order in which the articles appear.

## The Farmer's Position in Politics

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The position the present-day farmer should occupy in politics is an independent one. Just as long as a party feels confident of the farmers' support just so long will that party give little consideration to the agriculturists' best interests. The majority of the population of this country are engaged in agricultural pursuits, yet I think it can be truthfully said that the bulk of the legislation enacted has been in the interests of the minority and against the interests of the majority. The beneficial legislation enacted in the farmers' interests has mostly been educative, such as experimental farms, agricultural colleges, etc. Whatever legislation enacted that has been in any way against the interests of any portion or portions of the minority and in the farmers' interests has been enacted against an unorganized portion of the minority.

The minority who were capitalist could easily organize, owing to their fewness. This they did, and being organized they did not seek any political party's interests, but their own. Political parties are about evenly divided. Therefore any minority that can be depended on to vote for the party that furthers its interests, and against the party that goes against its interests, that minority will practically rule. Again public

opinion is largely made through the instrumentality of the newspapers. Back of every successful newspaper is capital. Capital seeks its own interests. Therefore, public opinion is largely whatever capital would have the public believe in. Thus has it come about that this country is practically ruled by self-seeking and strongly organized rich minorities.

One thing we have to be thankful for is that the farmers, as a class, are the most independent thinkers in the world. At work in the fields, undisturbed by the rattle and noise of machinery and the company of other men, their minds in many cases revert to economic questions. Gradually they come to have sound views on these questions, but owing to this very loneliness which has given them the opportunity to think they are in too many cases handicapped by shyness and lack of the gift of gab. Thus it is possible for a city man with his ready-made views on public questions to beat a farmer in an argument, although that farmer has far sounder views than the city man.

How can a farmer use his influence to further the interests of his fellow farmers and the people in general? He can do it in two ways: One by being an independent party man, and the other by being a strict independent. Democracy is a myth. True democracy is only possible in small communities where each would be his own representative. We are always ruled by minorities. The minority that puts up the successful candidate is the ruling minority in any constituency. Therefore as an independent party man he could see that the best men were put up. He could condemn his party for lapses from duty. The independent could vote for whatever candidate or party he thought was best. Both should keep their sitting members cognizant of their views. By working together the independent party man would nominate and the independent support. They should also discuss their views with their neighbors. But both should remember that first, last and always, the whole value of a political party is summed up in the good legislation it enacts,—or would enact if given the power.

Man. CHAS. T. MASSON.

## Need a Farmers' Party

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The farmer's place in politics should be accorded to him according to his numerical strength. If in this country there are more farmers than there are other classes of people then they should stand at the head of the government. In asking that we ask nothing more than what is fair. We are told that the farmers do outnumber other interests. Then as yet they have not asserted their rights, as they are still a long way from complete supremacy in legislative matters. Perhaps in a way the farmer obtains what he wants, but his every wish is not anticipated, as is the case with other ruling classes. In election times he does about as he is told; then afterward he must fight and struggle and strive to obtain desirable legislation.

The trouble is the farmers are divided po-

litically, and so being the case they lose over half their strength. A house divided against itself cannot stand. No wonder the farmers are nowhere in politics. They have themselves to blame. They have proven easy victims to the cunning of politicians and now they are beginning to learn.

The first thing that we need is union. We want a strong organization to work among the farmers and instil co-operation. We need faith in the idea that all can do more collectively than each can do separately. We lack practical faith in this idea. So soon as this comes it will be easy to clear the way and work out a feasible plan. There is too much distrust, suspicion and keep to-your-own-side-of-the-fence about farmers. They live too much to themselves. They are not well enough acquainted with the ways of the world as related to politics. The farmers lack information and practical experience on the subject.

Other interests, not nearly so strong as the farmers are, unite to obtain desired legislation from the government. Why cannot the farmers? Some people, particularly those with their hands already engaged in the present political bag, are quite willing to say that they cannot. From these quarters advice comes thick and fast. And a good many people are foolish enough to believe it. Why, in other interests the greatest enemies in the world unite when they see it is to their advantage. It is seen all over. Co-operation is the word that takes the place of opposition.

Farmers are not naturally antagonistic against each other. It is only when other factions come pouring in that they are taught to be such. And the one great faction that separates farmers and makes them weak is party politics. This great monster of human invention brings in division and sets the farmers at each other's throats, and then when the fight is over sits on the spoils and gloats over the carnage.

We need an organization with every farmer belonging to it heart and soul. Then when it has reached sufficient strength it should create a new party—another great power as notable for its ability to unite and strengthen the farmers, as the other powers are notable for their ability to create dissension and political imbecility among the farmers.

This new party should represent us as the laborites do labor. It should be entirely and unquestionably farmer. It should hold itself aloof from connection with any other party. Its party interests should be wholly farmer interests. Its hope of existence should be held entirely in the farmers' hands. Then there would be little bitter political conflict among the farmers.

To this party we should elect practical men from the farming ranks. And they being in the majority would hold sway in the house of parliament; thus matters would be fairly and equally regulated. Unless we are united into a party we can do practically nothing. There is no use sending individual members to parliament. Independent action cannot compete with party action. The individual is lost in parliament and



TEAMS AND SCRAPERS ATTEMPTING TO REMEDY DEFECTIVE WORK DONE BY STATUTE LABOR



alone. And the man we would send thus would have his enthusiasm and fidelity weakened before he got very far, so that there would be grave danger of slipping back again into the hands of the old party.

The right attitude then for the farmer to take is to band and realize his strength. Then when sufficiently united and strong get right into politics "head over heels," exercising his due rights for the benefit of himself and his country at large.

Man. JOHN EDWIN SLATER.

### Permanent Pasture Mixture

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I intend to pasture cows on a piece of 16 acres, partly unbroken, along a bush for several years. I would like to seed it down to some grasses, and should be pleased to get your advice about the best kinds of seed for the said purpose and the best way of preparing the ground. How many cows can be kept?—FARMER, Man.

I would suggest the following mixture as a suitable one for this purpose: Awnless brome grass, 6 lbs.; rye grass, 6 lbs.; red clover, 3 lbs.; meadow fescue, 3 lbs. This gives a mixture of 18 lbs. per acre. If you are very anxious to get a good pasture I would suggest that you sow this seed without a nurse crop. The land should be broken up this summer and kept well cultivated and the seed sown next May. If the soil is fairly heavy, this mixture should last a number of years and should sustain about eight cows during the summer.

JAMES MURRAY.  
Supt. Brandon Experimental Farm.

### Building a Fence

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I shall give you my idea as to fence building. Last summer I built 2½ miles of fence. It is now in perfect condition, and the wires all perfectly tight. The corner posts never moved after they were put in and braced. For main posts I used 8-foot cedar, 7 and 8 inches in diameter, and dug holes 2 feet by 1 foot 6 inches, and 3 feet 4 inches deep. After giving the bottom ends of the posts a thorough coating of boiling hot tar 4 feet up, I flattened both sides of corner posts and spiked pieces of 2 by 4 scantling with three 5-inch spikes, to keep same from turning when the heavy strain of 9 strands of No. 9 woven wire was put on.

Corner posts are 11 feet apart, and bracing is done by two pieces of 4 by 4 scantling, placed horizontally from the corner post to the one next to it. One of these pieces is placed 8 inches above ground, and the other near the top of the posts. The strain is straight ahead, and very little extra cost is incurred. It is well also to run stout wires diagonally from the top of one post to the bottom of the other. There is little danger of posts so braced pulling out.

Every 40 rods or section we put in three posts, until we went around half section. After this was completed we dug and bored holes between for 7-foot posts. One man went ahead and dug the sod off to the depth of the spade, while the second man bored them to the depth of 2 feet 2 inches with a 9-inch auger. Ten inches would be better for posts 7 inches thick to leave room for tramping the clay firmly around them at the bottom. When the holes were all ready we put in the posts with tops nicely rounded with an axe, and with bottoms tarred 3 feet from the bottom and 10 inches above the surface. When the posts were all in we painted above the surface with two coats of yellow paint. We then stretched the wire with two powerful stretchers, and secured it on with two-inch staples four inches from top of post and two inches above surface of ground. Shows a scythe to get under, and to get the wire four inches from the top of the post. Staples from splitting the posts. The wire is driven in tight to allow the staples to hold on the whole section. We tied the wires firmly to the main post.

When the fence is damaged, it is easy to replace one section of the

fence. When the wire was all on, we went around again and painted the tops of the posts white to the wire, to give the fence a finish and to keep out the rain. The line and guard fences have a barb wire two inches above to prevent horses reaching over.

The posts are all 25 feet apart, which in my opinion is about the right distance for a heavy fence of 9 strands of No. 9 wire. Posts should not be painted or tarred unless they are perfectly dry; otherwise they will rot in the center. Green cedar posts with the bark left on eight inches above surface last longer than peeled posts. The bark holds the pitch and prevents moisture from getting in. When going to the expense of building a fence, it is economy to have the very best posts that are available, even if they cost a few cents more. A very common thing to see is the small, brittle end of a fence post put in the ground instead of putting in the good hard tough butts that will last nearly double as long. It seems to me this is "penny wise and pound foolish." A. E. ROME.

Of 137 animal brains examined in the laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health in Toronto some 65 or 70 have proven positive cases of rabies. Sixty-one patients have been given the pasteur vaccination treatment, and so far no ill effects of any kind have been noticed.

## DAIRY

### Building up a Dairy Herd

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In starting a dairy herd the first thing to consider is what breed of cattle will stand our Western conditions best. I unhesitatingly advise the intending dairy man to go in for Shorthorns. I know plenty of your readers will say they do not milk as well as Holsteins or the Channel Island breeds or Ayrshires, and I agree that some of them we see here do not, but there is a strain of Shorthorns that are not "Scotch beef bred," but bred principally in the southwest of England, that taken all round can beat any I have seen for milk—and it is this *milking Shorthorn* I mean. In that part of England there are many thousands of them large sized, deep chested, well ribbed and fleshed, strong constitutioned, and with that nice kind head and neck and full mild eye that bespeak milk; bred for generations to fill the pail twice a day, and give a good carcass of beef when their milking days are over. That is the kind for a dairy herd.

The average Shorthorn grade cow that I have come across here can, with care, attention and succulent food be made to milk pretty well and pay money and their produce from a Shorthorn bull of the strain described above will milk better and pay more. By breeding thus a man in a few years can have a herd that will be a joy to the eye as well as to the pocket. And here I would like to say while getting a bull when his ancestry has a good milk record and he shapes and fleshes well with the appearance of sound constitution, don't stop for a few dollars or tens of dollars. Get him; he is what you require. With Shorthorns also the steer calves are good veal at a month or six weeks, and I think then is when I would get rid of them, or if it is preferred to run them on they can always be made into good beef in a short time. Also, when a cow's milking time is over she is not a total loss, but with a little feed can be turned into a lot tenderer beef than a nondescript steer.

Having got the cows and a good bull from a deep milking strain of Shorthorns, the next thing is the feed. The best of milkers will soon fail on prairie pasture in summer, with mosquitoes as an aid to exercise, and straw and a small grain allowance in winter. Cows must have change to give good results, and it will pay to fence off ten-acre pieces of pasture and turn them from one to the other every few days, and for winter feeding roots or silage is a necessity. Hay for winter feeding should be cut well on the green

side, even if it does mean a hundredweight or so per acre less. There is more real feeding value in it for cattle. Some kind of pasturage should be kept for fall feed. A piece of summerfallow sown late to oats is good for this, and fall rye comes in handy for the first of the spring before the grass gets high enough to pasture. A milking scow should not have to walk ten miles to fill her belly.

The heifer calves should have whole milk for at least a month, longer if possible, and if you use a separator bring them to the skim milk gradually. Give them all the good hay they will eat, and not too large allowance of bright, clean oats and a little feed each day. I have found they do best the first summer in a roomy, well lighted box stall with plenty of fresh air and no mosquitoes. Don't turn them out till the pasture is good in the following spring or they'll go back. Get them used to having their udders handled, and when they calve they'll be no trouble to milk. I do not advise breeding them before they are twenty months old, and, if possible, get a yearling bull for that purpose. Do not use a great, big, heavy two or three-year-old bull if it can be avoided. Milk them till within six weeks of their second calving, and feed them pretty well while they are dry. What you can put on their backs then they'll put into the pail later on. Also, absolute regularity in milking, feeding and watering and kind treatment all round will have an astonishingly beneficial effect.

Last of all remember that building up a herd demands a large store of patience and perseverance and faith. If your cows all have bull calves the first year, don't get cross and sell the bull. If the heifers don't give more than their mothers the first year remember they still have growth to make up. Above all keep the tester at work; set your ideal high; stay right with it till you get there; then raise your ideal a little and keep right on. It is a life work and a worthy one.

Sask. BEN. ROWELL.

### Factors Determining Sex

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have a herd of purebred dairy cows, from which I wish to secure as many heifer calves as possible. Do you know of any means by which it is possible to have these cows produce more females than males? I have been told that if cows are bred during the first part of the heat they will produce more heifers than bulls. Do you know anything of this, or can you suggest any method of breeding that might ensure the result desired?

Alta. S. C. C.

A number of ingenious theories exist on the question of sex determination, but no definite system has been evolved whereby it is possible to ensure of securing a larger number of one sex than the other in the offspring. There are various circumstances that seem to determine sex. In some cases nutrition seems to play an important part, and in others the inherent nature of the germ is the controlling factor. Authorities in thremmatology seem agreed that the production of females accompany more favorable conditions and that of males the harder or less favorable. This, however, is merely stating in general terms a fact that seems borne out by observations in a large number of cases, and has little practical bearing on the problem in hand.

There is little experimental evidence in the matter. What little there is is contradictory. At the Maine State Experiment Station breeding at different stages of heat was tried some years ago; 82 cows served during the first part of heat produced 31 bulls and 51 heifers; and 26 cows served in the last part of heat produced 42 bulls and 34 heifers. Other experiments are at variance with these, hence no conclusions can be drawn. Statistics compiled on 3,614 calves do not substantiate any theory of sex determination. Some cows show a tendency to produce more bulls than heifers, or vice versa. Present knowledge in animal breeding cannot throw much light on the question of the factors that determine sex in the offspring, at least not among the higher animals.

## FIELD NOTES

### Changes at Ames

According to what can be accepted as authentic reports important changes have been made in the staff of Iowa State College at Ames. Chas. F. Curtis, who has been dean of agriculture and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, becomes president, and Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of the animal husbandry department, is advanced to the deanship. These two professors are well and favorably known in Western Canada, having judged in different classes of live stock at Winnipeg and other points.

### Dates to Keep in Mind

Alberta Provincial Exhibition, at Calgary, June 30 to July 7.  
 Portage la Prairie Exhibition, July 11 to 14.  
 Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, at Winnipeg, July 13 to 23.  
 Inter-Provincial Exhibition, at Brandon, July 25 to 29.  
 Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibition, at Regina, August 2 to 5.  
 Vancouver Exhibition, August 15 to 20.  
 Stock Show and Race Meet, Edmonton, August 23 to 26.  
 Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, August 27 to Sept. 10.  
 Dominion Exhibition at St. John, N. B., Sept. 5 to 15.  
 Western Fair, at London, Sept. 9 to 17.  
 Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, Sept. 9 to 17.  
 Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., October 4 to 8.

### Manitoba Plowing Matches

Last week successful plowing matches were held at Portage la Prairie and Hartney. The contest at Portage was held on the farm of W. T. Miller. The judges were: James Henderson, of Brandon; J. A. Henderson, of Bird's Hill; Thomas Murphy, of Routhwaite, and Jas. Sutherland, of Carroll. J. A. Cuthbert won the championship cup for the third time in succession. Awards were:

Walking plow, men's—J. A. Cuthbert, first; D. Little, second; J. A. Brown, third.  
 Walking plow, local men—A. Turner, first; R. J. Tucker, second; Charles Wishart, third.  
 Boys' walking—E. Macdonald.  
 Gang plows—T. McVicars, first; Thomas Wishart, second; W. J. McCuaig, third.  
 Gang plows, local—Thomas Carroll, first; M. Brownridge, second; John Custer, third.  
 Boys' gang—James Carroll, first; C. Macdonald, second; R. E. Crewson, third.  
 At Hartney the judges were: Prof. S. A. Bedford, D. B. Gunn, of Winnipeg, and J. Taylor, of Elgin. Winners and scores in the big classes were:  
 Walking plows—Men, 1, James McDowall, 79 points; 2, E. Irvine, 75½ points.  
 Gang plow, 14 inches—Boys, Chas. Mellenchuck, 68 points.  
 Gang plow, 12 inches—Boys, W. W. Cram, 67 points.  
 Gang plow, 14 inches—Men, 1, T. R. Knox, 74½ points; 2, Wm. Barrack, 69½ points; 3, Geo. Knox, 68½ points.  
 After the competition Professor Bedford gave an interesting address, dealing particularly with the noxious weed problem.

### Last Week With Dairy Train

Success continues to follow the special dairy train that has visited numerous points in Manitoba. Professors Mitchell and Peters and J. W. Crow and E. H. Farrell, of the dairy department of the Agricultural College gave interesting and instructive addresses and demonstrations. For the first two weeks about 1,000 persons have attended these meetings. The average attendance was about 45. The special continues its good work this week, with Professors Mitchell and Bedford and J. W. Crow doing the bulk of the work.

In last week's campaign Mr. Crow dealt particularly with butter-making, paying special attention to the care and handling of cream. Professor Mitchell dealt with the importance of testing the cows to know the actual production of each. There always were 10 to 20 samples of whole milk, skim milk, cream or buttermilk on hand to be tested. In some cases the percentage of fat in the skim milk indicated that too much cream was being left in separation. Many samples of buttermilk, too, tested higher than they should.

The feeding of the dairy herd was taken up by Professor Peters. In dealing with summer feeding he advised a more general use of cultivated grasses in preference to prairie pasture. As a pasture mixture he suggested timothy, Western rye, blue grass and clover. Soiling crops for late summer and fall also were advocated. He considered that only with the best milk cows did it pay to feed grains in summer. The burden of his remarks on winter feeding were intended to impress the advisability of providing something that is cheaper than the heavy grain ration, and that also contains starch. Roots and corn were given as very satis-



C. E. LEWIS B.A., B.S.A.,  
 Recently appointed Provincial Weed Inspector for Alberta

factory feeds for the herd. The latter was best fed out of the stock uncut. If dry corn were run through a cutting box there was danger of injuring the cows' mouths. Shredders could be used to advantage. Clovers and alfalfa were discussed thoroughly and at many points farmers brought in samples to show that these crops could be grown.

### OUR EXHIBITION NUMBER.

The annual exhibition number prepared for readers and friends this year is easily the best we have sent out, whether judged according to size, attractiveness or genuine interest and value. The sixty-four pages between the handsome covers contain practical reading, appropriate and instructive illustrations and advertising matter that should be studied by every person who can read.

The front cover design shows the natural beauty common to many parts of the Canadian West and calls attention to the advisability of having the farm buildings surrounded by trees. We feel that special illustrations and practical articles calling particular attention to the home life and the advisability of having a reasonable amount of pleasure or enjoyment, as the years roll by will be appreciated. The special articles we know will prove both interesting and profitable.

This number will be sent to friends of subscribers on receipt of 25 cents. It is sent free to new subscribers while the supply lasts.



GEORGE H. GREIG,  
 Who recently severed his connection with the Dominion Livestock Branch as representative in the Western Provinces.

### Report of Abattoir Commission

The abattoir commission, recently appointed by the Manitoba government to inquire into the marketing of livestock at Winnipeg and report on the establishment of a public abattoir and a union stock yards, submitted their report last week. The report is addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and is as follows:

We, the board of abattoir commissioners, appointed by you under and by virtue of the act respecting the live stock industry, being chapter 36 of the statutes of Manitoba, 1910, beg to make a preliminary report and recommendations:

The commissioners held the first meeting March 29 last, and appointed R. A. C. Manning, chairman.

In order to ascertain the true condition of affairs at the present time, and what the cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg and the railway companies proposed to do for the proper and adequate provision for the handling, resting and yarding and marketing of western live stock, it was decided to arrange for meetings with the representatives of all the interested parties.

On March the 30th we met the committee from the council of the city of Winnipeg and fully discussed the question of the establishment of a public abattoir or slaughter-house and cold storage plant and the cattle and market yards incident thereto, and it was the opinion of the representatives of the city of Winnipeg that it would not be advisable to construct and establish a public abattoir or slaughter-house and cold storage plant at a place or location that was not accessible to the three railways, namely, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and that it would also be essential to have in connection with the said public abattoir a public cattle market and stock yards, providing ample accommodation for the yarding, feeding, resting and marketing of all western live stock.

It was admitted by the city representatives that there was not a suitable location for these purposes in the city of Winnipeg, but that when we had secured a satisfactory location outside of the city of Winnipeg that they would be ready and willing to discuss and consider the question of granting financial assistance toward the establishment of such a plant and participating in the management thereof.

On the same day we met representatives from the council of the city of St. Boniface and also fully discussed the whole question with them. They practically took the same position as the representatives of the city of Winnipeg, and informed us that as soon as the location of the said public abattoir and cold storage plant was determined upon they would be ready and willing to give the matter every consideration. They also intimated that they were favorable toward the establishment of such a plant in the manner provided under the Act respecting the live stock industry, but that they considered that in the first place before anything else was done it was necessary and important that a satisfactory location should be selected which would be accessible to the three railways aforesaid, and that in connection with the public abattoir and incident thereto a public market and cattle yard should be established.

### POSITION OF RAILWAYS AND STOCK YARDS COMPANY

We then, on the same day, had a meeting with the representatives of the said three railway companies and went very fully into the whole question with them. We consider that the present facilities provided in the city of Winnipeg were not modern, adequate and proper for the handling, yarding, feeding and marketing of the western live stock; in fact, the stock yards established by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were the only accommodation for the handling, yarding, feeding and marketing of the Western live stock in the city of Winnipeg, and that the other railways were subjected to the disadvantage and unfair discrimination of being compelled to pay a switching charge for all the cars of live stock.

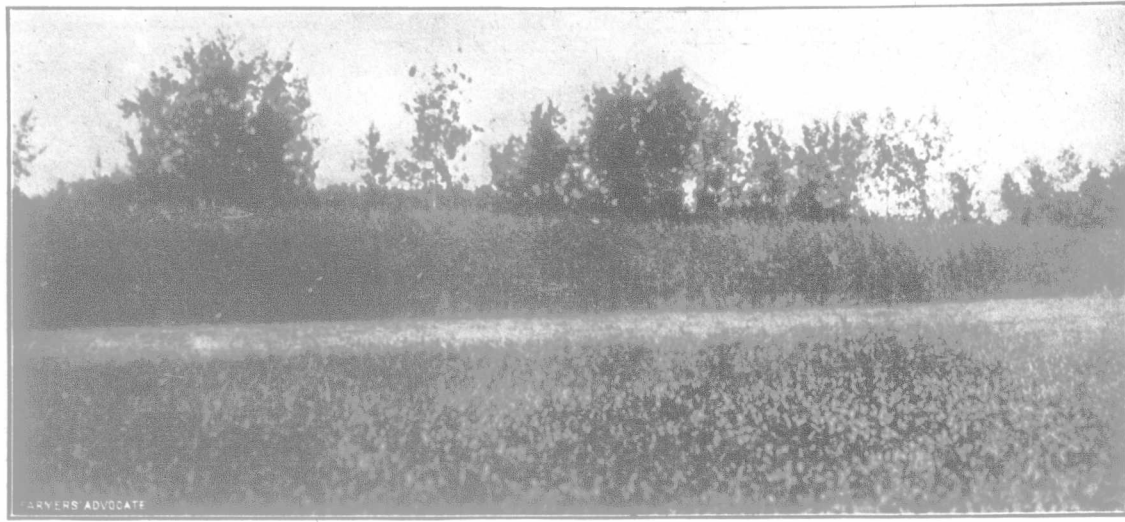
It transpired that the company called "The St. Boniface Union Stock Yards Company" had been incorporated some time ago for the purpose of establishing stock yards to handle this business, but that owing to disagreements among the promoters nothing further had been done.

Further, we did not consider it advisable, or in the best interests of the producer and consumer to make any effort to induce the said company to carry out its projects, but considered that the establishment of public abattoirs and markets will be for the public benefit, and in the nature of a public utility, subject to the control of the people through the government of the province of Manitoba and not a private enterprise for private gain.

And further, that a public market and railway facilities were necessary and incident to the establishment of a public abattoir. After a considerable discussion it was decided that we should prepare a draft scheme and submit the same for the approval of the railway companies.

Since that time we had had numerous conferences with the representatives of the said railway companies with the object of inducing them to construct and establish forthwith in connection with the public abattoir and a public market, railway facilities for properly unloading and caring for western live stock until disposed of and to join in the incorporation and organization of a public markets board to be created

(Continued on Page 987)



FALL RYE STOOD BREAST-HIGH JUNE 16.

This illustration shows a strip of fall rye at Manitoba Agricultural College. When the photograph was taken on June 16 it was a heavy crop, standing breast high, well headed out and in blossom. In 1909 spring rye was grown and fall rye was put in late last August. It was ready for cutting for use as green feed the first week in June.

**New Creamery Instructor for B. C.**

P. H. Moore, B. S. A., has been appointed creamery instructor for the province of British Columbia. Mr Moore is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, where he took up special work in dairying. He has already taken up his new position and is making a tour of the various creameries of the province.

**The Crop of 1910**

Most of the countries of Europe have not yet completed their estimates of the wheat crop of 1910. However, a cablegram received from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the reports for Hungary and Italy.

In Hungary, the estimated yield of wheat for 1910 is 357,143,794 bushels compared with 125,363,287 bushels in 1909, and a ten-year average of 162,274,491 bushels. In Italy, 11,607,000 acres are sown to wheat this year, compared with a ten-year average of 12,537,331 acres.

**Agricultural Teachers**

The departments of agriculture and education in Ontario are so well satisfied with the work done by agricultural teachers in the high schools throughout the province that three new country departments have been established. R. S. Duncan will be located at Port Hope, in Durham county; S. E. Todd at Petrolia, in Lambton, and A. D. McIntosh at Stirling in Hastings.

Permanent offices have now been opened in fourteen counties. Many of the representatives have found so much work that it has been necessary to have assistants. Farmers in each locality are taking advantage of the reliable source of agricultural information.

**Veterinary Director General Honored**

Canada's veterinary director general, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, V. S., was among those honored by the king in the birthday honors bestowed on June 23. Dr. Rutherford is created a C. M. G. (Companion of St. Michael and St. George) in recognition of the distinguished services rendered the Dominion as head of the veterinary branch of the federal department of agriculture. Dr. Rutherford has been associated with the department for the last seven or eight years, and in that time much progressive work has been undertaken in the health of animals and live stock branches, which since 1904 have been directly in his charge. He is well known to live stock men in the West, having practiced his profession in Manitoba from 1884 until the time he entered the public service.

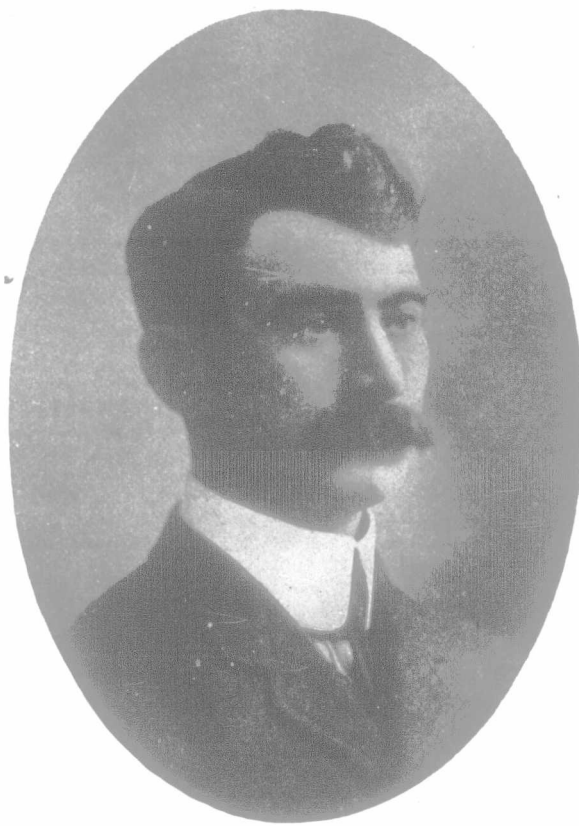
**Saskatchewan's Crops**

A press bulletin dated June 20 says that the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, through its crop reporting service, has completed its estimate of the acreage sown to barley and flax in the province this year. These figures were not included in the earlier report of the estimated wheat and oat acreage. It was supposed that while the barley figures would not show a very large increase, yet there would be a slight one, but the estimate shows it is a little less in 1910, while as regards flax shows a very material increase.

The estimated acreage sown to barley shows a decrease of 9,000 acres, or 2.8 per cent. This compares with the acreage last year of 14,000 acres, or 6.1 per cent. The estimated increase in acreage sown to flax is 71,000 acres, or 52 per cent. In 1909 there was an increase in flax acreage of 51,000 acres, or 20.1 per cent. The estimated increase in the acreage sown to flax this year is due to the rising price of the flax seed, which is estimated to be 1908.

The average dates of the completion of sowing at

the grain crops this year are as follows: Wheat May 3; oats, May 18; barley, May 27; flax, June 5



A. M. GILLIVRAY, COMMISSIONER OF GOOD ROADS FOR MANITOBA

These compare with May 16, May 30, June 3, and June 7, respectively, last year.

The standard condition of the crops this year for

the province is higher than that of 1909, and the different crop districts range fairly evenly, the North Central district being the lowest, here the standard condition is reported as not being quite so good as at the same time last year. The grain is not so strong and vigorous, owing to the cool, dry weather, high winds and heavy night frosts during the month of May, also to the damage done by the wire worm. The percentage for the province is as follows: Wheat 90%; oats, 92%; barley, 93%; flax, 95%.

**Crop Conditions in Alberta**

Up until about June 20 ago crop conditions in Alta, were in a very precarious condition. The early spring, following a winter in which little snow fell, was characterized by continued drought and hot winds. Especially in southern Alberta was growth backward until recent rains handed hope to the farmers, and even the most pessimistic are prone now to speak of good average crops in most localities. Crops in central and northern Alberta are very promising and grain is now in the shot blade, there having been more moisture stored in the soil. While conditions in the south cannot be said to be so flourishing yet favorable weather following the recent rains will insure an average crop. Fall wheat conditions are not extra good and the yield does not promise to be very high. However, if present indications are substantiated by frequent showers at succeeding intervals Alberta may yet produce a very successful year.

**Events of the Week**

Heavy rains were general in most parts of the West last week. In some localities the severe dry spell was injuring the crops, but the rain was timely.

Serious forest fires were raging last week between Fort William and Fort Frances, and millions of dollars worth of standing timber, lumber and property were destroyed.

The youngest criminal ever hanged in Canada, Robert Henderson, aged 17, went to the scaffold at Peterboro, Ont., last Thursday. He murdered a Miss McPherson, at Norwood last January.

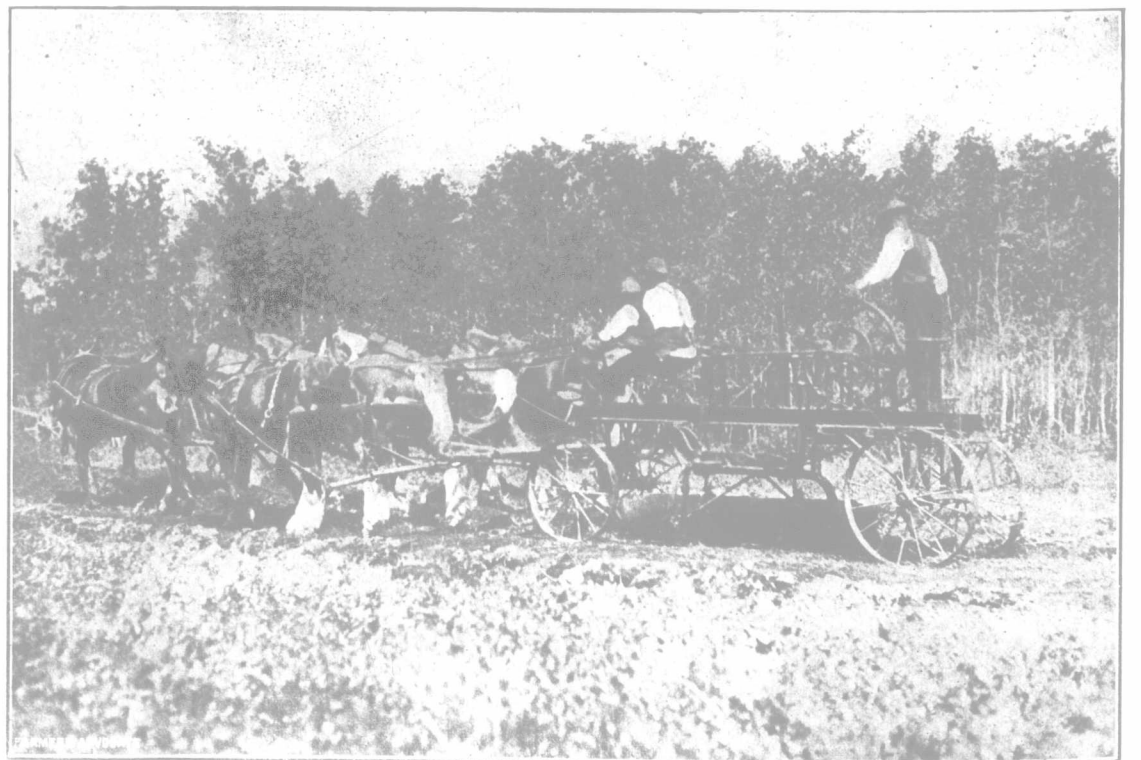
The sanitorium at Ninette, Man., was formally opened on Wednesday. This institution, with Dr. D. Stewart as superintendent, is ready for the treatment of consumptives in the incipient stage.

At Rosthern, Sask., 153 parcels of school lands comprising about 24,000 acres, were sold at an average of over \$14.00. Bidding was very brisk and almost all the purchasers were genuine farmers.

The world's missionary conference was in session last week at Edinburgh. Prominent Protestant churchmen and laymen from all parts of the world took part in the deliberations.

The British army have been testing a new form of fuel traction engine, for hauling heavy artillery. The engine rolls on an endless track, which it lays itself, and will pass over any kind of ground. The test was successfully conducted.

The Canadian government steamer, Stanley, started last week for Hudson's Bay with two parties to make hydrographic surveys of Port Nelson and Fort Churchill. The purpose of these surveys is to determine the deep water terminus of the Hudson's Bay Railway.



ROAD GRADER IN USE ON PUTTING CROWN ON ROAD

# OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

The grain market last week was a very wobbly one values shot up under the influence of dry weather news from most parts of America, and dropped back again when bulls realized that they had been over-alarmed as to crop conditions. The wheat situation at the moment is stronger than it was a fortnight ago, but not strong enough to make the producer over-jubilant as to the price he will get when the crop now growing is ready to be turned into cash.

Live stock values are on a good strong basis, and the general outlook is promising.

### GRAIN

The week was a sensational one in wheat. The cereal started upward on Monday, on the strength of damage reports from the spring wheat country of the United States. The bulge continued on Tuesday, wheat in Winnipeg advancing 4 cents per bushel over the previous day's close. On Wednesday there was a sag that took values back 3 cents, bearish news on Thursday and the natural slump that always follows a sudden bulge in a speculative market brought values back to about their former level.

The spurt resulted from the dry weather reports emanating from all parts of America. The intense heat in the Northwest, accompanied by hot winds from the South, seriously depreciated the outlook for the time being of the spring crop. Wheat in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Montana and the other spring wheat states was rated in a serious way for moisture, the crop in some cases going back for want of fluid to withstand the tremendous evaporating force of a temperature that for two weeks has run into the nineties or better. Business in the leading American and in the Winnipeg grain exchanges was carried on under the stimulus of nothing but bull news, and while the older heads who had passed through previous drought periods, were confident that the market was running away, and conditions in no wise warranted the bulge made. Nothing could stem the tide until scattered showers brought the bulls to a realization of the fact that there was hardly as much reason as they imagined for the advance in values. Then the bottom dropped, and prices came down with as much rapidity as they had gone up.

In addition to the weather the bulls seized the situation abroad as a pretext for boosting values. The visible supply in Europe was behind that of the week before, and bulked somewhat larger in importance than decreasing European visibles have in the past few weeks.

The situation in Europe, so far as crop reports from that quarter go, is still rated favorable. In Western Europe and Great Britain wheat is progressing under good weather conditions. In Southern Europe heavy downpours have been the order, and if press reports are to be believed, upwards of 20,000 people are homeless, and several hundred dead, as a result of unprecedented floods, a condition of affairs that could hardly be possible without serious damage to the wheat crop. In Russia conditions continue to be favorably reported, rains have fallen in the drier sections, and the outlook improved without any deterioration in any part, so far as the reports indicate.

The actual situation in the Northwestern States and the Canadian provinces is difficult to estimate and conflicting reports are received as to the damage resulting from heat and the dry weather. Early in the week it was figured that the American Northwest would harvest less than 75 per cent of an average crop; but this was merely guessing as no systematic sizing up of the situation was possible. It is quite probable, however, that prospects have been seriously depreciated. The American country was in bad need of rain, moisture being needed more than on this side of the line, and considerable damage resulted here from lack of fluid. In parts of the West, in all sections of light soil, the wheat crop is in bad way. The crop in places looks patchy, and if the seasonal rains are longer delayed will not be more than a half crop in certain sections. In the northern parts the need of moisture is not so great, but the crop would stand more rain than it is getting. While railway and press reports of the Western crop are generally favorable, it is probably that a trifle more optimism than the situation calls for is being shown in such statements as are made public concerning prospects.

### CANADIAN VISIBLE

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
Fort William .....	1,772,606	1,294,638	203,737
Port Arthur .....	1,562,676	1,750,055	261,291
Depot Harbor .....	57,200	58,013	.....
Meaford .....	58,457	94,802	.....
Midland Tiffin .....	409,927	123,487	7,470
Collingwood .....	4,765	1,527	50,293
Owen Sound .....	98,821	421,324	17,960
Goderich .....	67,974	222,757	69,713
Sarnia, Pt. Edward .....	65,000	50,000	.....
Pt. Colborne .....	14,281	24,480	131,181
Kingston .....	302,635	190,342	71,192
Montreal .....	824,807	630,140	127,317
Quebec .....	1,100	49,000	700
<b>Total visible .....</b>	<b>5,240,249</b>	<b>4,890,567</b>	<b>940,854</b>
Last week .....	5,409,516	5,919,848	848,927
Last year .....	3,136,896	2,529,604	169,684

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on June 17, was 3,335,283, as against 3,572,919.20 last week, and 1,659,373.20 last year, two years ago 1,897,069.30. Total shipments for the week were 701,447, last year 430,832. The amount of each grade was:

	1910.	1909.
No. 1 hard .....	32,275	6,511
No. 1 northern .....	943,289	642,046
No. 2 northern .....	925,680	146,513
No. 3 northern .....	485,265	333,922
No. 4 .....	257,042	141,409
No. 5 .....	64,413	73,856
Other grades .....	627,317	315,114
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,335,283</b>	<b>1,659,373</b>

### Stocks of oats—

	1910.	1909.
No. 1 extra .....	1,993	.....
No. 2 white .....	2,216,373	.....
No. 3 white .....	348,297	.....
Mixed .....	11,029	.....
Other grades .....	237,756	.....
<b>Total this week .....</b>	<b>3,024,694</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Total last week .....</b>	<b>3,136,271</b>	<b>.....</b>
Oats .....	3,024,694	1,558,316
Barley .....	465,028	30,118
Flax .....	120,418	671,694
<b>Shipments—</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>
Oats .....	510,493	.....
Barley .....	20,222	.....
Flax .....	43,531	.....

### WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Americans .....	1,646,000	1,872,000	1,600,000
Russia .....	3,168,000	3,792,000	2,969,000
Danube .....	472,000	413,000	288,000
Indian .....	904,000	584,000	2,118,000
Argentine .....	736,000	1,104,000	1,554,000
Australian .....	234,000	328,000	328,000
Chili, N. A. .....	32,000	224,000	256,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,200,000</b>	<b>\$8,830,000</b>	<b>8,832,000</b>

### CLOSING OPTION PRICES WINNIPEG

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—	92½	96	93½	93½	94½	.....
June .....	92½	96	93½	93½	94½	.....
July .....	93	96½	94	94½	94½	.....
October .....	88	92½	90½	90½	90½	.....
Oats—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	31½	32½	32	32½	32½	.....
July .....	32	32½	32½	32½	32½	.....
October .....	33	33½	33½	33½	33½	.....
Flax—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	183	195	190	190	190	.....
July .....	169	191	172	167	167	.....
October .....	163	190	170	165	165	.....

### CASH PRICES

	93	96½	94	94	94½	95½
Wheat—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 Nor... ..	93	96½	94	94	94½	95½
No. 2 Nor... ..	90½	93½	90½	91	71½	93
No. 3 Nor... ..	90½	.....	.....	.....	87½	89½
Oats—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 white .....	31½	32½	32	32½	32½	32½
No. 3 white .....	30½	31½	.....	30½	30½	.....
Barley—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 .....	.....	.....	42½	42½	.....	.....
No. 4 .....	.....	.....	40½	40½	.....	.....

### AMERICAN WHEAT OPTIONS

	Chicago—	Minneapolis—
July .....	98½	95½
September .....	97½	95½
December .....	98½	96½
July .....	112½	108½
September .....	103½	100½
December .....	101½	98½
No. 1 Nor .....	101½	102½
No. 2 Nor .....	99½	100½
No. 3 Nor .....	98	98½
July .....	93	94½
October .....	96½	97

### LIVESTOCK

Receipts at Winnipeg were liberal. Grass fattened cattle are coming out in good numbers, and considerable export business was done during the week. The quality of the grassers is none too good. Some of them could have stood more grass, and with advantage carried more meat on their bones. What were of near quality kind brought satisfactory prices, \$6.10 per cwt. being about the best price made for the week. From this values sagged to \$3.00, or lower, though none of the fair stuff sold for less than \$4.50, and fair to good at \$5.00, and better.

The market situation in live stock is an interesting one. Prices give every indication of holding nearer to the spring level, than they have had for years. From the old world comes the wail of the meat eater that prices are getting beyond his reach, and retail meat dealers threaten to raise them higher, find reason for their action in the scarcity of cattle in Great Britain and the serious decrease in arrivals from abroad. At Chicago on June 20 all cattle markets for June for twenty-eight years were eclipsed, and cattle sold as high as \$8.85 per cwt. Buyers in that market are looking for prices going higher still. Cattle mar-

kets to all appearance are approaching a season of high prices that will probably eclipse previous records.

### HOGS LOOK CHEAPER

Buyers have been paying \$10 and \$10.25 for bacon hogs, off cars, Winnipeg. Receipts have been sufficient for packing house requirements, but demand for hogs was strong at the price named. Buyers speak of further reduction, but it is doubtful if hogs for the present will sell below \$10.00.

Sheep and lambs are not being marketed.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed .....	\$5.75 to	\$6.00
Good export steers, freight assumed .....	5.25 to	5.75
Choice export heifers, freight assumed .....	5.25 to	5.75
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered .....	5.35 to	5.75
Good butcher cows and heifers .....	4.50 to	5.00
Medium mixed butcher cattle .....	3.50 to	4.00
Choice hogs .....	9.75 to	10.00
" lambs .....	7.00 to	7.50
" Sheep .....	6.00 to	6.50
" calves .....	5.00 to	5.50
Medium calves .....	4.00 to	4.50

### REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs.	Ave. weight.	Price.
108	Medium hogs .....	199	\$10.75
138	" .....	220	10.25
42	" .....	194	10.15
31	" .....	209	10.10
447	" .....	226	10.00
6	" .....	225	9.75
2	Heavy hogs .....	310	10.00
1	" .....	370	9.00
2	" .....	425	8.50
1	Sow .....	430	8.50
1	" .....	470	8.00
<b>Cattle—</b>			
2	Cows .....	975	4.25
5	" .....	845	4.10
1	" .....	960	3.00
1	Bulls .....	1310	4.25
3	" .....	1183	4.00
1	" .....	1180	3.75
2	" .....	1125	3.50
1	" .....	1030	3.25
2	" .....	863	2.50
50	Steers and heifers .....	1171	6.10
6	" cattle .....	1266	5.85
15	" .....	1052	5.00
5	" .....	1096	4.60
43	" .....	1005	4.50
16	" .....	1000	4.35
24	" .....	809	4.00
4	" .....	812	3.25
10	Cattle .....	888	4.25
17	Calves .....	185	6.00
43	" .....	128	5.50
16	" .....	173	5.25
11	" .....	173	5.25
11	" .....	214	5.00
4	" .....	25c	4.50
4	" .....	360	4.00
4	Sheep .....	109	5.75

### TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.75 to \$6.80; butcher cattle, \$5.50 to \$6.65; cows, \$4.00 to \$5.50; bulls, \$5.00 to \$5.75; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.25; off cars, \$9.00; ambs, \$8.00 to \$9.00.

### CHICAGO

Steers, \$5.75 to \$8.75; cows, \$2.75 to \$6.25; heifers, \$4.50 to \$7.00; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.00; feeders, \$5.75 to \$6.25; stockers, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$9.50 to \$9.60; sheep, \$5.00 to \$7.50; lambs, \$8.00 to \$8.50.

### \*\*\*

The Manitoba legislature has been dissolved. Nominations will be held July 4, and elections July 11.

### \*\*\*

Southeastern Europe was flood swept in the week of June 14, and the death roll is estimated in the hundreds. Portions of Hungary, Roumania and Servia were flooded as they have not been in sixty years. Reports indicate that more than 20,000 people have been rendered homeless.

### \*\*\*

Tenders have been called for the construction of the Quebec bridge, the structure that went to the bottom of the St. Lawrence a year or two ago, causing the loss of 80 lives. Plans for the new bridge have been carefully worked out and approved of by some of the leading bridge engineers of Europe and America. Despite this, however, the *Scientific American* claims that the plans call for a bridge that is too narrow for its height and length, and that other features of it are weak in one particular or another. It is admitted that the problem of bridging the St. Lawrence at Quebec is one of the largest and most difficult that bridge engineers have been required to solve.

# Home Journal

## People and Things the World Over

Miss Fanny Crosby, the blind poet and hymn writer, has just celebrated her ninetieth birthday. She was born in Putnam County, N. Y. Aside from her blindness, Miss Crosby is still in possession of all her faculties, gets around by herself and takes an active interest in all that goes on about her.

\* \* \*

On the first visit of little Princess Juliana to Amsterdam, 300 Jewish children formed a choir and rendered Jewish melodies. The Queen and the Prince Consort, while proceeding to the yard of the Dutch Shipbuilding Company to witness the launch of a steamer, stopped before the Central Synagogue, where a Hebrew cantata was executed by 300 children and 100 male voices.

\* \* \*

Charles K. Hamilton, on the 13th inst., flew in his biplane from New York to Philadelphia, and then, after resting about two hours, undertook to return. As he approached New York, the failure of his engine compelled him to alight in the marshes near South Amboy, N. J. Starting from Governor's Island, in New York harbor, at 7.35 a. m., he arrived at Philadelphia one hour and fifty-three minutes later, having covered the 86 miles at an average speed of about 46 miles an hour. From South Elizabeth, N. J., he was accompanied by a special train on the Pennsylvania road. Before alighting at a chosen point in a field four miles from the Philadelphia city hall, he circled the field three times to exhibit his control of the biplane. He began his return flight at 11.30 a. m., and had been in the air 88 minutes when the condition of his engine forced him to stop. Hamilton is twenty-nine years old and a native of New Britain, Conn.—*Independent*.

\* \* \*

The open-air horse parade is a very popular annual event in Toronto. This year Dr. Goldwin Smith, who never before missed a parade, did not feel strong enough to go up to Queen's Park on Victoria Day. So, with fine courtesy, the whole big parade went out of its way and passed by the professor's home, The Grange. The Sage himself appeared at his gate, more feeble than his multitude of friends would choose to see him, but smiling as ever his quiet, kindly smile. And for an hour and a half, as the procession passed, the venerable professor watched it with interest, lifting his hat again in again in acknowledgment of the salutations of the horsemen. . . . Such pretty incidents are all too rare in the world. Some calculating person has estimated that the eight hundred horses in the parade were worth a quarter of a million dollars, and that the value of horses, rigs and equipment would aggregate half a million. But it was worth the whole of a million to see our most distinguished citizen so fittingly honored.—*Saturday Night*.

\* \* \*

Sir Walter Scott must, on one occasion at least, have heartily cursed the postal rates of his day, says *The London Chronicle*. The story is told by Mr. R. H. Hutton. "A mighty package came by post from the United States, for which Scott had to pay five pounds sterling. It contained a MS. play called 'The Cherokee Lovers,' by a young lady of New York, who begged Scott to read and correct it, write a prologue and epilogue, get it put on the stage at Drury Lane, and negotiate with Constable or Murray for the copyright. In about a fortnight another packet, not

less formidable arrived, charged with a similar postage, which Scott, not grown cautious through experience, recklessly opened; out jumped a duplicate copy of "The Cherokee Lovers," with a second letter from the authoress, stating that as the weather had been stormy, and she feared that something might have happened to her former MS., she had thought it prudent to send him a duplicate."

### A SONG OF ROYALTY

Many men are praying, are praying on  
their knees,  
For the King who rules for strength  
and peace across the world's high  
seas.  
Many men are standing, as soldiers  
stand in need;  
They stand for God and England, and  
that is all their creed.

Out of our grief, out of our mourn-  
ing time,  
Make men among us, Lord!  
Stiffen our backs, bid us be strong  
to climb  
Either with cross or sword.  
The King is dead. Long live the King.  
Let this be all our song.  
Disloyal men are far to seek. Loyal  
men are strong.

Out of the past, out of our Island's  
strife,  
Make clamor cease, dear Lord!  
Bind close together, man and wife.  
The True Cross and the sword.  
The King is dead. Long live the King.  
We have one stubborn hope—  
That dawn will lift for England and  
give her manhood scope.

Out of the night, out of the stormy  
grief,  
Bid dawn arise, dear Lord!  
Strengthen our thews, bid us serve  
George the Chief  
Both with the cross and sword.  
The King is dead. The King still lives.  
Let this be all our prayer,  
That loyal men may keep sure feet up  
England's splendid stair.

Many men are praying, are praying on  
their knees,  
For the King who rules for strength  
and peace across the world's high  
seas.  
Many men are standing, as soldiers  
stand in need;  
They stand for God and England, and  
that is all their creed.  
—HALLIWELL SUTCLIFFE, in *The Lon-  
don Morning Post*.

### The June Brides

You couldn't miss them. At every railway station in the land there have been joyfully riotous parties scattering rice and confetti and good wishes upon the newly-wed. The hotels have been full of them, east and west, city and country. They were on every steamer deck and in every Pullman on the continent. Of course each and every pair of them labored under the fond delusion that no one would take them for

honeymooners, and were much amused at the efforts of every other happy couple to conceal the "earmarks" of their new state—efforts, of course, which were perfectly useless as far as deceiving anyone was concerned. But all the world loves a bride and smiles at a bridegroom, and has especially warm wishes for the June variety that comes with roses and strawberries. God bless 'em, every one! And a special benison rest upon the June bride who has left the Old Land or the home of her fathers in the East to come out to make a home on the prairie. It may be the new nest is only a rough shack and the hope of something better and larger in a year or two, but it can be made to hold a heap of happiness. Permanency and progress in Western Canada demand the home with a June bride in it, not a bachelor's shack.

### Dominion Day

Shakespeare once formulated a much quoted query as to what special value or significance there was in a name and proceeded to answer himself to the effect that there wasn't a great deal of value or significance. He used more poetical language in stating this conclusion, but it amounted to that. Even at the risk of being thought presumptuous in disputing the word of so eminent a personage, it is not hard to find examples of cases where names mean very much indeed. Take for example the present holiday. Not more than one person in a thousand speaks of it as Dominion Day. It is far oftener The First of July, and more frequently than that merely The First. Its correct name comes only with an effort from Canadians who do know why it is so named and why it is kept as a holiday. As for the foreigners who are finding homes in the Dominion, how should they know that the day commemorates the founding of the Dominion—the federalizing of the scattered provinces into one whole? The growth is a fascinating story, beginning with the union of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in order to break the deadlock in the parliament of the two first-named, then known as Upper and Lower Canada. This was done on July 1, 1867, by the passing of the British North America Act, which also made provision for the taking in of new provinces when desired. Manitoba was the first to seek admission, becoming a part of the Dominion in 1870. The next year British Columbia came into the federation on condition that she should be connected with the others by railway, and out of that condition grew the Canadian Pacific railway, finished in 1885. At the end of 1873, little Prince Edward Island became part of Canada, and for thirty-two years these seven provinces governed themselves under the Dominion government and the latter ruled directly the great areas known as the territories. But gradually portions of these territories became well-settled and capable of looking after their own affairs, and as a result the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed and became part of federation in 1905. Less than fifty years ago Canada consisted of two warring parts, joined but not united, little known to the world, and knowing nothing of the capabilities and resources of the great territory round about them. Now there are nine peaceful, prosperous and progressive provinces, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and including within their utmost borders all varieties of soil and vegetation and climate that the temperate zone can produce. Canada counts for something at home and abroad. Let the day that celebrates her birth count for something, too, and keep the significance of the name that indicates its importance.

THE SUNDAY MORNING'S DREAM

My first day of returning health, after many weeks of severe illness, was a bright Sunday in June. I was well enough to sit at an open window in my easy chair, and as our house stood in a pleasant garden in the suburbs of B—, the first roses of the year scented the soft breeze that fanned my cheeks and revived my languid frame. The bells of the parish church were just beginning their chimes, and the familiar sound awakened in me an intense longing to be with my family once more, a worshipper in the house of God. I took up my Bible and Prayer Book, which had been placed ready on the table beside me, intending to begin to read when the hour of the eleven o'clock service should be announced by the ceasing of the bells, and, in the meantime, closed my eyes, and soothed my impatient wishes by picturing to myself the shady avenues of blossoming trees that led to the church, and the throngs that would now be entering it for the public worship of the day.

All at once I seemed to be walking in the beautiful churchyard, yet prevented from gratifying my eager wish to enter the church, by some irresistible, though unseen, hand. One by one the congregation, in their gay Sunday dresses, passed me by, and went in where I vainly strove to follow. The Sunday-school children, in two long and orderly trains, filed up the staircases into the galleries, and, except a few stragglers, hurrying in as feeling themselves late, I was left alone.

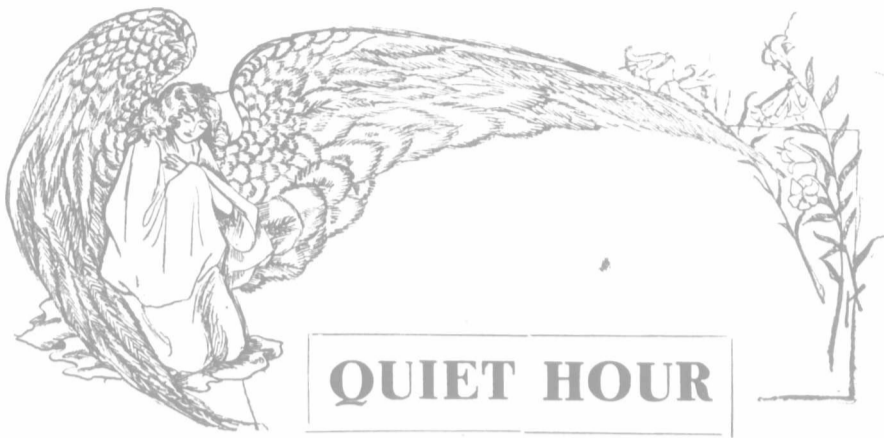
Suddenly I was conscious of some Powerful Presence, and felt myself addressed by a voice of most deep-solemnity, in words to this effect: "Mortal, why by divine mercy hast just been permitted to return from the gates of the grave, pause before thou enterest God's holy house again; reflect how often thou has profaned His solemn public worship by irreverence, or by inattention, which is in His sight irreverence; consider well the great privilege, the unspeakable benefit and blessing, of united prayer, lest, by again abusing it, thou tire the patience of thy long-suffering Heavenly Father, and tempt Him forever to deprive thee of that which hitherto thou hast so little valued."

Seeing me cast down my eyes and blush with conscious guilt, the gracious being continued in a milder tone: "I am one of those angels commissioned to gather the prayers of the saints, and form them into wreaths of odorous incense, that they may rise to the throne of God. Enter now with me, and thou shalt, for thy warning, be enabled to discern those among the devotions about to be offered which are acceptable to him, and to see how few in number, how weak and unworthy, they are."

As he ceased speaking, I found myself by the side of the angel still, but within the church, and so placed that I could distinctly see every part of the building. "Observe," said the angel, "that those prayers which come from the heart, and which alone ascend on high, will SEEM to be uttered aloud. They will be more or less audible in proportion to their earnestness; when the thoughts wander, the sounds will grow faint, and even cease altogether."

This explained to me why the organist, though apparently playing with all his might, produced no sound, and why, presently, after the service began, though the lips of many moved, and all appeared attentive, only a few faint murmurings were heard.

How strange and awful it was to note the sort of death-like silence that prevailed in whole pews, in which, as was thus evident, no heart was raised in gratitude to Heaven. Even in the Te Deum, and Jubilate, the voices sometimes sunk into total silence. After the Creed, there was a low murmuring in the Litany, and then, distant and clear above all other sounds, a sweet, childish voice, softly and reverently repeated the Lord's Prayer. I turned in the direction of the sound, and distinguished among the parish children a very little boy. His hands were clasped together; as he knelt his eyes were closed, his gentle face composed in reverence; and as the angel wrote on his tablets the words that fell from those infant lips, his smile, like a sunbeam, illuminated the church for a moment, and I remembered the words of holy David, where he says:



QUIET HOUR

"Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise."

Presently, I was again reminded of a Scripture passage—the prayer of the publican. A wretched-looking man, who swept the crossing near the church, had lounged into the center aisle during the reading of the lessons, his occupation being for the hour suspended. The second lesson was the 24th chapter of St. Matthew. Some verses attracted his attention. He listened with more and more seriousness, until at length he put his hand over his face, and exclaimed aloud: "What will become of me at the day of judgment? Lord, have mercy on me a sinner." That prayer was inserted on the angel's tablets. Oh, may it not stand alone, but be an awakening of better things! May God indeed have mercy on such poor, neglected ones as he, and raise up some to teach them, and care for their immortal souls!

After this, growing accustomed to the broken murmurs and interrupted sounds I followed many a humble Christian through large portions of the Prayers; though often, while I was listening with hopeful attention, a sudden and total pause showed but too plainly that the thoughts of the kneeling suppliant had wandered far away, and that he who appeared so earnest in his devotions had become languid and silent like the rest of the congregation.

"Thou art shocked at what thou hast observed," said the angel. "I will show thee greater abominations than these. God is strong and patient; he is provoked every day. Listen now, and thou shalt hear the thoughts of all these people; so shalt thou have some faint idea of the forbearance God continually exercises toward those who draw near to Him with their lips, while their hearts are far from Him."

As the angel spoke, my ears were deafened with a clamor which would have been shocking in a public meeting, but which here in God's holy house, was awfully profane. The countenances remained indeed as composed and serious as before; the lips moved with the words of prayer, but the phrases they uttered were of the world and its occupations.

"How shamefully late Mrs. S— always comes!" said one woman, who, looking over the edge of her Prayer Book, saw her neighbor and a train of

daughters bustle into the next pew. "What an example to set to her family! Thank goodness, no one can accuse me of that sin!"

"New bonnets again already!" exclaimed the last comer, returning the neighborly glance from the other seat, ere she composed herself to the semblance of devotion. "How they can afford it Heaven only knows, and their father owing all his Christmas bills yet. If my girls look shabby, at least we pay our debts."

"Ah, there's Tom S—," nodded a young man to his friend in the opposite gallery; "he is growing quite religious and respectable, I declare. He has been at church two Sundays running; How much longer will the devout fit last?"

These were shocking and striking examples of irreverence. There were, happily, not many such; the involuntary wanderings of thought were more common.

I was much interested in a young couple near me, whose attention for a considerable part of the service had been remarkable. From the dress of the young man, I judged him to be a clergyman; the lady wore deep mourning; they were, evidently, betrothed—they read out of one book. Gradually, he forgot the House of God in which he stood, his eyes wandered from the Bible to her gentle face, and fixing there, called off his thoughts from the service. "How good she is!" he began to say; "how attentive to her prayers, as to all other duties! What a sweet wife she will make! How happy I am to have won her love!" By this time the countenance of the young girl wore an expression which showed that she felt the earnestness of his gaze; her eyelids trembled, her attention wavered, and, though she looked at the book some moments longer, she, too, began to murmur of earthly things, and I heard her say: "Oh, how he loves me!—even here he cannot forget that I am beside him." It was many minutes before either of them returned in spirit to their devotions.

As the service proceeded, the attention of the congregation flagged more and more—the hubbub of worldly talk increased. One man composed a letter he intended to send, and even altered whole passages, and rounded elegant

periods, without one check or recollection of the holy place where he stood. Another repeated a long dialogue which had passed between himself and a friend the night before, and considered how he might have spoken more to the purpose. Some young girls rehearsed scenes with their lovers; some recalled the incidents of their last ball. Careful housewives planned schemes of economy, gave warning to their servants, arranged the turning of a gown, or decided on the most becoming trimming for a bonnet.

To me, conscious of the recording angel's presence, all this solemn mockery of worship was frightful. I would have given worlds to rouse this congregation to a sense of what they were doing, and, to my comfort, I saw that for the involuntary offenders, a gentle warning was provided.

A frown from the angel, or the waving of his impatient wings as if about to quit a place so desecrated, recalled the wandering thoughts of many a soul, unconscious whence came the breath that revived the dying flame of his devotions. Then, self-blame, tears of penitence, and bitter remorse—of which those kneeling nearest knew nothing—wrung the heart, shocked at its own careless ingratitude, wondering at and adoring the forbearance of the Almighty, while more concentrated thoughts, and, I trust, more fervent prayer, succeeded to the momentary forgetfulness.

In spite of these helps, however, the amount of real devotion was small; and when I looked at the angel's tablets I was shocked to see how little was written therein.

Out of three hundred Christians, thought I, assembled, after a week of mercies, to praise and bless the Giver of all good, these few words are the sum of what they offer:

"Look to thyself," said the angel, reading my inmost thoughts. "Such as these are, such hast thou long been. Darest thou, after what has been revealed to thee, act such a part again! Oh, could thy mortal ears bear to listen to the songs of the rejoicing angels, before the throne of the Almighty, thou wouldst indeed wonder at the condescending mercy which stoops to accept these few, faint, wandering notes of prayer and praise. Yet the sinless angels veil their faces before Him in whose presence man stands boldly up with such mockery of worship as thou hast seen this day. Remember the solemn warning, lest hereafter it be accounted to thee as an aggravation of guilt."

Suddenly the deep, solemn voice ceased, the glorious angel disappeared; and so oppressive seemed the silence and loneliness, that I started and awoke. My watch pointed to the hour of eleven: it must have been the stopping of the bells that interrupted my slumbers, and all this solemn scene had passed before my mind in the short space of a few minutes.

May the lessons I learned in those few minutes never be effaced from my heart! And if this account of them should aid in recalling one wandering thought in the house of prayer, or teach any to value more highly and cultivate more carefully the privilege of joining in the public worship of the church, it will not have been written in vain.

"HOPE LAWRENCE."

Sharon, Mass., U. S.

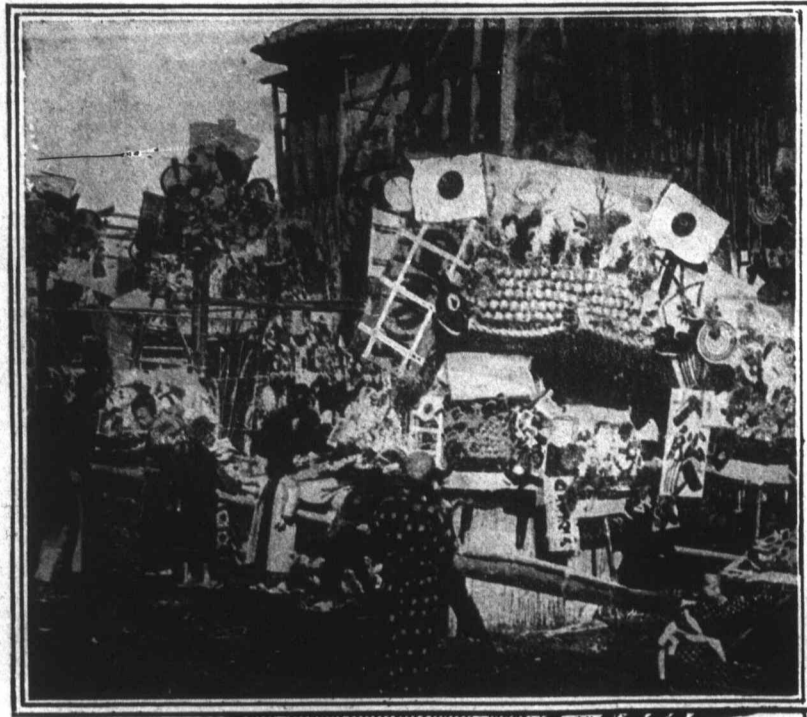


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1.—The Market at Yokohama.  
2.—By Lake Nikko.  
3.—The Great Bell at Nikko.  
4.—The Buddha at Kamakura.

## Old and New Japan--Evolution of an Ancient Empire

JAPAN of the present day is not of spontaneous growth. There is a deep underlying cause for the modern progress of the empire; and to understand New Japan it is necessary to know the causes that made such a wonderful development possible in so few years.

The causes may be traced back to the feudal system, which was the natural outcome of topographical conditions. The country was divided into many secluded areas, separated by mountain ridges. In these protected strongholds the barons established their authority. They were united under the rule of the Emperor, obtaining from him their appointment as governors of

provinces. This system was formally abolished during the reign of Emperor Tenji, who promulgated an imperial decree for the inauguration of a system of local government, and located the central power in the court at Kyoto.

A careful observer will not fail to see that the Japanese national character is the result of a powerful influence which has been active for centuries. It is this which has moulded the social life of the people, and affected their art and literature. It has formed the education of the mass of the people, and developed traits that have come to be possessed by the whole nation.

In ancient times education was limited to the aristocracy and the

samurai. There was no middle class. The agricultural, mercantile and industrial classes were despised, especially those engaged in barter—the shopkeepers.

Sometimes, however, there were exceptions, as, when a genius succeeded in obtaining an education by his own efforts. The government did not give any education to the people. During the period when the nobility and the soldiers received instruction, what was the education of the traders, farmers, artisans and laborers? Why were such classes of society satisfied with their humble position; willing for their daily bread without dissatisfaction? Also, what were the reasons why these

low classes of society were often possessed of attributes worthy of aristocrats?

The fact that the Japanese of the lower classes show superior qualities is a matter difficult of interpretation to the average occidental. On the other hand, the upper classes, notwithstanding the fact that they were imbued with the most exalted ideals of nobility, exhibited in their character plebeian traits. This is apparently a paradox which has no precedent in the history of any of the European countries.

To understand the reasons for this condition of affairs, it must be remembered that in the history of Japan there was a period when the whole country

was at strife—when the central government had lost control, and in all parts of the empire there was incessant war between the powerful feudal lords. This may be called the dark ages of Japanese history, and it lasted for one hundred years, beginning with the latter part of the reign of the Ashikaga Shoguns. This was the period of the survival of the fittest.

Ancient feudal families were obliterated by bold chieftains who managed to muster a number of adherents together and to become barons, or daimyos. The changes which took place in the aristocratic families at this time were violent and rapid.

The feudal lords had in their service large numbers of vassals who were obliged to seek their living by other means when deprived of their hereditary pensions. They became ronins. Some of them through sheer necessity had recourse to those means of livelihood which they had formerly held in contempt, such as farming and commerce. Some were even obliged to earn their bread as common laborers.

Although many of the military class sank to a lower stratum of society, they still retained veneration for bravery and fidelity—and that stern integrity characteristic of the samurai—in spite of the humble callings they had been obliged to take up.

Adventurers who could boast no lineage or ancestral names were exalted by the force of fortune into powerful daimyos, who, however, still showed in their characters traits of the power classes. The necessity of the period produced such military geniuses as Ota Nobunga and Hideyoshi, who stilled the raging tumult by sheer strength



TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES OF OLD JAPAN

naniwabushi. Other kinds of musical narration, satsumabiwa and chikuzenbiwa originated also in the monogatari. Indeed, to this source may be traced all the different forms of entertainment. Such popular Japanese music as jorui, gidayu, and nagauta had their origin in the heikebiwa. They became popularized and were acted in remote provinces in theatres, or sung in the homes of the farmers. In this manner the people were enabled to receive education, and the spirit of chivalry and honor was kept alive.

When a story was related concerning the acts of a villain, the spirit of revenge was in the hearts of the listeners. In sermons delivered by Buddhist priests, if the familiar themes were not interwoven, the words failed to appeal to the audience.

Whenever a nation of inferior civilization comes in contact with the far-advanced occidental civilization, the former is destined to perish, according

to the West, rather than resist it. What the Japanese nation has been able to assimilate during the last fifty years from various countries is almost too wonderful to relate. The result of the assimilation is the Japan of to-day. If seeds were dropped upon the soil of Japanese civilization, they instantly sprouted, grew, ripened and were harvested.

But there is a reason for this remarkable assimilative power of the Japanese. Several thousand years ago, the different civilizations of the Asiatic continent were introduced into the island empire.

Religion, fine art, literature and politics all came from India and China—and it is a remarkable fact, that although these declined in the countries where they developed, they flourished in Japan. The power to assimilate whatever is good in other civilizations had been carefully cultivated for several centuries. And this appreciation for

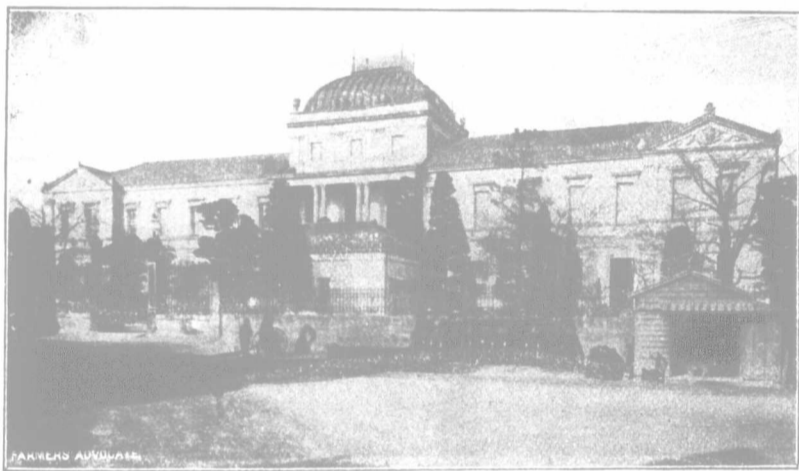
in our country.

When the making of new Japan is considered, it cannot be expected that the civilization of a country can be fully developed in the short space of half a century. Take the case of Africa, for instance. Whatever care may be taken to teach science, military, arts, literature, fine arts or religious precepts to the aboriginal races, scientists all agree that the lapse of two or three centuries would not have much effect upon their civilization.

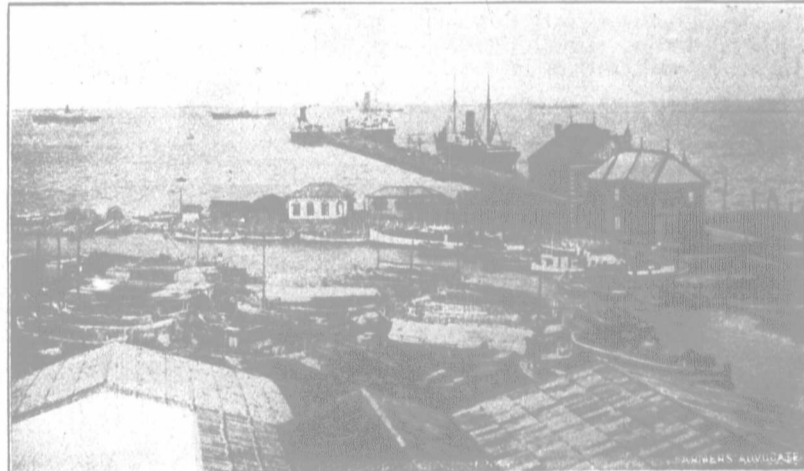
In Japan the power of assimilation had been cultivated for more than two thousand years. The ground was prepared. The mental soil had been cultivated by feudalism, by the keen competition of the feudal ages. The spirit that had been kept alive during these years of struggle, and the fight for existence during the period of violent changes in the ranks of society—the spirit that ran through literature—all form the backbone of the Japanese character.

When once old Japan is understood, it will prove an easy matter to give the reasons why Japanese civilization, when it comes in contact with another civilization, harmonizes with the newcomer. The civilizations of India and China had been introduced into Japan years before, but neither of them were able to change Japan into India or China. Japanese civilization progressed on independent lines of its own. Just so, it is beyond doubt that the civilization of Europe introduced into Japan will assimilate with the old and become a more brilliant product.

The so-called civilization of New Japan is but of recent origin, hardly more than half a century, and if we deduct the period of confusion of the Meiji



NEW STYLE OF BUILDINGS IN JAPAN



SHIPPING, OLD AND NEW AT YOKOHAMA

of character. Hideyoshi was a hero who sprang from the most humble origin. Even the families of Ota and Tokugawa were not of exalted rank—they were suddenly raised from comparative obscurity into high eminence, and held sway over the empire. If traced back far enough, among the lower classes may be found representatives who are descendants of the Genji and Taira families of the imperial line. So, to-day, the blood of the nobles flows in the veins of the farmers or laborers, as a result of the violent changes that took place during the strife of civil war.

Gradually the national character was formed. The spirit of chivalry, the sense of honor, the readiness to help the weak and suppress the strong and arrogant came to be embodied in the spirit of Bushido. The samurai, or true Japanese gentleman, expressed compassion for others and a deep reverence for loyalty and bravery; otherwise, he was not considered worthy of the name.

In works of fiction, too, the general public failed to give appreciation unless the theme was popular. Acts of bravery, pity for the unfortunate and resistance against the strong were to be found in such stories as monogatari-gudan or war stories, tales of revenge, as well as in novels. Plays and dramas were founded on these works of fiction. The jorui and gidayu, stories that were sung while acted, were also full of such themes.

On the other hand, the monogatari gradually underwent modifications, and became popular as kodan, stories told by professional story-tellers—gudan, war stories—and saimon, story-telling accompanied by a peculiar kind of music, which is popular to-day as

to history. Look at the history of the Spanish and the Portuguese. With the aid of the Jesuit propaganda, and the sword they swayed the whole world for centuries. With Europe as a center, they penetrated every country then known—South Africa, Africa, Australia, and the countries of the far East. It was invariably the case that the weak nation succumbed, as frost and snow melt before sunshine.

What was the result in the case of your own country? When the nation first came into contact with occidental civilization, what force came into activity? The nation rose as one body to assimilate the advanced civilization

the good and hatred of the bad was the latent force in cultivating the assimilative power.

Religion itself was absorbed into the Japanese national character. The teachings of Buddha and Confucius when once they were planted in Japanese soil, were assimilated. Confucianism was no longer Chinese, but Japanese, and the Buddhist religion of India also became changed. With regard to Christianity, there is no doubt but that it will gradually expand, yet it is destined to be assimilated into the Japanese national character. This unique character of the Japanese race, this unrivalled power of assimilation is a matter of the greatest congratulation

era, it is about forty years. What Japan has been able to achieve during this short space of forty years is almost beyond the range of imagination. She has accomplished what took other countries four centuries. I am confident that in the course of time, two or three centuries to come, Japan will be enabled to equal any of the most highly civilized countries of the world. I do not say we shall excel them, but we shall certainly not fall far below them.

The Japanese ideal is to raise the civilization of the far East, with its sixty per cent. of the world's population. The mission of Japan consists in safeguarding the peace of the East, by causing its civilization to progress.—COUNT OKUMA, in *Japan Magazine*.

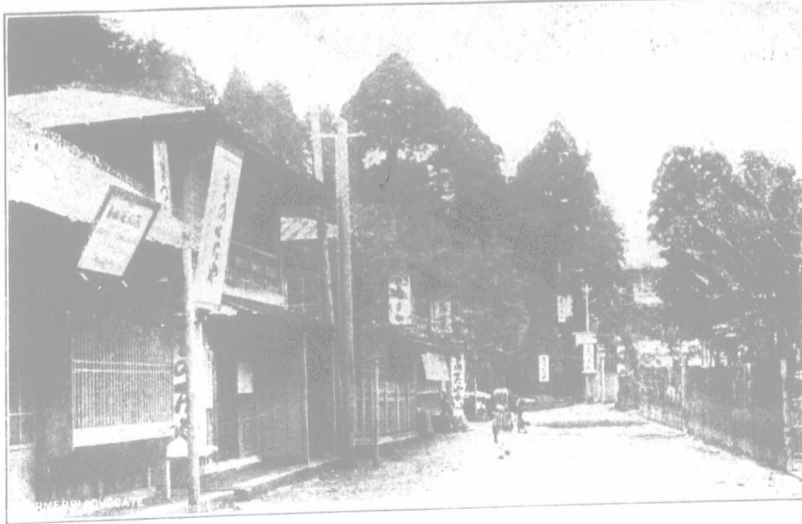
The Stone family were in dire distress. Times were harder even than the family patronymic, and little Jimmy was getting tired of it. Principally he suffered from a surfeit of bread-and-dripping. A slice of this dainty comestible formed his breakfast, and very often, alas! his dinner and supper. One day he rebelled openly. "I don't want dripping!" he sobbed, "I want butter!"

"Be thankful for what you can get," cried his mother. "Dripping will do you more good."

"It won't! It's killing me! I've been feeling bad lately, and now I've found out from a book that it's dripping that's doing me all the harm!"

"Why, what rubbish has the boy got hold of?"

"Tain't rubbish. It's the truth. It said: 'Constant dripping wears away a stone,' and it's right!"



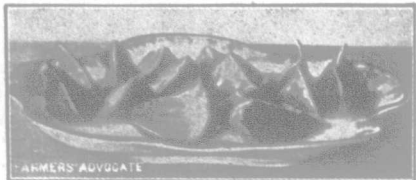
A COUNTRY VILLAGE. NOTICE SIGN IN ENGLISH IN FOREGROUND

empire

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sons for this it be remem- f Japan there hole country





BEETS, ITALIAN STYLE

Scrub the beets without breaking the skin; do not trim the roots or the juices will run out. Cook in boiling water till tender, drain, cover with cold water and push off the skin with the hands. Cut each beet into quarters, lengthwise, and dispose on a serving dish. Meanwhile melt two tablespoonsful of butter; in it cook two tablespoonsful of flour and one-fourth a teaspoonful, each, of salt and pepper; pour on half a cup of cold water, mix, pour on half a cup of boiling water, cook till smooth and boiling; add one tablespoonful of lemon juice and two tablespoonsful of butter.

## FILIPINO BEEF.

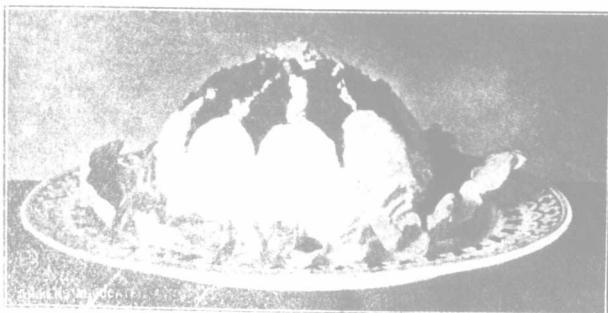
Trim unedible portions from one pound and a half of round steak and half a pound of lean, fresh pork. Put the meat with one onion (peeled) and one green pepper pod, freed from seeds, through a meat chopper; add one teaspoonful of salt, a cup of sifted bread crumbs (soft, not dry crumbs) and a beaten egg; mix all together thoroughly, then shape into a roll; set the roll of meat in an agate pan, strain about a quart of stewed tomatoes around the meat, put two slices of bacon above and let cook about forty minutes, basting several times with the tomato. If preferred the tomato may be omitted and the meat be basted with dripping. Cook parboiled potatoes with the meat and serve the dish with a brown tomato sauce.

## PLAIN GINGER CAKES.

Pour a cup of molasses into a mixing bowl; sift in two level teaspoonsful of soda and beat together thoroughly; put one-fourth a cup of butter in a cup, pour over it one-third a cup of boiling water, and, when the butter is melted, pour it into the molasses. Sift together three cups of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of ginger, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, and one-fourth a teaspoonful of cloves, and stir into the liquid ingredients with as much more flour as is required to make a dough that can be kneaded. Do not make it too stiff. Roll the dough—a small piece at a time, that it may be handled less stiff—to three-eighths an inch thick and cut it into rounds; press one or two nut meats into the top of each, dredge lightly with granulated sugar, and bake in a moderate oven. The recipe will make forty cakes.

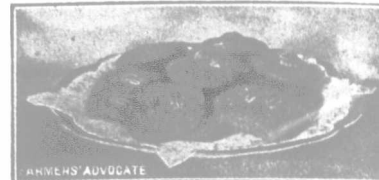
## RICE WITH APPLES AND MERINGUE.

Put three-fourths a cup of rice over the fire in a quart or more of cold water, and stir while heating quickly to the boiling-point. Let boil five minutes. Then drain on a sieve, rinsing with cold water. Return to the fire in a double boiler. Add to the rice three cups of milk and a scant teaspoonful of salt. Cover, and let cook until the rice is tender, adding more milk or water, if needed. Beat the yolks of two or three eggs. Add a grating of orange or lemon rind, one-fourth a cup of sugar, and one-fourth a cup of butter. Mix thoroughly. Then stir into the rice. Have ready a concave border mould, thoroughly buttered and dredged with sugar. Turn the rice into the mould. Set the mould in a pan on several folds of paper. Surround it with boiling water, and let



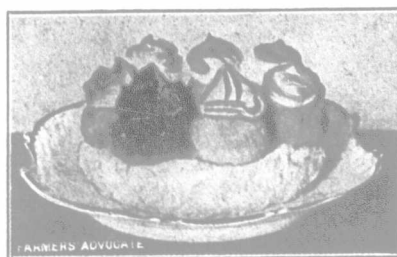
FRUIT AND NUT ROLLS

## Dishes That Look Good And Taste Good



PLAIN GINGER CAKES

cook in the oven fifteen or twenty oven to cook eight minutes. Invert pare eight apples. Rub these with an orange or lemon, cut in halves, and set to cook, a few at a time, in a syrup made of a cup and a half each of sugar and water. Watch the apples closely, turning often to keep them whole. When tender, fill the apples with jelly or preserves, and pipe meringue on the to Dredge the whole with granulated sugar, and set into the

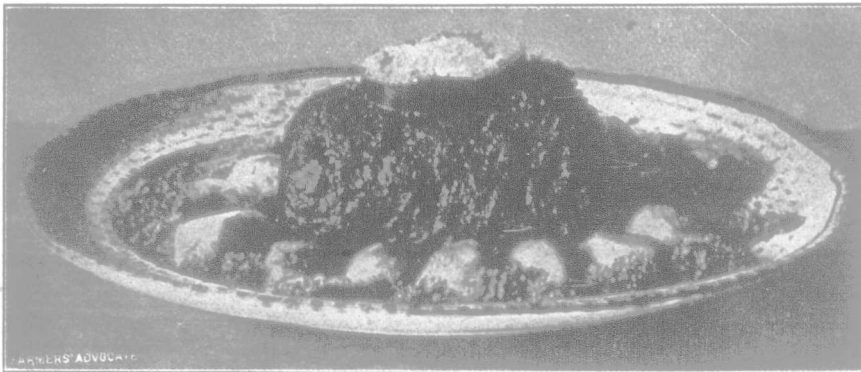


RICE WITH APPLES

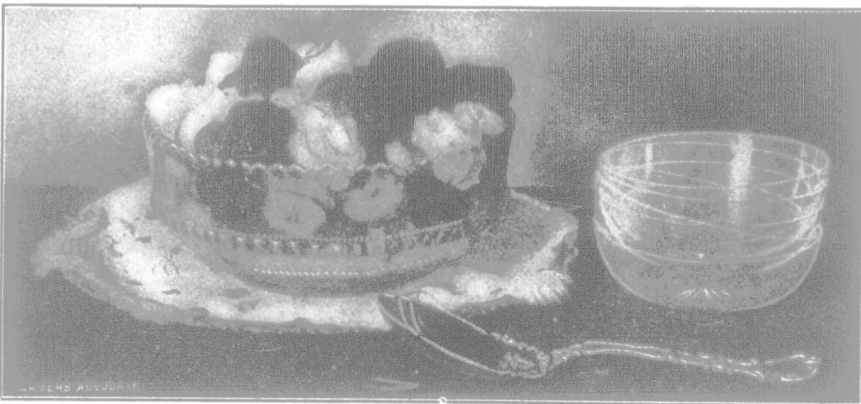
Use sponge cake, either fresh or stale.

## STRAWBERRY TRIFLE.

Use sponge cake, either fresh or stale.



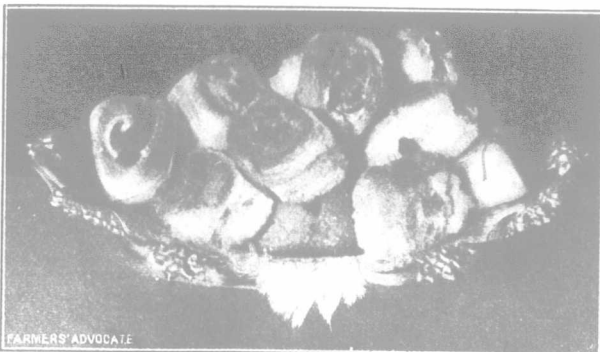
FILIPINO BEEF



STRAWBERRY TRIFLE



ONIONS STUFFED WITH NUTS



FRUIT AND NUT ROLLS

moderate oven. Let cook about three-fourths of an hour, basting occasionally with the liquid in the pan and at last with a tablespoonful of butter melted in hot water. Before serving, pour into the dish around of cream sauce.—*Boston Cooking School Magazine*.



BREAKFAST CORN CAKE

Cut the cake into half-inch slices. Hull and wash a basket and a half of strawberries. Reserve a few choice berries; crush and strain the imperfect ones and cut the others in halves. Mix the berry juice with sugar and in another dish mix the halved berries with sugar. Put a layer of the prepared cake in a glass dish, pour over it a little of the fruit juice, then put in some of the prepared berries. Continue until the dish is full. Decorate the top with a cup of whipped cream and the whole berries. The cake may also be served, in the same way, with other berries or sliced peaches.

## CABBAGE SALAD IN CABBAGE SHELL WITH BEETS.

Select a well-shaped, crisp head of cabbage, not too large. Remove the coarse outer leaves, and take out the heart of the cabbage, to leave a thin shell. With something round for a pattern, cut the edge of the cabbage shell in scallops. Chop the cabbage, removed, very fine, discarding meanwhile coarse stalks or ribs. Season with salt and pepper, add equal measures of mayonnaise dressing and whipped cream, salted before whipping, and mix together thoroughly to a light, fluffy ball. With this fill the open space in the cabbage. Decorate with parsley and thin ribbons of cooked beet, rolled to resemble flowers. Surround with lettuce leaves.

## FRUIT-AND-NUT-ROLLS.

Sift together, three times, three cups of flour, six level teaspoonsful of baking-powder, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Work in from one-third to one-half a cup of shortening. Then mix to a dough with milk. Turn the dough onto a floured board, knead slightly, then roll out into a rectangular sheet about one-third an inch thick. Brush over the sheet of dough with softened butter, then sprinkle with Sultana raisins or cleaned currants and filberts (hazelnuts), cut into several pieces. Roll up the dough compactly, then cut the roll in pieces an inch long. Set these on end, close together, in a buttered baking-pan. Bake about twenty minutes.

## BREAKFAST CORN-CAKE.

Cream two-thirds a cup of butter. Beat into it one cup of sugar, the yolks of three eggs, and, alternately, two cups of milk and two cups, each, of cornmeal and white flour, sifted with one level teaspoonful of soda and three level teaspoonsful of cream of tartar. Lastly, beat in the whites of three eggs, beaten dry.

## ONIONS STUFFED WITH NUTS.

Peel Spanish onions. Let cook in boiling water an hour, then remove from the water, and, when cooled a little, cut out a piece about two inches across around the root end, thus leaving a thin shell of onion. Chop fine one cup of walnuts or pecan nuts, mixing them with a cup of grated bread-crumbs, a third of a cup of melted butter, half teaspoonful salt, and a beaten egg. Sprinkle the inside of the onion cases very lightly with salt, then fill with the nut mixture, giving it a dome shape on top. Set the prepared onions in a baking-dish suitable to send to the table, pour in about a cup of hot water or white stock, and set to cook in a

**W**HAT is it, Sue?" "What is what?" asked Sue, enigmatically, through her clenched teeth, as she proceeded to pin on her hat before the little mirror that hung in the spotless kitchen.

"Don't try to evade. I won't have it. My experience as a conductor makes me suspect evasions."

"You can keep your suspicion of evasions for business hours. That's where such horrible things belong, not in my kitchen working overtime. Aren't you a union man?"

"I'm for union with you, dear, any time you say. But aren't you going to tell me what the trouble is?"

"I might as well tell you now, since I'll end up by confiding in you sooner or later. That's a weakness I have. But let it wait till we get to the park. I'll feel better about it when I can sit down on the grass under a big tree and watch the river go by."

When Sue, Mrs. D. Edward Barron's little maid, had achieved that desirable location in the park and was comfortably settled in it, with Dick not so very far away, she did feel better, and her recital had not the bitter tang that would have flavored it an hour before. She could almost laugh at parts of it.

"Now, my lady, get this weight of woe out of your system and then we can be happy the rest of the afternoon," commanded Dick, with the masterfulness of proud possession.

"Don't try to boss me—yet," she said; but she smiled and slipped a firm little hand in his. "It's just this way, Dick, people seem—Do you think there is anything absurd in my loving you and being engaged to you?" she asked abruptly.

"Something heroic in it, seems to me. But it may look absurd to other people, for I know I'm not much of a man; not good enough—"

"Oh, Dick, dear, I did not mean that. I'm just so proud of having sense enough to love you that I feel like shouting it from the housetops. But, in the place I worked before, my mistress seemed to think there was something unnatural and really freakish in a girl who worked in a kitchen, being capable of loving a man in the same way her daughter did. I wasn't a woman to her—with a woman's longing for love and capacity for loving—I was just the "help," and not exactly a person at all."

"I bet you could show her a few things about love and loyalty and truth that she and her daughter and her whole family never knew existed. I'd like

"Easy now, Boy! She just didn't know. But I must confess it hurt me

## In the Shining Kitchen: A Servant's Love

I like doing housework and I know how to do it right. Mother taught me that—"

"You are going to do it for just me some day."

"Don't interrupt, Dickie! Isn't it as honorable to wash a woman's dishes and help care for her children as it is

discovered that there was a great big streak of envy in my make-up. Why, I just felt sore."

"False alarm, little girl! That was merely a Captain Cook discovery, and if you run down my future wife I'll kiss you here and now before folk in broad daylight."



GIRLS' BASEBALL TEAM, FRANKLIN, MAN.

to write her husband's letters for him?" "It is, every bit, honey. But what hurt to-day? It is ages since you left that place and Mrs. Barron hasn't said anything like that, has she?"

"No, but she had a caller yesterday, who laughed hatefully when she talked about her maid, said she wouldn't have an—followers (How, I loathe that word, Dick!) "Me, too. Husband sounds far better!" "around her kitchen, and her maids would have to understand that at the start. A girl might as well be in a convent as in a place like that, unless she is satisfied to do her entertaining on the streets."

"Last night, Miss Clare's young man stayed later than usual, and this morning her engagement was announced at the breakfast table. Dickie, boy, I

"Behave!" she retorted in haste. "But they were lovely to her. Her mother had tears and smiles in her eyes and her father held her close for a minute, and all those big boys just cheered and kissed her and teased her till she looked as pretty as a rose. You could tell they were all proud of her and pleased to think she was happy. There was nothing to make her think she had done something to be ashamed of. Her girl friends have been running in all day and the 'phone has rung congratulations and good wishes about a hundred times."

Dick contented himself by looking at the pretty face with the downcast eyes, and with holding the hand a little tighter. It wasn't going to be very long until Sue would be in her very

own little kitchen if he had anything to say in the matter.

"If I had a mother to smile at me through her tears or a father to hold me up close for a minute I wouldn't have minded the rest, but I haven't a soul in the world to confide in, to tell how fine I think you are and how handsome and how I love you."

"Try telling me, Kiddsie, just as an experiment."

"You might get all puffed up and get to thinking I wasn't good enough for you."

"I'd be as puffed up as a pouter pigeon—that part is true—but not the last part, dear. I've learned that the man who is good enough for a woman is fine stuff and—mighty rare."

"What time is it, Dick? Don't say it's five o'clock and time to go home."

"Your wish is law. I'll say it is half-past three and no time to go home or anywhere. Does that please you?"

"No, silly, because it isn't! Let me look. Five minutes to five and I must go! But it has been a lovely afternoon and I feel lots better in my mind than when I came out."

They went merrily home and round to the side door without a pang. It was a tenderly-smiling Sue that came before Mrs. Barron in the shining kitchen.

"I see you had a pleasant afternoon," the lady said, smilingly.

"Yes, indeed, Mrs. Barron, it was perfectly lovely out. Dick said it was a Heaven day sent down just to give us an idea of what their days were like."

"Have you known your friend long?"

"Oh, yes, for years."

"He is very handsome."

"And good, too, Mrs. Barron."

"I'm afraid he will be stealing my little maid away some day."

Sue blushed, but Mrs. Barron looked only kind, and not curious, and she felt suddenly that here was a sympathetic soul she could tell.

"He wants me, he says, and I have promised to go some day. I'm glad you helped me to tell you. I wanted you to know, but I was afraid you would laugh at a servant's love affairs."

"Laugh! Are we not all servants to Love? Listen, Sue! I know you have no kin to whom to go, and if you will only stay with me till Miss Clare's wedding is over you shall be married from here like one of our own."

And when the mistress kissed her little rosy maid her eyes smiled through the tears.

AKES

slices. Hull half of straw-berries; perfect ones yes. Mix the ad in another es with sugar, red cake in a little of the some of the ue until the e top with a nd the whole so be served, other berries

CABBAGE SHELL

crisp head of Remove the take out the leave a thin round for a the cabbage the cabbage, rding mean-ribs. Season equal meas-ning and whip-re whipping, ily to a light, ill the open Decorate with s of cooked lowers. Sur-

ILLS, times, three spoonsful of a teaspoonful one-third to ening. Then k. Turn the board, knead a rectangular 1 inch thick. dough with iced currants cut into sev-dough com- in pieces an end, close to-pan. Bake

-CAKE. p of butter. gar, the yolks ely, two cups of cornmeal ith one level ee level tea- Lastly, beat , beaten dry.

H NUTS. Let cook in then remove ten cooled a it two inches d, thus leav- Chop fine in nuts, mix-rated bread- f melted but- and a beaten of the onion alt, then fill ng it a dome pared onions o send to the of hot water o cook in a fourths of an id in the pan ter melted in dish around d. Magazine.



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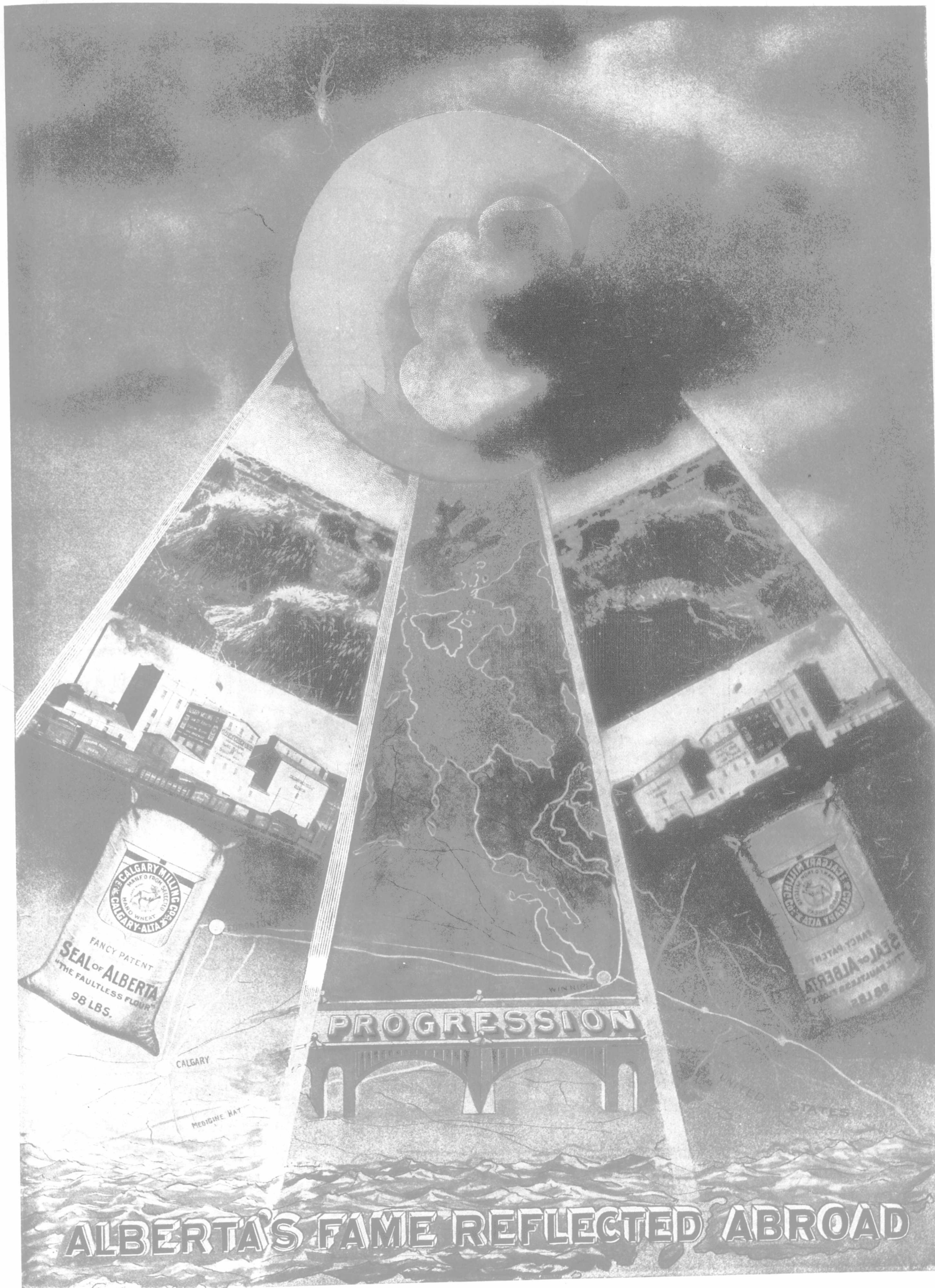
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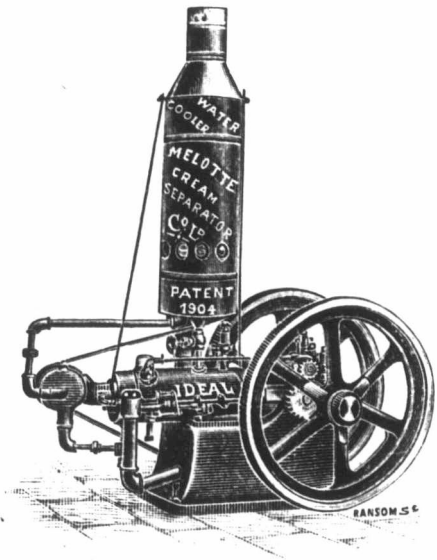
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## Questions & Answers

### VETERINARY

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

#### DEFECTIVE TEETH

A six-year-old gelding was working until a month ago, when he refused to eat oats or oats and bran. I turned him onto the prairie, but brought him in again three days ago. He refuses his oats again. Does all right on prairie, but appetite isn't what it should be. Please prescribe.—P. S.

Ans.—Have his mouth examined by a veterinary surgeon. The symptoms point to defective teeth.

#### CHRONIC INDIGESTION

A mare twelve years old in good condition has done light work through the winter and helped with spring seeding. She now has a foal, which is all right in every way, but the mare at times is not well. She is out on grass in the day time, and in the stable at night, when standing saliva forms in the mouth and runs out; occasionally turns up the upper lip and looks round to the right side; paws a little; sometimes lies down. This will last only for an hour or two; then seems all right again until the next day. This has become chronic now; she has been bothered this way for a number of years. The bowels are rather dry; water seems all right. Is this stomach or liver trouble? She has been well for a whole year, but as soon as the milk started properly was as described.

Ans.—Your mare suffers from chronic indigestion, and the cause is defective teeth. Have your veterinary surgeon examine her mouth; there may be some elongated molars, or perhaps a decayed tooth which must be extracted.

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#### COLT UNABLE TO STAND

A yearling mare has been sick for about three weeks. She eats well, drinks well and urinates well. She seems very weak and staggers like a drunken person, and at times she cannot get up herself. She looks well and in good order, and has not lost any flesh.—B. E.

Ans.—As the different organs appear to be performing their functions in a normal manner, the only diagnosis we can make is that the filly has injured her back in some way. Perhaps the best thing for you to do is to put her in comfortable slings until she becomes strong enough to arise from the recumbent posture without assistance. It

may be necessary to keep her in slings for several weeks, but as she becomes strong she should be taken out of the slings and given walking exercise for about 15 minutes several times a day. Continue the use of the slings until you are sure she can get up without assistance.

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KNUCKLING

Mare twelve years old has been under treatment for kidneys. Veterinary now says incurable. When trotting, and occasionally when walking there is a sharp catch in one or other of hind legs, as though some sharp pain had taken away the use of leg, especially when going down hill. Have bred her and intend turning her out for the summer, but before doing so would like to know if I can do anything more for her.—B. B. E., Alta.

Ans.—Your mare knuckles at the hind fetlocks. Get your blacksmith to shorthorn her toes and reduce the growth of hoof to normal. Then shoe her with shoes having heel calks from 3/4 inch to 1 inch high—no toe calk at all on the hind feet. Have her shod regularly every four weeks.

SLOBBERING COLT

Three-year-old colt slobbers excessively when bit is placed in mouth; acts the same when jointed or straight bit is used.—A. G. B.

Ans.—In all probability there is some other reason for the slobbering than the biting, though this cannot be decisively stated without knowing all the conditions. If the colt has access, all or part of the time, to a pasture in which is considerable white clover, or if the hay contains much white clover, this food is undoubtedly the cause of the slobbering, and indicates the procedure to be followed to avoid the condition. If he has not access to the white clover in any form, or to smartweed, and you still think the biting is responsible, try a gentle bit, having a tongue-piece attached, which may probably stop the slobbering, if not the salivary secretion.



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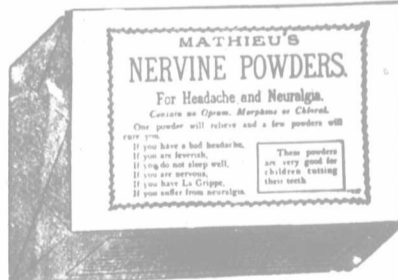
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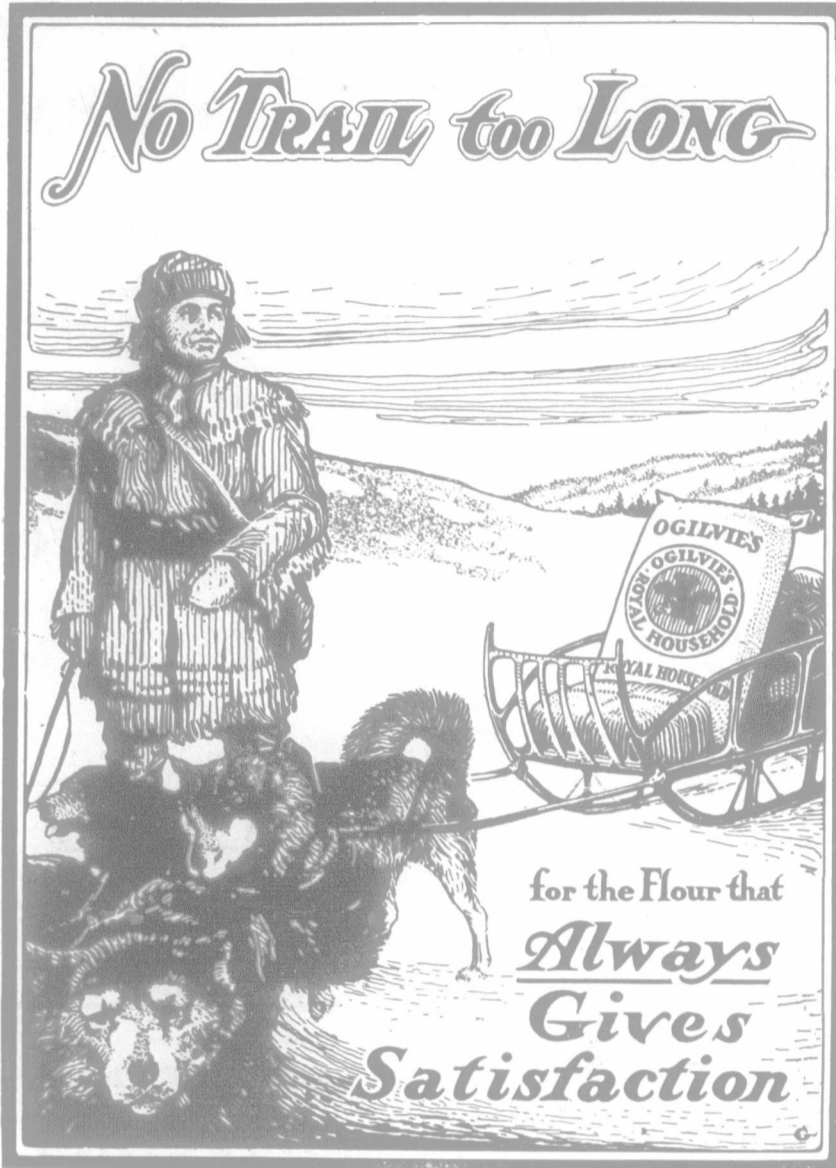
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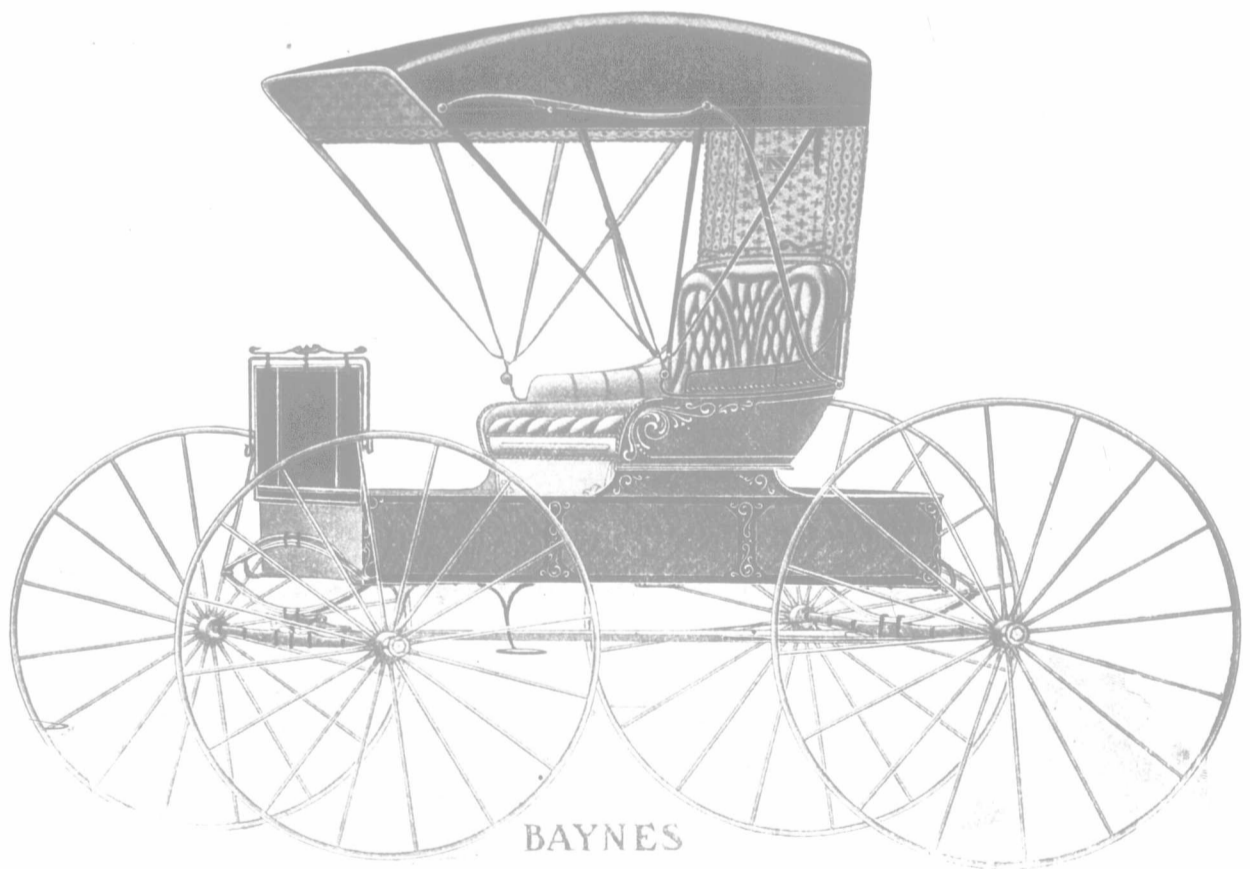
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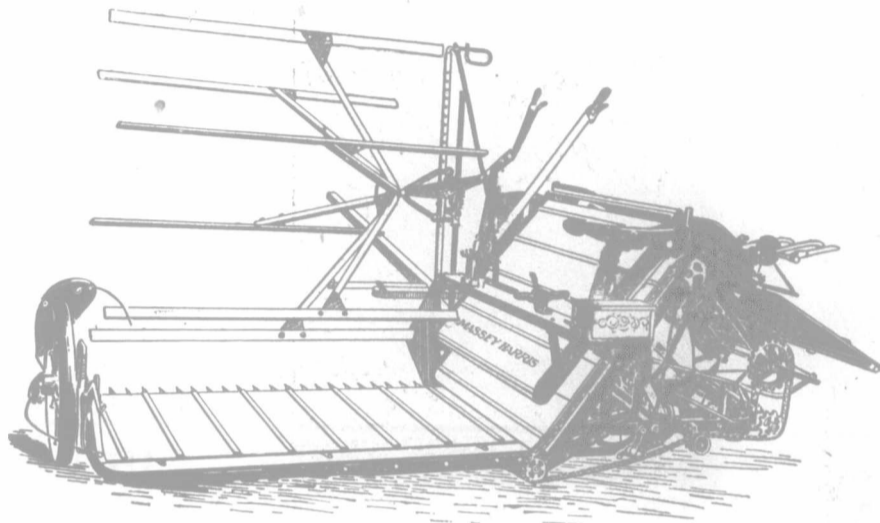
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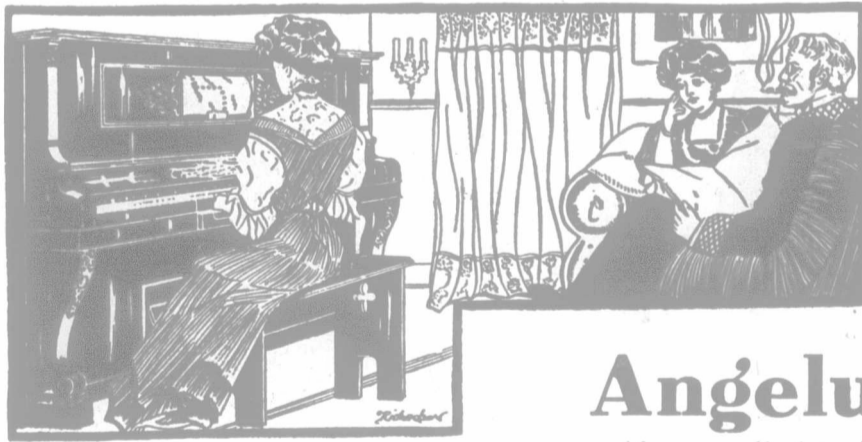
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You'll find it giving positive satisfaction wherever grain is grown

## Exhibition Pianos Have Arrived

WILL BE SHOWN IN THE MAIN BUILDING (NEXT STAND TO EATON'S)

TO out-of-town people, as well as city folk, whether in the market for a new piano or not, we extend a cordial invitation to examine these splendid new models—by far the most worthy and most beautiful pianos ever brought into Western Canada. These new instruments, which form a part of our exhibit, alone are well worth going miles to see. Just think of it! TEN different makes of high grade pianos, comprising 40 styles, within easy access of your door. Your choice would surely be a



<b>Chickering</b>	<b>Gourlay</b>	<b>Knabe</b>
<b>Haines</b>	<b>Bell</b>	<b>Schumann, &amp;c., &amp;c.</b>

Special Discounts during Exhibition Week

Pianos at \$250, \$300, \$350, \$400, \$450, \$500

Three Years to Pay If Desired

## Angelus Player Piano

(As supplied to His Majesty the Late King Edward VII.)

We are exclusive agents for the Angelus Player Piano, admitted to be the most perfect player piano, enabling anyone to play any music artistically. No other player piano save the Angelus offers the wonderful means of playing so artistically as is provided for you in the Melodant, the Phrasing Lever, the Artstyle Music Rolls and the Melody Buttons, for all of these are exclusive features of the Angelus Player Piano. Our magnificent exhibit of Grand and Upright Pianos, Player Pianos, etc., etc., will be seen in the Main Building on the Fair Grounds, next exhibit to Eaton's. We have also a splendid showing of Pianos, and Columbia, Edison and Victor Talking Machines at our City Warerooms, 295 Portage Avenue. Don't fail to look us up. Catalogue No. 41 and descriptive literature mailed free on application.

295 Portage Ave.

# WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

Winnipeg, Man.



# BEWARE OF ELECTRICAL STORMS!

M. TOWNSLEY

WE GUARANTEE PROTECTION

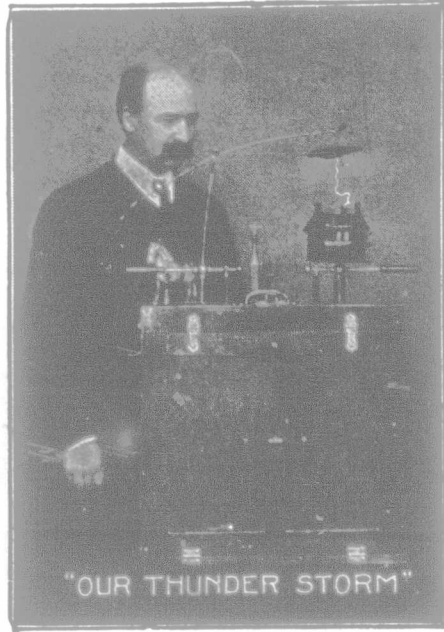
and his

WONDERFUL "THUNDERSTORM"

## THE TOWNSLEY SYSTEM

as he appears when talking the Lightning Rod

is the only system of lightning arresters manufactured in Western Canada, and the only system having the endorsement of the Mutual Farmers' Insurance Companies of Canada and also the Fire Commissioner.



## "Our Thunder Storm"

WILL BE EXHIBITED AT THE

Winnipeg, Brandon and Calgary Exhibitions

You will find it most interesting, so don't fail to look us up at above Fairs

WE SEND FREE BOOKLET ON REQUEST

The Canadian Lightning Arrester & Electric Co.

LIMITED

199 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

### THE Ideal Household Blue Polished Steel Range

The Handsomest and Best Steel Range ever Produced



\$46.75  
Buys this  
\$85 Steel  
Range

Just as  
Illustrated

A new design with elaborate nicked trimmings. The nicking is done by special process, and is of a whitesilvery effect. The Ideal Household Steel Range is equipped with all the latest improvements and thoroughly up to date in every respect. Pay \$85.00 to the local dealer and you will not get a range to equal the Ideal Household. Absolutely the handsomest, most elaborate and highest grade steel range made in the world. A long step ahead of others in high art stove making.

**BEST LOOK** what we are doing. We are furnishing you this magnificent new six-hole full nicked range, full size, complete with reservoir and warming closet, just as illustrated, beyond question of doubt the highest grade range made in the world. Burns well on any kind of coal. Takes wood 24 inches long.

No. 9-20 has oven 21x20x13 inches; six 9-in. lids, complete with your enamel, shipping weight, 559 pounds.

No. 10-20 has high chest and oven thermometer \$46.75

WRITE FOR STOVE CATALOGUE. Complete line of up-to-date stoves and ranges, \$21.00 set to consumer at wholesale.

### Who Gets the Profit?

The man who gets \$125 for a \$50 Separator or the man who pays the long price?

\$50.00

will buy the best Separator made—the difference in the two prices is extra profit to seller.

The Wingold guarantees profit to the user. It skims closest, turns easily and made of best materials.

**Special Cream Separator Offer**

Write to-day for our new offer. We have the best proposition ever heard of. Only one person in each neighborhood can enjoy the benefit of this offer. Don't delay, if you want to be the first, but write to-day and learn how to secure the best cream separator made, on the most liberal terms. Saving of \$50 to \$60 in cost to you.



### THE BIG Wingold Catalog

Quotes thousands of wonderfully Low Prices on Furniture, House Furnishing, Crockery, Groceries, Hardware, Silverware, Harness, and S. oves of all kinds.

It's the BIGGEST, BEST and most INTERESTING CATALOG we have ever issued. An opportunity to save money on your every day requirements.

**Sent Free**

post paid on request. Your copy of a Wingold Catalog will be forwarded September 1st. Send your name and address at once. It will pay you to have a copy whether you buy or not. Tell us you want the Big 1910 Wingold Catalog and you receive it on or before September. Don't forget. Send your request to-day.

F. A. Dept.

### Kitchen Cabinet, \$17.50

Larger, Better Quality, and more convenient than other cabinets sold at \$25 to \$35.

Study the arrangement of this large Kitchen Cabinet and you will soon decide that it is most conveniently arranged cabinet made. THERE IS NOTHING SMALL OR POOR ABOUT A WINGOLD KITCHEN CABINET. From the large divided flour bin to the smallest spice drawer, you will find it just the proper size; it's just what you need to save thousands of those unnecessary steps which you take every day. Cooking will become a pleasure instead of a burden when you use a WINGOLD CABINET. The cutlery and spice drawers, the kneading and cutting board, the sugar, salt and flour bins are all within easy reach. Two large cupboard and china closet complete the cabinet in every detail. Made of white maple, natural finish. The base 32 inches high, 46 inches wide, and 26 inches deep. Entire height of cabinet, 84 inches.



Lowest Price ever quoted for a High Grade Cabinet.

\$17.50

WINGOLD STOVE CO. LTD., 181 Bannatyne Ave., E., 3rd Building East of Main.

To  
**P**ROSPECTIVE  
PIANO  
PURCHASERS

MAKERS and DEALERS who rely upon fake schemes and bargain counter prices to attract attention to their instruments, do so because the pianos they have to sell have failed to win the public confidence

BECAUSE we deal only in such high-grade pianos as

**STEINWAY & SONS, New York**

[Established 1853]

**NORDHEIMER, Toronto**

[Established 1840]

**NEW SCALE WILLIAMS, Oshawa**

[Established 1900]

**CHICKERING & SONS**

[Established 1827]

and give to all alike honest value for money invested, are we able to explain our phenomenal success in selling so many of these celebrated instruments.

SOLD on the "one price" system, with easy terms of payment to those who will pay interest on time desired.

Ask for a picture postal card at our exhibit in the Industrial Building at the coming Provincial Fair.

**Hardy & Hunt Piano Co. Ltd.**

715 FIRST ST. WEST, CALGARY

**WE WANT ALL**

Users of Gasoline Engines to inspect our line of Tanks, Pumps and Hose, especially adapted for Oil and Gasoline. You will find us in the Central Industrial Building at the Winnipeg Exhibition.



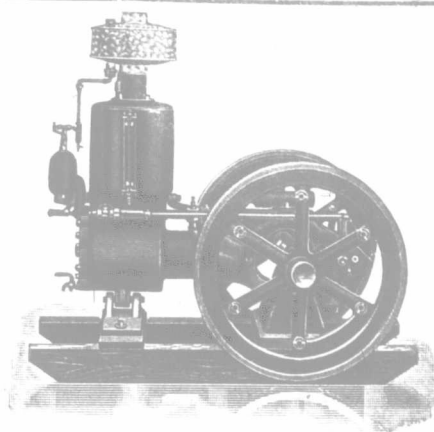
Our tanks are made of Galvanized Steel and will not produce that rust sediment which causes so much trouble in operating Gasoline Engines.

We also manufacture Storage Tanks, Watering Troughs, Thresher Tanks and Feed Cookers.

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ARE YOU GOING TO THE BIG FAIRS?

If so, see our exhibits at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary. CANADIAN AIR-MOTORS, STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINES, Stationary or Portable, Gravity of Pump Feed, all sizes, also the famous "FLOUR CITY" TRACTION GASOLINE ENGINES. The most complete and best gasoline engine lines in Canada for the farmer.

THEY WILL SOLVE THE POWER QUESTION FOR YOU

See our line of Armstrong Quam Mfg. Co. (Successors to Kelly & Taneyhill Co.) new style WELL DRILLING MACHINERY, Rock and Hydraulic, ELLIPTIC or CAM DROP; will drill wells any size or depth; also Dempster, Pech, Howell and Cherokee WELL AUGERS.

We carry the largest stock of any house in the West; also a full line of well drillers' supplies.

Our lines of pumps, tanks, grinders, saws, swings all have special features. AYLMER STANDARD WAGON and STOCK SCALES, the best scale ever devised for the farmer. Get our catalogues and prices.

**ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LIMITED**

LOGAN and CHAMBERS STS., WINNIPEG, MAN.  
CALGARY TORONTO

**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**

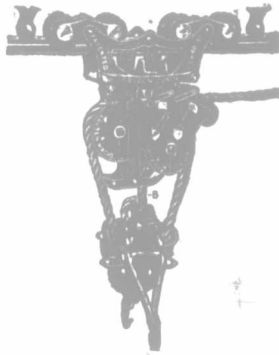
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**A Tip Worth Knowing, Landseekers  
PORT HAMMOND, B. C.**

is the best place to get off at, if you are looking for either Fruit or Dairy Farms.

**EDWARD W. POWELL, PT. HAMMOND, B. C.**  
SEND FOR BOOKLET

**LOUDEN'S BARN AND STABLE EQUIPMENTS**



You want to save labor: Get Louden's Junior Sling Carrier.

It will unload your hay, straw or sheaves in one-quarter the time it takes you to unload by hand. Wouldn't that mean a lot to you? No more tugging, pulling and lifting on a pitchfork. Your horse works; you look on.

Let your men get busy at something else. Why pay out half the value of the crops to get them harvested?

See Louden's goods at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina fairs, and inquire how they will save you money. Once you inspect them you will know why more of them are in use in Western Canada than all others combined.

**Louden Hardware Specialty Co.**

937 Logan Ave. WINNIPEG

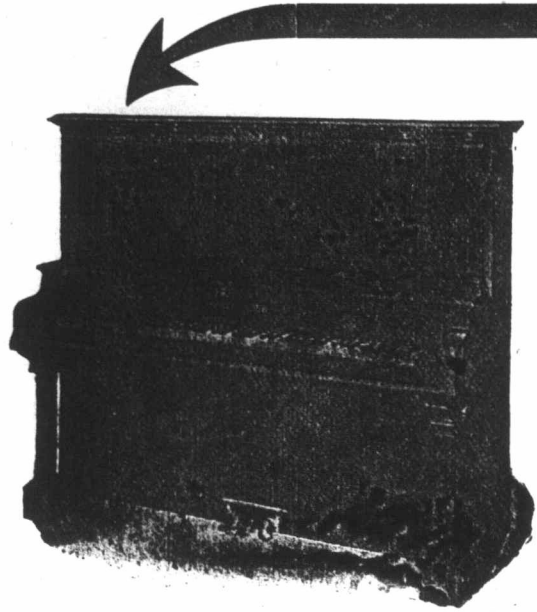
P.S.—Our new illustrated catalogue is free.

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY

50  
r cabinets



tin.



## Annual Sale of HAVERGAL COLLEGE PIANOS at Great Reductions

Each year we supply the Ladies' Havergal College of this city with new Mason & Risch pianos, and at the end of each nine months' term the instruments are returned to our ware-rooms, and put in absolutely first-class condition. This year they used 24 of our pianos, and each and every one of these will be reserved and placed on sale at remarkably low prices during the Winnipeg Exhibition. **Every instrument carries our Unlimited Guarantee, and every instrument is just as good as new.**

### This Is Your Opportunity To Secure the BEST the Market Affords At a Great Saving in Price

In addition to the College pianos we have in our Exchange Department a large collection of slightly used and second-hand instruments taken in as part payment on Mason & Risch Players and Pianola Pianos. All of these go on sale at only a fraction of their real worth; and prices on upright pianos begin at \$150. The different makes include:

Mason & Risch  
Newcombe  
Harmonic  
Steinbach

Steinway  
Dominion  
Sterling  
Chickering

Classic  
Heintzman  
Bell  
Kimball

Henry Herbert  
Mendelssohn  
Morris  
Williams

### You Save From \$100 to \$150 During This Sale

Generally when Mason & Risch advertise bargains in high-grade pianos they are snapped up by city buyers, but a feature of this sale is, that we are reserving these bargains for out-of-town purchasers, and they will not be placed on sale until the Exhibition.

### Our Special Mail Order Department

If you do not intend visiting the Exhibition, then write for full particulars and cuts, which will be sent by return mail. Full payments and yearly terms given on each instrument if desired.

**Remember: We Are Cutting the Price—Not the Quality**

## The Mason & Risch Piano Co. LIMITED

Factory Branch, 356 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

**Look for the big Electric Piano Sign—The Only Piano Store  
on Main Street.**

#### LIGHTNING PROTECTORS

Prof. Townsley is one of the best known authorities on thunderstorms and lightning conductors in the United States. The methods of giving protection at a nominal price has won for his company the confidence of the Mutual Insurance Companies of many states; also those of Canada that have investigated the Townsley system of copper cable lightning conductors.

When the enormous loss from lightning in the United States in one year was 6,256 buildings, 563 persons and

4,252 head of stock was destroyed, led Mr. Townsley to consider the merits offered in the lightning arresters and ground wiring of fences. It has been Mr. Townsley's motto that "Truths properly presented would be acceptable to the public," and on this motto "The Townsley System" has been presented to the people.

The Canadian Lightning Arrester and Electric Company of Winnipeg, has the sole right to use this system of protection, and will further guarantee every job done by their authorized

representative for all time, if the points are not allowed to be broken down. Mr. Townsley is always pleased to answer any question in regard to lightning protection, and his exhibit at the Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, which by a practical thunderstorm, lightning may be seen to strike the building; also what it will do when the Townsley system of protection has been applied. This alone is a great scientific treat, and wonderful to see.

#### NOTED PIANO FIRM

Hardy & Hunt, Calgary's noted piano

men, are offering some particularly good buys in this issue. Mr. Hardy is one of the oldest and one of the best piano men in Western Canada, and his honest management of his firm's business has gained much confidence from the public, and warrants the large volume of business now being transacted. Interested parties would do well to note this firm's advertisements and the assortment of their offerings. Their display this year at the Calgary Exhibition should be well worthy of investigation by visitors to the fair.

# GOSSIP

## REPORT OF ABATTOIR COMMISSION

(Continued from page 969)

by public act of the legislative assembly of the province of Manitoba, possessing such powers and subject to such restrictions and control as would be in the interests of the people of the province.

### SUGGESTIONS OF COMMISSION

And we beg to suggest that the said act or charter should contain and include the following provisions, stipulations and conditions, or to the like effect, namely:

1. For the purpose of constructing, managing, operating and maintaining a public market and carrying out the terms and provisions of this act there is hereby created and constituted a body politic and corporate in law and in fact composed of five persons to be appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council and the railway companies operating in the province, as hereinafter named under the name of the "Public Markets Board" (referred to in this act as the "board"), and by that name may sue and be sued and prosecute and defend all manners of suits and actions, both at law and in equity. The said board shall have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to make, alter or break said seal by resolution to that effect.

2. The persons constituting the board shall be appointed as follows, that is to say if the several companies consent thereto: One member thereof shall be appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, two members by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, one member by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and one member by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and such persons shall hold office for one year or until their successors are appointed from time to time by the lieutenant-governor-in-council and by the said companies aforesaid, whether during the said year or thereafter; and for the purpose of this Act, the control, management, operation, construction and maintenance of the public market and cattle yards, buildings and equipment as provided in this Act are given to and vested in the public markets board.

### CONSTITUTION OF BOARD

The said board shall be appointed and constituted as herein provided within ten days after the passing of this Act, and the members thereof shall hold and continue in office on the said board until their successors are appointed. In case any party hereto fails to appoint its representative or representatives as herein provided then until such appointment is made by such party the vacancy or vacancies occurring on the said board shall be filled either by the board or the government.

(a) The board may appoint and at their discretion remove or suspend such manager, clerks, secretaries, officers, agents and servants, either for permanent, temporary or special service, as they may from time to time think fit, and may determine their powers and duties, fix their salaries or emoluments, and require security in such instances and to such an amount as they think fit.

(b) And the board shall have full power from time to time to make such provisions and regulations as may be deemed by them advisable or necessary respecting the keeping of accounts, the application of funds, control of employees and other matters involved in carrying out the purpose for which they are appointed, and the provisions and conditions of this Act.

(c) The board may exercise all or any of the powers, authorities, duties and functions vested in or exercisable by the manager under this agreement, and shall have the power to alter, rescind, amend or supplement any rule, decision or act whatsoever of the manager made or done under this Act.

(d) The board may enter into all such negotiations and contracts and

rescind and vary all such contracts and execute and do all such acts, deeds and things as they may consider expedient or advisable in relation to any of the matters herein mentioned or otherwise for the purpose of this Act; and may enter into or may make arrangements with any other railway company or companies for the use and enjoyment of the said public market by such railway company or companies and may do all things necessary to secure railway connection with any other railway or railways and may incur any expenditure in respect thereto.

(e) The board in addition to the powers and authorities conferred upon it by this Act, may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be requisite and necessary for the efficient and proper operation and maintenance of the said public market and may from time to time purchase or otherwise acquire for stock yard purposes any property rights or privileges as in the opinion of the majority are necessary and advantageous for the said business.

(f) The board shall from time to time appoint a competent person as manager of the public market and may remove and discharge any such person and appoint a substitute.

(g) The manager shall, subject to the control of the board, superintend the construction, management and operation of the public market and may make and provide rules and regulations therefor and shall in addition to the powers and duties conferred on him by the agreement, exercise and perform the functions and duties prescribed by the board and shall devote the whole of his time and attention to the said business.

(h) The powers and duties of the board and manager shall be exercised in such a way as shall be reasonable and just to the companies and to the public, without unfair preference or discrimination in favor of or against any party hereto or other person whatsoever.

(i) All questions or matters whatsoever arising at any meeting of the board shall be decided by a majority vote of the members of the board.

3. The remuneration of the members of the board shall not be paid out of the funds or revenues of the board but shall be fixed and paid by the government or the company appointing them respectively.

Upon any complaint to the board by any of the parties hereto or unfair preference or discrimination by the manager or his subordinates then the board shall investigate the complaint and if they find such unfair preference or discrimination the manager shall be forthwith dismissed and a new manager appointed.

### KEEPING OF ACCOUNTS

4. The manager shall keep or cause to be kept all accounts relating to the management, operation and construction of the said public market and shall render monthly or as often as may be required by the board or any of the parties hereto statements showing in such detail as is reasonable and fair all receipts and expenditures in respect thereto.

5. The books, accounts and other documents of all kinds of the board as well as of the manager shall at all times be open to the inspection of each of the parties hereto.

6. The cost of operation, management, construction, maintenance and repairs generally and the interest charges on capital indebtedness shall be firstly paid out of the revenues or receipts and in the event of a deficit at any time or times then the companies shall contribute or pay to the board forthwith upon receiving notice thereof the amount of said deficit in the following shares, viz.: In proportion as between the companies to the representation of the respective companies on the board.

7. The companies shall contribute and pay to the board forthwith upon demand from time to time the cost of the land and stock yards, building, improvements, thereon and any additions or extensions that may be made from time to time in the same proportions or shares as set out in clause 7 of this Act. The board shall have power to issue bonds or stock on the security

# CARSON STILL WANTS CREAM

Hot weather has had a serious effect in some lines of business, but cream is required for buttermaking. A rapidly increasing trade calls for larger quantities of the raw product.

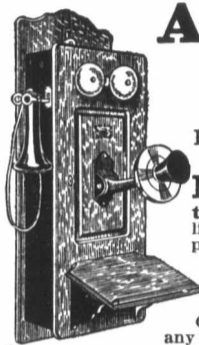
CANS ARE SUPPLIED FREE ON REQUEST

Express charges are paid. Twice each month producers who ship to us receive Express Money Orders on which there is no charge for cashing. Hundreds of letters from old patrons indicate they are satisfied with the way we treat them. Cream now comes hundreds of miles to us.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

GIVE US ONE TRIAL

The Carson Hygienic Dairy Co., Ltd. WINNIPEG, MAN.



## Anti-Trust Prices Freight Prepaid To You—No Duty on FARM and TOWN Telephones and Switchboards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SUMMER HILL OXFORDS

Their quality is undoubted. We have the best that time and experience can produce. We have seven hundred to select from. We are the founders of the first flock of Oxfords in America and have sold more Oxfords than all other breeders in Canada combined. Our new importation of fifty head will arrive July 30th. We are fitting one hundred head for exhibition this season and will exhibit at the leading shows this year. See our exhibit at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina. For particulars and prices write to PETER ARKELL & SONS, TEESWATER, ONT.

# Clydesdales For Sale



Just arrived from Scotland, 38 head of colts and fillies, selected by the owner, all strong in quality, action and size; the type which leads in the show ring in Scotland and Canada; sired by Baron's Pride, Royal Favorite, Revelanta, Hiawatha and Baron o' Buchlyvie, etc. I am breeding them to the well known sires, Perpetual Motion, Baron of Arcola and Revelanta's Heir. Colts and fillies from the above named sires also for sale. A good Hackney from the famous Harrieston stud will stand for service at Doune Lodge.

W. H. BRYCE

ARCOLA,

SASK:

icularly good ardy is one of e best piano nd his honest n's business ce from the large volume nsacted. In- well to note ts and the ings. Their algary Exhi- orthy of in- the fair.

## EATON'S JULY and AUGUST SALE

**T**HIS carefully planned sale event now makes demands on economy-wise people throughout the west. The Eaton idea of a Bargain Sale is to provide seasonable goods, things you need now, things you must have, and to offer them at prices which represent a distinct saving on every purchase.

### NOW--TO-DAY--WRITE FOR YOUR COPY OF THE SALE CATALOGUE

There is a catalogue here for you, and in that catalogue is something of real interest and profit to yourself, something you can ill afford to miss. Many Sale Catalogues have already been mailed. If yours has not been received it will be mailed promptly on receipt of request.

Write for it to-day and take early advantage of this Midsummer harvest of Bargains.

**THE T. EATON CO LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

## Are You Getting Full Price for Your Butter?

The ONLY way to get fair value is by using the tried and proven White Spruce Butter Tub. There is no other wood grown which will make the perfect tub.

### IT WILL GET YOU FULL WEIGHT AND FULL PRICE

and it does not have to be parafined to give perfect results.

### INSIST ON HAVING THE WHITE SPRUCE



### Imported Clydesdales AT CALGARY

A bunch of good ones for sale. "Star of Cowal," sired by the champion Hiawatha, included in the importation.

Seven fillies and mares are also offered. You can purchase them at right prices. Look for my stock at Calgary Exhibition or write me for prices.

JAS. URQUHART CALGARY

of said lands, stock yards and plant and apply the proceeds from the sale thereof:

- (i) Toward capital expenditure.
- (ii) In paying off advances for capital expenditure made by the companies. Such stock or bonds may be guaranteed by the companies.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF YARDS

8. The board shall immediately construct and establish and maintain and continue adequate modern and commodious stock yards with all necessary buildings, improvements, facilities and service on the said lands for the proper handling, weighing, feeding and marketing of western live stock and shall from time to time conclude 7 of this Act. The board shall maintain such additional buildings, improvements, facilities and service upon the said lands as in the opinion of the board are required for the reasonable purpose of the said business.

It is hereby declared and agreed that the establishment and operation of the said public markets is primarily to encourage the live stock industry by providing adequate and modern facilities and service for feeding, watering, handling and marketing live stock, and to afford an open competitive market for producers, shippers and consumers.

9. It is further agreed that the said public market is and shall be a public market.

10. All works which are or may hereafter be required in respect to said public markets, buildings or facilities, shall be done by contract or on force account or otherwise as the board may from time to time determine.

11. The board shall maintain and keep in good condition and repair the said public market, facilities, etc., and shall within a reasonable time after any building or facility thereon is destroyed or damaged by fire or otherwise, cause the same to be rebuilt or restored to the same general character as before or as may be approved of by the board. The board shall insure and keep insured in the usual way the buildings and improvements.

12. The said railway companies shall have and enjoy in all respects equal rights to the use of the said public market.

13. All receipts and revenue shall enure to the benefit of the said companies in the same shares and proportions as set out in Clause 7 of this Act, and all expenses and out-goings in connection with the foregoing shall be divided between and borne by the said companies in the shares and proportions aforeaid, and the manager shall render to the companies monthly accounts of such receipts and disbursements and make monthly settlements thereof.

14. The companies hereto or any of them shall not assign or transfer any rights or interests under this Act or in the said lands or stockyards, or give or assure to give to any other company or person any rights or interests otherwise than is provided in this Act upon or in respect to the said stockyards, or any part thereof, and any assignment, transfer or other instrument contrary to the provisions of this clause shall be void and of no effect.

15. The board shall forthwith establish, construct and maintain a large, commodious and modern public market place convenient and accessible to the public highways and to the public slaughter house, and adequate, suitable and appropriate to meet all demands and requirements from time to time and at all times for the purchase and sale of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, together with suitable and ample provision for sheltering and the feeding of such animals.

#### ESTABLISH PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

16. The board shall at a reasonable price convey or give to the city of St. Boniface or such other city or cities, municipality or municipalities as the board of abattoir commissioners or the lieutenant-governor-in-council may direct, a portion or part of the said lands with an area of ..... acres (for the purpose of establishing thereon a public slaughtering house and cold storage plant) and any additional lands as may be necessary or required in the operation, construction and maintenance of the said public slaughter house and cold storage plant and any extensions thereof. The

## CORRUGATED PORTABLE GRANARIES

Fire, Lightning and Storm Proof

Protects the Grain—absolutely VERMIN PROOF

Write for Particulars—

**Metallic Roofing Co.**

LIMITED

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TORONTO and WINNIPEG 2326

Western Canada Factory, 797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg

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ENGINEERS BRAZIERS MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

**CAST IRON BRAZING**

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

168 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.



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

**FISH WILL BITE**  
like hungry wolves at all seasons if you use FISH LURE. It keeps you busy pulling them out. Write today and get a box and complete Fishing Outfit to help introduce it. Enclose 2c stamp. Michigan Fish Bait Co., Dept. 13, Port Huron, Michigan.

T. M. Daly, K. C. R. W. McClure  
W. M. Crichton E. A. Cohen

**DALY, CRIGHTON & McCLURE**

Barristers and Solicitors  
Office: CANADA LIFE BUILDING  
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
GRENFELL, SASK.  
**LANDS FOR SALE**

**Robin Hood Flour** IS DIFFERENT

# The Ross Rifle



## THE ROSS HIGH VELOCITY RIFLE

### SCOTCH DEER STALKING PATTERN

This Rifle is absolutely perfect for big game shooting. Its trajectory is very flat, the killing power is tremendous, the largest deer dropping, no matter where it is hit.

In point of finish only the most expensive English Rifles can compare with it.

Write for our illustrated catalogue; we send it on request. It gives full particulars of the Ross Military, also of the Ross Sporting Models, which are winning much favor in Canada, throughout the British Empire and the United States.

**THE ROSS RIFLE CO.**  
QUEBEC, P. Q.

## Genasco Ready Roofing

This cross-section shows why it lasts.

Trinidad Lake Asphalt  
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt  
Trinidad Lake Asphalt

Ask any wideawake dealer for Genasco. And get the up-to-date fastening—the **Kant-leak Kleet**. Does away with cement and large nails. Look for the trademark and insist on the genuine. Write for Good Roof Guide Book and samples.

### THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

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

## EATON'S GUARANTEED BINDER TWINE

Price per Hundred Pounds at Distributing Points:

WINNIPEG	8.59	8.09
BRANDON	8.70	8.20
REGINA	8.92	8.42
SASKATOON	9.02	8.52
CALGARY	9.23	8.73
EDMONTON	9.23	8.73

WRITE FOR PRICES AT YOUR STATION

**THE T. EATON CO.** LIMITED  
WINNIPEG CANADA

## FRASER VALLEY

FRUIT, DAIRY AND CHICKEN FARM

CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS

NEAR VANCOUVER and NEW WESTMINSTER MARKETS

**A. G. MARSHALL**

SOUTH WESTMINSTER, B.C.

board of abattoir commissioners or the lieutenant-governor-in-council shall have the first right to select a site or location in the yards for the purposes aforesaid, the intention being that the site for the public slaughter house shall be selected and allotment of any site for private companies or otherwise.

17. The board shall frame a scale of tolls and rates and charges, with power to amend and revise the same from time to time subject to the control and regulations of the lieutenant-governor-in-council for caring for, yardage, weighing, feeding, watering and service, and said tolls, rates and charges shall be as low and as reasonable as possible consistent with making due provision for paying and meeting, the management and operating expenditure, interest charges on bonded indebtedness, and interest charges at the rate of 5 per centum per annum on actual capital investment by the companies under this Act.

18. The board shall not afford or give any preference or advantage in tolls, rates or charges, or in any respect whatsoever to any person, company, firm or corporation, nor shall they subject any person, company, firm or corporation to any detriment, discrimination or disadvantage in tolls, rates or charges in any respect whatsoever.

19. The board shall afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities and service for the handling and marketing of the live stock, and for the receiving, forwarding and delivering of the live stock in and from the said markets and abattoirs.

20. The companies shall not make any switching charge to or in connection with the said public abattoir and market.

### RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED

We would therefore make the following recommendations at the present time:

1. That in view of the fact that there is no place in the city of Winnipeg conveniently accessible to the railways and upon which they converge, which would be suitable for abattoirs, and that there is such a property in the city of St. Boniface, that the public abattoir be established in the city of St. Boniface on this land.

2. That the board shall acquire the said lands at and for the price or sum equal to the actual cost of said lands to the present owners for the purposes herein mentioned and subject to the provisions and terms herein contained.

3. That in connection with the public abattoir, public markets and railway facilities for unloading and caring for animals be established in accordance with the suggested terms and conditions as hereinbefore set out and in general embodying the following provisions and conditions:

(a) That the said public market shall be under the control and management of a public markets' board, incorporated and created by a public act of the legislative assembly for the province of Manitoba, composed of five members, who shall be appointed in the following manner, namely: One member to be appointed by the government of the province of Manitoba, two members by the Canadian Pacific Railway company, one each by the Canadian Northern Railway company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company.

(b) That the remuneration of the members of the said board shall be fixed and paid by the government or company appointing them respectively.

It is our opinion that no charge whatever shall be made against the remuneration of the members of the board, but that each individual member should receive his remuneration from the party appointing him.

(c) In the event of any railway company refusing to enter into the scheme or agreeing to the terms and conditions herein set out then the representation to which this company would otherwise be entitled shall be assumed by the government and the proportion or share of the cost to be paid by the said company as hereinbefore provided shall be assumed in companies or one of the remaining companies, if the other company is willing that it should be done, or by the government, as may be deemed advisable.

(d) That it is necessary that the requisite power be granted to the said board by the said government by

# HAIL! HAIL!

## FARMERS, ATTENTION!

## PROTECT YOUR LABORS

BY

Insuring your crops against loss by hail storms, with

### THE "OLD RELIABLE"

## DES MOINES MUTUAL HAIL AND CYCLONE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

of Des Moines, Iowa, U. S. A.

Organized in 1899 under the stringent insurance laws of Iowa

## LOSSES HAVE ALWAYS BEEN PAID 100 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR SINCE ORGANIZATION

We have deposited TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS with the Provincial Government of Manitoba

We are not offering you SOMETHING for NOTHING, but will charge an ADEQUATE RATE and give you fair adjustments.

### RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED

Write for contract at once, stating amount of business you can write in the next sixty days. The hail season is now here.

ADDRESS HOME OFFICE

## Des Moines Mutual Hail and Cyclone Insurance Association

405 Crocker Bldg., Des Moines, U.S.A.

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

Pure, Warm Sunshine Air



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

Now, when the gas in the combustion chamber of the Sunshine reaches a certain pressure it sways open the Automatic Gas Damper and passes up the chimney, consequently there is no chance for it to escape through the registers. Instead, the air that passes through the registers is pure, warm, Sunshine air, laden with the proper degree of moisture from the water-pan. It's the kind of air that makes plants thrive and is good to breathe into your own lungs.

If you want to guard your home (and who doesn't?) against evil-smelling, deadly coal-gas order our agent to install the Sunshine furnace (guaranteed) in your cellar. 48



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



special legislation for the purposes hereinbefore set out empowering the said board to compel the said railway companies or any of them that may enter into the above arrangement to pay forthwith on demand at any time or times all moneys that may become payable as hereinbefore provided, and that the requisite legislation be at once passed removing any objections or obstacles raised by any person or corporation against the entering into such scheme or arrangement by any company.

(e) That all charges and rates for yardage, caring for, feeding, resting marketing and handling shall be subject to the control and approval of the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

(f) That there shall be no switching charges by any of the railway companies to the public abattoir or market and that no one of the railway companies shall have a majority control in the management of the public market, and that no person, company, firm or corporation shall receive or be given any preference or advantage in the tolls, rates or charges, or in any respect whatsoever.

(g) That all animals upon being unloaded at the said public market shall be yarded, fed and watered before being weighed. We are strongly of the opinion that provision should be made to carry into effect this recommendation in order to avoid the complaints and grievances of the shipper and producer against the present methods in the Winnipeg stockyards of being compelled to sell or dispose of their live stock before being fed and watered and sustained, thereby a considerable loss on account of shrinkage; whereas in all other important markets or stockyards in the United States and Canada the practice is in accordance with our recommendation.

4. That the request of the city of St. Boniface, that the board of abattoir commissioners secure plans and specifications and all information relative to the establishment and construction of a public abattoir and cold storage plant together with an estimate of the cost of same be complied with and that an interim appropriation be made therefor.

Dated at Winnipeg, this twenty-third day of June, A.D. 1910.

(Sgd.) R. A. C. MANNING,  
A. M. CAMPBELL,  
STEPHEN BENSON.

### CALGARY FAIR ENTRIES

Entries in agricultural products and live stock at Calgary this year are greatly in advance of those of a year ago. The important classes show gains as follows:

	1910.	1909.	Percentage increase.
Cattle	431	256	68.36
Horses	775	616	25.89
Sheep and swine	288	177	68.71
Agr'l products	169	45	375.5

These figures do not include any championship entries. In a few of the breeds of cattle the figures are:

	1909.	1910.
Shorthorn	64	103
Hereford	1	22
Aberdeen-Angus	12	27
Galloway	9	15
Grades	6	15
Holsteins	51	115
Avrshires	25	62
Jerseys	25	29
Grade dairy cattle	17	33

## HAIL HAIL HAIL

Loss Claims Paid Last Year - - \$ 87,854.81  
Loss Claims Paid Last Six Years - \$390,787.35

### RATES OF INSURANCE FOR 1910:

From 20c. to 40c. per acre, according to number of times crop has been hailed.  
\$1,500,000 Insurance in force now. Assessable Revenue on same over \$70,000.00

## NO LIABILITIES

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEE OUR AGENTS OR WRITE

### The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company

W. C. GRAHAM, Manager  
J. H. SCHULTZ, Field Manager

503 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.  
P. O. BOX 1147

INSURANCE WRITTEN IN MANITOBA ONLY

### Watches that Keep time

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

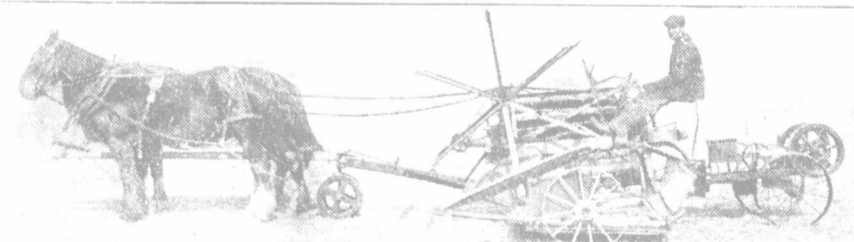
At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Reesor special" movement, an accurate and reliable time-keeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust-proof case, the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case, \$14.00.

D. A. REESOR  
"The Jeweler"  
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.  
BRANDON, Man.

Patronize this Paper Please!

## GILSON ENGINE HARVESTER ATTACHMENT

HAILED AS THE GREATEST INVENTION SINCE THE SELF BINDER



A trailing attachment with universal joint and friction clutch. Standard GILSON "GOES LIKE SIXTY" air cooled engine, useful the year round. Extra weight rests on truck wheels. No strain or vibration on binder. Saves grain, horses and time. You can cut on any kind of ground, no matter how wet or rough. Fits any style of binder.

Write for detailed description.  
GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd., 460 York Street, GUELPH, ONTARIO

## Trade Notes

### A POINT IN HOT AIR HEATING

While the James Stewart Mfg. Company's goods cover thoroughly the complete line of cook stoves, ranges and heaters of every description, many of which have been designed and constructed solely for the Western market, one of their greatest successes has been their "Good Cheer" warm air furnace. This heater is specially adapted to the use of Western coals, and is fitted with air-blast ring, imperative in the use of bituminous coals; soft coal grates and large easily cleaned flues.

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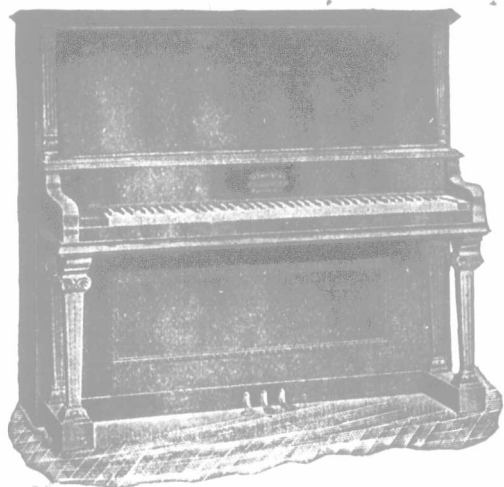
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# ONE OF THE BIG HITS OF THE EXHIBITION FOR 1910



A 1910 CHAMPION

## COME AND SEE US

OF COURSE YOU INTEND TO BE IN WINNIPEG FOR THE BIG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, JULY 13-23

WE are taking this opportunity to cordially invite you to make our Exhibit your headquarters while in the city.

We will have a monster collection of new Doherty

Goods, both at the Fair Grounds and at our Western Branch Retail Store. Our Fair Exhibit will contain a complete line of Doherty Instruments, and will be even more elaborate than our Exhibit last Fall at the Toronto Show, which was favorably commented on from coast to coast.

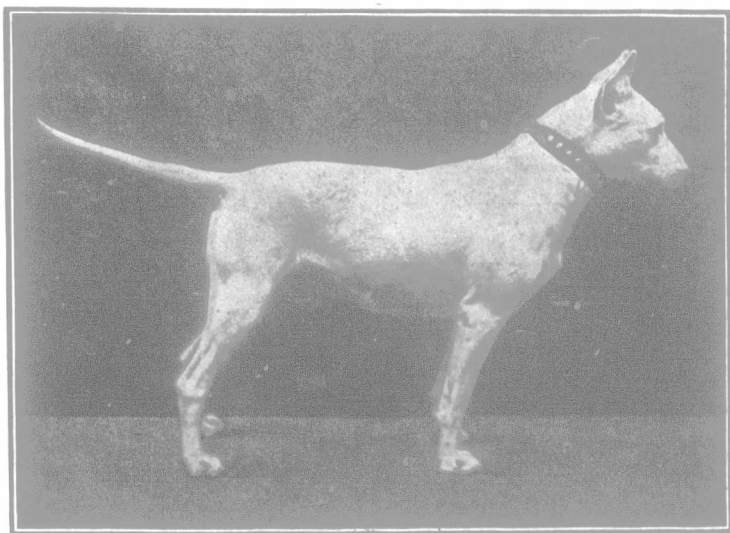
We will also show Doherty Organ No. 1, built in 1875 by W. Doherty, the President of our Company, and will leave it for you to judge whether the Doherty is worthy of your consideration as a marvel of durability.

TO DOHERTY DEALERS, DOHERTY OWNERS AND OUR FRIENDS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION WE EXTEND A CORDIAL GREETING AND HEARTY WELCOME

## W. DOHERTY PIANO AND ORGAN COMPANY, LIMITED

Western Branch

280 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, Man.



A CHAMPION OF 1909

# TATTERSALL'S MIDGET PATENT ROLLER MILL

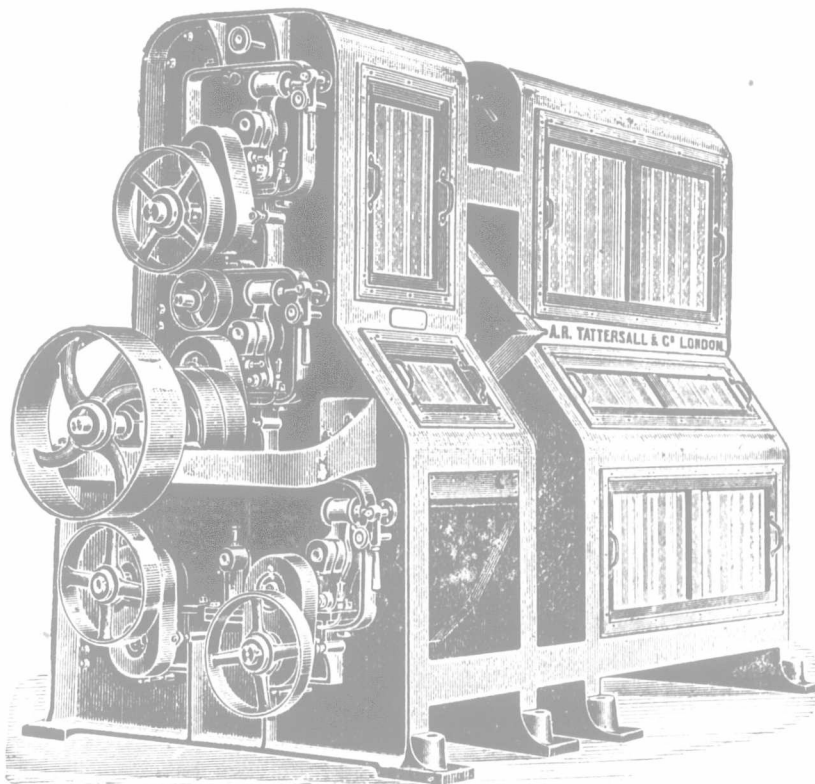
## WHAT IT IS

A complete Roller Flour Mill in one frame, driven by one belt.

Floor space occupied, 10 ft. by 4 ft. Height, 6 ft. 3 ins.

Requires 3 Horse Power to drive.

Contains 4 pairs of Rollers and 4 Centrifugal Flour Dressers.



## WHAT IT DOES

Makes 196 to 220 pounds of flour per hour.

Produces results equal to the largest mills.

Does not require an experienced miller to operate.

THE MIDGET WILL BE SHOWN IN OPERATION AT THE WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, JULY 13TH to 23RD

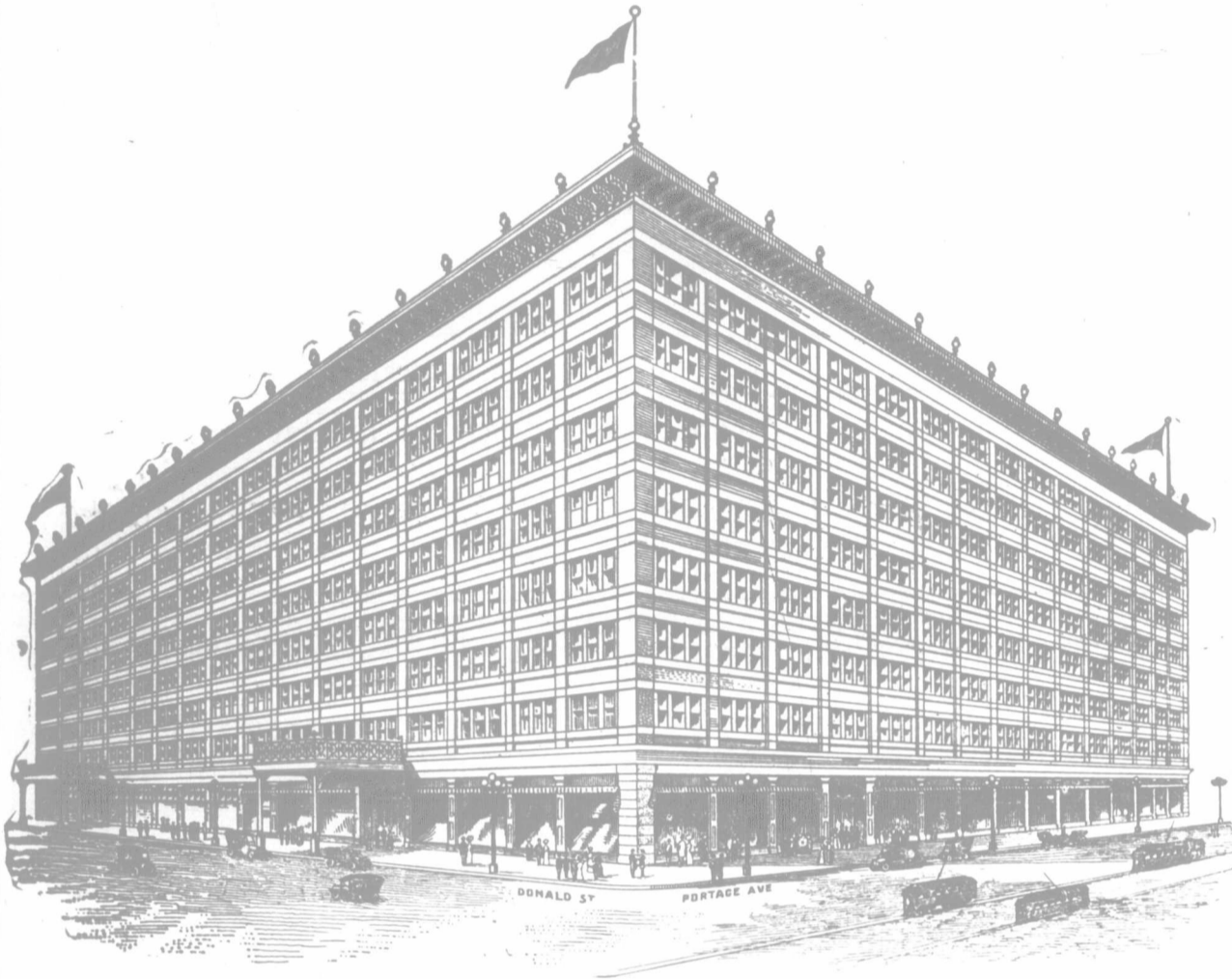
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THE MIDGET APPLY TO

## LOUGH & JEWELL

26 and 28 FRONT ST. WEST TORONTO, ONT.



## A Hearty Welcome to Eaton's to Visitors to Winnipeg Exhibition



TO the many outside friends and patrons of this store—and they are numbered by thousands—a journey to the city at Exhibition time has as one of its supreme and most interesting features a visit to Eaton's.

This year special preparations are being made for their reception. These include beautiful store decorations and an extensive display of Agricultural Implements on the Fourth Floor. For their special convenience a large waiting and resting room has been arranged for on the Sixth Floor in connection with the Mail Order Department. Here friends can be met, letters written and rest taken when fatigued.

Parcels and wraps can be left, free of charge, at the Check Office, Main Floor, and this privilege entails no obligation to purchase a single penny's worth.

### Wednesday, July 21st, will be Farmers' Day at Eaton's

This day there'll be a special display given to merchandise of particular interest to visitors, descriptions of which will be freely advertised in out-of-town papers, and through the city papers many special values for the day will be announced. These will present open-handed economies which can be made the means to largely defray the expenses of the trip to town.

And this season there is more to see at Eaton's than ever. A larger Eaton's. A growing Eaton's.

*Guides will be provided, if asked for, to show parties everything of interest in this great establishment, and it is safe prophecy that to those who take advantage of this offer the trip through Eaton's will be among the pleasantest incidents in connection with the Winnipeg Exhibition of 1910.*

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED  
WINNIPEG CANADA

At every point where furnaces have been introduced you will find a "Good Cheer" furnace agent, and the carloads of these goods which travel westward are increasing at such a rate as to tax the capacity of the factory.

In the construction of this furnace no pains have been spared to meet every requirement demanded of a modern furnace. The medical profession has been of invaluable assistance in the matter, and the opinion of Dr. A. P. Reid, chief health officer of the department of public health of Nova Scotia on the subject of lack of humidity in the warmed air of our houses in winter time, will be read with considerable interest. Dr. Reid writes: "The air if dryer than normal is more avid of moisture—evaporates more water from the mucous membrane of the respiratory passages and proportionally cools the lungs too much. This causes a sense of chillness that we try to correct by raising the surrounding temperature, and in so far we intensify the evil. There is a greater strain on the vital powers to overcome abnormality, with as a result a weakening of the vitality of the air passages and their greater liability to succumb to any disease-producing germ that may be present.

Mr. Stewart has recently patented what he has termed the circle waterpan, and their already famous "Good Cheer" furnaces are now being equipped with it. It simply means that you can not have heated air of the humidity of the pure healthy air of out door unless you add an abundance of moisture to it in the course of heating it, and, where the average warm air furnace has provision for but a few quarts, if any, water, the circle waterpan provides gallons. The company have issued a very interesting booklet on the subject entitled "Humidity and Humanity," which they are pleased to mail on request to either their Woodstock or Winnipeg houses.

### BRAMPTON JERSEYS COMING WEST

Word is just received from the proprietors of Brampton Jersey herd that D. O. Bull, of B. H. Bull & Son, will be at Calgary fair with over 40 head of Jerseys. In the lot will be the best lot of high-class dairy cows ever shipped West—real performers; cows that will make good both at the pail and churn. There will be a few sensational animals in the lot. For instance, Mon Plaisie's Fanny, the champion cow of Canada in 1909, a cow of perfect conformation, grand constitution, immense udder, well put on perfectly-balanced, good teats, and especially good in milk veins. Her udder veins are very prominent. She is a butter cow as well, and the dam of butter cows, for she and her three daughters have butter tests averaging 3 pounds per day in public tests on the Island of Jersey. One of these daughters is owned by Bull & Son, as is also a son by the sensational bull, Stockwell, who sold at public auction for \$11,500 in 1906, his brother selling for \$11,100 this year. In the Brampton herd are several daughters of this bull. One of these, a three-year-old, we believe, is coming west this shipment.

Bull & Sons have a two-year-old heifer entered for the record of merit, which is giving over 1,000 pounds milk per month, rich in butter-fat, now in the 5th month of her test; and her full sister, dropped last October, is coming to Calgary fair. He will be a prize package for some one seeking testing stock. His dam milked 45 pounds per day, testing over 5 per cent. butter-fat last fall and winter. The ancestors of this bull on all sides are rich in butter tests and milk production.

Brampton Blue Beam, who won first prize last fall at Toronto, etc., as a two-year-old, will be in the cars. He is by Blue Blood, whose stock needs no introduction in either show ring or test circles. His dam, Brampton Monarch Beam, was a first prize daughter of Brampton Monarch 2nd, having for dam, Sunbeam of Brampton. Sunbeam tested in public, official test 100 pounds milk and 6 pounds butter at Brantford in 48 hours, but her fort is long-distance work, she having milked two full years without going dry. Branard Beam was lost with milk fever when a young cow, but she had given



# Annual Offering of ACADEMY PIANOS

## Also Player Pianos and Player Organs

LAST year we were again honored with an EXCLUSIVE CONTRACT TO SUPPLY PIANOS FOR THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF ARTS AND MUSIC. They have closed for the summer, the pianos have all been returned and are being tuned, regulated and re-polished. When they are placed on our sales floor they will be like new.

This is your chance to get a superb instrument, which we guarantee to be uninjured (aside from any small marks on the case, and re-polishing will cover those), so that we could call them

### NEW USED PIANOS

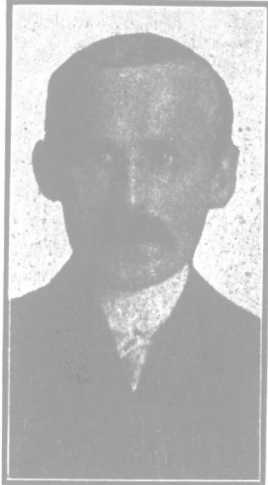
No medium priced or cheap instruments among them. Every one a Standard High Grade. Grands and Uprights—regular prices from \$350 to \$850

We can only briefly describe a few of the Instruments offered

- THE SWELL TONEDENNIS**—A delightful parlor piano. Soft mellow tone. Mr. Ennis has a splendid record of 25 years as a builder of good pianos. We have them of this make in mahogany and walnut. The case designs are plain but artistic, simple but rich. All of medium size. Regular prices from \$350 to \$400. Academy Sale ..... \$200 to \$245.
- NEW SCALE WILLIAMS**—A Mission style in Mission finish. The most durable finish known and growing more popular all the time. Has a very clear, liquid tone. Regular price \$500. Academy Sale ..... \$325.
- NEW SCALE WILLIAMS**—A large-sized upright in beautiful African mahogany. Corinthian design. Would be an ornament to the drawing room of the finest home in the country and a delight to the fingers of any player. Has great volume of tone of beautiful quality. Regular \$550. Academy Sale ..... \$385.
- NEW SCALE WILLIAMS**—Two small Colonial designs; one walnut and one mahogany. Simple but artistic—plain and good!—and they possess a remarkable tone quality. Regular \$450. Academy Sale ..... \$295.

- KRANICH & BACH**—Beautiful mahogany piano. A famous New York make. Very bright tone. Regular \$575. Academy Sale ..... \$325.
- HEINTZMAN & CO.**—Transposing keyboard. French burled walnut case; one of the latest styles, embodying every improved feature of this well-known make. Hardly used enough to bring out the fine tone quality which it possesses. Regular selling price \$525. Academy Sale ..... \$350.
- WILLIAMS**—We have two of this make, both the same style, one is walnut and the other mahogany. The design is Corinthian. Simple and plain, yet rich and elegant. A beautiful tone, soft and mellow, especially adaptable to singing. Regular \$450. Academy Sale ..... \$285.
- PLAYER PIANOS**—A reliable Canadian make. Full sized piano; 7 1-3 octaves, 65 note player, double valve action 4 unit air motor; mahogany or mission oak case. Regular \$650. Academy Sale ..... \$498.

- PLAYER PIANOS**—A famous American make. The only one built with transposing mouth piece, which enables you to play in any key. Very valuable for singing. Equipped with solo buttons, shading, phrasing and tempo levers. Regular \$750. Academy Sale ..... \$475.
  - CABINET PIANO PLAYERS—PIANOLA** metrostyle attachment. The Aeolian Company's latest and best. Regular \$275. Academy Sale ..... \$125.
  - PLAYER ORGAN—ANYONE CAN PLAY IT** The latest reed instrument. Constructed with the same action as the Player Piano. Built with seven octaves and special wide-tongue reeds. All the fingering done automatically. You have only to regulate the expression by means of stops, swells and pedals. With it you can play any piece of music. Academy Sale ..... \$350.
- Also ANGELUS, CHASE & BAKER, SIMPLEX, BELLOLIAN at from \$75 to \$125.



F. S. JOST, Sec.-Treas.

### — TONE—QUALITY —

The Real Test of a Piano's Greatness

I could only take you through the factory, so that you could see what goes into the New Scale Williams Piano—AND HOW IT IS PUT IN; the care and pains taken to build a piano to last a life-time—you would not hesitate to make the investment. There are twelve New Scale Williams Pianos offered in this sale as well as numerous other makes.

### THEY WILL ALL BE READY FOR EXHIBITION

Those unable to come to the Fair who would like to take advantage of this opportunity can do so by writing at once, suggesting about the amount they would like to invest and the terms of payment that would be most convenient.

Give also the size of your room, height of ceiling, whether instrument is for use of beginners, or finished players or singers.

With this information, either our President (who has had twelve years' experience as Salesman, District Manager, Superintendent of Wholesale Agencies and Manufacturer); or our Secretary-Treasurer (who has been an extensive dealer in pianos and organs for eighteen years, and who is a thoroughly qualified organist), will personally make a selection for you—and if the instrument is not satisfactory on arrival, send it back; we will pay the return freight and refund money paid.



E. C. SCYTHES, President

F. A. I am interested in your offer of Academy Pianos. Would like to get further particulars of.....

(State Piano, Player Piano or Organ) I would like to invest about..... in payments of..... (State how much down and balance monthly, quarterly or half-yearly) The size of my room in which piano would be used is..... height of ceiling..... for..... (State Singer, Finished Player or Beginner)

Name..... Address.....

## Cross, Goulding & Skinner

LIMITED

323 Portage Avenue - Winnipeg

43 pounds milk per day with 5.2 per cent. butter-fat.

It would take a book to tell of all the good ones in this shipment. See them at Calgary, Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina.

#### READY-MADE HOUSES

Wm. S. King & Co., Northern Bank Building, Winnipeg, continue their advertising in this issue of ready-made houses. They inform us that one of their houses will be on exhibition at the Winnipeg Industrial, July 13 to 20. Farmers interested in the house question would find it to their advantage to get literature and prices from this firm and by all means see their exhibit of houses at the exhibition.

#### STORY OF THE WALTHAM WATCH

About the year 1850 a young watch repairer of Boston named Aaron L. Dennison, succeeded in interesting a few other men in a scheme for the manufacture of various parts of watches by specially designed machines, to be so carefully constructed as to be capable

of producing large numbers of pieces so uniform in dimensions as to be practically interchangeable. The experimental and preliminary work of the undertaking was done in a portion of the Davis Clock Factory at Roxbury, now a part of the city of Boston. A model was adopted, a few special machines made, and a few hundred watches turned out during the years 1850 to 1854. During the fall of the latter year, the business was removed to Waltham, where a number of acres of farm land had been secured, and a group of factory buildings had been erected, which occupied a portion of the site of the present enormous factory of the Waltham Watch Company.

Three years of work completely exhausted the financial resources of the young company, and, in 1857, the business went into the hands of a receiver. The year 1857 is known in history as the year of the universal panic in the United States. Notwithstanding the universal business depression then existing Mr. Robbins embarked his en-

tire capital in this almost forlorn enterprise, and for the succeeding four years labored incessantly, not only to prevent absolute loss of his entire investment, but to put the factory in condition to manufacture watches at a profit, as soon as business should revive.

In 1860 came the war of the secession, which seemed at first to be the death blow of the hopes and endeavors which had sustained him during the previous dark ages.

But unanticipated succor came from the source which had threatened defeat, for a new and unforeseen demand for watches came from the soldiers in the Union army, and for several years thereafter the factory increased its productiveness, by means of frequent enlargements of buildings and the addition of improved machines in great variety.

The original product of the factory was restricted to watch movements of only one kind or size, viz., 18 size full plate model.

The factory at the present time pro-

duces nine different sizes, and in between one and two hundred grades and qualities.

Of the entire number of watch factories which have been born and enjoyed (or suffered) an existence, either temporary or permanent, not one has equalled the Waltham, either in capital, equipment, variety of product, or in magnitude of product. But it is not to be assumed that the pre-eminence of the Waltham product resides in its magnitude alone by any means; the matter of quality has long been a distinguished feature of its product. It is probable that in no factory in the world has automatic machinery reached a higher state than in the factory of the Waltham Watch Company. The consecutive numbering of their watch movements has now reached into 17,000,000.

When it is considered that those are the figures of one factory alone (the largest in the world, to be sure) it is not strange that the question is often asked: "Where do all the watches go?"



**UNIVERSAL FAVORITE STEEL RANGES**

will be found in the most modern homes.

Note the beautiful **TILED HIGH CLOSET BACK** and artistic features of this **RANGE**.

Do not fail to see our **EXHIBIT** at the **WINNIPEG FAIR**. We will have on display a full line of "**FAVORITE**" **STOVES AND RANGES**, manufactured and **GUARANTEED** by

**FINDLAY BROS.**  
CO., LTD.  
**Carleton Place,  
Ontario**

Makers of the smoothest and best fitted  
Stoves and Ranges in Canada

**BRANCH HOUSE, 260 PRINCESS ST.,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**WANTS AND FOR SALE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**WANTED**—Position as farm manager by Scotchman, who understands fitting and showing dairy cattle. Strictly sober. Box B, **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**.

**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.

**FOR SALE**—Twenty choice Berkshires, four to six months old; majority sows. Also four young Shorthorn bulls, all registered as sold W. N. Crowell, Napinka; Man.

**FOR SALE**—Six oct. piano case Bell organ, nearly new; will sell at half price on easy terms. Hardy & Hunt Piano Co., Ltd., 715 First St., West, Calgary, first store north of Molson's bank.

**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, 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. patent measure tins, wholesale. W. H. Escott, Winnipeg.

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

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

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

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

**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.

**WANTED**—Mixed prairie farm in good cultivation in exchange for a private home or rooming house, half mile from city of New Westminster, on the banks of the Fraser River. Apply A. C. Marshall, South Westminster, B. C.

**FOR SALE**—Good second-hand, high-grade American piano, in splendid order, guaranteed. Price \$150.00. Terms: Cash payment and balance \$5.00 or more per month for six months then \$10.00 per month till paid. Hardy & Hunt Piano Co., Ltd., 715 First St., West, Calgary, first store north of Molson's bank.

**Poultry and Eggs**

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

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

**BREEDERS' DIRECTORY**

Breeders' name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$1.00 per line per year. Terms cash, strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

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

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

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

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

**D. P. WOODRUFF**, Caldwell, Alta., breeder of Kentucky Saddlebred young registered stallions of best breeding.

**H. C. GRAHAM**, La. Park, Alta., Shorthorn, Scotch Collie and Yorkshire for sale.

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

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

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

**K. McIVER, VIRDEN, MAN.**—Shorthorns, a few two and three-year-old heifers for sale at a little over beef price. Three-year-olds in calf or calved. Write for particulars.

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

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

**JAS. URQUHART'S IMPORTATION**

Stockmen will do well to note Jas. Urquhart's offering of Clydesdales, as advertised in this issue. Some exceptionally well-bred animals are included in the offering. The eight-year-old stallion offered for sale, a descendant of Hiawatha, is a noted stock horse, and is guaranteed to be a sure foal-getter. The females are a bunch of animals well suited for breeding purposes in the West. One two-year-old is sired by Silver Cup and possesses considerable quality to correspond with her good breeding. This importation of Mr. Urquhart's should receive consideration from intending purchasers.

**SHORTHORNS FOR THE WEST**

Among those purchasing Shorthorns at the joint sale at Guelph, June 7, was H. L. Emmert, East Selkirk, Man.; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; C. F. Lyle, Strome, Alta., and Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk. Messrs. Emmert and Caswell made the heaviest individual purchases at the sale, the former securing the highest priced animal, Spring Grove Butterfly, described by those who have seen her as a show yard proposition of the first order. Mr. Caswell secured a number of good ones, and Mr. Lyle's selection was the second highest priced animal sold.

Mr. Emmert is laying the foundation of a herd of Shorthorns that will be heard from shortly in Western show-rings. His farm at East Selkirk adjoins that of Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, and in addition to the beef herd, to be established there, he purposes going into dairy stock in a large way on a farm nearer Winnipeg. This farm is being stocked with Holsteins. John Boden, formerly connected with the Robert Reford farm at Ste. Anne, Quebec, will have charge of the Shorthorn herd. Mr. Emmert expects to furnish some classy competition when the Shorthorn classes are called at coming exhibitions.

**MORE CLYDESDALES FOR CARMAN**

Thos. Usher, Carman, Man., expects to leave shortly for Scotland to select an importation of Clydesdales. This is Mr. Usher's second venture in importing, he having readily disposed of the consignment brought over last year. It is likely that Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, will also shortly depart for the old land on the same quest. The quality of the horses in the Carman district shows the value of the work which these breeders and importers and others are doing. The Carman district can boast of some of the best draft horses that can be found in the West.

**MASON & RISCH PIANOS**

One of the leading piano concerns in Canada is the Mason & Risch Piano Co., whose factories are located in Toronto. Between the Great Lakes and the Pacific coast they have fifteen stores, over which Mr. C. J. Houlette, Winnipeg manager, has supervision. Eighteen makes of pianos, including seventy-five case designs are sold.

During exhibition week in Winnipeg all the pianos used in the Haverlag Ladies' College are to be sold to outside visitors at a great reduction in price, affording an opportunity never before offered of securing the richest toned and highest quality pianos in the country at prices such instruments have never before sold at.

Buying a piano from the Mason & Risch Co. is buying direct from the factory, with all the advantages that come from direct dealing with the manufacturer. A purchaser has the opportunity of comparing eighteen makes of piano in one warehouse. Any purchaser may choose a piano without the confusion attendant upon visits to several warehouses, while the company's position with reference to every instrument is such that there is no incentive to sell one any more than another. Instead of clouding the judgment with minor claims, every aid to selecting the instrument best suited to the purchaser's taste, needs and investment is given. Whatever the final choice, the purchaser rests secure in the knowledge that the price he pays is: 1, the lowest obtainable anywhere; 2, an unvarying price; 3, shorn of middlemen's profit, and subject to convenient terms of payment.

**Quick Relief**

for an upset stomach, hic-coughs, a sick headache, constipated bowels, or a bilious attack is secured by using

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

**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.

**UPPER'S PERCHERON SALES**

W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal, Saskatchewan, have just sold a fine two-year-old stallion to J. A. Gaff, Maple Creek; a grey three-year-old to J. Bryan, Summerberry, Saskatchewan, and a black five-year-old to Thomas Rowley, Foam Lake. Messrs. Uppers report a most satisfactory demand for Percherons this season, the sales enumerated above, added to those previously noticed in these columns, making one of the most successful seasons since this firm entered the business of breeding and importing.

**GAS TRACTION ENGINES**

Someone somewhere said: "There is nothing new under the sun." That's wrong. There is. It's the gas traction engine. It has gone through its "tryout" period. It is now an accomplished and established fact. Thousands of engines are in use, breaking, plowing, discing, seeding, preparing the ground for the crop and harvesting the crop, and in between times proving its value as a general, all-purpose farm worker.

All the demand for the gas traction engine will be supplied from the company's factory at Elmwood, Winnipeg. This new factory, a model of its kind, is also the only manufacturing plant of this description in Western Canada. No farm owner west of the lakes should miss a visit to this factory while in Winnipeg, or miss seeing the gas traction engine in operation at the Winnipeg exhibition.

This engine weighs only 14,000 pounds and its powerful four-cylinder motor supplies an ideal power for plowed ground, soft ground, or any other work, either traction or stationary. It is sold under a guarantee to give satisfaction from the time it leaves the freight car and you can ask any banker as to the financial standing of the men back of that guarantee.

Another point to note is that the gas traction engine is sold on approval. You put it on your farm, test it out, and if it doesn't fill the bill you don't need to keep it. Having the factory in Winnipeg is another great advantage in buying the gas traction engine, because, if new parts are needed they can be got quickly and inexpensively.

**THE TIGER THRESHING LINE**

In another column of this issue notice appears of the Tiger thresher line, which Gaar-Scott Company manufacture and sell so largely in the Canadian West. A visit to the Winnipeg offices of this company gives one an idea of the extent to which this company have increased their business in the West these last few years. The office and warehouse staff are working overtime to keep up to demand. The manager of the company at Winnipeg is Mr. E. A. Cutler, who has been with the firm since 1903. Mr. Cutler started work as a travelling adjuster, and by the sheer force of his ability has risen through various positions on the staff, ultimately becoming manager. Under his management business has shown a phenomenal increase, more than doubling in the last year in some lines. A photoengraving of Mr. Cutler appears in another column of this issue.

**Forests of Alaska**

The United States department of agriculture sends out the following press notice dealing with the forests of Alaska:

On the coast of southeastern Alaska the average annual precipitation is about ninety inches and trees grow to a large size. In the central plateau, the precipitation is less than fifteen inches, including the melted snow, and the average size of timber is small; while on the Arctic slope, north of the Rocky Mountains, and the region adjacent to the Bearing Sea, climatic conditions make forest growth altogether impossible, and those vast tundras are covered chiefly with moss, sedges, and a few small shrubs; hence the discussion of Alaska forests in Forest Service Bulletin No. 81, recently issued by the United States department of agriculture is necessarily confined to the southeastern coast region and the central plateau, lying between the Pacific Mountain system on the south and the Rocky Mountain system on the north and east, and drained principally by the Yukon and the Kuskokwim rivers.

It is estimated that the total forest and woodland area of Alaska is approximately 100 million acres, or about 27 per cent. of the land area of the territory. Of these about 20 million acres may possibly bear timber of sufficient size and density to be used as saw timber, while the other 80 million acres is woodland which bears some saw timber, but mostly only firewood.

The coast region has a mild climate, not colder than the northern part of Puget Sound or of Scotland. The stand of trees is dense, averaging for considerable areas 25,000 feet per acre, Sitka spruce forming about 20 per cent. of the stand and western hemlock about 75 per cent. Although by far the most abundant species, western hemlock does not produce as large individual trees as the spruce or western red cedar—the former occasionally showing a diameter of six feet with a height of 150 feet, and the cedar attaining diameters of from 3 to 4 feet.

The usual lumber cut in the coast forests of Alaska is about 27,000,000 board feet, almost entirely spruce, as hemlock is but little used, a large part of this output, probably one-third, being used for salmon cases, and much of the best lumber is used in this way. The southern and southeastern coast having a much larger timber supply than will be needed locally for a long time to come, much of the hemlock should be cut and the spruce be given an opportunity to increase. The cutting that has so far taken place on the coast of Alaska has had but small effect upon the forest, the bulk is yet untouched and as it is now overmature, utilization for other purposes than lumber should be encouraged as much as possible. Both spruce and hemlock are good pulpwood and taken together they comprise almost the entire forests. There is faint prospect that, so far as the coast lumber is concerned, it will ever be needed for use in Alaska. The permanent industries of the coast region are fishing and mining, the mountainous character of the country will forever prevent agricultural operations and the natural barriers prevent this lumber from being of present benefit to the interior where the need is greatest and the price high. Besides the timber itself is not suitable for the structural work that will be needed in the interior when that region is more fully developed and made accessible by railroads. The annual growth of the coast forests is in excess of the local needs, and unless methods of utilization which will result in exportation, are developed, these products cannot be rightly handled or properly conserved.

But the interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stand varies from practically nothing, in areas of scrubby black spruce, to 20 or more cords per acre in the birch-aspen type, and several thousand board feet per acre in the best white spruce forests. The best timber of spruce, birch, and poplar grows in the valleys particularly along the Tanana in the Fairbanks district. Black spruce predominates in the more poorly-drained situations. The average of timber is small, white

**You Know What Horseless Harvesting Means to You**

You know what time can be saved—how much crop can be saved, if you have a surer, quicker way of harvesting than with horses. Knowing this it is up to you to find out all about the Gas Traction Binder Hitch, because this Hitch successfully solves the problem of horseless-harvesting.

**The Gas Traction**

lets you use any of any size or make any traction statement interests this advertisement post card, write on know more about Binder Hitch and don't do it right now



**Binder Hitch**

number of binders in connection with engine. If that you, stop reading right here, get a it that you want to the Gas Traction send it to us. If you you may neglect it.

**Read What It Does**

With the Gas Traction Binder Hitch attach any number of binders to your engine. Each binder will cut its full swath—will run exactly where the operator desires. No side-draft. No running over bundles—the sharpest corners turned perfectly. Your interest is roused now, Mr. Farmer, isn't it?

Do your harvesting when it should be done. Do from 75 to 200 acres per day, according to the number of binders. Cost won't be more than 25 cents per acre. One-half the time, one-third the expense of horses, and absolutely certain.

**We Guarantee the Gas Traction Hitch**

We know where we're at with our Hitch. It is not an experiment. It has been tested and proved by thousands. If upon trial it does not prove satisfactory—no pay. One hitch for every binder. Shipped on approval.

If you haven't already written that card get at it before you put this paper down.

**Gas Traction Company**

Makers of Gas Traction Engines Winnipeg, Man.

MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

**You Have "HORSE SENSE"--Now get "GAS TRACTOR SENSE"**



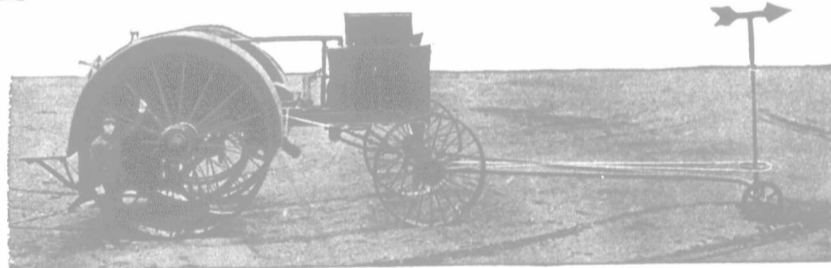
While writing your card about the Gas Traction Binder Hitch, mention that you want our beautifully printed book "The Passing of the Horse." By return mail you will receive the greatest traction engine catalog ever printed. Clearly written—beautifully illustrated—truthful in every detail—facts, figures and photographs furnished by actual users of the Gas Traction Engine—these are but a few of the sterling features of this splendid book. From cover to cover it is crammed full of earnest, honest Gas Traction Sense—and it's all free to you for the mere asking. Once you read this interesting book you will readily understand why

SEE US

**SURE**

AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION AND AT PLOWING CONTEST

**The Gas Traction Engine is the only Traction**



**Engine Sold Absolutely on Approval**

The liberality of our sales policy at once makes it apparent that the Gas Traction Engine is "best." Back up that liberal sales policy with a "Golden Rule" guarantee that states specifically just what the engine will do in your own hands on your own farm, and the Gas Traction Engine is immediately placed above suspicion. That is unquestionably the kind of an engine you want—an all-purpose farm engine, fully guaranteed and sold absolutely on approval.

**WRITE FOR A FREE COPY OF "THE PASSING OF THE HORSE"—NOW**

Before you forget it, put down your name and address on a post card or a slip of paper and mail to us AT ONCE. You may not need an engine to-day, but you will eventually want the Gas Traction Engine to do all the work on your farm—so write immediately for free copy of "The Passing of the Horse" and make yourself acquainted with the many superior qualities of this unequalled all-purpose farm power. DO IT NOW!

**GAS TRACTION COMPANY**

Made in Canada

"First Builders Multiple Cylinder Farm Tractors"

Winnipeg, Man.

The following are some of the lines we are constantly printing  
ORDER BOOKS, STATEMENTS, INVOICES, BILL HEADS  
LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, NOTE HEADS, ETC.  
**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LTD.**

**Relief**

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**AM'S S**

Boxes 25 cents.

**ARIO NAVI-O.**

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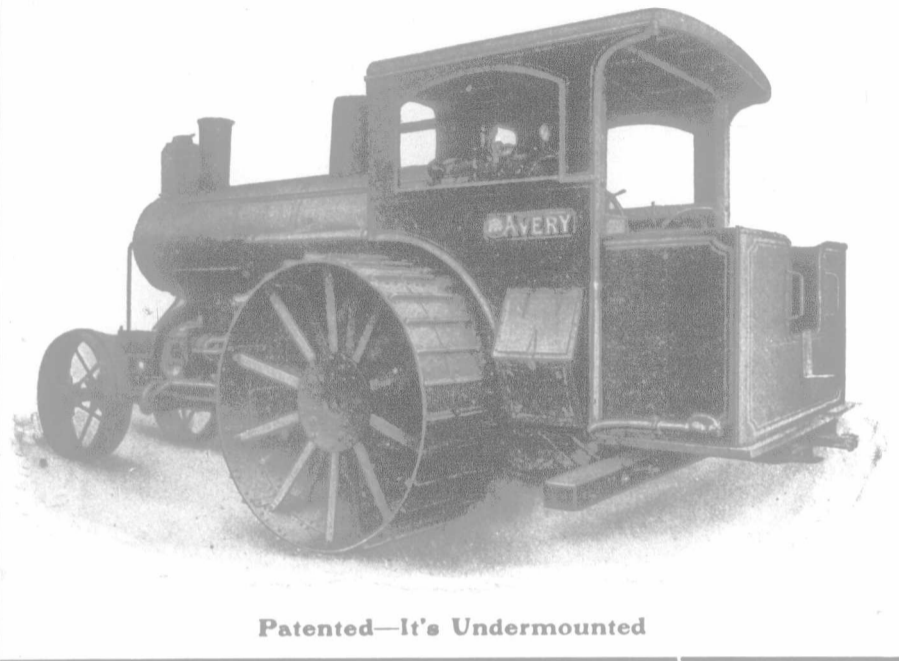
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# DECIDE on AVERY Machinery

MORE WORK IS ACCOMPLISHED  
OWNERS ARE BECOMING INDEPENDENT

**You'll have more Power and less Trouble  
with your Avery Undermounted Engine**



Patented—It's Undermounted

## THE AVERY UNDERMOUNTED ENGINE

is designed for both traction and belt work. There are no pulling strains on the boiler, and this means *Longer Life*. The Avery is fitted with the best combination of gearing ever made.

## The Avery "Yellow Fellow" SEPARATOR

saves more grain and cleans it cleaner than any other separator manufactured. *It will get you the jobs*, because it does work which pleases the farmers.

Our catalogue sent free on request.

AVERY COMPANY, PEORIA, ILL., U.S.A.

## HAUG BROS. & NELLERMOE CO., LTD.

CANADIAN JOBBERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.

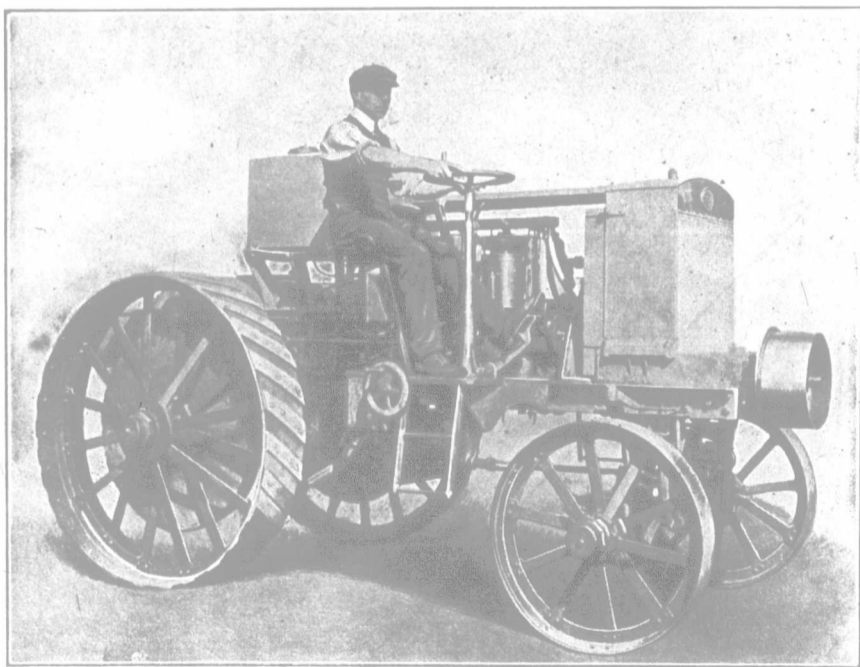
# CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL MOTORS, LTD.

OFFICES AND DEPOT, SASKATOON, SASK.

SOLE LICENSEES FOR SAUNDERSON PATENT AGRICULTURAL MOTORS

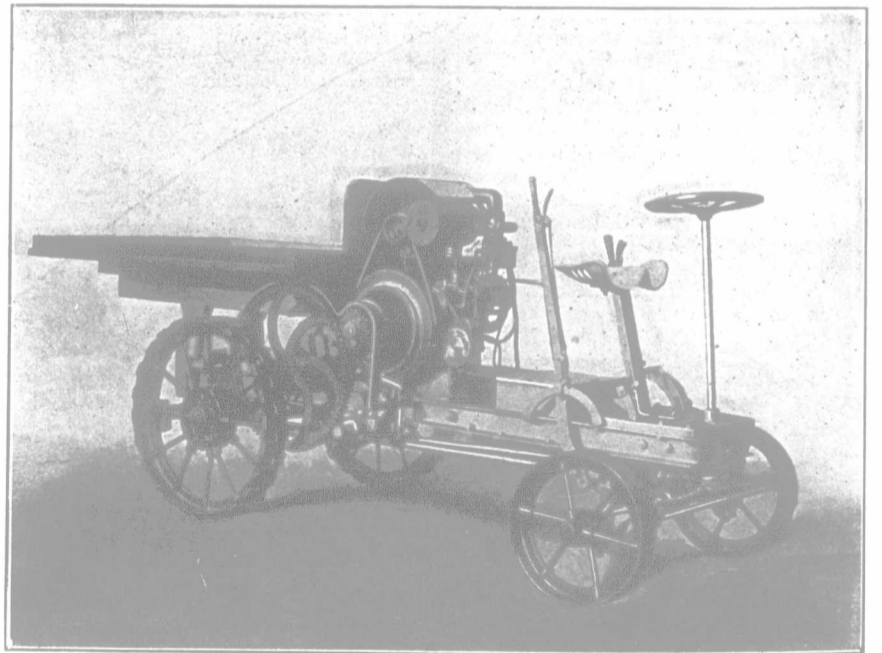
GUARANTEED OF BEST  
BRITISH MANUFACTURE

AWARDED 15 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS



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

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



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

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

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

For prices, catalogue and particulars, apply to

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

spruce rarely, and balsam poplar sometimes attaining 18 to 24 inches in diameter; the white birch and aspen average 8 inches in diameter, though maximum of 18 inches on unusually favorable sites are noted, and black spruce rarely attains a diameter of 6 inches; while the heights of the different species run from 20 feet for the black spruce to 75 feet for the best white spruce. Naturally it is impossible for timber to grow rapidly or to large size in soil permanently frozen. Unlike the coast forests, those of the interior have suffered much from fires; in some cases ten times as much timber has been killed by fire than has been cut for fuel or lumber.

The bulk of the timber cut in the forests of the central plateau is for firewood, several times as much being used for that purpose as for lumber. Nor is this surprising, as the interior of Alaska depends entirely upon wood for heat, light and power. Wood is burned by the Tanana Valley railroad, which has 45 miles of track out from Fairbanks; the river steamers, except three large boats on the Yukon, which use oil, burn wood; and the severe weather of the 8 months' winter, when the thermometer sometimes goes down to 80 degrees below zero, makes the consumption for fuel in domestic affairs much larger than the population—about 30,000—would use under conditions existing elsewhere.

The present sparse population will undoubtedly be greatly augmented, and its need for timber will be large; therefore, its timber supply would be conserved to lessen as far as possible the heavy expense which importation will entail, as transportation is slow, expensive, and uncertain, and by boats which operate only a few months of the year.

Obviously all the forests of Alaska should be protected and made of the utmost permanent use. They should be managed so as to increase the stand of the best timber—spruce—and decrease that of the less desirable hemlock. Utilization of the present over-mature timber of the coast should be encouraged, while the insufficient supply in the forests of the interior should be given the best of care, for it is not likely, with most intelligent management, to be able to furnish more than a part of the home demand, as the high grade timber which may be needed will always have to be imported.

**WORLD'S WHEAT CROP**

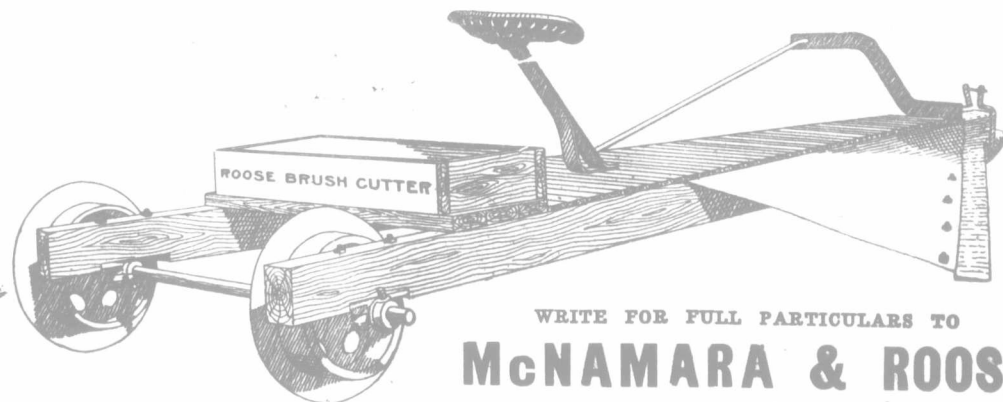
According to estimates prepared by the International Institute of Agriculture, the world's production of wheat for 1908 and 1909 is shown in the following table:

Country.	1909	1908
	Bushels	Bushels
Russia.....	786,472,363	568,713,494
United States .....	713,286,923	648,510,328
France .....	361,050,500	317,602,964
British India .....	253,592,377	204,065,358
Canada .....	166,752,540	111,067,853
Italy .....	155,711,230	154,199,584
Spain .....	144,511,581	120,316,725
Germany .....	138,399,277	138,742,214
Argentina .....	133,581,000	136,515,669
Hungary .....	125,363,287	165,904,100
Australia .....	82,328,514	62,774,870
Great Britain & Ireland ..	64,525,212	54,963,503
Roumania .....	59,043,045	55,675,349
Austria .....	58,636,737	62,308,153
Asiatic Turkey ..	56,256,961	52,238,608
European Turkey ..	37,505,378	37,505,378
Algeria .....	32,145,835	28,981,966
Persia .....	26,119,302	26,789,025
Japan .....	23,842,327	22,503,784
Chili .....	23,584,000	18,489,018
Servia .....	16,073,418	11,528,198
Belgium .....	15,550,700	14,003,000
Mexico .....	13,930,295	8,036,709
Egypt .....	10,715,612	9,376,158
Uruguay .....	9,617,850	8,438,548
New Zealand ..	9,581,000	8,798,160
Sweden .....	6,998,552	7,194,443
Tunis .....	6,529,828	3,685,000
Greece .....	5,625,694	5,826,615
Holland .....	4,842,116	5,077,215
Portugal .....	4,621,108	5,123,403
Denmark .....	4,018,336	4,263,947
Cape Colony ..	3,616,518	3,482,572
Switzerland ..	3,578,135	3,500,750
Peru .....	3,058,550	.....
Luxemburg ..	621,549	571,367
Norway .....	316,987	379,570

World's production 3,561,914,637 3,107,153,598

**THE IMPROVED ROOSE 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.



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Manufacturers WETASKIWIN, ALTA.

**The Wonderful Sale of a Simple Car**

**The Overland—the simple and trouble-proof Overland—now commands a larger sale than any other car in existence. And the demand is now growing five times faster than it ever grew before.**

**THE CAR THAT SELLS ITSELF**

The second year's sale of the Overland was ten times as large as the first. And this year's orders are already five times as large as last year's.

Now we are making 140 Overlands daily. Last year at this time our output was from 20 to 25.

Two years ago we had one little factory. Today we have five factories, employing 4,500 men.

But never before has the demand increased as fast as it is increasing today. The more cars we get out the greater the call, for the Overlands sell themselves.

**THE REASONS**

One of the Overland's greatest attractions lies in its utter simplicity. It has fewer parts than any other car. It has none of the usual complexities.

And it has the pedal control. Push a pedal forward to go ahead, and backward to reverse. Push another pedal forward to get on high speed. It is as simple as walking—so simple that a child can master the car in ten minutes.

Then the Overland is almost trouble-proof. Many an owner has run from 7,000 to 10,000 miles without even cleaning a spark plug. Any novice can handle and care for it.

It is a car which always keeps going. In the Post-office service, where Overlands are used, these cars have been run for 500 days, winter and summer, without missing a trip.

**THE \$1,000 CAR**

This year we are selling a 25-horse-power Overland for \$1,000 in roadster style, and for \$1,100 with complete toy tonneau.

It is not under-sized, not under-powered, like the usual low cost-car. The wheel base is 102 inches.

We are this year selling a 40-horse-power Overland, with single rumble seat, for \$1,250. It has a 112-inch wheel base.

Overland prices run up to \$1,500. Each includes magneto and full lamp equipment. Each gives a great deal more for the money than any other maker can give.

We have cut our costs 20 per cent. in the past year alone by the use of modern automatic machinery. Also through multiplied output.

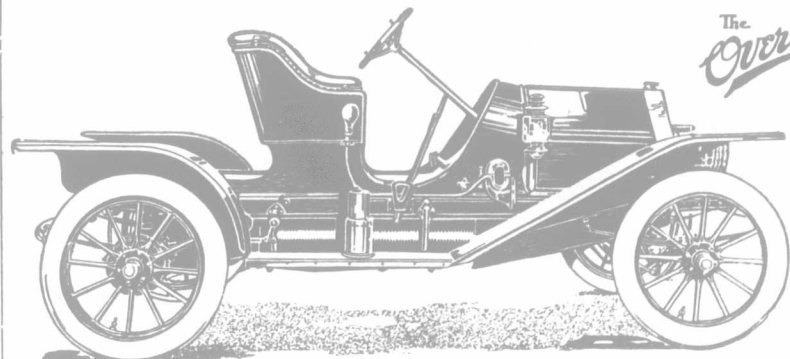
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The men who are buying these cars—140 per day—are men who seek just what you seek. The car which they buy is the car which you'll buy when you know it.

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The \$1,000 Overland—25 Horse Power—102-inch Wheel Base. Same car with Tonneau, \$1,100.

**The Willys-Overland Co.**

Toledo, Ohio

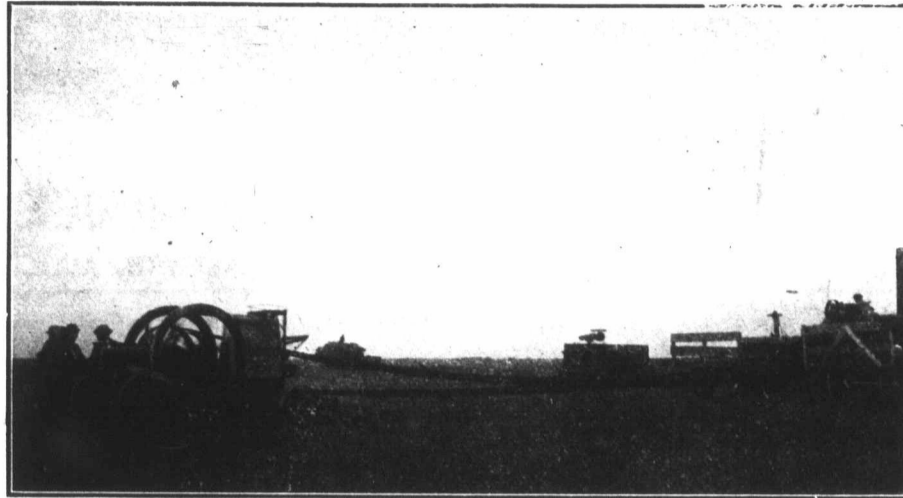
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GASOLINE THRESHING ENGINE

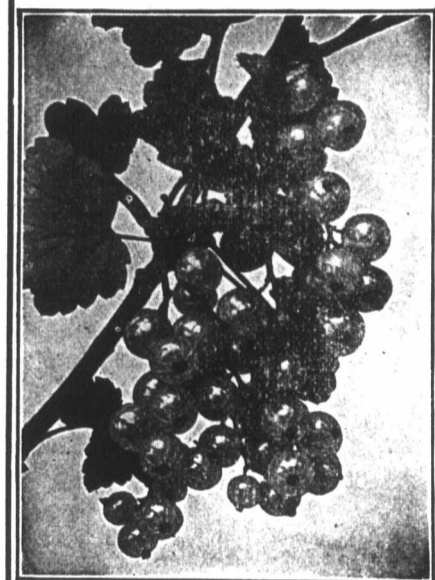
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We manufacture GASOLINE ENGINES for every purpose: POWER and PUMPING WINDMILLS, WOOD and IRON PUMPS, GRAIN GRINDERS, SAW FRAMES, etc. See our big exhibit at BRANDON FAIR.

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Quick growing Hardy Trees for Windbreaks and Shelter-Belts. Russian Apples, Crabs, Native Plums, Small Fruits, Seed Potatoes, etc.

Varieties tested and recommended by Western Experimental Stations.

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## PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

### REGINA, SASK.

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

**CITY OF REGINA**

Province of Saskatchewan, on the

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

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

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

Application for space and Prize Lists will receive prompt attention.

**L. T. McDONALD,**  
MANAGER

### GLENALMOND SHORTHORNS

Interested parties might do well to note the advertisement as it appears in this issue where C. F. Lyall, of Strome, makes some sensational offers for sale of some of his best Shorthorns. Mr. Lyall is but a youthful breeder of the reds, white and roans in this country, but already he has gained much renown, he owning the champion herd at the leading Alberta exhibitions last year. The most important offering he is making at present is his stock bull, Baron's Voucher (imported). This bull was a winner in the Old Country, and Mr. Lyall purchased him at a lengthy figure. From his herd of seventy head he is offering heifers in calf or young cows with calves at foot, besides a number of promising young bulls. Glenalmond Stock Farm is already noted for its animals of breeding and merit, and present offerings should call for consideration from intending purchasers.

### HORSES OF THE ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLES

(Continued from page 955)

rarely found now. This theory accounts for the heavy and light types in Orkney, but not for the Shetland pony, which remained uncrossed for a long period. A number of the saved horses were supposed to be grey, but we had a grey horse wane and a black horse wane, to use the words of Dykes, as well as those further south—such horses as Norton's Grey horse, Gelderhouse White horse and the Highland garron Glentil. These grey horses were mostly of the garron type and came from the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland. The Caithness cattle dealers who came over in open boats to buy milch cows about the beginning of last century, offered to exchange year-old entire colts for their full-grown geldings. There was no demand then for store cattle. All the surplus foals and calves had to be slaughtered. When the Orkney farmers began to castrate their colts, instead of killing them, a large trade was ultimately done, the dealers making a large profit, and on the other hand the Caithness colts improved the native breed greatly. As high as £80 was got for a young grey stallion of this cross. Farmers then began to find that there was money to be made by breeding horses of a larger type and began to feed and house them better. Before that period the garron in spring time had often to live on very poor fare. Sometimes, the fodder being done, a handful of sooricks of sheep's sorrel, which was a very common weed a century ago, was given. It has an acid taste, but horses and cattle are fond of it.

As soon as the spring work was over the garrons were turned without the hill-dyke to find an existence on the moors. Every parish in Orkney had its hill-dyke, which enclosed the whole parish and was built of turf and earth and formed in a zig-zag shape, so that the nooks and corners might shelter the cattle in stormy weather, and also protect the corn land from the flocks of sheep, cattle and pigs which roamed at large on the commons.

The name garron was first used by the Caithness men to describe the Orkney horses. Our forefathers used the word hrosse, as the Sheltie is still a horse to many a native of thule. The grey north country garrons had fine, broad, clean blood-like heads and had splendid legs and feet. There were no greasy legs, no spavin, side bone or brittle hoofs. When shoeing became necessary, owing to Macadamized roads the forefeet were the only ones shod.

I have been convinced after reading T. Dykes' interesting article on Highland ponies in the Trans: Highland Society and Prof. Wallace's Farm Live Stock, that Percheron blood showing traces of an Arab cross is accountable for the grey color in Highland and island garrons. These horses must have been very sturdy animals, when we consider that it was the custom in those days for a young man to take his fair partner on behind him when going to weddings and fairs, and the pace was generally a gallop for a good part of the road. About half a century ago Aberdeenshire farmers began to buy Orkney horses and found that they grew well in the richer pastures of Aberdeen.



ALONE IN THE HAY

They admired blue foals very much. This color was applied to the greys. When a foal was of a fawn color and changed its coat about the time of the Lamas fair in August, it was of a very beautiful blue color. When they were black or brown it took a longer time to change into grey, which was dark or dappled grey, not the true blue which was got when both parents were grey. This grey color was in favor in the north for a great many years.

The next cross was the black horse, or Clydesdale, bred from Aberdeenshire. One of the best of these blacks was Millar's British Empire, a first-class horse, which left a progeny with first-class legs and feet. No doubt this horse was related to Lawson's British Empire, a prize-taker at the principal shows of the day. Those blacks, although very good animals, left a "softer" offspring than the former greys. By the time the blacks were introduced the Orkney farmers had left off most of the old-fashioned methods of farming, had got coup carts and iron plows and thrown aside the old wooden plow. They had also discarded the straw and bent harness, all the ropes being made of horse hair or bent. The collar, which was called a wazzie, was formed by twisting four straw simmons together, and made a very fine cool collar for a young horse. The plow traces were made of bent. In harvest time the crops were brought in on the backs of horses, suspended to the clobber, a pack saddle made of wood with two horns to hang the wazzie on. Flackies were mats made of straw bound together with bent rope, to protect the back of the horse from the friction of the clobber. The oats and bere were carried to the mill in *meils-kaesies*, also made of straw. Each *kaesie* was made to hold a meil of corn a little over a hundredweight. Each horse carried a meil on either side. The horses travelled in single file, the head of each being tied to the tail of the one in front, a man was in charge of a pair of horses to attend to the balancing of their loads. A train of often over twenty horses was a common sight in those early days. On arriving at the mill the load was removed from the foremost horse and he was tied to the tail of the hindmost, which prevented their moving away until those in charge were ready to return home.

Now those primitive ways and days are gone and we have in the Orkney Isles a class of horse that will compare favorably with other counties of Scotland. In view of better size and quality some breeders have introduced Clydesdale mares as well as stallions into Orkney, but the majority of the horses are graded up from the original native, and often the home-bred animals are more successful in the showyard and the stud than the purebred imported mares. A typical Orkney garron, the true brown color with tan mouth and

belly, stands fifteen hands high. The one shown on this page has been a famous breeder; her grand-daughter has had a very successful showyard career and has also produced some first-class stock. The pair showing harness are serviceable animals, combining weight with quality, a popular type seen on farms £50 rent and over. A lighter first-class Clydesdale cross is preferred for light work.

Shire horses have also been introduced with a fair amount of success. Saxon Marmion, the third Shire we have had in Orkney, is a large handsome horse, bred by Sir Walter Gilly, a great authority on horses. We have also had Chainbearer, a big Clydesdale horse, bred by W. R. Trotter, a well known stud owner; but perhaps the best bred stallion ever seen in Orkney, is the O. H. B. Society horse, Balmedie Queen's Guard. His sire is Baron's Pride, the most successful breeding horse of the present day, and his dam the famous Balmedie Queen Mab, winner of four first prizes at the shows of the Highland Society.

Primrose MacConnell, in his great work on agricultural geology, maintains that no district in Scotland could have produced a big horse had not at some early period the blood of a big breed been introduced from without. From a geological point of view Orkney, although a rigorous climate, must be ably suited for the breeding of heavy

size for filling the shafts of the lorry. The only demand now is for heavy geldings and fancy driving ponies. As regards breeding there are few hard and fast rules. A breeder once said: "What we want is a big brown gelding, and what we get is a little chestnut filly. We find there are exceptions to every rule we make and the exceptions are usually the most interesting, because they shed light as it were on both sides. I need hardly point out that to ensure success in breeding it is not only essential to have a stallion of the best type, sound and weighty, but it is equally important that the mares should be of suitable type and sound; and as long as breeders continue to produce animals of the right size and having the essential points, sound feet and joints, flat, flinty bone, nice, silky feather with substance there will always be buyers for them."

The army remount question is a subject of national importance, but it affects no interest more than that of the farmer and stockkeeper. The remount department is prepared at any time to purchase good horses in any district or island in the United Kingdom. The responsibility of encouraging light horse breeding lies with our government, if our army is to be kept up to the high standard of our continental neighbors of home-bred animals. It is more than fifty years since the continental governments began to apply themselves to the work of breeding horses for their



DAIRY SHORTHORN HEIFER, MOLLY 3RD., 3 YEARS OLD, OWNED BY CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA

horses, as witness the fine animals on the streets of Aberdeen (many of the best of the animals were bred in Orkney), described by a well-known American authority as the best geldings he had seen, with the exception of Glasgow. The board of agriculture have issued a circular for free distribution, viz., "Types of horses suitable for army remounts," but the price they allow is not stated. Some of the illustrations show types that are to be met with in Orkney. Light horsebreeding is regarded as unprofitable, compared with the heavier class, owing to the fact that you get a large number of misfits or weeds for which there is no sale. The artillery type of horse is common in Orkney. They sell for spring van work to South dealers who attend the lammas fairs in August and September. Anything good meets a brisk demand, realizing satisfactory prices, £20 to £30 being the usual prices.

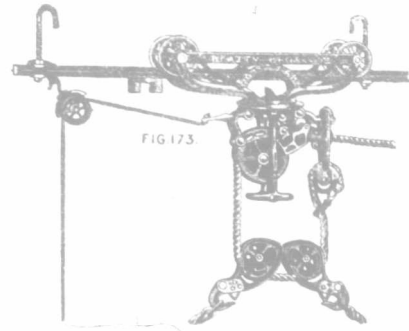
With regard to the remount question now that the trade for light Clydesdales is much worse than it used to be, small holders might turn their attention to breeding army remounts. Evidently the Orkney garron is in danger of extinction as a breed. Very few specimens of the old native garron are to be met with. It is regrettable that so few stallions of the race were kept for breeding purposes. These animals make a much better horse for the crofter and small farmer than the miniature Clydesdales which are now in evidence. The wholesale admixture of Clydesdale blood among the smaller class of horses leaves many unsalable animals. In general the small farmer's horse is too large, and the large farmer's is too small. The Clydesdale can only hold its place in the draft horse world if bred up to the

respective armies; but the policy of keeping large breeding stallions or haras would not be popular. The amount of money required for such a scheme would be considerable. Instead, the government might render more aid to tempt farmers to breed this class of animal. If the service of a Thoroughbred stallion could be got at a nominal rate I have no doubt but that the breeding of army horses would pay much better than the inferior small-sized Clydesdales which have to be sold for little money. Throughout Orkney there are a large number of small farmers and crofters who possess mares lacking the size for breeding Clydesdales. They would produce a most suitable remount if mated with an approved Thoroughbred horse. This blood is at the root of all our best light horses and has a value for breeding purposes unequalled by either the Hackney or the Arab horse. The only difficulty would be to find a profitable outlet for the misfits, but it is probable that the requirements of the army may help in this direction. At any rate misfits have been selling readily in the past at about an average of £30 for general purposes. When greater certainty prevails in the production and sale of light horses, an advancement will be made. Any decline in the breeding of Thoroughbreds or light horses would be very disastrous to us as a nation in the time of war.

In raising any sort of horse the first thing for the man who is making the experiment, is to satisfy himself that he will find a market for the animal he breeds, and then if he assures himself on that point he should go in for the best blood obtainable. Only then will the stock show advancement in the right direction.

### IT PAYS TO BUY A GOOD SLING OUTFIT

- One that will not give trouble in the top of the barn where it is hard to get at.
- One that will stand up when heavily loaded.
- One that will not destroy the draft rope.
- One that will work with a large sized rope.
- One that will lift easily.



#### THE "BT" SLING CAR

#### ALWAYS WORKS

It is the simplest in construction — no springs or complications to get out of order. Every car is carefully tested before it leaves the factory. It is the heaviest Sling Car and all parts are made of malleable. It is guaranteed to take off the largest load in two lifts. It never injures the rope and will work equally well with 1/4, 1/2 or 1 1/2 in. rope. It has the largest draft wheel and puts the easiest bend in the draft rope of any sling car and so lifts more easily.

### IT PAYS TO BUY A "BT" SLING OUTFIT

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Is the only oil you need.

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makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

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insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion. Changes of weather do not affect it.

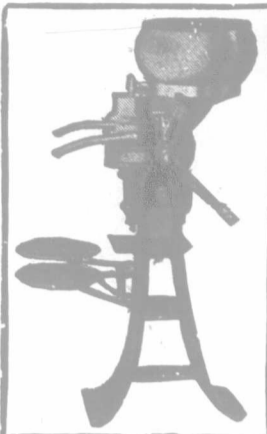
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The man who doesn't know the difference between mushrooms and toadstools takes a grave chance when he goes after mushrooms without the protection of an expert's advice, and the man who has had no opportunity to learn the difference between a real cream separator and a poor imitation of it may with advantage profit by the experience of those who have paid for it. Ninety-eight per cent. of the world's creameries are operated with De Laval separators and all dairymen of international repute endorse them.

Get the DeLaval free catalog; or better still, apply to the Company or its nearest agent for a free trial of the New Improved De Laval Separator and learn the reasons.

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## Farms for Sale

BY PHILIP & BEATON

WHITEVALE, ONT.

120 acres, Whitby Township, Ontario County, 2 miles from Brooklin, G. T. R., where are post office, churches, market, bank, etc.; 1½ miles from public school; 33 miles from Toronto; good clay loam; good frame house of 7 rooms; bank barn, with good stabling and all other necessary buildings; good wells, cistern and never-failing spring; good fences; one acre of good orchard. This farm has been the home of the owner, Mr. David Burns, for over 30 years, and the land is clean and in a high state of cultivation. Price, \$8,000; \$1,500 down.

140 acres, Pickering Township, Ontario County; half mile from village, post office, school, churches, etc.; 3 miles from railway station and continuation school; rich clay loam, clean and in high state of cultivation; good fences and water supply—windmill; splendid two-storey brick house of ten rooms, bath room, furnace, etc.; fine bank barn, 42 x 85, 9 feet stone foundation, with good stabling; silo, piggery, driving house and all other necessary buildings; house erected in 1907, barn in 1902; good orchard of 3 acres, 25 years planted. Price, \$12,600; \$4,000 down.

150 acres, Markham Township, York County; rich clay loam, clean, underdrained, in high state of cultivation; good buildings, including brick house and bank barn, furnace, silo, etc.; good fences, splendid hedge along front of farm; plantation of 2 acres of black walnuts; 1½ miles from Locust Hill, C. P. R.; 1 mile from creamery and church; school across the road; 3 miles from high school, churches, banks, etc., at Markham, G. T. R.; 20 miles from Toronto; good orchard and water supply windmill. Price, \$13,500; \$4,000 down.

225 acres, Markham Township, County of York, being Kinneller Stock Farm, the property of Mr. John Isaac, the well known stock breeder and importer; 1½ miles from Markham Village, G. T. R., where are good public and high schools, churches, banks, mills, etc.; 2½ miles from creamery at Locust Hill, C. P. R.; 21 miles from Toronto; rich clay loam, clean, in good state of cultivation, and mostly underdrained; 4 good wells, two of which are equipped with windmills; cisterns; well fenced; one acre of bearing orchard, 20 years planted, best varieties; splendid brick house, containing 11 rooms; large bank barn, with basement stabling for 9 horses and 40 cattle, root cellar and box stalls; silo and all other necessary buildings, in excellent repair. Price, \$20,250; \$7,000 down.

We have a number of good farms, from 50 to 275 acres in extent for sale in the counties of York and Ontario. Send for descriptive list.

**PHILIP & BEATON**

REAL ESTATE BROKERS

Whitevale

Ontario

## Avoiding Engine Accidents

FOLLOWING is an address given by Prof. A. R. Greig, of Saskatoon, at Regina, last winter:

Statistics show that over 80 per cent. of the accidents with steam or gasoline engines are due not to the machine but to the operator or owner. That is to say that accidents due to mismanagement, wear and tear, etc., form 80 per cent. of the total number. If this, then, is the case, by far the greater proportion of the accidents can be avoided by getting a good engineer, by educating our men to make careful engineers. The government has long recognized this fact, and for that reason has made it compulsory that men running engines should pass an examination and obtain a license. These men have to be educated not only along theoretical lines but also along practical lines. My first point, then, is, if our engineers fulfil their duties properly, 80 per cent. of the accidents will be avoided.

In the steam engine a boiler explosion is the most destructive of all accidents,

staybolts. This scale may suddenly crack and allow the water to come in contact with a portion of the plate, which may cause it to crack. I know of one case where a farmer and his sons operated an engine for eight years, and the only repairs needed were a new set of tubes, while their neighbor had two engines in that time, and the last one had a new set of tubes. They were using the same water and doing the same class of work, but one took care of his boiler and the other did not.

Now we have to use a water which corrodes or pits the plates and tubes and, strange to say, pure water seems to have this effect. I knew of a boiler used for heating purposes only, where all the water of condensation is returned, and every year or two they had to renew the tubes. Some of the tubes would be perfectly good except for two or three spots where they would be eaten through. A thin coating of scale in this case is a good thing, also the use of corrosion plates proves satisfactory. I read not long ago of some boilers used in marine service that were destroyed by being allowed to go out of port without the corrosion plates being renewed. These plates consist of blocks of zinc hung from the bracing



TRAINING HIM FOR THE SHOWING

due to the enormous amount of energy stored in the heated water and steam. Professor Thurston, in a paper on boiler explosions, said that if the ordinary cylindrical boiler of the fire tube type were heated to 75 pounds pressure, there would be 52,000,000 foot-pounds of energy stored in it, or enough, if all directed upwards, to send it one mile in the air.

Now all boiler explosions are due to one of the following causes:

1. Weak design of the boiler.
2. Poor material or workmanship.
3. Corrosion or general wear and tear.
4. Mismanagement.

The government protects the purchaser as far as causes numbers 1 and 2 are concerned, by a very rigid specification to which all boilers entering the province must conform. The third cause of accidents, corrosion and wear and tear, is in the hands of the engineer to a large extent. That is to say, the life of a boiler can be extended by careful management. Any engineer that will allow scale to accumulate on the inside of the heating surface of a boiler and to become baked there, is allowing the wear to be greatly accelerated. One-sixteenth of an inch of scale means a consumption of 15 per cent. more fuel and one-half of an inch of scale means 60 per cent. more fuel. But it means more than this; it allows the sheets to become hotter by the placing of a blanket of scale between the water and the sheet. This leads to greater expansion of the sheets, resulting in a leaky boiler, and reduces the strength of the sheets so that sometimes one will see the sheets bulged between the

in the boiler so as to just clear the tubes. The acids or galvanic action, or whatever it is that causes the pitting seems, to attack the zinc and not affect the steel. Having a dirty boiler, then, is a sign of negligence as is also having a boiler that is pitted.

A farmer wrote to me last year asking how he could get the scale out of the water legs of his boiler. It was solid for three or four rows of staybolts up from the foundation ring. Now, for a man to allow a boiler to get into that state was gross carelessness. All boilers should be equipped with two means of feeding the water into the boiler, and both of them should at all times be in good working order. A pump and an injector made a good combination. I wonder what percentage of the boilers in this province have both in good working order. I think our boiler inspectors could give us many instances where this is not the case. I visited a farmer shortly after a boiler explosion had occurred on his farm; in fact, I went purposely to see the result. He told me that the engineer had been trying to get water into the boiler for some time after it had disappeared out of the glass. He had driven up just before the explosion occurred and had said to his engineer: "Why, Jack, there is no water in the glass!" His reply was that it had been there a few minutes ago and that he would have the injector working in a minute. Minutes go very fast in cases of this kind. Those were his last words. They gathered up his body in fragments and, unfortunately, he was not the only one hurt. I believe it should be one of the

le may suddenly water to come in ion of the plate, crack. I know of mer and his sons for eight years, needed were a new heir neighbor had time, and the last tubes. They were er and doing the but one took care other did not, use a water which plates and tubes pure water seems I knew of a boiler poses only, where ensation is return two they had to one of the tubes od except for two e they would be in coating of scale d thing, also the es proves satisfac- ago of some service that were allowed to go out : corrosion plates se plates consist g from the bracing

boiler inspector's duties to test the boiler feeding apparatus, and not to issue a certificate to any person until they are in perfect running order. How many cases do we come in contact with where the injectors are played out and there are no spare parts in the tool box. As soon as the tubes and nozzles show signs of wear there should be spare parts on hand, so that when they do play out the repairs are ready. The engines give plenty of warning by dribbling at the overflow and by not starting promptly. Often the loss of hot water from day to day at the overflow would pay for many nozzles. A great many accidents have occurred through low water, and an engineer that takes chances with not only his own life, but the life and property of others, should not be allowed to run an engine. No matter how much he knows about it, he is not safe.

In event of low water being discovered, it is not advisable to draw the fire if coal is used, for it will cause a greater heat for the time being. Bank the fire with ashes, earth or green coal if it is the only thing handy. Close the drafts. Do not start or stop the engine, but wait for it to gradually cool off. Do not start the injector or open the safety valve. The United States government tested a boiler to 300 pounds, which

its action, to him anything that goes wrong is viewed in the light of a mysterious calamity, the only remedy being to shut down and send for the nearest expert. Generally a little common sense and a little common observation will save all the trouble. Any mechanic knows that the disarrangement of a small part of a machine often renders the whole machine in-operative, or greatly impairs its efficiency. As a rule these troubles can be avoided by systematic inspection. All troubles should be anticipated. For example, an engine may have an eccentric sheave or some other part less easily replaced broken by a bolt working loose. The safety valves should be tested daily. If a bearing is running hot, do not come to the conclusion all at once that it is too tight, it may be due to faulty lubrication, the oil grooves may not be such as will give the oil a chance.

A great deal of what has been said about the steam engine applies equally well to the gasoline engine. It certainly should be cleaned after shutting down, all the bearings examined by sight and touch, and the whole engine cleaned from the base to the exhaust pipe. Give some attention to the batteries and see that they are kept in a dry, cool place. See that the wiring is not working loose, and that the pipes, etc.,



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afterwards exploded at 250 pounds because somebody suddenly pulled the safety valve open and closed it again, causing a rush of steam into it. No boiler that has been subject to low water should be fired up again without a very careful inspection to see that the sheets are in good condition and have not been strained.

It is one of the first principles that no boiler repairs should be attempted while the boiler is under pressure. Many a man has been seriously injured by trying to stop a boiler leak while it is running. The strain put on the mounting or bolt in addition to the strain already on it is enough to strip the thread or break it off. There is a time for all repairs, both on the engine and boiler, and that is after you shut down. The man who expects to make a success of running an engine must make up his mind to carefully inspect his engine after shutting down, and not when he should be ready to start up. He can then detect the bearings that are hot, the cotters, keys or bolts that are working loose, as well as signs of wear. He should also use waste freely to clean off all surplus oil and grease. They only tend to gather dust.

An engineer who cleans his engine every night, examining all the parts both with the eye and the hand, is usually a safe man. When a farmer does his work with horses if he is careful he will spend some time with them after they are in the stable, looking after their comforts, cleaning and otherwise tending them; but we often see that after an engine is shut down no more attention is paid to it until it is wanted to work again. This is particularly true of a gasoline engine. The man who simply runs his engine, i.e., starts and stops it, and has no real knowledge of

are not vibrating too much when the engine is running. The engine is sometimes blamed for accidents for which it is in no way responsible. I read of one case where the engine was said to have exploded, but the facts were that the engineer had gone out to draw off some gasoline in a can. The day was very cold, and he had come in and set the can down beside a hot stove and started to warm himself. The gasoline also got warm and started to vaporize, causing an explosion and fire.

The burden of my message is, *anticipate your troubles by careful inspection and by keeping your engine clean.*

At the Minnesota State Fair at Hamline, September 5 to 10, total prizes this year total \$60,000. A new steel and concrete grand stand and exposition building cost \$275,000. Special departments and good attractions promise to make this year's show better than previous attempts.

**AUCTION SALE OF DAIRY CATTLE**

A nice lot of purebred Holsteins will be offered for sale by auction at the exhibition grounds, Winnipeg, July 21 and 22. One hundred head or more from herds in Ontario, Manitoba, and other western provinces will be knocked down to the highest bidder. Before the sale starts on the 21st, Prof. W. H. Peters, of the animal husbandry department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, will give an address dealing with Holsteins as a dairy breed.

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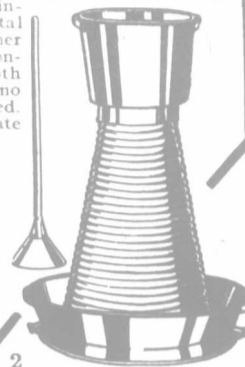


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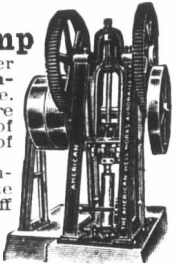
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## POULTRY

**B. C. POULTRY MEN TO ORGANIZE**  
British Columbia poultrymen will form a provincial association. M. A. Jull, provincial poultry expert, in a circular issued to the various local associations suggests that the organization meeting of the British Columbia Poultry Association be called at the time of the Vancouver Exhibition, August 15-20. At this meeting officers will be elected and the constitution and by-laws drawn up.

The object of the association is better poultry and more of it. It will seek to disseminate throughout the province a thorough knowledge of the latest and most progressive methods of rearing and caring for domestic fowls. Its particular mission will be to secure a more widespread interest in purebred poultry.

The chief agencies to be used in the furtherance of this object will be the poultry show and the poultry institute. It is expected that the provincial association will hold an annual poultry show.

### PRESERVING EGGS IN WATER GLASS

A bulletin of the North Dakota Experiment Station calls attention to the need of a simple method which will enable farmers, poultrymen, and even consumers, to put away eggs during the summer months when they are plentiful and cheap, and preserve them in good condition until the winter months, when they are scarce and dear and fresh eggs cannot be obtained; and reports trials of various methods of preservation.

The spoiling of eggs is due to the entrance of air carrying germs of decomposition through the shells. Normally, the shell has a surface coating of mucilaginous matter, which prevents the entrance of these harmful organisms into the egg for a considerable time; but if this coating is removed or softened by washing or otherwise, the keeping quality of the egg is much reduced. These facts explain why the common methods of preservation have not been entirely successful, and suggest that the methods employed should be based upon the idea of protecting and rendering more effective the natural coating of the shell, so that air bearing the germs of decomposition may be completely excluded. "At the present time eggs are largely packed in lime, salt, and other products, or are put in cold storage for winter use, but such eggs are very far from being perfect when they come upon the markets."

According to the experiments made by the North Dakota Station, water glass more closely conforms to the requirements of a good preservative than any of the substances commonly employed. It was found in these experiments that a 10 per cent. solution of water glass preserves eggs so effectively that "at the end of three and one-half months eggs that were preserved the first part of August still appeared to be perfectly fresh. In most packed eggs, after a little time, the yolk settles to one side, and the egg is then inferior in quality. In eggs preserved for three and one-half months in water glass the yolk retained its normal position in the egg, and in taste they were not to be distinguished from fresh, unpacked store eggs. Again, most packed eggs will not beat up well for cake making or for frosting, while eggs from solution in water glass seemed quite equal to the average fresh eggs of the market."

Of twenty methods of preserving eggs tested in Germany, the three which proved most effective were coating the eggs with vaseline, preserving them in lime-water, and preserving them in water glass. The conclusion was reached that the last is preferable, because varnishing the eggs with vaseline takes considerable time and treating them with lime water is likely to give the eggs a disagreeable odor and

# CLYDESDALES

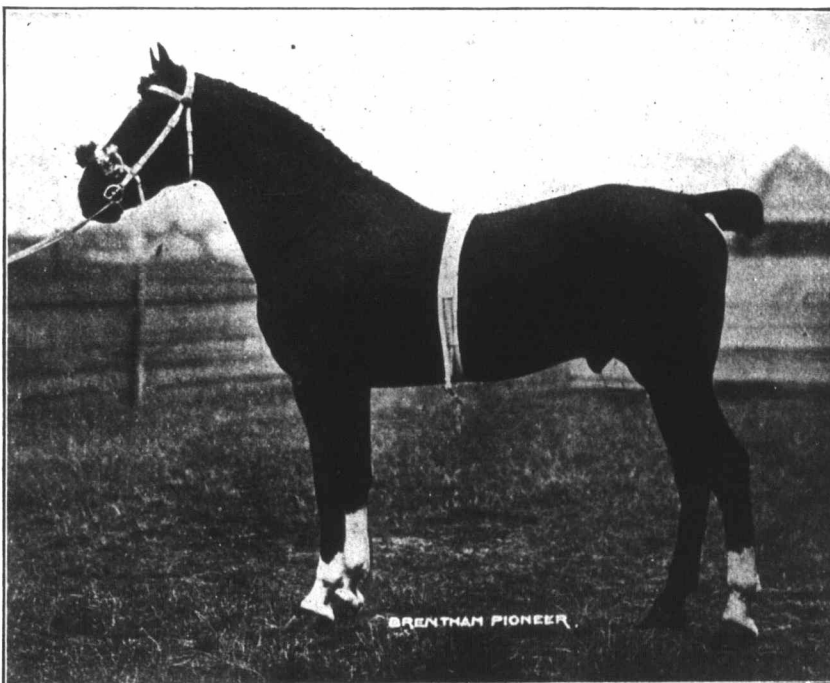
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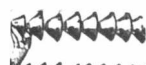
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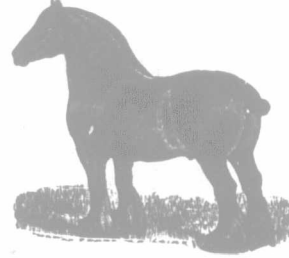
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taste. "There is, however, one drawback with eggs preserve in a solution of water glass, viz., that the shell easily bursts in boiling water. This may be avoided by cautiously piercing the shell with a strong needle."

The following directions for preserving by this method are given:

Use pure water that has been thoroughly boiled and then cooled. To each 10 quarts of water add 1 quart of water glass. Pack the eggs in a jar and pour solution over them, covering well.

Keep the eggs in a cool dark place. A dry cool cellar is a good place.

If the eggs are kept in too warm a place the silicate is deposited and the eggs are not properly protected. Do not wash the eggs before packing. For by so doing you injure their keeping quality, probably by dissolving the mucilaginous coating on the outside of the shell.

For packing, use only perfectly fresh eggs, for stale eggs will not be saved and may prove harmful to the others.

Water glass is a very cheap product, that can usually be produced at not to exceed 50 cents per gallon, and 1 gallon would make enough solution to preserve 50 dozen eggs, so that the cost of material for this method would only be about 1 cent per dozen. Water glass is sodium and potassium silicate, sodium silicate being usually the cheaper. If wooden kegs or barrels are to be used in which to pack the eggs, they should first be thoroughly scalded with boiling water, to sweeten and purify them.—U. S. Farmers' Bulletin, No. 103.

**THE PARENTS OF OUR LAYERS**

Not enough attention is paid to the parents of the fowls that are bred to the farm. As a result we every year get some weak birds which fall a prey to disease. The eggs for hatching are selected from the number dropped at about the time they are wanted for setting, and there is generally not the slightest idea of what hens laid the eggs that are used in the incubation.

The farmer will save a large mortality among his young chicks by making sure that his eggs used for incubation are from fowls that are more than usually healthy and vigorous. The fowls that have been subject to disease should not be permitted to produce offspring, and the only way to do this is to know what birds are the layers of the eggs used. This time of the year is a good one in which to pick out of the flock of young birds the most vigorous ones. There will be some that will show every indication of being more vigorous than their fellows and these should be marked in some way, preferably by the use of leg bands. This will prevent them from being sold in the late fall when the flock is being thinned out. A vigorous fowl will often mature much more quickly than a fowl that is not very vigorous, yet by late fall the less vigorous fowls may have attained about the same size as the others and be thus hard to distinguish from the others as to difference in vigor.

When the time comes for fattening the fowls for market, the breeding birds, birds, or those intended for laying eggs for the use of the incubator or setting hens, should be kept apart from the others. It would be easier to let them run and confine the fowls that are to be fattened for the market. The objection to keeping the flock together at such a time is that the birds intended for laying eggs to be used for incubation receive too much fattening food. This is not only a waste of the fattened food, but, if the fat becomes heavy on the breeding birds it becomes a detriment to their performance as layers.

The greatest object in this selection at this time is to get rid of all birds that have a tendency to weakness or to disease. A writer on the health of fowls says that fortunately most of the eggs of diseased birds prove to be infertile, or we would have more fowls of this kind than we now have. Conversely, if vigorous, healthy birds are selected to be the future layers of setting eggs the percentage of fertility will be raised.

Doubtless many of the eggs of weak fowls are sufficiently fertilized to permit of the chicks getting out of the shell, but nothing more. The loss from the use of infertile eggs is large, and this loss can be reduced by the

**Troubled With Backache For Years. Now Completely Cured By The Use Of**

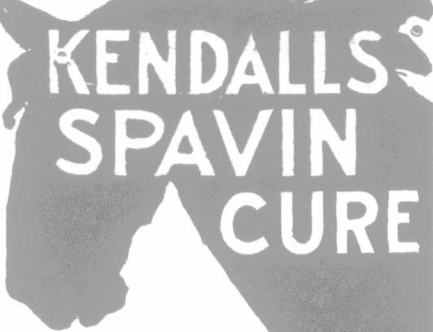
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.**  
 Mrs. W. C. Doerr, 13 Brighton St., London, Ont., writes:—"It is with pleasure that I thank you for the good your Doan's Kidney Pills have done me. Have been troubled with backache for years. Nothing helped me until a friend brought me a box of your Kidney Pills. I began to take them and took four boxes, and am glad to say that I am cured entirely and can do all my own work and feel as good as I used to before taken sick. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all you claim them to be, and I advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

Let Doan's Kidney Pills do for you what they have done for thousands of others. They cure all forms of kidney trouble and they cure to stay cured.

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

When ordering specify "Doan's."

**Boog Spavin**  
  
 Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.  
**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is better than any other remedy for a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.  
**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**  
  
**To Bring Him Back to the "High-Stepping" Class**  
 THE REMEDY USED ALL OVER THE WORLD  
 For Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Soft Bunches, All Lameness  
 Horse dealers have made thousands of dollars by buying lame, Spavined Horses, curing them with Kendall's Spavin Cure, and then selling the sound animals at a handsome profit.  
 You can do the same with your own horses. Here is one man who saved his horse and his money by using Kendall's.  
 Oak Bay Mills, Que., Dec. 15th, 1909  
 "I wish to inform you that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success, on my horse. I found that it cures quickly and well". Yours truly, **ROY HARPER**.  
 \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. A copy of our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at dealers or from us.  
**Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. - Enosburg Falls, Vt.**

# CONTROLS LIGHTNING

Mutual Insurance Companies of United States and Canada—over 2,000 leading fire insurance companies—declare



**Professor West Dodd's Wonderful Invention**

D. & S. Woven Copper Lightning Cable Rod and System of Installation to be the only safe and reliable protection against the terrible ravages of lightning.

### LIGHTNING STRUCK

and caused 2165 out of a total of 2960 fire losses to farm buildings in one year, in one state, according to an official report of 111 fire insurance companies.

Not a single loss by lightning could have occurred had those buildings been protected by the D. & S. System of Protection.

75 per cent. of all fire losses are caused by lightning. "A stitch in time saves nine." The D. & S. System installed—now—makes you safe.

### IT PAYS FOR ITSELF

Endorsements of leading fire insurance companies (list of them in catalogue—send for it). There are allowances of 10 to 2 1/2 per cent. off your insurance bills when your buildings are rodded with D. & S. Woven Copper Cable Lightning Rods.

D. & S. Rod pays for itself and then begins to save you money off your insurance bills.

More D. & S. Rods sold than any other three marks combined. Insist on the trademark D. & S. It is your protection.

Send for catalogue and book, "The Laws and Nature of Lightning," free. Make Yourself, Your Family, Your Property Safe.

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453 Sixth Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa

## SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the **KOOTENAYS**

New map now ready giving particulars of

## IMPROVEMENTS

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

**THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN FRUIT CO., Ltd.**  
NELSON B. C.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

**Fleming's Fistula and Poll Cure**—even bad 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**  
Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated.

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45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

### LEASING OF LANDS

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

use of healthy fowls in the production of the said eggs. The man that has a sick fowl that is well bred and cures the fowl and keeps her from producing eggs for incubation is doing the thing that will give him birds that are more than likely to be especially subject to the roup.

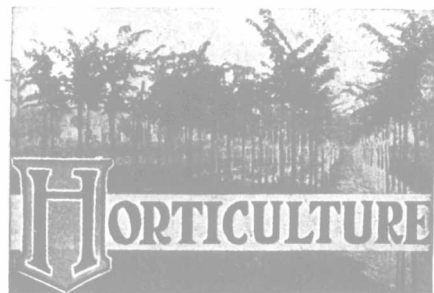
It is hard to induce the farmer to take enough interest in his fowls to thus pick out his birds in the end of summer and mark them or keep them apart and then use only their eggs for incubation. But the men that do it are the men that are sure to reap the greatest successes in the raising of poultry. The farm flock should be as carefully handled as is the flock of the fancier.

### EXPERIMENTS IN SELECTION

Nine years of work with chickens at the Maine Experiment Station in the attempt to increase the average annual egg production of the flock, by selection of breeding stock from heavy-laying stock, have failed to secure this result. The account of the test is reported by the experimenters. Their data were obtained from two lines of work. The first of these was an experiment in which for a period of nine years hens have been selected for high egg production. No hens were used as breeders whose production in the pullet year had not been 160 eggs or more. The cockerels used were, after the first year of the experiment, invariably the sons of hens producing 200 or more eggs in their pullet year. The second line of work was a test in which the inheritance of egg production from mother to daughter was directly measured. Records of the pullet year egg production of 250 daughters of hens laying 200 or more eggs in their (the mother's) pullet year were obtained.

The results showed that the selection for high egg production carried on for nine consecutive years did not lead to any increase in the average production of the flocks. There was no decrease in variability in egg production as a result of this selection; and there was no indication of a correlation between mother and daughter in respect to egg production, or that egg producing ability (fecundity) is sensibly inherited.

In this experiment the daughters of "200-egg" hens did not exhibit, when kept under the same environmental conditions, such a high average egg production as did pullets of the same age which were the daughters of birds whose production was less than 200 eggs per year. The daughters of "200-egg" hens were not less variable in respect to egg production than were similar birds whose mothers were not so closely selected.



### GALL FLY ON MAPLE

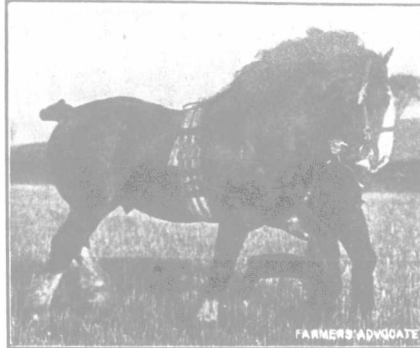
Manitoba maples in my garden are infested with some trouble that I fear may do considerable damage. Many of the leaves are folded into a rather hard knot. On breaking this open I find small maggots. Some leaves are already dead. What is this pest. What remedy would you suggest?—READER.  
Ans.—These leaves are infested with the larvæ of a gall fly or gall gnat. This insect is closely allied to the Hessian fly, and belongs to the family Cecidomyiidae, order Diptera. I would suggest spraying with kerosene emulsion.

M. A. C. F. W. BRODRICK.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA NOTES

Realizing that in the irrigated districts the permanent success of the fruit industry depends on an adequate water supply the British Columbia government has placed a reserve on the entire watershed on both sides of Okanagan Lake, as well as on the creeks

# JOHN GRAHAM



THE OLDEST IMPORTER  
IN MANITOBA AND  
THE LARGEST  
IN CANADA

A new importation of Clydesdales to hand, bought early to supply the summer demand.

The larger part are mares, but a few young stallions included for show and sale.

I intend exhibiting at most of the principal shows and will be pleased to meet any of my old, or new customers, and show them over the stock.

In Shorthorns I have a choice selection. Bulls and females of all ages for sale; many of them fit for show. All females of breeding age are being bred to the choice imported bull, "Silver Cloud."

Write Us for Catalogue if Interested

**CARBERRY - MAN.**

## MEN! I'LL CURE YOU BEFORE YOU PAY ME

Let any man who is weak, broken down, old and decrepit in physical weakness, full of pains and aches, gloomy, despondent and cheerless—any man who wants to be stronger and younger than he feels—let him come and tell me how he feels, and if I say that I can cure him and he will show that he is honest and sincere, he need not pay me a cent until I cure him.

I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and I am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they can earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest. And I don't want it at all until I have cured you, if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you, but if that proof is not enough, I'll cure you first and then you can pay me. Is that fair?

Most of the Belts that I am selling now are to men who have been sent here by their friends, whom I have cured. I think that is the best evidence that my business is a success from the standpoint of cures, as well as on the dollar side.

Just lately I have received letters of praise from these men:—

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

If you will come and see me, I'll 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.

**DR. M. D. McLAUCHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.**

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

NAME.....

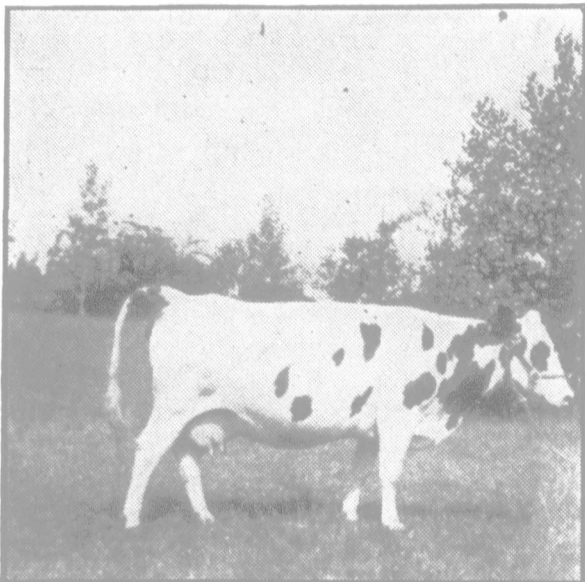
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Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p. m. Write plainly



# CONSIGNMENT AUCTION SALE

OF  
**Registered Holstein Friesian Cattle**  
 at Exhibition Grounds, Winnipeg, July 21 and 22, 1910



100 head choice bred males and females. The blood of the best families of the breed is contained in these animals.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION TO

**W. M. Gibson and Homer Smith, 159 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg**

AUCTIONEERS: TRAVERS and HARTLEY

## GLENALMOND STOCK FARM

THE HOME OF ALBERTA'S CHAMPION SHORTHORNS



**Sweepstakes Herd**  
 at  
**Calgary and Edmon-**  
**ton Exhibitions, 1909**

**See my Show Herd**  
**at the Exhibitions**  
**this year.**

My herd comprises over 80 animals of the best Scottish blood.

**FOR SALE**

**Baron's Voucher, Imported**

This animal is a guaranteed stock-getter. Before coming to Canada he was the prize yearling at Perth

show, and was purchased there at a big figure. He has done excellent breeding service in my herd. His stock will soon be on breeding age, therefore I am obliged to dispose of him.

**OTHER OFFERINGS**—Bulls of various ages; Heifers of fashionable families, a number of them prize winners and bred to imported Baron's Voucher.

**C. F. LYALL**

**STROME, ALTA.**

## Caught Cold By Working In Water.

### A Distressing, Tickling Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S., writes:—"In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work. Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents.

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

## Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**  
Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists  
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

## Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS

We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these Impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Prices, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each prepaid.

Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50 prepaid.

Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Sunports, Service Books, Etc. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

## LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

## ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.

ASSORBINE, J.R., for mankind, \$1 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosties, Old Sores, Allays Pain.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

## SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN CURE

RESERVE TRADE MARK  
\$2.00 a bottle, with written binding guarantee. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and others. Permanently cures Spavins, Ringbones, (except splinted), Splints, Windpuffs, Shin Splint, injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers, or write for price.

Troy Chemical Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

And 14 Van Herne St., Toronto, Ontario

which empty in to it. In line with this policy three survey parties are in the field engaged in hydrographic surveys, investigating the condition of the various streams. They also propose to gather data with regard to the most profitable and economic way of utilizing all the water in sight for domestic and irrigation purposes.

Following upon the success of the ready-made farm on the prairie, the C. P. R. have purchased two tracts of land in the Kootenay which they propose to clear and plant in fruit. This idea has been a popular one in the Okanagan for some years, but this is the first time that it has been applied in the Kootenay to any extent. It would appear that the benefits to be derived would be greater in fruit growing than in general agriculture. In the latter case a pretty definite return can be assured from the start, but with fruit growing the fact that it takes several years for the trees to come into bearing must be reckoned with. Therefore, when a man can buy a farm where the trees have already been planted several years, the proposition should be more attractive.

J. C. Metcalfe, the British Columbia market commissioner, has recently sent in a report re market conditions on the prairie towns. He affirms that the Americans are making strenuous attempts to capture the market. He urges that British Columbia growers be particularly careful of packing and grading, especially in the matter of peaches. The latter promise to be a bountiful crop, and in all probability the price will be low.

Shipments of strawberries have already begun (June 10) to go forward, the growers being promised a minimum of something less than \$2.00 a crate with a good deal more if favorable market conditions warrant a larger price being paid.

The fruit crop in the Wenatooee valley this season is said to be a very heavy one, and at this date the growers there are said to have five hundred cars of fruit for sale! They offered one hundred cars to a Calgary firm upon consignment which would indicate that the question of a market has begun to give them some uneasiness. This heavy competition from the American field cannot but tend to reduce prices.

The Dominion government have made an important change in the regulations governing the sale and homesteading of their lands in the railway belt of British Columbia. Instead of each settler being allowed one hundred and sixty acres as heretofore, the land will be classified into two divisions. On the coast where the rainfall is heavy and the timber growth large, a settler is entitled to 40 acres as a pre-emption and homestead. If he is prepared to cultivate more than this amount he is permitted to pre-empt 20 acres more. He must clear ten acres and cultivate a total of six acres before he can get his deed.

In the upper country where the character of the land is somewhat different, a settler is permitted to take up a homestead of forty acres and to pre-empt forty acres more. In the Kamloops division, however, where the land is more of a grazing character the homestead is left at 160 acres.

In order to bring their settlements more in touch with each other, the fruit growers in the vicinity of Nelson have induced the British Columbia Telephone Co. to extend their line to Proctor. About thirty-five ranchers will be effected. Outside of the accommodation this new move will afford at all times it will be especially valuable in the shipping season. If anything new develops, each fruit grower can be communicated with by telephone promptly.

### EVERGREENS FROM SEED

At the 1909 convention of the Western Horticultural Society, Norman Ross, superintendent of the Forestry Department at Indian Head, gave an interesting talk on the growing of evergreen from seed. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides. His address follows:

In commencing with the extracting of the seed from the cones, it was shown that artificial heat was generally necessary for this process. Whilst spruces require very little heat to accomplish

## \$350.00 SPECIAL SNAP \$350.00



I offer for quick sale two well-bred

## Registered Clyde Stallions

Two years old, good size. Colors, Light and Dark Bay with black points, very little white. In good shape, quiet and ready for service. As I don't want to carry them over till spring, I offer your choice for

**\$350.00** F.O.B. OAK LAKE

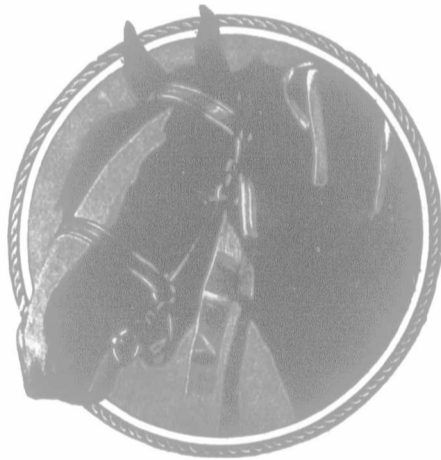
Buying at the price of an ordinary horse and double your money by spring.

**A. CAMERON, Oak Lake, Man.**

Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales and Shetland Ponies

HORSES IN TOWN

PHONES 3 and 15



My second importation of 23 head of mares and stallions arrived in fine shape, and several sales have been made at satisfactory prices. My motto is quick sale at living prices. Every animal is for sale, including my show stock. There is a bunch of over 50 registered mares and fillies to select from, home bred and imported, and eight imported stallions two and three years old, sired by such noted stallions as

- Count Victor (8434) (12108)
- Boreland Pride (3516) (10318)
- Baron o' Dee (3513) (11264)
- Hiawatha (3430) (10067)
- Montrave Ronald (10077) (11121)
- Lord Derwent (9336) (13599)
- Royal Favorite (4052) (10630)

### The Pick of Scotland's Best

There will not be any pony Clydesdales imported by the J. C. Ranch. We handle the big drafty type.

**JOHN CLARK, Jr., CROWFOOT, ALTA.**





## Brampton Jerseys

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

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

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

## Perpetual Youth

Let Me Tell You How to Regain All Your Old Vim, Vigor and Manly Strength. Be a "Health Belt Man"; Feel Young for Balance of Your Life. Age Doesn't Count if You Have the Vitality.

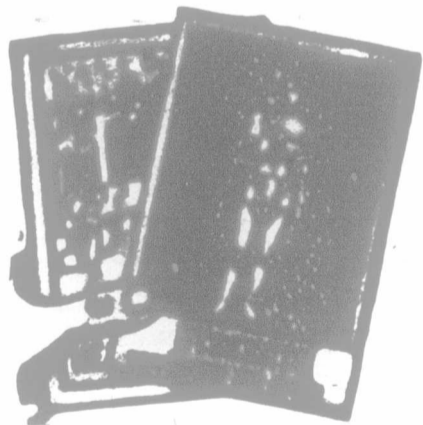


"I could shout for joy. After years of suffering and Debility Your Wonderful Health Belt Cured Me. I am a Man Again. Use My Name as You See Fit."

C. Simpson,  
Pilot Mound, Man.

Perpetual youth. That is precisely what I mean. I say as man to man give my Health Belt a reasonable chance and it will carry you through any business, mental or physical strain you may be under. It doesn't stimulate; it simply adds the electro-ionic element to your bone, nerves, tissue and blood; all the force and strength which has been drained from your system by some earlier indiscretion. My Health Belt is essentially a strength-giver. It overcomes the private symptoms of weakness in men which sap the vitality. If you are nervous and lack manly vigor you are passing away thousands of brain cells every day. Ask your physician if this is not true. I stop this awful weakening process. You wear my Health Belt nights; while sleeping a great stream of soft electricity passes into your body at the small of the back; it cures backache in one application; you feel better immediately; inside of an hour; two months will make a new man of you. No drugs; no privations; no restrictions except that you must give up all dissipation. Let me restore your vitality and you will be able to face the world with new ambitions. The Health Belt cures other ailments, too. A positive remedy for rheumatism in any part of the body, sciatica, lumbago, kidney, liver stomach disorders.

Special attachments furnished, and worn by women as well as men



### 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," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

If in or near this city, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free booklets by return mail. It is better than a fortune for any one needing new vigor.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

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

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

When Answering Ads. Mention the Advocate

this separation, Jack Pine cones will not open till subjected, for several hours, to a temperature of about 130 degrees Fahr. After the cones are opened, the seeds are then shaken out by placing them on wire screens and the wings afterwards detached from them by flailing them in bags. After this the seeds are thoroughly cleaned by being run through a fanning mill, and are then ready for sowing.

The next step shown was the making of the seed beds. These are dug four feet wide, and the ordinary nursery soil is used, no special treatment whatever being given it. Rough boards, about six by one inch, set on edge, are placed on either side of the beds. This is done so that the surface may be properly protected from direct winds. The seed may be sown either in the fall or spring of the year, and the nursery practice at Indian Head has been always to sow broadcast and then to rake the seed in very lightly, care being taken never to cover it deeply. The soil is now firmed with a light roller or by the use of a wide board. A very important point brought out was the necessity of shading the beds. The shade screens are put on immediately after sowing and are usually allowed to remain on the beds for two seasons and sometimes even for three. They are usually made by nailing common lath to pieces of two by two, an inch space being left between each lath.

Another important point to remember is the necessity of transplanting for the best results. As soon as the seedlings are from three to four inches high they are transplanted into rows, this being done to give them more room and to assist them in the development of their root system. Pines will usually be ready to transplant at two years, and spruces at either two or three years, depending upon the growth made. In being transplanted the young plants are set at least four inches apart one way, and from six to ten inches the other, and are allowed to remain in these rows till about one foot high, which, in this country, requires about three years' time.

In setting out evergreens in a permanent plantation they should always be planted close together, so that they can afford each other mutual protection. Three feet by three feet is the best distance, but on no account should they be placed farther than four feet each way. If mixed with broad leaf varieties, care must be taken to see that the latter do not overcrowd the slower growing evergreens. It is also a very great advantage if deep snow can be made to lie on a freshly planted evergreen belt during the latter part of the winter. This prevents all sun burning, which is the greatest danger in young plantations. At Indian Head the snow is held by the growing of Sunflowers near the evergreens it is wished to protect; and this system has proved very satisfactory.

#### DISCUSSION

Mr. Patmore—In the nursery business in Europe, and especially in regard to having large nurseries in Denmark, it must be remembered that conditions are different there from what they are here. Labor is also much cheaper, a great deal of the work, such as hoeing, etc., being done by women.

Mr. Stevenson—The Scotch Pine can be grown very easily from seed. Some evergreens are more difficult to grow than others. The Scotch Pine can be grown very cheaply, indeed. We have offered Scotch Pine to the farmers for a very small figure, but as yet there does not seem to be such a big demand for them. In the older countries they have large nurseries and make a business of propagating trees and shrubs. There are thousands of trees cut down every year, and thousands planted in their place.

Mr. Patmore—How does Scotch Pine compare with other evergreens?

Mr. Stevenson—Scotch Pine grows very rapidly. All pine trees have a poor root system. The Jack Pine is the worst of them all to transplant. I would sooner have the White Spruce, but some like the Scotch Pine. I think nothing will equal the Scotch Pine shelter belt in a hedge. For ornamental purposes planted alone they grow well. We may possibly have more symmetry with the White Spruce.

## Crippled With Lamé Back

THIS RESULT OF LONG STANDING KIDNEY DISEASE WAS OVERCOME BY

### Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

This letter gives you some idea of the definite and certain results you obtain by using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills for kidney disease.

This medicine is very prompt in action and very direct in effecting cure. You do not need to keep up the treatment long before you find most marked improvement.

Mrs. Richard Patterson, Haldimand, Gaspé Co., Que., writes:—"I want to tell you that I was cured of kidney disease of long standing by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. I used to suffer a great deal, not knowing just what was the cause of the trouble and got so bad that I was almost crippled with lamé, sore back.

"Before I had used two boxes of these pills I found my back better and less than three boxes made the cure complete. I have never had a sore back since and believe the cure to be lasting."

Backache, headache, bodily pains, scanty, painful urination, deposits in urine after standing, fickle appetite indigestion and irregularity of the bowels are among the symptoms which warn you of serious trouble from kidney disease.

You can be practically certain that Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills will help you and help you quickly. Make the test for yourself today. One pill a dose, 25 cts. a box. All dealers; or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

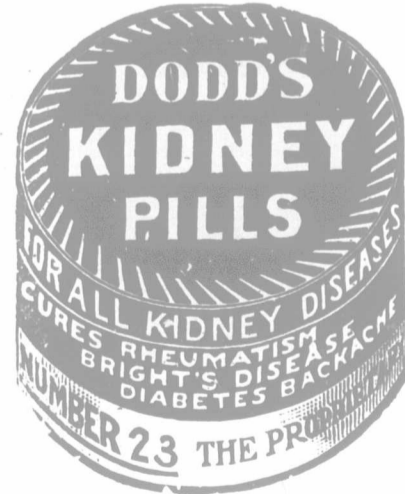
Question—Does not the nature of the soil have something to do with the growing of evergreens?

Answer—It is supposed that all evergreens like light sandy soils. We find the white spruce growing in the sand hills and also in our clay soils, and they will do well there. It is a mistake to say that evergreens will do best on sandy soils.

Question—What about using small trees?

Mr. Patmore—In this country everybody wants the largest trees, but they are the hardest to transplant.

Mr. Lovering—I am a salesman. It costs money to sell the goods. In this country where the farmer is so far away, it is hard to get the seedlings to the farmer unless at a very great cost. If you send the seedlings to the station, in many cases they are left at the station, the man having forgotten all about them, and then when he goes for them they are spoiled and the farmer does not want to pay for the goods. If we don't send our agents to the people, the people from the south of the line will. The best way and the one that will give satisfaction is for the nurserymen to deliver them right to the farmer's door, and then he is sure of them, and in that way the nurseryman is likely to get his money for the plants.



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