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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

Vol. XXXIX. WINNIPEG, MAN. SEPTEMBER 14, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 625

Bell

PIANOS,
ORGANS,
PIANO PLAYERS
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Self-Playing Organs.
The Best Canadian Pro-
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Piano and Organ Co.

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Sunlight Soap will not
burn the nap off woolsens
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SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES
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Ask for the Octagon Bar.

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA
Prompt relief. Cause removed.
Symptoms never return. A com-
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Write at once for it, to
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Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

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Full Government Deposit.

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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1903, \$8,145,133
Assets over Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1903, 96,586
The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1903, 8,275.

Over 8,000 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance com-
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This Fall will make it possible for you to in-
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even though you had previously decided you
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year the mill will in turn have paid for itself.
Prove this yourself by figuring up the time you
now lose in drawing your grain to and from the
grist mill, the charges you pay, the time lost in
pumping water, and the strength you squander
which is required all too badly for other
things. Then let us send you a copy of our
Windmill Book, and tell you what a complete
outfit will cost set up and running.

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THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM,
The Leading Jeweler, BRANDON,

carries the largest stock of
**ENGAGEMENT,
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AND BIRTHDAY RINGS**

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most moderate, consistent with high-grade
goods. Solid Gold Rings from 75c. to \$500. We
also have the largest stock of Watches in
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If we could take you into our work-room
and show you the infinite care with which
every watch is handled you would realize
why we urge you to send your watch here
for repairs. Our watchmakers have made
a life study of watches. They work upon
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Official Watch Inspector. Issuer of Marriage
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Why Use Corrugated Roofing on Your Barns and Sheds?

BECAUSE IT IS

FIRE-PROOF.
WATER-PROOF.
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and will last longer and is cheaper
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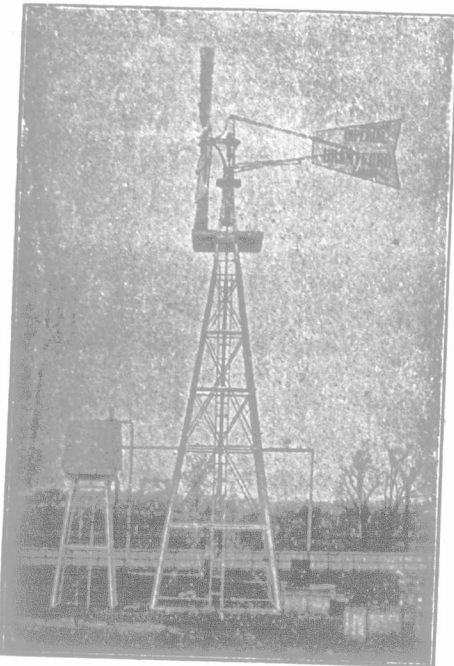
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THOMPSON SONS & CO.

Winnipeg, = = Manitoba

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Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by

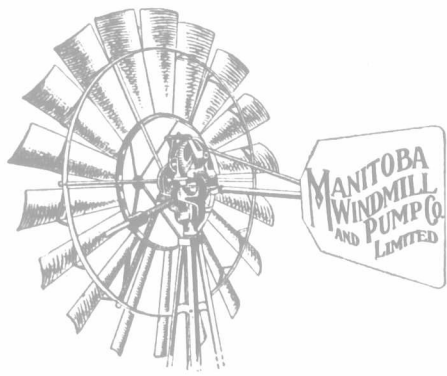
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Do you know that we have had a larger experience than any other persons who are selling windmills in the West to-day. We know all the windmills. We can prove we have

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Let us do it by writing us for a Catalogue.

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Do you want a Pump?

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IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY IN VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND NEW WESTMINSTER.

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Prevents and Cures Parasites and Skin Diseases.

Kreso Dip is a powerful germicide and disinfectant, an unfailing tick destroyer and lice-killer. It cures scab, mange and other parasitic diseases; kills dog fleas and poultry lice; prevents disease and keeps away flies. It is scientifically prepared in our own laboratories, never varies in strength, and is always reliable.

Non-carbolic, Non-irritating, Non-poisonous.

Easily prepared—just mix it with water; 1 gallon Kreso Dip makes 100 gallons ready for use.

Kreso Dip is obtainable through druggists in any quantities desired. Write for illustrated booklet. It is free.

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The Ideal Resort.

YELLOWSTONE PARK

Nature's Wonderland.

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Including California.

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Complete in every detail.

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LOW EXCURSION RATES To all points. Travel by the
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And enjoy your summer trip. Connections with Canadian Northern trains. Write for Booklets on

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and other complete information, to 391 Main St., Winnipeg.

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STRONG DURABLE Ideal Woven Wire Fencing

is made to last and give good service. Large Hard Steel Wire Throughout The lock cannot slip and will not rust.

Catalogue, showing a style for every purpose, FREE. Write to-day.

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited,
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British Columbia's richest farming district. I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

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In the far-famed Lower Fraser Valley! "THE GARDEN SPOT OF CANADA." We have blocks of fruit land for sale close to the city, good market and fruit-canning factory. The best climate in the world. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, peaches, strawberries and raspberries yield enormous crops. \$900 worth of strawberries sold off one acre of land. Write at once for descriptive pamphlet and full particulars.

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Real Estate, New Westminster, B. C.

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We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce.

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"Fruitland," Kamloops, B. C.

Newly-developed irrigated lands in the beautiful fertile valley of the Thompson River, on the main line of the C. P. R., within half a mile of the City of Kamloops, the inland capital of British Columbia, and a well-known health resort. Magnificent soil for fruit of all kinds: Apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, strawberries, and all kinds of vegetables grown in abundance. Perfect climate; air dry and bracing. Good schools, churches, boating, shooting, fishing, etc. For full information apply to:

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From Minneapolis and St. Paul

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Excursion Tickets to St. Louis and return on sale daily during the Fair at same rate, with choice of any of above routes.

For rates and other information address

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GRAIN EXPORTERS,

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Write or wire for our prices before selling your grain. We handle all kinds of grain on consignment, and make advances against Bills of Lading.

Guarantee Prompt Returns

Reference: Dominion Bank

Correspondence Solicited

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—OUR WAYS—

Our system of handling wheat, oats, barley, flax, etc., cannot be beaten. It is prompt and profitable. Write or wire for prices before selling your grain.

WE HAVE THE WAYS AND THE MEANS



—OUR MEANS—

We invite your investigation of our financial standing. Refer to the manager of the Merchants' Bank at any branch.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENED. The late Col. J. H. Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture, was noted for his frank and honorable ways.

"Col. Brigham," said a member of the agricultural bureau, "despised sneaks, and would have none of them."

"He was a farmer in Illinois after the civil war, and a sneak among his hands learned to his cost one day that mean and underhand methods would not go with the colonel."

"This chap sought out his employer in private."

"Col. Brigham," he said, "you are workin' five men on this farm o' your'n."

"Well, sir, there's consider'ble loafin' goin' on when your back's turned. I want to say to you that four men could do your work here just as well as five."

"Is that so?" said Col. Brigham. "It certainly is, sir." "Then," said the colonel, "I shall not want you after to-day."

TAKING THE FARMER DOWN.

A couple of individuals were recently gazing with admiration at a fine fat beast at a cattle show.

"I wonder what his weight might be?" observed one of them, who, as it happened, was a cockney without any special knowledge.

"It's easy enough to guess pretty nigh it," said the other man, a stalwart farmer, looking with some contempt at his companion.

"Oh, well," said the cockney, "I think I could guess as near as you can."

"Could ye, now?" roared the farmer. "Well, I'll bet ye a sovereign ye can't."

"Done!" returned the cockney. "How much do you say?"

After a critical survey the farmer replied:

"A hundred and seventeen stone."

"Well," said the cockney, "I'll say a hundred and seventeen stone, too. Now hand over the money."

"What d'ye mean?"

"Well, I said I'd guess as near as you, and I've done so. I've guessed exactly the same."

And the bystanders taking his part, the bumptious farmer had to give him the money.

WHAT "P. C." MEANT.

Brook F. Washington's sense of humor is keen and some of his best stories are at the expense of the sons of Ham.

As bearing upon the fondness of the American black man for ecclesiastical honors and religious functions, Mr. Washington tells with new point a yarn that dates back, I think, to Peter Cartwright. One day it was during the slavery epoch a negro went to the famous Virginia circuit rider, the blindest, wildest, oddest preacher American Methodism has developed, and said he felt heaven had called him to preach the Gospel.

"Is that so?" answered Cartwright.

"When did you hear the call?"

"Didn't hear it, Massa Cartwright. I seen it."

"When did it happen?"

"Last night, Massa Cartwright. I was layin' in the cotton field, and I saw B's eyes open and on a white cloud I seen the letters 'P. C.'"

"And what did you believe those letters meant?"

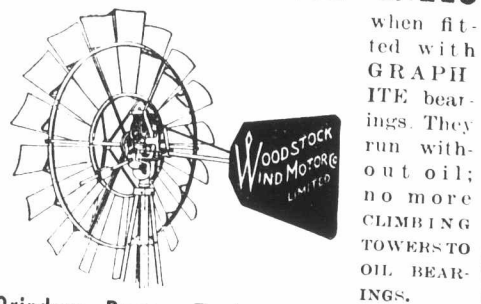
"They meant 'Preach, Chise!'"

"And?" said Cartwright, resting his hand on the negro's shoulder. "You was mistaken. They meant 'Preach, Cartwright!'"

Keep in the Front.

To do it you must have the best, and the BEST WINDMILLS are the

WOODSTOCK STEEL MILLS



when fitted with GRAPHITE bearings. They run without oil; no more CLIMBING TOWERS TO OIL BEARINGS.

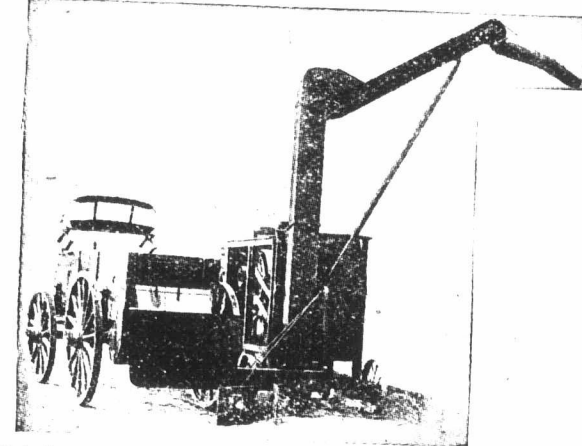
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WOODSTOCK WIND-MOTOR CO., Ltd. Woodstock, Ont.

Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co., Ltd. BRANDON, MANITOBA. Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T.

IT ALWAYS PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATORS



The illustration herewith shows a Portable Grain Elevator operated by a gasoline engine. This is one of the greatest inventions for handling grain for either loading granaries or for track loading. The Western Implement Mfg. Co., who are sole agents for this outfit, have sold a large number in Manitoba and the N.-W. T., and the demand is greatly increasing for them. Now Portable Grain Elevators have come to stay; they have been operated on the other side very successfully, and no up-to-date farmer

thinks of loading his grain in the old way of shovelling or carrying it in bags. Labor is scarce, for one thing, and then time is precious, as well as much as five men in the old-style way.

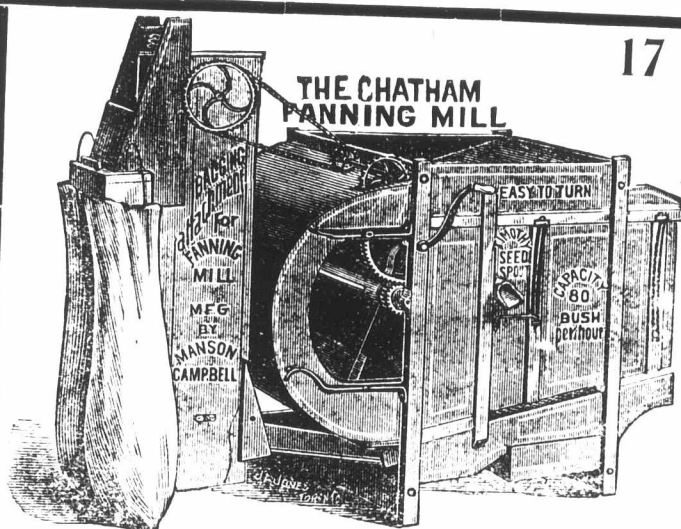
It would pay any of our friends to call and get one. The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd. WINNIPEG.

The present indications point to a spotted wheat crop in Southern Manitoba on account of rust. We have had a great deal of experience handling shrunken grain. You may have the benefit of this experience by shipping your grain to us.

The upper half of Manitoba and the Territories have a fine big crop if not damaged by frost, and we would like to show you prices we can get for grade wheat. Let us prove these facts to you, as we are doing to your neighbors.

McLAUGHLIN & ELLIS Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

REFERENCES: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Commercial Agencies.



17 Screens and Riddles FREE with a Chatham Fanning Mill

You get more and better value when you buy a Chatham Fanning Mill than with any other.

We furnish free with every Chatham 17 Screens and Riddles for every purpose and combination of purposes for which the farmer or seaman, ranchman or planter can possibly need them. Thus you secure in one machine a Separator, Grader, Timothy Seed Saver

NO CASH REQUIRED Sold on time, with or without the Bagging Attachment

tobacco seed, chufas, pecans, rice, cow peas, vetch, beans, peanuts, broom corn, grass seed, etc. This insures Highest Market Price for crop sold, most productive and cleanest yield of crop. We make our own screens for all sizes and kinds of grain. There is no sense or reason in trying to do without a Chatham, for it is sold to you on time, and more than pays for itself before you are asked to pay for it. Our terms are the best ever offered. We ship a Chatham Fanning Mill to you, freight prepaid, and give you three years to pay for it. Every Chatham carries our Five Years Guarantee.

"How to Make Dollars out of Wind" is a truthful book of facts and instructive information that is invaluable to the student of intensive farming. It tells how others pick up hundreds of dollars on their places more by forethought and care than by work, and gives names and letters of parties who have found a little book to be a good money maker. It tells further how you can secure a Chatham Fanning Mill, use it to your profit, and pay for it after on. Write for this book today, without fail. It will come back by return mail. Address all letters.

The MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited, Chatham, Canada Dept. No. A2 Manufacturers of The Chatham Incubators and Brooders and the Chatham Farm Scale.

- NO 1 OATS AND CHAFFING NO 2 BARLEY AND FALL WHEAT NO 3 PEAS BEANS AND OATS NO 4 RED CLOVER SEED NO 5 TIMOTHY SEED SCREEN NO 6 PEAS AND BEAN SCREEN NO 7 FALL WHEAT FOR SEED NO 8 CHESSAND OATS FROM WHEAT NO 9 WHEAT FOR MARKET AND OATS NO 10 SPRING WHEAT RIDDLE NO 11 OATS FROM WHEAT NO 12 COCKLE AND WILD PEAS FROM WHEAT NO 13 COCKLE FROM WHEAT NO 14 TIMOTHY SEED FROM WHEAT NO 15 FALL WHEAT RIDDLE NO 16 CHESS BOARD USED UNDER RIDDLE NO 17 ALSIKE CLOVER SCREEN

British Columbia Agricultural Association

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Large Premiums and Valuable Specials.
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A Splendid Market for Stock

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WOOD & HAWKINS, Principals.

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The above prices are from 30 to 50 below the regular prices. Any of the above will be sent post-paid upon receipt of price.

RAOUL RENAULT, Box 0, Quebec, Can.

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Write for particulars as to how to cure it without a risky operation. Invaluable advice FREE
C. H. Dorenwend, R. S., Toronto, Ont.
State your case when writing. 393 Yonge St. om

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Mail Orders Filled Promptly.

We refund the purchase price if unsatisfactory.

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A Man's 18 size, open face, nickel jointed case, fitted with the celebrated P. S. Bartlett movement.

Any watch bought from Henry Birks & Sons will prove a good reliable watch, regardless of the price, because they are a reliable firm, dealing in Watches which they can fully guarantee.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee the above watch for 2 years under fair usage, providing it has not been in another watchmaker's hands.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS
Jewellers,
350-352 Main St., Winnipeg.

FARMERS AND THRESHERS

who have any idea of doing repairing at home should write for our catalogue of

PORTABLE FORGES
Blacksmith's Tools, etc.

Our GASOLINE ENGINE is a WINNER every time. Starts immediately in any kind of weather.

North West Machinery & Iron Co., Limited
Louise Bridge, WINNIPEG.

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Last Mountain Valley has a railroad nearing completion. Now is your chance to buy while the land is cheap, and also get a homestead.

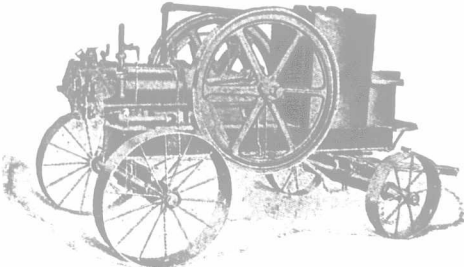
Land

We handle improved farms on the main line east and west of this city. Also choice wild land on the Arcola, Soo and Prince Albert branch lines. Call on us or write for maps and particulars.

Land

Stemshorn & Blackstock
BOX 21,
REGINA, ASSA.

The "OHIO" Portable Gasoline Engine



BURRIDGE-COOPER CO., LTD.,

was more admired at the Winnipeg Fair than any other, on account of its ease of starting and splendid workman-hip. The special device for starting in cold weather is a desirable feature for winter work, and is placed on all sizes. In addition to our own exhibit we also furnished "OHIO" Engines to run machinery for the Carberry Stacker Co. The Norris Mfg. Co., of Winnipeg, and for Gardner Bros., of Neepawa. We will be pleased to send you copy of our catalogue.

Henry Ave., Winnipeg.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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LICENSED AND BONDED GRAIN DEALERS

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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Get our prices on wheat, oats, barley or flax. Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading.

214 GRAIN EXCHANGE
P. O. BOX 544,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS



Only Bowl With Proper Bearing

All "bucket bowl" separators have incorrect bearings. The bowl is set upon the spindle and held upright by rigid bearings. Such bowls are top heavy, inclined to wobble, sure to bind.

Tubular bowls, only, are properly supported, being suspended from and turning upon a single ball bearing. A breath almost turns them. They cannot wobble or bind. Catalog L-186 tells all about them.

Canadian Transfer Points
Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec,
St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address

The Sharples Co.
Chicago, Ill.

P. M. Sharples
West Chester, Pa.

Perfect Protection against Northwest Winters

Ordinary underwear is made for ordinary climates. Most makers can't appreciate the intense cold of the Northwest. Their garments are all right for freezing weather, but entirely too light for 30 to 50 below zero.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

is knitted in special weights, especially for the severe winters of this section. It's planned by men who know the climate and the people—know exactly what they want—know how to knit it thick enough for warmth, yet not too heavy for comfort.

Best of all—Stanfield's is guaranteed absolutely unshrinkable. All sizes to perfectly fit every figure. Leading dealers throughout the west sell Stanfield's.

STOBART SONS & CO., WINNIPEG
Distributors for the West

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

The most successful money making machines ever made. Also machines for boring wells with augers by horse power. Write us if you mean business.

Loomis Machine Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*
REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., SEPTEMBER 14, 1904.

No. 625

Editorial.

The Lesson from Rust.

While the rust-on-wheat scare was undoubtedly engineered by the bull operators of the option markets, with a view of making their gambling operations a dead-sure thing, there are lessons of value to be learned by our farmers, one being that wheat farming is less liable to be profitable as years go on, owing to the increasing liability to plant diseases. Any land cropped incessantly with the same cereal year after year becomes more or less infested with that plant's natural enemies, whether it be rust, smut, Hessian fly, the midge, the wheat-stem sawfly, or the various noxious weeds (stinkweed, wild oats, Canada thistle, etc.). The profitable method of prevention is the institution of crop rotations, changing from wheat to grass (brome, timothy or rye), or clover, from that to corn, thence to wheat or oats or barley, as may be decided upon, in place of wheat continuously. In recommending and urging crop rotations, we appreciate this fact, that the man owning or about to work virgin prairie or land newly brought under cultivation is not concerned, until after years of cropping the logic of smaller yields draws his attention to the fact that no soil is inexhaustible.

The older settled districts of Manitoba, where the land has been broken for twenty years, are face to face with this fact that on the old land a really paying crop is only got occasionally, and that when the season has been most propitious, and that the men getting good returns every year are those practicing a system of crop rotations and live-stock husbandry, or summer-fallowing, with this difference, that while the latter is gradually but surely exhausting nature's store of fertility, the former is steadily increasing the fertility of his land. By following a system of crop rotations the fungous enemy of a certain cereal is deprived of its prey (host), and thereby loses ground for want of food and suitable conditions of growth, consequently is not nearly so liable or able to inflict damage on its particular host plant when that cereal is again grown in the rotation on the formerly-infested field. Not only so, but the ground, owing to its rest from that certain cereal, has in the interval again become charged with the materials essential to vigorous growth, thus making the cereal stronger and, therefore, more resistant to its enemies.

Vaccination to Prevent Blackleg is Satisfactory.

A short time ago we referred to the occurrence of an outbreak of blackleg in Eastern Manitoba. As this disease is liable to appear anywhere where cattle are, it behooves the person owning such to insure his cattle against this rapidly-fatal malady. Two firms have preparations on the market for this purpose, namely, Blacklegoids, manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co., and the other preparation mentioned, page 1253 of August 21st issue, manufactured by Pasteur Vaccine Co. Both of these firms supply the local druggists or local veterinarians, if the farmer does not care to send for it himself. Do not take chances. The careful man takes precautions, and his cattle do not take blackleg.

Minnesota State Fair.

AS SEEN BY CANADIAN EYES.

Minnesota State Fair suffered severely from bad weather this year. The week ending Sept. 3rd was remarkable for its heavy rainfall throughout the Northwestern States, and grain in the stook was greatly damaged, but the farmers of the Gopher State were loyal to their big exhibition, for twenty thousand passed through the gates at Hamline Park (between St. Paul and Minneapolis) on the first day of this month, notwithstanding that the rain poured incessantly. The following day being fair, seventy-five thousand was the mark for attendance.

Seeing this remarkable turnout, under such conditions, it was very evident to a Canadian visitor that the people have the utmost confidence in the management of their exhibition. This, too, was fully borne out by an interview with a score of exhibiting stockmen from Minnesota, as well as other States, and by a critical examination of the show in its various departments.

This big exhibition is not being run as an experiment. Everywhere there was evidence of careful organization, and the details in each part were being carried out under the direction of one who felt responsible. Each department, such as horses, cattle, or sheep, had a manager, and he saw that everything under his charge was done as it should be, and each manager had an office, where all needed information could be obtained by exhibitors. In these respects, Winnipeg and other Western shows could well afford to take a leaf from Minnesota's book, and in regard to running a clean show they could afford to take two.

The exhibition between the big Twin Cities was not perfect by any means, but features which appeal to the baser elements of mankind were much less conspicuous than at some Canadian shows. True, the "mighty pike" was there, with its "great creation" and "old plantation," but it was held from the gaze of the public eye by a high-board fence, to pass which every visitor was requested to hand out a dime. Once behind the walls, he was an interested party—an easy mark—and when he withdrew his coin counted less, his wisdom had not increased, and his desire to be a better citizen was probably not what it had been. And so the faker within his gates did a big business at this State fair, but respectable citizens went on their way unmolested.

In the live-stock department, the striking feature of the exhibition was the wonderful show of Shorthorns. Fourteen herds were gathered together, representing the best in the United States. They come to Hamline, it is said, to have a trial before facing St. Louis, and, as a result, they will not all go down to the big World's Fair in Missouri. It was the greatest show of reds, whites and roans that the Gopher State has ever seen, surpassing everything that visitors to Chicago International have witnessed, and Senator Harris described it as "probably the best show of Shorthorns ever held in the world." That is saying a great deal, but everyone who saw it thought the same. The champion among males was the already famous Choice Goods, and those in the Canadian West who think they have bulls that should go over ninety points when scored by an expert ought to see this wonder in bovine excellence, and then compare him with theirs. By his side in the stable stood the noted Ruberta,

still able to lead in aged cows, and on down the line were calves got by this winner, Choice Goods, that stood one, two, three in strong company, testifying against the argument so often heard that winners do not produce winners. A significant feature of the Shorthorn show was found in the fact that nearly every herd was under the management of a "Scotty" from Aberdeenshire. Being brought up in a Shorthorn environment appears to have made these wily fellows first-class cattlemen and managers, and the shrewd American has found that out.

There was good showing of Herefords, but you must go farther south to Chicago or Kansas City before you find the Whitefaces "at home," so a very large show was not to be expected.

In point of quality, the Galloways were amazing. No class of cattle shown had individuals that came closer to perfection.

Aberdeen-Angus likewise made a very creditable exhibit, and the enthusiast who said "the doddie will lick them all yet" was not hard to find. In point of numbers, however, the Shorthorn was equal to the other beef breeds combined, and it begins to look as though Minnesota will soon lead the other States in this particular breed.

Notwithstanding that dairying is carried on to a large extent in Minnesota, there was a small show of dairy cattle: in fact, it was disappointing to anyone who expects anything worth while, and the exhibit of dairy products was little less commendable. Good prizes were offered, but breeders of the "pure-bred" appear to be after beef, and not milk.

While Western Canadians have to drop behind our neighbors to the south in beef cattle, no apologies are necessary in horses, especially the drafters. Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary and, perhaps, one or two other shows of this country had better exhibits of the big fellows this year, and were quite equal if not superior in some light breeds. Percherons appeared in the majority, but the quality was not such as would cause the breed to become popular in this country. There were a few Belgians and Shires, and the Clydesdale exhibit was only fair. A conspicuous figure in the judging-ring was Peter Ray, Brandon, Man., and his work was much appreciated.

In the swine barn, which is a commodious structure, as are all the live-stock buildings, the Poland-China, the short, thick, fat porcine, but "the mortgage-lifter of the corn belt," as Americans are pleased to term him, was very numerous, and the expert on this bundle of more fat than flesh said he made a great show. It was noticeable that the Berkshire was not so numerous as the long, deep Yorkshire—a circumstance unaccounted for. Of the latter, there were many good ones, and the exhibit of T. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn., got the lion's share of the premiums.

A prominent feature which Winnipeg could well afford to copy was the exhibit of fish and game. No building was more generally patronized and there was much within its walls about which Minnesotans could learn.

In horticulture and agricultural products grand displays were made, and a very attractive and interesting feature was the exhibit from the different counties of the State. In the same building stood the exhibit made by the Canadian Immigration Department, and, by way of contrast, farmers under the red, white and blue have much to be proud of. In fact, Canada was freely spoken of at the show, and the Ninety-first Highlanders Band, of Hamilton, were responsible for many kind words that were expressed for Canadian people by the American visitor at Hamline.

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AND N.-W. T.

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A Prophecy for Canada.

"We will try to look forward a thousand years, or five hundred or two hundred years, and to think how, in the changes which are bound to take place as to the central spots of the world's activities and interests, we are absolutely bound to find that this magnificent land, with incomparable lakes and rivers, limitless tracts of country and populations taking hold of that country with patience, foresight and power, must be, come what may, one of the great, perhaps the very greatest, of the world's great centers of life."—Archbishop of Canterbury, now visiting in Canada.

Camera Competition.

Now that the holiday season is here, the camera and kodak are greatly in evidence. Heretofore, competitions in amateur photography held by the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" have proved so successful that we have decided to announce another. Our range of subjects will be wide, so that each may pursue the special line in which he feels he has been successful.

Our offer is:

1st Prize	\$5.00
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for the best photographs of country homes, fields of grain in the head, harvesting or threshing scenes, grain elevators, home or garden groups, interior views, fruits or flowers, choice bits of scenery now at their best, children and animals.

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1. All photographs must not be less than 4 x 5, mounted, and must be done by amateurs.
2. They must be clear and distinct.
3. They must reach the "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man., not later than October 1st, 1904.
4. The name of the competitor, with P. O. address, must be marked on the back of each photo,

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE

FOUNDED 1866

as well as the name and location of the photograph itself.

Any competitor may send in more than one photograph, but he can only obtain one prize.

All photographs winning prizes shall become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate," for illustration afterwards. We reserve the right to purchase, at thirty-five cents each, any photographs not winning a prize.

No photograph from which any engraving has been made previously is eligible for competition.

No photographs taken east of Port Arthur will be considered when awarding the prizes.

Horses.

Wounds.

While it is usually wise to send for professional aid in case of serious wounds, it is well that all owners of horses, or those in charge of them, should have an intelligent idea of the proper treatment of accidents of this kind. In many cases, where important blood-vessels are severed, fatal hemorrhage would result before aid can be secured, unless means are taken to check it, and in other cases it may not be possible to secure the services of a veterinarian, and treatment must, of necessity, depend upon the skill procurable; hence we consider it wise to consider rather minutely the different kinds of wounds, and the necessary or advisable manner of treatment.

A wound may be defined as a solution of continuity of living tissue, induced by some mechanical cause.

Wounds are classified under the following heads: INCISED, PUNCTURED, CONTUSED, LACERATED, GUNSHOT and POISONED.

INCISED WOUNDS.—An incised wound is one made with a clean-cutting instrument. The textures are divided evenly and smoothly; there is no tearing or bruising of the parts; hence, on account of the blood-vessels being cut instead of torn, the bleeding is usually much greater than in wounds of a different nature. If the wound has been made parallel to the course of the muscular fibers of the part, there will be little gapping of the edges so long as the part is kept in apposition; but if the incision be across the direction of the muscular fibers, or transverse to the axis of a limb, the lips of the wound will be drawn apart in proportion to the tension of the muscles, the deep-seated tissues often dividing further than the superficial, owing to the retraction of the muscular tissue; and a cavity is sometimes formed in which blood and pus will collect and retard healing.

TREATMENT.—The treatment of incised wounds may be said to be somewhat simple, but some important points must be observed, viz: First, to arrest bleeding; second, to remove all foreign bodies and cleanse the wound thoroughly; third, to effect and maintain co-adaptation; fourth, to guard against excessive inflammation. (1) Bleeding, whether from an artery or vein, unless slight, must be arrested promptly. If from an artery the blood will be of a bright red color, and escape in jets; if from a vein it will be darkened in color, and the stream will be constant. Arterial hemorrhage is the more serious. If the vessel be sealed and only partially severed the blood will escape more or less freely in jets, as stated, and in many cases if the artery be completely severed with a knife the ends contract and bleeding ceases. The coats of an artery are composed largely of elastic tissue, the fibers of which curl up when severed, hence when a vessel is torn, lacerated, or cut with a dull instrument, which makes a more or less fimbriated edge, the fibers curl inwards and thereby close the opening and check the flow of blood. This is the reason bleeding is more profuse from incised wounds than from others. When the vessel is small, even though cut with a sharp instrument, the contractile power of its coats is sufficient to close the orifice, but if the artery be one of considerable size this cannot take place, and bleeding will continue or take place from time to time, and prove serious, even though the vessel be completely severed. In such cases the end of the artery must be searched for, drawn out with forceps and tied by a ligature. Catgutized silk or catgut makes the best ligatures, but when these cannot be secured a clean string or thread can be used. In some cases it is necessary to enlarge the wound in order to secure the artery, and occasionally the wound is in such a position that this is dangerous or inexpedient, and we must check hemorrhage by other means. If the wound be in a limb, or where the wounded artery runs close to a bone, and there is little muscular tissue external to it, bleeding can be checked by pressure applied to it, or by the use of the heart, by buckling a strap or applying a check (and get it fully around the limb, if it is wide), of course, the circulation in all vessels enclosed in the limb, and the pressure must be kept on only such time as is necessary to dress the wound properly, or

until skilled assistance arrives. When such assistance cannot be secured, the tourniquet will check the bleeding until the wound is cleaned and stitched, after which a pad can be placed over the stitches and a bandage put on moderately tight to exert considerable pressure on the pad without materially interfering with other vessels, and in a few hours a clot will have formed in the end of the severed artery, and there will seldom be danger of a recurrence of hemorrhage. When the severed artery is deep-seated in muscular tissue and cannot be taken up and ligatured, the wound must be plugged firmly with batting or other clean material, which is first rendered antiseptic by saturating in a solution of carbolic acid, creolin, zenoleum, phenyle or other antiseptic, then introduced firmly into the wound and maintained there by bandages or sutures. It must be left thus for six or eight hours, and the animal kept as quiet as possible in the meantime, when in most cases a clot will have formed and the plugging can be removed and the wound properly dressed. Venous bleeding is generally easily arrested by moderate pressure, or by styptic application, as the tincture of iron. As a rule, even these applications are unnecessary, the bleeding stopping spontaneously if the wound is exposed to the cold air, but if a large vein be severed it is often necessary to tie with a ligature, or proceed as in arterial bleeding. Veins being more superficially situated than arteries, there is seldom much trouble experienced in taking them up when necessary.

We will discuss the further treatment of incised wounds in a future issue.

Calgary Spring Horse Show.

A meeting of the directors of the Territorial Horse-breeders' Association was held in Calgary recently for the purpose of discussing, among other things, the feasibility of holding a fall horse fair. Last spring these horsemen held a large and enthusiastic meeting, and at that time it was thought a fall fair would help owners who had stock for sale to dispose of them to advantage privately during fair. The recent meeting, which, unfortunately, was very poorly attended, only five directors being present, was called to look into this matter, along with other business. Those present were Messrs. Wm. Moodie and H. Bannister, of De Winton; Geo. Hoadley and E. J. Swann, of Okotoks, and A. H. Eckford, High River.

After considerable discussion, they decided not to have a fall fair, but to have a two-days horse fair about the 20th of March next. All horses which have been halter-broken will be eligible to enter. The reason of the early date is that farmers from a distance who are on the outlook for good horses for spring work will have time to return to their homes, and, when necessary, do a little breaking-in before spring really opens.

Horse-breeding in Peace River.

Mr. H. B. Round, who spent thirteen years in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Co., in the Peace River region, is favorably impressed with that district as a stock country. During that time he was in charge of the H. B. Co.'s land transport, and had charge of horses there for breeding purposes, to supply pack horses and others for general local use. He says that only one season out of the thirteen did they find it necessary to feed these horses, and that was owing to rain, which caused a heavy crust on the snow. That winter, the young horses were driven in to the post, and fed there. The others were fed on the open range.

Horses seem to be extremely free of disease in that district, hoof rot being the one trouble experienced, and that only in a few cases. He further says that the mares bred well.

Mr. Round, however, states distinctly that cattle do not winter out on the range. They are not generally stabled, but merely sheltered and hay fed. The H. B. Co. made it a rule to put three tons of hay per head for full-grown cattle, and, although frequently a large portion of this was not required, yet they felt that a lesser amount would not be safe during a hard winter.

Horse Buyers, Beware!

Recently there came to hand a copy of an eastern paper, with an account of an interview with an enterprising gentleman, who, we understand, operated the syndicate horse-selling business in the West, and whose operations were not in accord with the desires of his dupes. We would advise our readers to have nothing to do with these wandering Jew styles of horsemen, persons utterly without a stake in this country. Our advertisements should be consulted, and if it is desired to purchase a stallion or mare, communicate with some one or more of our advertisers.

Sweat Pads with Horse Collars.

Many, perhaps a majority of farmers, use sweat-pads under the collars of their working horses, with the idea that they prevent sore shoulders. It is a bad practice. It softens the shoulders instead of toughening them. The proper way to do is to fit the collar to the neck of the horse. The collar should fit closely on either side of the neck from end to end. When pressed against the shoulders it should fit so snugly on each side that you cannot put your fingers in anywhere. At the bottom there should be just room enough to slip one's fingers in; that is, it should fit thus when the hames are buckled into place.

Next see that the hame tugs are not attached too low and not too high, or the movement of the shoulders in walking gives too much motion, backward and forward, to the collar, and is almost certain to cause soreness either at the points of the shoulders or at the top of the neck. There is a proper place for the hame tugs to draw from, but it varies on different horses. When the hame tugs are attached at the right points there is very little motion of the top of the collar as the horse walks along. When the hame tugs are too low there will be a wearing backward and forward of the hames at the top, the collar will twist one way and another, and soreness almost surely follows.

To understand how to fit a collar to a horse it is well to understand how collars are made. They are fitted over a form intended to represent the neck of a horse, when as wet and soft as water will make them, and allowed to dry there. Sometimes they fit the horse, but many times they do not, and the owner must finish the job. Choose a collar of the right length and width, and soak it in a tub of water overnight. Wipe off the water in the morning, and by means of the hame straps draw the collar up snugly to the neck of the horse from top to bottom. Then work the horse moderately through the day, allowing the collar to dry on him, and you will have a perfect fit for that particular horse. Every little irregularity of the shoulders will be fitted by the collar.

If you fit a collar in spring when the horse is fat it may need refitting later on when he is worked down in flesh, and as he shrinks in flesh always draw up the hame straps a little tighter, to keep the collar snugly up to the neck. Keep the shoulders and collar clean, and when working hard bathe the shoulders every night with a little salt water or white-oak bark tea. Do it always in spring, when the horses are getting accustomed to hard work.

Occasionally a horse will have sore shoulders even when so fitted, and in such a case a reliable gall powder must be used, but as a rule a well-fitting collar needs no pad.

Stock.

Our Scottish Letter.

Among breeders of cattle in Scotland none has been more successful than Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart. His specialty has been Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and no single breeder has ever had so much to show for his labors as the Laird of Ballindalloch. He has, over and over again, made the highest averages for his bulls, and, time and again, his colors have gone to victory in the show-yards. His name is, perhaps, more closely identified with the Ericas than with any other family or tribe, and whatever view may be taken of the demand or craze for Ericas, the fact of their high value in the market cannot be gainsaid. Sir George's fellow breeders lately signified their appreciation of his work by presenting him with a handsome silver plate. Unfortunately, he is not in the most robust health, and the function connected with the presentation was very quiet. That Sir George Macpherson Grant may be long spared to enjoy his fame is the prayer of his numerous friends.

The autumn sales of pure-bred stock will soon be on. The demand for cattle of the popular breeds is keen, and the outlook for those having to do with the sales is certainly bright. The two outstanding events are the dispersion of the Glamis herd of A.-A. cattle, and the dispersion of the Uppermill herd of Shorthorns. These sales will command widespread attention, and the reputation of the herds should ensure high averages. The best animals at the Smithfield Show for years past were bred at Glamis, and the bulls from the herd made very high averages at the Perth spring sales. On several occasions they came west to Ballindalloch. The Uppermill dispersion is due to the death of Mr. W. S. Marr, the popular owner. Next to Collynie, the Uppermill herd on occasions surpassed even that great home of the Shorthorn in the height of the averages recorded. Other sales falling in connection with these will, no doubt, make good trade also. The A.-A. sales take place in September, and the Shorthorn sales in October.

Clydesdales still continue to be shipped to Canada in large numbers. There is little disposition to ship inferior horses, and those who write on the subject tell us that the best must be sent. A superior shipment of fifteen stallions, five of which have been premium horses, are being shipped today to Brandon by Alexander Galbraith & Son, who have established a splendid business in West-

ern Canada. These fifteen horses are unusually big and weighty. Their breeding is of the best, and there is no doubt of the favor in which they will be received. Messrs. Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., a week ago also shipped a lot of good big horses. As far as we can judge, no one has this season been shipping inferior horses to Canada. Some of those shipped have been advanced in years, but they have all been horses with good reputations, and, therefore, although their period of service may not in some cases be prolonged, it



Young Canada's Horseless Sleigh.

is likely to be highly satisfactory to the breeders of the Dominion.

The Winnipeg Exhibition is spoken of in glowing terms by those who have seen and taken some part in it. Apparently, the "attraction" element was much in evidence. This feature is but little in favor with us here. A very slight modicum of it suffices, and most people with well-balanced judgment would prefer to see its extinction. A highly popular addition to shows here is the sheep dog trials. These are extremely interesting, and always attract crowds. Especially is this the case in pastoral districts. The sagacity of the Scots collie is proverbial, but those who have never seen a sheep-dog trial in Scotland can hardly realize what it means. The dog has, unaided, except by the whistle and movement of the shepherd's staff, to take three sheep, which have never before gone together, up a hillside, along one side of a given course, marked by the poles set as a triangle, round the apex of the triangle, down the other side, and go back to the starting point. Having reached that spot, the dog has, unaided, to herd the three sheep into a pen or "brecht." This is often the



The Garden and Home of E. James, Rosser, Man.

crucial stage of the trial. Many a dog does efficient work until the final stage, and then breaks down. An excitable shepherd is occasionally the cause of this. The dog and the man work in sympathy, and one false move at the critical juncture spells disaster.

Great shows of hunter and harness horses have, during the past fortnight, been held at Belfast and Dublin. Ireland still leads as the home of high-class hunters. The Thoroughbred sire

has been the great factor in establishing and maintaining this pre-eminence. At present there is a disposition to believe that another kind of animal may attain the desired end quite as efficiently as the Thoroughbred. This is known as the hunter sire. He is usually a horse having 15-16th of his breeding Thoroughbred, but lacking full registration in the General Studbook. It is hard to believe that a horse so drenched with the pure blood can be less successful as a sire than the fully-registered horse. The Hunter Improvement Society is endeavoring to establish this Hunter breed outside the narrow limits of the General Studbook. The trouble with the Thoroughbred is that the good are very good, and the bad very bad. There is no happy medium, and most horsemen are unable to purchase for breeding Hunters a sufficiently meritorious, strong-boned Thoroughbred stallion. Hunters are bred, as a rule, from farmers' mares, and the fees these farmers can afford to pay do not warrant investing in a high-class sire. The consequence is that many weedy horses are on the road. The Irish Board of Agriculture is doing much to improve matters in this respect by a system of inspection and licensing of travelling stallions. But the authorities have set themselves against encouraging any other class of animal than the Thoroughbred, and in particular they have disowned and denounced the unfortunate Hackney. Curiously enough, one of the best animals in a class of Hunters at Belfast was got by a Hackney, and the hunting men who judged the class could not tell the difference. After all, a Hunter is a horse that can be successfully ridden to hounds. It matters very little how he is bred if he does the work. As a rule, he does the work best when there is a dash of Thoroughbred blood in his veins.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Denmark vs. Canada in Bacon Production.

A LETTER FROM PROF. G. E. DAY.

Last month, it was my privilege to visit the little country of Denmark, a country noted for the excellence of its butter, bacon and eggs. So far as my mission was concerned, I was interested mainly in the question of bacon production from the farmer's standpoint, and devoted nearly all my time to this question. I presume that everyone knows that Denmark is our most formidable rival in the production of bacon for the British market, and that Danish bacon usually commands a premium over the Canadian product, often to the extent of four shillings per one hundred and twelve pounds. Before going to Denmark, I visited the Smithfield market in London, where I was given every opportunity to compare Danish and Canadian sides. So far as I could judge, the main advantages of the Danish bacon rested in its remarkable uniformity, and its somewhat larger proportion of lean to fat. In length of side, and in evenness of the layer of fat along

the back, the best Canadian sides were quite equal, if not, in many cases, superior to the Danish, though there was a marked tendency on the part of many of the Canadian sides to run too heavy at the neck, and there was a decided lack of uniformity in the Canadian product as a whole. Having thus gratified my curiosity regarding the finished product, I started out to see what I could pick up regarding the raw material.

Denmark is a country of intensive farming. Every available foot of ground is under cultivation. Cattle are not allowed to roam at will and trample down the pasture, but are either tethered in field or fed in the stables, and I even saw sheep tethered to stakes and disconsolately tugging at their ropes. As for the pigs, they are not tethered, but are kept closely confined, except the breeding sows, which are given a rather limited amount of exercise.

The most successful bacon factories are co-operative concerns, though there are some independent factories, and a keen competition exists between the two, with the odds in favor of co-operation. In the co-operative factories, the

farmers who agree to co-operate agree to sell all the hogs they produce to their own factory, and in Denmark an agreement appears to be binding. If a farmer, tempted by a higher price, sells his hogs to another factory, he is fined between \$2.50 and \$3.00 for every hog so disposed of, and the enforcement of this law tends to discourage the violation of agreements. Each man's hogs are killed and graded separately, and he is paid according to the price agreed upon for the different grades. The profits earned by the factory are divided proportionately among the interested parties at the close of each year.

The market hogs of Denmark are mostly a cross between the Large Yorkshire and what is called the Danish hog. So far as I could learn, no other breeds are known in the country. The Yorkshires are imported from Great Britain, and are placed in the hands of certain farmers, who agree to breed nothing but Yorkshires. These farmers receive some financial aid from the Government, and the boars are sold for crossing purposes. The Danish hog is very similar to the Yorkshire in body, bone and color, but it has a long, narrow head, very light low, heavy, drooping ears, and a light neck and shoulder. It has the reputation of possessing a stronger constitution and of being an easier feeder than the Yorkshire. It is more than probable that the Danish hog already possesses considerable Yorkshire blood. The reason assigned for crossing with the Yorkshire was that the cross-breeds gave thicker and more fleshy sides, particularly the belly meat. It is here where the Danes score a great advantage over us. From their method of breeding, it naturally follows that their sides of bacon should be remarkably uniform in character, and one of the great faults of Canadian bacon is its lack of uniformity.

The methods of feeding vary in different localities. Barley and oats are used to a considerable extent, and in some sections corn is used, though it is strongly condemned by the packers. Roots and green foods are also used, but perhaps the most important foods for producing bacon of choice quality are skim milk and buttermilk. Nothing but dairy cattle are kept in Denmark, and butter is the product manufactured. As a result, every farmer has a supply of skim milk and buttermilk for his hogs, and in this we can see a second important advantage which the Dane possesses over the Canadian feeder, for there is no food equal to these by-products of the creamery for producing bacon of high quality. There is no doubt that the method of feeding plays an important part in promoting the development of lean meat in spite of the lack of exercise, though it is quite probable that the method of breeding also has an influence.

A third important advantage possessed by the Danes is their proximity to the market. In less than forty-eight hours after the bacon is placed on the cars, the bacon is on the British market. The advantages accruing from such conditions can be easily understood.

With all these conditions against us, the question naturally arises, are we engaging in a hopeless competition, and will not the Danes eventually drive us out of the market? But there is another side of the question which I would like to present. At the time of my visit, the farmers were receiving at the factory a little over six and a quarter cents per pound, live weight, for their hogs, and they were complaining bitterly that the price was not high enough. The best authorities I could find agreed in placing the cost of production at six cents per pound, live weight. In addition to this fact, a number of recently-constructed factories in Denmark have failed, and others are running at a loss, not being able to obtain enough hogs to make the business profitable. When these two facts are considered together, the reasonable inference is that as soon as the price of hogs drops to the neighborhood of six cents per pound, the Danish farmer curtails his operations, and fewer hogs are fed for market; and that unless a cheaper method of feeding is discovered, the Danes are not likely to increase their exports of bacon. In other words, it looks very much as though the Danes had very nearly reached their limit in the production of bacon, for the present at least. I need not say that Canadian farmers can make money at six cents per pound for their hogs, and it is right here where we score a very important advantage over the Danes.

Thus, against the advantages of uniformity, abundance of creamery by-products, and closeness to market, we have the great advantage of cheaper foods; but we must not grow careless on this account, for the chances are that we will have to face more serious competition from other countries in the near future. If, and I would like to emphasize that word "if"—if we pay attention to the breeding of hogs of proper type, and also pay reasonable attention to feeding, I can see no good reason why we should not successfully compete with any country in the world, but if we grow careless and wilfully close our eyes to what is going on about us, we may find, some

fine day, that we no longer occupy a position of any importance in the British market. We have a good fighting chance at the present time, and it remains to be seen whether we will rise to the occasion.

G. E. DAY.
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Cause and Latest Treatment of Milk Fever.

Professional men have of late devoted a great deal of time to experimental work on the treatment of milk fever, or parturient paresis, and a great deal of improvement has followed. The treatments suggested by Schmidt, Kolding and Evers have proved exceedingly beneficial, when compared with the old-time treatment, and each has its advocates:

1st—The Schmidt or potassium iodide treatment, meaning udder distension from the use of the iodide or potassium solution. This treatment has numerous variations.

2nd—The Evers or medicated air treatment, meaning udder distension from the use of medicated air.

3rd—The Kussel or oxygen treatment, meaning udder distension from the use of oxygen gas.

Yet, after all, the cause of the disease still remains hidden. The prevailing idea amongst the veterinary profession to-day seems to be that some toxine poisoning has taken place from some source, most likely from the udder or womb. Not denying the theory of the germ affection through the udder or womb claimed by some, how do its adherents account for the fact that the disease is to be rarely found affecting a poor milker? Would not the udder or womb of the poor milker be as liable to germ infection as that of the big milker?

The writer, after some years of experience in those cases, asks permission to give this idea, one, I may say, which is away from the beaten track. With regard to the cause: In considering the cause, I would ask you to first look at the subjects which we find most frequently affected and those least affected with the condition of the mammary glands about the time of calving. The least affected are heifers at first calving. These you never find affected. Now let us look at the condition of the udder. The strong elastic tissue in the udder is for the first time distended to such capacity that each gland is found firm and globular. The vessel or gland having this support retains each secreting cell in apposition with its fellow of the capillary circulation, and the milk flow is never interfered with. At the second calving the condition of the udder has changed. The frequent distension during the period of milking after the former calving has used up some of the contractile force in that elastic support, and the milk gland is slightly more pendulous, allowing, no doubt, the secreting structure to recede in part from its corresponding anastomotic cells, forming the connection with the capillary circulation of the glands' blood vessels, thus staying the flow of milk or the secretion of its watery parts that we would consider so necessary to carry off the migrating fat cells.

At the third calving we find this disease very prevalent. A second period of milking has weakened those elastic supports still more, and the receding structures, in milk fever cases, are now out of reach unless some help comes from outside. And this is just what occurs in those cases where the animal dies so quickly. All the receding structures are out of reach and the gland not acting, no relief to the engorged system takes place, thus disturbing the cranial circulation, causing the comatose condition and the accompanying flaccid condition of the muscles so very noticeable in those cases.

Now, I do not mean to say that at every subsequent calving the cow is more liable to be affected, but as you are aware it is only the finest milkers that are subjects for this disease, and as the udder often reaches its greatest milking capacity at the third calving, the breakdown is more contractile forces of the elastic tissues remain good the animal will be less liable to contract the trouble.

We see this, too, in the cow which has been suckling her young. The udder retains its globular appearance, and the firmness of its supports are seen to be more after the style of the heifer's udder prior to calving. This condition of udder I consider is from the fact that the calf sucks often, and in bunting the udder he keeps every secreting cell in apposition. This bunting and sucking allows the gland tissue to retain its normal firmness and the elastic tissue its highly contractile force.

Let us consider what takes place in an animal affected with this disease. The animal seems perfectly normal up to time of calving, and quite often for days afterwards. The calf is born and its blood supply is then thrown on the mother, and according as the gland acts will relief come to the now engorged deoxygenated system. Should the cow be in high flesh she will succumb all the sooner, from the fact that her high flesh has brought with it a fullness of circulation not seen

in the less fleshy animal. It might be likened to a stream. Take one running up to its banks and another less full. To each add another rivulet or smaller stream, and the first one will have overrun its banks further up stream. So in the milk-fever patient, the fuller the stream before calving, the sooner does milk fever take place after calving. Now, should relief not come—that is, should the secreting structures of the milk gland not all fall in line and do their share, or should they not be in line from want of support—it must be expected that these full blood vessels will cause trouble. The brain being an organ supplied by blood vessels, over which it is considered there is no vasomotor control, its variations in circulation is under the fluctuating arterial tension of other parts of the body. In this way the comatose condition in this disease can be accounted for and its cessation is quickly seen to follow the placing in apposition of the secreting structure of the gland with its adjoining capillary cells of the blood vessel with any of the more recent methods of treatment.

In defence of this theory, I wish to call your attention to just what is really effected by the use of these new cures. The udder is distended by solution, air or oxygen, until every part of gland is made to come in contact with its adjoining cell, bringing about the necessary milk flow; and the weaker the supports the more solution, air or oxygen will be required.

With regard to the first, or Schmidt treatment, I beg to differ with its claims, that the cure is effected by the elimination in the udder of free iodine from the potassium iodide solution used. Such is not the case. I confess to have used different solutions without iodide potassium, and I have met with good results; and if these results are to be gauged by the claim which some make, that all cases which rise to their feet are free from the fever, even should they die afterwards, such cases shall be considered as dying from complication and not from the fever, then I can say that I have relieved from milk fever 19 out of 21 cases—a good percentage, when you consider that no particular antiseptic or absorbent solution has been used.

A. A. LECKIE, V. S.

Farm.

Some Reasons Why we Should Grow Clover.

Prof. Zavitz, Agronomist at the Guelph College of Agriculture, reports as follows:

Clover is one of the most valuable farm crops. It is generally recognized by farmers to be a heavy yielder of hay which furnishes a large amount of valuable food constituents. Its beneficial effects upon the soil, however, do not seem to be so clearly understood. Scientists who have made a careful study of the influence of clover on the soil, tell us that after large crops have been removed from the land, the soil is actually richer in nitrogen after growing clover than it was before, owing to the large amount of nitrogen which the clover roots have obtained from the air. As a rule, farmers grow clover and timothy together, and are therefore unable to ascertain the comparative influence of each of these crops on the soil.

We have conducted a series of experiments at the Agricultural College, Guelph, on three different occasions, in order to ascertain the comparative value of clover and grass sod for crop production. We first grew clovers and grasses upon separate plots and removed the crops, after which the land was plowed and other crops were sown. The results, therefore, show the influence of the roots remaining in the soil upon the productivity of crops following the clovers and the grasses. In 1902, barley was sown after each of four varieties of clovers and three varieties of grasses, in four different places in our experimental grounds. The average results of the four tests in pounds of barley per acre were as follows: Red clover, 1,516; lucerne, 1,450; alsike clover, 1,427; mammoth red clover, 1,408; meadow fescue grass, 1,068; orchard grass, 1,015; and timothy, 946. It will, therefore, be seen that the red clover sod gave an increase over the timothy sod of 570 pounds, or nearly 12 bushels per acre.

In another experiment, which was completed in 1901, in which winter wheat was sown on both clover and grass sods, it was found that an average of 3,194 pounds of wheat per acre was obtained from the clover sod, and only 2,300 pounds from the clover sod, and only 2,300 pounds from the grass sod.

In 1899, a mixture of oats and barley was sown on clover sod and also on grass sod. The results were very marked, as an average of 2,556 pounds of mixed grains per acre was obtained from the clover sod, and only 1,078 pounds of mixed grains per acre from the grass sod.

By averaging the results of these three grains, we find that the crop grown on the clover sod gave an increase over the crop grown on the grass sod by fully 56 per cent.

The results of these experiments help us to appreciate the beneficial influence on the soil from growing clover. It also indicates the suitability of a properly cultivated clover sod as a preparation for winter wheat or for spring grains.

Value of Alfalfa Clover.

Alfalfa clover, when used either as hay or for pasture, is relished by most classes of live stock. In all countries where it has been introduced and found to grow well, it has proved to be an exceedingly profitable plant for the stockmen to cultivate, owing to the fact that it is a very heavy cropper and has wonderful flesh-forming qualities. In Western Canada the time is undoubtedly coming when it will become a universal fodder plant and revolutionize its present ranch customs, but perhaps not before the "man with the hoe" crowds the cow puncher into still smaller quarters, and forces him to look for other means of supporting his stock.

For these reasons the following report, which refers to the improvement which "alfalfa" has wrought in Argentina, ought to be of more than passing interest to ranchers in the Territories, and, in fact, to all live-stock owners in the West.

Frank W. Bicknell, one of the agricultural experts of the United States, in speaking of the influence which alfalfa has had on beef production in Argentina, says:

"Alfalfa has redeemed to profitable use millions of acres of Argentine land that would otherwise be unproductive, besides which cattle fed upon native grasses. Alfalfa never does less than double the carrying capacity of the native grasses of Argentina, however rich they may be, while generally it multiplies the carrying capacity three to six times. In some favored regions 3,000 cattle are now being fattened all the year round on every league (6,671 acres) of alfalfa, and another thousand might be added. In south-central Buenos Ayres, where the native grasses have nearly all been killed off by overstocking with sheep, the hard, worthless "basto puna" has come on, and the fine grasses have no chance. The carrying capacity of this land was 2,500 to 3,000 sheep or 500 cattle per league, and they barely managed to keep alive. Now, under alfalfa, the same land carries 7,000 sheep or 1,200 cattle, and keeps them in good condition all the year.

"More variation is found in the number of years alfalfa will live in Argentina than in any other feature of the business of growing it. Bad seasons and close feeding may wear it out in three years in some localities, while in other places fields that are cut only will live for twenty-five years and still make a good showing."

Preventive Measures Against the Hessian Fly.

The following are the methods recommended by one of the U. S. Experiment Stations:

"1. Burn the stubble when, from any reason, shallow plowing is unavoidable, or when plowing is to be delayed in the spring until after emergence of flies. If the stubble is left long it will burn easier. Some farmers are willing to go to the trouble of spreading straw from threshing over the stubble, thus insuring the burning and at the same time getting rid of some 'flax seeds' which may have lodged on the surface of the straw pile at the time of threshing. It is well, however, to remember that repeated burnings, from the standpoint of our chemists, are not good for the soil.

"2. Fall plowing of the stubble, in such a way that the straw is completely turned under. In this connection we should not overlook the fact, made evident from the findings of 1903, that volunteer wheat, wherever found in the fall, may contain 'flax seeds.'

"3. All screenings and litter about the threshing machine should be cleaned up and either fed immediately or burned, leaving no litter from the threshing on the field. There is no absolute need of burning the straw pile. The flies emerging from 'flax seeds' in the center of the pile will never reach the surface.

"4. Since the fly lays its eggs as a rule near the locality where it emerges from the 'flax seed,' it is best not to plant wheat on the same ground two years in succession where rotation is possible. Varieties of wheat that produce a stout stalk are the least affected by this pest, and varieties of wheat should be selected and the soil handled to that end, remembering that a rank growth does not mean strong straw, but the contrary.

"5. Co-operation is a'stutely necessary, for, however careful one man may be, if his neighbor is not equally so the latter's fields will afford a supply of this pest for the former. Since this pest issues from the 'flax seed' early in May, a stubble field left for corn land and not plowed up to the 10th of May or later has probably discharged its quota of flies, ready for mischief, before plowing."

Keep the Best Grain for Seed.

In the excitement of good prices for any farm product, whether grain or live stock, one is apt to market all they have, and trust to luck to get fresh seed when needed. The grain speculator may sell short, and come out all right, but the farmer can never afford to take such chances with his seed grain or live stock. A contemporary says: "Before marketing any grain, seed for the following year should be saved. This may be done cheaply and profitably, by grading out the plumper, heavier kernels from a large amount of grain by the use of the fanning mill. The market value of the rest of the grain will not be

seriously affected, and the quality of the seed grain will be greatly improved, and some little step in the breeding is made and clean seed is secured. Cleaning grain for market is a doubtful proposition, owing to the inefficiency of local grain buyers. They get so in the habit of docking for dirt that they dock even after the grain has been cleaned."

What Lucky Fellows the Minnesotans are!

The journal published by the students of the Minnesota Agricultural College gives the subjoined description of the live-stock judging pavilion now being built at St. Anthony's Park for use this winter. Compared with the opportunities in agricultural education open to the farmers' children in the Canadian Northwest, we are forced to exclaim: How fortunate the Minnesota farmers' children are!

The building is 136 feet from end to end, and 76 feet deep in the main part. A barn, 40 by 64 feet, three stories high, projects from the east end. The building is entirely devoted to live-stock interests. The main floor of the pavilion proper contains three class-rooms, where live animals can be brought before the class. The two end rooms seat 150 students each, and the center room 225. When desired, the end rooms can be thrown into the center one by opening sliding doors, thus giving one large amphitheatre and arena, which can be seated to accommodate 800 to 1,000 people in ordinary chairs or 525 students in tablet armchairs.

A novel feature of the building is the sawdust arena, 25 x 104 feet, which provides a place for showing the gait of a horse without going out of doors. This arena is also to be used in giving the students work in such live-stock practicums as biting a colt, hitching a team to wagon, throwing a bull, etc.

The second floor contains the offices and library of the division, with a large class-room

Fall Wheat.

In Northern Alberta, fall wheat has done well this season, so is justly coming into better favor with the farmers. With very few exceptions, those who have grown it previously are sowing a larger area than ever, and many who have never ventured before are so thoroughly satisfied that fall wheat is well adapted to soil and climate that they have made quite extensive sowings.

J. A. McPherson, of Stony Plain, has thirty-five acres sown; Mr. Wilson, of Horse Hills, forty acres; Mr. Crozier, of Sturgeon, thirty-five acres, and many others in the Edmonton and other districts in Northern Alberta have sown quite largely. Those mentioned all had fall wheat this year. Turkey Red seems to be the variety most generally sown. The two main advantages of fall wheat are that it matures earlier, and lessens the spring work, and both of these are worthy of serious consideration.

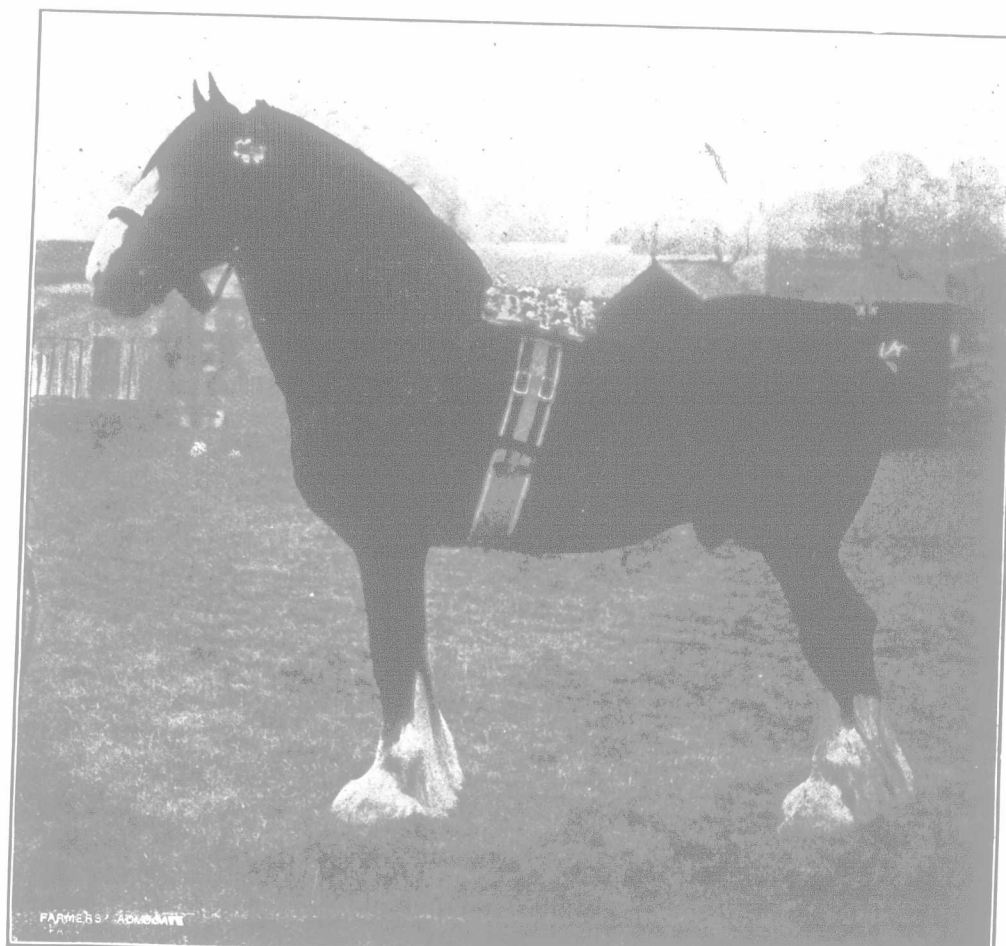
Dairying.

Dairying Gradually Moving Forward in the N.-W. T.

The annual report of the Territorial Department of Agriculture contains statistics which indicate that dairying is doing a little more than holding its own, the gross value of the product gradually increasing from \$98,740.67 in 1898 to \$130,336.43 in 1903, the average cost of manufacturing being four cents a pound, the average price realized at the creamery for the six years being between 19½c. and 20c. a pound. From the statistics, practically none of the creameries ran over five and a half to six months each year, and the patrons number, all told, less than fifteen hundred persons.

The Time when the Milk Flow Shrinks.

Now is the time when the milk flow begins to shrink, for which several reasons may be mentioned. Nights get very cool, and unless housed there is a greater call on the vitality of the cow to keep up the bodily heat. The feed is also apt to be indifferent, pastures bare, and the stubbles not yet available. Another reason is that in the stress of the rush of work, the cows are sometimes let miss a milking, and the yield soon suffers thereby. House at night, feed well—a little bran would not go amiss—and milk the cows regularly, and the supply will not shrink much. September and October butter are usually in demand for packing, and the price usually stiffens, so that it is important to keep the flow up to the mark. This desirable condition we have known to be helped by the addition of a few mangels or sugar beets to the ration. If you have not roots, use bran, rather than lose milk.



Morcellus (11110).

Champion Clyde-bale stallion, Highland Society's S. W. 1904. A six-year-old son of Hawatha.

for instruction in animal feeding and a museum and dark-room. The sub-basement of the barn contains feed-bins, root cellar and box stalls for twenty head of cattle. The main floor has eight box and four single stalls for horses, harness-room, feed-rooms, and chambers for the attendants. Above this floor is storage room for hay.

Sturgeon Road Ditch.

A good work is being done in the Sturgeon district, not far from Edmonton, by a large ditch being opened. Last year that neighborhood was extremely wet, but this season the rainfall, although ample, has not been excessive. The work is being pushed very rapidly.

Seasons like the present are the ones to do ditching, as a great deal more work can be accomplished for the same money. Large mades are being run through in various parts of Northern Alberta, to the general good of that district.

A Creamery that Seems to Give Satisfaction.

The Wild Rose Creamery, Ponoka, made its initial start a few months ago, and ever since has been making good progress. The butter output now exceeds 1,600 lbs. per week. The number of patrons are weekly increasing; at present they exceed fifty. The proprietor is highly pleased with the quality of the cream, and states that its average is superior to any which he has had the pleasure of handling during his dairy experience.

Several of the patrons are anxious that the creamery be kept open all winter, so have

promised their patronage, and present indications are favorable for its continuance.

The net price per lb. which the farmers get for their butter is 15c., up to October 1st; then it will be raised to 18c., and it is expected that shortly after it will be 20c. or over.

The Dairy Contest at St. Louis.

Half of the 120-day World's Fair dairy test (in which Jersey, Brown Swiss, Holstein and Shorthorn herds contest) shows in brief the following results: In the 60 days the 15 Holsteins gave 49,282 lbs. milk, 1,688.3 lbs. butter-fat; five Brown Swiss, 14,160 lbs. milk, 485.9 lbs. butter-fat; 25 Jerseys, 65,876 lbs. milk, 2,920 lbs. fat; 20 Shorthorns, 61,107 lbs. milk, 2,112 lbs. fat.

The largest amount of butter given by any one cow for the 60 days was 170 lbs., an average of over 2.8 lbs. each day. This total is greater than the production of the average dairy cow for a year. Over 50 of the 74 cows in the test gave over 2 lbs. of butter per day.

Results of the seventh 10-day period of the demonstration, Aug. 15 to 24:

Breed	Cows in test	Av. yield cow per day		Av. tests	
		Milk	Butter-fat	Solids not fat	Per ct. Solids
B. Swiss	5	45.4	1.766	4.064	3.89
H. Friesian	15	51.7	1.840	4.207	3.56
Jersey	25	41.7	1.985	3.754	4.76
S. Horn	29	36.5	1.832	3.160	3.65

How Prizes are Awarded for Dairy Produce.

At the Provincial Show at New Westminster, B. C., the cheese and butter is all scored, and the prize money awarded to the winners on the basis of the scores. The number of points scored by each exhibitor of cheese over 94 points, and of butter over 96 points, shall be added together and divided into the amount offered for prizes, and this product multiplied by the excess number of points in each case will give the amount of each prize. 805.—Creamery Butter, Provincial:

Total Score	Excess over 94	Prizes
95½	1½	\$7.50 1st.
95	1	5.00 2nd.
94½	½	2.50 *
94	0	2.50 *
94½	½	2.50 *
4		\$20.00 10 at=\$5

* Equal.

Milking and Milk Secretion.

Probably there is no cause which does more to lessen the secretion of milk than the failure to milk cows quite dry. Any milk left in the udder acts as a direct check to the secretion of a further supply, and very frequently becomes so positive an irritant as to set up some kind of inflammation; hence clean milking is one of the first essentials on the dairy farm. The usual practice is to milk twice in the twenty-four hours, and this system is generally perfectly satisfactory if the time is equally divided so that there is the same period between every two milkings. Here and there, where a cow's udder becomes unduly distended between milkings a slightly increased flow can be secured by more frequent milking, for it appears probable that secretion goes on more rapidly during the actual process of milking than at any other time, and there is no doubt that the distension of the udder and milk channels acts as a check upon secretion. The great point to remember is to milk at regularly recurring hours. The more irregularities that creep into the milking practice, so much the less will the secretion and supply become. The mere fact of milking an hour earlier or later than usual may make a material difference in the yield, as also does the actual method of milking. Generally speaking, rapid milking, when effected quietly and with due attention to the comfort of the cow, ensures the largest yield. Regularity and the careful avoidance of disturbing elements of every kind are the great factors of uniformly large milk secretion. Quite apart from the influences of the supply of food, temperature extremes, etc., each animal possesses to a great extent the power of withholding already secreted milk when nervous or excited in any way. The nervous condition may be, and frequently is, caused by a new or unskilful milker, by fright, by too much exercise, and by the presence of an animal in season. The withholding of milk is only a temporary matter, but if of frequent recurrence it operates very injuriously on the supply just in the same way as does the failure to milk cows quite dry. Of course, some animals are worse than others, because temperaments vary, and some will be found of such phlegmatic character as to be unaffected by disturbing influences of the kind specified. These are naturally the most valuable to the dairy farmer, who, though consistently striving after regularity and uniformity in the surroundings of his stock, cannot hope to altogether eliminate disturbing influences, as they always prove, to some extent, beyond control. Moreover, these phlegmatic cows are, other attributes being equal, the best to breed from for the production of dairy stock.

since, just as the form and external characteristics of the progeny are generally determined by those of the sire, so the temperament and internal characteristics of the young generally follow those of the dam.—[British Ex.

Apiary.

Look After the Queens.

By Morley Pettit.

There is nothing about a hive so important as the queen. She is the "heart" of the colony. From her comes the "life blood," as it were, the young bees to take the place of those which are wearing out and dying. With a good, vigorous queen the brood chamber is kept full of brood in all stages, from the eggs to the young bees emerging from the combs. A populous, energetic colony is assured, ready for any honey flow that may come. A poor queen allows the circle of brood to become smaller and smaller, and the bees get "lazy"—according to the old idea. That is, they dwindle in numbers, lose ambition, and store but little honey. The sooner such a queen is replaced the better. But the thing most to be dreaded is queenlessness. The bees are working and growing old, while none are hatching to take their places. The combs of the brood-chamber, which should be bright and filled with eggs and brood, take on a forsaken appearance, and soon become choked with pollen and honey. I am convinced that if it can possibly be avoided a hive should not be one week without a laying queen



What a Prospect for the Cows!
Angel of Midnight corn on farm of E. R. James, Rosser, Man. Photo taken August 11. Three months from planting; height, 8.9 feet.

at any time. With the present scientific methods of queen-rearing, and the low price at which they can be obtained, one should have always a few extra queens of his own rearing, or coming by mail, to use in emergencies. The worst feature of queenlessness is the fact that colonies long queenless almost refuse to accept a queen, and sometimes will not even start cells. Then laying workers start, and the case is almost hopeless. Let me again urge that the queen condition of every colony be looked after carefully before preparing for winter. Any colony without a queen now may as well be united with one having a good queen, as they cannot winter satisfactorily in that condition. Again in the spring some queenless colonies will be found. In such case, it is best to have queens from the Southern States, where they can be early reared, sent the latter part of April, and introduced with tobacco smoke

Timely Warning to People with Wheat to Sell.

The following is from an esteemed contemporary the Regina Standard: "The Standard would advise farmers not to sell wheat for future delivery except on a carefully worded contract, setting forth all details, and a substantial cash deposit. Experience shows that unless the bargains are bound by a substantial forfeit of cash the farmer takes all the risk. If wheat buyer very often finds excuses for selling the deal at a loss. The margin that is generally looked for is 10 to 20 cents a bushel."

Events of the World.

By the capsizing of a ferry boat at Lodz, Poland, recently, seventy people were drowned.

A vessel with 180 Paraguayan rebels on board was attacked and sunk by two Government ships recently.

Three hundred families have been made homeless by forest fires at Little Bay, Nfld., which hamlet has been destroyed.

Seven people were killed and nineteen injured on September 3rd by the collision of a Wabash World's Fair train with a suburban electric car at St. Louis.

It is stated that guns built after the model of a machine-gun invented by Lord Dundonald for use in South Africa are to be used by the Russian forces in the near future.

Russia has equipped two steamers, the Korea and the Kitzl, belonging to the Danish-Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company, as auxiliary cruisers. The vessels will be attached to the Baltic squadron.

A despatch from Simla, dated August 30th, states that it is understood that the Tibetans have at last yielded to the British terms, and that, consequently, the British force will leave Lhasa much earlier than was expected.

Another forest fire, seven miles long, is burning at Point Grey, close to Vancouver, B.C. Fires are still raging all over the Province, and the sun has been obscured by smoke for two weeks. The loss of timber, it is estimated, will amount to over \$6,000,000.

By an Imperial Decree recently issued by the Czar, the Finnish Diet is to be convoked on December 6th, and provision is made for its subsequent convention at intervals not exceeding five years. The decree is giving much satisfaction to the Finns, who objected strongly to the Russifying policy of Plehve, and who look upon this new action of the Czar as a guarantee that some degree of self-government is to be afforded them.

On September 1st, the second section of the trans-continental express, west bound, having on board Lord Minto and the vice-regal party, crashed into a freight on a siding at Sinaluita, 300 miles west of Winnipeg. Five, all women, were killed, and four or five other passengers injured. The private car in which the Governor-General and his party were riding, was the last coach on the train, and escaped without injury to any of its inmates.

Earl Grey, who is to succeed Lord Minto as Governor-General of Canada, was born November 25th, 1851. He comes of a distinguished line, numbering among his ancestors the illustrious statesman, Earl Grey, of historic fame. The present earl, the fourth to hold the title, was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1880 he was elected to the House of Commons by the Liberal Party, as member for Northumberland, continuing to represent that county until 1886. In 1896 he went to South Africa, where he was administrator of Rhodesia during 1896-97, becoming director of the British South Africa Company in 1898. He is a brother of Lady Minto. His eldest son, Viscount Howick, who is now twenty-five years of age, is a second lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards. Earl Grey is also possessed of literary proclivities, having published in 1899, "Hubert Hervey, a Memoir." Upon the whole he is highly esteemed as a man of undoubted ability, common sense, and serenity of character, and as such he bids fair to be highly esteemed as Governor-General of Canada.

Whatever may have been apprehended at the beginning of the war between Russia and Japan, to no one, perhaps, was there any presentiment of the terrific fighting which has gone on in Manchuria for the past fortnight; not only at Port Arthur, where the bombardment has gone on night and day, and whose garrison still holds out with indomitable courage, but also in the north, where one of the greatest battles of the world has been fought, and another is in progress. On September 1st, after ten days of almost continuous fighting, in which between 60,000 and 70,000 men fell, the Russians retreated from Liaoyang, after first blowing up their magazines and setting fire to their provisions. The victorious Japanese, under Field Marshal Oyama and Generals Oku, Nedzi and Kuroki, did not stop, however, with planting the Japanese flag above the coveted walls of Liaoyang. Pressing upon the retreating army from the rear and upon both flanks, they strove to encircle the Russians before they should succeed in reaching Mukden, and inflicted heavy losses upon them in the rout. General Kuropatkin, however, finally reached Mukden, where, it is asserted, a great battle is now going on, General Kuroki leading in the Japanese attack. It is indeed necessary for the Japanese, since it is affirmed, the 4th, 8th and 13th army corps, totaling 192,000 men, are en route from Russia, and will reach Kuropatkin before the end of September, along with them one hundred guns. The world may

well pray for peace in the East. What the troops on both sides have suffered during this terrible ordeal, it is said, beggars description. Not only the storming of shot and shell have combined to render existence intolerable, but it was found impossible to supply the men with food and water, and they have fought for days starving and parched with thirst. At last reports, the wounded were being hurried through Mukden, at the rate of eighty carloads a day. Yet Russia will not sue for peace.

Field Notes.

The Dominion Millers' Association report that the Ontario wheat crop is this season one-third less than was expected.

A party of men has been despatched to carry on the work of the preliminary survey of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal.

Mrs. John Mills, mother of Dr. James Mills, of the Railway Commission, formerly President of the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., died in Toronto on the first of September. She had reached her 87th year.

The Edmonton district has been growing flax showing fiber of such excellent quality as, in the mind of some authorities, would warrant the erection of a linen factory in that country.

The complete returns of Canada's trade shows an increase of five and a half million dollars over the previous year. The total volume for the twelve months ending June 30th is \$172,733,038. In 1894 the volume of trade was \$240,099,889, showing an immense gain in the last nine years.—(Ottawa Free Press.)

Another meteoric stone, this one weighing 28 pounds, has been unearthed in Melancthon Township, Ont. It had fallen into the middle of an oat-field with such force that it was embedded two feet in the ground. Mr. Johnston, owner of the oat-field, watched it in its descent.

Greediness Brings its own Punishment.

The U. S. Pacific Coast papers are very anxious for the Canadian Government to go in with the Washington authorities in a movement to protect the salmon fisheries industry.

Briefly, the U. S. cannerymen, as far as was possible for them, annihilated the salmon, by means of traps and no close season; now, finding the industry about gone, they (the U. S. cannerymen) have wakened to the fact that the great breeding grounds for the salmon are up the Fraser River, and that unless hatcheries are established and a close season enforced, the salmon will disappear altogether from Puget Sound waters, and they now want the Canadian Government to come to their assistance. Unfortunately, the Ottawa people were influenced by a few B. C. politicians and wealthy men to allow traps, under the specious argument that as the U. S. permitted it, Canada should permit it also, or paraphrased, because the U. S. permits a few of its people to waste, through greediness, one of the country's assets, Canada should do like wise, which is bad logic, and lacking in common sense. Fortunately, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has visited the Coast, and now the Canadian fisherman will have to submit to a close season for salmon, and is to have more hatcheries. Better times are therefore in store for the fishing industry, we hope, and the only way for the U. S. fishermen to do is to get their Department of Fisheries to enforce a close season in U. S. waters, so that the fish may reach the spawning grounds, which are up the Fraser river. The U. S. Government, as shown in their Department of Agriculture, is usually alert to foster an industry in place of allowing it to peter out. In this case it looks as if the significance of the small packs of salmon was not rightly understood, and that waste of fish was permitted as long as the U. S. canneryman got his quota of fish. Now, like a hungry babe, the Puget Sound man is gnawing as a result of his greediness, and it's about time for his Washington mother to get busy.

New Scheme to Secure the Farmers' Cash.

Where the carcass is there are the birds of prey, and so it seems, figuratively speaking, with the farmer, when crops and prospects look good the schemes to relieve the farmer multiply exceedingly. The Strathearn Plaindealer deserves the thanks of its readers—yes, and the fellows who do not read it—for the light it let in on a scheme ostensibly to benefit the farmer, by helping him market his grain. The Graingrowers' Association of the N.-W. T. or of Manitoba should be consulted when any grain marketing scheme is propounded. That association makes a business of getting at the bottom of things, so avail yourself of expert advice; don't go it blind.

French Settling in the Territories.

Quite a large number of families from the south of France have recently settled in the Red Deer district of Northern Alberta. They are the forerunners of a large French settlement. Five or six hundred more are expected. They appear to belong to the better class. Red Deer merchants adopted five methods to capture trade for during the stay of the newcomers in town. French signs were conspicuously posted in store windows.

The Productive Lands of the Delta (B.C.).

No traveller from the Eastern Provinces of Canada interested in the wealth-producing resources of this country, especially its agricultural possibilities, should fail to visit the Delta prairie. It is easily reached by daily steamers coasting up and down on the beautiful Fraser River, or by the Great Northern Railway, which runs through the valley, connecting at Port Guichon by steamer for Victoria, and take a drive over what was once considered a duck pond and the home of wild fowls and fish, also game, considered of no value for agricultural purposes, in consequence of the tides and overflowing of the Fraser River at certain seasons of the year, and unfit for the home of the white man.

Grand men faced the problem and possibilities of the Delta prairie, and the first to come was William H. Ladner, J. P., who now deals out British justice tempered with mercy to the unwary and offending ones that occasionally visit the place.

Mr. Ladner came to Delta, erecting his tent in the year 1868, and was soon followed by his brother, Thomas Ladner. Other settlers followed in the early seventies, obtaining their land from the Government for one dollar per acre. Those early settlers, many of them that had faith in the future, are now enjoying the well-earned reward and fruits of their daily toil and industry, living in their very comfortable homes, the chief factors in causing the Delta valley to blossom as the rose, with everything which goes to make life happy.

The Delta lands to-day are valued at \$75 to \$150 per acre, and very little for sale at these prices, while the rental value is from \$7.00 to \$12.00 per acre for improved farms. These lands are very productive since they were dyked, at a cost of some \$100,000 to the municipality, and without Government aid, being protected from the river and tidal waters of the Gulf of Georgia and Boundary Bay.

Shipping facilities are all that could be desired, steamers running to Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo, New Westminster, and other points, while the Great Northern Railway passes through the center of the valley, connecting at Port Guichon with steamer for Victoria daily.

The chief exports in agricultural products are hay, oats, stock of all kinds, dairy and poultry products. Prices for hay range from \$10 to \$12 per ton; oats, \$20 to \$30 per ton; potatoes, which are raised in large quantities, sell at \$10 to \$15 per ton; hogs, \$6 to \$7 per hundred, live weight; sheep and cattle, \$4 to \$5 on foot. Horses are in good demand, and bring good prices, as high as \$400 to \$500 a pair, and the enterprising farmers of Ladner have learned to pay attention to the best kinds of breeding in all classes, and to-day stand second to none in the Province of B. C.

I learned in conversation with the municipal clerk that the average shipments from Ladner yearly were about 10,000 tons of hay, 6,000 tons of oats, several thousand tons of potatoes, besides large quantities of fat stock weekly.

The paying results of a good dairy cow is not neglected, having co-operative creameries and an excellent market for their butter.

Poultry are not neglected, and are raised in large quantities, bringing to the farmer's home a good many dollars, and the product finds quick and ready sale, eggs averaging from 25c. to 30c. during the summer months.

The present population numbers some 3,000 souls, while in the fishing season it increases to 5,000 and more, which is the result of some twelve canneries, situated along the river banks of the Delta.

The education of the children is not neglected, and B. C. claims that they have the best school system of any Province in the Dominion; while the little but growing town of Ladner is alive to the wants and necessities of the people, by supplying them with all kinds of goods, in well-kept and up-to-date stores, and the moral and religious community is being looked after by four or five denominations in their respective churches.

The future growth and possibilities of the Ladner district, and others of this fast-growing Province, cannot be told, but I would venture to say that if another Rip Van Winkle should fall asleep, and wake up in twenty years, he would be lost in wonder and amazement at its growth and advancement.

W. T. CRANDALL.

Increased Grain Storage.

Okotoks, Alta., on the C. & E. line, between Calgary and Macleod, has recently had a new elevator built, and Leavings, a small station on the same line, about 14 miles north of Macleod, has contracted for a 35,000 bushel elevator.

The grain-growing industry of the Territories is making rapid strides, and with it the policy of elevator building is keeping pace.

At the close of the 1901 season the Territorial grain storage capacity was given at 2,436,080 bushels, and divided between 88 elevators and 21 warehouses. During the following year the elevators increased to 111, while three warehouses went out of business, and the aggregate storage capacity was placed at 3,154,000 bushels. Last year a greater increase still was made, 5,195,000 bushels being the total, and this was distributed over 186 elevators and 23 warehouses. The grain storage capacity in the Territories for the present year is placed at 8,000,000.

With the Galicians.

The Galicians in the district northeast of Teulon are not settled in as desirable a locality as are many of their compatriots in other parts of the West. The country is wooded chiefly with poplar and spruce, excepting in small areas of a few acres, which constitute hay meadows. The soil is rich, but these people are not accustomed to the cultivation of large areas, and even if they produced grain in any quantity it would be almost impossible to market it on account of the lack of roads.

There is a small mill in the center of the settlement, in which is ground all the wheat and rye that is offered, some of the settlers having to carry their wheat to the mill and the flour to their homes without the aid of either horses or oxen, which means that they are themselves the beasts of burden, tramping for miles along forest paths with the load on their backs.

There are several thousands of people here, who are living much as they did in their native land. Every head of a family has the usual quarter-section of land, on each of which has been cleared from one to twenty acres, the average being probably four or five.

FALL WHEAT SUCCESSFUL.

On this is grown wheat, oats, barley, rye, hemp and tobacco, and, in addition, a good selection of garden vegetables. One of the settlers, Panko Swirski, has a small field of about an acre of winter wheat; the seed was brought originally from Austria, and has been growing this wheat for the past four years. It is a bearded variety, with a chaff of dark-amber color; it has endured the winters perfectly, stands well in the straw, and will yield very close to twenty-five bushels to the acre. It was cut on August 25th, being at least a week earlier than the spring variety adjoining. The field is well sheltered on the north, east and west sides by bush, so that the snow would lie upon it throughout the winter. The fact that winter wheat can be grown here is interesting in itself, but it is too much to hope that it would stand the winter and the sudden changes of temperature during early spring if grown upon the open prairie.

In the eyes of an Eastern farmer, who may have hewn a home out of the forest in a few years, these people may seem to have accomplished little. It is very improbable, however, that any other settlers could have been got to occupy this district when there was open prairie to be had. In their native country they were accustomed to farming on a small scale; they do not know how to do otherwise, and will not know until they are enabled to measure themselves by higher standards than they have seen in the past. If a man has been accustomed all his life to work a few acres of land in a primitive way, it cannot be expected that he will intuitively conform to the requirements of this country, particularly when he has to start without capital.

It is a question in the minds of many whether or not we should encourage settlers of this class to enter Canada. One thing, however, is certain—they should not be placed together in such numbers as to allow of the almost entire separation from other factors of the community. Their descendants may make good citizens in time, but in a large colony such as this, the transformation will be slower than it should, and we cannot hope for much improvement before the present and perhaps the next generation have passed away. Contact with their English-speaking neighbors and the public school must work the change. The vast majority of the people are illiterate, and unless they are made to appreciate the mission of the public school their children must follow in their footsteps. Education is the means which will lead the young to know the great outside world, and create in him an ambition to better his condition and raise his standard of living.

W. J. SISLER.

An Opportunity for Western Breeders of Pure-bred Stock.

The two big fairs to be held in British Columbia the latter end of September and the beginning of October are well worth a visit by our Western stockmen, both on the score of business and pleasure. The two shows (Victoria, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st, and New Westminster, Oct. 4th to 7th) correspond to the two big shows of Alberta, Calgary and Edmonton, and there are good exhibits of stock made at the big shows on the island and mainland. A fair criterion of the stock out there is afforded by the record of the Chilliwack breeders, Wilkinson Bros., at Winnipeg and Brandon. As the Northwest buys B. C. lumber, fruit and fish, it is up to the prairie men to return the compliment, by supplying dairy products, wheat, and pure-bred stock, and thus save the B. C. men freight across half or one-third of the continent.

Grist Mill Wanted.

A subscriber from Hill End, Alberta, writes that a flour mill is badly needed in the Innisfail district, or further east. Liberal assistance will be given to anyone who will undertake to erect and operate an up-to-date country flour mill.

Is Having a good Effect.

The News Advertiser, Vancouver, B.C., is authority for the statement that the lead bounty granted by the Dominion Government is the means of putting new life into the mining industry. Eastern capitalists are becoming interested, and will erect a smelter.

The New Country Described.

BETWEEN EDMONTON AND BATTLEFORD.

By F. W. Hunt.

The country extending westward from Battleford to the Beaver Hills Lake is of a varied and interesting nature. That portion which is embraced between the Saskatchewan river on the north, and its tributary, the Battle river, on the south, varies from a level plain, broken at intervals by small lakes and streams, to a rolling, hilly surface.

South of Battleford the country is broken by the Eagle hills, which extend eastward to the Saskatchewan river. The soil in these parts is of a light, sandy nature, the vegetation is light, and timber of any consequence is scarce. On the north side of Battle river a beautiful, gently undulating prairie widens out toward the west.

Within the scope of country between the above-mentioned river, the soil, generally speaking, is heavier and more fertile nearer the Saskatchewan river. The topsoil is a rich black vegetable mould, ranging in depth from six inches to four feet. Beneath this is a subsoil of heavy yellow clay.

Along the Battle river the land is less fertile, consisting of a topsoil of black sandy loam, from three to six inches in depth, beneath which is a red, or rather, yellow sand, only slightly mixed with clay.

In only a few places are there any traces of alkali or other salts in the soil or water. The more fertile land bordering the Saskatchewan river on the south for about two hundred miles west of Battleford, bears a luxuriant vegetation, consisting of many varieties of plants, among which are red-top or wild brome grass, pea-vine, vetches and other leguminous plants. Numberless varieties of beautiful wild flowers, such as the anemone, buttercup, purple aster and daisy, decorate the prairie and low places, and the wild briar rose paints the soft-tinted hillsides a beautiful pink.

While the country is practically open prairie, it is dotted with picturesque groves, among which are rank growths of fire-weed, pea-vine, h. neysuckle and other varieties of twining plants. The trees are chiefly poplar, balsam, willow and birch. Among the trees which fringe the rivers are to be found the box alder, black alder, spruce and tamarack.

An abundance of wild fruit, such as strawberries, raspberries and gooseberries, grows on the open prairie and along the rivers, and among the small groves are to be found the saskatoon, mooseberry and high-bush cranberry.

North of the Saskatchewan river the country generally is more heavily timbered, and in the vicinity of Onion Lake much saw timber is to be found.

All parts of the country are abundantly supplied with good water. The Vermilion river and its tributaries water a large scope of country just south of the Saskatchewan river. Still farther south the Battle river pursues a winding course eastward, more than a thousand miles in length. Everywhere are to be found numerous small lakes, many of them beautifully situated, and having hard gravel bottoms. At points on the Vermilion river and near Beaver Lake, where wells have been dug, good pure water has been found at a depth varying from fifteen to forty feet.

Along the south side of the Saskatchewan river, a strip of country from thirty to one hundred miles in width, having a clay subsoil, is splendidly adapted for mixed farming.

Between the Grizzly Bear and Blackfoot coulees are the Blackfoot hills, which form a part of an escarpment extending from Birch Lake in a south easterly direction toward Saskatoon. Here the soil is light and sandy, and, consequently, suitable only for ranching purposes.

South of Birch Lake, toward Iron Creek, is a splendid open country, some of which is well adapted for mixed farming, though the greater part is more suitable for ranching.

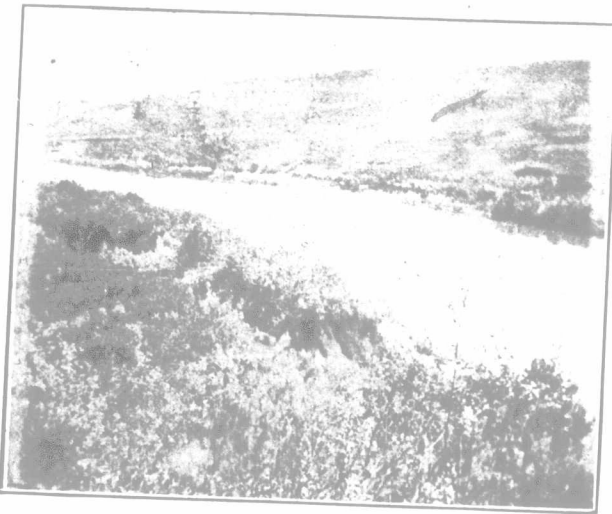
The country surrounding Beaver Lake is very fertile, and is adapted alike for grazing and mixed farming. Nearly all of this country has been homesteaded or bought, and flourishing settlements are now forming along the Vermilion river and in the vicinity of Birch Lake.

Eastward from here to the fourth meridian the country is still unoccupied, and along the Battle river are millions of acres awaiting the ranchman and farmer.

In township fifty, on the fourth meridian, is the little town of Lloydminster, whose construction began only six months ago, and which is the nucleus of a rapidly growing settlement, formerly known as Barr Colony, but now called Britannia. It is situated in a fertile tract of country, and bids fair to become a prosperous settlement.

For the benefit of those who are not experienced in judging soils, it may not be amiss to here point out some of the differences between soils which are adapted for farming and those which are not. In general, the quality of a soil may be fairly determined by the kinds of vegetation grown thereon. Wherever the land supports a luxuriant growth of the briar rose, wild brome and rye grasses, rank weeds and leguminous plants, the soil may be depended upon to produce a good crop if farmed. However, the safest way to determine the quality of soil is to dig down through the topsoil into the subsoil. The best soil for agricultural purposes is a topsoil of black vegetable mould, from six inches to two feet in depth, having beneath it a yellow clay subsoil. The subsoil is by far the most important part of the land. If the land be deficient in topsoil it may

be remedied by heavy manuring, but a proper subsoil cannot be supplied. The clay beneath the black loam serves to retain the moisture, and as the topsoil becomes dry it absorbs the stored-up moisture from the clay. It will be readily understood that a porous, sandy subsoil could not serve this purpose. In color the so-called red sand is nearly the same as clay, and the writer knows many inexperienced men who have taken land in the sandy regions and started farming, thinking they had a clay subsoil. The difference between the sand and the clay may be easily detected by taking a little of the soil in the hand. Clay when wet is a plastic substance, and can be moulded like putty, while sand is gritty and mealy and will not retain its shape when moulded and allowed to dry.



On the Battle River, 100 Miles West of Battleford. Where the G. T. P. is expected to go.

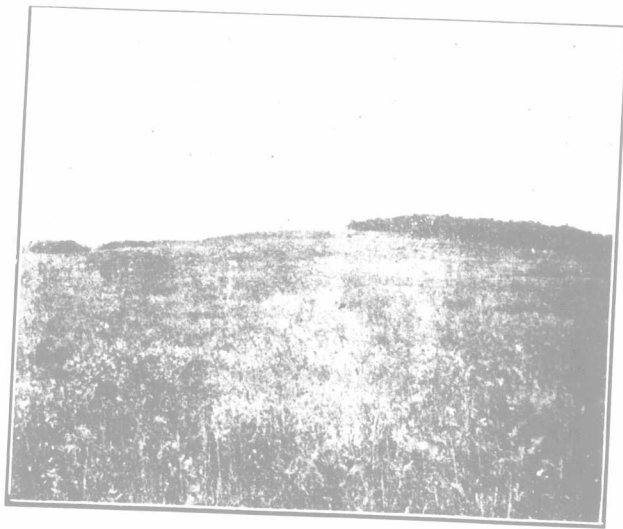
Yet, while these sandy regions are not suitable for farming, they are admirably adapted for ranching. The hilly country east of Birch Lake, and in the vicinity of Grizzly Bear coulee, will yield its portion of wealth if devoted to horse or sheep ranching; if grain-raising be attempted, failure will result.

Along the Battle River and in the Iron Creek country are splendid locations for ranches. The country is open, high and dry, and yet well watered by small lakes and streams. In passing through the country the writer saw many meadows where, in ordinary years, from one hundred to five hundred tons of hay could be cut.

Although timber is not plentiful, a sufficient supply for fuel, fencing and building purposes may be found in the small groves which dot the prairie.

On account of the country being open and rolling, the hillsides are often bare of snow in winter, and cattle are allowed to graze out some years as late as January, when they are taken in and fed until March or April.

Until the projected lines of C. N. or G. T. P. railways are completed, this country will be somewhat difficult of access, the nearest points of railway—Edmonton and Saskatoon—being from one hundred to two hundred



On the Proposed Line of the G. T. P., 20 Miles N.-W. of Grizzly Bear Coulee. Undulating prairie dotted with small groves (bluffs)

miles distant. At this season of the year the most feasible route is by way of Edmonton, and down the Saskatchewan river in barges, thus saving the long haul over land. On reaching their destination, the barges may be broken up, and the material used for building purposes. Lumber may be had at Onion Lake, or can be rafted down to any point on the river from Edmonton.

Those who come to this country with the intention of getting land along the proposed lines of railway, and profiting by its increase in value, should be careful to select good soil. Ranch land increases in value more slowly than farm land, and being altogether unsuitable for grain raising, its soil should never be broken. Let the farm land be farmed, but land which is adapted only for stock raising should be devoted to that purpose.

Already settlers are finding their way into the country between the Saskatchewan and Battle rivers.

The quiet scenes are slowly changing and taking on new life and activity. First the covered wagon and squatter's tent, then the homesteaders shack, and finally the well-improved farm or ranch.

The vast slumbering prairies are being awakened, and made to yield up their wealth to human enterprise. Long before any railway is completed through the country, the land near the line will have been all taken up, and when fully developed these fertile prairies will be a rich and powerful factor in the great Dominion.

Report of the N.-W. T. Dept. of Agriculture.

The report of the Territorial Dept. of Agriculture is to hand, and contains a great deal of matter of interest to the people in the Territories, and is a pretty reliable indication that the work is being pushed along up-to-date lines. Twelve sections are included, on crops (reports), live stock, experiments in agriculture, educational work (farmers' institutes, etc.), general notes, transit and markets, Territorial industries, colonization, miscellaneous service, public health, office work and organization—truly a large field. The volume also contains the report of the Secretary of the Live-stock Associations, seemingly in their entirety.

The noxious weeds section and that referring to the experiments with rape, peas, clover and corn are interesting, and indicate that the prospects for growing such plants are very encouraging. In the educational (agricultural) section a radical change has been made in the way of grants to the agricultural societies; now a pro rata grant is made to each society that has actually paid out over \$250 in prize money. In addition the ordinance provides for the payment of \$5.00 each for three co-operative experimental plots to each society conducting experiments and making the returns asked for by the department; the scope of the societies has also been widened. The Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes (Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A.) says, "The more I study the show system the more I am convinced that it has largely lost its educational value."

In Farmers' Institute work the magic lantern (stereopticon) is being used, and the live-stock judging and domestic science demonstrations are proving popular. It is a pleasure to note that the Institute work in the N.-W. T. is on a live basis, and not as it is in some of the sister provinces. The department also reports great success with official judges (Wisconsin and Iowa are full win); the system extensively, using agricultural college men largely for the work, thus doing away with a lot of friction which usually results from the jury system. Our space will not allow of further reference to this report; we are not aware of any reason why the farmers should not get it and read for themselves. Our only suggestion would be, that the report be gotten out much earlier, so that it could be read during the slack time in summer, or even before spring opened up. The end of August, 1904, is a little late to issue a report for 1903.

Bring Down the Freight Rates.

One of the results of the Railway Commission is to bring to light the discrimination in freight rates on lumber exercised by the C.P.R. It seems that the rate on fir lumber from the Coast is 40 cents a hundred pounds, and on cedar 50 cents; the rate on all lumber from the mountain mills being 33 cents per hundred to Winnipeg. Some time ago our readers will remember our exposure of the Coast lumber combine, at which time we expressed ourselves as doubtful whether the lumbermen were the only culprits guilty of causing high prices to the prairie dweller for his lumber. The railroad company has been largely to blame also, and it is to be hoped that the rate will at least be equalized. A thousand feet of lumber weighs from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds, which means that the railroad gets from \$10 to \$12 a thousand on all lumber it draws from the Coast to points within the Winnipeg district. Keeping such high rates and its watered stock in mind, it is easily understood how the C.P.R. can transport such rafts of lumber and keep the railroad afloat. In the evidence given, Mr. Miller, Manager of the Transportation Section of the Manufacturers' Association, stated that it cost \$15 a thousand for freight to convey the lumber to Winnipeg. There is at present only one railroad from the Coast to the prairie and points in the Winnipeg district. The farmers and other dwellers on the prairie need lower freight rates, which can be got by another railroad, by the Government keeping control of the rates.

B. C. Fall Fair Dates.

Maple Ridge	Sept. 15 and 16
Islands	Sept. 15 and 16
Cumox	Sept. 21
Chilliwack	Sept. 21 and 22
Saanich	Sept. 21, 22 and 23
Cowichan	Sept. 23 and 24
Langley	Sept. 23 and 24
Burnaby	Sept. 27
Victoria	Sept. 27 and 28
Armstrong	Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 1
Kamloops	Sept. 28
Surrey	Sept. 28, 29 and 30
Richmond	Sept. 29
New Westminster	Sept. 29 and 30
Belta	Oct. 4, 5, 6 and 7
	Oct. 14 and 15

Stacking Grain.

In stacking grain the aim should be to do the work as carefully as possible. A good pitcher I consider essential; one who will drop the sheaves just where and how they are needed, and to facilitate this part of the work I build an oblong stack, about 12 ft. x 20 ft. at the base.

In commencing I lay a row flat, a little longer than the rack, with heads one way, and next row with butts out and heads upon previous row. Then, similarly, I lay two more rounds, but with the last round the ends are laid circularly. This forms the base. I then fill center, or, as it is called, lay the heart. Thus I have two centers or hearts with one outside row. After this I lay in the usual way until ready to take in; the center in the meantime having been kept firm and gradually rounding up a little more. I build with the fork, except on rare occasions, such as a very high wind, and do not tramp the outside row. So far the heaping rows are usually laid butts out, with enough lap to keep the center the right shape; but if sheaves are short and plump it may be necessary to heart with heads out occasionally. I lay the outside row singly.

Now I come to what I consider a very important point, namely, preparing to "take in." For this, sheaf No. 1 is laid as a heart row, butt end out; sheaf No. 2 is laid with head on butt of No. 1, forming an outside row (plump out), thus giving No. 2 a decided slope down. Sheaf No. 3 is laid inside, same as No. 1 sheaf; No. 4 is laid plump out (same as No. 2). In this way I go round, laying as many inside sheaves only as are needed to give the outside row the proper slant. This row being complete, I heart by laying the tops out.

When "taking in" the stack, I proceed by laying sheaf No. 1 similar to No. 1 in previous course. Sheaf No. 2 is laid over No. 1, the butt being stubbed into the row below. Sheaf No. 3 comes in same as No. 1, and partially overlaps head of No. 1, thus binding it. In this way the outside row of this course can be laid with a considerable slant downwards. What a carpenter would call "one-third pitch" is about right. The "taking in" is proceeded with in this way, except that as one gets nearer the top less slant on the outside row will be needed. The last row is laid flat along the center, and a cord put along the top, weighted at each end with a sheaf or a stone. If threshing is done soon after a heavy rain, a few bushels from top of stack should be kept separate.

This plan of "taking in" may be applied to the round stack as well as to the oblong. It has successfully stood the severe test of the last fifteen years.

It is always well for a beginner to take a lesson from a practical farmer, as seeing it done gives an insight into it more quickly than reading about it, until one gets accustomed to laying the sheaves.

Virten, Man. JAS. WELLS.

First Week at the National Exhibition.

Under the most favorable auspices, the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, was declared open on Monday, August 29th, by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Last year the Dominion of Canada Exhibition was held in Toronto, and the management decided that this year's great fair should not suffer by comparison. Accordingly, elaborate and careful preparations were made to insure an exhibition a little better than had ever before been held in the Capital City of Ontario.

This year, the live-stock department is particularly strong. The Clydesdale men have done themselves credit by making an exceptionally fine display. Shires are also well represented, and a string of Percherons contribute in no small manner to the interest in our equine friends. The first week, judging was well advanced in the pony, saddle, driving and fancy classes, breeding sections following the second week.

In cattle, the Shorthorns, as usual, are the most numerous, the crack herds of Sir William Van Horne, Selkirk, Man., and J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Indiana, being on hand to try conclusions with their Ontario neighbors. Herefords are represented by three herds, and Ayrshires are out in their usual strong force. Holsteins and

Angus are not as numerous as last year, while the Galloways have about the same number. Jerseys are making a good show, but there are no Guernseys present.

The poultry, sheep and swine exhibits are, probably as numerous as other years. Yorkshires and Tamworths are exceptionally strong, while Berks are fewer in number. The Shropshire sheep make one of the strongest displays yet seen here, while in the other breeds a goodly number are present.

Grains and vegetables are exceptionally well displayed, the judging in these classes being completed the first week. A display of more than passing merit is that from the Edmonton district, consisting of grains, grasses, legumes, vegetables, minerals and manufactured woollen goods. The exhibit is made by the Edmonton Town Council and Board of Trade, and emphasizes more than words can express the wonderful resources of the Northwest.

Canada Products in British Markets.

The broken weather of the past week, with its frequent showers, which in some districts have been rather copious, together with a fairly high temperature, has vastly improved the prospects of autumn and winter feed. Root crops of all kinds have benefited immensely, and on good root land are well covering the ground and have assumed a healthy foliage. Pastures, too, have continued to improve rapidly, so that with a good average hay crop well secured, there is every reason to hope that the store cattle trade will continue good throughout the year, and this in its turn will help very much to keep up the price of beef, thereby making things better all round.

Returns of the world's shipments to Europe have shown an average weekly total during the past eight weeks of 855,000 qrs. This compares with requirements of about 1,100,000 qrs. per week, a rate which will doubtless be the minimum for the coming season. We are now approaching the season of large shipments. Last year, for instance, the weekly rate of shipments for September, October and November was 1,255,000 qrs., and in the previous season it was 1,300,000 qrs. This season there are no signs of even the round million quarters per week being reached, so that there is plenty of excuse for feeling confident in the maintenance of a higher level of price than last season.

At Mark Lane yesterday the attendance was about the average, and English wheat was nominally unchanged. Foreign sorts were slow of sale, at 6s. to 12s. under last Monday's quotations. No. 1 northern Manitoba, ex-ship, \$9.20; No. 2 northern Manitoba, landed, \$9.10; No. 3 northern Manitoba, ex-ship, \$8.60. Trading in maize was rather inactive, but values have a hardening tendency. American flour of all grades was firmly held, while English and Hungarian ruled steady at late quotations. Grinding sorts of barley were scarce and harder to buy, but malting descriptions are in poor request. Oats firm, at \$3.80 for South Russian.

London, Eng., August 27th.

Fall Wheat.

Fall wheat has turned out so well in this district this season that the average is being largely increased. J. A. McPhe's n, of Stony Plain, has 35 acres sown; Mr. Wilson, of Horse Hills, has 40 acres; and Mr. Croier, of Sturgeon, has 35 acres. All three had fall wheat this season, which did so well that they are satisfied to increase their acreage. F. S. Mitchell, of the Sturgeon, has an excellent crop of ten acres, and Wm. Lange, Spruce Grove, four acres, this season. The variety generally sown is the Turkey Red. The advantage of fall wheat is that it matures earlier than spring wheat, and being sown the previous summer, reduces the amount of spring work otherwise necessary to sow a large acreage.—[Edmonton Bulletin.]

Alberta Oil Wells.

John Lincham, of Okotoks, who has been spending some time in the oil well district, about 45 miles southwest of Pincher Creek, returned recently, and brought with him a five-gallon tin of the crude oil. The results so far, he says, have been excellent, and the prospects are bright.

Coming Events.

Agricultural societies, farmers' institutes, grain-growers' and other organizations in which farmers are interested, may have the date of any important events to be held under their auspices included in the following list by addressing a post card containing the information to this office:

Table listing various agricultural events across different provinces and territories, including dates and locations like Battleford, Sask., Olds, Alta., Red Deer, Alta., etc.

Edmonton Stock-yards Co.

Under the above title a company has been formed, with headquarters in Edmonton. The company purpose acquiring suitable yards in Edmonton and other points, as may be deemed advisable, for the purpose of selling live stock on commission, and conducting private and public auction sales; the latter on fixed dates.

Markets.

Markets.

Wheat—A call for cars is just reported. No threshing returns of any amount yet available. All sales as yet are contract or option wheat. Wheat cutting is practically finished. The week has been fine and fair ripening weather. The option market keeps seesawing around one dollar, the bulls doing their best to boost the price of cash wheat, No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern and No. 3 northern. Two cars of new wheat sold, graded No. 1 hard, and brought 95c. to the sellers.

Mill Feeds—Steady, at former prices. Dairy Products—Not much change. Creamery stuff, not much offering; liberal with the dairy grades. Prices: Creamery, 17c. to 17½c.; dairy, 12c. to 13c. for best. Eggs—19c. Live Stock—Markets discouraging. Mr. Mullins reports a lot of inferior stuff, not half fat, as coming forward. Export prices, \$1 to \$3.50; butchers' cattle, 2c. to 3c. Sheep—3½c. Hogs—\$4.25 to \$4.50, and packers culling closely.

Chicago Markets.

Cattle—Beeves, \$3.15 to \$6.20; cows and heifers, \$1.20 to \$4.60; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$3.90; Texas, \$3.10 to \$4.25; westerns, \$2.75 to \$4.50. Hogs—Market 5c. to 10c. higher; mixed and butchers', \$5.10 to \$5.75; good heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.70; rough heavy, \$4.70 to \$5.05; light, \$5.30 to \$5.80; pigs, \$5.10 to \$5.50; bulk of sales, \$5.20 to \$5.70. Sheep—Market steady; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.20; lambs, \$4 to \$6.

Montreal Markets.

Export cattle, 4½c. to 5c.; export sheep, 3½c.; butchers' cattle, choice, 3½c. to 4c.; good, 3c. to 3½c.; medium, 2c. to 2½c.; common, 2c.; canners' cows, 1½c. to 1¾c.; bulls, 1½c. lb. to \$1.65 hundred; hogs, \$5 to \$6.65; calves, \$3 to \$10 each; lambs and sheep, butchers', 3c.

British Markets.

Canadian cattle are quoted firm, at from 10c. to 12c. per pound; refrigerator beef is 9c. to 9½c. per pound; sheep, 10½c. to 12c. per pound (dressed weight).

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

Table listing various articles in the issue, including 'STOCK', 'FARM', 'APIARY', 'FIELD NOTES', 'MARKETS', 'HOME MAGAZINE', and 'QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'.



"Forbear to call him blest
That only boasts a large estate;
Were I so tall to reach the pole,
Or grasp the ocean with my span,
I must be measured by my soul:—
The mind's the standard of the man."
—Watts.

The Wedding Day.

"In sickness and in health
Till death us do part."
Such a bare little place! cold, and dark and comfortless as a room well nigh innocent of furniture must be, yet sweet and clean and orderly, and, above all, home to old sick Molly and Timothy her husband.

"Bring her over at once, then, and the sooner the better; perhaps this will make the journey easier," said the doctor, as he laid a shilling on the table, and breathed a sigh of relief.

He had come ready prepared to meet the hundred and one difficulties and objections usually put forward in such a case, but the convincing arguments had been all unneeded, for Molly had risen to the occasion bravely, and had consented to become an inpatient at the big hospital across the park that very day. So, his task successfully accomplished, the doctor turned to leave the room.

"Might it be to-night?" It was Timothy who spoke. "I'll bring her for certain to-night, but we'd like to have just this one day together, first."

Now, the doctor was quick-tempered, and feeling impatient at any suggestion of delay, he answered rather sharply:

"No, no, bring her at once as I told you; why, the sooner she is in, the sooner she will be out again, you know; what objections can you have?"

Timothy hesitated, but a glance at Molly's thin face and a certain eager wishfulness upon it gave him courage.

"It's only this, sir, and it may seem a poor sort of reason to you, but this is our wedding-day, we've never spent it apart yet—and—" the old voice faltered, and the sentence was never finished, for the young man himself interrupted it:—

"Reason! why it's the very best of reasons, if you had only said so at once! Bring her to-night, then, by all means; good-bye till then."

And as he went on his way amid the busy London streets, the doctor thought of a time, not perhaps so very far off now, when with love and friends, and plenty all around, he too should keep his wedding-day. And it may be, that as he thought, the joy in his own heart was none the less intense and sacred because there came mingling with it a remembrance of some of the chastening possibilities of life, and a feeling of kindly sympathy with some other travellers on its road, for whom the end of the journey together could not be far distant now.

Left alone with his wife, Timothy seated himself beside her, and patted her hand encouragingly.

"Hospitals are such fine places, Moll!" "Very fine, dear," and she looked at him with the smile whose sunshine had made life bright to him for so long.

"Such splendid food and nursing, Moll; and the rooms! why, I'm only afraid you'll be looking down on this poor little place when you come back to it after a bit so well and strong; for its wonderful how well folks do get in those hospitals, Moll, quite wonderful."

"Yes, Timothy, so they do, very often."

Her lips trembled, but only for a moment. Then, with a brave attempt at cheerfulness, she continued:

"But Tim, my man, it's getting on,

and we're wasting such precious time, shan't we begin?"

And drawing nearer still, Timothy began. It was an old, old custom with them now. Year after year as the day came round they had kept it together in the same simple fashion, though never before in such a room, or with so little to help the keeping. Formerly the little anniversary festival had been as a sort of happy duet between them, each in turn reviving some sweet old memory or cherished recollection, the precious gleanings of a long married life, too dear and sacred for the common handling of every-day use, and only lovingly and tenderly brought out on such a day as this to be dwelt on, ay, perhaps wept over, too, but with those blessed and healing tears from which all pain and bitterness have long since passed away.

To-day, however, Timothy had it all his own way, for Molly said little, only lay back and smiled contentedly, or shook her head gently as the case demanded, while she listened once more to the old familiar story that time only seemed to make more dear.

And Timothy told of the happy court- ing days, happy though wise folks had shaken their heads and had augured ill of this foolish marriage; of a certain April morning when a dull old London church had seemed so still and solemn, and yet so strangely bright; of the friends—and he named them one by one—who had collected at her home near by to wish them well; and at last of that real home-coming, the settling down in the poor little attic rooms which his love and thought had made so sweet and snug and cosy.

"And the violets," she put in quickly, "don't forget the violets, Tim."

"Aye, the violets, I pinned them on myself, didn't I? The sweetest breast knot I could find for the sweetest lass in all the world to me."

He paused again and she watched him keenly, anxiously.

"Yes, Moll," he resumed presently, "don't let us shirk it, old girl; then—"

but his voice sounded strange, and she could barely catch the words, "then came that grand first dinner-party of ours; you and me for guests, and fish-fried fish it was, with potatoes, fried potatoes—and I don't know what besides, and you laughed so because I couldn't help to cook them, do you remember, Moll? Do you remember?"

and throwing back his head, Timothy burst suddenly into a laugh so strange and wild that it well-nigh tore poor Molly's heart in two. Then, as suddenly ceasing, he buried his face in his hands and sobbed as though his heart must break, while the quiet tears ran down his old cheeks too, and what could she say to comfort him?

For nine-and-thirty years that little anniversary feast had been celebrated so worthily, every item of that happy first meal together repeated, and now!

"Oh, my Moll, my Moll," he sobbed, "you must go without it to-day. I've no money left, not even a penny; poor girl, my poor old girl."

She dared not trust herself to speak, only stroked the grey head softly, tenderly.

Suddenly he raised it, and looking not at her but at the doctor's shilling, he pointed eagerly to it.

"Moll!"

But she shook her head sadly.

"It was for the cab, Tim. There is neither train nor bus to help me, and I must go in, you know."

He sat still once more lost in thought. Then jumping up excitedly he stood before her, and spoke fast and eagerly.

"Moll! think! You know the park, quite near? Could you with my arm, my strong arm, dear, could you walk to its gates? You could? Then listen, Moll: 'I'll carry you through, it's not far, and then, why then, it's but a step on the other side to the hospital door, do you see, old woman, do you see?'"

Moll nodded, but looked confused. The nod, however, apparently satisfied him, for he offered no further explanation, only asked if she minded being left by herself for a bit, and then, smiling mysteriously, disappeared.

Left alone, Molly lay still, too tired and weak to wonder much at anything while her mind wandered dreamily back again over the pages of that old life story whose joys and sorrows seemed to-day to have become so strangely merged in one; till at last she remembered no more, the tired eyes closed wearily, and calmly and peacefully old Molly slept.

Timothy's re-entrance awakened her and she smiled a welcome.

He came forward eagerly, his old face flushed and glad, his little body bent half double over the covered tray his shaking arms were carrying so proudly; a tray from which there issued forth the all-pervading smell, appetizing or sickening as the case may be, of—fried fish!

"Shut your eyes tight, old girl, just for a few moments," he cried out; and still beaming from ear to ear, Tim brought forward the little round table, and quickly proceeded to lay it. Fish! potatoes! bread! butter! tea! milk!

Why, what more could king or queen desire? And all from the marvellous possibilities of one bright shilling! Then, diving into the mysterious depths of a back pocket, Timothy produced therefrom a little bunch of violets, crushed indeed and faded, but sweet still, and bending softly over Moll he gently fastened them on her breast. Then seating himself opposite to her he told her eagerly she might "look."

Her unaffected surprise was rich reward indeed.

"It's your cab, dear heart," he cried. "Your cab! you couldn't use it and a riding-horse too, could you? and here's your horse all saddled and ready. It's quite right and square, Moll, he added quickly, as he caught sight of an expression of doubt on her honest face.

"Didn't the doctor say it was to make the journey easier? and won't it, old girl, won't it? Ah, I thought that would settle it."

Whatever she may have felt, Molly had not the heart to object any further, and so the wedding-feast proceeded.

Timothy picked out the daintiest and most tempting morsels he could find, and for his sake she did her best bravely, but it was hard work. Everything tasted so strangely to-day; even the blessed cup of tea seemed to have lost the magic of its strengthening and reviving powers, and at length all further effort impossible, she waved off the last proffered morsel and lying back wearily, shook her head.

"Eat it yourself, you don't cheat fair, my man; and, ah Tim," she added sadly, "you've forgotten after all, for that day you drank our health in a glass of beer."

Timothy had expected this and was not to be taken at unawares.

"Beer!" he answered unblushingly, "ah, yes, to be sure, so I did; and I was just thinking as I came along how tastes change. Why, there's something almost unpleasant to me in the very idea now! So to-day if you please, my lass, I'll just drink your health in tea."

Molly said nothing. Only, for a few

minutes the room seemed dim and misty, and life was very sweet.

And so, once more that wedding feast was kept.

A little later, just as the short spring day was drawing to its close, the few pedestrians hurriedly wending their homeward way across that quiet bit of the Park, paused for a moment to gaze at a somewhat unusual sight. It was that of a little old man, weak and tottering himself, but pushing bravely and steadily on with eyes firmly fixed on the still far distant gates, and carrying on his back, her thin arms clasped about his neck, her hands firmly grasped in his, an old sick woman, Molly, his wife.

Hearts are kind, and more than one friendly offer of help had been given to Timothy, but though grateful for the offers he had seemed almost impatient at the delay and declining all assistance, had plodded quietly on again.

He could hardly have told how often he had stopped to rest since first that strange journey had been begun; certainly each time that the shelter of a friendly seat had been gained, often of necessity when there had been no such help at hand. Somehow he had fancied himself so much stronger than had proved to be the case, for it surely could not be that Molly was heavier than he had imagined, and she so weak and ill.

At first her cough had been terribly bad, and it had torn and hurt him so to hear it; but of late it had seemed to get better and at last it had ceased altogether, and very gratefully Timothy had thanked God for that. A few moments ago they had stopped to rest again for the last time and he had questioned her tenderly as to how she did. Her face looked paler he thought, but she seemed easy and happy, and she had smiled so sweetly at him as she answered rather drowsily, "quite comfortable, Timothy, only very sleepy; good-night, my man," and he had kissed her lips tenderly and reverently as he always did, and then cheered and comforted had once more pushed on.

Ah! there were the Park gates almost reached at last, and indeed it was time, for his old arms ached terribly and his old knees threatened to fail him altogether. He spoke encouragingly to her from time to time, but she had evidently fallen asleep, for she did not answer him. It was better so, he thought, for now she could not guess how tired he was, and it would have hurt and vexed her sorely had she known it; his good old loving Moll!

Only a few more weary steps and the gates were really gained. Passing through them on they went, these two strange travellers, and the little band ofurchins in their wake noticed that just before the great door of the hospital came in sight the old man panted more and more, and his poor little stock of strength seemed almost exhausted.

Yes, the labor of love was all but over now; one more effort and the goal was reached. Worn and weary, and spent with fatigue, but still clasping tight that precious burden Timothy stumbled up the last steep steps, and as friendly arms drew him into the safe shelter of that fire-lit hall, and kindly faces looked pityingly into his, the place seemed suddenly to become confused and misty, the voices to recede further and further away, till at last, wrapped in a merciful unconsciousness, he remembered no more.

Faithful unto death; his task was done; that kiss in the Park had indeed sealed their last good-bye, and his loving old arms had held her to the end. For, as they gently unclasped her arms

from about his neck they saw that Molly was dead.

They would so willingly have kept him on, at least for a day or two till he should have recovered somewhat from the shock of the first sad awakening, but the old man was firm. The little attic room was his for a week or two longer and then—why, then there was the "House," he said; the dreaded law of separation had lost all power to hurt him now; he would just take one more look at her and then go home.

They went with him to where she lay, the matron and the doctor; not the friendly young doctor of the morning, but another whose face looked unsatisfied and tired. Something had gone amiss with his life-springs of late, and since then he had ceased to believe in the divine possibility of good, either human or divine, and now he eyed Timothy with a half-curious, half-pitying gaze.

The latter shed no tears, had shed none indeed since first they broke the news to him; the comfort of them might come later, perhaps, and there was time enough.

He stood by her side now, perfectly composed and calm, scanning earnestly each still feature as though to learn it the better by heart. Then he laid his honest, old, work-worn hand on hers and kept it there for a moment.

"The ring," whispered the doctor to the matron, "it may buy him a drop of comfort at least. Let him have it."

She hesitated; then touching Timothy gently on the arm she pointed to it.

"You will like to have it, perhaps?" she asked softly.

He glanced down at it, such a poor little line of gold, worn thin in long and loving service for him, and shook his head.

"Thank you, ma'am," he answered gratefully. "You're very kind, but I'd rather not. Come good or ill my old woman would never part with that, and I won't take it from her now." He hesitated for a moment, then gaining courage as he looked into the matron's sympathetic face, he continued:

"If I might make so bold, ma'am, would you let me have my dear girl's bonnet?"

Very tenderly she gave it to him, such a poor old rusty thing, and he received it reverently as we do something that is sacred and very precious; then with a grateful "thank you, ma'am," he turned to leave the room. He glanced toward the doctor as though to bid him good-bye too, but he had moved off from them, and seemed busy over something at the further end of the ward. So Timothy went away.

He had almost reached the great outer hall when he heard the sound of hurrying footsteps behind him and his own name spoken, and turning round he saw the doctor.

The latter looked at him silently for a moment, and there was an expression on his face that had been wanting there of late.

"Will you shake hands with me?" said the doctor.—[A. M. Cameron, in the Ladies' Journal.]

The Old House.

The old lawn, the old trees,
That years have left behind,
The garden all abloom with flowers,
I often see in mind.

The jessamine and columbine,
Their graceful tendrils flung
Around the old veranda post,
Where the robins raised their young

The old house in tottering age,
Grown gray with family cares,
Ghosts gather round thy hearth at night,
Walk up and down the stairs.

Time unlocks treasure vaults to those
Whose right it is to come,
But to the curious stranger
The dear old walls stand dumb.

And down the empty fireplaces
The east wind makes its moan;
Come out and softly close the door,
Leave the old house alone.

The best dressing for vegetables when
they are at their best is butter, pepper
and salt.



Life's Opportunities.

Opportunity often seems only another word for responsibility; because in this strange life of ours much that we have a chance to do becomes a clear and positive duty. "Each day, each week, each month, each year is a new chance given you by God. A new chance, a new leaf, a new life—this is the golden, the unspeakable gift which each new day offers to you." This from Canon Farrar, which puts each division of time with its glorious chances in the light of a great gift, also suggests the absolute duty of making the most and the best of such a gift.

As years roll on, and life presses with its burdens of cares, griefs, and duties, it is an encouraging thought that every period of time may be regarded as a new chance to start afresh, with better aims, more deserving purposes, and higher aspirations than those of yesterday or the day before. It is a great help to garner in the memory the helpful thoughts and suggestions of others. In the hurry of every day's work and absorbing anxieties, there is too frequently but little time to puzzle out many of the perplexing problems that vaguely hint their own significance, yet elude distinct and satisfying definition. Then in the carefully written book, or the sensible article in the paper or magazine, out flashes the very sentence needed to set matters forth in a clear, convincing, wholesome light. Sir Walter Scott preaches a whole sermon in less than two lines of print, in saying "Many of our cares are but a morbid way of looking at our privileges." How many a man worries over the work and entanglements of a business career. How many women fret and murmur over the enforced exertion involved in housekeeping and maternal responsibilities. Yet, what would life become if suddenly the ability to prosecute business utterly failed the busy, driving man, who after all is privileged in that he can attend to the necessary, legitimate work of mixing with other men, and taking his chance in the great, restless, throbbing world of barter and of trade. And if the mother—alas for some of them!—should all at once find herself released from a large portion of household duties and the ceaseless toil incident to the grand position of wife and mother, and that perchance through the removal of some of the members of the dear household circle, how would both heart and hands long and suffer for the beloved privilege of ministering to the usual requirements of each and every one, and of each and every day.

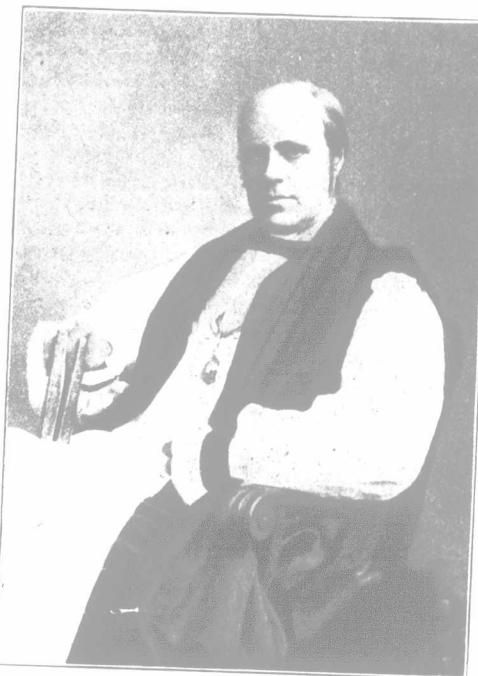
Responsibility and care are looked at time and again as mortal enemies, but they are not: they are helps and friends in driving out discontent, keeping the springs of life and action in healthful play; and let them but be missed awhile, and only too gladly and thankfully the energies would spring to the daily task with never a suspicion of a murmur or complaint. Sooner or later the fact reveals itself that there is but very little satisfaction or benefit in living a selfish, one-sided kind of life. We need support and help from each other all the way along. Never a day but some new chance offers itself to make living a bit easier for someone else. No one so humble or unlearned but they can shoulder one of life's most sacred and binding duties—that of helping someone else. A most excellent rule for everyone to consider, but whose author we do not know, is this: "The best recipe for going through life in a commendable way is to feel that everybody, no matter how rich or how poor, needs all the kindness he can get from others in the world." It truly, as is often crudely remarked, takes all kinds to make a world:

And God, who studies each separate soul,
Out of commonplace lives makes His beautiful whole."

There can be but little doubt that as life draws toward the close, the chief gratification of retrospect will be in remembering such good and kindly deeds as may have been done for others, and it might have been said that the recipe quoted above was not only the most commendable way to go through life, but was also the most satisfactory, and the one that would pay the best in the long run. There is so much heartache, so much hidden sorrow, small chance exists of offering an unwelcome or unneeded kindness to either rich or poor. Riches are powerless to make happiness of themselves, and are equally powerless to ward off sickness, danger, or death. Pleasure can never satisfy the soul, and a disposition to shirk the stern duties and responsibilities, as well as the golden opportunities life affords, will only end in sorrow and disappointment at last.

Rouse to some work of high and holy love
And thou an angel's happiness shalt know
Shalt bless the earth; while in the world above,
The good begun by thee shall onward flow
In many a branching stream, and wider grow;
The seed that in these few and fleeting hours
Thy hands unsparing and unwearied sow,
Shall deck thy grave with amaranthine flowers,
And yield thee fruits divine in heaven's immortal bowers."

—Selected.
HOPE.



The Most Reverend Randall Thomas Davidson, D. D.,
Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England.

The Aim.

O Thou who lovest not alone
The swift success, the instant goal,
But has a lenient eye to mark
The failures of the inconstant soul.

Consider not my little worth,—
To earth's low ease will yield consent,
The high resolve and low result,
The dream that durst not face the fact.

But count the reach of my desire,
Let this be something in thy sight:—
I have not, in the slothful dark,
Forgot the Vision and the Height.

Neither my body nor my soul
To earth's low ease will yield consent,
I praise Thee for my will to strive,
I bless my good of discontent.

—Charles G. D. Roberts, in The Book of The Rose.

An Occasional Paper.

ABOUT SOME PEOPLE.

The visit to Canada of a personage of such great importance as His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is too noteworthy to be passed over in silence, nearly every paper issuing from the press having heralded it, and having told us, some one thing, some another, of the career of the distinguished man to whom has been accorded the crowning honor of holding the very highest position in the Anglican Church. His is an office which dates back to A.D. 597, and which has been occupied through the centuries by ninety-four prelates before him, amongst them many such as St. Augustine, Cuthbert, Lanfranc, Anselm and Thomas a Becket, with whom history has made us familiar. As Primate of all England, Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson takes official precedence over every one of the King's subjects, whether Duke, Premier, or Lord High Chancellor. Amongst his prerogatives, we are told, is that of heading the Commission of Great Dignitaries, who form a species of Council of Regency in the event of some time intervening between the death of a sovereign and the assumption of the reigns of Government by his or her successor. This was a contingency which did arise, and was so met by the Primate of that day, when some days elapsed between the death of Queen Anne and the arrival of George, Elector of Hanover, to take possession of the throne of England. Not only officially, but because of Royal preference and appreciation, has Dr. Davidson become the spiritual adviser of the royal family of England. The late Queen Victoria, to whom His Grace administered the last rites of the church, and also their present majesties, have always recognized him as such, besides admitting him to a closer intimacy than has ever been enjoyed by any one of his predecessors; and to Dr. Davidson has, from time to time, been committed the duty of preparing several of the younger members of the royal family for confirmation.

AS A PREACHER.

Although, as he himself candidly acknowledged, Dr. Davidson possessed "no special preaching gifts, and, therefore, would not attempt to offer to his clergy any disquisition upon what sermons ought to be," yet to the clear judgment and keen instincts of Queen Victoria, Dr. Davidson appeared as "a preacher after her own heart." She showed, in many ways, her appreciation of his "earnest exposition of Christian truths, his simple, unargumentative style, his avoidance of controversial matter, and his sympathetic understanding of the needs of the soul," all expressed "in a mellow voice and with a dignified, unpretentious manner." With her well-known insight into character, Queen Victoria marked also Dr. Davidson's unswerving devotion to the work and duty which lay nearest to his hand. What wonder, then, that she, step by step, opened up the way to his career of almost uninterrupted success? The present Primate has had his full share of criticism; but like the stolid Scotchman he is, he has pursued his way with national caution, displaying, the while, much wise reticence and tact, as well as a broadness of view which could appreciate the pulpit oratory of a Spurgeon, and not be in the least disconcerted at the unconscious humor of a remark which afterwards found its way into Punch, as a joke at his expense, namely, that "he could not be considered an ornamental bishop;" the speaker's intention being rather to emphasize the value of their Diocesan as a worker of unsparring activity.

The early experiences of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as a hard-working Curate at Dartford, have been perhaps a helpful factor in dealing with the difficulties of the clergy in both his former dioceses, Rochester and Winchester. The exigencies of his present position entail upon His Grace a life in a palace of almost regal splendor, with chamberlains, purse-bearers, secretaries, etc.—a household on a princely scale, maintained at a costly expenditure. But when he was Bishop of Rochester, he chose to live in "unlovely Kennington," as being in the heart of his diocese, using "third-class" by rail, and the top of omnibus and tram-car, as being the most convenient and

Fruit-a-lives

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394	do do do 1901
391	do do do 1902
375	do do do 1903

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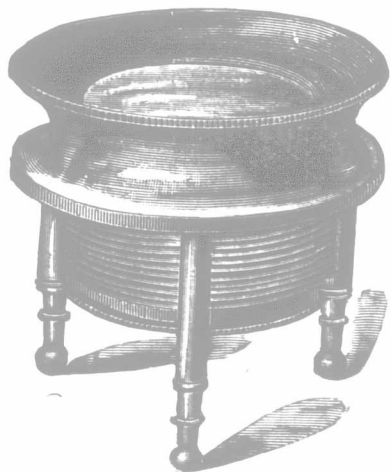
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suitable for examining insects, weed seeds and the many tiny wonders of nature, will be given to anyone securing one new yearly subscriber to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine at \$1.50 per annum. This is the cheapest and best weekly magazine available. It costs less than three cents per week. It is invaluable on the farm and in the home. Idle moments are well improved by showing this journal to neighbors unacquainted with its merits. We reward such services. Address:

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certain way of "getting into touch with the man in the street."

APPEARANCE AND PERSONALITY.

Because of his somewhat homely figure and ruddiness of face, the appellation of the "Northern Farmer" was given him in earlier years; but he never was a man who could be passed unnoticed in a crowd, nor one whose voice could be unheeded in private conversation or in public debate. His manly speech in the House of Lords did much to help through the passage of the Shop Assistants' Seat Bill. . . . When gray-haired legislators were gravely arguing that a dangerous commercial precedent might be made if the weary shop-girl was permitted a seat behind the counter, the Bishop, having first taken the practical course of visiting a dozen or so of London shops, and interviewing employers and employees, became the champion of the young womanhood of that day. He has also been a consistent advocate of temperance reform, and a friend to the movement for the higher education of women."

HIS LIBERAL-MINDEDNESS.

It has always been a characteristic of the present Archbishop that he has shown a friendly attitude towards non-conformists, being ever ready to see both sides of every question. He created some criticism amongst less liberal-minded churchmen by attending Mr. Spurgeon's funeral, and pronouncing the benediction at the grave. Ministers of all denominations were welcomed to his homes, both at Kennington and Farnham Castle, and he has, on more occasions than one, extended hospitality to the members of non-conformist gatherings in his district.

In Mrs. Davidson, the daughter of Dr. Tait, his predecessor, the present Archbishop has an ideal wife, by taste, intuition and early training. She is in every way fitted to be a helpmeet indeed; using, meanwhile, the many opportunities afforded by her exalted position, to further every philanthropic effort for which her influence is sought; more especially if it be in the interests of women and girls.

As Canadians, perhaps, we may feel some regret that the primary object of the first visit ever paid over seas by an Archbishop of Canterbury should not be as our guest, and that so very little time can be allotted to our glorious Dominion. He has made a short stay at Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, and we may rest assured that to an eye so keen to observe, a mind so open to impressions, and a heart so loyal to the Empire, full justice will be done to the land of which we are so proud when Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson relates the varied experiences of his trip across the Atlantic in the year of grace, 1904.

H. A. B.

Humorous.

"Meddysin' chests!" said the old retired skipper, with a snort of contempt. "Hi didn't 'ave no such tomfoolery aboard my ship wen Hi were a-goin' to sea. Ketch me a-coddlin' of my croo. No, sir! If so be as wun of the 'ands was feelin' queer, Hi sez to 'im, 'Were's the pain? Is it above the belt or below the belt?' If 'e sez it's above the belt, Hi gives 'im a hemmetic; if 'e sez it's below the belt, Hi gives 'im a dose o' Hepsom sorlts. Turn my ship hinto a chemist's shop! Not me, sir."

WHY THE CONVICT LOVED THE RAT.

A party of estimable women made a tour of the prisons in New Jersey. They were investigating to see what they could do to relieve the hard lot of the convicts.

They came to a particularly vicious-looking man, who was doing twenty years for burglary. He had a tame rat in the cell with him, and apparently was very fond of it.

"My good man," said one of the visiting ladies, "are you fond of that rat?" "I love it better than anything in the world," said the convict.

"There!" said another of the ladies; "I have always claimed there is a way in which these men, no matter how hardened in crime, can be reached. Here is a man who loves a tame rat. Now, my good man, will you tell us why you love this rat?"

"Why, of course; because he bit the warden," said the convict.



Who was to Blame?

"Where's Dorothy? Do you know, Jack?"
Just see if you can find her, dear;
She went up stairs an hour ago,
And is in mischief now, I fear."

"All right! Where are you, Dot?"
cried Jack,
As lightly up the stairs he ran,
"What's up? Oh, my! You're jolly wet!"
Where are you going with that can?"

The little maid defiant stood,
With crimson cheeks and ruffled hair,
Two small hands grasped a bedroom chair,
The baby face was full of care.

"I only struck one tiny match,
It blazed up very dreadful fast!"
Jack darted to the trunk-room door,
And for a moment stood aghast.

A mattress had been filled with straw,
And on the floor left, yesterday,
Some half-burnt matches, strewn about
Upon an old portmanteau lay.

A newspaper was all in flames,
Some scattered straw was blazing too.
An emptied cup of water showed
What Dorothy had tried to do.

"Two times," she said, "I filled it up—
The bath-room was so far away—
I don't fink water's very good
For putting fires out, anyway."

But stronger hands put out the fire,
Before much damage had been done,
And naughty Dot was sent to bed
A good full hour before the sun.

That night upon her father's knee,
Both rosy feet within his hand,
And arms clasped tightly round his neck,
She tried to make him understand.

"Dear daddy, it was not my fault,"
She pleaded with a heavy sigh,
"I fink that muxvers ought to keep
Their bad old matches 'way up high!"
COUSIN DOROTHY.

Puzzle Competition.

The puzzles and riddles sent in by our young readers were so well selected that it has been found difficult to award the prizes. The winners: George Sinclair, Willowbank Farm, Innisfail, Alta.; Troy Fitzgerald, Medicine Hat, Assa.; Lizzie Crough, Leduc, Alta.

Other competitors deserving very honorable mention are: Maggie McWilliam, Elma Girwin, Samuel Meek, Hattie Sleep, Pearl Jose, E. J. Miller, Nellie Hodgins, Lauretta Morton, Genevieve Armstrong, Brownie, Blanche Blackburn, Mae Smithers, Mary Ann Swift, Bruce Nisbet, Nettie Butler, Elizabeth Eaton, Mabel Smail, Mabel Weidenhamer, Dora Williams, Loren T. White, Eva Hooper.

I shall publish some of the riddles and puzzles each week, and prizes will be given at the end of the month to the boy or girl under 16 years of age who sends in the neatest list of correct answers. Solutions of September problems should be sent in all at once, and must be postmarked not later than October 15th. Enclose name, age, and address, and write on one side of the paper only, MSS. sent as "Printer's Copy" should always be left unsealed.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

Puzzles and Riddles.

I.
ACROSTIC.
A small insect.
A color.
An open way.
A large quantity.
To resound.

A border.
A river in France.
A mineral salt.
A girl's name.
Running risk.
A play set to music.
A familiar word for cousin.
Elsewhere.
A prickly shrub.
A bird of prey.
Primals and finals spell the name of my favorite magazine.

II.

Anagrams form the titles of Sir Walter Scott's novels.

1. At the pier.
2. Every law.
3. Ho! a vine.
4. They stream on.
5. Both beat.
6. Quit thy arena.
7. Gold causes a rent.
8. Gentle Truda.
9. The debt to her.
10. My gun, is anger.

III.

CHARADE.

My first in many a field doth grow—
Most easy 'tis to guess;
Without it we should come to woe,
To trouble and distress.
My second in a farmer's barn
You very oft may find;
And when I say 'tis made of yarn,
It may come to your mind.
My whole is but my second, too,
And used to carry in
My dear and precious first: so you
To guess may now begin.

IV.

A question I will ask of thee,
Come answer if you please,
Tell in what chapter there's a verse
With two and fifty t's?
(Answer will be found in the Bible.)

V.

Why should we never sleep in a railway carriage?

Help One Another.

A thimble, a needle, and a piece of thread were all lying on a lady's work-table together. Now the needle had rather a hasty temper, and could give sharp pricks when it pleased, and this morning it was out of sorts; so it tried to pick a quarrel with the thimble, and said spitefully, "You gave me some hard knocks yesterday, and I wish that you would be more gentle in future." "It is true I do push you hard sometimes," answered the thimble; "but you know it is only when you do not do your work properly, and our mistress makes me keep you up to it." "Pray don't you two quarrel," said the thread, wishing to be peace-maker. "You mind your own business!" retorted the needle. "My business is your business," said the thread, "for you are no use without me, and I am none without you." "That's just it," said the thimble, "A great deal of nonsense is talked in this world about being independent; but my own opinion is that people should try to help one another, for from the highest to the lowest we are all very dependent on the good services of our neighbors for something or other every day of our lives."—Little Folks' Magazine.

There is a Persian story about a pessimist. This story is so old that no date can be assigned to it. It concerns a pessimistic farmer.

"Good friend," a visitor said to the farmer, "you are fortunate this year." He pointed to the heavy and rich grain-fields spreading as far as the eye could see. "You can't grumble," he went on, "about your crop this season, eh?" "No, I can't grumble," whined the pessimist; "but a crop like this is terribly wearing on the soil."

GO To Your Grocer and Get a Packet of the Famous "SALADA" CEYLON TEA

In Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

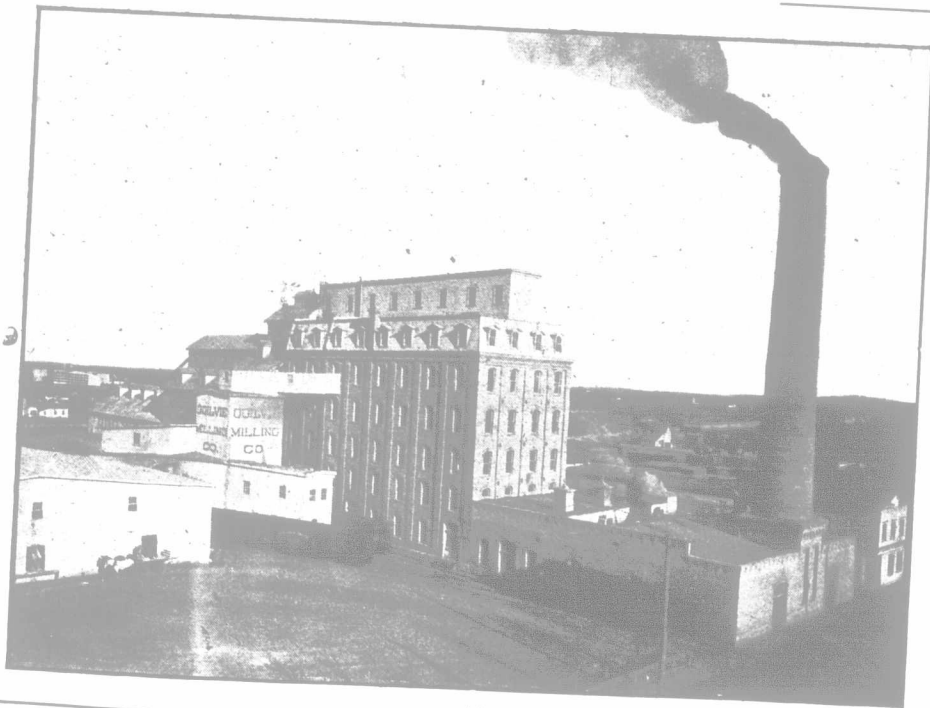
We will stake our reputation on your being delighted with the "Tea Pot" draw.

"IF NOT" Your Money will be refunded in Full, We Reimbursing the dealer.

DOES THIS PROVE OUR FAITH?

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The Perennial Garden.

You remember how "Elizabeth" of the "German Garden" used to run away upstairs about Christmas time, lock herself in her room, and, seed catalogue in hand, proceed to make out her list of flowers for the following summer—at least so she has told us in her diary of that, to her, eventful year. Had she written another history of the garden, however, after having lived a few years longer in the old convent, we may suspect that she would have had a different story to tell. She would have learned, during those years, to begin planning for her next season's garden much earlier than Christmas-time, even, and to take the first steps towards it, probably, in September. Of late years, you know, "perennial gardens" have become quite the rage, and the planting of the roots for these should, to obtain best results, be done early in the fall so that the rootlets may have time to establish themselves and feel thoroughly at home before the chilling frosts of winter appear.

There are many things to recommend the garden of perennials. In the first place the plants are, as a rule, robust, with beautiful flowers and fine showy foliage, which remains fresh and green the whole summer long. In the second place, perennials give much less trouble than any other class of plants, requiring less watering, less shading and staking and fussing generally. Put them in, and you have them in that spot for years, their demands upon you being limited, for the most part, to a digging—about every fall, the occasional application of some well-decomposed manure, and the putting on of some litter to protect the roots from severe winter frosts. Weeds, of course, must be kept down in summer; but a method of doing this, at once pretty and convenient, is that of "carpeting," or sowing thickly about the perennials, the seed of low-growing plants, such as Alyssum, Candytuft, Pansies, etc., which usually manage to monopolize the ground to the exclusion of the weeds.

Last of all, perennials are really the most economical plants in the end. One root, of course, costs as much as and perhaps more than two or three papers of the seed of annuals; but when you have a perennial once, you have it for good. Moreover, it will keep adding to itself and spreading out into a clump, which, after a very few years, may be divided, and the nucleus of perhaps a dozen similar clumps thus formed. Of course, you may plant the seed of perennials, if you choose, and so have your garden at much less cost still; but, as the plantlets seldom bloom the first year, most people prefer to purchase the roots.

In choosing your perennials, the first step is to send for a catalogue—a card to any of the nearest seedsmen will bring one in short order. Now, decide upon the color scheme for your garden; the colors you want, and where you want to put them—remember, a promiscuous border made up of reds, blues, pinks and yellows will never look well—you must strive to have artistic effects as well as beautiful flowers in your garden; and lastly from the catalogue make out your list. Possibly you may not feel like ordering more than three or four roots each fall, but even so, you will wonder how quickly your nooks and borders will fill up. If you are not familiar with the names of the flowers, the following list may help you. You can scarcely be disappointed in choosing any from it.

Pink—Perennial Phlox, Sea Pinks, Daisies, Pink Peonies, Dicentra or Bleeding Heart.

Crimson—Crimson Perennial Phlox, Crimson Peonies.

White—White Peonies, Perennial Candytuft, White Columbine, Day Lily, White Canterbury Bell, Anemone, White Iceland Poppies, Gypsophila, Arabis, Candidum Lily, Lancifolium Album (White Garden Lily).

Light blue to purple—Iris, Purple Canterbury Bell, Violets, Perennial Larkspur, Aconitum, or Monk's Hood.

Yellow—Yellow Iris, Golden Glow, Coreopsis, Gallardia, Golden Saxatile, Yellow Iceland Poppy, Lemon Lily.

Orange-red—Varieties of Oriental and Iceland Poppies, Tritoma, Tiger Lily.

You will notice I have included many of the "old-fashioned" flowers in the above list, but the old-time favorites are very popular just now, and well worthy are they of all the favor that may be shown them. Among them may be mentioned Foxgloves and Hollyhocks, both of which, although biennials, seed themselves in such a way as to take their place, practically, as perennials.

Send for your roots in good time, so that they may arrive during the latter part of September or the first part of October, and plant them immediately, if possible, on their arrival, so that they may be in no danger of drying out because of too long waiting. Be sure to put them in places where there will be plenty of sunshine, and so far from the roots of trees that there will be no danger of the plants being robbed of the nourishment which should be theirs. The beds, or borders, should, of course, be deeply dug, and should, except in those places where tuberous-rooted plants are to be placed, have a supply of well-rotted manure incorporated into the soil. Just a word more, do not apply to the "Farmer's Advocate" for roots of any kind; the "Farmer's Advocate" does not attempt to supply such things. Apply to your nearest seedsman, and you will be promptly and courteously attended to.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

RE GERANIUMS.

A flower lover writes: "Will you kindly tell me when and how to take up geranium roots to keep them through the winter, ready to set out again in the spring? Should they be kept in a dry or damp place?"

Ans—See our issue of July 27th for full instructions re geranium culture. You may pot the geraniums and put them in a dry cellar, giving them very little water during the winter. They do not need much light, but must not be permitted to freeze. The leaves will, of course, drop off, but that will not matter; the purpose is to give the plants a good rest. If you choose, you may simply shake the most of the clay off the roots, and hang them "head down" in your cellar, re-potting them again during the latter part of the winter, and bringing them to light and heat.

RE PEONIES.

To the Manitoba correspondent who wrote asking information re this "old-new favorite," we would say, do not put the peony tubers in beds. They look much better in clumps by themselves, and a single tuber will multiply to form a large clump in a very few years. If, however, you really wish to have a peony bed, plant them at least two feet apart to leave room for spreading. You may procure tubers from A. E. Mackenzie, Brandon; from Fleming's Seed Store, Brandon; or from Steel-Briggs Co., Winnipeg. Write to these for catalogues.

Assistant (in ready-made clothing shop, to customer)—This overcoat is the best I can do for you. It may be a trifle loose, but it will be all right for next winter and save buying a new one. These boys grow so.

Customer—Grow! I hope he won't; he is an infant pianist, and keeps the whole family.

Assistant (whispering in the ear of customer)—Well, I don't mind telling you this is what we call our "all-wool accommodating garment." Send your little boy out in the rain for only one hour, and it will fit him so that you will have to use a shoe-horn to get him out.

In answering any advertisement on this page kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Fashion Notes.

It will be some time yet before the millinery openings take place, but whisperings of events yet to come are already floating about the air.

"Talk about prices!" exclaimed one girl, with a pretty, vivacious face and an enormous pompadour.

As a matter of fact, one was already gasping, and wondering limply if a corner in millinery had been formed on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

"What about the 'styles'?" as a change of subject.

"Oh, bigger than ever, either with broad crowns, so big that you can never get a hat-pin through them, except at the back, or with high crowns—like this—six inches they're making them in New York, but no doubt four will do for Canada."

"Are there no small shapes?"

"Very few; those that are reasonably small are very narrow, and poked away out in front."

"Hm!—sort of torpedo effect, eh?"

"I suppose so; and there are a few three-cornered affairs. For myself I don't like them; but of course they're stylish."

So she rattled on, while the listener, thinking of howling winds, swirling tempests, and the agonized dripping of headgear, such as redeemed our lives from monotony last winter, heaved a sigh of disgusted resignation.

"What about the colors?"

"Rather pretty, and—striking, I should say. Black is to be very fashionable, touched up with tangerine. Tangerine, you know (one didn't know, by the way), is a sort of burnt orange. It's to be used with everything—blue, black, gray, brown or green. Green is to be a great favorite, and terra cotta is in again. I don't like terra cotta, do you?"

"No," absently. "Say, are birds to be used this year?"

"My, yes! and wings! You ought to see the prices of the wings this season. I priced a pair the other day that looked as though they ought to be worth a quarter, and they were catalogued at \$1.25; what do you think of that?"

"And the birds, oh, we've some great birds. There's one up there with a white head, green body and blue wings."

"A rather peculiar species, surely?"

"I should think so—made up of two or three little birds, I guess. It's a shame."

Yes, it is a shame, and the little milliner had defined exactly what the thing was—a hideous creation, made up of the torn-apart bodies of three little, not only harmless, but helpful creatures—a monstrosity never seen in heaven or earth, except on the head of a woman (a terrestrial woman, granted). Some milliners will tell you that nearly all the wings and birds used for millinery are made up of chicken feathers. Don't you believe it. All of the best and "prettiest" of these hideous "ornaments," are made from real birds, or the mutilated parts of them. I have it from a well-known ornithologist—that he actually saw, last winter, upon a hat—in church, at that—a thing made up of the head of a flicker, the body of a cherry-bird and the wings of a jay. One wondered why the crested head of the cherry-bird, which is so beautiful, was not left on; probably the moths had got into it before it was used.

We Canadian women shudder when we hear of the Spanish signoras attending a bull-fight; yet, honestly, would it not be just as humane to look on at a Spanish bull-fight as to see a happy little bird shot that its poor body might sit on one's hat? Long ago the writer of this gave up wearing birds, just as soon as she began really to think about it. Yet it is a fact that thousands of women, perhaps more tender-hearted than she, are continually wearing birds, or their wings, which amounts to the same thing. The

reason of this is simply that these women have never stopped to consider just what they are doing. . . . Do you know that in Florida the bird hunters find the nests and stay near them, knowing that the mother bird will come back, again and again, until she is finally captured? Have you not read that the drooping, graceful feathers of the egret, so often seen, are taken from that bird during the nesting season, and that every egret feather on a hat signifies a nest of little baby-birds left to starve, and cry for their mother in vain? If this does not touch you—do you not know that the birds are the great benefactors of our land; that their keen little eyes are ever on the alert for insects and seeds which would work us woe? Read any book on birds and their habits; learn to know them ever so little, and I am sure you will never again tolerate a bird or its wing on your bonnet. We have too long been blind as moles, and, possibly, more heartless; a mole, at least, feels as much as it is necessary for it to feel. Let us open our eyes, and our hearts will open also. Try to aid this work all you can. Remember, if we women arise in arms against wearing birds, or parts of birds, the trade will stop, and that is an end of it. There are thousands upon thousands of women and girls who each week read the "Farmer's Advocate"—let each use her influence in this thing, and the effect may be incalculable. At the same time remember that you may have a very beautiful hat which has not the sign of a feather on it. Velvet, ribbon, and the beautiful new chiffon velvet, in a thousand shades, will give you choice of all the variety in head apparel that you need, and enable you to go out in all innocence, conscious at once of the fact that, while you are wearing a fashionable and becoming hat, no dear little warbler has suffered the pain of death in order that you may go about flaunting a decoration so barbarous as to be well left to the savage tribes with whom such misplaced adornment originated.

With the Canadian Poets. September.

By Archibald Lampman.

Now hath the summer reached her golden close, And lost, amid her cornfields, bright of soul, Scarcely perceives from her divine repose How near, how swift, the inevitable goal; Still, still, she smiles, though from her careless feet, The bounty and the fruitful strength are gone, And through the soft, long, wondering days goes on The silent, serene decadence, sad and sweet.

In far-off russet cornfields, where the dry Gray shocks stand peaked and withering, half concealed In the rough earth, the orange pumpkins lie,

Full-ribbed; and in the windless pasture-field The sleek red horses o'er the sun-warmed ground Stand pensively about in companies, While all around them from the motionless trees The long clean shadows sleep without a sound.

Under cool elm trees floats the distant stream, Moveless as air; and o'er the vast warm earth The fathomless daylight seems to stand and dream, A liquid cool elixir—all its girth Bound with faint haze, a frail transparency, Whose lucid purple barely veils and fills The utmost valleys and the thin last hills, Nor mars one whit their perfect clarity.

Thus without grief the golden days go by, So soft we scarcely notice how they wend,

And like a smile half happy, or a sigh, The summer passes to her quiet end; And soon, too soon, around the cumbered eaves

Sly frosts shall take the creepers by surprise, And through the wind-touched reddening woods shall rise October with the rain of ruined leaves

In answering any advertisement on this page...

AN INACTIVE LIVER A CONSTIPATION HEADACHE soon set right by BEECHAM'S PILLS TO SET YOUR LIVER WORKING RIGHT TO BE RID OF CONSTIPATION

FARMERS, THRESHERS, ATTENTION! We can supply you with A TANK OR REPAIRS A STOCK A HAYES A MYERS PUMP Brandon Pump & Windmill Works. H. CATER, Proprietor.

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IF YOU WANT TO MAKE A SALE Of a farm, of stock, or of any other article, we can inform the PURCHASING public of the fact every week in the year. ADVERTISE FOR RESULTS IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Learn Shorthand at Home by correspondence. Ten weekly lessons will make you perfect. OBTAIN HIGHER SALARY. Central Correspondence College, 215 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E. C.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS AT HOME CARDS VISITING CARDS THE LONDON PTG. & LITHO. CO. STAMMERERS THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CANADA.

SINGLE NOOK CHATS

Dear Friends,—

I must frankly say that I have been disappointed with the response to our competition on "Beautifying the Western Home." While over one hundred entered the last competition on the "Ideal Western Husband" and "Ideal Western Wife," very few, comparatively, have written on the "Western Home," which should mean so much to this Western husband and wife. "I'd just give the life out of those people," said a friend, to whom I mentioned this falling off, the other day, "and remind them that after the wedding ceremony there's a 'hereafter.'" However, I have chosen to believe rather than the busy harvest season has engrossed the attention of those who might otherwise have written, and that, when it is all over, we shall hear from some of these who, notwithstanding the fact that the competition is over, may wish to help someone else along this line of beautifying the home. If there are any such we shall be very glad to give their letters space.

There is a continuous influx of settlers into this great West of ours, you know, and many of these newcomers, arriving from the Eastern Provinces, the United States, and various European countries, places in which, often, very different soil and climatic conditions obtain, are usually very much puzzled to know how to proceed, even in such simple matters as the purchasing of flowers, shrubs and trees. To these drift ones, practical hints on such things, from those who have already had experience in them, will always be a boon. If, then, you have succeeded in making a cosy, beautiful home—be it ever so small and inexpensive—and wish to help thousands of others in making theirs so also, now is your opportunity. You do not know how many hearts you may gladden by the inspiration to do as you have done.

DAME DURDEN.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Beautifying the Western Home.

Dear Dame Durden,—How shall we beautify our Western homes? is a question in which all true Westerners are interested. So many, in coming West, have left Eastern homes where both art and nature had lavished its richest treasures, and unless we bring a little of that former life into our Western homes there will never be true heart content; we shall always be looking back with longings and regrets.

So wherever our lot may be cast in this Western land, whether in a city home or in a shack on the prairie, let that be to us "the dearest spot on earth," and let love reign within, and order and cleanliness both within and without. No place can be beautiful if untidy, and we can all have our surroundings clean and neat. Let all rubbish be gathered and either removed or burned. Do not keep the front-yard tidy at the expense of either the street or back-yard. The lawn, even if ever so small, should be kept clipped. All fences should be properly attended to. Nothing gives a home such a woebegone look as gates hanging by one hinge or fences partly broken down. A short time spent in such repairing will bring its own reward. Then, seeds of vines can be sown around the fences and verandas, and in a short time those, perhaps, unsightly places will be a thing of beauty, not only to our eyes, but to those of many a weary passer-by.

Then a little paint does not cost much, and it goes so far in improving a home. But no labor brings such a glorious reward as time spent on trees and plants. Even the most common trees are beautiful when properly cultivated. Although

the frost and winds prevent our making a success of many trees, yet we can always plant maples, poplars, and other hardy varieties which will grow and flourish in our Western land. So we all have the means of making our especial homes beautiful, if we give a little time and patience to the work. We should all try to realize that each day we live is past and gone, and it is no use spending our youth in one eternal struggle for the almighty dollar. We should try to get all the beauty we can around us while we can enjoy it, and for the sake of those who may follow our footsteps.

WESTERN ANNIE.

Moose Jaw.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Making Home Beautiful.

In the first place, what is home? It means so much we can hardly comprehend it. Is it merely a place to live in, to toil in from morn till night, with no pleasure to lighten our task? Thank God we can say no. Home is where our loved ones are; home is a safeguard, a place of refuge. It protects and guides the little ones from all harm. How mother and father want their sons and daughters to grow up to be true men and women! Oh, let us make our homes as bright as possible; let the light shine in, the beautiful sunshine which means so much for our health and happiness. Up with the blinds; do not have the home dark—we want it bright and cheery. We may not be wealthy, but we can have happy homes, which wealth cannot buy. Can we not have our little garden of beautiful flowers, vegetables, shrubs and trees? And how the little children delight in helping mother with the flowers, trying to make home beautiful. Give the children a plot of ground, a garden of their own. It will make them helpful and industrious. Above all, my friends, take into your homes Christian principle. Can it be that in any of the comfortable homes some never hear the voice of praise or prayer, no thanksgiving for God's care and protection, morning and night? Let us also take into our home circles all innocent hilarity, all brightness and good cheer. Then we shall have good children growing into noble men and women. How the memory of a happy home clings to us wherever we may roam. We will never forget the dear ones that clustered round our home.

WILDFLOWER.

Penhold, Alta.

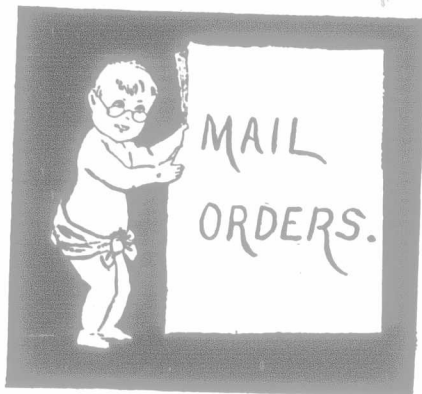
PRIZE ESSAY.

Beautifying the Western Home.

Dear Dame Durden,—I think you have chosen a very interesting subject for the "Single Nook" competitions, as it will give the readers and writers a few pointers on beautifying a home. I think if there is any place on earth that needs beautifying it is the home. Of course, it is much easier to beautify some homes than others; but it takes a little money and a good deal of elbow grease (if you will allow me to use the expression) to make a home beautiful. Of course, there are many little knick-knacks that the handy housewife can make with very little expense. No doubt, a great deal of time, labor and money, too, is spent all in vain. As a rule, every home has its difficulties and drawbacks; nevertheless, we live in hope, rather than die in despair.

In the first place, in order to beautify the home we require taste and a liking for cleanliness. If the housewife is living in a log house, she will have to be at the expense of a whitewash brush, and will need to apply lime and water freely to give it a clean and fresh appearance, and then John will surely see that his little home is surrounded as far as possible with trees and shrubs. He will also see that Mary's flower garden is tilled and made ready for culture. Some trees, vines, for instance, should be planted. Hardy ones, Virginia Creeper, Starke Runners, Wild Hops, any of

them will do well.



Our New Fall and Winter Catalogues

Mailed free to any address upon request.

All out-of-town residents should obtain one and shop by mail from their nearest commercial centre.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

The Great Traders of the Great West. INCORPORATED A.D. 1670.

Main, York and Fort Sts., Winnipeg.

IF YOU WANT HEALTH DRINK

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

IT IS ABSOLUTELY PURE and that is the only kind that is healthful.

IT PREVENTS AND CURES BAD DIGESTION. EVERYONE SHOULD DRINK IT.

THE COWAN CO., Limited,

Toronto.

A Watch House

WE again wish to emphasize the fact that we are a Watch House. Our Watches fill positions of responsibility throughout the West. The satisfied Watch customers are our best advertisement. Ask those who carry "Dingwall" Watches their opinion. Give us a chance to add your name to the satisfied list.

TWO STORES: D. R. DINGWALL, Ltd.
424 MAIN ST. 584
SIGN ST. CLOCK JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS

MAKERS of FANCY BUTTER

If you wish to find a steady cash market for your butter, at good prices, write us for particulars.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

answering an advertisement on this page kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

"Time trieth Truth"
and time proveth
the accuracy of the
ELGIN WATCH

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.



TEACHER & PUPIL

A Few Changes.

The decision of the Advisory Board to again put spelling on the list as a separate subject will meet with the hearty approval of all business men, who during the past few years have had occasion to deplore the wretched spelling, not only by the graduates of the public schools, but by even those of the Collegiate Institutes and the Universities. Hereafter candidates at the entrance examinations must take seventy-five per cent. on spelling, the examination to be based on Rice's Spellers, Books I. and II. The decision to make the entrance examination compulsory is no doubt based on the experience of the examiners on third-class work, who find the average candidate who has not passed the entrance examination weak on such subjects as grammar, arithmetic and composition. The dropping of algebra and geometry from Grade VIII. work will very materially lessen the crowding in that grade, and the work will be done just as well by the pupil when taking matriculation and third-class work.

Clean the School Well.

During the holidays the school well has not been used. Stagnant water soon goes bad. If one were inclined to doubt this statement, a trip through the country, and a taste of the water at each schoolhouse that he passed would afford convincing proof of its accuracy. In many cases the sense of taste would not be required. The boys will be glad to exercise themselves at the pump handle, and empty the well of every drop of water that has been standing throughout the summer. In the case of the drilled well, this is all that will be necessary, but in other cases the dregs that are sure to have accumulated at the bottom should be thoroughly cleaned out. It may be found to be the sepulchre of toads and — well, this suggestion is enough. This is the season for typhoid, and many a case can be traced to the old well. The time-worn, but true saying, will apply most aptly: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." L. T. N.

Four Types of Teachers—Not Here, we Hope.

There are at least four types of the hopeless teacher. One is the self-complacent teacher. She is perfectly sure that no summer school, or college, or university could add anything of value to her attainments. She has nothing to learn from even the greatest model teacher, and further educational pursuits would be a waste of time. She ought to write an educational encyclopedia. Another is the teacher who is wholly indifferent to the progress of her own school and to the educational movements about her. She puts in the required time, she hears the lessons from the textbooks, and she goes home in the evenings. Her enthusiasm is akin to that of the Mollusk. She ought to take an indefinite vacation, and go to sleep. Another is the teacher who teaches in order that she may have money to go to Atlantic City, the mountain resorts, and all sorts of fairs; who thinks that travel and a good time can take the place of scholarship and training and professional equipment. She ought to compile a guidebook to summer resorts. Another is the teacher to whom the word "boys" does not mean the boys in the schoolroom. She ought to get married.—[West Virginia School Journal.]

Normal School Open.

The fall session of the second-class Normal School opened in the Carlton School on Tuesday, August 16th, under the instruction of Principal W. A. McIntyre and Vice-principal Alex. McIntyre. Forty-seven ladies and three men are in attendance. The fall session of the third-class Normal students is also being held in the Carlton school. Inspector Lang, of Virton, is in charge. Forty-one students are in attendance, of which number only five are men. At Manitow, Inspector Maguire is principal. Twenty-eight ladies and six men are in attendance. Altogether there are fifty second-class Normal students and seventy-five thirds at the two Normal schools. There is no Normal session being held at the new Normal School in Saint Boniface.

Wise Daddy.

When Daddy was my age, he knew At least five times more than I do: That was because he read and read, Until he just had filled his head With all the things you learn at school, From fractions to the Golden Rule. My Dad, he had no time at all To spin a top or throw a ball; But soon as school was out, he had To run and hurry home like mad To do the errands for his Dad. He'd do them all and not get mad, And then he'd sit right down and pore His history and grammar o'er. And that's why Dad is so smart now, That when I go to ask him how To do a sum, he looks at me And then most weeps in misery, And drops his paper and says: "My! When I was half your age, and I Got such an easy 'zample, Ned, I used to do it in my head." I make him feel so bad that he Simply can't do the sum for me.

Making Geography Practical.

It is of no consequence what subjects are prescribed for your class in the course of studies provided by the department, nor where your class ought to be in geography at Christmas. Teach Japan, Siberia, Port Arthur and Tibet now. Every pupil is interested in these places as he never will be again. Children of any grade will be interested in the geography of these countries, and the lessons can be made real and alive with interest. With the older pupils, fully two-thirds of the commercial geography can be taken in connection with the war. The battlefields are constantly changing. Not long ago, it was China, then the West Indies and the Philippines, then Columbia, and a little later South Africa. Do not fail to hit the iron when it is hot.

Arithmetic for Grade III.

To find a person's age: Let the person whose age you are going to tell put down the number of the month in which he was born; multiply this by 2, add 5, multiply by 50, add your age, subtract 250. Then the two right hand figures will give the person's age, and the remainder of the number the month in which the person was born.

these, if allowed to grow by the windows and doors or up the walls, add greatly to the appearance of a home. The hand rake will find plenty to do toward keeping the door-yard tasty and clean. Wherever her lot may be cast, Mary should try to be contented, and not everlastingly wishing a cyclone would come along and sweep this old log house and whitewash brush out of existence, so that then, perhaps, John would build a house as nice as Mrs. So-and-so's. No, I say, be content until you can see your way clear, so that you will not be in debt, and then you will feel comfortable in the home you are longing for. Now, I think we can leave the outside for John to beautify, and will endeavor to give a few explanations of the many ways of beautifying the inside of the home. The tasty and careful housewife will do well to save her old rags and yarn, and have them woven into carpets and mats; and by saving the patches of her fancy dress goods, she can make cushions for her chairs and sofas. Then, too, she can have her walls draped with felt. She should certainly have nice white curtains on the windows, and nice white linen on the dining table, with a vase of flowers in the center.

Well, Dear Dame Durden, these are only a few of the many things we can all do, if we will, and home will be dearer, sweeter, than if we sit with our arms folded, wishing we had never seen the place. Last, but not least:

"There is beauty all around,
When there's love at home;
There is joy in every sound,
When there's love at home."

I will close, wishing the Ingle Nook success.
Austin, Man. DAISY.

NOTE.—"Western Annie" forgot to give her name and address. Will she kindly forward them at once to our office at Winnipeg, and oblige—
DAME DURDEN.

It seems an odd idea to sue a railway company for damages when you've been knocked about a bit in a railway smash; one would think you'd been damaged enough. An old negro "mammy," having met with an accident on the cars, which left her with a sprained ankle, a dislocated wrist, and a fine and large collection of bruises, was advised by her mistress to sue the railroad company for damages. "You must certainly sue them, Aunty," she insisted, "and for heavy damages, too." "Lor, Lor!" exclaimed old Aunty. "What dat you say? Sue de company for damages? Doesn't you think I'se got damages 'nuff? No, no, honey; when dis pore old nigger sues dat company she done sues 'em for repayas!"

Home Visitors' Excursions.
On Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27, and October 11, the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell round-trip tickets at one fare, plus \$2.00, to points in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. Good returning 30 days from date of sale. For further information write to H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., 364 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

THE PIANO ?

Will you buy a piano that covers up lack of quality with excessive adornment? Or will you put quality first? You know which is safest. We sell both simple and elaborate—but not elaborate at the expense of quality. If you are willing to pay the cost of QUALITY, it is here for less than anywhere else. The GERHARD HEINTZMAN pianos are of the standard that have made and shall sustain our reputation—with the improvements that come with every year.

PAY BY THE MONTH
IF YOU PREFER.

D. J. YOUNG & CO.
CALGARY, ALTA.

**HEADQUARTERS FOR
WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY**

REPAIRING—The steady increase in our repair dept. is a sure indication of turning out all our work in first-class order. We have lately added to our staff a first-class engraver. Any article purchased here we do engraving free of charge. A postcard to us, and we will send you a box for to send any repairs. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. H. MALLETT, Brandon.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses

**THE WHEAT CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE
BRANDON, MAN.**
Practical Business Course.
Thorough Shorthand Course.
Ask for Catalogue.
J. B. BEVERIDGE, Principals.
F. E. WERRY.

**Special to Farmers
HALF-TONE ENGRAVING**
Have a nice half-tone engraving made of some of your pe-stock. Write for samples and information. Mail orders is our specialty.
WM A MARTEL & SONS,
Half-tone Engravers, Line Etchers, Photographers,
278 Rupert St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

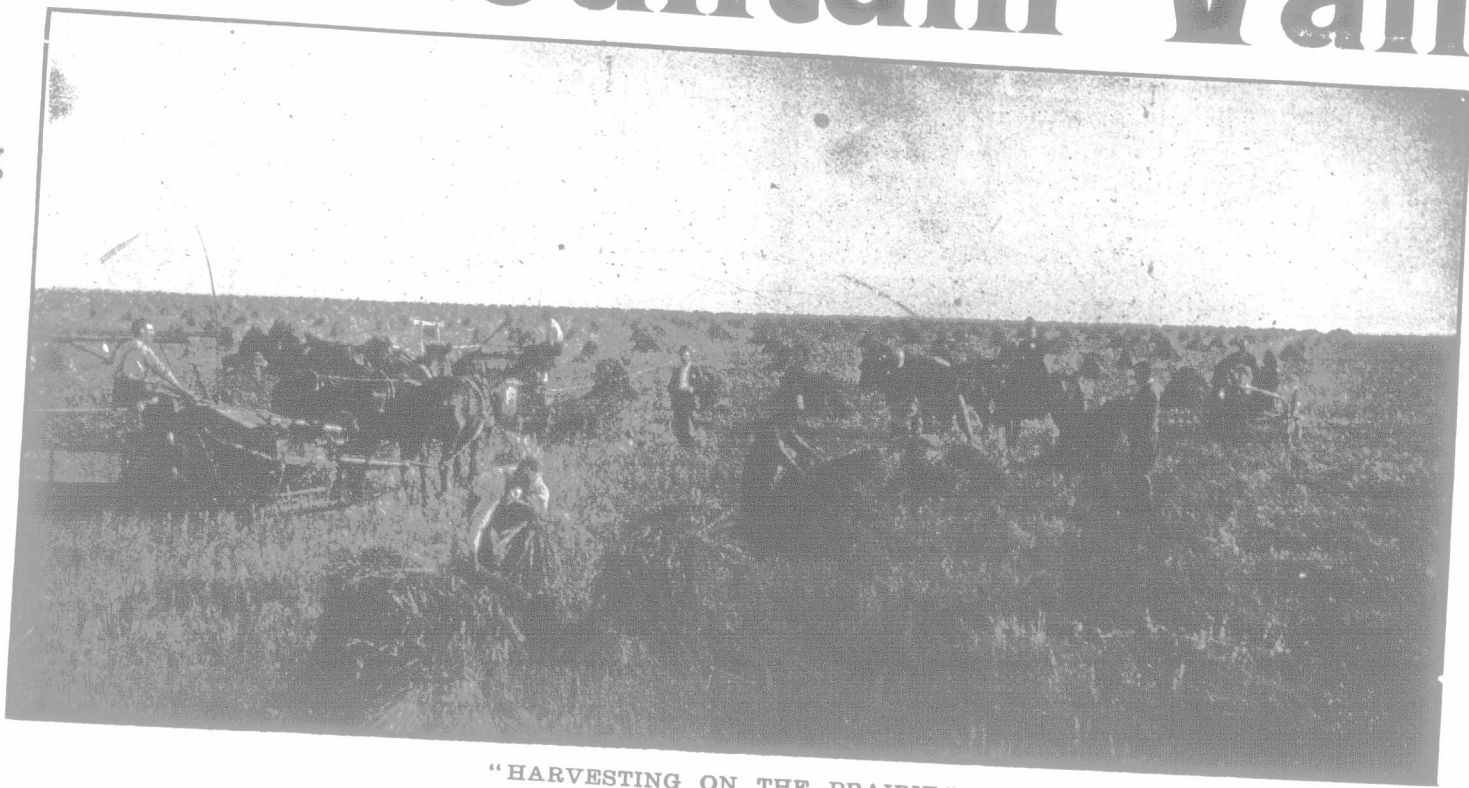
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

NO. 1 HARD WHEAT!

AS USUAL

Last Mountain Valley

is producing
an average
crop of
25
BUSHELS
PER ACRE
No. 1 HARD



"HARVESTING ON THE PRAIRIE."

NO RUST.
NO FROST.
—
Buy in a
Thoroughly
Tested
Locality.

Machine men say, "STRASSBURG FARMERS ARE CASH CUSTOMERS."
Write, and we will send you our new book, "THE LAST WEST," and Map, FREE.

WM. PEARSON & CO., 383 Main St., WINNIPEG

GOSSIP.

Alex. Galbraith & Son, importers of Clydesdales, Shires, Suffolks, Percherons, German Coachers and Hackneys, Brandon, Man., write as follows: "We have a new importation of Clydesdales landing at Montreal September 7th, which will be shipped direct to our Brandon stables. This shipment contains some of the very best horses in Scotland, both individually and in point of breeding, particulars of which will be sent you at an early date."

"We would call your readers' attention to the fact that our present stock at Brandon contains more prizewinning stallions than any other importing or breeding establishment in the country."

Prominent among them is the great Shire stallion, Rockingham, winner of championship at the recent fairs at Winnipeg and Brandon, and one of the grandest breeding draft stallions ever imported. Dewey and Vulcan, the first and second prizewinning Percheron stallions at Winnipeg; Stratford Herman and Standardbearer, the two three-year-old Suffolks that attracted so much favorable comment at the fairs, and quite a host of first-class Clydesdales from two years old upwards.

Your readers may not be aware of the fact that in that particularly strong class of aged Clydesdale stallions shown at Brandon Fair, no fewer than four out of the five prizewinners came from the Galbraith stables. We also sold, previously, the winner in the three-year-old Clydesdale stallion class, both at Winnipeg and Brandon, and the champion Percheron stallion at Brandon.

In all of our twenty-five years' experience we never were in a better position to supply the people of this country with high-class stallions than we are now, and we extend a cordial and special invitation to your numerous readers interested in live stock to call at Brandon and critically examine our new importation. Intending buyers will appreciate the maxim of 'First come first served,' and should, therefore, make their selections early."

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$3.00 per line per year. No card to be less than two lines or exceed three lines.

WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.

JOHN LOGAN, Marchison, Man. Shorthorns.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

DAVID ALLISON, Stronsa Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

THOS. WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.

L. V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Galloways.

C. H. CROCKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man. breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from St'n.

JAS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.

A. B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.

J. W. MARTEN, Gotham, Wis., U.S.A., importer and breeder of Red Polled cattle.

THE "GOULD FARM," Buxton, North Dakota, U.S.A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.

D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landazero Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.

RIGBY & JOHNSTON, Headingly, Man. Breeders of Improved Yorkshires.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for the boys and youths who are being sent out periodically from their English training-homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Buxton, during which time they receive practical instructions in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Secretary, 115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 906, and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Ness was judging at Winnipeg, and pleased all parties. A man who can do that should be knighted.—[Scottish Farmer.]

The Neepawa Register reports that tomatoes ripened in that district, although the season was a backward one. Also that Tim Poole, of Freeand, cut oats for green feed (the Manitoba staple winter food for stock), sown on June 15th, and harvested seventy-seven (77) days after sowing.

Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man., the noted importers of pure-bred stallions, have purchased a ranch of 1,500 acres, a few miles from Birtle, at the junction of the Birdtail Creek with the Assiniboine. H. C. Graham, of Brandon, was the vendor.

At the sale of Shorthorns held on the Minnesota State Fair grounds, the following averages were made: 54 head averaged \$190.64, cows (41) averaging \$200.36, bulls (13) \$160. At the same time and place, at Hamline, during the fair week, the following averages were got for Herefords: 57 brought, on an average, \$110.52, cows (42) \$113.57, bulls (15) \$102.

Mr. John Hutcheson, Newarkhill, shipped to the order of Mr. Joseph Johnston, of Medicine Hat, the Thoroughbred stallion, The Coon. He is by His Majesty the King's great stallion, Persimmon, winner of the Derby, St. Leger, etc., etc., and is, therefore, own brother to that grand mare, Sceptre—perhaps the best mare that ever trod the English turf. The Coon is now four years old, and already winner of several good races. He is a beautiful dark bay, standing rather under 15 hands, with capital bone, and is the very stamp of a horse Mr. Johnston has been anxious to procure to mate with the native mares of the district where polo ponies are bred.—[Scottish Farmer.]

SKIN DISEASES.—

Many a beautiful baby is totally disfigured as well as made miserable and fretful by rash and eruptions. Bad soap is accountable for much of this trouble. Many manufacturers use common grease and abattoir refuse as the base of their soap, then perfume the mass with cheap artificial perfume. Boiling can hardly change the nature of the coarse ingredients, and those responsible for the care of infants should be careful never to buy a soap which is not endorsed by universal approval. Probably the best-known soap and certainly the cheapest, considering its quality, is Baby's Own soap, which the Montreal branch of the Council of Women of Canada recommend in a leaflet they distribute to mothers of the care of infants. Baby's Own soap is pleasant to use, as it is not only harmless but beneficial to the most tender of skins, which it softens and cleanses. To avoid skin diseases, keep the pores open, and use pure soap and water, and remember that, whatever you do yourself, you have no right to inflict skin trouble upon others, especially as in the case of children, where the use of poisonous compounds found in inferior soaps may cause life-long injury.

WANTS FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Hints, Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each 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 25 cents.

DEERHOUNDS. B. H. Bunny, Gleichen, Alta., has for sale a fine litter, pure bred, eligible for registration, out of imported bitch Heatherbell, stud dog Edmington Park, England. He won three prizes at Birkenhead only time shown.

FOR information about the rich Dauphin country, write the Dauphin Land Co., Dauphin, Man. For list of improved and unimproved farms, H. P. Nicholson, manager.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE



Pandora Range

Cook Fruit in Reservoir.

The Pandora Reservoir is oval shaped, stamped in one piece from the best sheet steel—no seams, grooves, bolt heads or square corners to collect dirt—every square inch is easily cleaned.

Enamelled pure white, has a smooth, glossy, marble-like surface, easily and thoroughly cleansed—is so impossible to stain or taint that it can be used for boiling fruit ketchup, sauces, or any other preserving-time work, as well as for heating water.

No other range is fitted with an enamelled reservoir. When you can get a range like the Pandora which costs no more than common ones, why not have a Pandora?

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

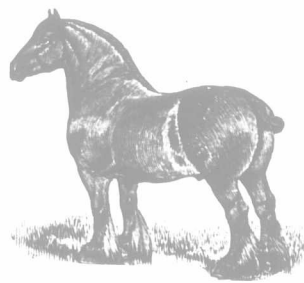
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES, ETC.

No connection whatever with any other firm or individual. When purchasing from an agent be sure he is representing our establishment.

WRITE US FOR PRICES
AND DESIGNS.

We have the largest stock of foreign and native granite Monuments in Canada. Lettering and carving done by pneumatic hammers. Electric and steam power. For style and finish, low prices and a good square deal, buy from

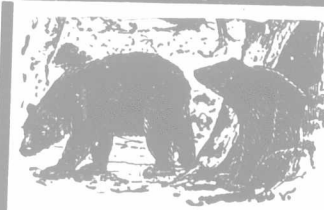
The SOMERVILLE STEAM MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS
BRANDON, - - - MANITOBA.



CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and FILLIES

Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., have just landed a choice lot of Stallions and Fillies, the best that money could buy. They will be on exhibition at Toronto and London. See our horses and prices before buying elsewhere. Address all correspondence to

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.



Ship Your Hides, Furs and Senega Root to
THE LIGHTCAP HIDE AND FUR CO., LTD.

172-174 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Largest exporters of Furs and Senega Root in the West. Dealers in Hides, Pelts, Wool, Tallow, etc. Write for circular.

HIGHEST PRICES, PROMPT RETURNS.

Cedar Fence Posts

SEVERAL CARLOADS FOR SALE. Apply to

E. A. PALMER, SALMON ARM, B. C.

GOSSIP.

FAITH IN YOUR STOCK.

The breeders of pure-bred stock who have faith in the merits of their stock and have the courage to invite buyers to come and inspect it and compare it in individual merit and pedigree with the stock of other breeders will win success. The way to show your faith in the merits of your stock is to advertise it, and you will inspire the confidence of the buyers if you advertise judiciously. Too small an advertisement invites cheap prices if seen at all, and too big advertising savors of plunging and fancy prices.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred live-stock breeders have the same object in view—to make money from the business, to produce a surplus which they hope to sell for enough more than cost to return them fair compensation for their labor, investment and risk and a reasonable profit besides. This is true whether the stock be pure-breds, grades or scrubs. But the situation of those who produce pure-bred breeding animals and those who raise the utility kind needed for meat or service is different—the latter depends upon market demands to bring him buyers, while the former, to succeed, must hunt or build up his market and this is best accomplished through publicity. It was so noted a breeder as Senator W. A. Harris who asserted that the chief value and credibility of a pedigree rested in the reputation of the animal's producer or owner. A breeder of pure-bred stock must obtain a reputation not only for reliability but for the production of good stock before he can hope to widen his market and enhance the value of his productions. How can he get this reputation?

First, be honest. Then get the stock, then—tell the people about it. If satisfied to remain a plodding muddill, one of hundreds of thousands, keep still and let the public hunt you up. They may hear of you. If you want to reach out beyond your own neighborhood, build up and be somebody; you must let the public know that John Smith has confidence in John Smith and is not ashamed or too stingy to say so. Advertise your stock—not one week in a month or one month in a year; not in a measly, picayunish way, nor in a blowhard "spread," but in a steady, conservative, mean-what-I-say manner. John Wannamaker is America's prince of merchants and one of the world's greatest advertisers, and he frankly says that his business success is due to advertising. Here is what he says on the merits of advertising—and The Ruralist commends it to the careful reading of every stock breeder:

"To make a success of advertising, one must be prepared to stick to it like a barnacle on a boat's bottom. He should know before he begins it that he must spend money—lots of it. Somebody should tell him, also, that he cannot hope to reap results commensurate with his expenditure early in the game. Advertising doesn't jerk; it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It increases day by day, and year by year, until it exerts an irresistible power. It is likened to a team pulling a heavy load. A thousand spasmodic, jerky pulls will not budge the load; while one-half the power exerted in steady effort will start and keep it moving. There are three ways to make advertising pay, and these are the only ways. There are no others. First, is to keep at it; second, is to keep at it; third, is to keep at it."—[Live-stock Journal (American).

One of the most useful institutions of this country promises to be The Diabetic Institute, of London, established for scientific research into the origin, cause and treatment of Diabetes and the secondary symptoms: gout, rheumatism, carbuncles, etc. Hardly any disease is so little understood, and at the same time so insidious and dangerous as Diabetes, which, according to the highest modern authorities, is curable after all, when treated in time. If interested, write to the Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C., for free information.

Spavin

Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Ringbone or any kind of blemish—we have what you need to make a certain cure. Guaranteed always—money right back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days.

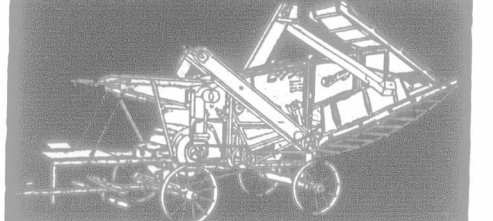
Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

D. FRASER & SONS EMERSON, MAN.

Breeders and Importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

SMALL THRESHERS



Save All Your Grain. Belle City Small Threshers are so low priced that farmers can own them and Thrash Any Kind of Grain when it is ready, at less cost than to stack it. Light enough to take anywhere; strong enough to do any work. Compact, durable, guaranteed. Big illustrated catalog free. Send for it.

BELLE CITY MFG. CO.,
Box 133, Racine Junction, Wis.

If you do not use an incubator you are neglecting one of the greatest profit-producing departments of your farm. There is always a big demand for chickens. The greatest success in poultry raising has been achieved with the

CHATHAM INCUBATOR

It has a record of hatching out every fertile egg put in it. It is the perfect incubator and requires the least watching.

We sell the Chatham Incubator on very easy terms. We'll ship one anywhere in Canada—freight prepaid—and let you have three years to pay for it. It will make many times its cost in that time.

Write for full particulars and catalogue to
M. CAMPBELL FANING MILL CO.
Dpt 252 Chatham, Canada.

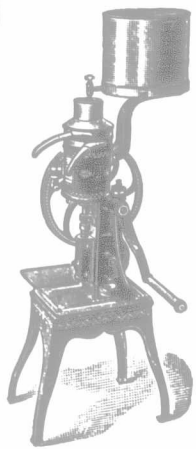
WANTED—Strictly fresh EGGS for high-class trade.
J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

If it's an H&R it's an honest well made Revolver that's safe to use and Simple in construction.

Write for Catalogue #6

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO
WORCESTER MASS

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



De Laval Separators

THE KIND THE CREAMERYMEN USE.

Probably your cows don't pay because you don't give them a chance. A De Laval Separator in your dairy will put it on a paying basis, just as it has made a vast majority of creameries prosperous.

Have our nearest Local Agent bring you a Separator. If you don't know his name, ask us.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

248 McDermot Avenue, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WALWORTH-RALSTON CO., Vancouver, British Columbia Agents.

STOP! Farmers, Think

JUST ARRIVED: A SHIPMENT OF **Winners! Winners! Winners!** THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

We have the CHAMPION STALLION OF AMERICA AND CANADA, 1903, and many other noted prizewinners. PRIVATE PARTIES AND SYNDICATES would do well to inspect this shipment before purchasing.

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

OUR MOTTO: "NOTHING BUT THE BEST." PRICES RIGHT. TERMS TO SUIT.

APPLY TO J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 483, Brandon, Man. OR TO ALEX. COLQUHOUN, Douglas, Man.

A LIST OF Brandon Fair Prizewinners

Aged Clydesdale Stallions.—A Galbraith horse tied for 1st, won 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th. Three-year-old Clydesdale Stallions—Galbraith's horses won 1st and 2nd. Aged Percheron Stallions.—Galbraith's horses won 1st and 3rd; also championship. Aged Shire Stallions.—Galbraith's horses won 1st and championship.

These victories are all the more remarkable in that many of the horses were shown by our customers after finishing heavy seasons.

Does it not strike you that a firm whose horses can win as theirs do must be importing the kind of stallions that will IMPROVE YOUR STOCK to the greatest extent?

Choice breeding, individual merit, liberal terms, and a guarantee absolutely good. We refer you to our many pleased customers. Write

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

BRANDON - MANITOBA

JAMES SMITH, MANAGER.

THE MANITOBA FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

Incorporated by Special Act, A. D. 1886.

HON. H. J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. J. T. GORDON, Esq., M. P. P., Vice-Pres.

H. H. BECK, Managing Director.

All classes of insurance written. Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Black Leg Vaccine

PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

GOSSIP.

A Belfast man went fishing with a boatman named Dan Murphy.

"Don't you think, sur," said Dan, looking thoughtfully at a mackerel lying in the bottom of the boat, "that a mackerel that dies a natural death in the boat tastes far better than one that's drownded at sea?"

Once, in the country, and walking through a field, Whistler, the artist, suddenly found that a huge bull was making straight towards him. He ran as he had never run before, and succeeded in getting to the other side of the fence before the bull got to him. When he reached the other side he saw a farmer, the owner of the field, coolly watching the proceedings. Mr. Whistler was furious, and, shaking his fist at the farmer, said:

"What do you mean, sir, by letting a savage bull like that roam at large? Do you know who I am, sir? I'm Whistler."

"Are you?" replied the farmer. "What's the good of telling me. Why didn't you tell the bull?"

A Brooklyn school teacher sends some answers given by boys in her class in a recent examination:

"What are zones?"
"Zones are belts running around the earth giving out heat as they run."
"What do we import from Italy?"
"Italians."
"Of what is the earth composed?"
"Sand, water, air and human beans."
"What causes a fog?"
"The night before."
"Name two things we import from Africa?"
"Ivory and ivory soap."

A man who was too old by ten years to be appointed a fireman, but who put his conscience to sleep and dreamed he was young in applying for appointment, was undergoing the physical examination. The doctor finished, and then announced that the man should not pass.

"Why?" asked the applicant.

"You have a varicose vein," replied the doctor.

"An' is that all that's wrong?" said the would-be fireman, forgetting all caution in his indignation. "Why, I've earned my living for forty years with that vein in my leg."

"I'm glad you told me so," said the doctor, "now I can reject you also as being over the age limit."

N.-W. T. GOVERNMENT WANT PIGS.

In order to encourage the breeding of pure-bred swine, the Territorial Department of Agriculture, at Regina, has decided to purchase a carload of well-grown pigs of spring litters. A circular letter explaining what the Department will do has been sent to all purchasers of swine at Government auction sales, also to breeders of pure-bred swine. Anyone having pigs for sale, failing to receive a copy of this circular letter, should write to the Department at once for it.

FUN IN THE POST OFFICE.

A very funny story is told of an Oxford man, now a distinguished cleric, who had a passion for practical joking. He was, and is, a large man, of solemn aspect, and he went into a post office and asked the clerk if they kept stamps. The clerk, with a tolerant smile, admitted that they did, but was a little taken aback by the next question:

"What sort do you keep?"

"All the values, sir, that are issued, from a halfpenny to a pound," he replied.

Whereupon his would-be customer shyly intimated that he "would like to look at some penny ones."

The clerk, with something of an air, produced one of the huge sheets which hold some twenty shillings' worth of stamps, and spread it on the counter.

"There you are, sir," he said; "if you want penny stamps, there are some."

The customer appeared dazzled with the display, and seemed unable to take his eyes off the stamps. He looked and looked, and at last, after a careful examination, which had comprehended every part of the sheet, he pointed to a stamp in the middle, and murmured:

"I think I'll have that one, please."



CURE CONSTIPATION

Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Heart Burn, Water Brash, or any Disease of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

Laxa-Liver Pills are purely vegetable, neither gripe, weaken nor sicken, are easy to take and prompt to act.

A Live-stock Market

NOW ESTABLISHED

at Calgary.

Commodious horse stables, cattle sheds and open corrals have been erected adjoining the C. P. R.

Scales to weigh from one to twenty animals; office buildings, hotel accommodation, and every facility for stockmen and buyers to get together.

Responsible men in charge day and night. Feed of all kinds on hand, and supplied to through shipments.

Live stock handled on commission.

Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be Sept. 23, 1904, of cattle; Sept., 30, 1904, of horses.

Consign your cattle or horses to our sales.

Send for circulars. Correspondence solicited.

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.

Clydesdales

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY. R. NESS & SONS, HOWICK, QUE.

Importers of Clyde Percheron and Hackney Stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry. Have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carriage; 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires, both sexes, and poultry.

CAIRNBROGIE

CLYDESDALES

OUR NEW IMPORTATION includes the best stallions and fillies that we were able to secure in Scotland, and we were first on the ground this year to make our selections.

Our object is not to import large numbers, but high-quality stock. We shall be pleased to show our horses to visitors at the big fairs. Don't fail to see them, on

GRAHAM BRO., Claremont, - - Ontario.

FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS.

Can supply any of the above singly or in carload lots. Also some choice registered Short-horn cattle.

J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

CLYDESDALES

Have for sale "Sonsie's Best," winner in two-year-old stallion section, Calgary, 1901. Activity's Prince, winner at Calgary Stallion Show, 1901. Cairngorm, 2nd prize yearling, Calgary, etc.

HACKNEYS

Have prizewinning stallions and fillies of the famous Robin Adair strain. Also draft teams and pure bred Shropshires.

WILL MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

HORSES: Clydesdales bought and sold on commission. JAMES MORRISON, - Elkhorn, Man.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

DEPTH TO PLACE WATER PIPES.

How deep should water and sewerage pipes be put under ground to be safe from frost?
G. C.

Arcola, Assa.

Ans.—In the prairie districts, pipes should be laid not less than six feet under ground.

Veterinary.

A TONIC NEEDED.

A thirteen-year-old general-purpose mare with colt at foot is run down, very thin; has been in a good pasture with river running through it; took the colt away, now feeding the mare in the stable with half a gallon of oats twice a day, oat sheaves and hay, all she will eat; appetite not very good.
SUBSCRIBER

Birtle.
Ans.—Such cases are not uncommon as the result of the severe drag upon the female, as a result of her maternal duties. The following should prove useful: Powdered nux vomica, two ounces; powdered gentian root, four ounces; pulverized nitrate of potash, four ounces. Mix, and divide into sixteen powders, giving one in the feed once daily. Get some bran and add to the ration. If the oats fed come through the mare whole, or she quids her food, have her teeth examined by a veterinarian. If the mare's appetite is merely a little jaded, it may be gently stimulated by the use of some of the spices or condiments (stock foods) advertised in our columns.

TYPHOID INFLUENZA.

Lost one mare a week ago yesterday; had veterinary surgeon treating her; Symptoms were: dull for three or four days before starting to scour, had been in pasture for about a week and a half, getting three-quarters of a gallon of oats twice a day, drank slough water, would not drink well water, veterinary ordered me to give her the slough water, stopped the scouring, and was looking better, when took worse, had no apparent pain, stood for about four days before death, eat a few oats and bran up till the last day. Second horse died yesterday, was about the same, only he was affected in lungs first, afterward turned to scouring, dying in about a day after scouring set in, apparently in great pain. Both horses had terrible bad breath; mare run at nose a little, no discharge from horse. There are a lot of horses dying around here of the same thing.
J. R. D.
Deloraine.

Ans.—Judging from the symptoms submitted, there is an outbreak of typhoid influenza in your district; from the abdominal form of which your mare died. The great secret in the treatment of this disease is absolute stopping of all work with affected horses, and the instituting of careful nursing. Influenza has many forms, such as the catarrhal form with discharges from the mucous membranes of the eyes and nose, of which pink eye may be considered an aggravated form; then there is the abdominal, or enteric form, usually serious; then the rheumatic form. This disease, if recognized, responds to appropriate treatment, if got at the onset, and the percentage of losses is low, except in the abdominal forms, owing to brick or orange-red color of the mucous membrane of the eyelids. The acute stage lasts a week, and, barring complications, the disease subsides in two weeks. If this disease appears in a stable, have the veterinarian take the temperatures of all the horses; rise in temperature and dullness are the premonitory symptoms. No purgatives should be given, although doses of turpentine in raw linned oil are useful. I do not feel justified in prescribing for these cases, as such are apt to vary, and your man on the spot (the local veterinarian) can better arm you to meet the conditions. Death in such cases comes suddenly, due to the formation of clots in the blood vessels. Careful nursing and immediate abstention from work, together with supporting diet and appropriate medication, will, in the majority of cases, cure; but I would not recommend slough water. Place plenty of salt within reach of the sick horses.

Manly Strength



HOW TO REGAIN IT WITHOUT COST UNTIL CURED

Manly strength—strength of brain and body, is nature's highest perfected work. With it man is success; without it failure. Nearly all men have been fitted with a constitution fit to build such a structure upon, but through foolish dissipation have wasted the material nature gave them. Men live too fast these days. The search for imaginary pleasure, trying to squeeze the happiness of a lifetime into a few years, exhausts the strength, and they are wrecked in man's grandest ambition—robust strength of brain and body. There are thousands of these weak, timid, puny men—half men—who can be made perfect specimens of manhood when the grand element that has been drained from their system is restored. This element is Electricity. We know there is no strength, no vitality, in fact, no life, without it. This being the fact, can there be a more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same. I have the greatest invention for self-treatment by electricity the world has ever known, and so sure am I of what it will do, that any man who needs it can have the use of my latest model Herculex

Electricity. We know there is no strength, no vitality, in fact, no life, without it. This being the fact, can there be a more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same. I have the greatest invention for self-treatment by electricity the world has ever known, and so sure am I of what it will do, that any man who needs it can have the use of my latest model Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

I don't ask one cent in advance or on deposit, but on request I furnish you the belt, and if you are well or satisfied in say two months, pay me my price—most cases as low as \$4.00. If not satisfied, return it and the transaction is closed. I have made a sworn statement to faithfully carry out this offer, and trust you will not confound it with the C.O.D. shams advertised, as I send no goods C.O.D. unless you so order.
What would you not give to have your old vim back; to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You might as well have these blessings, for my offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you. I will give you the use of the best Electric Belt the world knows—and you probably know I am the father of the electric appliance system of treatment—and advice gathered from the experience of nearly forty years' success in my line. But this does not mean that I am giving belts away; but does mean you are not to pay one penny until you are cured. By this method I do tenfold the business and good I would were I trying to sell "a pig in a bag." It pays me and it pays my patients. Of course imitators imitate my goods (what good thing is not imitated?), but my great knowledge from long, successful experience is mine alone and free to my patients.
This offer is especially to men who want more strength and vitality, who suffer from impotency, drains, varicocele, etc.; but my belt also cures Rheumatism, Lane Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, General ill-health, etc., and I give it on same terms. It is simply worn around the body while you sleep; in the morning you wake up full of strength and vim, prepared to face the world however you find it.
Call or write to-day and let me assist you to health and happiness as I have so many thousand others. I will at once arrange to give you my belt on terms mentioned above, and two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses. Free, sealed, by mail. Address,

DR. C. F. SANDEN 140 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ONT. OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m.

Woodmere

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND BARRED ROCKS.

On hand for immediate sale—a number of young bulls, and pure-bred pigs of both sexes from champion sow at Winnipeg, '04.

STEPHEN BENSON, Neepawa, C.P.R. & C.N.R. Farm 1 mile from town. Visitors met.

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE IN THE WEST.
300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address m

WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

FOR SALE. 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address

T. M. CAMPBELL, MANAGER, HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.

RED POLLS
The Dual-Purpose Cattle.

Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to

Harry V. Clendenning BRADWARDINE, MAN.

LITTLE BOW Herefords

Alberta's Prizewinning Herd. Always a nice lot on hand for sale. Write for what you want to

Box 11. JNO. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale.

J.E. MARPLES DELEAU, MAN.

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES.

BING & WILSON, GLENELLA, MAN.

Bonnie Brae Herefords.

A number of each sex for sale, representing some of the richest blood of the noble "White-face."

Farm one and a half miles from Lacombe.

OSWALD PALMER, LACOMBE, ALTA.

Advertise in the Advocate

AND GET BEST RESULTS

Minnedosa Ranching Co.

BREEDERS OF HEREFORD CATTLE and HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

A car of choice young bulls for sale, from one to two years; also a few females.

J. ROSS, Manager, Medicine Hat P.O., Assa.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable.

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES

Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903. also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Choice young bulls for sale, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topsman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. m

GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.W. T.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

For sale: Loyalty (imp.) 40437, also four choicely-bred Ontario bulls, and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (thrice champion at Calgary). The cows have calves at foot by Loyalty (imp.). Prices rea-onable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA.

In placing your advertisement on this page kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

IN THE LEAD



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT IS THE WINNER

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is a scientific, medicinal preparation, manufactured from nature's remedies, consisting of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc. It is fed to stock in small quantities for the purpose of aiding digestion and insuring perfect assimilation. The average farm animal, as you know from observation, wastes a large amount of the grain fed. You have to pay for the grain whether your stock digests it or not. If the use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" will save you this wasted grain, it certainly pays you to use it. Our experience has proved to us that it will, and therefore, we place before you every pound of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" sold, our positive guarantee. If "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" does not save you money, it will not cost you one cent.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is very strongly medicated, and the amounts fed are very small, and its use will cost you only "3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT." Remember it is harmless even if taken into the human system, and we will pay anyone \$100.00 who will prove that a single poison enters into its manufacture.

"GENUINE INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" will give you paying results, while imitations claiming to be "AS GOOD AS INTERNATIONAL" will not.

WELL PLEASED WITH RESULTS

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, ONT.
Gentlemen—On the recommendation of Mr. W. G. Mackay, your agent at Cookstown, I bought and used your International Stock Food, and found it an excellent food for all kinds of animals. I am so delighted with the results of feeding the Food that I purpose in the future to have an ample supply in my stables. I can heartily recommend International Stock Food to any and all who wish to increase the appearance of their stock, and to obtain beneficial and lasting results.
(Sgd.) HENRY LEADLEY.
COOKSTOWN, ONT., April 18th, 1904.

A \$3,000.00 Stock Book Free

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS

This book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches and the cover is a beautiful live stock picture printed in six brilliant colors. It cost us over \$3,000 to produce. It gives description, history and illustrations of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and poultry. The illustrated Veterinary Department alone will save you hundreds of dollars, because it describes and tells how to treat the common diseases to which stock are subject. The veterinary illustrations are large and reliable. We can afford to give this valuable book because we believe it will induce you to try "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD." We will pay you \$10.00 cash if book is not as described.

We will mail Book to you FREE, postage prepaid if you will write us at once, letter or postal card, and answer these two questions: 1st, HOW MUCH STOCK? 2nd, NAME THIS PAPER. ADDRESS AT ONCE

International Stock Food Co.
Toronto, Canada.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT

We shall present for purchase this season **Three Imported Bulls** in addition to the best lot of our own breeding we have ever offered.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. We offer a limited number of imported Field Ewes, selected in person from the best flocks. Also your choice of ten imported Shropshire rams. Finest quality, finest breeding. A selection may be seen at the Toronto Exhibition. FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.

JOHN DRYDEN and SON, Station and Post Office, BROOKLIN, ONT.

W. B. Watt's Sons BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Herd headed by Scottish Beau (Imp), Valasco 40th and Aberdeen Chief. Choice animals of all ages for sale.

Elora Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R. Salem P. O. Telephone Connection.

SHORTHORNS

Stock bull, Baron Bruce, winner at Calgary, 1902. Stock of both sexes for sale from the prizewinning herd of **J. & E. BOLTON,** OKOTOKS, ALTA.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers, cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30330 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28878 =.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

Live stock is the sure foundation of Agriculture

Sittyton Stock Farm.

First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. **SITTYTON HERO** at head of herd. **SITTYTON HERO** 7-30892 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling, a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull and two of his get in 1901; third at Toronto same year and second at the Pan-American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (Imp.) Lord Banff. Young Bulls for Sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero. **GEO. KINNON, COITONWOOD, ASSA.** A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

SHORTHORNS—Maple Shades Farm—for sale: Shorthorn bull Sir Christopher, 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy, bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Shorthorns. Current prices. **J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

RESEMBLES RINGBONE.

Will you kindly answer the following question in your veterinary column: I have a mare which appears to have a sprain or bruise on the front part of one of her front feet, between the hoof and ankle. It appears like a swollen cord, perfectly round and hard. When riding her, she goes very lame, but as soon as she is turned loose, the lameness disappears. Will you kindly tell me if there is anything I can apply to do good? Fishburn.

Ans.—Apply a blister to the part as follows: Clip off the hair over the enlargement, and then apply the following: red iodide (biniodide) of mercury, two drams; adeps, one ounce; mix. There will be sufficient for two applications. Rub well in for fifteen minutes, and keep head of mare tied up for twelve hours so that she does not bite the blistered area. Grease with sweet lard every other day until the scab comes off. Repeat blister in ten days or two weeks.

GARGET—INFLAMMATION OF THE UDDER.

Bought a cow about three weeks ago for a new calved cow, when I got her home I found that her bag was as hard as a stone, and she gave no milk, two right teats comes out corruption and clotted blood. I bathed her with hot water, and rubbed her bag with a little spirits of camphor. It came down a little, but there is a little corruption from her. She chews her cud all right, but breathes short. ALEXANDRIA.

Ans.—This case is one of garget, which has run on to the formation of an abscess in the udder, hence the pus (corruption). Repeated bathings with hot water, or poulticing followed by the injection (rubbing in of an ointment) of fluid extract of belladonna, half an ounce; tincture aconite, four ounces; tincture opium, three ounces; raw linseed oil, sufficient to make one quart. A thorough rubbing and kneading of the udder will be useful. If a good veterinary is handy, would call him in and have him irrigate the udder with some mild antiseptic.

Miscellaneous.

ANENT THE HACKNEY.

Would you kindly give your readers a few thoughts about the Hackney horse as to class; that is, is he a road horse or not, and what is his usefulness, as the Hackney is little known in this Western country? Would it do well to mate a Hackney with a good, heavy, clean and well-shaped mare, in order to get a general-purpose horse for general farm work? It is plain to see that the Hackney has not size, but, in my opinion, he has got the snap and the staying powers that some of the big breeds have not got. GRENFELL.

Ans.—The Hackney is the English road horse, and has been noted for years for speed and endurance. In coaching circles, this horse is considered the ideal for what is termed work in heavy leather, such as hitched to the heavy dog carts, broughams, coaches, etc., used in the Old Country. Many of the show specimens are lacking in stamina. The Hackney is certainly the most useful of the lighter breeds of horses for the farmer to use, and good specimens often have the weight, size and substance to qualify them as a general-purpose horse. The Rawlinson ranch at Calgary shows the best example of the benefits to be obtained from the use of the Hackney. Violent crosses between the lighter and heavier breeds are not to be recommended, and when snap is deficient in an individual, it should be looked for in others of the same breed. The best results from the use of the Hackney come from mating with mares having a bit of blood. If you intend using the breed referred to, get a horse showing plenty of quality as well as substance and with a good pedigree. Usually we do not recommend a pedigree by its length, but in Hackneys beware of the short pedigreed horse on the dam's side, unless that dam is half Thoroughbred. The short pedigreed Hackneys, being of more or less mixed breeding, are, therefore, cannot be expected to breed like themselves. Go and see some Hackneys, either to Calgary or Brandon, where our advertisers handle such horses.

Poisoned Skin and Eczema

Tortured This Engineer for Thirty Years—Extraordinary Cure by

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Mr. G. H. McConnell, engineer in Fleury's Foundry, Aurora, Ont., states: "I believe that Dr. Chase's Ointment is worth its weight in gold. For about thirty years I was troubled with eczema, and could not obtain any cure. I was so unfortunate as to have blood poison, and this developed into eczema, the most dreadful of skin diseases.

"I was so bad that I would get up at night and scratch myself until the flesh was raw and flaming. The torture I endured is almost beyond description, and now I cannot say a thing too good for Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has cured me, and I recommend it because I know there is nothing so good for itching skin."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

140 Shorthorns in Herd. Stock bulls, Challenge = 3462 = dam Mistle (142) (Imp.), and Royal Sailor = 35320 =, bred by W. Watt, Ontario. FOR SALE: 25 young bulls and females of all ages. **JOHN S. ROBSON,** MANITOUL, MAN.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales. First-class young bulls for sale. Ready for service. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde stallion Pilgrim for service. **ROBT. MENZIES,** Shoal Lake, Man.

At Meadowfield Farm are **Shorthorns for Sale!** Males fit for service and females of all ages. Prices reasonable considering the quality, type and breeding of the offering. **ANDREW COOK,** Clanwilliam, (C. N. R. 1 mile) 10 miles from Minnedosa C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm. For sale—Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand quality. Right prices. **J. W. DRYSDALE,** Neepawa, Man. Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

SHORTHORNS Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd. **GEORGE LITTLE,** Neepawa, Man. Five miles from town.

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Drumrossie Shorthorns.

Drumrossie Chief = 29832 = at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Will be pleased to show herd to visitors. **J. & W. SHARP, LAOCOMBE, ALTA.**

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES. LAKE VIEW FARM.

Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices. Animals of first-class quality bought. Yorkshires—Smooth, thrifty pigs. Ready for breeding in January. **HAMILTON & IRWIN,** NEEPAWA, MANITOBA. Breeders of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls. Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **GOODFELLOW BROS.,** MACVILLE, ONT.

BELLBROS. Cedar Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont. Breed Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Present offering Shorthorn cows and heifers, all ages; 2 young bulls—Shropshire ewes, all ages; also a fine crop of ram lambs.

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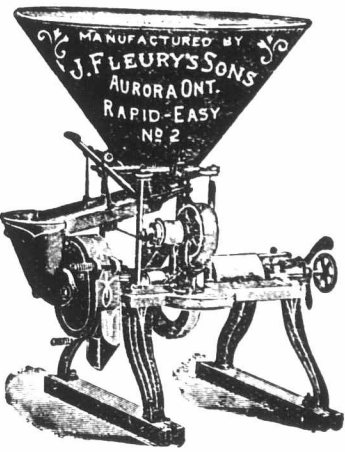
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Mange is a serious disease at any time, but is torture for stock in the summer time. Perspiration aggravates the itching, making it almost unbearable. There is really no reason why stock should be compelled to suffer with it at all. Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip

Never Fails to Cure Mange

The reason the disease is present in the herds of so many farmers and stockmen is because they don't try to get rid of it. You've got to go after it right, and to do that you need Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip. Use it freely—it is inexpensive—all the year round, and your stock will never know what mange is. Kills lice; heals cuts, wounds and bruises. Used for ten years and endorsed by experiment stations and large breeders. Shipped in concentrated form; you add the water. Sold by dealers everywhere, in sealed, trade-marked cans. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gals., \$12.50. Send for free booklet on diseases of stock.

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"I like the Grinder better than any other I have ever run."—JOSEPH Z. KOEBEL, St. Clements, Ont. "I am using your 'RAPID-EASY' Grinder (No. 3-10) and would say that it is giving every satisfaction. It is the best grinder on the market."—JACOB H. ZINGERICH, Tavi-tok, Ont.

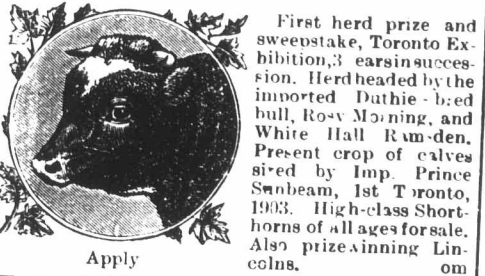
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A fine Lithograph Hanger and any information you ask.

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Spring Grove Stock Farm

SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.



Apply T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.



30

First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

9 imported heifers, 21 home-bred heifers. These heifers are Scotch, many of them in calf. Prices moderate.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, OARGILL, ONTARIO.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town

Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brookdale Ontario. Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale.

JERSEYS at the exhibitions. Our herd will be represented as usual at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs, and we invite all Jersey breeders and fanciers to inspect our stock. We have bulls and females of all ages for sale. Write for particulars to B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

GOSSIP.

It is reported that the U. S. Government will establish a farm for the breeding of carriage horses near Fort Collins, Colo. The Department of Agriculture's officials believe that horses with more endurance can be bred in the West.

"No," said the village landlord with the sorry mug, "I don't believe in advertising."

"You don't!" exclaimed the hardware drummer. "Why not?"

"Because I advertised for a wife once; that is why."

"And failed to get one, eh?"

"No, I got one. That's the trouble."

A short time since a number of amateur musicians in a town of western Pennsylvania made an effort to organize an orchestra. They were successful in procuring all the performers they desired, except a clarinet player. One of the number finally volunteered to take up the instrument and try to learn to play it. He had no clarinet, but, hearing that he could probably borrow one from a young man in the place who was thought to own one, he met him on the street one day and accosted him with:

"How are you, Brown? I heard you had a clarinet."

The fellow looked at him in amazement, and stammered out:

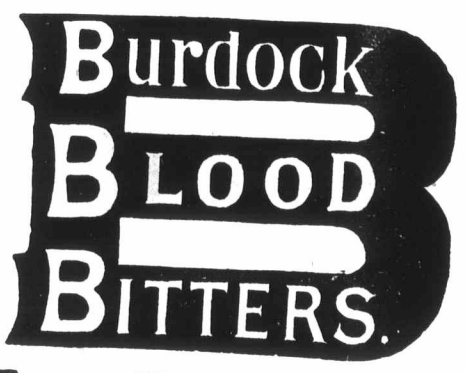
"Well, I—was sick about two weeks ago, but I don't think I had that!"

A few miles from the town of Souris in a part of the wheat belt that has always been reliable for its crop returns, live Messrs. J. H. Kinnear & Sons, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. When a "Farmer's Advocate" representative called that way, not long ago, he found the fields well laden with grain. This is usually the case on a stock farm as compared with a grain farm anywhere, but on the Kinnear farmstead, the fields were producing grain and not weeds. As one so frequently finds on the stock farms of this country during the last few years, there are good buildings on these premises. The Shorthorns compose a large herd, and some good individuals were noticeable during a hurried call. The wisdom which these breeders exercise in the selection of their stock bulls is well borne out by inspection of the herd, in which it is noticeable that the younger stock is an improvement on the females of mature years that have been producing. The head of the herd at present is Clan Mackay, who so long did good service for Thos. Speers, Oak Lake. He is an animal possessed of many of those qualities which should belong to a showing bull, and it is safe to say that had this individual been in the hands of those who come to the front with their stock during the big exhibitions, Clan Mackay would be much better known and appreciated.

AT STRONSA STOCK FARM

Not long ago a member of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff was permitted to make a call at Stronsa Stock Farm, owned by D. Allison, Roland, Man. As it was the harvest time, and the "busy reaper" was going its round, we were not surprised to find the proprietor on one of his binders guiding a prancing trio of horses. The crop was heavy, and will yield well, although somewhat affected in spots by rust. On the farm, a large barn of modern design was constructed one year ago. The foundation is of stone, and inside its walls there is as well a laid out stable as any stockman could desire. The upper part of the barn is very roomy, but it is well filled this year with hay that was saved without being bleached until deprived of its greatest feeding value. But Mr. Allison will make good use of this hay during the coming winter, for he is a strong admirer of the reds, whites and grays, and he has a very select little herd, which includes five or six breeding females that in general are remarkable for their large size, good ability and modern Shorthorn type.

To the credit of the proprietor of this stock farm, it is said that he had the early part of turnips and manure sold to him during a year or three from a farm in Southern Manitoba. No doubt that some seasonal value appears in the turnips and manure, which are well used, and it is very remarkable that the manure is used in a way that will give it the best possible value.



Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties.

Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions.

Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society. Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered. Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cables—Sheepcote, London.

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Fifteen one- and two-year-olds, and five lambs. Sired by prizewinning rams. Good size and choice quality. Prices reasonable.

WILL MOODIE, - DE WINTON.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address:

A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.

60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs

of choice breeding. For particulars write to K. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ontario.

Are you thinking of going in for YORKSHIRES?

If you are, get good foundation stock. We have some young Yorkshire boars and sows by our new boar, S. H. DALMANY TURK 2nd (imp.) = 1245=, and shall be glad to quote prices. We have also some good young Shorthorn bulls left.

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, - Manitoba

BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns. The Ranch, Minnedosa, Berk hire pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine lengthy fellows; hard to beat; No. 1 feeders. HUGH M. DYER, Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.

T. E. M. BANTING

BANTING, MAN. Breeder of Prize Tamworths. Some fine young stock for sale.

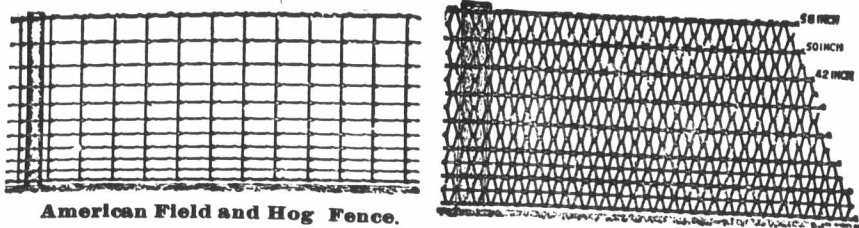
MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin. Address: WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

Both sexes, for breeding or show purposes. Holstein calves, both sexes, for sale, from best milk and butter strains. R. HONEY, Minster Farm, Brickley, Ont.

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American Field and Hog Fence.

Ellwood Field and Lawn Fence.



Large Joints and Tension Curves.

Any farmer can stretch 300 rods of our American Fence in one day. Don't buy a fence that it takes you all summer to build. If your dealer doesn't handle our fence, write to us. Farmers and railroads from Halifax to Vancouver are using it.

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To use Pedlar Steel Ceilings.

The entire surface appears to be one beautiful combination of curves and angles, without beginning or without ending—a veritable triumph of the interior decorator's skill.

Churches, dwellings, meeting halls, stores, and offices when fitted up with Pedlar Steel Ceiling and Wall Patterns present an appearance of richness and stability that cannot be duplicated in lath or plaster. Besides they are economical.

When we know you are interested, we'll send our handsome catalogue. **THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.**

I FEEL GREAT!



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DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Dear Sir: I can say that I am well pleased with your Belt. I think the Belt is all that you say it is, and I hope you have success in your business for a long time to come. Yours very truly, W. G. Moffat, 247 Wentworth street north, Hamilton, Ont., June 9, 1904.

They come every day from everywhere. There is not a town or hamlet in the country which has not cures by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

Now, what does this mean to you, dear reader? If you are not what you ought to be, can you ask better proof to make you try it? Is there a remedy which is as simple, as easy to use, as sure to cure and as cheap as Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt? In justice to yourself and those who look to you for their future happiness, try it now. Act this minute. Such a matter ought not to be delayed.

My Belt cures to stay cured Nervous Debility, Weak Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles and Constipation. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle glowing heat from it constantly, but no discomfort, as in old style belts. Call to-day, or send for my beautiful book, full of the things a man likes to read if he wants to be a strong man. I send it sealed, free. Consultation free.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto. Office Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8:30 p.m.

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of Live Stock recognize the importance of Velvety Hair and Soft, Flexible Skin. A well-haired animal is a thrifty and good feeder: on the other hand, a thin and poorly-haired animal is, as a rule, a poor feeder, and readily affected by changes in the weather. Is it not of the greatest necessity to cultivate a better coat on your live stock?

Mr. H. G. Benfield, Havelock Farm, Woodstock, Ont., says of

Clydesdale Stock Food

in regard to this matter: "The food gave a sleekness of coat and kept the cattle healthy and thriving."

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We manufacture **CLYDESDALE COLIC CURE**, the best Colic Cure on the market. It should be kept handy. It is **GUARANTEED**, like all of our preparations.

CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD COMPANY,
Northwest Representative,
GEO. BEWELL, Toronto, Canada.
Care of the Fairchild Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Wind-breaks Wind-breaks Wind-breaks HEDGES HEDGES HEDGES

for the million.

Cottonwood, Elm, Ash, Maple, Buckthorn, Caragana, etc.
3 cents by the 100.

Do you want 1000 plants free? Of course you do. Write and ask us to tell you how to go about getting them.

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Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.
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 HOME-GROWN TREES FROM
Spring Park Nursery, BRANDON, MANITOBA.
 Write for our catalogue, and when doing so prepare your ground for planting next year. Order your trees now and have them delivered this fall, and then you are ready to plant as soon as the ground is in condition in the Spring. Send us a post card at once.
SPRING PARK NURSERY,
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DUNCAN MCGREGOR, President. P. O. Box 81, BRANDON.
B. D. WALLACE, Sec. and Man.

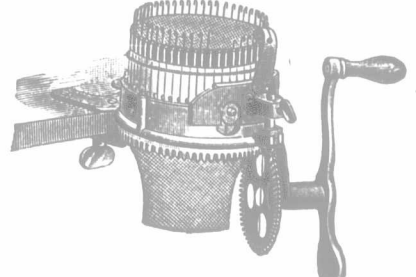
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 Our properties in the Lower Fraser Valley are controlled from our Vancouver office.

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Plain, \$8; Plain and Ribbed, \$12.
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