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Vol. XL. WINNIPEG, MAN. AUGUST 30, 1905. LONDON, ONT. No. 675

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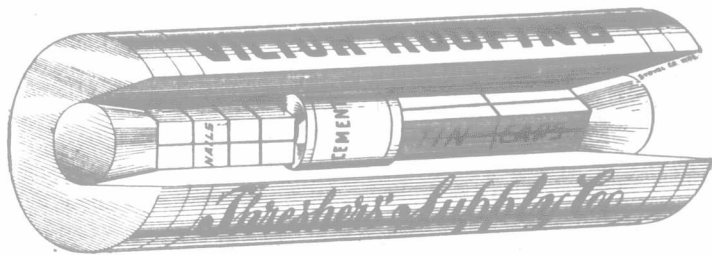
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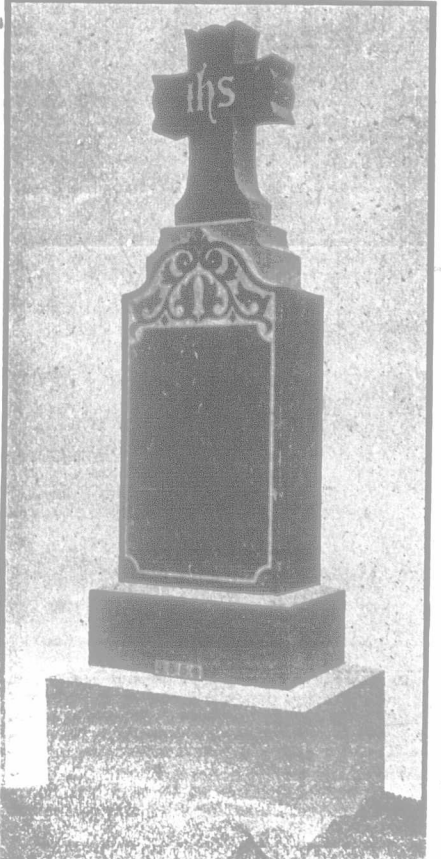
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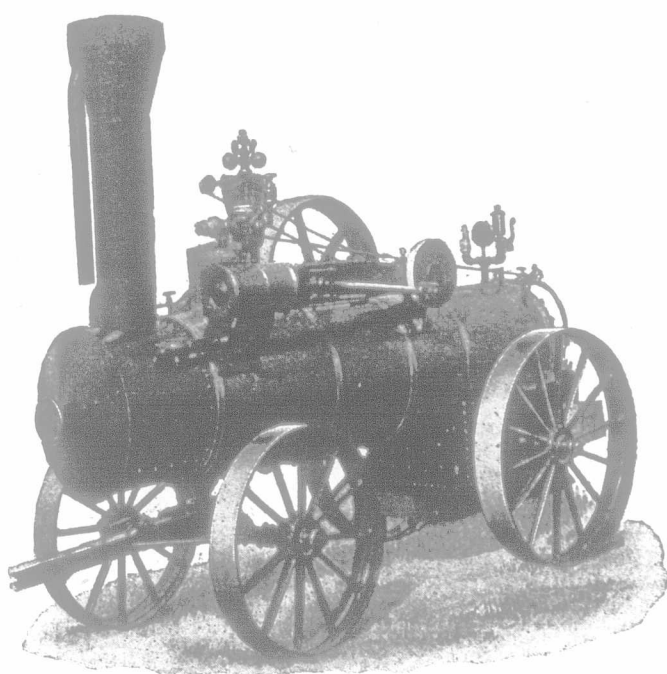
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 - SIR DANIEL H. McMILLAN, K.C.M.G., Lieut. Governor Province of Manitoba.
 - FREDERICK NATION, Merchant, Brandon.
 - CAPT. WM. ROBINSON, Steamboat Owner, President Dominion Fish Co.
 - HON. R. P. ROBLIN, Premier Province of Manitoba.
 - FRED. W. STOBART, Messrs. Stobart, Sons & Co.
 - E. C. WARNER, President Midland Linseed Oil Co., Minneapolis.
 - A. STAMFORD WHITE, Messrs. A. S. White & Co., Chicago, and Liverpool, Eng.
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TERMS—\$5 per share of the par value on application, \$15 per share on allotment, \$30 per share on the first day of the month immediately succeeding the date of allotment, \$10 per share every three months thereafter, on the first day of the month, until the whole amount, including the premium, is paid.

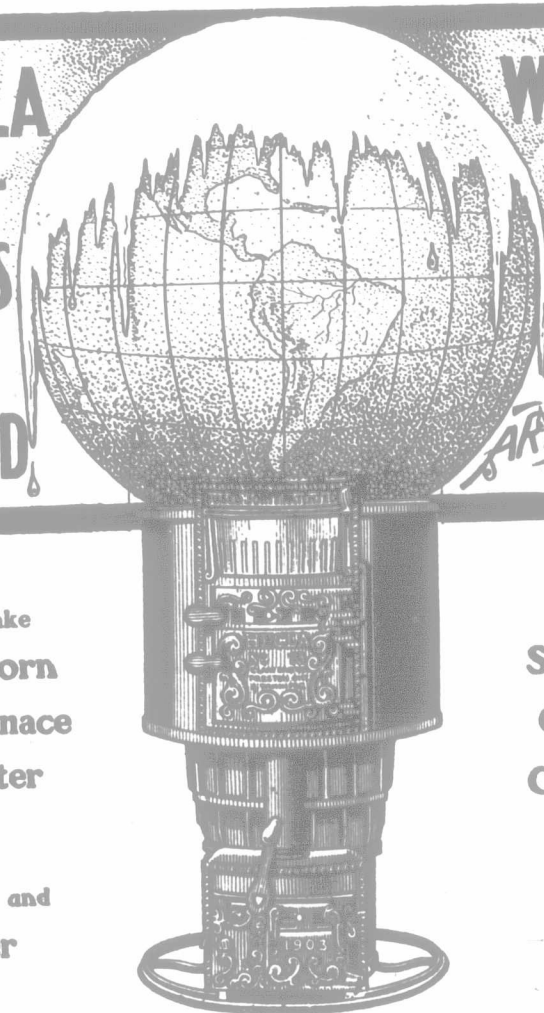
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum up to the date fixed for payment will be allowed on payments made in advance.

Forms of application for stock, prospectuses, or any further information, may be obtained from

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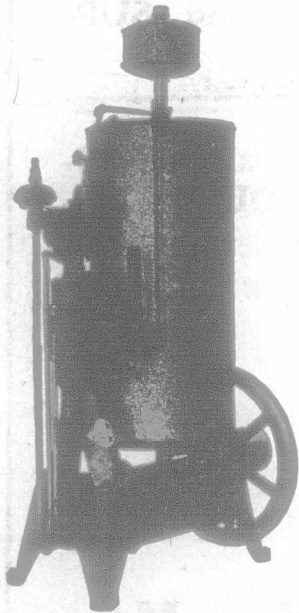
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320 acres, four miles from Calgary—an ideal farm in every respect. 60 acres of crop included. Windmills, corrals, good stables and water. Price \$20.00 per acre.

The Finest Poultry Ranch in the West, with unlimited demand at highest prices. This property will double in value within a short time. Price \$4,500.00.

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References: Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1975.

NO. 675.

WINNIPEG, MAN. AUGUST 30, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

A Wheat-market Guide.

In another column we publish a notice prepared by Mr. C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, which is to be given wide circulation throughout the grain-growing districts. The object of the notice is to safeguard the interests of the wheat-grower, and, if possible, to prevent annoying and unprofitable litigation, which frequently arises through failure to observe ordinary rules which govern the sale and shipment of wheat. Since the Grain-growers have obtained more extensive recognition of their rights to ship independently, the official inspector, the warehouse commissioner and many others have been kept in constant activity trying to straighten out difficulties which have arisen through the failure of the shipper to observe rules, or through the cupidity of dealers, or owing to some other unnecessary omission of duty or commission of error.

The different clauses in this notice have been carefully weighed and their meaning clearly stated so as not to mislead the shipper or operate in the restraint of legitimate trade. Each separate division of this notice contains facts that should be familiar to every wheat-grower, and he should give them all his careful thought. It is not sufficient that the notice be read as an ordinary item of news, but its contents should be carefully assimilated and the text preserved for future reference.

Some of the more important points to remember are that only to licensed and bonded dealers should wheat be sold, especially so if the buyers are strangers to the shippers. In the past some expensive experience has been gained by dealing with men and firms which were not bonded, and in future it is hoped less grain will be consigned to such houses. Dealers' licenses cover the period from Sept. 1st to August 31st of the following year, and as the licenses are issued the "Farmer's Advocate" will publish the names of the holders for the guidance of its readers. Nor should the shipper overlook the fact that three distinct licenses are required for the different classes of buyers—one to operate an elevator or warehouse, another to operate as a track buyer of grain in car lots, and another to operate as a grain commission merchant. In this connection, section 15 of the notice is worthy of special perusal, as too frequently shipping bills are endorsed to the local operator or commission firm's agent, especially if he is well known, in which case the firm for which he is buying is technically not responsible for the value of the car supposed to be consigned to them.

Section eleven of the notice is also deserving of special attention, as it is calculated to protect the shipper against any misunderstanding with the firm for whom the local buyer may be acting. Local dealers frequently represent to a farmer that it would be to his advantage to sell on a basis No. 1 northern, and should the wheat not grade 1 hard, 1 northern or 2 northern (the grades which may be substituted one for another, allowing for the recognized spread), the dealer to whom it might be consigned is entitled to charge the consignor with the difference between its actual grade price and the price of one of the three contract grades on a basis of 1 northern, which he would have to buy elsewhere to take the place of the car which failed to come up to grade. For the shipper there is nothing to be gained by selling contract wheat on a 1 northern basis over selling it on its official grade, for this is the eventual basis upon which its value is fixed.

One of the chief sources of trouble in the past has been the failure of the elevator operator to issue weigh ticket of each load delivered or of the farmer to demand these tickets. The suggestions of the notice in this respect should be carefully observed, even if it should require a few minutes' extra time.

The warehouse commissioner would also like to impress upon shippers the importance of properly fastening car doors. In no case should wire nails be used for the purpose, and only two-and-a-half-inch cut nails should be used. When the cars are spotted for unloading, the doors are pried open, and if nailed so solidly that they are broken when being opened, the owner of the wheat is charged for the damage; and not only is this the only reason for not using heavy nails—the terminal elevators are built so they can unload several cars at once—but if there is a delay at one car it causes a waste of time in unloading all other cars spotted with it, and so retards the movement of many thousands of bushels.

Live-stock Markets Not Encouraging.

The present season is, all things considered, rather an unfavorable one, when the outturns to the breeder of pure-bred stock and of market cattle are considered.

Beef cattle prices, in spite of the high prices extorted by the retailer for his meats, are at a low ebb and not at all a profitable figure for the grower. The reasons for such a condition of affairs are not easy of explanation, but one may be advanced, namely, the marketing of such inferior stuff as Mexicans has, undoubtedly, a deteriorating effect on the market. As it is, there is little encouragement to men to improve their stock, yet for all that it would not be wise to let it retrogress. Amongst other things needed before the Western markets for commercial live stock are satisfactory to farmers, is more competition.

In spite of a beef trust or combination among packers in the U. S., reports from the markets there show good prices and plenty of demand, rangers bringing per cwt. \$3.90 to \$4.40 at Chicago, at Liverpool 9c., Winnipeg 3c. to 3½c. It is not cattle prices alone that are unsatisfactory, but prices for hogs also, which, while, quoted at Montreal \$7.25 to 7.50, and at Toronto \$7.10 to \$7.35, fed and watered, the top price, same date, at Winnipeg, for select weights off cars was \$6.25, and the rate for live hogs from Winnipeg to Montreal being 60½c. per cwt. Only a few days ago (August 16th) \$5.75 was the top price, off cars, Winnipeg, which means that at a few country points the price would be perhaps 5c., at the majority less; and then the packers wonder why the supply of hogs is not greater. A constant supply of hogs of the right weight and type cannot be expected from farmers in Manitoba if the price gets much below 5c.

At the present time prospects look favorable for a maintenance of present prices for hogs, as in the U. S. prices are firm and supply not heavy.

When prices for commercial live stock are low or unremunerative the grower of such stock starts to economize in pure-bred males, as he thinks an economy which hits the breeder of pure-breds pretty hard, the grower of market stuff holding that it's little use trying to improve—prices are too low, and the buyers do not discriminate between his good stuff and his neighbor's inferior stuff.

The above is a common argument, and might seem reasonable were it not for this fact, that it costs as much to feed, breed and market inferior live stock as it does the improved stuff, and that it is less expensive, cost of feed and labor con-

sidered, to handle good cattle and hogs than those of a lower grade.

So that, while appearances at present are not the brightest, now is not the time to throw up the sponge or cry quits in the campaign of live-stock improvement.

A Last Word.

The hue and cry raised over what has been termed the salary grab at Ottawa, is nothing more than was to be expected after such a sensational dip into the public purse. Now, we must witness a latter-day repentance, as the members, taking fright at the uproar, proceed to disgorge, and agricultural societies, hospitals for sick children, and various other more or less needy institutions receive a portion of the conscience-money from the palsied holders.

But cannot something be said in defense of the poor M. P. We believe there can. From the beginning to the end of his political life he is taught the science of "graft." No sooner is he nominated than he is besieged for donations for every possible purpose, and on the platform the cry is frequently raised against the sitting member: "What has he ever got for this constituency?" The idea that the member must live for the interest of the entire Dominion, and not specially for the purpose of grafting, a new building or bridge for his own constituency, never seems to cross the minds of the electors. Is it any wonder that, trained in this school and taught every day by examples, the member should yield to the temptation and do a little grafting for his personal benefit? How true the words of a recent poem, slightly adapted to fit the case:

"Oh people of Earth, the nettles you sow
In the hearts of the members, they grow, they grow."

There is only one remedy—an aroused national self-respect, a sacrifice of the spirit of localism, the inculcation of a spirit of nationalism. The electors must cease their efforts to graft the members if they hope for a higher standard among the members themselves. The reform must be started among the people, and from them will grow up a purer national life, built upon the enduring foundations of honesty and self-respect.

Laws and Weed Growth.

When Shakespeare said "Security is mortal's chiefest enemy," the example in his mind was not the Northwest wheat-grower, but if the great poet had lived in our day he would have seen this bit of his philosophy well illustrated. The opportunity for the spread of weeds was early realized in the West, and in order that they might not work too great an injury to the wheat-growing industry, laws were passed restraining them, and for a time we supposed we had security from their inroads. But weeds know no laws except those of nature which affect their growth, and while we have been enacting judicial regulations to restrain them we have been violating natural laws to encourage their growth. We have had about sufficient evidence of the inefficacy of judicial enactments in relation to weed control, and have plenty of evidence on the one hand of the folly of violating natural laws, and on the other of the wisdom of observing them in the control of weeds.

The weed problem has now assumed such proportions that it cannot be ignored. In preparing land for crops, and in the general management of the farm, methods of cultivation and systems of cropping will have to be followed that will allow weeds the least possible chance to grow. The practice of growing only grain is conducive to the increase of French weed, thistles, wild oats,

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WALTER E. GUNN, BUSINESS MANAGER,
A. G. HOPKIN, D. V. M., B. Agr., EDITOR.
F. S. JACOBS, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR,
R. J. DRACHMAN, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR (CALGARY).

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mustards, and other varieties which ripen their seeds just before the grain is cut. These seeds are then turned down and germinate the following year to infest the succeeding crop. Nor does summer-fallowing rid the land of such weeds, for the simple reason that the last plowing the fallow gets only brings fresh seeds near the surface, where they can germinate the following spring.

If the invasion of weeds is ever to be checked, it will be through the more general growth of grasses, clovers and hoed crops, and on many farms the sooner these are introduced the larger will be the returns from the land. It is not only the direct results these crops have upon weeds that makes it expedient to grow them, but their indirect influence by increasing the fertility of the soil, thus enabling future crops of grain to smother out weeds, makes their use necessary.

A Proclamation of Peace.

The mails still bring manuscript to our desk referring to the issues raised by "Nurse's" letter, in our issue of July 12th. The voluminous correspondence already published, however, has covered the ground pretty well, and as late letters are largely recapitulation, we have decided to close the discussion. Without attempting a review of the subject, we may remark that if "Nurse's" object was to raise a dust, she must have succeeded beyond expectation, and the spontaneous response indicated that, one-sided though it was, her letter bristled with double-edged shafts of truth. The editors of this paper plead personally guilty to not a few of the thoughtless acts of selfishness she assails, and it was in a spirit of contrition rather than exultation that they put on the cap and passed the pattern along. In some shape or other it seemed to fit a great many heads, and if there be any thoughtless husband in

Canada, who has not heard about "the Nurse's letter," his wife had better subscribe to the "Farmer's Advocate," and ask for the back copies.

There is no doubt the controversy has done much good. As one correspondent says, "She may have taken an extreme view, but it has taken effect as a milder one would not have done." And if her letter serves, as we believe it will, to arouse sons and husbands from the self-centered complacency in which many of them have been clothed, and brings home to the mothers of to-day their duty to the wives of to-morrow, the author will deserve to be remembered in countless homes, and will have the satisfaction of knowing that she has contributed in no small degree to the amelioration of rural domestic life.

Horses.

Types Seen at Fairs.

The large fairs are over, and those who had an opportunity of witnessing the judging in the heavy-draft horse rings, or who have seen the horse which stood within the money, or whose only acquaintance with the prizewinners is gathered from illustrations, have had placed before them a type of horse which experience teaches is best adapted for draft purposes. When most of us were boys it was no uncommon circumstance to hear the remark that the model horse should be "low down and wide as a wagon." To-day that type is not favored. The guiding principle in heavy horse breeding is utility, and the type of horse that does most work, and does it most easily, is the type of horse which the leading breeders try to produce, and which competent judges favor in the show-ring. Horses of this type must first have sufficient size and scale, but instead of being set near the ground, they must have sufficient range so that their strides may be long and their movements smart and easy.

It is strange with what tenacity the idea that hairy legs are desirable in the modern Clydesdale and Shire clings to the minds of some. Breeders of these British breeds long ago recognized that masses of long, coarse hair do not make a draft horse, but are rather a detriment to him, and instead of rushing blindly after representatives of some other breed with clean legs to correct the evil, they persistently and intelligently set to work to eliminate it by selection, and by this process of weeding out the objectionable legs there has been developed in the Clydesdale bone of a quality unexcelled in any draft breed. The Shire breeders are moving in the same direction, but on account of there being more to accomplish than with the Clydes, they are scarcely so far advanced in this particular.

We would be glad if we could point to like improvement in the Percheron breed. Simultaneously with the improvement in Clydesdales and Shires referred to above, the Percheron breeders endeavored to improve their horses for draft purposes by developing more size, and this they have done, the average Percheron in America to-day being much bigger than his progenitor of twenty years ago, but the improvement has been in size only. During the whole time in which the effort to improve was going on, the breeders apparently never took their eyes off the bodies of their horses, with the result that to-day the legs, pasterns and feet of many Percherons are the most imperfect of those of any of the draft breeds with which we have to do.

Hoof Hints.

The sole of the horse's foot should be kept perfectly level, as any undue weight on one side of the foot may lead to injuries of the joints. All loose horn should be removed, and the wall of the hoof levelled with the sole. The bars should not be cut away, as they act as natural braces to the heels, and the frog is to be left in its normal size and shape to act as a cushion for the foot. After the foot is brought to its normal form the shoe should be made and fitted to it. The shoe must be of the exact size of the foot, so that it will come flush with the outer edge of the hoof. The nail holes should not be very close to the edge of the shoe, for in that case it is necessary to drive the nails too far up into the wall to make them hold. The shoe should be fitted cold, or just touched to the foot while hot, never burnt into position. The nails should be small, and when driven should be brought out well down into the hoof. If driven too high when the horse is reshod the former nail holes are near the edge, and serve to weaken the hoof and interfere with the driving of new nails. After the shoe is fastened the nails are to be clinched in small grooves placed for the purpose. After this is done the clinches may be smoothed with the rasp, but the outside of the hoof should not be rasped, as this will remove its natural protective covering.—[Mayo.]

When Should the Veterinarian be Called In?

While it would be unwise and expensive for the farmer to call his veterinarian in whenever any little thing goes wrong, it is mistaken economy to delay too long. The man who, in some cases, may incur the expense of an unnecessary visit, is safer than he who allows a case to take its course, or exhausts the skill of his handy neighbor, or experiments with the prescriptions he may have on the diseases of stock, until it has reached an alarming stage, and then sends for his veterinarian, when it is too late to treat successfully the case, that if properly treated in the early stages in all probability would have recovered. All owners of stock should have an intelligent idea of the ordinary ailments and diseases of the same, with the proper treatment for such. Many such troubles have definite and unmistakable symptoms that cannot readily be mistaken, and the treatment is also simple; while many of the more serious diseases present more or less obscure symptoms, and it requires the personal examination of an expert to diagnose and treat. Take, for instance, the various diseases of the various digestive organs.

THE SYMPTOMS.

While those of each disease have certain peculiarities, all have more or less symptoms in common, and the veterinarian has to take into consideration the state of the pulse, temperature, respiration, mucous membrane, intestinal murmur, the severity and continuity of the symptoms, as well as the attitudes assumed by the patient, and the manner in which he expresses pain and distress. Digestive trouble kills more horses than the diseases of any other set of organs, and many cases terminate fatally that would have recovered if properly treated in the early stages. All who have had considerable experience with horses are familiar with what is called spasmodic colic, and know that most cases yield readily to treatment, or though not treated at all will usually result in a spontaneous cure in the course of an hour. Now, in such cases the services of a veterinarian are not necessary, but the trouble is this: The symptoms of this disease and those of flatulent colic, acute indigestion, constipation, impaction of the colon, inflammation of the bowels, or peritonitis, etc., etc., are so similar that it requires more skill and experience than is possessed by the unprofessional man to make a direct diagnosis. If we admit this fact, we must also admit the fact that the owner must necessarily be unable to decide whether the case is one that will yield to ordinary treatment for colic, or one for which he should procure professional attention. What, then, is he to do? The early symptoms of these diseases are so similar that in some cases it is not possible for any person to at once make a definite diagnosis, and while each disease requires special treatment, it is wise, in the first stages, to treat as for spasmodic colic, unless tympanitis (bloating) be shown. Hence, we say, when tympanitis is present send for your veterinarian at once. If colicky pains, with an absence of bloating, give a colic drench, as 2 ozs. each of laudanum and sweet spirits of nitre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. fluid extract of belladonna, in a pint of cold water; or in the absence of these give 2 ozs. oil of turpentine, in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint raw linseed oil, or other colic remedies. If the case does not yield to treatment in an hour, or at the longest two hours, you must decide that it is something more serious than spasmodic colic, will require specific treatment, and hence the presence of a veterinarian is necessary. It must also be remembered that the most serious cases do not, as a rule, present the most violent symptoms, and a case is often allowed to go on or treated by home remedies for hours, from the fact that the symptoms are not violent, and the hopes that they will soon pass off. It is not uncommon for a case of this kind to continue all day and well into the night without improvement. Darkness appears to have an alarming effect upon the owner, and when the symptoms continue he will send for his veterinarian about midnight. I may say that the average veterinarian, while quite willing to give necessary service to his patrons at all hours, has just reason to complain at being called out of bed at midnight to treat a case for which he should have been sent the previous forenoon; and, as before stated, the lapse of time in many cases means the death of the patient. Of course, all cases cannot be saved, even if attended to properly in the early stages, but many can, and the owner of stock should give his sick animal all possible chances for his life, and his veterinarian a reasonable opportunity to make or maintain a reputation as a practitioner. The diseases of the respiratory organs do not present such violent symptoms as the above. When a person notices his horse dull, persists in standing, looking anxious and depressed, refusing to eat, probably breathing heavily or too frequently, or coughing, etc., etc., he should decide that something serious is wrong, and as delay in treatment may be as fatal as in other cases, he should send for skilled attention at once. In cases of serious wounds, accidents, etc., when he has not the skill or necessary instruments to treat himself, he

should also send for his veterinarian. We are all familiar with the old adage, "A little knowledge is dangerous." I do not think this applies here. A little knowledge in veterinary science enables a man to diagnose and treat simple ailments or injuries, and at the same time enables him to distinguish between those simple cases and more serious ones. The most important, and I may say the most perplexing point, in many cases, with the veterinarian is to make a correct diagnosis. When once this is made, a reasonably reliable prognosis can be made, and, of course, there no longer exists a doubt as to treatment. On the other hand, so long as a doubt as to the correctness of the diagnosis exists, treatment must of necessity be somewhat in the dark. Hence, we claim that sufficient knowledge of the science to enable a man to determine between those cases that he understands and those that are more serious and require professional attention is valuable. We would again like to impress upon the minds of stock-owners the necessity of sending for the veterinarian before it is too late, as delay in this matter is neither profitable to the owner nor fair to the practitioner. "WHIP."

Stock.

Would Make a Register for Milking Shorthorns.

The start of an agitation for a record for milking Shorthorns is making itself conspicuous in one or two U. S. farm papers. In our issue of last week is an article on "Varieties of Shorthorns," which should be studied in conjunction with the above agitation. There is little need for additional registers, and that such an agitation is on foot is the best proof that the family fad and closure to all Shorthorns but those tracing to the first twenty volumes of Coates' Herdbook has been injurious to the breed and the cattle-breeding industry. It is up to Canadian Shorthorn breeders to take the bull by the horns (figuratively), and open the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook to admit Vol. 30 Coates' registrations, and so on, so as not to be under the necessity of dividing the breed up. The champion Shorthorn at Winnipeg, Mayflower 3rd, shown by Manager Yule for Sir Wm. Van Horne, bears testimony to the fact that no separate register is needed for milking Shorthorns. Starting a new herdbook will not improve a breed already registered. The standard for admission to the old record should be improved, which done, it would answer fully. What do our Shorthorn breeders think of the above suggestions?

The Mange Formulu.

The Canada Gazette contains the following, incorporated in an order-in-council, with respect to mange:

Satisfactory treatment shall consist of immersion for not less than two minutes in a solution of lime and sulphur, of a strength of not less than ten pounds of lime and twenty-four pounds of sulphur to one hundred gallons of water, prepared according to the directions of the officers of the Department of Agriculture.

When approved by the Inspector in charge of the district in which the cattle to be dealt with are kept, persons owning or controlling herds of not more than 30 head may be permitted to treat their animals by hand, in which case the following preparation shall be used:

- Sulphur 2 pounds.
- Oil of tar 8 ounces.
- Raw linseed oil 1 gallon.

In either case the fluid shall be applied at a temperature of not less than 105°, nor more than 110° Fahrenheit, and the treatment shall be repeated after an interval of not less than 10 nor more than 15 days.

Our Scottish Letter.

The show of the Highland and Agricultural Society at Glasgow, coming as it did this year in the week following that of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Park Royal, London, afforded an opportunity in some instances for a remarkable display of independence in judgment, or, perhaps, we should say for difference in taste, especially so far as Shorthorn cattle are concerned. At the Royal the judging was done singly, and both judges, i.e., the judge of males and the judge of females, were gentlemen rather less predisposed in favor of the Cruickshank type than were the two gentlemen who acted in concert on all the classes at the Highland. These were Mr. James Rodger, Keir Mains, Dunblane, and Mr. Richard Stratton, The Duffryn, Newport, Mon. What we have said is, however, scarcely all that could be said. The Royal judges were more or less Booth men; Mr. Rodger is, of course, a Cruickshank man, and Mr. Stratton is an out-and-out advocate of the milking Shorthorn. The upheavals in the prize-list were many. Lord Polworth's first-prize yearling bull at the Royal, "British Renown," was only placed fifth at the later show. The second in the class at the Royal, Mr. Deane Willis' Irish-bred Orphan Chief, was placed first at the Highland, and the third at the Royal, Mr. A. T. Gordon's Fascinator, was placed second at the Highland. After him, as at the Royal, came Mr. George Harrison's white bull, Royal Ensign, a Collyzie-bred youngster, so that apart from the first, an out-and-out Booth bull, bred at Warlaby, the Highland judges upheld the Royal form. Their lack of regard for the somewhat coarser Booth type is easily understood, and we scarcely think it need excite much surprise. This was really the only class of bulls in which the remnant of the old fancies in the Shorthorn world could be distinctly traced. The championship of the Shorthorn section went to Mr. Albert J. Marshall's great bull, Roan Conqueror 84519, bred by Messrs. Peterkin, Duglass, Dingwall. This grand specimen has won many prizes, including championship at the Royal Dublin, and second at the Royal. His successful competitor there, Royal Emblem, was not entered for the Highland, and they did not therefore meet. The Royal first-prize cow, Mr. Deane Willis' White Heather, maintained her class supremacy on her native northern heath, but the judges took an extraordinary fancy to a yearling heifer from Yorkshire, which only got an h.c. ticket at the Royal (although she was first at the Bath and West Show at Nottingham), and actually preferred her for female champion honors before White Heather. One of them also thought her such a marvel that he wanted to give her supreme honors over Roan Conqueror, and a third man had to be called in to decide the tie. Had the other Royal yearling heifers come north the contest would have been interesting. The truth seems to be that this heifer, Mr. Alfred A. Halsey's Bright Jewel VI. from Whitewall, Malton, was underrated by the judge at the Royal, but rather overrated by the judge at the Highland, and perhaps also by the judges who preferred her before White Heather.

In the other sections at the Highland there was a noble display of stock. Galloway cattle were well in evidence, and the Royal champion was put second to another grand cow, Knockstocks Jessie 16116, owned by Mr. A. B. Matthews, Newton Stewart, which beats the Castlemilk Royal winner in levelness behind the hooks, although she is not free from criticism in her head and neck. Mr. Matthews has a good knowledge, and exhibits excellent Clydesdales as well as Galloways. Two-year-old Galloway heifers are often rather a strong class at the Highland, but this year it was not so. The second-prize old bull at the Royal was first at the Highland, the Royal first-prize winner not being forward. He is named Defiance 8268, and was declared to be the best bull of the breed at the show.

Ayrshires, as was to be expected at a show in Glasgow, were strongly represented. A noted breeder, Mr. Robert Wilson, Manswraes, Bridge of Weir, was winner of champion honors with Harvey VI. of Manswrae; a most admirable specimen, although her formation and "set" of teats came in for some adverse criticism. This cow was only placed sixth at the Royal, but in

the case of the Ayrshire a change of this sort does not mean so very much; the "form" in which milk cows appear differing greatly from time to time, and according to their relation to the calving date, and other circumstances. A really fine cow was second in the same class, Heather Blossom, owned by Dr. Charles M. Douglas, M.P., Auchloch, Lesmahagow. The show Ayrshires in Scotland generally are now more of the utilitarian order than they used to be. It is worth noticing that the breed champions of the Galloway, Ayrshire and Highlanders at this show were all females. The Shorthorn just missed being championed in the same way. The Aberdeen-Angus breed was championed by an exceptionally good bull named Jim of Delvin 20691, bred in Ireland, but owned by Mr. James Whyte, Hayston, Glamis. This is a marvellously smooth, level bull. He was second at the Highland a year ago, and has held his own against all comers. The Royal winner was not forward, but the second there, Jeshurun of Ballindalloch, was placed third at the Highland, another Ballindalloch-bred one, named Khartoum, coming in second. The two-year-old bulls were a particularly strong class, and its leader, Mr. Alex. McLaren's Erello 21861, was placed reserve champion. The female champion, i.e., winner of the Ballindalloch cup, was Barton of Glamis 84693, owned by Mr. Wylie Hill, Balthayock, Perth, and got by the high-priced bull, Jipsey Baron 13592.

CLYDESDALES are always a formidable exhibit at Glasgow. This is the fourth show of the Highland we have attended in Glasgow, and the question of improvement in stock suggests itself. In 1892 the leading stallions were Macgregor 1487, Fitzlyon 1666, Clan Campbell, and Knight of Snowdon 2212. The leading stallions this year are Mr. W. S. Park's Royal Chattan 11489, Mr. James Kilpatrick's Perpetual Motion 11278, Messrs. Montgomery's unbeaten two-year-old Baron Fyvie 12451, and the same owner's yearling colt by Baron's Pride 9122, the winner at Ayr and Edinburgh. Royal Chattan is a handsome dark-colored horse, with phenomenal action. He was awarded the male championship, and has been hired for season 1906 by the Strathmore Horse-breeding Society, his terms being £4, payable at service, and £5 additional for every mare proving in foal. Perpetual Motion has been purchased by Mr. Bryce, from Assa., N.-W. T., along with the first-prize two-year-old filly, Rosadora, which won the Cawdor cup as the best female at the show. It has rarely happened that two first-prize winners at the H. & A. S. Show are purchased for exportation to Canada, and Mr. Bryce merits great praise for investing in such valuable stock. We trust he may land them safely in their new home. Baron Fyvie, like Clan Campbell, which occupied the same position 28 years ago, has been purchased for exportation to the Australian colonies. He goes to New Zealand at something like \$4,000. He is a marvel for symmetry and justness. He stands right on his legs, and moves well. The yearling is also an exceptionally sweet stylish colt.

Substance was the outstanding characteristic of the female exhibits at this show. It was a veritable triumph for Baron's Pride stock. His daughter, Topsy Pride, a grand, big mare, led the brood mare class. She was reserve female champion a year ago. Pyrene, another daughter, and female champion at Edinburgh, led the class for yeld mares. The first-prize three-year-old was his granddaughter Lady Madge, got by Balmedie Queen's Guard 10966. She has been sold at a long price to the breeder of the unbeaten horse, Everlasting. The first-prize two-year-old filly, alone among the winners, had no connection with Baron's Pride. Mr. Bryce's purchase, Rosadora, is owned by Mr. Wm. Park, Brunstane, Portobello, and was got by his noted prize horse, Marmion. Her dam was got by McVinnie 9318, a horse which after an honorable career in this country found a home in Canada. He left superior stock here. Rosadora is a very gay filly, with beautiful feet and legs, and very good action. The Cawdor cup, which she won, is the supreme trophy in the Clydesdale world. Its value is \$260. The first and second prize yearling fillies were got by Hiawatha, but the dam of the first was the celebrated prize mare, White Heather, by Baron's Pride. We had a grand display of Clydesdale geldings. The champion, King Harry, a Cumberland horse, is a splendid specimen of the draft horse, having weight, substance and quality. 10th July, 1905. "SCOTLAND YET."



The Agricultural Teams at Brandon Fair.

Farm.

Re Seed Fairs and Seed Improvement.

The growing of grain is the principal industry of Western Canada, and upon the grain-grower, more than anyone else, the success of our country depends. We would therefore suppose that the agricultural societies would devote most of their funds and energies to encouraging improvement in the growing of grain. It is rather a surprise, therefore, to find that not more than one or two of all the agricultural societies of Western Canada give more than ten per cent. of the prizes offered at their fairs to grains and grasses, and that there are a large number who give five per cent., four per cent., and even less. This is surely disproportionate: and yet, looking at the question from another standpoint, the prizes are as large as is commensurate with the value of the exhibits. Usually a one- or two-bushel sample of wheat is called for, and a first prize of say five dollars given. In that case the prize is probably worth twice as much as the exhibit, and it is doubtful if it would be wise to increase the amount offered. The fault, therefore, lies in giving prizes to small samples of grain. It amounts to giving a prize to the man who can make the best work at cleaning and picking over his sample, rather than the encouraging the growing of bigger crops of a better quality of grain. A method by which a more equitable proportioning of prizes can be made, is to give prizes for growing fields of grain. Fields entered in such a competition should be fifteen acres in extent, or twenty or twenty-five, according to the district. Prizes could then be given somewhat in keeping with the importance of the Western grain industry.

One great difficulty in carrying out such a plan is the cost of having the fields judged, which would be nearly as great as the actual cost of the prizes. The Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is offering, through its Western representatives, Jas. Murray, of Winnipeg, and the writer, of Calgary, to bear this part of the expense of such a plan. It is beyond the power of the representatives of the Dominion Department to make any direct grants for prizes: that pertains to the Provincial authorities. But if the agricultural societies will give prizes large enough to bring out a good competition, the Dominion Seed Department will pay for the judging. A list of men who would be satisfactory judges should be drafted at the annual meeting of the Agricultural Societies' Association. Using this list as a basis, the district could be arranged in circuits, so that the judging might be done as conveniently as possible and at the proper time.

In judging the fields in these competitions, the following points, at least, should be considered: Yield, strength of straw, freedom from weeds and other foreign plants, size of head, milling quality of grain.

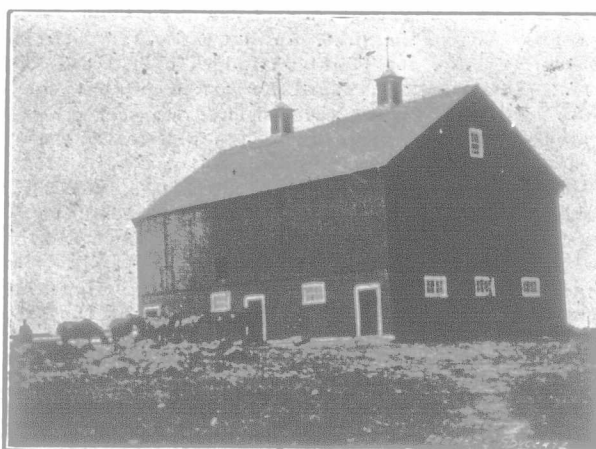
HOLDING OF SEED FAIRS.

Another method of encouraging the growing of high-class grain, in which the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department is offering to assist, is the holding of what might be called "seed fairs or exhibitions." These would be held in the early winter, and should serve for marketing as well as exhibition. Each competitor would be compelled to sign a certificate that he had some definite minimum quantity of which his exhibit was a fair sample. That minimum quantity might be fixed at ten bushels, fifteen bushels, or twenty-five, according to the crop and district. A purchaser would be allowed to take home with him a quart sample, and if the larger quantity sent was not according to sample, the fair authorities would have power to punish the exhibitor by holding back his prize or barring him from future competitions. The effect of such a competition would be to encourage the growing of high-class grain crops, to assist the farmer producing a superior article, in disposing of it for seed at a better price than he could get by marketing it through the ordinary channels, and to enable the farmer who had not good seed to secure cheaply and conveniently that grown under conditions of soil and climate similar to his own. The seed fairs should be held in the early winter, so that a man who wished to secure seed could go to the exhibition, see what was there, and if he was not suited would still have time to secure it elsewhere. If any agricultural society in Western Canada wishes to hold such a seed fair, the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is willing to help them by paying for a thorough advertisement of the fair and by paying all the expenses of having the exhibits judged. As in the case of giving the prizes for growing fields, the representatives of the Dominion Department are given no authority to give grants for prizes, but are willing to meet other legitimate expenses. In addition to this, where such a fair is held, the Seed Branch is willing to provide competent lec-

becomes vested in such agent or employee; and upon turers, who will hold a one or two day seed institute. These seed institutes will be quite similar to the live-stock institutes which have been held during the past winter. The exhibits at the fair will be used for practical demonstration in judging grain. Among the subjects to be discussed are the judging of grain, importance of good seed and how to secure it, weeds and how to combat them, soil cultivation, etc. Quite a number of societies have already signified their intention of holding seed fairs, and more are sure to fall into line. The result should be much good in keeping up the high standard of Western grain.

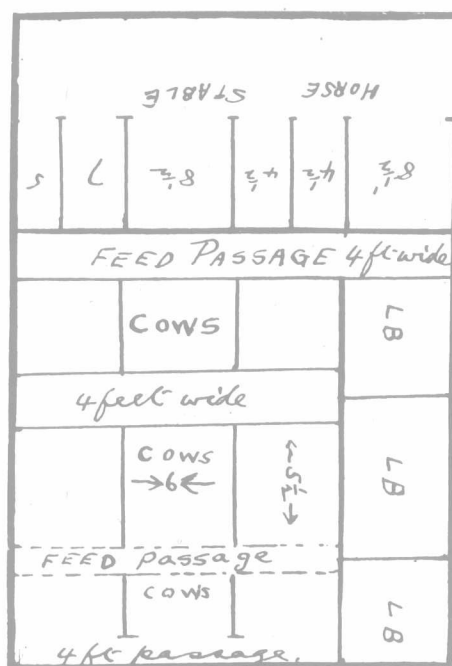
Cheap and Convenient Barn.

The illustrations given herewith will make plain to any reader a convenient and cheap form of a combined horse and cow stable for a quarter- or half-section farmer. The frame is of square timber—sawed spruce and tamarack, obtained from the Riding Mountains. The stable has 10-foot posts, and the barn above 16-foot posts. The barn portion is boarded up with 10-inch shiplap, the lower (stable) portion being walled up with 10-inch lumber, tar paper and shiplap, as on the upper portion. The stalls and passages in the cow stable are of cement. In the



Barn of R. Habkirk, Langford Municipality.

horse stable the stalls are each 8 feet long, the front 4 feet of each stall being floored with clay and gravel mixed, and packed down hard; the back end of each stall is planked, with cement underneath. The passage—10 feet wide—behind the horses is concrete, 1 of cement to 8 of gravel. The diagram of the floor plan will give some idea of the arrangement of the stalls, boxes and passages, figures standing for lineal feet, the two outer rows of cow stalls being 5½ feet deep by 6 feet wide, the row next the horses being 5 feet each way. The building is 40 feet by 60 feet, is ventilated on the Gridale plan, and cost, complete, including the painting (two coats), \$1,200, this figure not including owner's work.



Floor Plan of Robt. Habkirk's Barn.

Wants to Know how to Handle Scrub?

"Peginner," writing from a new district in Assiniboia, asks us to secure the experiences of those who have broken scrub land. He would like a few hints on how best to go about it, his land being grown with poplar and bunch willow. He would also like the opinions of some who have had experience with scrub and stump machine. Our columns are open to those who wish to offer "Peginner" a few suggestions in connection with the breaking of his land.

Notice to Grain Shippers.

By W. C. McKillican, B. S. A.

Below is a copy of a notice prepared by Warehouse Commissioner Castle, for the guidance of grain shippers throughout Western Canada:

1. All licenses issued under the provisions of "The Manitoba Grain Act, 1900," and amendments thereto, expire annually on the 31st August.

2. Persons before delivering grain for sale or storage at any public country elevator or warehouse, should first ascertain that the owner or lessee thereof is duly licensed to operate such elevator or warehouse during the current license year—1st September to the 31st August following.

3. Every license is required by law to be kept posted up in a conspicuous place in the building to which it applies.

4. According to law, every person delivering grain at any such elevator or warehouse can demand either a cash ticket, storage receipt, or storage receipt for special binned grain (as the case may be), for each load of grain delivered at such elevator or warehouse, dated the day the grain was received, and each such receipt shall show upon its face the kind of grain, the gross and net weight of such grain, the dockage for dirt or other cause, the grade of such grain when graded, or the special bin number or numbers when special binned. Each such receipt shall be signed by the warehouse man.

5. In cases where grain is cleaned before being weighed, at any such elevator or warehouse, and any dockage for dirt or other cause be taken, the cash tickets, or storage receipts, or storage receipts for special binned grain issued therefor, are in every case required to show the gross and net weights and dockage.

6. Elevator and warehouse operators are required by law to guarantee the net weights as shown on their cash tickets, storage receipts, or special bin storage receipts. Therefore, in order to save possible future trouble, persons delivering grain should check over the elevator weights at the time of delivery. The right of so doing is established by law.

SALE OF GRAIN IN CAR LOTS ON TRACK.

7. Persons desirous of selling grain in car lots should, before doing so, ascertain that the car lot purchaser to whom they propose selling is duly licensed and bonded as a track buyer of grain in car lots. This should be ascertained before making such sale—not afterwards. Write the undersigned for information.

8. A license to purchase grain on track in car lots does not authorize the licensee operating in any other capacity.

9. Contracts for sale of grain in car lots, on track, should always be made in writing, in duplicate, and signed by both parties.

10. Persons should avoid using in such contracts technical trade terms the significance of which is improperly understood by them.

11. Where shippers prefer to enter into "basis 1 northern" contracts, each of the higher or lower straight grades deliverable under such contracts should be distinctly stated in the terms of the contract. The time fixing the "spread" should also be embodied in the contract. Thus: "spread," to govern date of shipment, or date of inspection, or date of delivery at terminal, or as otherwise may be agreed upon.

N. B.—A license to sell grain on commission does not include or authorize the purchasing of grain on track in car lots, and vice versa. And a license to operate a public country elevator or warehouse gives no authority to such licensee either to purchase grain in car lots, or to sell grain on commission.

Therefore, to operate a public country elevator or warehouse, a public country elevator or warehouse license is required. To operate as a track buyer of grain in car lots, a track buyer's license is required. To operate as a grain commission merchant, a grain commission merchant's license is required.

12. It is customary for the track buyer to make an advance to the shipper upon his handing the properly endorsed bill of lading to the track buyer. (Bonds are made out on the basis that this rule is always followed between the parties, and the balance paid immediately upon receipt of out-turns.)

CONSIGNED GRAIN.

13. Before consigning grain to a grain commission merchant, for sale on commission, it should first be ascertained that such grain commission merchant is duly licensed and bonded. (This information will be cheerfully given upon application to the undersigned.)

It is customary for an advance to be made to the consigner (shipper) when he surrenders the properly endorsed shipping bill to the commission merchant immediately upon sale of the shipment, and his receipt of all proper documents, viz., shipping bill, certificates of weight and grade, and railway expense bill.

14. Consigners should send definite information to their grain commission merchants at the time of shipment, at which time similar instructions should be sent to their bankers, in cases where shipping bills are forwarded through the banks with sight drafts attached thereto. Copies of all such instructions should be kept by the shipper, as well as of the car number, date and point of shipment, grade received or expected, etc.

ENDORSEMENT OF SHIPPING BILLS.

15. Upon sale of a car lot of grain to a track buyer, all shipping bills should be endorsed only to the "order" of such licensed track buyer of grain in car lots, and not to the order of one of his agents or employees, as in this latter case the title of ownership

instructing a duly licensed and bonded grain commission merchant to sell a shipment of grain on commission, the shipping bill should be endorsed either "to the order of such licensed grain commission merchant," or else if forwarded through a bank, then "to the order of the bank," accompanied, with full instructions to the bank also.

ADJUSTMENTS.

16. In every case of shipments for immediate sale adjustments should be made between buyer and seller, shipper and elevator operator, or shipper and grain commission merchant, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of "proper documents," viz., the endorsed shipping bill, certificates of grade and weight, and the railway expense bill.

N. B.—As almost all car lots of grain which are sold on track are sold subject to the shipper's guarantee of weights and grades, it only creates confusion to sell the "commercial" grades, "condemned" or "rejected" grades under a basis 1 northern contract, and by so doing it often makes it impossible for the dealer to properly handle the shipment.

Further information will be given upon application to
C. G. CASTLE,
Warehouse Commissioner, Winnipeg.

Salt for Thistles.

A correspondent asks if salt applied to land will kill Canadian thistles, and also, what would be the best kind of a crop to sow in an old garden to destroy weeds?

Ans.—To make salt effective it would have to be put on so heavily that it would destroy the chance of a crop for a year or two. The best way to treat Canadian thistles, if the patch is small, is to put it in with potatoes, corn or other hoed crop; if the area is large, summer-fallow, and in order to keep the land always free of weeds, take off a crop of timothy, brome or rye grass about every third year. It would be still better if clover were grown instead of the grasses, and in the near future this crop will be more generally sown. Mr. James Yule, who manages Sir Wm. Van Horne's farm at Selkirk, tells us that he has had remarkable success killing thistles by growing a crop of clover, and Mr. J. J. Ring, of Crystal City, says since he began growing timothy he has lost all fear of every kind of weed.

Weeds are simply the result of the system of farming followed on most farms. There is absolutely no restriction to the growth of weeds where spring grains are grown continually. They appear after the crop is up in the spring, and produce their seeds before the grain is harvested, and as the land decreases in fertility the weeds apparently increase in numbers and prolificacy. Such weeds as Canadian thistle, wild oat, stinkweed, the mustards, sow thistle, etc., simply flourish where the land gets the ordinary treatment for wheat and oats, and if they are to be combated, it can be most successfully done by growing other crops that require different methods of cultivation.

How We Got Red Fife.

A subscriber asks "Where did Red Fife wheat originate? Was it produced by scientific methods of breeding?" Red Fife wheat is one of those providential discoveries, occasionally found in wheat fields by observant farmers. It was discovered in Ontario about sixty years ago by a Mr. David Fife, who procured from a friend in Scotland a small sample of wheat which had been obtained from a cargo direct from Dantzic to Glasgow. As the wheat came into Mr. Fife's hand just about seeding time he decided to sow it, not knowing anything of its origin. Not being, however, a spring wheat, it failed to ripen, with the exception of three well-grown ears. These ears were carefully preserved and sown the year following, and the product was the only kind in a very wide district which was not rusted by the unfavorable season which supervened. The produce of this was again carefully preserved, and from it has sprung the variety now known all over the world as Glasgow Fife, Scotch Fife, and finally, Hard Red Fife. Tracing its history further back, we find that in all probability it came from Galicia, at a spot distant from Dantzic some 300 miles inland, and was mixed in Dantzic cargo. During a quite recent period true Galician samples have been compared with it, and both in growth, in length of time from sowing till harvest, in manufacturing into flour, and in baking into bread, the characteristics are identical.

This wheat has retained its true characteristics wherever it has been grown. Although the few heads found in Ontario were not a new variety, but simply specimen plants of the wheat grown in Interior Europe, still they were selected from a field crop and used to disseminate a most valuable variety over the spring-wheat areas of America, thus making Mr. Fife a benefactor to the whole human family. A similar instance occurred in Ontario within recent years, when Mr. Dawson, of Halton Co., discovered a promising head of wheat in his field, from which he propagated the famous fall wheat, Dawson's Golden Shaft. These two illustrations alone should be

sufficient to remind farmers of the immense possibilities that may pass unnoticed in the great prairie wheat fields—possibilities of wealth and usefulness equal to those lying in the discovery of a valuable mine.

Side-show Tips.

The fair and the faker are so closely associated that one cannot think of the one without a mental vision of the other. He is a peculiar type of the species, this annual visitor from goodness knows where. His predominating object in life is to get someone's money, and he chooses to do so by crook rather than by hook. His harvest-field is the crowd, and exhibition authorities can usually get this necessary adjunct.

The fare of the faker is not all pie. He has competition to contend with, for the business is so full of opportunities that many crowd into it. He also has to insure himself and his show against a crusade of righteous indignation, but the cost of this insurance is in proportion to the questionableness of the show, and consequently in proportion to its possibilities as a moneymaker.

In getting up a fake show, one of two objects must be kept prominent. The show must be either a new sensational fake or it must appeal to the baser side of human nature, and if it can shock the modesty of the average citizen without incurring the action of the law, so much the better for the show.

The manager of one of the sideshows which aroused so much indignation from visitors to the larger Manitoba fairs, became communicative after the close of the fair at Killarney and just before he stepped back across the line to Muriot, N. D. He said, "Yes, we have made a little bunch of money, but of course we put on the warmest show ever, and that is what draws the crowds. But the trouble with putting on a 'good' show in Manitoba is that there is always some director who wants to go on the 'graft.' Now, I made an influential director of one fair a present of a fifty-dollar umbrella, and further made myself solid with him by sending his wife three hundred good American 'bucks.' You wouldn't think there should be any kick coming there, but before I had got nicely going they 'rushed' me and the whole show, and my influential director had got to cover. You can 'gamble' I didn't reckon to stand for that, and threatened to 'beef,' but I got a check for \$180, so I guess I'll call it quits. The fair boards take five per cent. of our receipts, but at some exhibitions the directors' graft amounts to far more than the exhibition's percentage. The Oriental dancer? Oh, she lives with her mother at ———. They keep a nice little market garden there and raise poultry. This is a sort of vacation she takes at fair time."

The revenue a certain exhibition received from the different sideshows indicates that the "Wild Woman" was the greatest "attraction" on the grounds. This show, though, was one of the greatest fakes of the season. When the "Wild Woman who eats the snakes" was liberated from her iron cage and manacles, had her tusks and bedraggled hair removed "she" had the appearance of a rather degraded old man of about sixty, who mingled with the people and talked quite rationally, though not elegantly.

It is strange in what different lights a sideshow appears to different men. Nor can a man's position in life and his previous training be taken as an indication of the view he may take of a show.

Dear Sirs,—Will you be good enough to forward the Western edition of the "Farmer's Advocate" to my address. I am a recent arrival from England, and have already become a great admirer of your very valuable journal.

HERBERT BOOTHMAN.

Dairying.

Effect of Corn Silage on Flavor of Milk.

Ever since silage has been used as a feed for dairy cows, there has been more or less controversy over its effect on the flavor of milk, the objection being occasionally raised that milk from silage-fed cows had an unpleasant, if not a disagreeable flavor. To determine what foundation, if any, there was for this belief, the experiment herein described was undertaken and conducted by the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station in the following manner:

The University dairy herd was divided into two lots, one of which was fed forty pounds of corn silage per cow per day, which is the maximum amount for economical feeding, together with a small amount of clover hay and grain. The feed for the other lot consisted entirely of clover hay and grain.

The milk from both lots was cared for in exactly the same manner, being removed from the barn as soon as drawn and taken to the dairy building where it was cooled. After standardizing to four per cent. butter-fat, that there might be no difference in the flavor of the milk from the two lots on account of a variation in this respect, the milk was put in half-pint bottles and sealed.

In each case, before asking for a comparison, a bottle of milk from each lot of cows was agitated to incorporate the cream thoroughly, and the milk in each bottle was poured into a separate glass. Three questions were then asked the person whose opinion was desired: First, "Is there any difference in the two samples?" Second, "Is there anything objectionable about either?" Third, "Which do you prefer?" In every case the milk was known by a number only, and those whose opinions were obtained were not told concerning the manner of production, that their judgment might be unbiased by any prejudice they might have had as to the use of silage in milk production.

The people whose tastes were consulted were divided into three classes: ladies, men of the faculty, and men students. In the first case, as reported in a table, the silage had been fed one hour before milking. Of the 29 ladies, 10 preferred the silage milk, 14 the non-silage, and 5 had no choice. Of the men of the faculty, 27 preferred silage milk, 20 the non-silage, and 7 had no choice. Of the students, 20 preferred silage milk, 4 non-silage, and 4 had no choice.

A preference for silage milk was indicated by 51 per cent. of the 111 tests made when silage was fed one hour before milking. When silage was fed at time of milking, 71 per cent. preferred silage milk; and when fed after milking, 51 per cent. reported the same preference.

The summary of all results shows, that of the 372 tests made, 223, or 60 per cent., preferred silage milk; 40, or 11 per cent., had no choice; and 109, or 29 per cent., preferred the non-silage milk. The people who chose the non-silage milk were, as a rule, those who do not drink milk, hence their opinion is not so important as is that of the people who consume milk more freely.

Samples of silage and non-silage milk were sent to five milk experts in Chicago and other cities, accompanied by a letter asking the same three questions. One of these experts had no choice, one decided in favor of the non-silage, and three preferred the silage milk.

It was noticed that most people could detect a difference in the flavor of the two samples of milk, but it was expressly stated in every case



Around a Gambling Table at Brandon Fair.

Two of the police force may be distinguished by their caps.

that there was nothing objectionable about the flavor of either sample.

To determine further whether the public generally objects to silage milk, twelve half-pint bottles of such milk were delivered at the best hotel in the Twin Cities each day for a month, making 360 samples in all. These were served to guests who drank milk, and no complaint or criticism of any kind was made.

For the past nine years the Department of Dairy Husbandry at the University has delivered from 100 to 150 quarts of milk a day to people in the two cities. During this time the cows have been fed an average of about forty pounds of silage per day, except when on pasture, and no complaints of a bad flavor in the milk have been received.

Mr. H. B. Gurler, of DeKalb, who is one of the most progressive dairymen of the State, has been producing certified milk for the past ten years, and selling it in Chicago at twelve cents a quart. All of this time Mr. Gurler has been feeding silage to his cows, excepting during the season of the year when pasture was abundant, and with the best of results.

This is strong evidence that if the silage is of good quality, and used in reasonable amounts in connection with other feed, it is one of the best feeds obtainable for dairy cows when pasture is not available. It must be remembered that in all of this work nothing but good silage was fed, and no spoiled silage was allowed to accumulate in or around the silo. When silage imparts a bad or disagreeable flavor to the milk produced from it, almost invariably the cause is that the silage has not been fed properly, or that spoiled silage has been used.

It should not be understood from this discussion that the time of day a food is fed, which may impart a bad flavor to the milk, is of no consequence. All the feeds of this nature should be fed after milking and not before, to avoid the possibility of producing an unpleasant flavor in the milk. And the milk should not be allowed to remain many minutes in the stable uncovered after being drawn, as it will quickly absorb injurious flavors from the atmosphere of place.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Is the Wild Rose a Host Plant for Wheat-rust Fungus?

An observant farmer, in conversation with the editor of this paper, stated some time ago that he was afraid of a rust visitation again this year similar to that of 1904, basing his contention on the fact that the wild rose, so plentiful in the Canadian West, was this year so badly affected with a rust, which he held was one form of the wheat rust. Some years ago the Ontario Department of Agriculture conducted a campaign against the barberry bush, on the ground that it was the host plant of that dangerous parasite, and during the campaign all the barberry bushes at the O. A. C. were dug up and destroyed; but rust continued to trouble the grain fields, and it is now admitted that the barberry was not the only host-plant of that fungus, although its presence aggravated the disease in some places.

The Peach Crop in British Columbia.

It is, perhaps, difficult to over-estimate the possibilities of the Okanagan district in fruit-raising, if one is to be allowed to judge at all from the success of the efforts made in peach-growing. It is true the commercial peach is only as yet realized at Peachland. One reason is that Peachland fruit-growers tried to get into the industry of raising peaches when first setting out their orchards, and another reason is that other sections, such as Keremeos, where peaches have been grown liberally with great success, are not yet served with transportation facilities.

At Peachland, where a number of plantations are now in full bearing, the crop is being marketed at the rate of \$350 and \$400 per acre for the fruit on the trees, the buyer taking all the risk, and work of picking, sorting, packing and marketing. These prices may appear fancy, and are undoubtedly enormous returns per acre from any sort of fruit, especially as they are net figures, seeing that the cost of marketing has been eliminated. But they are well authenticated, with names and other facts. One most astounding assertion is made, to the effect that one man actually refused the paltry (?) \$100 per acre for his peach crop, preferring to pick, sort, pack and ship his fruit himself, as he felt that there was a greater net return to him in that method.

As to quality, Mr. T. J. Smith, of Vancouver, who recently paid the district a visit, brought home several cases of the fruit, as it was of so much better quality than any of the California peaches marketed in Vancouver. This he did, though the price was \$1.50 per crate, and he had to pay 35c. per crate express charges. Mr. Smith says none of these peaches are likely to reach the Coast market, because the Canadian Northwest

demands the whole product, and is willing to pay for it higher prices than obtain in Vancouver.

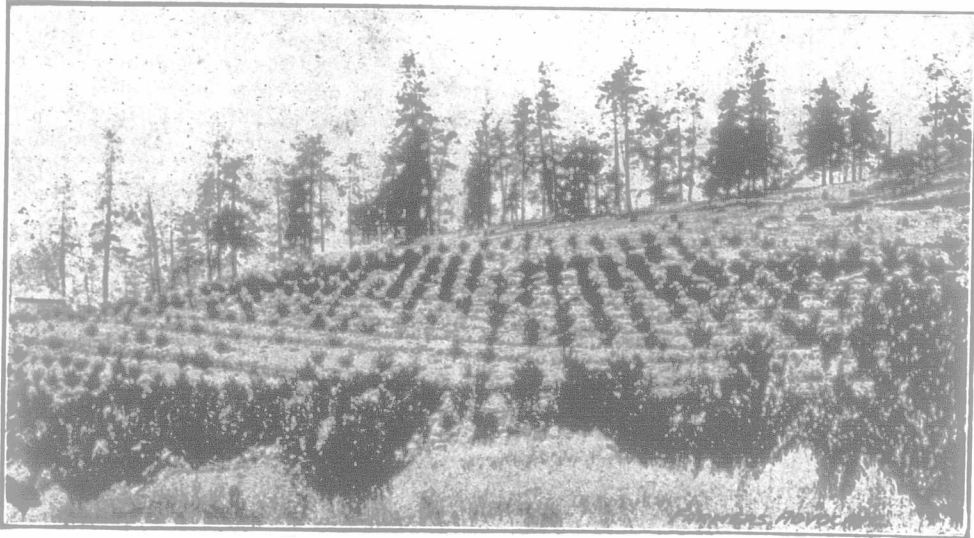
The area under cultivation with peaches is very trifling yet, compared to what can be planted, so that it would seem not to require prophetic vision to picture a bright immediate future for peach-growing in Okanagan and Similkameen.

Plant Spruce, Elm or Ash.

A visitor to Assiniboia expresses himself as follows: "It was with great interest that we spent a half hour among the trees and plants at the station grounds at Moose Jaw, where the C. P. R. has planted a small acreage to various evergreens and deciduous trees, and has given them extraordinary care and attention. The extreme severity of this situation was made apparent by the fact that box elders, which had been planted several years, and made a growth of some 10 feet, had been killed outright during a short period of neglect. The box elders were said by the superintendent to have been taken from the native water courses, hence the difficulty must have been in failing to provide them with sufficient moisture in the new situation. Some evergreens, notably the white spruce, were looking fairly well, but the few elm and ash that had been set out were the most promising of any trees in the plantation, and had made a far stronger and better growth than anything else, thus corroborating an opinion which we have long entertained, that both these trees are far more desirable for Western prairie planting than the box elder so universally used."



Four-year-old Peach Orchard at Peachland, B. C.



Two-year-old Peach Orchard at Peachland, B. C.

Scotchmen Bestirring Themselves.

Experiments with oats were carried out in 1903-4 by the Morayshire Farmers' Club, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture. The southern seaboard of the Moray Frith grows oats of fine quality, much in demand for seed and milling. The trials were carried out on three farms, selected to represent three types of soil common in the Moray lowlands. Varieties: Banner, Goldfinder, Siberian, Newmarket, Waverly, Storm King, Potato, Sandy. Banner produced 32 bushels of first quality grain more than Sandy, and 20 bushels more than Potato. The superiority of the new varieties is clear, but shows better when the dressed grain only is considered. In other words, the newer varieties give a larger proportion of good grain, as well as a heavier total yield.—[Journal of Board of Agriculture.

with a pinch of good condition powder added, is a great help. Sunflower seeds are very good for moulting hens. Moulting can be hastened if the hens are very sparingly fed for two or three weeks, but they should have lots of green stuff, and then be fed very heavily for a month or so, or till they have a new coat of feathers. They will begin to lay more uniformly than if they had been allowed to moult naturally. As a rule, it does not pay to keep a hen over after the second year, unless it is an exceptionally good one. Farmers should have at least one yard for the pullets. Cockerels should be disposed of when ten weeks or three months old, and the pullets ought to be well fed, especially those hatched in May or June. Of course, if they do not begin to lay at the beginning of winter they will lay all the better the next year; still, it is preferable to have them laying in October and November, as the price of eggs is then the highest. I do not

Poultry.

Care for Hens During the Summer.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

So much has been written on the care of hens and chicks during the summer months, that we almost should think anybody ought to know how to care for his or her flock. Still there are many, especially farmers, who are in need of advice on the above subject. On most farms very little thought is given to poultry, and all the more so because the average farmer thinks it is not worth while to do so, although many a pound of tea, sugar and other necessities of life are bought with the proceeds of the neglected and despised hen. It is simply shocking to look into the sheds and extremely rude and roughly constructed henhouses on some farms. Droppings are allowed to collect from week to week and month to month before they are taken away, and it is just these droppings that harbor the greatest enemies of poultrydom. Nowhere will lice and mites breed and propagate faster to torture the hens and rob their owner of the profits. At least once a week the manure should be removed, and a liberal quantity of air-slaked lime scattered about. I need not mention ventilation, as there are generally numerous cracks and holes by which air may freely enter. The next important thing to cleanliness is pure fresh water. If the fowls have access to a creek

near by they are in great luck. Often I have seen hens drink the water coming from the stable or manure pile. I often wondered how the eggs laid by these hens must taste, or, still more, how they can lay eggs at all. Still, on the other hand, eggs laid by hens that have unlimited range have a stronger germ than those hens kept in confinement and well-cared for. I often suggested oyster shell and grit to farmers. Most of them would say: Oh, nonsense, I don't believe in such newfangled affairs. We never fed any such things and won't either, and get eggs, just the same. No doubt they do, only fewer of them. Another important thing to do is to dispose of the droppings and the diseased. Generally diseased hens are left to die; instead of that they should be killed and buried deeply. Hens on farms are often neglected during the moulting period; and that is just the time when they should be well fed. A mash at noon made of shorts, bran, table scraps and oil cake meal, added, is a great help. Sunflower seeds are very good for moulting hens. Moulting can be hastened if the hens are very sparingly fed for two or three weeks, but they should have lots of green stuff, and then be fed very heavily for a month or so, or till they have a new coat of feathers. They will begin to lay more uniformly than if they had been allowed to moult naturally. As a rule, it does not pay to keep a hen over after the second year, unless it is an exceptionally good one. Farmers should have at least one yard for the pullets. Cockerels should be disposed of when ten weeks or three months old, and the pullets ought to be well fed, especially those hatched in May or June. Of course, if they do not begin to lay at the beginning of winter they will lay all the better the next year; still, it is preferable to have them laying in October and November, as the price of eggs is then the highest. I do not

like to see pullets laying in July, as they are most likely to stop laying in November, moult, and not lay again till spring. When the pullets are kept away from the hens they will do much better, because they can be fed better and are not bothered with the attentions of a male bird. I would never let pullets run with the hens, because they seldom get enough to eat, and what they do get they have to steal, as it were, from the hens. Do not be afraid of overfeeding them; they should have all they can eat and will eat up clean. I have the pullets already in the yards where they are to remain, and they will be used to the surroundings by the time they begin to lay.

HANS VOGLSANG.

The Moulting Period.

We are now approaching that time of year recognized by all poultrymen as one of the most important periods in the life of a laying flock. Hens in this country generally pass through the moulting season some time between August and December. The late moulter will not prove profitable, as she will be unable to develop a full dress before the cold weather of early fall. Some poultrymen recommend light feeding for a few weeks at this period, but it is better to have the fowls in good condition, for a thin fowl will not rapidly produce good plumage, and drawing from her store of meat and energy to grow feathers is poor economy. Generous feeding must be done.

Feathers contain a large amount of nitrogen, and nitrogenous food should be given at this time. Mashings having a basis of bran and oat chop are useful; sunflower seed is good, and helps to add gloss to the plumage. To this some corn or other carbonaceous food should be added as the cold weather approaches. Proper care at this period is essential; it makes for full egg baskets next winter when good eggs are scarce and prices high.

Local Conditions.

Settlers moving into Canada from the United States, and from one part of Canada to another, frequently come to the conclusion that the locality to which they have come is unfavorable to poultry, because they have attempted to proceed in raising their fowls as they did in the place from which they came, failing to notice that conditions are, perhaps, very different.

Books and published suggestions on poultry are frequently pronounced worthless, when they contain valuable information, because local conditions are not taken into account. For instance, most articles on rearing chicks are written from the standpoint of the man who lives where the summer days and nights are very warm. Such writers frequently advise keeping chicks in as cool a coop as possible at night, crowding them as little as possible, in order that they may put on a good coat of feathers, which will make better-looking birds of them, as well as better winter layers. This is good advice for the man living where summer nights are warm, but should the poultry-keeper who has just moved into a high altitude, where summer nights are chilly and even cold, proceed upon the same plan, he would kill the greater part of the chicks, and stunt the rest.

Again, people living where nights are warm, frequently set hens upon large numbers of eggs, and by properly constructing the nest make it possible for a hen to hatch a very large brood, but where nights are cold some of the eggs will be chilled every night if such a method is followed, and the hatch will be poor.

The egg yield of a flock depends largely upon local conditions. Everyone who has watched the egg production of his flock knows that what his hens eat influences the number of eggs they lay; that a hen must have not only enough food to produce eggs, but the kind of material which goes into the construction of eggs. Here local conditions must be considered. When the range is large in proportion to the number of hens, and the locality one in which animal food is abundant, little or no attention need be given to variety of feed; but when the range is limited and the number of fowls large on the location, such that bugs, worms, etc., are scarce, variety in feed becomes important. A gentleman who sells pure-bred chickens once told the writer that when he kept his hens penned up and fed nothing but grain, he did not notice any lessening in the egg yield when he sold part of his hens, as those that were left put into eggs all the egg material they could find in the runs which they occupied.

The habits of different breeds of fowls should be considered with reference to location. There are hens that will not go more than six or eight rods from their roosting place if given plenty of grain; while others will search for animal food over a considerable tract of land, no matter how they are fed. This sort of active hen will lay much better than a quieter one, if one has plenty of range and pays little attention to variety in feeding, while she will be restless and discontented if confined to a small space, and, in consequence, fail to get into laying condition. The quieter hen, which does not care to roam about, if she is of a laying strain, will lay much better on a limited range if properly fed.

The dew lasts longer in the forenoon and comes earlier in the evening in some places than in others. Wet grass is hard on any chick, if it runs about in it, but chicks of some breeds stand it much better than

others. Lice are harder to fight in some places than in others, and they kill the chicks of some breeds more quickly than those of other breeds, and interfere more seriously with the laying of some hens than of others. Every poultryman should keep an eye on the influence of local conditions upon his flock.

W. I. T.

Apiary.

Unripe Honey.

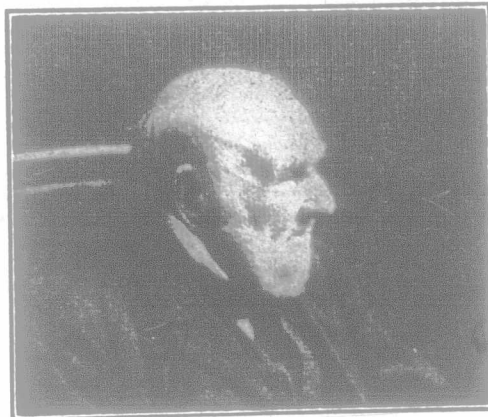
It is interesting and encouraging to note the attitude that is being taken in regard to the extracting of honey before it is properly ripened. The great injury that has been done to the honey market by placing upon it an inferior article is apparently recognized as it never was before. It used to be taken quite as a matter of course that a comb need not have more than about a third of its surface sealed when extracted. Nowadays it is pretty well agreed that it is better for the honey to remain on the hive for several weeks; and if it is all capped over, so much the better. The question, "What proportion of a comb should be sealed before it is extracted?" always sounded very much like asking, "How much poor honey can you add to good honey without spoiling it?" Why not leave the honey in the hive until it is ripe, and have it all good? Of course, under some circumstances, unsealed honey may be ripe; but usually a part, at least, of the unsealed honey is very poor stuff; and the man who puts honey on the market containing much of this is not only foolish, but often wickedly dishonest.—[Bee Culture.]

Events of the World.

The Late Senator Wark.

Regretted, but not unexpected, was the death of Senator David Wark, on August 20th, at his home in Fredericton, N. B. He was a noble example of the fact that the simple life promotes longevity, for death has claimed him at the ripe age of one hundred and one years. His last illness was only of a week's duration, during which time his mind was as bright and active as ever.

Mr. Wark was sixty-four years of age when he entered the Senate at the time of Confederation, and has served in the Upper House for thirty-eight years, though



Hon. David Wark.

Canada's Centenarian Senator.

he had entered political life many years before that time. Those who came in contact with him during this long period of time could not help but recognize and admire his judgment, his self-control, and his high ideal of man's work in this life. Owing to these qualities, he had no political enemies, and was liked by both sides of the House. On reaching his hundredth birthday, he was, last year, the recipient of many congratulatory messages and tokens, the high and low on both sides of the sea uniting to do honor to the "Grand Old Man" of the Canadian Senate.

Canadian.

Mr. Lucas, a farmer near St. Thomas, Ont., while hitching his team to a binder was attacked by a swarm of bees, and was so badly stung that his life is endangered. One of the horses died.

A press despatch says that experiments in raising fall wheat in the Swan River Valley have proved successful. One fine crop, sown Sept. 27th, cut August 9th, will yield about 50 bushels to the acre.

Prince Louis of Battenburg, who married one of Queen Victoria's granddaughters, has arrived in Quebec on a visit to Canada. Six war vessels brought the Prince and his party. Great preparations were made in Quebec for his reception and entertainment, including an immense ball at Government House. Prince Louis has been invited to visit Toronto during the Industrial Exhibition.

Charles Durand died August 16th in Toronto, at the age of ninety-four. He was born near Hamilton, Ont., in 1811. He joined with William Lyon Mackenzie in denouncing the Family Compact and its methods. When the rebellion of 1837-38 broke out, he was arrested and imprisoned. The following year he was brought before a jury, convicted of high treason, and sentenced to be hanged, but his sentence was afterwards changed to banishment and loss of property. He lived in Chicago for six years, then, receiving a pardon, he returned to Canada, where he remained until death closed a long and interesting career.

British and Foreign.

A part of Kipling's great poem, "The Recessional," has been given by the U. S. Methodist Episcopal Church a place in their new hymnal.

American surgeons, in connection with the Board of Health of Manila, declare that they have discovered a positive cure for leprosy, by a treatment of X-rays. Of twenty-five cases, all have improved, and six have completely recovered.

How are the mighty fallen! Samuel Grice, a hero of the Afghan war in 1877, was sentenced the other day to twelve years in a Western American prison for burglary. Grice won the Victoria Cross for bravery, when, in a fierce fight with the Afghans, Lord Roberts was thrown from his horse. Grice ran 600 yards through the rain of bullets, rescued Lord Roberts, and returned. When later in the day volunteers were called for, to go back and spike the guns, Grice alone responded, and did the dangerous work successfully.

It is said that a warning has been sent from the United States to China, that the U. S. Government will insist on a strict observance of article 15 of the Tientsin Treaty of 1858, which says that citizens of United States shall be permitted to import and sell, purchase and export all goods, the import or export of which is not prohibited by the laws of the Chinese Empire, in each of those Chinese ports which are open to commerce. The warning is the result of a rumor that it is the intention of those managing the Chinese boycott of American goods, to interfere with the landing of American vessels in Chinese ports. A cablegram states that enquiries have been made in China about Canadian flour, and it may be that the supply of flour usually obtained from United States may be sought in Canada.

Peace Not Yet Made.

The expected difficulty over the last points brought forward at the Peace Conference has been realized, and practically up to the present time peace looks as far off as ever. Still there is a slight hope, for the Russians seem to be willing to give way, as far as is consistent with the honor of the nation, and the Japanese, in turn, are ready to compromise to some extent in arranging a settlement. They may possibly forego their demand for the limitation of Russian naval power in the East, if Russia will consider the questions of indemnity and the disposal of Sakhalin. But even for these two knotty points a solution satisfactory to both nations may be found. The report that President Roosevelt had interfered had no foundation whatever.

Field Notes.

The wool clip from the N.-W. T. is extra heavy this year, totalling about 700,000 pounds.

The Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., reports that the wheat crop of the United States will be larger than last year, and will amount to about 424,400,000 bushels, or an average of 14.8 bushels per acre.

R. J. Shrimpton, in an article in the Monthly Review, finds fault with the Canadian Government for granting free homesteads, and thinks that a small price per acre should be charged. He contends that the land belongs to the people, and the Government is only a trustee, without power to give away the people's land. Even at a low price the income from the sale of the lands would be great, and this sum could be applied to the expenses of the Canadian Immigration Department, and to the national debt.

The following letter, received by Messrs. Crawford & McGarry, of St. Paul St., Montreal, from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, may help to explain why fault is sometimes found with the Canadian butter shipped to Great Britain: "Dear Sirs,—For your information, I beg to advise you that our Liverpool Inspector, in his report on the SS. 'Bavarian,' which arrived from Montreal on the 2nd ultimo, states that this ship landed her butter on the 24th, and that at 11 a.m. on July 27th, 90 boxes shipped by you, and marked 'C. & McG.' were still lying on the quay. When the butter was landed one package in your consignment was tested, and gave a temperature of 26 degrees on the surface, and 24 degrees in the interior. On the 27th our inspector tested one of the boxes remaining on the quay, and found the temperature to be 56 degrees and 50 degrees. The inspector does not state when the butter was finally removed. W. W. Moore, Chief, Market Division.

Where Does the Farmer Come in?

The necessity for continued watchfulness by farmers against the placing of a duty on lumber is well illustrated by the following clipping from a B. C. daily paper:

"The selling pool, organized at Calgary two months ago by the lumber mills in the upper country, is said to be hopelessly disrupted, for a merry war is going on between the "mountain" combine and the coast mills.

"The Vancouver mills have been carrying the war into the enemy's camp, to the extent of cutting prices, and the up-country mills will have to watch affairs very closely if they keep very much of a share of the lumber trade of the Northwest.

"It was at a meeting of the up-country interests at Calgary early in the summer that the organization was completed, the purpose being to control the prices in the market sections of the Northwest. More than thirty mills were represented, and entered the agreement, but half a dozen declined to take any part in the new arrangement. The selling pool seems to have worked badly from the start, for besides the competition naturally met with, the half-dozen mills whose managers stayed out of the pool had an output sufficient to render futile every effort to maintain prices. As a matter of fact, the out-of-the-combine concerns expected to reap a rich harvest, and they realized their anticipations for at least a part of the time.

"But last week the Vancouver and other coast mills notified their agents in the Northwest of their intention to make a reduction that seems to have put a crimp in the affairs of the people up-country.

"The announcement was that shiplap and other rough dimension lumber would be delivered at points in the Northwest at from \$17 to \$18 per thousand feet, a straight cut of from \$2 to \$3 per thousand. If the mountain mills, on the other hand, make a further reduction to \$16 per thousand, it is claimed that they will have to do business at a loss.

"The coast mills have made an offset by increasing the prices of dressed lumber. The price has been put up \$1 per thousand on the higher grades, the manufacture of which the coast mills practically have a monopoly. As the matter stands at present the coast mills have rather the better of the fight. By the plan adopted, the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association expects to put a stop to the policy of price-cutting of the mountain mills."

Manitoba Grain-growers' Executive Meet

The executive of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association held an important meeting in Winnipeg on the 17th, to consider matters affecting the disposal of this year's crop.

One of the principal items of business was to give effect to the resolution of the annual convention held in Brandon last February, directing the executive to appoint an agent in Winnipeg to look after the interest of members who ship their own grain. Owing to the fact that the Dominion Government are appointing a man, to be paid by the Government, to protect the interest of producers who ship their own grain, the executive did not consider it necessary to make an appointment.

The following gives an idea of the duties of the proposed new official:

The new officer is, by the form of the order-in-council, to be regarded as the agent of any shipper of grain of his own production who may choose to avail himself of his services. His duties will be to advise shippers as to the result of inspection given and reasons therefor; to return the shipper a portion of the inspection sample when required, and to in every way in his power advise with the shipper as to the best disposition of the car, as to cleaning, handling in treatment, or advisability of bringing the matter before the board of survey. He will have access to the offices of the transportation companies, for the purpose of taking up unusual delay in the transit of any car, or any loss by leak, bad order or accident. He will also be afforded all access to the office and records of the grain inspection. The shipper, if he desires the services of the officer, will have to advise him promptly of the car number, date of shipment, quantity loaded and grade shipped, with particulars as to destination and consignee, etc.

Arrangements were made to tabulate facts and in-

formation relating to the operation of the tariff, to be placed before the Tariff Commission, and the following resolution passed:

Resolved, that in view of the fact that farmers are so much occupied with the harvesting and threshing of the crop in September and October, we strongly urge the Tariff Commission to so arrange their sittings as to be in Manitoba not earlier than 15th November.

If any local associations have any facts or information they wish to place before the Commission, the executive would be pleased if they would communicate the same to Secretary R. McKenzie, Brandon, at as early a date as possible.

Swan River.

The Swan River Agricultural Society, having provided themselves with new grounds, held quite a successful exhibition on August 10th. The resources of the association having been taxed to provide a main building and a half-mile track, there was no accommodation provided for the live stock, the cattle being tied up to the fences and the horses for the most part being driven round the grounds until their classes were called. No provision was made for judging rings, consequently it was difficult for the public to form an intelligent idea of the work of the judges. The horse exhibit was not very large, but some young stock of very good quality was brought out. The cattle were fair, a few Shorthorns being exhibited by Jno. Kennedy and T. Lochhart. A few Galloways were shown by J. P. Jones. In the class for grades there were a number of entries, but nothing of special merit. Some very good swine were exhibited. The poultry exhibit was fair, and had proper provision been made in the way of coops, this would have been an interesting feature of the fair, and is one worthy of more attention.

In the main building, which, by the way, proved entirely too small for an effective display of the numerous exhibits which were brought out, a splendid exhibition was made of vegetables. The exhibit of small fruits was evidence of the adaptability of the district for the best varieties of currants, raspberries, gooseberries, etc., and, undoubtedly, farmers will pay more attention to the cultivation of small fruits as time goes on. There was keen competition in dairy butter, and also in bread and domestic manufactures.

The most interesting exhibit, doubtless, to an outsider was that of grains in the straw, a feature that should be made more of at all our summer fairs. Splendid samples of wheat, oats and barley were shown; samples of the Preston wheat being very fine. A sample was also shown of Club wheat, a variety which has proved of the very lowest standard as to milling value, the growth of which should be discouraged in every possible way. The most interesting of all, however, was the exhibit made of fall wheat, of which there were several samples, some of good quality and well matured. Fall wheat seems to be proving successful in this locality; that which has been grown, however, is mostly of a soft, white variety. Seed of the Turkey Red is being introduced this fall, and it is to be hoped will prove suitable, as it will certainly produce a higher quality of flour. An attractive exhibit was made of plants and flowers, ladies' work and the fine arts, showing that the ladies of Swan River exert their influence in the direction of refinement and culture.

The weather was ideal, the attendance quite satisfactory, and the race programme that was provided for the afternoon seemed to furnish those present with abundance of amusement.

Approves the Attitude of this Paper Towards the Shows.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Congratulations on your splendid issue of 16th inst. I was unable to be present at Winnipeg Fair this year, but hear the management deserve all you are giving them. The "Midway" is a disgrace to the West, and the unsanitary condition of the "conveniences" for the use of the stockmen and visitors is enough to deter any man at all sensitive in such matters from returning if he can avoid it.

Your other articles are, without exception, good and apt, and should be especially useful to newcomers. Personally, I can thoroughly agree with what J. S. Hays says on the "rolling coulter," and have found the "fin," since it was introduced, a friend indeed, as it tends to hold the plow in the ground.

Mr. Motherwell's letter, in which he shows up the

mistakes in Mr. Greenway's scheme, is also well worth studying, and I think that every self-respecting farmer will agree with him in the statement, that we as farmers and grain-growers are not asking for class legislation. At the present time there is a tendency to "pap-feed" the farming community, which should be put a stop to at once. All that the thinking farmer needs or desires is the right to carry on his vocation without unfair hindrances, whether they be caused by governmental, railway or capitalistic influences, and if the farmers as a class are too mean or so unbusiness-like that they will not combine to further in every legitimate way their own interests, they deserve to be pushed to the wall.

As an example of what can be done by a mere handful of men along these lines, one needs to look no further than at the organization of which Mr. Motherwell is the respected head. F. J. COLLYER.

P. S.—Crops in this part of the world are good, and cutting has commenced. Wish you could stop the "fool reporters" from booming the yield, as we have frequently suffered severely from overestimates.

Things to Remember.

FAIRS,

Red Deer	August 30, 31
Olds	September 19, 20
Strathcona	September 21, 22
Maple Creek	September 26, 27
Medicine Hat	September 28, 29
Saltcoats	September 29
Macleod	October 3, 4
Pincher Creek	October 5
North Dakota State Fair, Grand Forks, N.D.,	

August 29 to September 2

Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Ia.....	Aug. 25 to Sept. 1
Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster,	
B. C.	Sept. 27, Oct. 7
Birtle, Man.	September 28

MANITOBA FAIR DATES (DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE CIRCUITS).

Vermilion Fair, Vegreville	Sept. 29
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FALL FAIRS.

Woodlands	September 27
St. Andrews	September 27 and 28
Stonewall	September 27 and 28
Gilbert Plains	October 3
St. Jean	October 3
St. Pierre	October 4
Brokenhead	October 4 and 5
Russell	October 5
Macgregor	October 6
Austin	October 6
Headingley	October 11
Meadow Lea	October 12
Greenfell Grain Show	December 7

Secretaries of fairs and agricultural societies are requested to send in their dates, so that their fixtures may be made known to our readers.

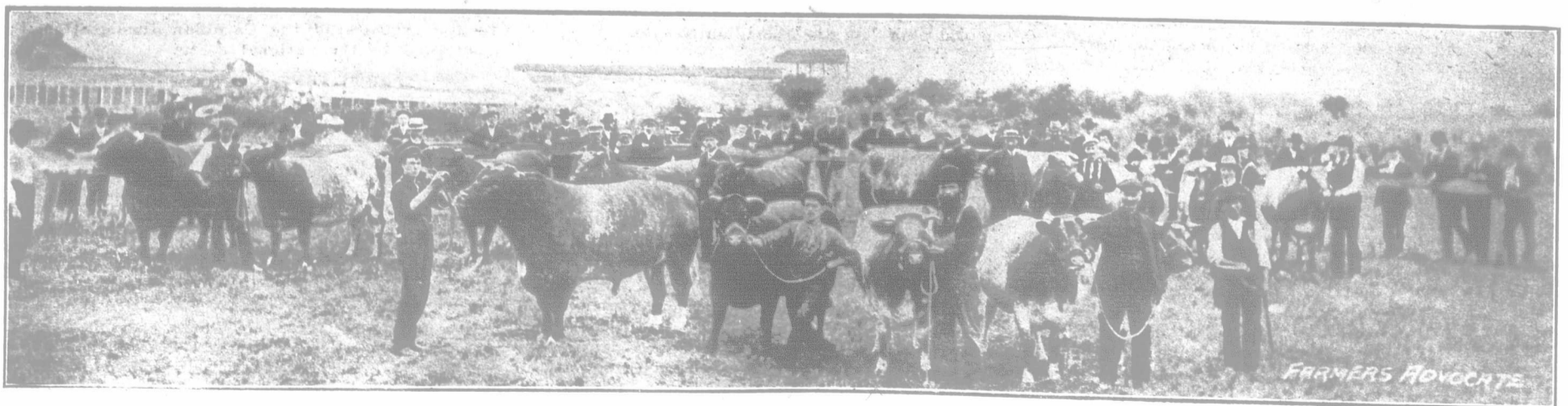
The Fry-pan Kills More than the Sword!

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I read your paper with much interest, and would like to give some of your readers the benefit of my experience. I am "batching it" on a homestead, and until this year had no cow and no garden. But this spring I managed to find time to put in some seeds, and also bought a cow, and I find these help to make life much easier, and would advise any in the same unfortunate position to try it, especially the cow. Of course, this advice is only for those who are already "batching it"; to those who contemplate doing so I say don't, for the "frying-pan kills more than the sword."

S. D. CHRISTIE.

Assa. [Note.—Our correspondent is to be congratulated on his sizing up of the bachelor state. "It is existing, but not living!" We would suggest that he add a good brood sow to his live-stock family; it will pay.—Ed.]



The Shorthorn Herds at Brandon—Sir Wm. Van Horne's Herd in the Foreground and to the Right, J. G. Barron's to the Left.

Killarney Takes the Cake.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": I enclose extract of a friend's letter, which is self-explanatory: Spent one day at Killarney Fair, about which you wanted to hear. They had splendid crowds, lovely weather, fairly good displays in most lines. The horses were the best, but cattle also quite creditable, and for both they have good stabling accommodation. In fact, their grounds all through are well kept and attractive. But one had little chance to be impressed with these things. I doubt if many people saw the stock, at any rate few spoke of them. The only thing worthy of comment appeared to be the side-shows and gambling outfits. It looks rather much like harping on the old story to speak of these. Winnipeg was had enough in this line; Brandon went one better, and had several very good gambling outfits, but Killarney appeared to welcome all that had been turned away from every other place, and gave them full sway. All those from Winnipeg and Brandon (independent of Ferrari Bros. shows) were there, and more gambling devices than I ever saw gathered at one show before. And they all made money by the hundred, simply fleeced the people wholesale, taking \$25 to \$100 right along from nearly everyone that went in. Everything was run as wide open as it possibly could be. The objectionable (?) side-shows were, if anything, in their talks outside more disgraceful and vulgar than at other places. Besides all this there were two nigger wenches parading around doing a big business in a little private tent of their own. They were "run in" after the last night.

Dauphin Fair.

The fair held at Dauphin, on Tuesday, August 8th, was the fourteenth annual event held under the auspices of the agricultural society, this year's exhibition being held upon the grounds recently acquired by the society. Although a little far from the center of the town for the convenience of the citizens, the grounds in themselves are ideal, containing about 18 acres of beautiful high ground on the bank of the Vermilion River, the river banks being well treed. The preparations for exhibition purposes so far, however, have been confined to the erection of a main building, and the inevitable half-mile race-course, with its "grand-stand."

The exhibit in the main building was, considering the possibilities of the Vermilion River Valley, disappointingly small. As one enthusiastic director pointed out, however, the season had not been favorable for garden produce and roots, but any lack in other respects was more than made up by the exhibit of two heads of lettuce which would easily have filled a wash-tub. A very creditable exhibit of honey was made, and also of small fruits, for which this district is peculiarly well adapted. The poultry exhibit was not large, although very suitable accommodation had been provided.

In the live-stock department practically no exhibit was made except in the horse class, and here the competition was fairly keen. All classes were judged by Mr. Stephen Benson, of Neepawa, President of the Horse-breeders' Association, acting on the judging staff of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Horses were shown by Jno. Graham, J. McKinstry, S. Coxworth, J. McCallum, and others, and were the outstanding feature of the show, but this department was not made so attractive as it might have been, for lack of suitable rings in which to do the judging. This is an improvement needed at once; to mix spectators and exhibits spoils a live-stock show.

Dunfield Bros., of Dauphin, had forward a few entries of Ayrshires, with a young bull bred by Robt. Ness & Son, of Howick, Que., at the head of the herd. Only two Shorthorn bulls were shown, of medium quality. In sheep and swine the entries were few, with nothing of outstanding merit.

A Loss to Manitoba Agriculture.

We regret to record the demise of Reeve Corbett, of Norquay, Man., a well-known exhibitor of Shropshire sheep, and a member of the live-stock associations of Manitoba. Mr. Corbett was at Winnipeg fair, and went home sick. The sympathy of this paper is extended to his bereaved family.

A Lesson for Us.

Still another worthy must be added to the list of those who have been working for the farmer and helping themselves at his expense. According to a Washington press despatch, Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, has admitted having been a business partner of Geo. E. Howard, the man who invented the gelatin meat inspection label, and furnished it by contract to the Department of Agriculture. As a result of this and preceding revelations, Secretary Wilson, it is said, will promulgate a set of rules for the guidance and warning of officials of the Department of Agriculture. First and foremost will be a provision that no official or employee of the Department may financially interest himself in any commercial concern engaged in business similar to that in which he is engaged as a public servant, or in any company that bids for contracts, that he, by reason of his official duties, has to pass upon or approve.

This rule will cover not only the case of Dr. Salmon, but also the case of Dr. George T. Moore, former head of the Bureau of Plant Physiology. Dr. Moore invented the "nitro-culture system" of inoculation. While he was exploiting the virtues of his discovery, his wife held stock in the National Nitro-culture Co., Westchester, Pa. For this reason, Dr. Moore was obliged to resign from the department.

It is promised that the inquiry into the conduct of the Bureau of Animal Industry will be thorough. Besides determining what, if any, relations existed between Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau, and the company which supplies the meat tags and ink used by the Government inspectors, the investigators will also look into the charge that competitors of the so-called "beef trust" were driven out of business by the refusal of the bureau to detail meat inspectors for the smaller establishments. It will be learned if the larger establishments have been exercising political influence to crush their rivals.

To a demand that he resign, Secretary Wilson has manfully responded, expressing determination to stay in the department and clean it up. The moral of this whole business is not without its application in Canada.

Testimonials.

Herewith I enclose payment for the balance of this year, including special numbers. I may say that I think from what I have seen of the "Farmer's Advocate," that it is one of the best investments a farmer can make, and that no newcomer to the Northwest should be without it. E. H. DAVIE, Sask.

Dear Sirs,—I am new in this country, and appreciate the "Farmer's Advocate" very much; in fact, it supplies my immediate wants. I praise it very highly, and keep on file every paper I have received for future reference, and intend to subscribe soon for my father, in Utah. Thanking you for past favors, and wishing you every success. B. H. BITNER.

Early Wheat Cutting.

J. D. Caswell, of Rosthern, Sask., started to cut wheat August 10th, the crop there being heavy and well headed.

Rosthern, Sask., suggests Saskatoon as the proper location for the capital of Saskatchewan, on account of its fine location, affording good drainage and water supply essentials for a large city, its central position and its attractiveness.

A flax mill is among the new manufacturing enterprises mooted for Medicine Hat.

Japan Buying Our Cattle.

A despatch from Montreal to the Globe says: J. Nishimura and Dr. Y. Ishizaki, delegates from the Japanese Government, who are now here, have purchased a herd of Canadian cattle, consisting of about 40 head of Ayrshires, Shorthorns, Devons and Holsteins, for shipment to Japan. The shipment will leave via the C. P. R. steamer Ottoman, from Vancouver, on Sept. 18th.

Chicago to Have a Dairy Show.

February, 1906, is to see in the Coliseum at Chicago a dairy show, which will embrace exhibits of dairy cattle, machinery and products from a milking machine to a butter-pat.

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Wheat.—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: There is unusually little doing in Manitoba wheat at present. The effect of the July corner seems to have swept the country clean of wheat during July, and the movement from country points since August 1st is very small. The number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg the first half of August has been only 153, against 616 cars for same period last year. While the supply is small, the demand is equally so, and there is no effort made to push trade. Prices, therefore, are more or less normal. No. 1 northern, \$1.00 1/2; No. 2 northern, 97 1/2c; No. 3 northern, 81 1/2c; No. 4 extra, 68 1/2c; No. 4, 66c; No. 5, 60 1/2c; feed, 57 1/2c; feed No. 2, 55 1/2c.

FLOUR, FEED AND COARSE GRAINS.

Flour—Ogilvie's Royal Household, \$2.85; Glenora patent, \$2.65; Manitoba strong bakers', \$2.15. Feed—Bran, \$14; shorts, \$16 per ton; ground feed, oat chop, \$30; barley chop, \$20. Hay—Cars on track, Winnipeg, per ton, \$7 to \$8; loose loads, \$8 to \$10 per ton. Oats—No. 2 white, 42c. per bushel; No. 3 white, 41c.; feed, 40c. Barley—No. 3, 40c.; No. 4, 38 1/2c.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery, bricks, 18c. per lb.; 14 and 28 lb. boxes, 17 1/2c; 56-lb. boxes, 17c. Dairy, tubs, choicest, 14c.; second grades, round lots, 9c. to 11c.; separator bricks, 15c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, 16c. per dozen. Cheese—Manitoba, 9 1/2c. per pound. Dressed Meats—Beef, per lb., 6c. to 7c.; mutton, fresh-killed, 9c.; veal, per lb., 8 1/2c.; hogs, 9 1/2c. to 10c. Live Stock—Export steers, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c.; butchers' cattle, tops, 3c.; medium to common, 1 1/2c. to 2 1/2c. Sheep, 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. Hogs, 150 to 250 lbs., 6 1/2c. per lb.; 250 to 300 lbs., 5 1/2c., weighed off cars, Winnipeg.

Chicago.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.30; poor to medium, \$4 to \$5.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.35. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.55 to \$6.35; good to choice, heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.35; rough, heavy, \$5.75 to \$6; light, \$5.90 to \$6.40. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$5.35 to \$5.50; fair to choice, mixed, \$4.50 to \$5; native lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Montreal.

Cattle—The best for 3 1/2c. to 4c. per lb.; common, 2 1/2c. to 3c. per lb.; milch cows, at from \$20 to \$50 each; calves, from 4c. to 5c. per lb.; grassers, 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c. per lb. Hogs—Selected lots, \$7.40 to \$7.50; mixed, \$7 to \$7.25.

British Cattle Market.

Cattle are quoted at 10 1/2c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2c. to 8 3/4c. per pound.

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Life, Literature and Education.

E. Pauline Johnson
(Tekahionwake).

Of Canadian authors, there is not one who appeals to the Canadian heart in just the same way as does Pauline Johnson, since, in a sense, she has a stronger claim to the title, Canadian, than most of us.

Her father, known to the white man as George Henry Johnson, and known to his braves as Double Wampum, is Head Chief of the Mohawk Indians, and her mother was an English girl, Emily S. Howells, of Bristol. Miss Johnson herself was born on the Six Nations Reserve in Brant County, Ontario. She was educated partly under her father's tuition and partly in the Brantford Model School.

Quite early in life she began to write down the thoughts that came into a mind made rich through the beauty-loving nature and literary taste of her English mother, and made strong and fearless by the care and training of a father with the enduring and steadfast qualities of his race. Her first book of poems, "The White Wampum," was published in England in 1894, and in 1904, "Canadian Born," also a book of verse, came before the public. A book of prose may be expected soon. As a reader of her own works, she is known widely here and across the sea.

Knowing what we do of the heritage of a free and unconfined life, which has come down to her through generations of braves, we can see the singer herself in her songs of rocks, forest, rivers, blue sky and sunlight.

Truly loyal to her father's race, grieving over the wrongs they have suffered, and the decay of their greatness, she yet has deeply imbedded in her nature a patriotic love for Canada, and for all Canadians, white or red; but her pride in her Indian blood she voices thus:

"And few to-day remain;
But, copper-tinted face, and smouldering fire
Of wilder life, were left me by my sire
To be my proudest claim."

Her own idea of the gift of song, she expresses in the introduction to "The White Wampum."

As wampum to the Red man, so to the Poet are his songs; chiselled alike from that which is the purest of his possessions, woven alike with meaning into belt and book, fraught alike with the same message of peace, and the seal of fellowship with all men.

Doesn't this give you an insight into the fire and spirit embodied in this woman poet, and the natural sympathy she gives to her own race?

"Captive! Is there a hell to him like this?
A taunt more galling than the Huron's hiss?
He—proud, and secret, he—who laughed at law,
He—scion of the dusky Iroquois,
He—the blood-thirsty, he—the Mohawk chief,

He—who despises pain and sneers at grief,
Here in the hated Huron's vicious clutch,
That even captive he disdains to touch!
Captive! But never conquered; Mohawk brave
Stoops not to be to any man a slave."

—"As Red Men Die," p. 4.

But if you want to get another view of her character, read—a quotation here is too meagre a taste,—read over and over: "The Song My Paddle Sings, Shadow River, The Camper, At Sunset, and you will learn her love—love of a child for a parent—toward kindly Mother Earth.

"Let me but wander on the shore
Night-stilled,
Drinking its darkness till my soul is filled;



E. Pauline Johnson.

The breathing of the salt sea on my hair,
My outstretched hands, but grasping empty air.

"Let me but feel the pulse of Nature's soul
Athrob on mine; let seas and thunders roll
O'er night and me; sands whirl;
winds, waters beat;
For God's grey earth has no cheap counterfeit."

—"Penseroso," p. 72.

Our view of her nature and her power of expressing that nature is still incomplete. We have felt the passions of the human heart, we have seen the strength of the hills and the beauty of the waters through her words, but she goes higher and we see the noble ideals and lofty aspirations that are hers. Listen!

"What matters it to-night if one life
treasure

I covet is not mine? Am I to measure
The gifts of Heaven's decree
By my desires? O, life forever longing
For some far gift, where many gifts are thronging,
God wills, it may not be.
Am I to learn that longing, lifted higher,
Perhaps will catch the gleam of sacred fire
That shows my cross is gold?"

—"Nocturne," p. 85.

And this complete little poem, "Brier," to finish with:

"Because, dear Christ, your tender,
wounded arm
Bends back the brier that edges life's long way,
That no hurt comes to heart, to soul no harm,
I do not feel the thorns so much to-day.

"Because, I never knew your care to tire,
Your hand to weary guiding me aright,
Because you walk before and crush the brier
It does not pierce my feet so much to-night.

"Because, so often you have hearkened to
My selfish prayers, I ask but one thing now,
That these harsh hands of mine add not unto
The crown of thorns upon your bleeding brow."

—"Brier," p. 76.

The Need of Reserve.

James Anthony.

There is no need of urging the men and women of this country to be men of action. The eager haste that looks through the eyes of city and country people alike, proclaims the fact that leisure is almost a thing of the past. Help is scarce, and work never seemed to be more abundant than it is just now. In the earlier days, the farmer looked upon seed

time and harvest as his busy seasons. When the grain was in the barn and the fall wheat sown, he looked forward to a delightful autumn with its paring bees and social gatherings, and quiet winning of, perhaps, another field from the forest primeval. The winter, he considered, was well spent if he secured a little teaming from a lumberman, and laid in his year's supply of wood. Sugarmaking was a season of fun and frolic that the present generation knows practically nothing about. With the advent of machinery, our fathers had their dreams of farming without labor and of unlimited time for self-improvement.

These visions have not been fulfilled. Indeed, tasks seem to have so multiplied that the farmer despairs of overtaking half his duties, or of pushing any of his work to the limit of its profit. The result is that many are losing the joy of living and the delight of labor. Roses

grow in their gardens, but they have no time to look at them or smell them. The sweet songs of birds and the appealing tenderness of flowers, and the dewy eve which in summer twilight weeps itself away, all pass unheeded. Crop-growing is made a science. Colts are trained, orchards are pruned and fields are cultivated, and the danger is that the farmer may regard himself or allow himself to be treated as some sort of agricultural implement, called a producer, and fail to treat himself as a man made in the image of God and capable of expanding to infinite horizons.

The great need of the farmer just now is that he keep the balance true between thought and action. The man who does this may lay claim to being called a practical farmer. Such a man possesses a fine available capital of thought, knowledge, character and experience. Behind good farming, as behind any great work, there must be a great soul. No sea captain, no bank manager, no professional man has more important or more difficult work than falls to the lot of the farmer, consequently no man requires or should seek more earnestly after mental and spiritual power than should the agriculturist. It's the mind that makes the farmer, and the farmer with little mental resource is sure to come to poverty.

We are at once met with the query, where is the time for all this to come from? The answer must be given by each farmer himself. One thing is certain, that no one can be in haste all the time, or for long periods of time, and not suffer for it. Nature will not be defrauded. She hangs out her danger signals, each warning being more clamorous than its predecessor. Finally there comes an irretrievable knock-down blow, and the man or woman, who should have lived in growing usefulness for thirty years longer, sinks into an untimely grave, leaving much of their best work undone.

Undoubtedly, there is a class of people to whom unremitting work is the best thing that can come their way. These unfortunates are so lacking in self-control that leisure for them means self-destruction. They have no resources within themselves. They have lost—if they ever possessed it—the power of self-criticism, and they do their work very much as slaves. The result is that when work is over, instead of getting acquainted in their own homes, or of reading, or thinking, or of discussing their problems with other people of wider experience, they rush away to be amused or to form associations that will one day mean an empty pocket and a joyless old age. And, yet, much may be said in favor of regular periods of rest and relaxation. Large employers have found the half holiday a paying investment. There are those who abuse it, to be sure, but that is no argument against its legitimate place. In some sections, farmers have adopted it almost unconsciously with the best results; of course, each farmer must work this matter out for himself, as his own experience and circumstances permit, only let him keep in mind that periods when he is free from engrossing labor are not only desirable, but necessary. Such leisure, no matter how little it may be, provided only it is secured, will make for

that reserve of spiritual and mental power that has so much to do with joyous and successful living. Take leisure, and wear a cheery face.

August, a Month of Eclipses.

The harvest month has this year two eclipses, that of the moon, which occurred on the 14th inst., and, far more important, the solar eclipse on the 30th, which is one of the most interesting ones for many years. It is a total eclipse, of pretty long duration, and the line of central eclipse passes through several regions which are conveniently accessible for observing parties.

The eclipse is total at sunrise in Manitoba, just north of the United States boundary. Thence the shadow sweeps eastward across Canada, north of the settled districts, and comes out on the Labrador coast. It turns somewhat to the southward as it crosses the Atlantic, and reaches land again on the Spanish coast near Cape Finisterre. Crossing Spain, the shadow traverses the Mediterranean, passes near Tunis, enters the African desert, passes over the Nile near Assouan, and finally bids farewell to the earth somewhere in Arabia, less than three hours after it began in Canada. The duration of the total phase is greatest in Spain, where it is about 3½ minutes, while it is about 2½ minutes in Labrador, and a little less than three minutes in Egypt.

Several parties of astronomers are going to Labrador, and many more to stations in Spain and Algeria, so that a goodly store of observations may be expected if only the weather behaves as well as it did in 1900, when the track of the shadow on the European side of the ocean was almost the same as at present.

Weather permitting, a great deal of spectroscopic and other information about the sun's surroundings will undoubtedly be obtained. Perhaps the most interesting observations from an amateur's standpoint are those that will be made in the search for a possible small planet nearer the sun than Mercury, by photographing the whole region of the sky near the eclipse of the sun. This has been done at several recent eclipses, without result, only known stars being found on the plates; but the brilliant success of photographic methods in finding new satellites makes one feel that the search for an intra-Mercurial planet ought to be continued a little longer.

The finest constellations visible at this season lie near the Milky Way. We may begin with Lyra, whose brightest star, Vega, is almost overhead at 9 o'clock on an August evening. This splendid white star disputes with Arcturus and Capella the claim to be the brightest in the northern hemisphere of the sky. In fact, the order in which different observers would rank these three stars is different, not because the stars themselves vary in brightness, but because they are of very different colors, and some people have eyes more sensitive to one color than to another. When we come to consider the distances of the three stars, and their actual brightness, it appears that Vega and Capella, which are almost equally distant from us, are each about one hundred times as bright as the sun, while Arcturus, which is much more remote, is ten times as bright as either of the two.

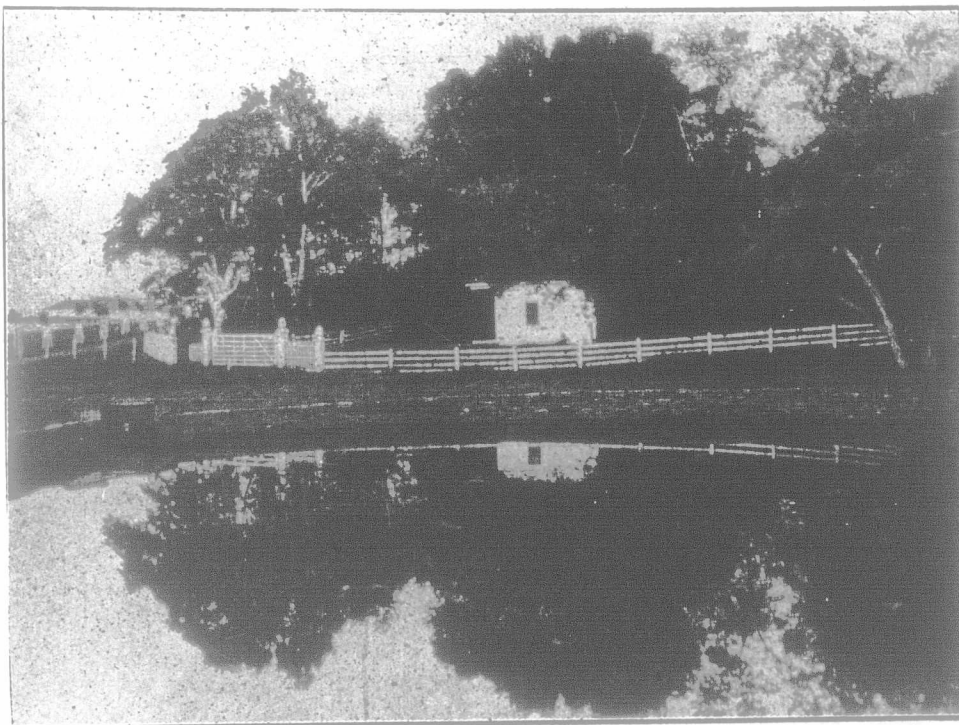
Vega serves as a pointer to several interesting objects. Close to it on the north-east is a faint star, which can be seen to be double with the naked eye by a few people with keen eyesight, or by ordinary mortals with an opera-glass. Each of the two components is a fine telescopic double. South-east of Vega, at a little greater distance, is a pair of third-magnitude stars, of which the Western one is the remarkable variable Beta Lyrae, which changes more than a magnitude in brightness with great regularity in a period of about twelve days. The line of these two stars, carried eastward, points to Beta Cygni, a very fine double star in the Milky Way, well seen with a small telescope.

A Holiday in Prince Edward Island.

WE VISIT THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS.

On enquiring upon what system the arrangement for the vans was carried out, we were told that Sir William Macdonald had included the five vans in his primary gift, and the farmers, by contract (I believe \$1.60 per day), provided the horses. The distance covered daily was four and a half miles each way, the amount paid as assessment under the old plan being turned into the general-ex-

we had given up hope of seeing anything more than the hive empty of the busy bees which seemed to have swarmed elsewhere. Issuing from under cover of the adjacent wood appeared what looked like a small troop, joyously waving banners, but all marching in line and evidently under discipline. Each child carried a stick for his peas, a flower for his garden, or a carefully-uprooted fern for transplanting, and each one knew that when lunch was eaten and school began he might be asked what he had specially observed during his outing; whether he had any incident to narrate,



Entrance to Government House, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

pense fund, the generous donor paying the difference until the three years of trial are expired, after which the experiment will, it is anticipated, have proved of such exceptional value that its additional cost will be gladly assumed by those upon whom it should rightly fall. With this in view, unnecessary outlay is or should be avoided. Perhaps the Hillsboro' school, being built as an object lesson and as a gift to Prince Edward Island, might be more complete and more perfectly finished than such schools may require to be in the future, for, to our eyes, it certainly lacked nothing from its firm foundation and compact superstructure, its hardwood floors and ceilings, its school furnishings, and careful provision for ventilation, to its two or three acres of surrounding grounds, part of which are

anything to tell which might aid in weaving into a consecutive whole the story of their morning's excursion, thus encouraging their powers of observation, and enabling them to give form and expression to the same. Even the tines were not excluded, a van having been brought into requisition that they might "go too," and already their kindergarten teacher had put upon the blackboard what Jennie had seen, what Mollie had brought home, and what little Jimmie had thought of the game "out of doors."

The time left to us after the return of the truants was too short for us to do more than convey to the children a short, separate greeting from our several provinces, a mere word of encouragement and good wishes, winding up, collectively, with a request to the principal that



Indian Basket Makers, P. E. I.

under cultivation from an educational standpoint, with the option of more being absorbed as it may be required. Very special care had been taken in the selection of its most capable teaching staff, all of whom are evidently upon their mettle to do their best to make a success of the big experiment.

THEY COME AT LAST.

And, talking of the teachers brings me to the manner of our introduction to them at last. "Here come the children," was the cry, just as

they might have a holiday. Remembering the ecstatic sound of the word "holiday" in my own young days, it was a dampener, indeed, to see no joyous smiles, no eyes glistening with delight. Evidently the children of the consolidated schools so thoroughly enjoy themselves at school that to them the word holiday conveys no joy. A compromise was effected at the principal's suggestion, that during the "home" time on some especial occasion, the name of which I lost in my bewilderment, the

vans should go round, gather the children together and drive them round the city to see all there was to be seen.

We returned to Charlottetown in fuller accord than ever with the wisdom of the plan for concentrating into one the scattered rural schools of Canada, and of the system adopted to train the children in something more than mere book-knowledge; a system which recognizes that every son and daughter of the soil should learn what that soil can produce, by practice as well as by theory, to look upon it with more intelligent eyes, to love Mother Nature for her generous response to their efforts to make her fruitful. The new system opens up new springs of pleasure, new sources of enjoyment, new fields to conquer.

If the lad has helped to plant the shade trees and keep them shapely around his playground, he will be the more likely to have an eye to beauty as well as to profit when he plans the laying out of the land around his homestead. If the girl has had a training in the value of foods, their amalgamating properties, and how to handle and treat them to produce the best results, she will make the better wife for the farmer or mechanic, whose quiver may be full and purse light. Of this new development, Dr. Anderson, the Chief Superintendent of Education in Prince Edward Island, reports: "The outcome is still in the future, but I can, even now, see that the indications are already present of an extending horizon, a broader sympathy, and a tendency to regard these schools as the center of light and culture in their districts."

Perhaps the best proof of the recognition given to this plan of consolidation in the Island, is a junction already made of three other districts, which received no benefaction from outside sources at all, the only help they have had being the consent of the Provincial Government to the continuance to the trustees of the joint schools of the same statutory allowances which had formerly been paid to the teachers of the three smaller schools, by which arrangement sufficient money was saved to defray the expense of the two vans which brought the children of the Lady Jane (four and a half miles) and the West Tryon (two and a half miles) districts, to the Tryon Centre. The formation of this school reads like a story, showing how good sense and foresight, backed up by patience and perseverance, and followed by energetic action, may always be counted upon to bring about success.

It will surely mean much to our land, especially in its more scattered parts, if, during the next decade, similar schools should be established throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

I shall have still another message to send from the "Garden of the Gulf."

H. A. B.

Where God Is.

"The parish priest
Of Austerity
Climbed up in a high church steeple,
To be nearer God,
So that he might hand
His word down to his people.

"And in his sermon script
He daily wrote
What he thought was sent from Heaven;
And he dropped this down
On his people's heads
Two times one day in seven.

"In his age, God said,
'Come down and die!'
And he cried out from the steeple,
'Where art Thou, Lord?'
And the Lord replied,
'Down here among the people.'"

"There," said one old cmony to another, to whom he was showing the lions of a Scottish town, "that's the statue of Ballie Watson!" "Is it no' a guld bit larger than life-size, though?" queried his friend.

"Ou, aye, it's a' that, but it's no' a bit bigger than the Ballie thocht he was himself!"

She—What would you do, George, if you were left a widower? He—Oh, I suppose pretty much the same as you would do if you were left a widow. She—O, you wretch! And you always told me you would never love anybody else."

The Three Wishes.

Polly put down her book of fairy tales with a sigh, and Claude turned his head to look at her. It was a rainy day, and the two children were rather dreamy and languid through missing their regular exercise.

"What's the matter?" asked Claude, stretching himself. "What were you thinking about just now?" Polly's brother never made fun of her, which might have been the reason why she was always ready to answer his questions. "I was thinking," she replied, "what I'd say if a fairy should give me three wishes."

"I wouldn't have to think very long for that," said Claude, settling himself more comfortably in the big arm-chair. "I'd wish first for plenty of money. If you have money you can get most anything you want, you know—horses and dogs and a nice house, and everything good to eat. Yes, that the first thing I'd wish for—all the money I wanted."

"That's one," said Polly, counting on her fingers. "And what would you have for your second wish?"

"Let me see," and Claude thought for a minute. "Well, I guess I'd wish always to feel well. Because if you're sick you can't have fun anyway. That time I went to Eugene's birthday party when my head ached so, I wished I was home every minute."

"Two!" counted Polly. "Now, I've only got one left. Wait a minute," said Claude, looking as anxious as if the three wishes were something besides play.

"Well, I'd wish to travel all over the world. I'd see all the big cities where Uncle Harry went last year, and I'd climb the big mountains and sail up all the rivers. And wherever I went I'd get splendid things to carry back home. Now it's your turn."

Evidently Polly had planned her wishes in advance, for she did not stop to think. "First of all," she began, "I'd wish that nobody should be real poor. Because, you know, it's dreadful to think that some little children never have enough to eat, and are so cold when winter comes. If my wish came true they'd all have pretty houses and nice, warm clothes and plenty to eat—and playthings, too," added Polly, who loved to play with her dolls still, though some of the girls of her age had outgrown them.

"That's one. Now what's the next?" asked Claude, counting on his fingers as Polly had done.

"Then I'd wish that nobody should be sick any more. I've thought about that ever so long," Polly explained, "ever since I went with Aunt Margie to visit that hospital. It makes you feel so bad, Claude, to see lots of sick people together, with their white faces, and fingers just like birds' claws."

"Two!" announced Claude. Now be careful. Only one left."

"Oh, but I've got it all ready," Polly hastened to say. "I'd wish that everybody could have good times, the way we do. You know Mamie Pearson's mamma does washing, and just as soon as school's out Mamie has to hurry home and work till she goes to bed. She never has any real fun. Oh, I just wish there were good times enough to go 'round."

The door-bell rang at this point, and Polly hastened to answer it. Then mamma, who was sewing in the next room, called Claude to her. "I've been listening to your talk, she said, "and I've discovered a strange difference between your wishes and your sister's."

"What is it, mamma?" asked Claude, much interested.

"Your wishes were all for yourself. You wanted to be rich and strong, and to have a great deal of pleasure. Polly's wishes were all for other people."

"Yes'm, but it was only play," Claude hastened to say, looking rather ashamed.

"I know it, dear. But it is his



play a boy thinks first of his own pleasure, he is likely to do the same thing the rest of the time. And a girl who thinks that the very nicest thing in the world is to see other people comfortable and happy, will scatter comfort and happiness about her wherever she goes."

"And Polly does," cried Claude, who loved his sister dearly, and was very proud of her sweet unselfishness. Then he added. "I guess if we were playing this game over again I'd wish first of all that I'd stop thinking of myself all the time, and begin to care about other folks, just as Polly does."

The Woes of a Grandfather.

When Daphne comes to "grandpa's house"

My world turns upside down;
I cannot have my meals on time
To catch the train for town.

My paper's torn, my hat is lost,
There's jam on every chair;
And yet, for all the harm that's done,
To scold—I wouldn't dare!

There are sad times, there are bad times,
When Daphne comes to stay.
She's full of pranks, she's full of wiles,
In mischief all the day.

I cannot do the thing I would.
She spoils my busiest day;
And yet how lonely is the house
When Daphne goes away!

My grandpa says that he was once
A little boy like me.

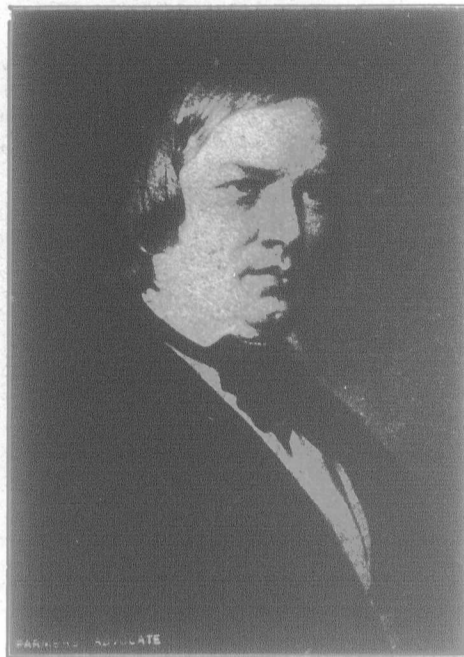
I s'pose he was; and yet it does
Seem queer to think that he
Could ever get my jacket on,
Or shoes, or like to play
With games and toys, and race with
Duke,
As I do every day.

He's come to visit us, you see.
Nurse says I must be good,
And mind my manners, as a child
With such a grandpa should.
For grandpa is straight and tall,
And very dignified;
He knows most all there is to know,
And other things beside.

So, though my grandpa knows so much,
I thought that maybe boys
Were things he hadn't studied,
They make such awful noise.

But when I asked at dinner for
Another piece of pie,
I thought I saw a twinkle
In the corner of his eye.

So yesterday when they went out
And left us two alone,
I was not quite so much surprised
To find how nice he'd grown.
You should have seen us romp and run!
My! now I almost see
That p'raps he was, long, long ago,
A little boy like me.



Robert Alexander Schumann

Born June 8, 1810; Died July 29, 1856.

"A wonder-loving and a wonder-seeking man," so said Thomas Carlyle in "Sartor Resartus," and these words were, indeed, most applicable to Schumann. He was born at Zwickau, Saxony, where his father was a bookseller, with ambitions to distinguish himself as an author. From him Robert inherited his love of books and thirst for learning.

The child loved music, and received his first instruction from Kuntzsch, the rather indifferent organist of the little town. Robert Schumann was intensely emotional and highly-strung, and his imagination was startlingly vivid.

His mind was of the sensitive and acute type, that, when evenly balanced, could give delight by its originality, but when overstrained must lose its clearness and become deranged. This, alas! was the sad case with Schumann, and was the cause of the tragedy at the close of his brilliant life.

Robert was almost as poetical as he was musical. He read insatiably, having great advantage in the really good collection in his father's bookshop. He wrote both prose and poetry, sometimes setting his own verses to music, which was a keen delight to him. Byron was one of his favorite poets, and he set a great many of his verses to music.

Many wonderful hours did this dreamy-eyed boy spend among his

father's books. It is easy to picture him in those days, sitting among the old volumes that spoke to him with their silent voices. They always say kindly things to those who love them truly, and many were the secrets they whispered to Robert. Best of all writers did he love Jean Paul Richter, whose writings had a very stirring and exhilarating, but also a very disturbing effect upon his mind. Sometimes his imagination and nerves were so upset by this mental food that the boy felt as though he should go mad!

Poor Schumann! When he was sixteen his father died, and his mother, objecting to his musical ambitions, wished him to study law, so his beloved music was interrupted for a time while he attended the University at Leipzig, and, later, that at Heidelberg. His legal studies were a failure, and his mother finally gave her consent for him to follow an artistic career.

At this time Schumann merely wished to become a pianist, not yet daring to hope that he might be a composer, but diligently applying himself to his practicing, under the guidance of his friend and teacher, Wieck. In order to overcome the stiffness of his too-long unused fingers, Schumann invented a contrivance by which his third finger was held back tightly when he practiced. Suddenly a dreadful thing happened. The finger that had been so painfully restricted became useless, and the muscles of the right hand became so strained that Schumann could play no more. This finger never regained its strength, and the young musician had to relinquish all hope of becoming a pianist, and so turned his attention to composition, so the strained finger became a blessing in disguise.

Schumann married Clara, the daughter of his friend Wieck, and the marriage was a peculiarly happy one. She was a brilliant pianist, and as good as she was beautiful. During the first year of their marriage he composed one hundred and thirty-eight songs—most of them dedicated to his wife. The next year he composed the famous symphony in B flat. When he was thirty-three he wrote "Paradise and the Peri"; then "Faust," and his only opera, "Genoveva." At thirty-nine he set Byron's "Manfred" to music.

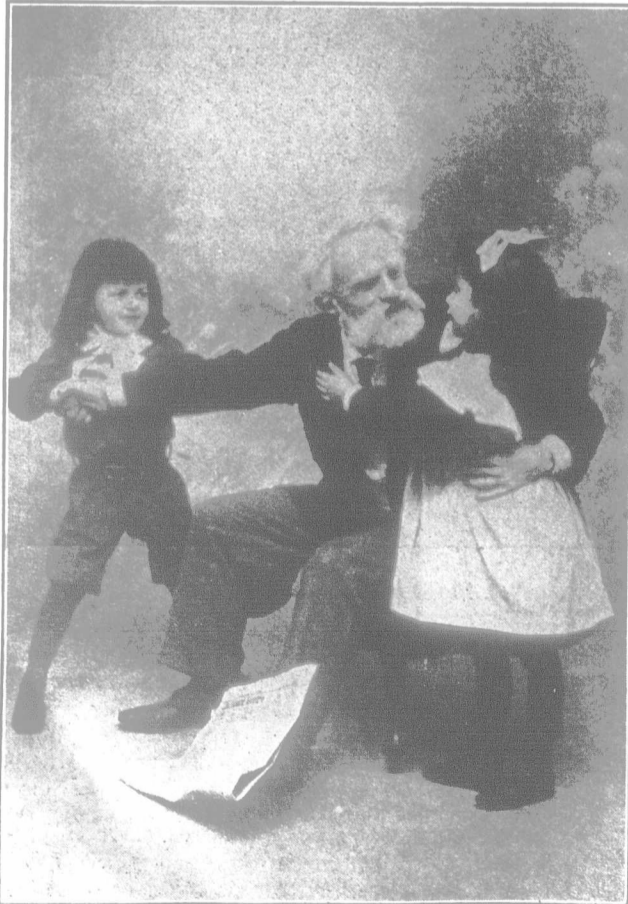
Schumann now became very gloomy, and sought solitude. He had strange visions and delusions, and fancied that he heard spirit-voices whispering to him. One chilly February night, following the command of these voices, he hastened out through the darkness to the Rhine, where the water-spirits seemed to beckon him to enchanted lands, and sprang into the dark water. He was rescued by some passing boatmen, but from that time until his death he lived in a world of visions and shadows, his beloved Clara consoling him to the end.

Women's Ways.

Time was, not very long ago,
When Mabel's walking skirt
Trailed half-a-yard behind to show
How well she swept the dirt.
But "short and sweet" are in again;
No more the grievance rankles,
For Mabel's now curtailed her train,
And shows her dainty ankles.

But Mabel has a thrifty mind;
To supplement her charms,
The frills that once she wore behind
She fastens on her arms.
Her sleeves are made in open bags,
Like trousers in the Navy;
No more she sweeps the streets, but drags
Her sleeve across the gravel.

Having finished his meal, the absent-minded professor got up, put on his hat and was starting away when he found himself confronted by the bowing waiter. "Ah," said the professor, grasping and heartily shaking the outstretched hand, "Very glad to have the pleasure of meeting you again, sir—very glad, indeed. I remember your face distinctly, but—ah—I must confess that your name has escaped me."



The Woes of a Grandfather.

EE  EE

Steedman's

SOOTHING
Powders

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of

TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

WALWORTH,
SURREY,
ENGLAND.

EE  EE

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Direct from the Looms.
Our Popular Canadian Parcel.

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The Lord Shall Answer.

Then shalt thou call, and the LORD shall answer; thou shalt cry, and He shall say, Here I am.—Isa. 58: 9.

"Not what we wish, but what we need Thy sovereign grace supply; The good unasked, in mercy grant, The ill, though asked, deny."

One great stumbling-block to a beginner in the Christian race is the apparent fact that, in spite of God's countless promises with regard to prayer, it often seems to be entirely disregarded. Like the prophets of Baal we cry unto our God, and there is no voice nor any answer. People who fancy that prayer is a charm, a kind of Aladdin's lamp, which will lift them without effort over every difficulty, will soon give up praying in despair. God does not intend to do everything for us, He is too wise and kind to keep us always in the infant-school. His answer to a prayer for help is sometimes to give a harder lesson to learn—He will give us the help we need, no more.

"Where we looked for crowns to fall, We find the tug's to come,—that's all." And yet, "Faith cannot be unanswered," God's promises about hearing and answering prayer must be true. God is not a man that He should lie, and we must not forget the fact that the evidence of our senses is not always to be depended on—even in such an everyday matter as the sun's apparent journey round the earth. Some day we shall certainly know that our prayers were answered in the way we should have chosen if we had been able to see the future.

But the promises are not without conditions. Let us study our Bibles, and find out what these conditions are. In the first place we shall discover that God's promises are addressed only to His loyal servants. It is those who honor Him, not doing their own ways, who shall be "like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not." It is to faithful servants that God is speaking when He says: "Then shalt thou call, and the LORD shall answer." Our Lord says: "If ye abide in Me, and My words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." Prayer is not a powerful weapon in the hands of God's enemies: "He that turneth away his ear from hearing the law, even his prayer shall be abomination."—Prov. 28: 9.

"When ye spread forth your hands, I will hide Mine eyes from you: yea, when ye make many prayers, I will not hear; your hands are full of blood.—Isa. 1: 15. If we find, as Jeremiah vividly expresses it, that God has covered Himself with a cloud, that our prayers should not pass through, the reason may not be far to seek. Let us search and try our ways, and turn again to the LORD. Then another reason for God's silence may be our weak faith. "Ask in faith, nothing wavering. For he that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed. For let not that man think that he shall receive anything of the Lord." Would you not be astonished if a swift and complete answer to your prayer should be sent? Well, then, surely that proves that you don't really expect one.

But, even God's true and faithful servants do not find that prayer is a magical talisman with which they can work startling miracles, or make life a summer holiday for themselves and their friends. Moses earnestly pleaded with the Lord that he might be allowed to enter Canaan, and his petition was not granted—on this side of death. More than that, he was even forbidden to continue asking for it, for He says: "And the LORD said unto me, let it suffice thee; speak no more unto Me of this matter." And yet, in spite of this apparent refusal, his petition was heard and granted, although God saw fit to hold back the answer until after death. Moses had the high honor of standing on a mountain in the Promised Land, in com-

pany with the transfigured Son of God and the great prophet, Elijah. St. Paul, too, after asking thrice for the removal of some trouble, which he calls "a thorn in the flesh," seems to have been either forbidden to ask again, or else so filled with the joy of God's strength in his weakness that he ceased to wish it removed, and began, as he says, to "glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me." Was not that a grand foretaste of the fuller answer to his prayer, which was laid up for him in the eternal future?

These things are written for our admonition—let us not fail to learn the lesson they would teach. But we need not be afraid to ask for the things which seem to us desirable and good—afraid, I mean, that God may be tempted to give them to us, even though they should be really harmful. If a child trustingly ask his father for bread, he will not receive a stone, or if he ask a fish, a poisonous serpent will not be put into his outstretched hands. Even so our Father, who knows perfectly what things are best for us, will not give stones or serpents to His trusting children, even though they may plead for them in the mistaken idea that they are treasures. Would a kind earthly father do such an unkind thing? As St. Paul said to the Roman Church, God, Who has not kept back from us the greatest conceivable Gift—even His own Son—may be trusted to give us all lesser good things. We really want the best gifts, those which will enrich us for all eternity—though we may not always know it—and God wants to give us these. No one ever yet said with all his heart: "Thy will be done!" and had reason to repent it. Let us thank God every day, at least as much for the prayers He seems to be disregarding as for those He is plainly granting. Perhaps, in a few months or years we may thank Him far more earnestly for the former than for the latter.

"Far better we should cross His lightning's path, Than be according to our idols heard, And GOD should take us at our own vain word!"

Though we may want anything ever so passionately, though we may say, as Job did: "Oh, that I knew where I might find Him! that I might come even to His seat! I would order my cause before Him, and fill my mouth with arguments!"—if we could hear His voice saying that He would give us exactly what we asked for, surely none of us would dare to take the risk.

"God holds the key of all unknown, And I am glad. If other hands should hold the key, Or if He trusted it to me, I might be sad."

"Thy Will be done!" is the only safe accompaniment for all our prayers; if we really pray that with all our hearts, it is always safe to pray. When God doesn't want us to ask for anything, He will let us know, telling us as plainly as He did Moses; but He has told us to bring to Him all our desires, always leaving the final decision unreservedly in His hands. It may seem unnecessary to tell Him anything when He already knows both what we want and what we need, but it is most necessary for us. We are commanded to be "anxious" for nothing, but in "everything" to make our requests known to God. If we disregard this command we shall not only miss many a blessing that might have been ours, but also miss the strength and gladness which springs from constant communion with the Holy One. Those who patiently, but submissively, present their petitions at the foot of the Throne will one day joyfully own that they have been swiftly and gloriously answered, even though at the time the Lord may have apparently rejected or disregarded them. Not only in the Millennium will the promise be fulfilled: "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

HOPE.

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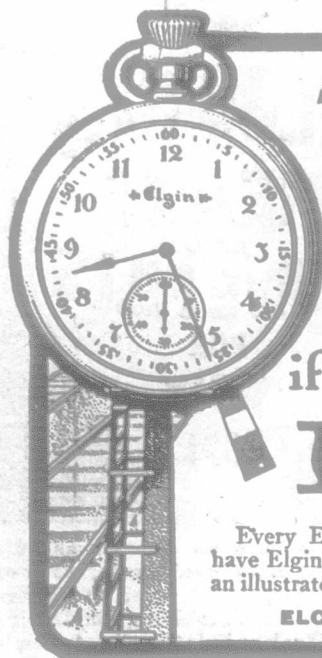
There is something to live for and something to love
Wherever we linger, wherever we rove;
There are thousands of sad ones to cheer and sustain
Till hopes that were hidden beam o'er them again.

There is something to live for and something to love,
For the spirit of man is like garden or grove,
It will yield a sweet fragrance, but still you must toil,
And cherish the blossoms, and culture the soil.

There is something to live for and something to love,
'Tis a truth which the misanthrope ne'er can disprove,
For tho' thorns and thistles may choke up the flower,
Some beauty will grace the most desolate bower.

Then think on it, brother, wherever thou art,
Let the life be for men and love for the heart,
For know that the pathway which leads us above
Is something to live for, and something to love.

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Dear Chatterers,—In my early youth, the source of my greatest discomfort was an introduction. Not the meeting of a stranger, but the ceremony attached to the meeting was my undoing. That uncomfortable feeling has not quite disappeared, even though I was born in the 19th century; but it limits itself now to occasions when it is necessary to introduce myself. Let me explain: Dame Durden is taking a holiday—a well-deserved one, you will all say in chorus—and will not be in the office until the New Year. I am going to look after her work during her absence. We agreed that it would not be wise to make any change of names, but were certain that chatterers are too clever not to know that there had been a change somewhere. So please continue to address all communications to Dame Durden, and if the Corner fails to come up to its present high standard, think of the enjoyable rest Dame Durden is having; imagine how great will be your delight when she returns, and feel sorry for Dame Durden pro tem.

For Evening Work.

Sunlight, to keep your pretty dresses tidy, when doing the evening work, have you ever tried providing yourself with a calico overdress? Make it loose, with big sleeves and big arm-holes. Then when you go to milk, pin up your house skirt carefully, slip on your overdress, and there you are, ready for anything. If you prefer the dress without sleeves, make some sleevelets separately which will come up to your elbows. These are very handy to slip on when washing tea dishes, or other indoor work to be done in the afternoon and evening.

To Preserve Linoleum.

"What is the best oil or varnish to preserve light-colored linoleum?"

A. E. G.

Ans.—There are several preparations on the market for the purpose, some of which could be obtained at a hardware or furniture store. A simple plan is to use glue. First, wash the linoleum thoroughly and let it dry. Then, when the work of the day in that room is finished, go over the linoleum with a piece of flannel dipped in glue water. In the morning, it will be dry and bright. The glue water should be prepared some time before it is needed: putting a small quantity of glue in a pint of water and letting it stand on the stove until quite dissolved. Perhaps someone else can

suggest a good method of treating linoleum?
D. D.
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

Domestic Economy.

NEGATIVES FOR MOTHERS.

Never nag.
Never be too severe.
Never break your promises.
Never neglect your husband for the baby.
Never spoil the children by over-indulgence.
Never talk about the children, either in commendation or disapproval, in their hearing.
Never forget that you were once a child yourself.
Never forget that your friends can hardly be expected to share your own absorbing interest in your infants.
Never claim that the children inherited all their bad qualities from their father, and all their good qualities from you.

Never, ah! never, forget that every child is entitled to a happy childhood, and that in later life you may not have the power or privilege of making it happy or guarding it from unhappiness.

Not until the middle of the 17th century did England's nobility begin the use of forks, but they came into use slowly, and even in the early part of the 18th century gentlemen who travelled carried a knife and fork, because the inns were not likely to have them. About 1815 forks became quite common in England and Europe, and soon became to be considered generally as a necessity.

Recipes.

Nut Cake.—One and a half cups of brown sugar; one-half cup of butter; one cup sour milk; one cup each of raisins and nuts (walnuts are best); one teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and soda; three cups of flour.

Cream Biscuit.—Sift together one and one-half cups of any good flour, one-half cup of cornstarch, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and half a teaspoon of salt. Moisten with cream as soft as can be handled. Roll out on a well-floured board; cut in small biscuits. Brush the top over with melted butter before baking. Have oven very hot; bake ten or fifteen minutes, according to size of biscuit.



M. E. B., Manitoba, asks several questions which may voice the difficulties of some other flower-grower.

1. "What was the trouble with my Dahlia bulbs? Those detached from the main stem and put in the ground did not grow, though after five or six weeks in the ground they were still plump and fresh."

Be sure that each division of the bulb had an eye, then start them in baskets of sand, planting not far from the surface. They should sprout in about two weeks, after which transplant, when all danger is over. Water well, but not too often, but keep the surface soil stirred around the plant to the depth of half an inch.

2. What treatment does a Sword-blade Cactus need to make it bloom? Perhaps your Cactus has not had sufficient rest, as the plant needs to winter in a dry, cool place, and be brought up in February. Then it needs deep drainage and a compost of good garden soil, leaf loam and sand. Have the earth a little higher in the center of the

pot than around the edge. Do not over-water, especially in cold weather, and never add water until the free moisture from the last watering has disappeared.

3. "Can Geraniums that are planted out for the summer be lifted late in the fall, and the dry roots hung in the cellar?"

Yes, but, as you say, they do become very dry. A better way is to take them up into a box and water a very little during the winter in the cellar. Many people secure strong slips from the garden-beds in the fall and leave the plant to die in the ground.

4. "How can I care for Salvia now and in the winter? They are not blooming well. Are they propagated from slips or the seed?"

Your Salvia should have as early a start as possible to bloom successfully. A rich, loamy soil and considerable water while growing are necessary to attain the best results. Make cuttings in the fall for your next summer's supply, or you will find it less trouble to plant seed in the spring early enough to transplant in May.

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

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Continued.

If a bombshell had exploded at my feet I should not have been more astounded. Not only was the name of the writer unknown to me, but the epistle itself was that of one who felt himself to be her master, a position which, as you know, I was myself aspiring to occupy. For a few minutes, then, I stood a prey to feelings of the bitterest wrath and despair; then I grew calm, realizing that with this letter in my possession, I was virtually the arbitrator of her destiny. I decided to allow the letter to pass into my employer's hands. But it had been opened! How could I manage to give it to him in this condition without exciting his suspicion? I knew of but one way: to let him see me open it for what he would consider the first time. So waiting till he came into the room, I approached him with the letter, tearing off the end of the envelope as I came. Opening it, I gave a cursory glance at its contents, and tossed it down on the table before him.

"That appears to be of a private character," said I, "though there is no sign to that effect on the envelope."

He took it up while I stood there. At the first word he started, looked at me, seemed satisfied from my expression that I had not read far enough to realize its nature, and devoured the remainder in silence. I waited a moment, then withdrew to my own desk. One minute, two minutes passed; he was evidently re-reading the letter; then he hurriedly rose and left the room.

By following him almost immediately upstairs, I ascertained that he went direct to Mary's room; and when a few hours later the family collected around the dinner-table, I perceived that an insurmountable barrier had been raised between him and his favorite niece.

Two days passed; days that were for me one long and unrelieved suspense. Meanwhile my monotonous work went on. I wrote and wrote till it seemed as if my life blood went from me with every drop of ink I used. Always alert and listening, I dared not lift my head at any unusual sound lest I should seem to be watching. The third night I had a dream. I have already told Mr. Raymond what it was. One correction, however, I wish to make in regard to it. In my statement to him I declared that the face of the man whom I saw lift his hand against my employer was that of Mr. Clavering. I lied when I said this. The face seen by me in my dream was my own. It was that fact which made it so horrible to me. In the crouching figure stealing warily downstairs, I saw the vision of my own form.

This vision had a tremendous effect upon me. Was it a premonition? a forewarning of the way in which I was to win this coveted creature for my own? I began to think it might be; even went so far as to picture her lovely face bending gratefully toward me through the glare of a sudden release from some emergency in which she stood. One thing was sure; if that was the way I must go, I had at least been taught how to tread it; and all through the dizzy, blurred day that followed, I saw as I sat at my work repeated visions of that stealthy purposeful figure, stealing down the stairs and entering with up-lifted pistol into the unconscious presence of my employer. That the moment was at hand I did not imagine. Even when I left him that night, after drinking with him the glass of sherry mentioned at the inquest, I had no idea the hour of action was so near. But when, not three minutes after going upstairs, I caught the sound of a lady's dress rustling through the hall, and listening, heard Mary Leavenworth pass my door on her way to the library, I realized that the fatal hour was come; that something was going to be said or done in that room which would make this deed necessary. What? I determined to ascertain. Casting about in my mind for the means of doing so, I remembered that the ventilator running up through the house, opened first into the passage-way connecting Mr. Leavenworth's bedroom and

library, and secondly, into the closet of the large spare room adjoining mine. Hastily unlocking the door of the communication between the rooms, I took my position in the closet. Instantly the sound of voices reached my ears; and standing there I was as much an auditor of what went on between Mary and her uncle as if I were in the library itself. And what did I hear? Enough to assure me my suspicions were correct; that it was a moment of vital interest to her; that Mr. Leavenworth, in pursuance of a threat evidently made some time since, was in the act of taking steps to change his will, and that she had come to make an appeal to be forgiven her fault and restored to his favor. What that fault was I did not learn. No mention was made of Mr. Clavering as her husband. I only heard her declare that her action had been the result of impulse rather than love, that she regretted it, and desired nothing more than to be free from all obligations to one she would fain forget, and be again to her uncle what she was before she ever saw this man. I thought, fool that I was, it was a mere engagement she was alluding to, and took the insane hope from these words; and when a moment later I heard her uncle reply in his earnest tone, that she had irreparably forfeited her claims to his regard and favor, I did not need her short and bitter cry of shame and disappointment, or that low moan for some one to help her, to sound his death knell in my heart. Creeping back to my own room I waited till I heard her re-ascend, then I stole forth. Calm as I had ever been in my life, I went down the stairs just as I had seen myself do in my dream, and knocking lightly at the library door, went in. Mr. Leavenworth was sitting in his usual place writing.

"Excuse me," said I, as he looked up, "I have lost my memorandum book, and think it possible I may have dropped it in the passage-way." He bowed and I hurried past him into the closet. Once there, I proceeded rapidly into the room beyond, procured the pistol, returned, and almost before I realized what I was doing, had taken up my position behind him, aimed and fired.

My first thought was to procure the letter he was writing. Approaching the table, I tore it out from under his hands, looked at it, saw that it was, as I expected, a summons to his lawyer, and thrust it into my pocket, together with the letter from Mr. Clavering. Not till this was done did I think of myself or remember the echo which that low, sharp report must have made in the house. Dropping the pistol at the side of the murdered man, I stood ready to shriek to anyone who entered, that Mr. Leavenworth had killed himself. But I was saved from committing such a folly. The report had not been heard. No one came, and I was left to contemplate my work undisturbed. A moment's study of the wound made in his head by the bullet, convinced me of the impossibility of passing the affair off as a suicide. My one hope, then, lay in destroying all clew to the motive and manner of the deed. Picking up the pistol, I carried it into the other room with the intention of cleaning it, but finding nothing there to do it with, came back for the handkerchief which I remembered having seen lying on the floor at Mr. Leavenworth's feet. It was Eleanore's, but I did not know it till I had used it to clean the barrel; then the sight of her initials on it so shocked me, I forgot to clean the cylinder, and only thought of how I could do away with this evidence of her handkerchief having been employed for a purpose so suspicious. Not daring to carry it from the room, I sought for means to destroy it, but finding none, compromised the matter by thrusting it behind the cushion of one of the chairs, in the hope of being able to recover it some time next day. This done I re-loaded the pistol, locked it up, and prepared to leave the room. But here the horror which usually follows such deeds struck me. I locked the door on going out, something I should never have done if I had been in full possession of my faculties. Not till I reached the top of the stairs did I realize what I had done, and then it was too late; for there, candle in hand, surprise written on every feature of her face, stood Hannah.

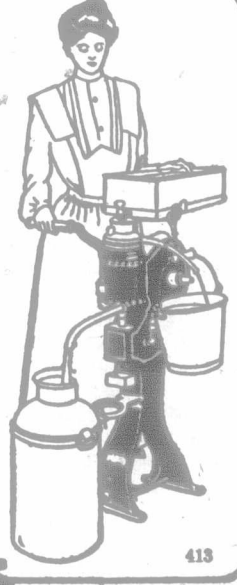
"Lor, sir," she cried, "where have you been? You look as if you had seen a ghost."

(To be continued.)

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Ceylon Tea, Black, Mixed or Green—the tea that received the Highest Award at St. Louis, 1904. SOLD ONLY IN SEALED LEAD PACKETS. 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c. per lb. By all Grocers.



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Here is the way it figured out for this man—
 \$52.56 received the month he used the U.S.
 25.00 received the month he didn't.
 \$27.56 gained in one month. At this rate
 \$330.24 is the total for the first year, and
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 Read the signed statement below.

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The Best Brands of Plaster of all Kinds are made by
THE MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., 806 Union Bank, WINNIPEG.

\$4.75 WATCH \$4.75

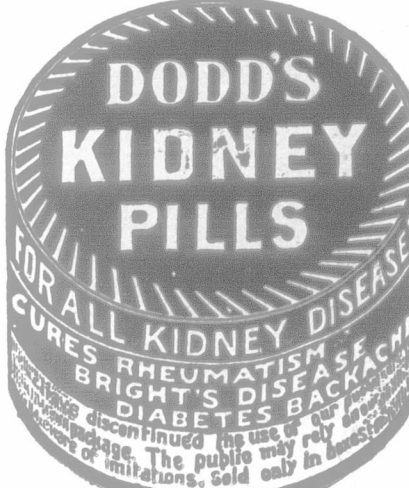
Our offer for gold-plated open-face or hunting lady's or gent's watch still holds good. Movements and case guaranteed. For the next two weeks we are also offering a **HEART-SHAPED LOCKET** with raised horse head through horse-hoe of Rhinestones. Locket is gold-filled, guaranteed for five years. Only 75 cents. Chains, Guards, Fobs, Chatelaines, etc. Best value in the West. Liberal commission to agents.

THE NORTH-WEST WATCH SPECIALTY CO.,
 Box 345, 639 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg.

First Amateur Playwright—What did Crosspatch tell you was the reason he wouldn't take your play? Second Amateur Playwright—He said he was afraid the play would take too long. First Amateur Playwright—Why, that's peculiar. In speaking to me of it he said he was afraid it wouldn't take at all."

THE TINLING POULTRY CO.

To the Farmers' Wives and Daughters Especially: What efforts are you making towards supplying us with poultry this fall? We are able and willing to buy all you can raise of this year's turkeys and chickens (the latter from 4 to 5 months old) and pay you the highest market price. Our agents calling at your door, giving you the cash and taking them away alive, so you have no trouble. Who would like to earn \$25, or even \$250? It is easily done. Set all the eggs you can when the price for them is low. You ought to raise four chickens surely from each dozen, which, in four months' time, will bring you in \$1, and with the abundance of waste grain you have will cost you nothing but your time to look after. Ascertain who is our agent for your territory, and let him know how many he may expect to get. We want at least a half a million birds. Who will help supply them? Wishing you all good luck in your efforts. Yours sincerely, E. C. TINLING, Manager.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
 RHEUMATISM
 BRIGHT'S DISEASE
 DIABETES
 BACKACHE

Do not discontinue the use of this medicine until you are cured. The public may rely on the genuineness of the package. Sold only in the original package.

Telegraphy AND SCHOOL OF RAILROADING

We want young men from all parts of the country for Railway service; good salaries. OFFICIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BIG LINES OF THE NORTHWEST. Pass or reduced fare to come on. POSITIONS CERTAIN. Write Wallace Expert School of Telegraphy, 620 RYAN BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

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

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba and N.-W.T. Governments.

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

LOST.

RIVERSDALE, Assa.—Since 6th June, black filly, two years old, near hind foot white, white stripe in face, no brand; bay broncho mare, about five years old, hind feet white, little white in face, branded horse's head on near shoulder, and letter D on nigh hip. Any information as to their whereabouts will be well rewarded. William Rowland, J. P.

PASQUA.—Brown mare, weight about 1,500 lbs., star on face, branded YC on left shoulder, also other brands, may have foal at foot. Ten dollars will be given for any information that will lead to recovery. R. Beard, Moose Jaw.

DONGOLA, Assa.—Black mare, branded 45 on right hip, small white star on forehead, seven years old, weight about 1,300 lbs., leather halter and short rope on when last seen. Jake Lockar.

FOAM LAKE, Assa.—Since last fall, three mares, branded lazy S, half diamond over; gelding, branded H3X; mare, branded H6X; two-year-old mare, white on face, white feet, unbranded. Fifteen dollars reward for information leading to recovery of bunch. Skuli Johnson.

REGINA, Assa.—Since August 5th, 1905, bay mare, branded three horizontal lines on right shoulder, not much hair, about 1,100 lbs., bad teeth. Carl Krauss.

LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.—Since June 19, 1905, two red oxen, dehorned, neck-straps and halters on; one had accident to right eye, short tail; other has white patch on forehead. Twenty dollars reward. J. Fairbrother, Sec. 6, Tp. 49, R. 1.

ESTRAY.

SASKATOON, Sask.—Since June 14, 1905, roan cow, has white calf, branded B B on right side. W. C. Lee (18-38-6 w 3).

MAPLE CREEK, Assa.—Since the end of May, 1905, bright bay gelding, about eight years old, branded W, inside U, on right shoulder, and dog's head on left shoulder, no other marks, about 1,150 pounds. P. A. Zeogler (24-6-26 w 3), Davis Lake.

OKOTOKS, Alta.—Since last fall, bay gelding, two years old; brown gelding, two years old, each branded flying N / on left jaw. George Hoadley.

EARLING, Alta.—Brown mare, colt at foot, star on forehead, stripe between nostrils, branded X on left shoulder, P with lazy open E under, monogram, with 2, bar under, below on left thigh, about five years old; sorrel horse, white mane and tail, about 900 pounds, about ten years old, no brand; bay mare, about four years old, about 1,100 pounds, no brand. Larson Bros. (36-47-16 w 4).

CALGARY, Alta.—On the old McCutcheon Ranch, south of the Elbow River, dark bay gelding, star on forehead, about 1,050 pounds, one hind foot white, half of the other one white, no marks visible; bright bay gelding, very wild, about 800 or 900 pounds, branded Y on right hip, scar on inside of hind leg. Fred Gale, Manager, Mafji Ranch, south of Christopher Duke's ranch, about 80 rods.

Light bay mare, star on face, hind feet white, no visible brand. C. Schantz (12-45-23 w 4).

CRAIK, Assa.—Since April 27, 1905, bay work horse, old, front feet shod, two white feet, sweeny. Carl McKinlay (N. E. 36-23-29 w 2).

DUBUC, Assa.—Black pony mare, three years old, white star on forehead, hind feet white, branded L on left shoulder. John Watson (N. W. 16-19-4 w 2).

VOSSEN, Sask.—Bay broncho horse, nine years old, about 1,100 pounds, branded W on right side. Gottlich Kleitz (16-22-15 w 2).

Bay mare, about eleven years old, white stripe down face, dark mane and tail, piece of copper on forehead; light bay horse, about seven years old, dark mane and tail, piece of copper on forehead. F. C. Kempfield (16-22-15 w 2).

CHURCHBRIDGE, Assa.—Since the middle of April, 1905, sorrel gelding, two years old, no brand, white stripe on right side. Loptson (22-23-32 w 1).

CRAIK, Assa.—Since July 14, 1905, pony mare, with foal, star on forehead, branded S G on left hip, hind feet white; colt has blazed face. Jas. Bott (4-25-27 w 2).

CRAIK, Assa.—Roan horse, branded HR or HA, monogram, indistinct, position not stated. P. O. Berg (32-24-26 w 2).

BLACKFALDS, Alta.—Roan pony, mare, branded 15 on left flank, has two-year-old filly colt. Douglas Gregson.

STOCKHOLM, Assa.—Since July 21, 1905, bay gelding, about six years old, about 1,100 pounds, branded 45 on left rump, front feet shod, half of hobble on one front foot. Frank Vrabetz (24-19-3 w 2).

HAZELWOOD, Assa.—Dark steel gray horse, halter on, branded 7 S on left flank, indistinct brand on right shoulder; light bay horse, branded Mc, bar under c, on left flank, white stripe down face, hind feet white, left front foot white; brown mare, white spot on forehead, branded Mc, bar under c, on left flank, hind feet white; brown horse, branded Mc, bar under c, on left flank, left hind foot white; bay mare, white spot on forehead, branded Mc, bar under c, on left flank; brown mare, white face, white on each side of body, hind legs white, no brand visible. O. M. Rolufs (6-11-6 w 2).

ABERNETHY, Assa.—Sorrel mare, about six years old, white stripe down face, lame on off front leg, no brand. I. E. Large (13-21-11 w 2).

HAZELCLIFFE, Assa.—Roan mare, about five years old, branded O 7 67 on left shoulder, and 6 7 on left hip; bay mare, about three years old, white stripe down forehead. James Miller (20-18-33 w 1).

OLDS, Alta.—Since last March, red and white steer, two years old, slice cut off left ear, right ear has under crop, point broken off left horn, no brand visible. E. W. Parnell.

DINWOODIE, Alta.—Since about December 1, 1904, bay horse, white stripe down face, white lips, small black spot on right nostril, small black spot under left nostril, branded diamond C on left shoulder, white collar marks, about 1,200 pounds, aged. R. Pearce (20-52-13 w 4).

CRAIK, Assa.—Black mare, slight blaze on face, branded T T on thigh, small T on jaw, also another indistinct brand. Andrew Hanson.

MORTLACH, Assa.—Since July 3, 1905, small black and white heifer calf. Carl Branden (S. E. 14-19-2 w 3).

OKOTOKS, Alta.—Since last November, red and white steer, two years old, small piece cut out of top of left ear, no visible brand. Jos. Sager.

PEACOCK, Assa.—Since June 18, 1905, bay pony mare, long mane and tail, white hind socks, little white around right hoof, star on forehead, branded MA or NA, monogram, on left hip, hole in neck near shoulder, looks as if made by bullet. Andrew Person (30-28-23 w 2).

DRINKWATER, Assa.—Branch horse, turkey-foot brand on right shoulder, barb-wire cut on right front leg, white stripe down face. John J. Hartney (32-14-23 w 2).

FRANCIS, Assa.—Since June 1st, bay mare, about three years old, branded U, bar under, on left shoulder, white stripe down face, white feet. F. J. Fessant (24-13-15 w 2).

QUARREL, Alta.—Since July 21st, three horses. John A. Brown.

STRAYED.

HEADLANDS, Assa.—From S. E. 1/4 Sec. 32, T. 25, R. 14, W. 2 Mer., one black horse, about 1,000 lbs., aged 5 years, branded A on left hind quarter, had on a black leather halter with rope attached. Will finder kindly notify me at above post office. W. W. Hallman.

IMPOUNDED.

CRAIK, Assa.—Black mare, about five years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder. A. J. Stensgaard, poundkeeper.

REGINA, Assa.—Small gray pony, mare, about eight years old, leather strap around neck, front feet shod, no brands or marks. S. Beach (S. W. 34-16-20 w 2).

LUMSDEN, Assa.—Black mare, knuckled in hind legs, halter on; black gelding, hind feet white; both worked, no brands. W. R. Jamieson (N. E. 32-19-21 w 2).

MACHEOD, Alta.—Red yearling steer, indistinct brand resembling Y W, bar on right ribs. Fred Rhodes.

WOLSELEY, Assa.—Sorrel or buckskin mare, about four years old, hind feet white, white face, about 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, not broken. R. Magee, poundkeeper.

GRENFELL, Assa.—Bay broncho mare, white stripe down face, hind feet white, branded lazy H, over P, on left leg, and T on left shoulder, tether rope around neck; spring colt at foot. J. R. Mitchell (S. W. 14-17-7 w 2).

STONY BEACH, Assa.—Dark gray broncho mare, 14 years old, about 1,300 pounds, brand resembling two horse-shoes, with quarter circle over, on left shoulder, lazy P, over inverted V, monogram, on left thigh, and V S on right shoulder. Frank Porter (N. W. 11-18-24 w 2).

RICHARD, Sask.—Iron-gray broncho mare, five or six years old, hip dislocated, no brand visible; sorrel yearling colt, white face, no brand visible. Emile Richard (N. E. 8-43-12 w 3).

CRAIK, Assa.—Steel gray gelding, age two years, branded inverted U, bar under, on shoulder and head. W. E. Lewis (N. E. 33-26-24 w 2).

BIENFAIT, via Estevan, Assa.—Dark brown horse, weighing about 1,100 lbs., eight years old, branded 55 on right shoulder, right front hoof split. John Ellis (2-3-7 w 2).

VOSSEN, Sask.—Black mare, about 1,200 pounds, leather halter and blanket on when found. Jacob Auhstaetter (N. E. 30-35-18 w 2).

ALAMEDA, Assa.—Red bull, star on forehead, white belly and feet, lower half of tail white, about six years old, weight about 1,700 lbs., branded P S Y on left side. Alfred Reed (S. W. 4-5-2 w 2).

LANGENBURG, Assa.—Red-and-white spotted (roan like) bull, about three years old, no brand visible; red heifer, branded reversed L, U, quarter circle under, on right hip, half of left ear cut off. Alfred Hartung (N. W. 21-21-31 w 1).

MOOSOMIN, Assa.—Small red heifer, one year old, no brand. A. B. Smith (S. W. 24-13-33).

HOODOO, Sask.—Bay pony colt mare, two years old, white star on forehead, black strip down back, no brand. Wm. McPherson (N. W. 14-41-25 w 2).

VERNA, Assa.—Three red and white steers, about three years old, rope around neck, no brand. One has horns, and one has short tail. Gilbert Norbraten (S. W. 28-23-19 w 2).

PHEASANT FORKS, Assa.—Red bull calf, about two months old, star on forehead. H. Schindler (N. W. 30-22-7 w 2).

RAYMOND, Alta.—Dark red bull, two years old, some white on face, branded shield on left thigh. J. B. Wasden.

ROSTHERN, Sask.—Dark bay gelding, branded E on left hip. Otto Markwort (N. E. 4-42-3 w 3).

LANGENBURG, Assa.—Dark bay mare, about 11 years old, small star and white stripe down face, little white on hind feet, branded J, quarter circle over, on left stifle. Alfred Hartung (N. W. 21-21-31 w 1).

RAYMOND, Alta.—Bay horse, crop off right ear, branded 1 X left thigh, and 7 on left jaw; brown mare, about 1,300 pounds, has young colt, brand resembling key on right shoulder; bay mare, branded open running A, bar under, on left shoulder, and brand resembling key on right shoulder; brown filly, two years old, spot on face, no brand visible. J. B. Wasden (S. W. 17-6-20 w 4).

LUMSDEN, Assa.—Dark roan Indian pony, white face and feet, no brand; iron gray Indian pony, branded lazy B, over 6, monogram, on right hip, halter on. One of the above animals is about two years old, and the other four years old. R. R. Jamieson (N. E. 32-19-21 w 2).

YORKTON, Assa.—Bay mare, has sucking colt, about seven years old, scars on front legs. R. H. Lock.

ADAIR, Assa.—Bay mare, general-purpose, about two or three years old, white spot on forehead, hind feet white, no brand; sorrel colt, one or two years old, white spot on forehead, spot on nose, no brand; bay Clydesdale horse, two years old, left hind foot white, no brand; sorrel mare, about two years old, white spot on face, hind feet white, no brand; bay mare, three years old, white spot on forehead, no brand; chestnut mare, about three years old, small white stripe down face, no brand. F. C. Barber (S. W. 20-16-8 w 2).

BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Mottled bay horse, aged, white spot on forehead, right hind hock white, leather halter on,

branded H, with half circle in center bar, on left shoulder, and H, with half circle in center bar, and S H Y on left hip, about 1,250 pounds. F. W. Adams (S. W. 8-45-16 w 3).

LANGENBURG, Assa.—Gray mare, has sucking colt, branded B, bar over, on left shoulder; buckskin gelding, branded B, bar over, on left shoulder, left hind foot white; iron gray gelding, branded B, bar over, on left shoulder, hind feet white; light roan mare, branded B, bar over, on left shoulder, little white on hind feet; gray mare, aged, branded B, bar over, on left shoulder. Alfred Hartung (N. W. 21-21-31 w 1).

EDMONTON, Alta.—Since July 29, 1905, brown entire colt, white stripe down face, about one year old, no brand. J. W. Ford, Queen's Avenue.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

AN UNKNOWN PLANT.

Kindly tell me the name of the house plant I enclose. J. W. Nesbitt.

Ans.—The plant sent is an Echeveria. It is a useful plant for a window-box.

BREAKING NOT FINISHED.

I employed a man to break seventeen acres for me. About July 1st, after ten acres were broken, I left the farm, but since then nothing has been done at the breaking. I have paid the man for breaking the whole seventeen acres, but as the breaking season is past, no more can be done. Can I recover the cost of the seven acres untouched? J. McR.

Ans.—If you have paid man for breaking seventeen acres, and he has only broken ten, you are entitled to recover from him the full value of the breaking not done on the seven acres.

GOSSIP.

Miami Farmers' Elevator financial statement shows a dividend of ten per cent. This elevator handled 122,526 bushels in the twelve months.

Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, recently imported a carload of Herefords from Illinois, and will now follow the fortunes of the Whitefaces.

Berkshire breeders ought to feel good at the Lovejoy sale average of \$106.10 per head for 13 boars, and \$93.50 for 32 sows.

Sale averages for Shorthorns recently are: Chrystal's, Mich., U.S.A., 55 females averaged \$280; 4 bulls, \$235. Gerlaugh estate, Ohio, 27 females averaged \$224; 7 bulls, \$235.

Souris district had some big land exchanges recently, A. L. Young selling 1,100 acres, with crop, for \$45,000, which was later sold at an advance of \$4,000 to W. V. Edwards, the Jersey breeder of that town. He had previously sold his farm south of Souris, with crop, to F. V. Young, at \$32 per acre.

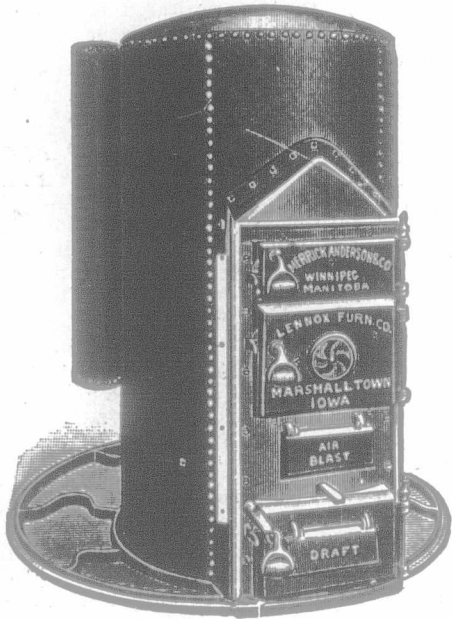
Mr. E. T. Robbins, Payson, Ill., a 1900 graduate of the Animal Husbandry Department, of the University of Illinois, has been appointed assistant in animal husbandry at the Iowa State Agricultural College.

The annual sale of Shorthorns from the Glenfoyle herd of Mr. Andrew Chrystal, Marshall, Mich., August 9th, brought together a large crowd, and results were satisfactory. Fifty-nine animals brought \$16,345; average over \$277. Top price was \$1,000 for the three-year-old, Mario's Heires 3rd, bought by W. C. Albertson, Rochester, N. Y., who also bought Mario's Heires 2nd for \$825. Lady of the Boyne 5th brought \$620; Nonpareil 52nd, \$525; Cherry Blossom 6th, \$500; Sweet Bouquet, \$490; Gloxinia 10th, \$480; Glenfoyle Flower Girl, \$460. Ten heifers, sired by Lovat Champion, sold for \$2,955; average, \$295.50. The top price for bulls was \$350 for Nonpareil Champion.

The LENNOX TORRID ZONE

As it stands ready for the case.

Riveted like a boiler, dust-proof and gas-proof



TESTIMONIALS:

Mr. J. Y. Griffin says: "Lennox Steel Furnace installed at my residence, 196 Edmonton street, I have found satisfactory in every way."

Mr. N. Dickie, Carberry, says: "Approximately, there is a saving of more than one-half the fuel. It heats fully during the coldest portion of the season."

A popular feature is water-back section in fire-box for heating water. Delivers water scalding hot day or night, all winter long.

Specify water-back when ordering.

Will burn any kind of coal or wood

42 page catalogue giving full description now ready for mailing.

NORTHWEST DISTRIBUTORS:

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.
117 Bannatyne Ave. East, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THE READY-MADE HOUSE

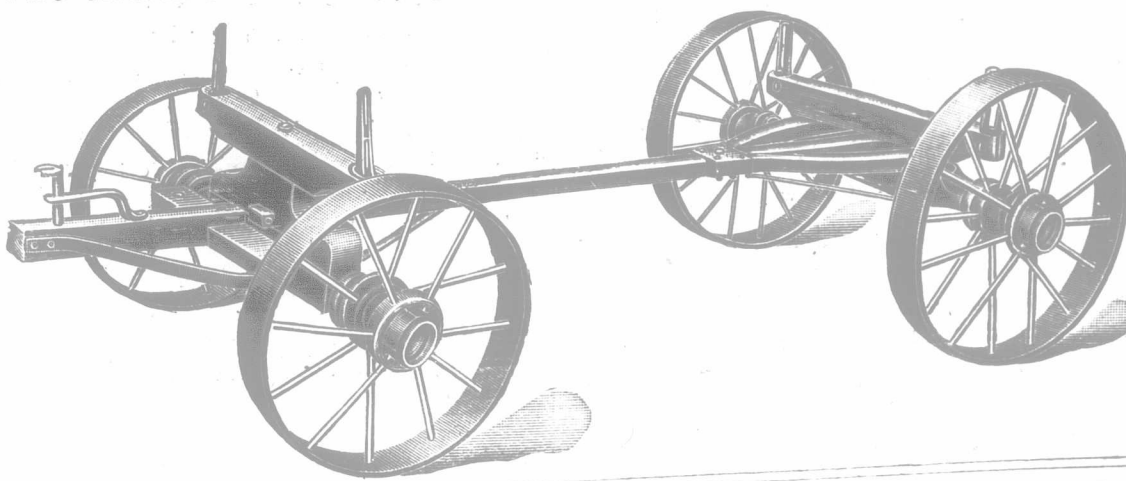
Is especially adapted to withstand the cold weather in Manitoba and the Northwest. It has an ARTISTIC APPEARANCE, and the price is LOWER than a house built in the ordinary way. The houses are built at our factory in Vancouver, out of the very best selected, kiln-dried material, and are shipped in sections, each piece being numbered, and the whole accompanied by complete working instructions and diagrams, so that the houses can be easily put together by anyone of ordinary intelligence.

We have houses for the settlers as well as houses for the towns, and manufacture over 20 different designs. Everywhere these houses have been sold, they have proved eminently satisfactory, and we have many testimonials. We also manufacture SCHOOL HOUSES—just the thing for the country. Write us for particulars.

B. C. MILLS, TIMBER & TRADING CO. Winnipeg Branch, 64 Merchants Bank. P. O. box 235. Phone 2173.

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS
Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate

The HANDY WAGON, Made by the Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.



A cheap wagon for the farm, made with wide-tire iron wheels, and built low to facilitate loading and unloading. Carries a heavy load, runs easy, and wont out into the ground.

For the convenience of our Manitoba customers, we have opened an agency in Winnipeg, and always carry a full stock there. For particulars and catalogue, write

H. F. Anderson & Co.
Winnipeg
Our Western Representatives

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline engine superior to any wagon at small cost—portable, stationary or traction. Mention this paper. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., 15th St., Chicago, THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

FENCES AND HERD LAW.

1. What constitutes a lawful fence between neighbors?

2. Does the Provincial law of Manitoba compel a person to have a fence on the road allowance?

3. If cattle get in, or break in, to your crop, can owner of cattle be made to pay cost and damage? Where cattle broke in, fence contains two wires.

4. Has the Province of Manitoba a herd law? H. H. L. Man.

Ans.—1. Any substantial fence not less than four feet high, if it consists—

(a) Of rails or boards not less than four in number, the lower one not more than eighteen inches from the ground, and each panel not exceeding twelve feet in length.

(b) Of upright posts, boards or palings, not more than six inches apart.

(c) Of barbed wire and a substantial top rail, the wires to be not less than two in number, and the lower one not more than twenty inches from the ground; posts to be not more than sixteen and a half feet apart.

(d) Of three or more barbed wires, the lower one not more than twenty inches from the ground, posts to be not more than sixteen and a half feet apart.

(e) Of not less than three barbed wires, on posts not more than fifty feet apart, the wires being fastened to droppers not less than two inches in width and one inch in thickness, or willow or other poles, not less than one inch in diameter at the small end, or wire dropper, the said droppers or poles being placed at regular intervals, of not more than seven feet apart.

(f) Of two posts spiked together at the top, and resting on the ground in the shape of an A, which shall be joined by a brace firmly nailed near the base, with three rails firmly secured on the one side of the A, the top rail not less than four feet and the bottom rail not less than eighteen inches from the ground, there being also firmly secured on the other side of the A one rail not more than twenty inches from the ground.

(g) Of woven wire secured to posts, and not more than thirty-five feet apart.

2. Any river bank, or other natural boundary, sufficient to keep domestic animals out of any land.

Fences which surround growing crops or crops in process of being harvested must be situated at least eight feet from such crop. If they surround stacks of hay or grain they must be situated not less than ten feet from such stack.

2. No; the Province leaves the question of fencing and herd laws to the municipalities.

3. If there is a herd law in the municipality, the owner of the crop could impound the cattle and state the extent of his damage, which would have to be paid by the owner of the cattle before they would be released. If there were no herd law, no damage could be collected as the fence is not a lawful one.

4. Answered in question one.

She—Is a telephone girl's occupation a profession or a business? He—Neither; it's a calling.

WANTS & OFFERS FOR SALE

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

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.

BEES for sale in nuclei or in full colonies. Write for prices. Untested queens, either Italian, Carniolan or Cyprian, \$1. Tested, \$1.50; select, \$2. C. M. Vanstone, Box 19, Wawanesa, Wis.

BEEHIVES WANTED—Will pay 30 cents a pound for good clean beeswax here. James Durcan, Emerson, Minn.

CREAM Separator—U. S., 25 gallons per hour. Almost new and in perfect order, only \$30. Terms given. This is a chance to treat yourself for little money this fall to a separator than which no better is made. Apply, Wm. Scott, manager, Co-operative Society, Winnipeg.

ENGLISH farmer's son seeks situation on Canadian farm as manager or foreman. Not afraid of work. Age 24. Thorough experience of mixed farming, used to management of men, trustworthy. Could fill a responsible position. Good references. State salary. Apply Leonard Shaw, Lys House, Betchton, Sandbach, Cheshire, England.

FARM FOR SALE—Sections 19, 16, 4, east of First, Manitoba, on Winnipeg Beach Railway. Must go. Make offer. F. B. HILL, Equitable Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

FARM FOR SALE—Six hundred and forty acres in the Blindman Valley. Forty acres broken, 1/2 build ings, fences, corrals, run ning springs, saw timber and mtadow; balance good farm land, near store, post office and school. Do not buy raw land until you see this bargain. For particulars address Mrs. Wm. Richards, Rimby, Alberta, via Lacombe.

FARM FOR SALE—Black-and-tan Collie pups, five d-Hers each, white collars. W. J. Love Bagot, Man.

FARM FOR SALE—Very fine Chikering upright piano. Full compass, modern design, beautiful tone. Original cost \$750. Is now equal to new, for \$245 cash, including stool and silk drape. Write for full particulars or call at Layton Bros., 114 Peel St.

FARM FOR SALE—Section 19/6/4, East of First, Manitoba, on Winnipeg Beach Rv. Must go. Make offer. F. B. HILL, Equitable Building, D's Moines, Iowa.

FARM information about the rich Dauphin country. Write the Dauphin Land Co., Dauphin, Man., for list of improved and unimproved farms. E. F. Nicholson, manager.

FARM FOR SALE—Three hundred and eighty acres, black clay 1 am, on west slope of Green Ridge; slightly rolling, well drained. Fifty acres pasture, well fenced and watered. Six miles from Dominion City. Five from Ridgville. Both good wheat markets. Half mile from school and church. Three hundred acres under cultivation. Apply Robert Gunn, Green Ridge, Man.

GASOLINE Threshing Outfit—Capacity 75 bushels wheat per hour. Practically new. Purchaser can thresh with ordinary help and save big outlay. Having rented farms, a bargain awaits first applicant. R. M. Graham, Melita, Man.

IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent, in

LUMBER and dimensions, fence posts and cordwood for sale in carload lots. For particulars, write Thos. Spence, Rainy River, Ont., or J. E. Post, Greenridge, Man.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, five miles from Swan River. Black sandy loam, sixty acres broken, log buildings. Price nineteen hundred. E. J. Darroch, Swan River.

POTATO AND POULTRY FARMER—New Oval potatoes, in bags, at \$1.50 per bushel, free Winnipeg or elsewhere. Genuine fresh country eggs all the year round. Present price, 25 cents dozen, carriage free. No orders accepted for less than three bushels of potatoes or ten dozen of eggs. Cash with order. Address, P. A. MORELLI, Stockholm, Assa.

SITUATION wanted with show horses. English experience with Hackneys and saddle horses. Good references. Charles Ireland, Deloraine, Man.

TWENTY or more cows to feed for three-year term. Plenty of water, shelter and feed. Terms: Half the increase. W. G. Barclay, Iowa, Alta.

WANTED for Arrowton school, male teacher, professional, second or third class experience preferred. Salary forty-five to fifty per month, according to qualifications. School to begin Monday, the 18th day of September. Address D. Anderson, Arrowton, S. D., or Arrowton, Manitoba.

WHAT we have: The best wheat and cattle lands in Northeastern Assinibois, from \$7 to \$10, on 10 years' time. Open prairie, with some timber. Free maps and descriptions. Cheap excursions; some homesteads left; good climate. What we want: Good farmers, rich or poor, to go and see with their own eyes that they can make more money there than at home. A few good agents wanted. Send—Canadian Land Co., Teutonic Bldg., Chicago

WANTED—Situation by married couple, without children; man experienced farm hand, wife to cook and manage house. Address: Farm, La Riviere P.O., Man.

THRESHING OUTFITS FOR SALE

A number of rebuilt portable and traction engines; also separators, all in first-class running order. We have practically all sizes, and can supply complete outfits, or separate machines, as desired. Low prices and terms to suit.

The John Abell Engine & Machine Works Co. P.O. Box 481. (Limited) Winnipeg, Man.

"A Kathleen Mavourneen loan?" questioned the court, with a puzzled look. "That's it, your Lordship—one of the 'it may be for years, and it may be forever' sort."

Mr. Wenman, who lives near Souris, sold his farm the other day to Mr. McCulloch, the price received being \$42.50 an acre.—Hartney Star.

Horsemen will regret to learn of the death of Clanyard, the Clydesdale stallion imported to Manitoba by Mr. John Graham, of Carberry. Clanyard was a typical modern Clyde, and stood fourth in a strong class at the recent Winnipeg Exhibition.

AUCTION SALE DATES CLAIMED.
 Nov. 1st.—W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Shorthorns.
 Nov. 2nd.—E. C. Atthill, Goderich, Ont., Shorthorns.
 Dec. 14th.—A. E. Meyer, Guelph, and Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Shorthorns.
 Jan. 10th, 1906.—W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Shorthorns.

Winnipeg has 17 banks, 76 churches and chapels, 40 colleges and schools, 30 miles of electric street car lines, 136 miles of graded streets, 18 miles of asphalted streets, 15 miles of wood block streets, 61 miles of boulevards, 23 miles of granolithic sidewalks, 163 miles of wood sidewalks, 95 miles of water mains, 24 miles of sewer.

MOOSOMIN FAIR.
 The following were successful exhibitors of live stock at the above fair: Clydesdales—D. Osborne, Dundrennan; P. J. Webster, Graphic. Percherons—R. P. Stanley. Hackneys—R. P. Stanley. Beef breeds of cattle were shown by George Allison, R. J. Phin, J. H. Reid, the former taking the bulk of the prizes Allison also secured the bulk of the prizes for sheep.

De Laval Separators

ARE THE STANDARD.



When it comes to price! Well—the other kind is catalogued at De Laval figures, but De Laval competition by comparison alone generally forces a quotation which places the inferior separator nearer its true value.

Ask us for catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

The De Laval Separator Co.
 248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

Senega Root Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while prices are high. We predict low value in near future.

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited

Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc. Northern Furs and Senega.

Highest Prices, Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

DONALD MORRISON & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION.

416 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

Licensed, Bonded.

Reference, Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

The Hartney Star says: "Country papers have not generally approved of this year's Industrial, and almost all express disappointment with the show. The question of how to improve the exhibition is now being discussed. As people from the rural districts visit the city for excitement of various kinds and not to improve their education, the board might meet the requirements by providing a real dynamite explosion, a good-sized fire and a railway wreck. The hanging of two or three of the 'grafters' would certainly prove a drawing feature for next year."

Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., has negotiated the purchase from Mr. Geo. Little, Neepawa, Man., of the Winnipeg champion Shorthorn bull, Scottish Canadian =36100=, for the executors of Chas. E. Ladd, North Yamhill, Oregon. Scottish Canadian is regarded as one of the very best bulls of the breed in the Dominion. He was born in February, 1899, bred by Mr. G. Shepherd, Shethin, Aberdeenshire, and imported in dam by Mr. Arthur Johnson, Greenwood, Ont. His sire was Violet Boy (75836), and his dam, Crocus 24th (imp.) =31198=.

An English prisoner, on being put into the dock in a London court, leaned over the front of the box and handed a "dock guinea" to a young member of the bar. "You defended me once before, sir; do you remember? And got me off. It was at Hertford Sessions, sir, for stealin' a watch."

"For the alleged stealing of a watch, you mean," corrected the barrister, as he pocketed his fee.

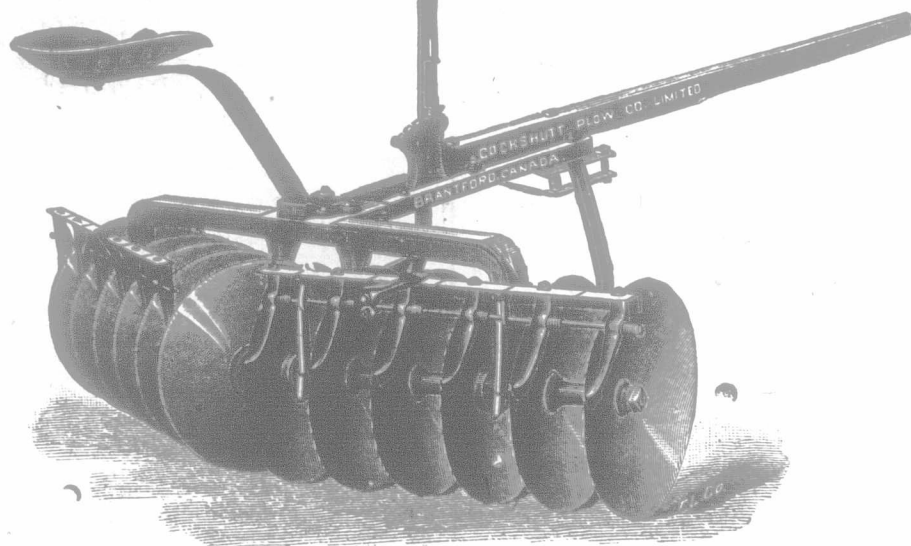
"Alleged be blowed!" replied the prisoner, promptly. "I've got the watch at 'ome now!"

Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited

Manufacturers of

High-grade Plows, Drag and Disc Harrows,

Single and Double Disc Drills, Cultivators, etc.



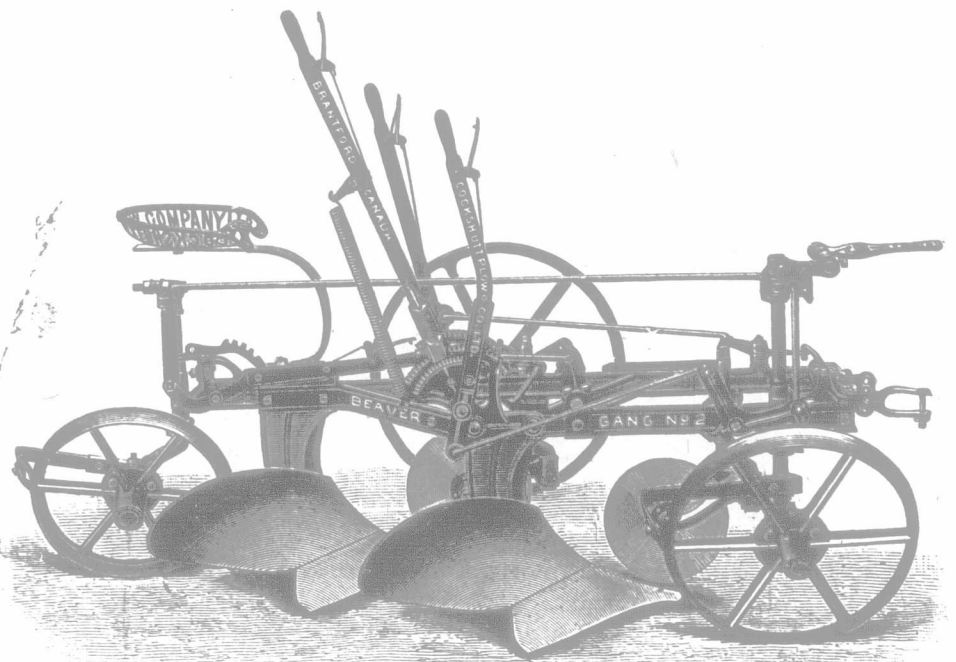
Cockshutt Disc Harrow

Single and double levers, fifteen different sizes, built almost entirely of steel. Has hard maple bearings, steel scrapers and heavy all-one-piece T-steel frame. Every harrow guaranteed.

Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd.

Factory: Brantford.

WINNIPEG.



The New Beaver Gang

This cut represents our Beaver Gang, an entirely new, light riding plow which we are placing on the market this season.

WHEELS—The wheels are dust-proof. The furrow and rear wheels are connected and controlled from the pole. The land wheel is extra large and set well out from the plow, which makes the plow run steady and easy.

FRAME—The frame is strong and rigid, and is made after the style of our famous Empire Gang.

BOTTOMS—The bottoms are the important part of a Plow. On the Beaver we are using the same bottoms as are used on our 12-in. High-Lift Jewel, and which have proved themselves exceptionally good cleaners in sticky soil.

LEVER—The lever arrangement is new and most complete. The landing lever is a great advantage to the operator and perfectly controls the plow.

We can also supply this plow with adjustable beams which can be quickly set for wide or narrow work.

If you are looking for light-draft riding Gang Plow which has all the advantages of a High-Lift Plow, but much cheaper in price, buy the BEAVER, and you will get

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

TRY Carnefac Stock Food

FOR THAT THIN HORSE

In carrying out advertisements on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The Disorders of Digestion

Arising from Torpid Liver, Kidneys and Bowels Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Most of the ills of every-day life come from derangements of the digestive system.

The liver becomes clogged and torpid, the kidneys inactive, and the bowels constipated. The poisonous waste matter is thrown back into the blood stream, and the result is some deadly form of disease.

It is not necessary to be continually dosing if you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

This treatment acts directly and promptly on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and insures their proper working. Indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney disease, backache, liver complaint, biliousness and constipation are the ailments for which Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are most frequently used.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

TUBULAR Starts Fortune

If you had a gold mine would you waste half the gold? Dairies are sorer than gold mines, yet farmers without separators only half skim their milk. Tubular butter is worth 25 to 35 cents. Cream is worth one cent fed to stock. Are you wasting cream?

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

Like a Crowbar

Tubulars are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble. Get the cream—raise the quantity of butter—start a fortune for the owner. Write for catalog U-186

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

Do not dare to live without some clear intention toward which your living shall be bent. Mean to be something with all your might.—Phillips Brooks.

"You know Jones, who was reputed so rich? Well, he died the other day, and the only thing he left was an old Dutch clock." "Well, there's one good thing about it; it won't be much trouble to wind up his estate."

SUFFERED TORTURE FOR FOUR YEARS

Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Wm. Doeg's Rheumatism.

He Was So Bad that He Could Not Lie Down, But Had to Sit Night and Day in a Chair.

SUNDRIDGE, Ont., August 28.—(Special).—Mr. William Doeg, of this place, now a hale, hearty man, tells of his almost miraculous cure of Rheumatism by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For four years I suffered excruciating torture," says Mr. Doeg. "I was scarcely an hour free from pain. I could not lie down to take rest, but had to sit night and day in a chair."

"I was treated for rheumatism by several doctors, and also tried several medicines without receiving any benefit. Almost in despair, I feared I never again would be free from pain. Then I read of some remarkable cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I procured a box, and soon found they were doing me good, and before I had finished the second box, I was entirely free from pain and a new man."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Rheumatism by putting the Kidneys in shape to take the cause—Uric Acid—out of the blood.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

MISCELLANEOUS HORSE QUERIES.

1. Give cause and cure for sore necks in horses.
2. Do roller snaps on the breast strap help?
3. Give cause and cure for ringbone.
4. Is good hay better than straw for yearling colts?
5. How much grain and bran should horses at work, horses at rest, mares rearing foals, pregnant mares, yearlings and two-year-olds get?
6. Should the amount of grain given to horses be in proportion to the amount of work performed?
7. Does the amount refer to whole or chopped grain?
8. How many quarts of chopped oats are equal in feeding qualities to four quarts whole oats? L. P.

Ans.—1. Sore necks are caused by friction of the collar on the necks, especially when horses are working with an implement with a tongue, and more particularly when the collar does not fit well. The proper treatment is to give rest, bathe the parts often with cold water, and dress with a lotion composed of one ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead to a pint of water. When rest cannot be given, ease the weight as much as possible. See that you use a well-fitting collar, and clean the same regularly. When indolent ulcers form, a caustic, as butter of antimony, should be applied carefully once daily, until proud flesh disappears, and in some cases tissue must be removed with a knife.

2. The kind of snap has little effect, but probably roller snaps might have a slight influence in preventing trouble.

3. Ringbone is caused by concussion in animals that are predisposed. In some cases, they appear in quite young animals. Treatment consists in counter irritation. In some cases, repeated blistering will effect a cure, but in most cases it is necessary to have a veterinarian fire and blister.

4. Certainly hay is the better.

5. An ordinary horse, say of 1,200 lbs., at ordinary work, should get about four quarts of good oats three times daily, and a gallon of bran extra twice weekly. Horses at rest, about half the quantity of oats and the same amount of bran, provided, of course, they get regular exercise. Mares rearing foals, the same amount of oats as idle horses, but a gallon of bran three times daily; pregnant mares about the same; yearlings and two-year-olds in proportion to size. It is understood that in all cases they are given a reasonable amount of good hay, and get regular exercise in some way.

6. Certainly.

7. It refers to whole oats, or the equivalent, in weight, of chopped.

8. It depends upon how finely the oats are chopped. Probably about half a pound less in weight of chopped oats would be equal to four quarts of whole, as it is more thoroughly digested. V.

CRIPPLED COW.

Cow produced dead calf in May. She was not able to stand for several weeks. Her appetite has been good. Now she can hobble around a little, but is lame on three legs, and her knees are very much swollen. E. D. W.

Ans.—Take equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, nux vomica, ginger and bicarbonate of soda; mix, and give her a tablespoonful, twice daily, either in her food or mixed with a pint of cold water and given as a drench. Bathe the affected legs with hot water three times daily, and after bathing apply camphorated liniment freely with smart friction. V.

RHEUMATISM.

About four weeks ago my cow got stiff in hind quarters; then the fore legs became affected. Legs are swollen and she can hardly get up and walks stiff. She eats and ruminates very well. J. H. F.

Ans.—Keep her in a dry, comfortable place and feed well. If her bowels become constipated, give one to two pints raw linseed oil. Give her one ounce salicylic acid in a pint of cold water, as a drench three times daily. Bathe the swollen parts long and often with warm water, and after bathing hand-rub well with camphorated liniment, with which our druggist will supply you. V.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER,
WIND PUFFS,
THRUSH,
DIPHTHERIA,
SKIN DISEASES,
RINGBONE,
PINK EYE,
SWEENEY,
BONY TUMORS,
LAMENESS FROM
SPAVIN,
QUARTER CRACKS,
SCRATCHES,
POLL EVIL,
PARASITES.

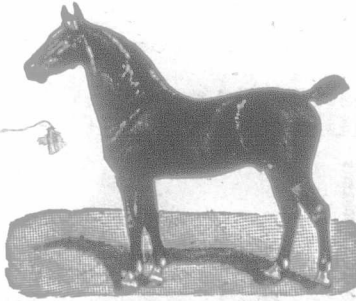
REMOVES

BUNCHES or
BLEMISHES,
SPLINTS,
CAPPED HOCK,
STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard
VETERINARY REMEDY
Always Reliable.
Sure in Results.



None genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the
U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

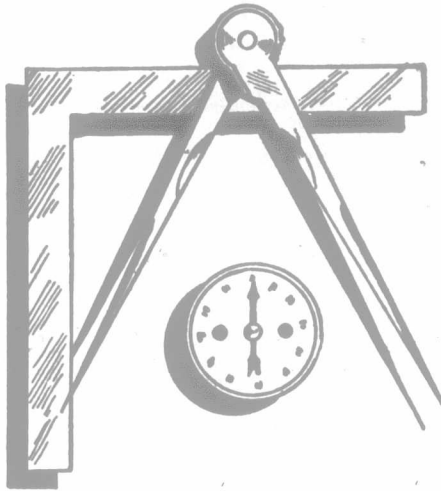
I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success. CHAS. MOTT, Manager, Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWER, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Pandora Thermometer



The thermometer on the Pandora range oven means precisely in accuracy to the cook what the square and compass mean to the draftsman. Without the square and compass the draftsman would have to work entirely by guess, just as you do without an accurate and reliable thermometer on your oven.

The Pandora thermometer reduces cooking to an exact science. You know precisely how much heat you have and what it will do in a given time. It is one of the small things which makes the Pandora so much different and better than common ranges.

McClary's Pandora Range

Warehouses and Factories:
London, Toronto, Montreal,
Winnipeg, Vancouver,
St. John, N.B., Hamilton

PRIZE WINNERS IN 1905

Our horses won the following prizes, in strong competition, at the recent Fairs:

WINNIPEG

Clydesdale Stallions, aged class—
First, Second and Third prizes, also
Championship.
Three-year-old Stallions—
First and Second prizes.
Clydesdale Mares—
First and Championship.
Percheron Stallions, aged class—
First prize.
Three-year-old Class—
First and Second prizes.
Clydesdale Stallion and three of his get—
First prize both at Winnipeg & Brandon.

BRANDON

First and Second in three-year old Clydesdale Stallions.
First, Second and Third in aged Percheron Stallions.
First and Second in three-year-old Percherons.
First for pair of heavy-draught Mares or Geldings.
First for three-year-old Clydesdale Fillies, and Championship over all ages.
The First-prize yearling Filly; First-prize yearling Colt, and First and Second prize two-year-old Colts were all sired by our horses.

If your district requires a first-class Stallion, write immediately to

Alex. Galbraith & Son,
BRANDON. JAS. SMITH, Mgr.

America's Leading Horse Importers



At the Great St. Louis World's Fair, won the Percheron Stallion Classes:

4 years and over—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 12th.
3 years and under 4—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th.
2 years and under 3—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 11th.
1 year and under 2—1st with only one entry.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

St. Paul, Minn. Columbus, Ohio. Kansas City, Mo.

A REPUTATION!

A reliable article like

STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables, has 60 years' reputation! Can you afford to neglect it? It will surely cure

Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, etc.

and all enlargements in horses and cattle. Price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

Martin, Bole & Wynne, Winnipeg, Man., Western Agents.

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

Farm over 2,000 acres of land just in the centre of the Shires, and breed the very best and soundest of the

SHIRE HORSE

which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have to show them and obtain their stallions and mares direct from the men that breed them.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station—Althorp Park, L. & N.W. Ry

Have You Kidney Trouble?

Do you know that you can be cured thoroughly and promptly? If you do not believe that

"7 MONKS' KIDNEY CURE"

is the greatest and most wonderful remedy in the world for Kidney, Bladder and urinary disorders, why then send your name and address and you will get a sample FREE—it will convince the most skeptical.

7 MONKS' KIDNEY CURE - - PRICE, 50 CENTS

Sold by all Dealers.
Mail order sent upon receipt of the price.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

OIL ON HOMESTEAD.

A certain person claims an instrument he has will find water, oil or minerals; it turned for oil on my homestead. I want to leave things quiet for awhile, but want to know if the Government takes it, or do they take only minerals?

Assa. G. W. S.
Ans.—The Government would make satisfactory arrangements with you, and you would probably have to pay them a royalty on the oil. You might communicate with the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. But it would be better if you were not to do anything until you get your patent and oil.

TRESPASSING ON LAND.

A lives across the road from B. The greater part of A's land is open prairie, unfenced. B's cattle sometimes run on A's open prairie. A threatens to prosecute B for walking or riding across his unfenced prairie.

1. Has A any cause of action against B?
2. Can A stop B from shooting on his open prairie, it being unfenced, but A has not got his patent?
3. If A had his patent, would he then be able to keep B off, either for getting his cattle or shooting? SUBSCRIBER.

Wetaskiwin.
Ans.—1. B would be a trespasser on A's land if he goes on it himself or his cattle without permission.

2. B cannot shoot on A's land without permission.

3. A has full rights of possession, both before and after his patent is issued, and can forbid anyone trespassing on his land.

Miscellaneous.

GASOLINE ENGINE.

What horse-power gasoline engine will be required to run 22-in. cylinder separator with high bagger and wind-stacker? What size for a 28-in. cylinder separator, with self-feeder, high bagger, and wind-stacker? J. S.

Ans.—A twelve and an eighteen horse-power engine, respectively, should answer the purpose. It generally requires about two horse-power, more when gasoline is used than when steam is the motive-power.

PLANTING TREES IN FALL.

Can young maples be successfully transplanted in the fall or late in the summer? Does the same hold good with the "old-man" bush, or can it be planted any time in the summer? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There is not the same certainty of success in fall planting that there is when the trees are set in the spring, and the trees never do as well. When one goes to the trouble of planting trees, he wants to get a growth with as little work as possible, and this is best accomplished by spring planting and subsequent cultivation.

Veterinary.

MISCELLANEOUS AILMENTS.

Filly had joint ill when a foal. She recovered, except that she was out of shape. There is a puff, like a bog spavin, on hock.

1. She is not stiff or lame. Would it be wise to blister?

2. Would a blemish arising from the joint disease affect her produce?

Three-year-old went lame. My veterinarian said he had splint, and blistered him. The lameness soon disappeared.

3. Do splints cause lameness in horses?

4. He is not lame, but has not got the exact use of his legs. Would it be wise to blister again? W. A. H.

Ans.—1. It is probable the puff will not cause lameness, but if you are anxious to remove the puff, I would advise you to blister once every month, until it disappears.

2. A mare suffering from any unsoundness, especially of the bones or joints, is liable to transmit the predisposition to the same to her progeny, but does not do so in all cases.

3. In many cases, especially if close to knee.

4. There is probably a slight stiffness remaining, which can be removed by repeated blistering. V.

Ring-Bone

So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. Lameness, and a bony enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidebone.

No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the bony growth, but we can't promise that. One to three 45-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all the particulars before ordering—write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Limited

handle livestock on commission for sale at Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, St. Paul, Chicago, or for export from any point in Canada through any port in the United States or Canada.

Regular market day Friday of each week. If you cannot sell at the yards we will handle them for you at minimum of expense from any station to any of the above markets, or secure space and ship them to European markets.

Advances on shipments if required.

References: Bank of Montreal, Calgary.

Offices: Stock-yards, Calgary, Alta. P. O. Box 1062.

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1740 Notre Dame St., Montreal

Representatives in Winnipeg, Toronto, Liverpool, London, Bristol, Manchester and Glasgow.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the BOLE DRUG CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal and Toronto.

Seldom See
a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 10-B free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins. Allays Pain. Genuine mfd. only by

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

KELWOOD STUD FARM
Importers and breeders of Thoroughbreds. Also Buff Orpingtons and Game fowls.

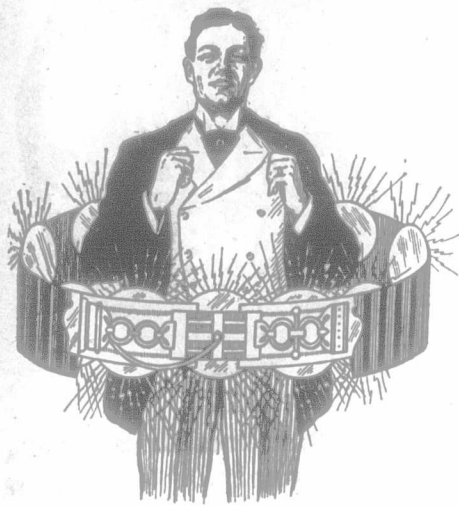
THE STALLIONS:
"Kelston," Imp. "Abbeywood" at stud. Fee, Thoroughbred, mares, \$25 to insure. Mares from a distance kept at \$2 per month.

DALE & PULFORD, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.

Advertisement in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

STRENGTH---FREE TO MEN.

How to Regain It Without Cost Until Cured.



Strength of body—strength of mind! Who would not possess it if they could? It is nature's greatest gift—our most valuable possession. Without this strength life is a failure, with it everything is possible. Almost every man was made strong, but few have been taught how to preserve this strength. Many, through ignorance have wasted it recklessly or used it up excessively, leaving the body exhausted, the nerves shaky, the eyes dull, and the mind slow to act. There are thousands of these weak, puny, broken-down men, dragging on from day to day, who might be as strong and vigorous as ever they were if they would only turn to the right source. Electricity cures these weaknesses. It gives you back the very element you have lost. It puts new life into the being and renews the vigor of youth. For 40 years I have been curing men, and so certain am I now of what my method will do that I will give to any man who needs it my world-famed DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FREE UNTIL CURED. You pay nothing down, you deposit nothing, you risk nothing; but upon request I will furnish you with the Belt to use, and if it cures, you pay me my price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If you are not cured or satisfied, return the Belt to me and that ends it.

As I am the originator of this method of treatment and have made it a great success, there are many imitations of my Belt; but my great knowledge, based on 40 years' experience, is mine alone. My advice is given free with the Belt.

This offer is made especially to men who lack strength and vitality, who have drains, losses, impotency, varicocele, etc., but I also give my Belt on the same terms to sufferers from Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles.

Call or write for a Belt to-day; or, if you want to, look into the matter further. I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

DR. C. T. SANDEN

140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Office hours, 9 to 6; Saturday, until 9 p. m.

British Columbia

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Kelowna, B. C.

Fruit and Agricultural Lands, Residential Properties for sale in lots of a size to suit all purchasers. Prices and terms putting it within reach of all. Also town lots. Apply to

Carruthers & Pooley

Real Estate Agents, KELOWNA, B. C.

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

Nobleman (Imp.), a Winnipeg winner, of Nonpareil breeding, and Pilgrim (Imp.), a massive, smooth, red bull; also Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, along with

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

fit for service, is JOHN G. BARRON'S present offering for sale. Mr. Barron is crowded for room, so will dispose of heifers and cows at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, O.P.R., FAIRVIEW SIDING, O.N.R.

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

GOSSIP

Katherine—I wonder who wrote the poem, "Down in a Coal Mine"? Madeline—One of the minor poets, I suppose.

Jno. G. Barron, of Fairview Stock Farm, Carberry, has sold Nobleman (imp.) 28871, his well-known red bull, to O. C. Simpson, Brandon, and Topsman's Duke 2nd 34456 to Chadburn Bros., Kenton, Man. These stockmen are to be congratulated on their new possessions. Nobleman won considerable fame in the awards for bull and two of his get, being second at Winnipeg and first at Brandon. Topsman's Duke 2nd was third, in low condition, at Brandon, to the two Van Horne entries. A roan bull calf went to J. T. Dungey, Emo, Ont. This calf is by Nobleman, and is a full brother to Lauretta Gem 3rd, a winner in the two-year-old class at Winnipeg.

D. SINCLAIR'S SHORTHORNS.

A few miles from the town of Innisfail is the herd of Shorthorns owned by D. Sinclair. This herd was started a few years ago by the importation from Rockwood, Ontario, of Miss Lorrindaile, a fine, strong type of dairy Shorthorn, now well past her prime, but still doing good work as a breeder. Mr. Sinclair was the owner of Alberta Prince, grand champion at the Calgary Spring Sale. His present herd header is Nonpareil Victor, bred by W. G. Pettit & Sons, and brought up this spring by Mr. Sinclair. The young stock, which is in splendid shape, is at present enjoying life in the pasture fields. The young bulls are a strong, smooth lot, bearing the impress of the sire, and well calculated for future usefulness at the head of some Western herd.

PRIZES FOR SPECIES OF PLUMS.

The plums generally grown in the more favored sections of Eastern Canada and in British Columbia belong to the species known as Prunus domestica. Of late years, a new species—Prunus japonica, or Japan plum—has been introduced, and this species has been crossed freely with Prunus domestica. In the colder portions of Eastern Canada and in the North-western States, a hardier species, known as Prunus Americana, the native plum of the Northern States, is grown. Many named varieties of this plum are now cultivated there, having been originated by careful selection and breeding of new varieties. Prunus domestica is a native of Europe, and is not adapted to a colder climate than the more favored fruit sections of Ontario. The Japan plum is not any hardier. There are several other species of wild plum found farther south in North America besides Prunus Americana, such as Prunus portulana and Prunus angustifolia, but they are all of more tender constitution, and are, therefore, of little interest to us here. These two latter plums are used by nurserymen very largely as stocks upon which to graft or bud the various varieties of cultivated plums. This is one reason why many plum trees imported from the States would be of no value in Manitoba, for even if the tree should be hardy, the root-stock would be tender, and would be sure to winter-kill.

The native wild plum of Manitoba is called Prunus nigra—the black plum—on account of the dark color of the wood. It is closely allied to Prunus Americana of the Northern States, but is a more compact and upright grower and of less spreading habit than the latter. Probably not less than 100 named varieties of Prunus Americana are now cultivated. These have all been originated by careful selection of wild plums, and the breeding therefrom of new varieties. A few varieties of this plum have been successfully grown in Manitoba, but they are not a success here, as the fruit does not usually ripen before it is frozen. The plums of the future for this country will, no doubt, be produced by selection and breeding our native wild plum, just as has been done in the Northwestern States, where Prunus domestica cannot be grown. In order to encourage the improvement of our native plum, the Buchanan Nursery Co., of St. Charles, Man., offers a prize of \$5 for the best sample of our native wild plum sent them this season. Send about a pint of the plums, with name and address, if you wish to enter the competition.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days. Fleming's Fistula and 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. Free Book tells all about it—a good book for any horse owner to have. Write for it. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

"INGLESIDE" Improved Herefords in Canada

The finest collection of Cows in calf and with calves at foot helps of all ages. Foundation herds a specialty, and at prices that cannot be equalled, considering high merit and quality. Over three-quarters of sales made through correspondence (particular attention given to this). State carefully your requirements, whether for show stock, improving your registered herd or for raising beef cattle, and for the latter nothing can surpass the Hereford. SPECIAL—5 bulls, 15 to 20 months old, any of them fit to head a herd. Rock-bottom prices if taken this month. H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

HANNA FARM HEREFORDS

Am now offering for sale, or in exchange for horses, twelve yearling bulls; all good rustlers and easy feeders. Farm convenient to station. E. W. HANNA, Griswold, Man.

FOR SALE: Thoroughbred WEST HIGHLAND BULL

three years old. Also Thoroughbred Southdown Ram, four years old. For full particulars, pedigrees and prices, address HUGH A. ALLAN, care of H. & A. Allan, MONTREAL.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE. All the best families represented. For a fine young bull for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. S. Martin, Southwicks, Man.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS

At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. Stn. & P. O. Box 224.

Sittyton Stock Farm

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Members of this herd won the two grand championships as Regina Fat-stock Show, 1905; also diploma herd 1903 and 1904. FOR SALE—Twenty young cows and heifers in calf to Sittyton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull. GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assn.

Grandview Herd

Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Crinson Chief—24057—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta, Farm 5 miles south of town.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prizewinner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale. P. TALBOT & SONS, Lacombe, Alta.

Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief"

Chief"—28632—and "Orange Chief"—28636—at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times. J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe, Alta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

McKillop Veterinary College, CHICAGO, ILL.

(Chartered 1892.)

LARGEST PRACTICE IN THE WORLD.
Affording unlimited clinical advantages.

The College building has been recently enlarged and modernized by the addition of new laboratories, dissecting room, amphitheatre, contagious ward, hospital ward and a canine hospital. All the furnishings are of the latest improvement.

There has been added to the curriculum two important courses, Hygiene & Breeding and Veterinary Jurisprudence, making the curriculum most complete.

The College is to-day the most complete and best-equipped institution of its kind in this country, and offers to the student a scientific and practical course which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Regular Graduate Course, acquiring the Degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

Post-graduate Course, acquiring the Degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

Meat Inspection Course, preparatory to the Civil Service Examination for Government inspectors. Special attention is given this course, in order to prepare the student for the Civil Service Examination.

Practitioners' Course—Five weeks' advanced work in Medicine, Surgery and Lameness.

SESSION BEGINS OCT. 3rd, 1905.

Write for catalogue and other information.

G. A. SCOTT, V. S., Secretary,
1639 Wabash Avenue. CHICAGO, ILL.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORN herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge—30462—and Royal Sallor—37071—Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.
T. W. ROBSON, Maniton, Man.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The got of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28678—and General—30899—. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Three Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.
Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I have now for sale one 2-year-old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

MAPLE SHADE

One Cruickshank Lavender bull, ready for service. A number of shearing Shropshire show rams. Also 8 imported Buttar rams.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations (Brooklin, G. T. R. Myrtle, C. P. R.)
Long-distance telephone. om

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings.
29 heifers, calves.
4 bulls, yearlings.
26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON, om Manager. Cargill, Ont.

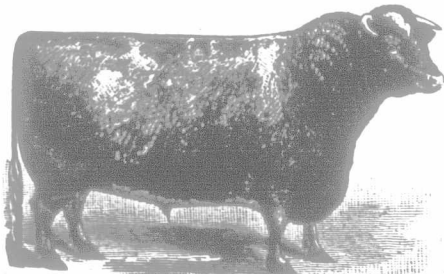
PINE GROVE STOCK FARM
ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.
Breeder of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager. om

For Sale—Some Young Cows, with calves at choice, foot, and heifers.

BELL BROS., The "Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont. om



ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

4 high-class imp. bulls.
3 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
14 first-class bull calves.
Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred.
Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams. om

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854.

15 Shorthorn heifers, sired by imp. bull, and in calf to imp. bull. Also two first-class young bulls. Cows are large milkers. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days. om

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Shorthorns for Sale

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED.
Cows, HEIFERS and Young BULLS. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low. om

W. Doherty, GLEN PARK FARM—Clinton, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.

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Present offerings: 12 young bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town. om

HIDES and SKINS

Consignments Solicited. Top prices

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto

SHEEP AND CATTLE LABELS with initials, name, or name and address and numbers. Write for circular and price list. Address, **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

IMPORTANT TO HORSE RANCHERS.

The following regulation of the veterinary branch is now in force, under the order of the Governor-General-in-Council, July 22, 1905:

1. No animal which is affected, or suspected of being affected, with Maladie du Coit shall be permitted to run at large or to come in contact with any animal which is not so affected, and no such animal shall, in any case, be used for breeding purposes.

2. Any Veterinary Inspector may declare to be an infected place within the meaning of "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1903," any common, field, stable, or other place, or premises, where animals are found which are affected or suspected of being affected with Maladie du Coit.

3. No animal shall be removed out of an infected place without a license signed by an Inspector.

4. The Veterinary Director General may, from time to time, order the slaughter, castration, or other disposition of animals affected with Maladie du Coit.

5. Every Veterinary Inspector shall have full power to order animals affected, or suspected of being affected, with Maladie du Coit to be collected for inspection, and, when necessary, to be detained and isolated or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the instructions of the Veterinary Director General, and no indemnity shall be allowed to the owner in case of damage arising out of or resulting from such actions, except as hereinafter provided.

6. The expenses of and incidental to the collection, isolation, seizure, castration or otherwise dealing with horses for the purposes of these Regulations shall be borne by the owners of the animals.

7. No entire horse or ridgling more than one year old shall be permitted to run at large on unfenced lands in the Province of Alberta or in that portion of the Province of Saskatchewan lying west of the third principal meridian.

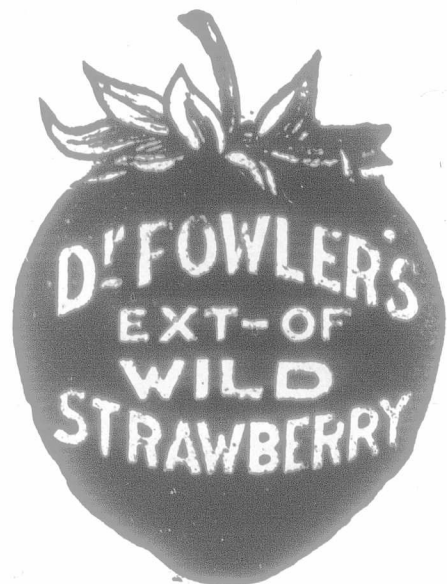
8. Any entire horse or ridgling more than one year old found running at large within the area defined above may be seized and held on the order of any duly authorized Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, who shall forthwith, whenever possible, notify the owner of the said horse of such seizure, and the said horse, if not claimed within thirty days of such seizure, may be castrated, and no indemnity shall be allowed to the owner in case of damage arising out of or resulting from said castration, seizure or detention.

9. Animals affected with Maladie du Coit may, on an order signed by a duly-appointed Veterinary Inspector, acting under special instructions from the Veterinary Director General, be forthwith slaughtered, and the carcasses disposed of as in such order provided, and compensation may be paid to the owners of such animals if and when the Act so provides.

10. Before an order is made for the payment of compensation in any of the cases aforesaid, there must be produced to the Minister of Agriculture a satisfactory report, order for slaughter, certificate of valuation and slaughter, all signed by an Inspector.

BINDER TWINE COMPANY DECIDES TO CLOSE UP.

At a meeting of its shareholders, held in the company's offices at Brandon, Man., the Brandon Binder Twine Company, Limited, decided to go out of business, and before the next meeting, which has been set for September 20th, the entire plant will be advertised for sale by tenders. The company was organized about five years ago on capital furnished by farmers of Manitoba and the Territories, and during the first years did a paying business; but eighteen months ago it was found that more capital would be necessary to continue the business. This additional capital, about forty thousand dollars, the shareholders evidently were not to be able to raise. The company's assets are estimated at sixty-five thousand dollars. The liabilities are given at ten thousand dollars. Manager Wolverson's resignation was accepted and accepted.



CURES

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels.

Has been in use for nearly 60 years and has never failed to give relief.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from Imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to
ED. ROBINSON, Markham Sta. & P. O. Farm within town limits.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Hightfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Special prices (imp.) for head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) for head of herd. Farms 20 miles from Toronto, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

For Sale—Shorthorns, imported and home-bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep. All at reasonable prices.

JOHN McFARLANE, Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont. Stations M. C. R. and P. M. om

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale ten Bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address, **B. H. BULL & SON, Phone 68, om Brampton, Ont.**

AYRSHIRES, 4 choice bull calves four to service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. **DAVID LEITCH, Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. om CORNWALL, ONT Apple Hill, C. P. R.**

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association.

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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: **MOWERAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**
Cables—Sheepste, London.

YORKSHIRES

We are now able to ship young stock, six weeks and two months old, out of imported and Canadian-bred sows, at prices that should appeal to you, if you want to get some well-bred young stuff. We can supply pairs or trios, not akin. Write us for prices.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rossier, om Manitoba

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale: PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

G. G. BULSTROPE, Mount Farm, om Appleton, Ont.



Ask for Portland Exposition Booklet. Ask for Yellowstone Park Folder.

\$45

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Yellowstone Park

Choice of Routes returning. Stop-overs. Limit three months.

Detroit Lakes

Finest Summer Resort in Northwest.

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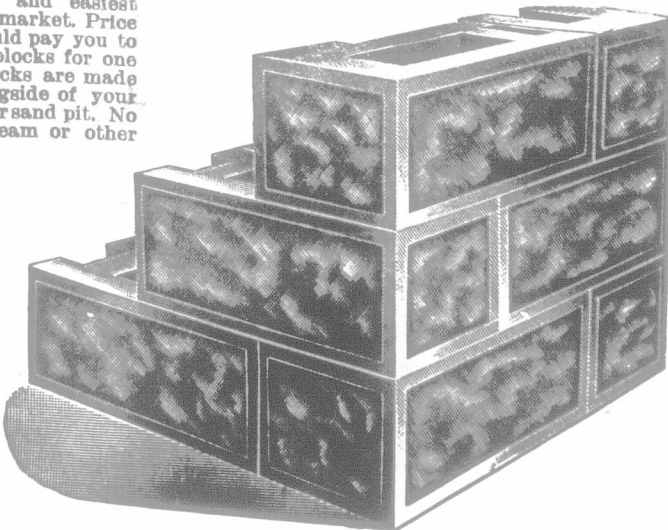


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Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine

Most compact, portable and easiest operated machine in the market. Price so reasonable that it would pay you to buy one if only to make blocks for one fair-sized building. Blocks are made out in the open air, alongside of your building, or down by your sand pit. No firing or baking; no steam or other power required. Skilled labor not necessary. Full directions furnished with machine.



MAKES BLOCKS for houses, bank barns and buildings of every description. Cheaper than brick or stone and much handsomer. Warmer in winter; cooler in summer; and indestructible.

Write for particulars to Dept. N. om

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Mayer's Medicine Cures all Diseases of Horses and Cattle

Try our CONDITION POWDERS; put up in 25-pound pails. Sold in all towns.

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Whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low, and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them, who are weak, puny, restless. It is to people who have part or all of these symptoms and want new life, new force, new vigor. I offer it to you in my wonderful

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

It has restored health and strength to thousands of weak and sick people. If used as I direct, it is a positive cure and cannot fail. It gives the vitalizing power of electricity without burning or blistering, to every weakened part, developing the full, natural strength. It removes all the effects of all diseases forever.

NOT A CENT UNTIL CURED

This is my offer. You take my latest improved appliance and use it on my way for three months, and if it does not cure you need not pay me. My only condition is that you secure me, so that I will get my money when you are cured.

"The pain in my back is nearly all gone, and I no longer have any pain in my lower extremities. I am perfectly satisfied with the work your Belt has done for me."—R. A. McDONALD, St. Charles Condensing Co., Ingersoll, Ont.

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"Your Belt has built up my constitution, which was very much depleted. You can refer any one to me, and I will be only too glad to tell them what your Belt has done for me."—WILLIAM SUTTON, Newmarket, Ont.

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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.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

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C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.—Barred Fly-mouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-headed Red Game, White Cochins.

C. O'BRIEN, Dominion City. Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.

ELTON & WATT, breeders of pure blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Cloverdale Farm, 3 miles northeast of Birds' Hill, Springfield Township, Man.

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GORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale.

HEREFORD CATTLE and Shetland Ponies. J. E. Marples, Deleau.

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks. Winners.

HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorns, etc.

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

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JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

J. CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc-Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.

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

LAKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assn.—Breeder of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.

L. E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets. O. I. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.

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R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P.O., Ont., and telegraph office.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.

RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deerhounds, B. Rocks, B. R. Games, A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

REGINA STOCK FARM.—Ayrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assn.

ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assn.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.

R. P. STANLEY, Moomsinn, Assn.—Breeder of both breeds for sale.

SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.

SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families, John Kennedy, Swan River, Man. (C. N. B.), 1 1/2 miles from town.

TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assn.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.

THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assn.—Breeder of Herefords.

THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

W. M. LAUGHLAN, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.

W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (N. Winnipeg). Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1004B.

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Homeseekers' Excursion. Via Chicago Great Western Railway.

Only one fare plus \$2 for the round trip to points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mexico, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Tickets on sale the first and third Tuesdays of each month to December, inclusive. For further information apply to H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Waltham

THE AMERICAN WATCH

How a WALTHAM WATCH Set England's Time

26 Ormiston Road, Westcombe Park,
London, S. E. England, 10-2-'97.

American Waltham Watch Co.,
Waltham, Mass., U. S. A.

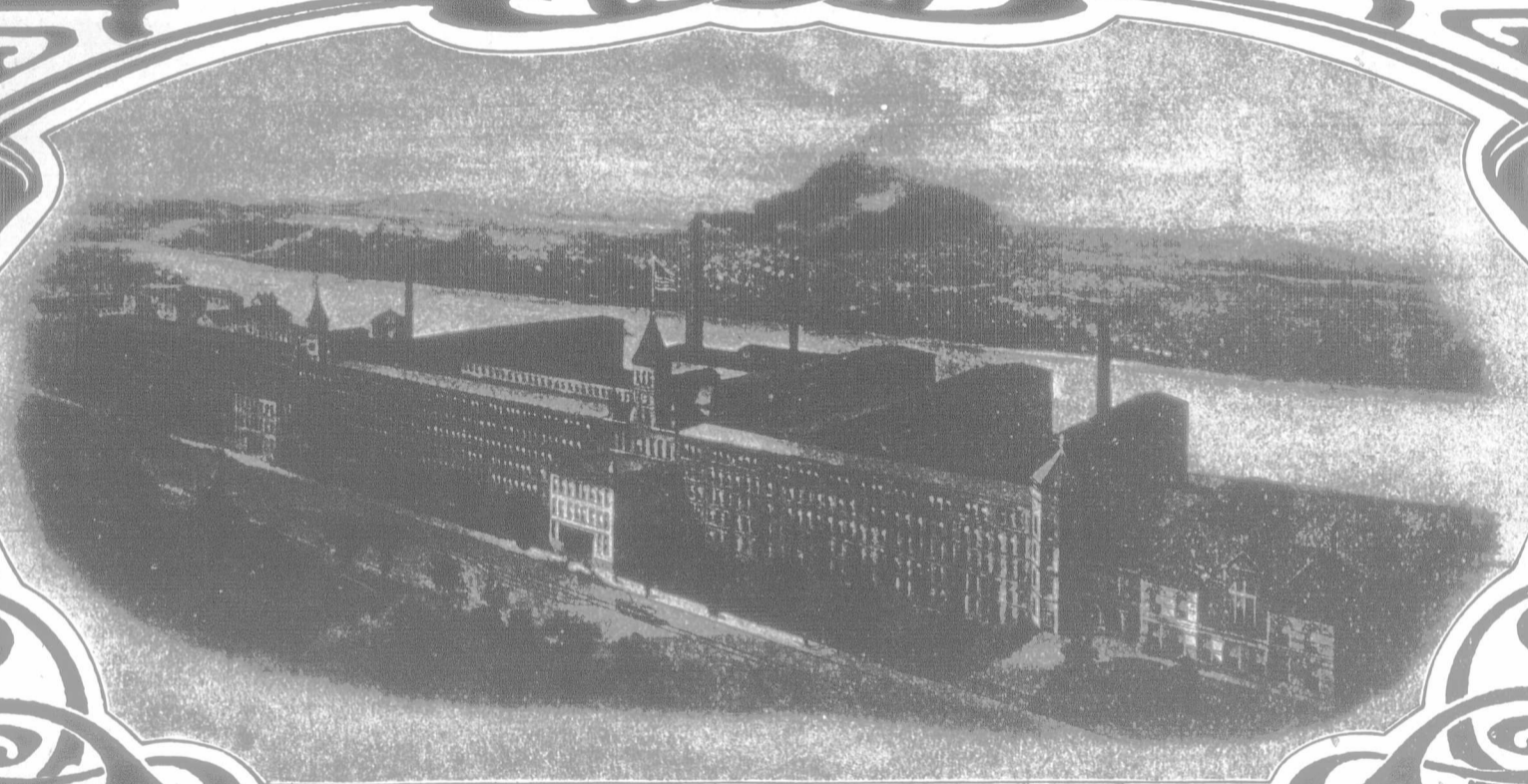
GENTLEMEN: About three years since, acting on the advice of a friend who had had one of your watches for about eighteen years, I purchased a Lever Waltham Watch. I am happy to say it has turned out a marvel of accuracy, and under the circumstances I feel I am only doing my duty in bringing this fact to your notice. * * * But perhaps this most unique performance, and the one of which I am especially proud, is the fact that by its aid I was able to detect an error in the fall of the time-ball at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, which gives the standard time to the civilized world. It happened as follows: I make a practice of watching the fall of the time-ball each day at 1 o'clock P. M., whenever the air is clear enough, and one day, to my surprise, I found the ball had dropped some few seconds before I had expected it to. I had such confidence in my watch that I did not believe it was at fault, and felt sure that some mistake had been made at the Observatory. On telling some of my friends of my convictions, I was simply laughed at for my impudence in daring to pit my Waltham watch against the accuracy of the Royal Observatory. However, to set the matter at rest, I wrote to the Astronomer Royal, telling him of my conviction, and asking him if he would let me know whether I was right or wrong. In return I received a courteous reply from the Astronomer Royal, stating that I was quite right, and that on the day named, owing to an accident, the ball was dropped

about eighteen seconds too soon. This seems to me such a remarkable proof of the reliability of your watches that I feel justified in bringing it to your notice. If you would care to have the Astronomer Royal's letter as a memento, I should be pleased to hear from you to that effect. Wishing every success and prosperity to your deservedly world-famed Company,
I remain, Yours very sincerely,
THOMAS WHEATE.

"Taken from the Enemy"

The following is a translation of a part of a speech delivered in Switzerland, November, 1876, by M. Edw. Favre-Perret, the chief Commissioner in the Swiss Department and member of the International Jury on watches at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and is worthy the attention of every good American.

"Gentlemen, here is what I have seen. I asked from the manager of the Waltham Company a watch of a certain quality. He opened before me a big chest. I picked out a watch at random and fixed it to my chain. The manager asked me to leave the watch with him for three or four days, that they might regulate it. On the contrary, I said to him, 'I want to keep it just as it is to get an exact idea of your workmanship.' On arriving at Locle I showed this watch to one of our first adjusters . . . who took it apart. At the end of several days he came to me and said literally: 'I am astonished; the result is incredible. You do not find a watch to compare with that in 50,000 of our make.' This watch, I repeat to you, gentlemen, I myself took offhand from a large number, as I have said. One can understand by this example how it is that an American watch should be preferred to a Swiss watch."



RALPH WALDO EMERSON
From a drawing made in 1857 by
J. W. Rowse, now in possession
of C. E. Norton.

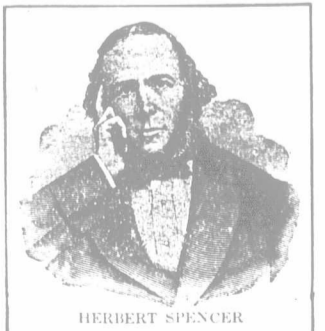
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, the Concord Philosopher, used the Waltham Watch as a type of the highest development when he wrote in one of his Essays on Eloquence, in speaking of a man whom he described as a leader, and a Godsend to his community:

"He is put together like a Waltham Watch."

HERBERT SPENCER in his Autobiography, Vol. II, Page 167, American Edition:

"The presentation watch named in Prof. Youmans' letter, was one of those manufactured by the Waltham Watch Company. . . . It has proved a great treasure as a time-keeper, and has excited the envy of friends who have known its performances." *

* I find in a letter written in December, 1880, after the watch had been in my possession fourteen years, a paragraph respecting it which may be quoted:—"I have several times intended to tell you how wonderfully well my American watch has been going of late. It has always gone with perfect regularity, either losing a little or gaining a little; but of course it has been difficult to adjust its regulator to such a nicety as there should be scarcely any loss or gain. This, however, was done last summer. It was set by the chronometer in July, and it was half a minute too slow; never having varied more than half a minute from the true time since the period when it was set. The Admiral says, one might very well navigate a ship by it." (In 1890 it went with equal nicety, lost 42 seconds in half a year.)



HERBERT SPENCER

"The Farmer's Advocate" will send an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, WALTHAM, MASS.