

# ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

ISSUED  
EVERY WEDNESDAY.  
\$1.50 PER YEAR.

BEST  
ADVERTISING MEDIUM  
IN MANITOBA  
and N.-W. T.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.

Vol. XL.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

JULY 12, 1905.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 668

**Windsor Cheese Salt**  
—will salt more curd at less cost  
—will salt the curd thoroughly and evenly  
—will insure the cheese being firm and smooth

**Windsor SALT**

—will "keep" the cheese better, and preserve its rich flavor.  
It pays to use WINDSOR SALT for cheese making, as you will find out after your first trial.  
Your dealer has it, or will get it for you.

## SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

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

T. R. PEARSON

NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

**WHY USE Corrugated Roofing**  
on Your Barns and Sheds?  
BECAUSE IT IS  
FIRE-PROOF,  
WATER-PROOF,  
LIGHTNING-PROOF  
and will last longer and is cheaper than any other first-class roofing.  
MADE BY  
**Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## VIRGINIA FARMS

As low as \$5 per Acre

with improvements. Much land now being worked has paid a profit greater than the purchase price the first year. Long summers, mild winters. Best shipping facilities to great eastern markets at lowest rates. Best church, school and social advantages. \*or list of farms, excursion rates, and what others have accomplished, write to-day to F. H. LABAUME, Agr. and Ind. Agt., Norfolk and Western Ry., Box 83, Roanoke, Va.

A. NAISMITH, President. R. M. MATHEWSON, Vice-President. A. F. KEMPTON, Secy. and Mgr.  
C. D. KERR, Treasurer. G. R. COLDWELL, K. C., Solicitor, Brandon.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

**The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.**  
Full Government Deposit.

Head Office, WAWANESA, MAN. Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

ALEX. NAISMITH, President. WM. PATTERSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.

**The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.**  
HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.  
A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Business in force Dec. 31st, 1904, - \$10,696,341 00  
Assets over Liabilities, 126,668 86

The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1904, 9,697.

Over 9,500 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.



## Drysdale & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Marble and Granite Monuments

Workmanship guaranteed.  
Prices right.  
Designs most up-to-date on the market.

Write for free catalogue.

Brandon, - Manitoba  
P. O. BOX 222

**Oats Are in Good Demand**  
Write for prices and shipping directions.  
**THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY,**  
Grain Commission, Winnipeg, Man.

**HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR**  
THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

## AUTO-SPRAY



To destroy insects, smut, rust, mildew on trees and plants; apply paints, whitewash or disinfectants to buildings; destroy lice in stables and poultry houses, or on animals. An ever-ready fire-extinguisher. Sells at sight. Information for preparing spraying materials and particulars FREE. Agents, men or women, wanted. Write

**J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM,**  
The Leading Jeweler, BRANDON,  
carries the largest stock of  
**ENGAGEMENT, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY RINGS**

to be seen in Western Canada, and prices the most moderate, consistent with high-grade goods. Solid Gold Rings from 75c to \$500. We also have the largest stock of Watches in Manitoba. A fine Gold-filled Watch, guaranteed for 20 years' wear, with genuine Waltham movement, for \$10. Prize Cups and Medals a specialty.

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM, Jeweler & Optician.

No modern cow stable is complete without one of  
**Louden's Feed & Litter Carriers.**  
Our Double-beaded Steel Track can be curved and switched in any direction. Hundreds of them in use, and all giving satisfaction. Manufactured by Louden Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont., manufacturers of Hay Carriers, Barn-door Hangers; in fact, everything for a barn or stable. Write for catalogue and prices.

**Does Threshing Pay?**  
IT all depends on how frequently you have to STOP through using an inferior grade of OIL.  
All our supplies are of the best grade. Try them.

**Threshers' Supply Co.**  
Box 703. 120 Lombard St., Winnipeg.

**BOOK-KEEPING STENOGRAPHY,**  
etc., taught by mail. Write for particulars. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C.E., M.A., Prin. Winnipeg, Can.

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



# FOR SALE: 300 ACRES

## of splendid land in the FRASER RIVER VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Having good roads, plenty of water for stock, and a rich black soil; no part of the land liable to flood, and 170 acres ready for the plow. This property can be sold as a whole or sold in three parts, to suit a purchaser. Namely: (1) 90 acres of prairie land (with 10 acres of high land for residence); (2) 150 acres of land, of which 100 acres is prairie and 50 acres for residence and timber; this includes 3 acres of orchard of 150 trees, all bearing; (3) 60 acres of prairie. All this property is well drained by two ditches and a dyke. The taxes are light and the property is well worth \$50 per acre. Post office, school, store and railways 4 miles distant. Daily shipments can be made to Vancouver. This is the best offer in British Columbia to-day. Price, 90 acres at \$25 per acre and the balance at \$30 per acre. As so low a price is being asked, the terms are cash, or a large proportion cash. Address:

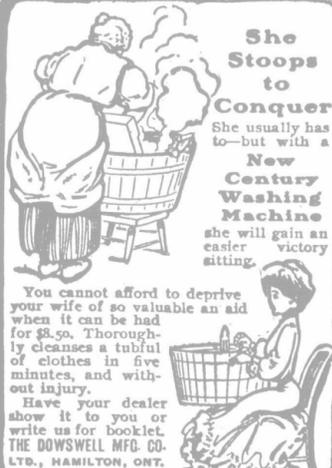
ALEXANDER BELL, Ellard Block, Columbia Street, New Westminster, B. C.

# WHEAT LANDS IN THE WEST

## The Elbow of the South Saskatchewan

Is now attracting much attention, following the announcement by the C. P. R. of its intention to build north-westerly from Moose Jaw into that region. The "ELBOW" district contains a large quantity of the finest wheat land in the Northwest. We have a choice selection of land in that district, located close upon the projected line of the road. These lands are situated in Townships 25 and 26, Range 3, 4 and 5. We can offer a small quantity for a short period at \$7.50 per acre, on easy terms. Prices will advance rapidly in this section. Don't miss this chance. Write us for particulars.

BRANDON, MAN. W. N. REID & CO., REGINA, N.-W. T.  
Box 38. Scarth St. P. O. box 371.



**She Stoops to Conquer**  
She usually has to—but with a New Century Washing Machine she will gain an easier victory sitting.

You cannot afford to deprive your wife of so valuable an aid when it can be had for \$8.50. Thoroughly cleanses a tubful of clothes in five minutes, and without injury. Have your dealer show it to you or write us for booklet. THE DOWSWELL MFG. CO. LTD., HAMILTON, ONT.

**B. P. RICHARDSON**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
**GRENFELL, - ASSA**  
LANDS FOR SALE.  
Solicitor for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the Northwest Territories.

### LANDS, FARMS

Several good farms and farm lands, improved, partly cleared, now on the market. Exceptional opportunities in CHILLIWACK VALLEY. Dairying, hop-raising, fruit and mixed farming. Particulars on request. Terms to arrange.

JUSTINIAN PELLY, CHILLIWACK, B. O.

**Okanagan Farms,** Town property and business openings for sale at many of the towns in the Okanagan Valley. For particulars apply Pelly & Pelly, Real Estate Agents, Armstrong, B. C.

### CIDER MAKING

Can be made profitable if the right kind of machinery is used. WE MAKE THE RIGHT KIND.

Send for catalogue. BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO., 378 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

### IF YOU WANT A MACHINE FOR Well DRILLING OR PROSPECTING

with either Rope or Pipe Tools, write to us describing your work, stating depth of wells and size of Bits or Drills you want. Our machines are the latest and most durable, and the greatest money earners ever made! Results guaranteed.

LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

YOUR HARDWARE DEALER HAS IT

In that new building of yours use

## IBEX INSULATING PAPER

and save half your fuel bill.

WE GUARANTEE THIS.

Write for samples and full particulars to

**MACKENZIE BROS., WINNIPEG.**

YOUR HARDWARE DEALER HAS IT



## Mayer's Medicine

Cures all Diseases of Horses and Cattle

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

**DOMINION SUPPLY CO.**  
Winnipeg Agents.

### Special Notice to Our Readers.

When writing any advertiser in this issue kindly state plainly that you saw Ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

### THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Be on earth what good people hope to be in heaven.

If a thousand-plans fail, be not disheartened. As long as your purposes are right you have not failed.

Do not believe that all greatness and heroism are in the past. Learn to discover princes, prophets, heroes and saints among the people about you. Be assured they are there.

Examine yourself every night, and see whether you have progressed in knowledge, sympathy and helpfulness during the day. Count every day a loss in which no progress has been made.

Seek employment in energy, not in dalliance. Our worth is measured solely by what we do.—Thomas Davidson.

The tourist left the train at every station, and went ahead to the baggage car to ask if his trunk was safe.

"Are you quite sure," he asked the baggage officer for the sixth time, "that my trunk is safe?"

"Begorra, I wish the Lord had made ye an elephant instead of an ass," was the exasperated reply. "an' then you'd always have your trunk in front of you."

A young woman who has recently taken charge of a kindergarten, says "The New York Sun," entered a trolley car the other day, and as she took her seat smiled pleasantly at a gentleman sitting opposite. He raised his hat, but it was evident that he did not know her.

Realizing her error, she said, in tones audible throughout the entire car:

"Oh, please excuse me! I mistook you for the father of two of my children!"

She left the car at the next corner.

Cultivate ideal friendships, and gather into an intimate circle all your acquaintances who are hungering for truth and right. Remember that heaven itself can be nothing but the intimacy of pure and noble souls.

Do not shrink from any useful or kindly act, however hard or repellant it may be. The worth of acts is measured by the spirit in which they are performed.

If the world despise you because you do not follow its ways, pay no heed to it. But be sure your way is right.

A lady who complained to her milkman of the quality of milk he sold her received the following explanation:

"You see, mum, they don't get enough grass feed this time o' year. Why, them cows o' mine are just as sorry about it as I am. I often see 'em cryin'—regular cryin', mum—because they feel as how their milk don't do 'em credit. Don't you believe it, mum?"

"Oh, yes, I believe it," responded the customer; "but I wish in future you'd see that they don't drop their tears into our can."

Fred L. Haywood, of Greenfield, last month completed twenty-one years of service as conductor of the accommodation train running between Greenfield and Springfield. He tells the following story at his own expense:

A few days ago, as he passed through his train, a fretful passenger inquired: "Does this train always go as slowly as this?"

"You ought not to kick," said Conductor Haywood. "You have only been on this train half an hour, while I have been here twenty-one years."

"Is that so?" queried the man, anxiously. "What station did you get on at?"

Judge Shelly, of Alabama, according to the Buffalo Commercial, was once talking about the difference between swearing and affirming. Whatever the difference is, he said, it is assuredly not what a certain old colored man understood it to be last week. This colored man, entering the witness box, said he thought he wouldn't swear. He thought he would just affirm.

"Erastus," I said, "how is this? A month ago, when you appeared before me, you consented readily enough to swear. Why is it that you will only affirm now?"

"Well, yo' honah," said Erastus, "de reason am dat I speaks I ain't quite so sure about de facts o' dis case as I was o' de odder."

# LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

A SECTION IS A FORTUNE

Railway track laid to  
Strassburg.

LAND **\$9.10** PER ACRE.

EASY TERMS.



The Richest District in the Whole Northwest.

Steamboats in operation on the Lakes.

LAND **\$9.10** PER ACRE.

EASY TERMS.

**WM. PEARSON & CO.,** Winnipeg.

FREE MAPS AND BOOKS.

## WINDMILLS



Grain Grinders,  
Gas & Gasoline Engines  
Tanks,  
Bee Supplies,  
Etc.

WRITE FOR  
CATALOGUES.

**Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd**  
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

**WIND WATER AND FIRE PROOF STANDS SEVERE FROST ROOFING**

**ALL WOOL MICA**

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST.

Send stamps for samples and booklet.

Winnipeg, May 22nd, 1899.

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—Replying to your enquiry, would say that the All-Wool Mica Roofing that you supplied us with four years ago has given satisfaction. (Signed) BLACKWOOD BROS.

**W. G. FONSECA & SON,**  
AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA,  
56 FONSECA AVE., WINNIPEG

## To Farmers

**THE BURR STEEL SELF-LOCKING SAFETY LIFT.**

You can do two men's work, and you need not split on your hands. Write us for prices, also on all kinds of

**Wire Fencing.**

**Munro Wire Works,**  
Limited,  
Winnipeg, Man.



**PENMANSHIP** Stenography and Book-keeping. Write for complete course for home study in all three. Insures a beautiful hand. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E. M. A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

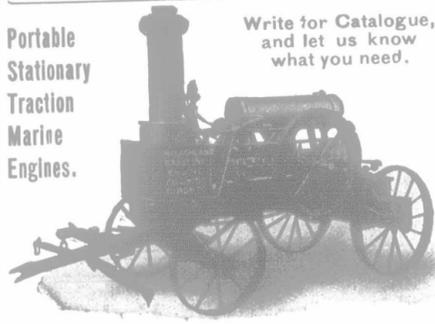
## McClary's Sunshine Furnace

Grinds the Clinkers  
Retains all Coal

London. ~ Toronto. ~ Montreal  
Winnipeg ~ Vancouver 5<sup>th</sup> John N.B.

Portable  
Stationary  
Traction  
Marine  
Engines.

Write for Catalogue,  
and let us know  
what you need.



and we debited the account under this item with \$15. engine oil \$2; total \$36.80, or \$21c. per 100 bus. The previous year, 1903, steam threshing account for about the same quantity, including extra labor, amounted to \$169, or \$3.75 per 100 bus, an excess over this last season's cost with our own machinery of \$2.93 per 100 bus., wear, tear and renewals not taken into account, which the writer considers nominal.

A very high price was paid for gasoline in this instance.

The engine used was a McLACHLIN 10-horse power, manufactured by  
**THE McLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINE CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.**  
Mail address, 1500 King St. W. Office and Factory, Lakeshore Road.  
**W. C. WILCOX & CO.,** Box 818, WINNIPEG (our Western Agents).

## FARMERS:

Are you shipping your cream to us? If you are not, why not try us, and you will see that we will give you better satisfaction than you ever got, for we

**GUARANTEE** { HIGHEST PRICES.  
CORRECT TESTS.  
PROMPT PAYMENTS.

Write us for our latest circulars.

**Crescent Creamery Company**  
367 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, Man.

## Mr. Farmer

Now the seeding is over and the growing grain looking lovely, it makes you feel good—feel like going on with some of the improvements you have figured on. One of these is a power outfit. We have everything in this line you want.



**CANADIAN AIRMOTORS,** 12 ft., 13 ft., 14 ft., 15 ft., 16 ft. sizes.  
**STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINES,** 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 25 h.p.  
B. Bell & Sons' Tread and Sweep Powers, all sizes. Pumps, Saws, Grinders, Tanks, Feed Cutters and Root Pulpers.  
Write us for prices and catalogues, and state which kind of power you think of installing.  
**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited,**  
83-91 Chambers St.  
Between Logan & Henry Ave. WINNIPEG.



"The  
Gare  
of the  
Hair"

Our new booklet, not only contains all knowledge necessary to the purchaser of Hair Goods, but also embodies valuable hints on hair culture and how to preserve the beauty of the coiffure. Mailed free.

Just Address

**MANITOBA HAIR GOODS CO.,**  
Dept. A, WINNIPEG.

## THE Kelowna District

OF THE FAMOUS

**Okanagan Valley, B. C.**

Has a reputation for its mild climate, fruitful soil and beautiful scenery. Write for information about the conditions of the country and list of farms of all descriptions.

J. COLLINS,

Estate Agent. Kelowna, B. C.

## HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS.

For first-class and up-to-date Photographs go to **E. B. CURLETTE'S** New Studio in the Allan Block. Only one grade of work turned out, and that the best. No stairs to climb. All on the ground floor. Location: First door south of Post Office, Calgary, Alta.

**E. B. CURLETTE.**

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 668.

WINNIPEG, MAN. JULY 12, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

## Editorial.

### A Diminishing Commodity.

One of the unfortunate results of all-grain farming is that the commodity so necessary to farming, namely, faithful, intelligent service by hired men, is becoming harder and harder to purchase as the years go by.

Many a farmer has had the experience of hiring a man by the year, to find that, on occasions when chores are to be done, and himself or whoever regularly does such, incapacitated or otherwise prevented from doing those chores, that rather than attend to the necessary work the hired man will let it stand, allow animals to suffer, and see loss incurred thereby to the owner, rather than lift a finger. The relations between the hired man and the prairie farmer are vastly different to those existing between the farmer of the East and his hired man. Conditions are markedly different on the prairie, and it cannot be gainsaid that the hired man has, in many cases, taken advantage of the freedom accorded him, and has, in many cases, tried and contrived to give as little work for as big wages as possible.

The success of the great stock-breeders in Great Britain hinged largely on the character and quality of the service rendered by their herdsmen, grooms and shepherds, and to-day one of the great causes of dissatisfaction with agriculture there is undoubtedly due to the inferior quality of labor now to be obtained, and at enhanced cost, as compared with that of twenty years ago. The conservative old British farmer attributes the deterioration in the quality of farm labor to the rapid spread of cheap education, in which he is partially wrong and partially right.

The race of timeservers is not diminishing at all, evidences of which are not confined to the profession of agriculture.

Conditions at present in the West tend to encourage too much latitude by the employers, who, in many cases, know that if they insist on a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, the hired man will leave either on short notice or wait until an opportune time to catch his employer at a disadvantage.

This unfortunate condition of affairs is not due altogether to the freedom with which the hired man may get a start and himself become an employer of labor, but largely to the lack of discipline and training inculcated in early life, for which the present emasculated condition of the teaching profession is largely to blame. Of course, this lack of a sense of responsibility in many hired men is the result of heredity; good workers are not bred by lazy lack-brain parents.

As the quality of our agriculture improves, in which the agricultural college is destined to play quite a part, the quality of farm labor may be expected to improve, and the sense of responsibility to be increased in the hired man, although as long as land continues to be had for a comparatively small price, any permanence in the employment of farm laborers can hardly be expected.

A hired man of poor quality will never make a good farmer, and the man who is inclined to shirk the work of his employer will never be a success in doing for himself. Best labor has a dignity of its own which cannot be taken away from it, and the employee who appreciates that fact will not be satisfied to render inferior service, neither will he worry over the possibility that he may render a little more service than he is paid for.

The fellow who quibbles at certain work because, as Portia says, "It is not in the bond," is a nuisance on the farm, and an example bound to have a vicious effect on others with better intentions.

### People and Crops.

Something of the mental tension experienced by an interested spectator of a horse-race or other exciting event is now felt by the great majority of Canadians. The wheat crop, upon which so much of our commercial prosperity depends, has been sown, and is growing, and every influence that hinders or helps its growth is watched with keenest interest. Nor is the solicitude for the welfare of the crop confined alone to the farmer—the direct producer. Every person whose progress depends upon Western development—and whose does not?—feels that he has something at stake in the wheat crop. All through our industrial affairs there is so close a connection between the producer, distributor and manufacturer, that the prosperity of the one means the advancement of the others' interests, and more so is this the case when it is the producer that is prospering.

So far, speaking generally, the conditions have been favorable for a good crop. The soil this spring, owing to a light snowfall through the winter, required a lot of moisture, and this has come in more than average abundance during June, so that growth from now on may be expected to be rapid and faithful. Had the rain which has fallen come later in the season it would have been considered dangerous as encouraging rust, but it is generally supposed that the spores of this fungus are not yet sufficiently advanced, nor the wheat sufficiently soft and porous, to have set up the disease, consequently the public mind is more or less free from apprehension on this score. Growing weather is now the most desired condition, but, of course, the intense interest in the crop will not abate until it is all safely in stook.

### Making Homesteadings.

In earlier days the excuse for bare surroundings and unprotected buildings was that trees and vines would not grow on the prairie, and that was supposed to settle it; but the continued efforts of a large number of farmers and horticulturists completely discredit such assertions. In the Red River Valley the assortment of native and imported hardy shrubs, vines and trees compares favorably with countries whose climate is much milder than ours. Recently we had the privilege of looking over the nursery of Mr. W. D. Buchanan, about ten miles from Winnipeg, where the varieties of trees and shrubs suitable for home decorations can be numbered in scores. Cottonwoods, maples, elms, willows, pines, spruces, arbor vitae, honeysuckle (with six different shades of bloom), Spiraea (native and improved variegated), Tartarian maple, Minnesota Juneberry, lilacs galore, Caraganas, Russian olive (a very pretty shrub), buffaloberry (a splendid hedge plant, the fruit of which is equal to red currants), Russian laurel, Japanese quince, several native snowballs, roses, Virginia creeper, etc., etc.—these all growing in the richest profusion. At Nelson, Mr. Stevenson is directing his efforts more particularly toward fruit-growing, although he also has a large collection of trees and shrubs, all, in fact, of the native varieties, and many more besides. Similar work is being done farther west, at the Patmore nurseries at Brandon, and by Mr. Caldwell, at Virden. These men are pioneering the horticultural business. They, and many other workers besides, are finding out what treatment best suits the growth of trees and shrubs where conditions are different from those in which most of our people have lived. They are experimenting with trees and caring for them through the most delicate periods of their lives, thus making it easier for the average man to provide himself with a grove.

In an orchard of low-set, hardy trees, Mr.

Stevenson has produced barrels of apples. Mr. Buchanan goes in more extensively for small fruits and shrubs, and his annual crop of gooseberries, currants, strawberries and raspberries is measured by bushels, and that off a mere garden patch of land. In the Red River Valley three varieties of gooseberries are very easily grown, namely, Downing's, Smith's Improved, and Houghton. These may be covered with brush in winter to hold the snow, and if protected by some kind of a wind-break will fruit regularly. Under similar conditions, such varieties of raspberries as Turner, Loudon, Philadelphia and King come through the winter with scarcely an injury from frost. But it is to trees and shrubs we wish to direct attention, for now is the time to prepare the land for them. Select the location of the future wind-break or grove, get the land into the best possible tilth for next year's planting, then get an order for trees and shrubs in early to the Government or some of the Western nurseries, and set the trees with a determination to make the farmstead comfortable and homelike.

### Government Ownership Not Profitable.

The deficit of nearly \$2,000,000, announced by Hon. Mr. Emerson, Minister of Railways, in connection with running the Government railway, the Intercolonial, is somewhat of a blow to the advocates of Government ownership of public utilities. True, the Intercolonial has not the most advantageous location for a dividend-paying road, but authorities on such matters claim that were the road managed by a private company, the deficit would not be nearly so large. Members of the Government agree that a Government-owned road cannot be or is not operated so economically as a privately-owned road, and the general tone of the discussion upon the subject in Parliament seemed to indicate that the Intercolonial would, in the near future, be turned over to some company to operate. It is something of a reflection upon the executive ability of our Governments of both parties that they cannot operate a road as profitably as do railway companies, but they are willing to admit that political considerations have a great deal to do in the matter. Of course, it is but natural for the present Government to take this view of the situation, as it vindicates their policy in connection with the construction and operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific. However, under the previous Government, proportionally great deficits had to be annually faced, so it is probable that the question of Government-ownership, at least of railways in Canada, will soon be a dead issue. If for no other reason, the enormous financial burdens that would require to be assumed by the country in taking over our great transcontinental railway systems would probably stand in the way of the adoption of such a policy. What with the heavy interest charges involved, and the hazards of politically-controlled railways, it is seriously open to question whether the people would fare any better in the long run than they will under regulation of rates, service and facilities by the Canadian Railway Commission.

If the Intercolonial had been constructed and run on business principles, rather than as political machinery, it would have stood a chance of paying, though it might not be quite as satisfactory to some of the people who use it. What is more, had the Government extended the Intercolonial to the Upper Lakes, where it could tap direct the business of the West, by acquiring the Canada Atlantic line to Depot Harbor, on Georgian Bay, it would have held the key to the transportation problem in Canada; but the Grand Trunk has scooped in the Canada Atlantic, so that chance is gone. The only other way in sight to control the situation is a 20-ft. French

The  
are  
of the  
fair"

contains all  
purchaser of  
ies valuable  
to preserve  
Mailed free.

DDS CO.,  
EG.

istrict

y, B. C.

es mild  
l and  
Write  
at the  
untry  
all de-

owna, B. C.

OGRAPHS.

Photographs go  
y Studio in the  
of work turned  
irs to climb. All  
on: First door  
Alta.

URLETTE.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA  
AND N.-W. T.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

WALTER E. GUNN, BUSINESS MANAGER.  
A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. AGR., EDITOR.  
F. S. JACOBS, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

#### OFFICES:

IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BANNATYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,  
London, W. C., England.

4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
5. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
6. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
7. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
8. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
9. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
10. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
11. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
12. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
13. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. A couple of weeks necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of The Farmer's Advocate will reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions commence with the date of the first copy received.
14. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
15. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

River ship canal from Georgian Bay to the Ottawa River and Montreal, but the big railways intimate that they won't allow that to be done! But that is another story. In the meantime, before abandoning the Intercolonial, why not try, as a last resort, the expedient suggested of running it by a commission constituted something after the fashion of the Railway Commission?

### Mill Tolls and the Farmer.

The toll that millers might easily take, and the amount they are in the habit of taking, has been a subject for discussion by farmers ever since flour mills were first used up to the present time.

The toll a miller may legally take is usually prescribed by statute, but knowing well the easy-going methods of business followed by many of their clients, it is freely asserted by farmers that more than the legal toll is taken by the millers. Just recently, in conversation with a farmer, the fact was elicited that he took 20 bushels of No. 2 northern to the local mill, paid 12 cents a bushel for the grinding, got 680 pounds of flour (34 pounds per bushel of wheat), 260 pounds of bran, and 70 pounds of shorts. This farmer thought he did not get enough flour. One would naturally assume that, as he paid for the grinding, he had a right to all the flour, bran and other offals his wheat would yield.

The various grades of wheat are enumerated by law, and it would be well if the Dominion Experimental Farm staff conducted an experiment to aid in determining the milling value of the various grades, publishing plainly what each grade could be expected to yield, so that there might be some reliable data on which farmers might rely when demanding an adequate return from the millers. Small mills are likely to increase as a matter of public convenience, affording farmers a chance to procure the offals for stock feeding. The small

local mills deserve to be encouraged, but must not expect their position entitles them to bleed the farmers. Complaints regarding the exactions of the local mills are, we regret to say, by no means rare. This is, we believe, a subject that might well be approached in a broad spirit by the grain-growers' associations. Let them collect data between now and their next annual conventions, and report then, so that if legislation is desired such may be obtained.

### New Appointment for the Western Seed Division.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. W. C. McKillican, B.S.A., is coming West this month, to take charge of the work of the Seed Department in Alberta



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

and British Columbia. Mr. McKillican, whose headquarters will be in Calgary, is particularly well qualified for this position. He is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and has taken special studies in plant breeding and seed improvement. Work along this line is urgently needed, and Mr. McKillican will find abundant scope for his talents in the grain-growing sections of these Western Provinces.

## Horses.

### Hindrances to Horse-breeding.

Just when the horse-breeding sky seemed bright with opportunities for breeders to market the prospective products, disease in various forms makes its appearance on the horizon. In the ranching districts, that malignant disease, maldie-du-coit, to which frequent reference has been made in these columns recently, has broken out, and as if that were not sufficient, contagious abortion has made its appearance in some stallion-owning syndicates in Manitoba, and already severe losses have been incurred.

As to how this serious disease obtained its introduction we are not able to say. Whether the outbreak was the result of the ravages of influenza, or whether the stallion brought the disease into the district, suffice it, the situation is so serious as to warrant the exercise of unselfishness on the part of those in the syndicate, and the plentiful use of antiseptics, and the absolute prohibition of service of the stallion to aborting mares.

The itinerant stallion can spread this disease through the country, and there are practically no means of preventing it, because the disease is not scheduled in the list of contagious diseases which come under the sanitary police regulations of the veterinary branch; consequently the responsibility for the spread of this serious and expensive disease rests entirely with the horse-breeders (mare and stallion owners) themselves.

The suppression of this disease demands the exercise of a form of unselfish co-operation that has, unfortunately, in the past been uncommon. The measures to take to combat this serious menace to horse-breeding, in many districts of Manitoba, do not demand much more than the use of common sense, unselfishness, and the plentiful use of antiseptics. Affected mares should not be bred to stallions until they are entirely recovered, and a stallion known to have served diseased mares should be rigidly shunned, and, if possible, pressure brought to keep him entirely from stud duties for a season. The syndicate system is no help to horse-breeding when such diseases make their appearance, it being too often the case, "What is everybody's business to nobody's."

### Our Early Horse Stock.

Seventy-five or eighty years ago pure breeds of horses were by no means so numerous as they are at present. A visitor to America about that time, writing of the horses he saw, said that there were evidently four distinct breeds of horses. The first, the German horse of Pennsylvania, a gigantic animal, sometimes 18 hands high. I have seen a team of them all above 17 hands in height, with a full crest and Roman nose. In proportion to the rest of his figure he is light in the flank and high on the leg. He is ordinarily bred by the Germans in the great valley of the Middle States, and is called there the "Conestoga" horse, from the Conestoga river. He is generally a blood bay, and a similar horse probably formed in England the basis of the Cleveland Bay. The second is the Canadian, which is a cart horse of 14 hands. He is generally black or gray, is of French descent, and in trotting describes a circuitous line in the air with each of his fore feet. Horses with some of this blood have trotted a mile in 2 minutes and 35 seconds. The third was the wild Louisiana horse, of Spanish descent; and the fourth, the English Thoroughbred, which was commonest in Virginia, the Virginians always having been much addicted to racing.

In Canada the French-Canadian and grades of the Thoroughbred formed the principal part of the horse stock.

### Hackney Laurels.

The winning of the Osler, Hammond & Nanton cup for the best horse any breed or type, at the recent Winnipeg horse show, by the Hackney stallion Burrow Mars Meteor, in the strongest possible competition, adds another to the many marks of popularity of this favorite breed. The Hackney is one of the latest breeds to be introduced into the West, yet in the short time he has been here he has firmly established himself in the affections of horse lovers. There is something about this stylish breed of horses that seems to satisfy the popular fancy to a greater extent than other types. His form is a model of symmetry, his action proud and clean, his spirit bounding and energetic, and all combined, he at once appeals to the spectator and judge as a type of horse to be admired. Among our horse stocks at present there are many mares inclined to be a little lacking in substance and low and stiff in action, with which the Hackney, when mated, produces horses that sell well as carriage horses, delivery horses, light workers and saddlers.

### The Horse at Fairs.

The fairs and exhibitions which are annually held all over the country afford one of the best opportunities for the study of type in horses. It is always something to one's credit to be perfectly familiar with the requirements of all classes of horses, and it is expected of those who handle horses all their lives that they be able to allot a horse to his particular class, whatever his type may be. It is no uncommon circumstance to find men who think an agricultural horse is a heavy draft, while others would call the same individual a general-purpose animal. Others, again, are scarcely able to distinguish between the roadster and carriage type. At the fairs where there is a proper classification, these different types are illustrated, and if one watches closely the judging, it should result in a larger store of knowledge and greater familiarity with a class of stock with which we nearly all have something to do, and about which we are all anxious to know a good deal.

## Stock.

### Prizes for Oxfords.

The secretary of the Winnipeg Exhibition Board, Mr. R. J. Hughes, writes us as follows: "The following has just reached me, and I should be obliged if you would insert it in your journal:

"The American Oxford Down Record Association will offer \$60 in special prizes at the Winnipeg Industrial Fair in 1905, provided the Oxford breed is allowed a separate class. The money to be divided as follows: Best yearling ram, \$10, \$6, \$4; best yearling ewe, \$10, \$6, \$4; best pen of four lambs, either sex, \$10, \$6, \$4.

"All stock competing for these prizes must be good specimens of the breed, or no prizes will be awarded; must be bred and owned by the exhibitor, who must be a member of this Association, and a resident of the State or Province where competing; must be registered in the American Oxford Down Record, bear the A. O. D. R. A. ear tag, and certificate of registry under seal of the Association presented at time of exhibition. Where there is but one exhibitor but one prize will be paid."

**Sheep at the Royal Counties Show.**

To breeders who have visited England during the summer show season, there is probably no show that has a greater attraction to them than that of the Royal Counties Agricultural Society, held this year at Bournemouth, June 8th to 12th.

The Hampshire Downs, a breed that is rapidly forcing its way to the front in countries beyond the sea, and well does it deserve its reputation, made an excellent showing. In a strong yearling ram class Mr. James Flower secured a notable success, with sheep of superior type, winning first and third. Following close after the leader came one of very good type and first-class scale from that well-known flock of Mr. Carey Coles. Mr. T. F. Buxton had the reserve number in a first-class sheep. The two-year-old ram section was one of very fine merit, and here Mr. Carey Coles won with a typical ram, the second prize going to Mr. Buxton, whose sheep had fine masculine appearance and character, Mr. H. C. Stephens taking the reserve number.

In the yearling ewe class Mr. J. Flower scored another great success, winning first and second with two of the best pens of ewes it has been our pleasure to see for many years. The leading pen was afterwards made champion pen of the female section of the breed. Two pens with great scale and excellent flesh, from Mr. Buxton's flock, followed, and then a very fine pen from Mr. H. L. Cripp's. The contest in the class for single ram lambs was a long one, and, ultimately, one of the best specimens of the breed, so far as early maturity, development, size and substance are concerned, from Mr. H. C. Stephens' flock, was selected for leading honors. Two lambs owned by Sir W. G. Pearce were then placed second and third, and the reserve number went to one from Mr. Buxton's flock, whose fine stud sheep in the future. The pens of three ram lambs were particularly strong in merit and type. The winners here were from Sir W. G. Pearce's flock, who certainly secured a notable success in bringing out so well and evenly matched a pen of sheep. They were subsequently made the champion pen of the show, winning over leading animals in other classes. Mr. J. Flower, with a pen of quality, type and character, took second honors, and the third prize went to a well-matched pen from Mr. Stephens' flock, Mr. Buxton again having to be content with the reserve number.

The ewe lamb class had for its winners three typical sisters of the leading ram lamb in the single ram lamb class, owned by Mr. Stephens.

The Southdowns were well represented. Champion honors as well as the gold medal for the best male in his class were awarded to the Duke of Richmond's yearling ram, whose fine type and excellent fleece and flesh fully entitled him to the same. Mr. C. R. W. Adeane took second honors with a sheep fully equal to the high reputation his flock has secured. Mr. E. Henty, a breeder who is coming well to the front, secured third honors for a wide deep, and good-fleshed ram, and Mr. J. Colman took the reserve number. The Duke of Northumberland won first prize in the two-shear ram class with a very wide and good-fleshed ram, who was reserve number for champion honors. Two other sheep of very superior merit, particularly in respect to the quality of their flesh, won second honors and reserve number for Mr. Ellis. Probably one of the best ram lambs that has been seen out for some considerable time was found in the class for single ram lambs, and was owned by Mr. Adeane, who won first honors in the class. Mr. Ellis followed; then came Col. Walters' entry and that from the Pagham Harbor Company, which was a lamb of superior merit. In the yearling ewe class Mr. J. Colman went to the top with a wide pen, good in their fleece and straight on their legs. These were made champion of the female section. Their victory, however, was only won with a narrow margin, for Mr. Ellis with a very fine pen of yearling ewes that had not been shown before, took second honors in the class, and reserve number for championship. The Earl of Cadogan won the reserve number in this class with a neat and evenly-matched pen. Mr. E. Ellis was first for pen of ram lambs, and also took similar honors in the ewe lamb class with a pen of notably fine merit. Mr. Adeane was second for ram lambs, and the Pagham Harbor Co. third.

Shropshires.—In consequence of the Shrewsbury Show being at the same time, there was only one exhibitor—i. e., Mr. R. P. Cooper—in these classes, and he secured first honors in each class with very typical sheep.

Oxford Downs.—Mr. A. Brassey, M. P., continued his successful career again at this show, his unbeaten yearling rams and yearling ewes being at the top of their respective classes. Mr. J. T. Hobbs was third with a fine, deep-fleshed sheep, and he also won second honors for yearling ewes, the reserve number going to Mr. J. Horlick. The latter exhibitor won first with a very fine pen of ram lambs.

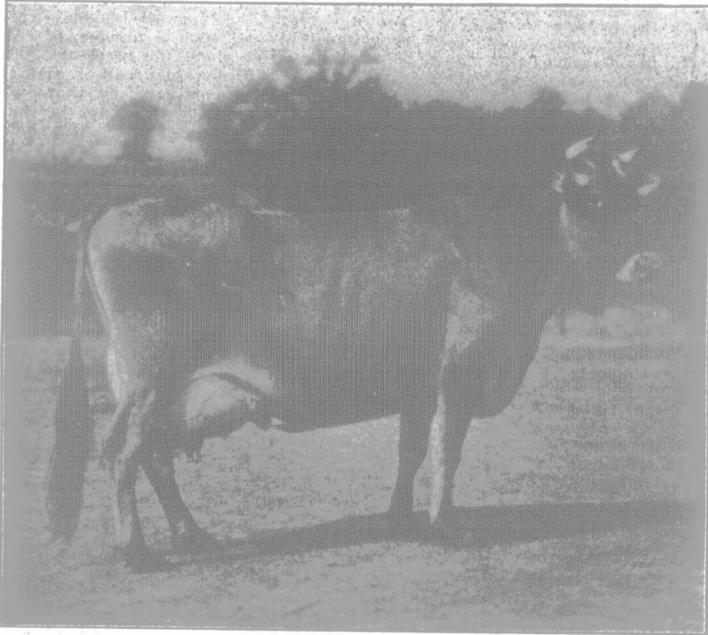
Dorset Horns.—It may have been, but not in recent years, a fact that this breed had made a larger entry than was the case at this show, but

if this is so, they have never been better in merit and quality. Mr. Jas. Attrill was owner of the yearling ram that won in its class. Mr. W. R. Flower taking second honors, and F. J. Merson reserve number. All the 8 pens of yearling ewes were of such merit that the judge gave a decoration to each, and commended the class as a whole. Mr. W. R. Flower won here with a notably fine pen, to which went the champion honors of the section. His second entry was reserve number, and Mr. E. A. Hambró took second honors with a pen of wide and deep ewes. In the ram lamb class Mr. Flower was first and second, their merit being most superior. The class for ewe lambs consisted of ten pens. Here again all were commended, a worthily even and uniform class, at the head of which stood the very fine pen owned by Mr. Flower. Mr. T. F. Todd was second, and the reserve number went to Mr. Flower's second entry.

**Shropshires at Shrewsbury**

At no English show are Shropshire sheep so largely represented as at the Shropshire and Midland, held as usual at Shrewsbury, and this year on June 7th and 8th.

It would appear that, as a rule, outstanding sheep in the yearling classes this year are not so numerous as usual, but the average merit was very good. To Mr. M. Williams belongs the honor this year of winning the Mansell Memorial Challenge Cup, the blue ribbon of the Shropshire show-year season. He won this prize with the grand yearling ram, of immense scale and splendid character and substance, that headed the yearling ram class of twenty-two entries. Mr. R. P. Cooper, with one of superior merit, was second. Then



**Loretta D 141708.**

Jersey Cow, born Dec., 1896. Owned by estate of W. S. Ladd, Portland, Oregon. First in Classes A and B, awarded diplomas as Champion Cow, and as First in Best Five Cows any breed, classes A and B in Dairy Cow demonstration, World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904.

followed Sir P. A. Muntz, P. L. Mills, and R. Tanner, in the order named.

The old ram class had at its head a notable sheep, whose show-yard record proves his constitutional vigor and inherent merit, the two-shear owned by Mr. Cooper. He made a keen fight for the Mansell cup, but was r. n. He had won first as a lamb, and first as a yearling at the Royal Show, and now as a two-shear takes first in this important show.

A notable class was that for pens of three yearling rams, in which Mr. Cooper secured a grand victory, winning first with three, which were winners of the 50-guineas challenge cup, but he was also second with three nearly equally good. Sir P. A. Muntz, and Messrs. E. Nock and J. Harding occupied the succeeding places, in the order named.

In the ewe class, with a pen of five, well-deserved first honors went to Mr. R. P. Cooper, for a grand pen. Sir P. A. Muntz, Mr. P. L. Mills, Sir W. Corvett and Mr. T. Fenn were the other winners.

Mr. Nock and Mr. Harding came out top in the two classes for ram lambs and ewe lambs, the merit and character of which was highly creditable, and Mr. Nock had the satisfaction of winning the champion prize for the best pen of lambs in the show.

**Both Up-to-date.**

I have received premium knife, for which I thank you. "Farmer's Advocate" and knife are both first-class and up-to-date.

B. C. RICHARD GOURLAY.

**Successful Hog Raising.**

In an address delivered by Dean Curtiss, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, he said, in part:

"The hog is pre-eminently the most profitable corn and grain condensing animal on the farm. No other domestic animal is capable of converting so large a part of the feed it consumes into edible meat, and no other animal yields so large a percentage of dressed meat to live weight. The hog will make from 12 to 15 pounds of pork, live weight, from a bushel of corn; the sheep from 5 to 8, and the steer from 4 to 5. The sheep will kill from 50 to 60 per cent. of net meat; the steer from 55 to 65 per cent., and the hog from 75 to 85 per cent. As an economical meat producer the hog has no rival. Viewed as a machine for converting farm feedstuffs into finished products the hog stands pre-eminently. Eliminate the hog's part in the economy of farm feeding operations, and you will remove the factor of profit in many cases.

"During the growing period, grazing is especially important and conducive to health and profit. A practical and scientific system of feeding should provide for an ample supply of succulent pasture grasses and forage crops for hogs throughout the spring and summer and autumn months. Combined with this, the system of management should enforce exercise. The entire farm, or as much of it as possible, should be fenced for hogs.

"Three pounds of rape and five pounds of clover, seed per acre sown with the small-grain crops will afford an abundance of good feed on the stubble fields after harvest, at a merely nominal cost. The utilization of this feed for grazing

hogs or sheep often affords more profit than the crop of grain. As high as \$10 per acre has been obtained by Iowa farmers from the rape and clover aftermath, following a crop of small grain in the manner indicated.

"The old-time pigsty should be banished forever. There is no place for it on the modern farm. It has given the hog his reputation for filth. They are breeders of disease.

"Even the permanent hog barn is of questionable value. The same money invested in movable hog-houses and hog-fences about the fields, will give much better returns for all purposes, except for fattening hogs and farrowing sows, and the large buildings are not necessary, even for fattening. The movable houses permit the brood sows and pigs to be moved out into the ideal surroundings afforded by a clean pasture, or a clover or alfalfa lot. They make it possible to distribute the hogs in clean, fresh quarters, thereby utilizing grass and forage

crops to the largest degree, and at the same time reducing the danger of disease to a minimum. They favor economical production. They promote the health and thrift of the herd, and insure greater fecundity and more profitable breeding qualities. Thirty-five sows of different breeds on the College farm farrowed 312 pigs during the present season, and raised 280 to weaning time.

"Experiments conducted at the Experiment Stations show that an acre of rape has a feeding value equivalent to the production of 500 pounds of pork. An acre of alfalfa is even more valuable than an acre of rape for grazing hogs, though it cannot be grown as a catch crop for a single season.

"On the College farm we sowed some ground adjoining the hog yards to alfalfa last August, and I think we have had the best returns from it of any crop we have ever grown for hogs. We expect to largely increase the acreage of alfalfa on the College farm during the present season. In a blue-grass pasture we have pastured 36 prospective show barrows since the first of May. These hogs have had no grain whatever since the date named, yet they are in excellent condition and growing, though making but little, if any, increase in weight.

The principle which I wish to emphasize in feeding hogs is that, in order to insure the best of health, vigor, fecundity and profit in hog-raising, the herd should be handled as largely as possible in the open field and pasture, and that during a period of six or seven months of the

year, alfalfa, clover, rape and other forage crops should constitute an important adjunct to the grain ration, and at times the green fields may furnish even the major part of the ration, with marked advantage and profit.

### Holstein-Friesian Records.

Following is the report of the sub-committee appointed May 23rd, 1905:  
To the Members of the Executive, Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association:

Gentlemen.—Your sub-committee, as instructed, proceeded to Ottawa, and were favored by the Minister of Agriculture, giving us a lengthy interview, in which we availed ourselves of the opportunity of explaining in detail:

1st.—That many years ago, the Holstein-Friesian Association were favored with an invitation from Mr. Fred Hodson, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Ontario, to locate our offices at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto. We then took the ground that as our association was registering stock from all parts of the Dominion, we did not wish to become involved with the provincial authorities.

And, also, that the system of affiliation then proposed would destroy the usefulness of our organization for business purposes. We explained that we were then in our infancy, and the proposition of assistance was very tempting, but to-day we are very pleased we did not yield, for, in comparison with the progress made by other associations, we are well pleased with the course we then adopted, and, consequently, regard the present invitation for affiliating with the other breeders' associations at Ottawa as a probable danger, and are naturally cautious in our movements regarding same.

2nd.—We also showed the Minister that through the discussion which then took place, the Holstein people determined, if possible, to secure the creation of a Dominion Live-stock Cattle-breeders' Act, and, consequently, to-day, by the impulse of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, who were successful in so doing, the nationalizing of all breeds was made possible.

We also emphasized the fact that we considered when we were incorporated by the Dominion Act we then became the only "National Holstein Record Association," as the Act does not permit more than one association for one breed of cattle, and as we were entitled to show in our seal evidence of our Dominion incorporation, there could not be any possibility of deception being practiced upon the railroad authorities.

We also endeavored to satisfy the Minister that, although the affiliation of all small and weak associations seemed necessary, at the same time experience has shown us that under that condition these small associations did not grow to any extent, for where the business of two or three breeders' associations was conducted by one official it was like an individual serving two or three masters at the same time, and that if our association found it necessary to remove their offices and, consequently, their officers to Ottawa, and accept of the generous offer made by the Minister's Department to supply us with stationery, office accommodation and free postage, this would not be a sufficient inducement, unless we were thoroughly satisfied that our business interests would not suffer, and, to guard against this, we found it necessary to demand an individual office for the conducting of our affairs.

And, as to the part of the agreement referring to the Live-stock Commissioner, we pointed out that we did not consider the Live-stock Commissioner's actions were at all discreet, and, by his actions, he has already forfeited our respect, and, consequently, our Executive were very emphatic on the question of the present Live-stock Commissioner being barred against having anything to do with the inspection and management of their work. The Minister, on the other hand, pointed out the difficulty of his complying with our request, as the Live-stock Commissioner was his officer, and it was in his department that such work would be performed. On the other hand, regarding the individual office demanded by us if we locate in the Departmental Building, the Minister promised very kindly to look further into that question.

Your committee, later on in the day, visited the office accommodation set apart for the purpose of keeping the affiliated National Records, interviewed the different clerks, examined the system which had been inaugurated, and are sorry to have to report we were not at all satisfied with the accommodation already afforded, and consider the affiliation plan a serious blunder, the room so far set apart for their accommodation not being more than sufficient to properly carry on the work of the Shorthorn Association, let alone the affiliated associations. But, as it was stated, they had not yet completed their arrangements, the future may reveal a different state of affairs. Your committee also enquired from the proper officials regarding the possibility of being discriminated against in the matter of freight rates, and, as far as they can learn, there is very little likelihood of this being inflicted upon a Dominion incorporated cattle-breeders' association. With this matter we are still occupied, and expect to make a report later on.

Your committee also enquired into the cost of our work being conducted as it should be conducted in Ottawa, and find it will make an immediate annual increased difference of about \$350.00.

All of which we respectfully submit.

Signed on behalf of the sub-committee.

MATT. RICHARDSON, President.

### Cattle Values Rising.

From reports of sales of pure-bred stock in Britain and the United States, the conclusion is reached that the tide of low prices has been stemmed, and that in the immediate future values will begin to rise. In his remarks to the Manitoba people, while on a recent Farmers' Institute tour, Prof. Shaw drew attention to the present low prices for which pure-bred cattle could be obtained, and tried to impress upon his hearers the advisability of stocking up before prices began to ascend. One of the surest signs that cattle will be a good price in the future is the fact that they have been low for some time past. During such depression breeding is curtailed, and everyone makes an effort to reduce his supplies, which in turn causes a scarcity and resultant high prices. During such a time the thing to do is to cull out the poor stuff. Keep the best breeding, and, if possible, get a few head that will improve the average of the whole bunch; then, when better prices prevail, something will be ready for sale, and the man who has followed this course will not be one of the many who will be scrambling after cattle at high figures. This in-and-out method of farming is generally responsible for in-and-out prices. Stock of some kind begins to sell well, and everyone rushes indiscriminately into the breeding of it, regardless of quality, the market becomes flooded with inferior stuff, prices begin to go down, and there is a rush to clear out, until the surplus begins to be noticeably short, prices ascend, and there is another boom on. What is required is persistency in purpose and an intelligent scrutiny of market tendencies, so that operations can be modified accordingly. We have in mind now two neighbors, one of which kept increasing his herd of pure-bred Shorthorns when prices were up, keeping all his bull calves each year, until he had such a number of cattle that he could not give them the necessary attention; then hired help became scarce, and this left the herd with still less care, so that when values began to fall the stock was not in shape, and has been a drag ever since. Now he is cleaning out at a time when prices are at their worst. The other man keeps an equal number whether prices be up or down, taking advantage of the latter condition to pick up some better specimens, and, as a result, the quality of his herd is constantly improving. By this means, when cattle are low his herd is increasing in value, and when high he gets the top price.

### Opposed to Dipping.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

May I have the privilege of saying a few words as regards mange? You say in the June 14th issue, "dipping is highly approved by the ranchers." A more erroneous statement could not be printed regarding it, and with regard to the results of last fall's dipping until August. I do think that anyone can say, for, as a rule, cattle show no signs of mange in early grass time. No doubt the men who met Dr. Rutherford at the W. T. A. meeting represent individually the largest cattle owners, as also the largest lease holders, but what I want to get at, Mr. Editor, is the position of the smaller owners, situated somewhat like myself, and there are thousands of them. I own between 1,000 and 1,200 acres, fenced with three or four wires, and on the same I keep between two and three hundred cattle and some horses, and because the large lease-holders (who, I will say, have the mange badly, simply because they have done nothing themselves in past years for it) want to dip: men, like myself, who in past years, if an animal showed signs of any mange, have taken it up at once and cured it, are called upon to go to the needless expense of dipping a lot of clean cattle. I would like to point out, also, that, at our vat, out of over 5,000 cattle, fully 90 per cent. were female stock, for all steers, generally as calves, yearlings, or two-year-olds, are sold to the large lease-holder, and put on their infected range. Again, these large lease-holders who put in vats and did custom work, and charged the Government fee of 25 cents per dip, are able to make a large revenue from the same. At our vat, hauling lumber, coal, lime and sulphur from twenty to forty miles, and paying for all work done at the best wage going, we found we could dip for 11 cents per dip. If the Government expect to see the mange disappear, fighting it under the vat system, I am afraid they will be disappointed. If instead of the fool arrangements they have made, they had made it a punishable offence of a small fine of 50 cents or \$1.00 per animal to the owner of the infected animal, I believe much better results would have followed. As it is now, a policeman comes along and says "Dip! Dip!" and like a lot of serfs, whether we want to or not, we have to dip. DISGUSTED.

[Note.—When we said that dipping was approved by the ranchers, we reported the general feeling of those interested who met at a well-attended and official meeting to discuss the question of stamping out mange. If there are ranchers who are opposed to the practice of dipping or the

price charged for custom work, they did not voice their opinions either by letter or word of mouth at the meeting. The situation is simply this: Mange exists and must be got rid of, and, judging by the experience of cattlemen across the line, and taking into consideration the nature of the disease, it was the unanimous opinion of representative ranchers who met at Medicine Hat that dipping is the most practical and effective means of ridding stock of mange. It is true that with dipping, as with every other precautionary practice, some cattle will be treated that have not got the disease nor are likely to have it, but exceptions can scarcely be made with a disease so insidious as is mange. Besides, those ranchers whose herds are free from mange should not consider it a useless waste to dip, as it has frequently been asserted that the cost of dipping is more than offset by the gains the cattle afterwards make as a result of being freed from lice, and, also, one should not wait until fall, when the effects of mange are visible, before he dips. It is a much better policy to ensure all cattle against mange, than to let some of them lose in flesh before being treated.—Ed.]

### Farm.

#### Wants Mail Service Improved.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I am pleased to see the "Farmer's Advocate" take up the subject of rural mail service. If I should judge by your articles of May 10th and June 14th, I should say you have little idea of the deplorable condition the rural mail service is in. Only two or three years ago, at a point between the Miniota Branch and the M. J. N. W. railways, at a post office established over twenty years, the Winnipeg papers were delivered the same day they were delivered in northern B. C. But I am pleased to say this state of affairs has been remedied by a service twice a week, and the people along that route feel in town now. I have in mind a town with three elevators, two general stores, blacksmith shop and implement warehouse, and I know for a fact that quite frequently as much as \$20,000 will change hands in a week there. This town has been in existence for over three years, yet, would you believe it, Mr. Editor, the people of that town have to go nearly two miles to a post office.

I live in a fairly well-settled district, six miles from the nearest post office, and twelve miles from the nearest town post office. We have petitioned the Department over and over for a service into our district twice a week, only to get turned down. A few days ago I was told we had very little to complain about. We could get mail by going only six miles, and there were lots of people who would think themselves well off if they could do that. Now, Mr. Editor, you are complaining because the farmers have not got a daily service, while we are on our knees begging for a service twice per week and can't get it. I hope you will hammer away at this until you bring the Department to see the error of its ways, so that it may be able to distinguish between penury and economy. There are a few men in this district who are compelled to take two one-half days per week to attend to mail, or, in other words, it costs the people of this district between \$200 and \$300 per year to get their mail brought in here.

Man.

W. I.

#### Fence Pointers.

The first cost and durability of fence material are some things that engage the attention of a farmer about to enclose field, pasture or farm.

Wire of some sort, either smooth, barbed, or the more elaborate woven varieties, are those most used on the prairie, and are things over which the farmer has practically no control in the way of quality, etc.

For posts, nothing surpasses the tamarack, taken from low ground, four to six inches in diameter, for lasting character—some the writer saw recently, after twenty years' service in the ground, were still serviceable, needing resharpening, the outer wood being decayed. The persistency of these posts is due largely to the pitchy nature of the sap, which acts as a preservative against the ravages of water and air. In choosing tamarack posts, pick those with dark red bark and close grain; such prove more resistant to the weather.

The following method is commonly followed in building a wire and post fence: The tamarack posts are first sharpened to a point about fifteen inches long, the posts being cut to six-foot lengths and driven with a heavy maul about twenty-two to twenty-four inches into the ground. A crowbar is used to make a small starting hole, and a little water is placed in it; then a stout man can quite readily drive the post the depth required on the ordinary prairie soil; posts being set usually sixteen feet apart. It is quite largely the custom now to put the posts with the small end down, although for why "deponent sayeth not." A study of plant physiology leaves

the matter open to conjecture as to the theory determining the change of method, the long-wearing posts mentioned (20 years) having been planted large ends down.

The time of cutting the trees for posts is said to have considerable influence on the weather-resisting powers of the posts, it being held that the posts should be cut when the sap is up the tree.

Care must be taken when sharpening the posts not to leave a shoulder at the base of the point, or such will prove a hindrance and increase the work of driving the posts very materially. A three-edged point on the posts offers least resistance. The posts, being placed in a line, can be braced either with a pole, a scantling, or by a wire strung from the top of one post to the bottom of the next, the bracing being done at intervals of 200 feet or more.

If a three-wire fence is to be built, the first wire may be about twenty inches from the ground, the top wire a few (3) inches from the top of the post, and the third midway between the other two. Such a fence, carefully built with well-selected, seasoned posts, and good wire, will last for years.

For paddocks and yards, barbed wire should not be used, the various built-fence material being much to be preferred, less damage being likely to result to stock confined therein.

### Open Letter to the Men Folk.

[Sometimes it does people good to have the curtain lifted on their home conditions. Cobwebs and dust and other things very much worse for the wife and mother come to light, and then there is a wholesome cleaning up. A trained nurse, whose duties took her into farm homes, both in Eastern and Western Canada, has been taking notes as she went along, and sends us for publication in the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" just what she saw and heard. We cannot print it all, and what we do will jar people, who will never believe that such things could be, even rarely, in fair Canada. The writer boldly signs her name, but we do not consider its publication necessary.—Ed.]

I want to inform your readers of what I have seen farmers' wives endure. I also wish to impress upon their minds that those whom I condemn were not unlettered or ignorant men. Several of them were men of more or less local eminence and entrusted with public affairs. It has been my lot to attend their wives during sickness, and I am prepared to prove my statements as being in no way exaggerated, but true in every particular.

First, I will take the ——— in hand. His wife is a very busy woman, far from well. She is very tidy and neat. I see her sitting-room before me as I write. Her hubby comes in with a man on business. They are both reeking of the stable. They go into the room made clean and tidy not five minutes before by a great effort on the part of his wife. He wishes to write. Instead of going to his desk to do so, he shoves back the nicely-arranged cover of the table, upsets a bouquet of flowers, water and all, tears up several sheets of paper, and, ignoring the wastepaper basket, throws them broadcast over the floor. When he gets through, he leaves his chair, also an abundance of barnyard muck, beside the table, and departs, serenely unconscious that he has done ought to worry or annoy anyone.

I will now take a farmer who studied and got V. S. to his name. He is as careless as the ——— in all ways, but adds the abomination of sleeping with his trousers under his head. Not for lack of pillows! Oh, no! he has them in abundance. It is his way—that is all. Imagine a refined, sensitive woman having a nosegay like that in her bedroom, let alone at her very nose. If you can discover a worse odor than a "V. S." can assume command of, please spare me.

Now comes the well-read church elder. He is consumptive, and sits beside the wood-box, and every time he coughs the discharge is deposited on a stick of wood, or falling that, he would spit on the carpet or mat, until the sight was disgusting.

Another man, noted for his hail-fellow, well-met disposition, will sit himself at the front of the stove that his wife has just blackened, and smoke, and spit all over the front door and hearth. I have seen his wife take a floor-brush and wash it after he left, and turn sick and vomit during the operation.

One wealthy farmer I have in mind caused me to faint with the odor he carried into the parlor. He had just been milking, and the cow's udder was all over soft muck. He had taken his hands and wiped the udder, then rubbed them on his trousers. His boots were covered with the same ingredient. He came right into the parlor without even washing his hands, and sat down on an upholstered chair, while his feet were on a handsome carpet. Anything to beat the stench of that room I never wish to encounter. He was also serenely unconscious of doing anything out of the way.

I have seen farmers take seed potatoes out of a light cellar and throw them on a clean kitchen floor, to sit and cut them, never doubting but it

was the right thing to do. I know one farmer who only changes his underwear once a year. I know dozens of them who have probably never washed their bodies all round since their mothers ceased to do it. I have seen men come in from plowing so filthy that they leave a bed-sheet filthy in one night. I have heard their wives ask them to wash and change clothes for the night, and she was cursed and told he was too tired of such ——— foolery. His wife was an excellent cook and very tidy, also at one time a schoolmam. I wondered if he thought she was not also too tired to bear the burden of seeing her bed made filthy, knowing she had to wash it next day. I could go on until your pages would not hold half, and yet leave volumes untold of the degradation and uncalled-for unkindness I have seen farmers' wives endure.

I fancy some wiseacre, whose hubby dare not say his soul was his own, declare that it is the fault of those women that their husbands do thus and so. I have been there in all those cases; I have heard and seen those dear, loving women remonstrate, beg, beseech, coax, each in turn, to make an improvement, yet they were either well snubbed or cursed at for attempting to turn their lord's little way into another channel. Swearing seems to be the chief accomplishment of a good many so-called men. I am reminded just now of a companion of mine who had a very high and exalted idea of what a farmer's wife could accomplish in the way of elevating the tone of life on the farm. She provided center-pieces and table linen in abundance. After her husband had upset his tea and spilled the gravy over her carefully-laundered table linen, all the apology he offered was, "What is the use of such ——— nonsense on a farm table. The fools in town can have such foolery, but farmers' wives ought to have more sense." Another of my friends, also a schoolmam before marriage, decided to have everything neat and clean, but not elaborate. She set a well-appointed table. Her hubby would come in and take the head of that neat table, littered with horse and cow hair. I have sat next to him and had a liberal consignment deposited on my food and in my tea. Still another had to bear the infliction of having an incubator in her room while the hatch came out, the odor of burning oil never out of her nostrils. Then, for three long weeks after they were out they occupied the only window in the kitchen, as the brooder must be where the light and sun could reach them. Fancy the stench that those seventy chicks could produce. The husband never failed to lift the cover and let the whole family receive a supply of the odor while the meal was in progress. His wife was afraid to complain, even when she had to mix her butter or churn right in the midst of a stench unfit for animals to endure and live. She was a refined, educated woman, and he was considered a "model husband." Another, and the last. She wanted a screen door put on front and back of house to keep out the flies, but was told they could not afford it. I have seen her wash her bread-board after every mixing of the dough. Now, don't someone say she ought to have covered it or put it in a box. The kitchen was only a large box itself, and as that was the only place she had, it was not possible to do otherwise. They had no cupboard. They were never really wealthy people, but could easily have afforded all necessary articles and a few luxuries, and still have a rest-egg. I have lived among farmers in three or four Ontario counties, and also in the Northwest, and in all those homes there was the lack of the necessary comforts of life.

I do not wish it to be taken as my opinion that those same difficulties do not exist in other homes beside the farm; but I do say the farm life is the hardest life when it has to contend

with the above-mentioned trials. When I hear of those well-conducted homes your readers describe, I do so long to see the men. Every one of those homes I mentioned were well-kept homes, as far as the wife could make it so. But think of the needless work and heartache she endured in seeing her work so little valued or her strength spared. Those temper-trying actions are only a few of the many I have been an eyewitness to; privations multiplied, accompanied by heart-felt longing for refinement; yes, for even the simple pleasure of a drive or visit, were seldom if ever enjoyed. Surely, if clean, clever farmers were so common as some say, I must have met one now and again—I mean clever in the way of providing comforts for the home, not clever in speech. They are far different, as I happen to know. I know I will be condemned by many as prejudiced against farmers. I deny the charge; I am condemning all men who, through ignorance or carelessness, or worse than either, of these, make life almost unendurable to their wives, by failing in the courtesy a manly man never fails to give his women folk. Men who enter their own homes with dirty boots, will stand and fairly scrape the soles off them at a neighbor's door rather than dirty the floor. Now, when they know what is right to do at another home, why don't they gain the love of their wife by doing as much for her? I will close by hoping those men I have described, or any others like them, will see how one woman looks upon their behavior. Not one of them were worthy of the wives they had, yet all passed muster in the community, and would be surprised if told they were not even civil to their wives, let alone kind. Only one placed as I was could ever see or be able to judge between them, as a sometime guest is not apt to see and hear behind the curtain as a nurse is compelled to do. NURSE.

### Experience with Grasses and Clover.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

During the last few years I have seeded over 600 acres in grass, and my experience is that the surest way of getting a catch is to mix with the grain, and drill in, preferably wheat, barley or spelt, using a little less grain than I otherwise would. I have always succeeded in getting a good stand of grass in this way. I find it greatly benefits grass the year after sowing to go over it in the dry time of May crossways with a heavy harrow, as it breaks the stubble down and scratches the surface of the ground. I take two crops of hay, and graze the third year, putting on all of the manure with manure spreaders the year I graze, covering a very large acreage. I might say in passing, that the manure spreader is one of the most profitable implements a farmer can have, and if two neighbors have one each they can borrow each other's, as two can be worked to much better advantage; with one man helping to load they can average forty loads a day. I plow grass once, and leave it as near harvest as possible. In clovers, I sowed a few acres of alfalfa a year ago in May, giving the ground a light dressing of inoculated soil that I got from Mr. Fairfield, at Lethbridge. I ran the mower over it in July, and in the fall went over it with manure spreader, giving it nine loads to the acre. It wintered splendidly, and was very bare of snow all winter. I have the first cutting off it now, and will endeavor to save the next cutting for seed. From experiments I have made, I think it is impossible to grow alfalfa without inoculation. A certain amount will always grow, as I think there are some of the bacteria on the seed. I sowed some more this year—12 pounds of seed, with one bushel of barley mixed and drilled in. It is doing well; also red clover put in the same way. In conclusion, will say



Heavy Draft Winners at Winnipeg Horse Show, June 14 and 15.

First and second pairs belong to J. A. Mitchell, Kildonan; third pair to Captain Robinson, Selkirk, Man.

that I think that the days of the summer-fallow are numbered. Any thinking man can see that they are very unprofitable; two years to wait for one crop!—which is generally an immense one of straw, but disappointing in yield of grain. The grass rotation means more live stock, more fertility, more fencing, less stock running at large in the spring and fall, and a more even distribution of work. The man growing wheat and no stock, is like a man in business trying to make twelve months' wages in six—impossible in business, and equally so in farming for any length of time.

S. MARTIN.

Terra Nova Stock Farm, Rounthwaite, Man.

### Photos Wanted.

We especially invite the attention of amateur photographers to our camera competition, announced in another column. Western Canada has scenery peculiarly its own, and to disseminate a knowledge of our country's natural beauty, together with illustrations of beautiful home surroundings, is the object of our competition. The competition closes July 31st, and by that date we should like to have a large number of photographs illustrative of the different classes of scenes outlined in our offer.

## Dairying.

### City Milk Price.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed an article in the "Farmer's Advocate" last winter commenting upon the price of milk in Winnipeg, and, judging by the optimistic view taken by the writer, I have no doubt Winnipeg citizens will have long since come to the conclusion that milk business in Winnipeg is better than any gold mine. But my opinion is that had the writer of the article had more practice, and a little less theory, he would have known more, and have said less. If the milkmen of Winnipeg sell milk in the winter at ten cents per quart, that is guaranteed to be from clean, healthy, well-fed cows, in clean utensils, delivered regularly every day, then they are not asking a fraction too much for it; then their profits would be smaller than those of any other line of business. I have had about twenty years' experience in Brandon, and know whereof I write. I notice in June 28th, 1905, issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" milk is quoted as selling in New York at from 13c. to 15c. per quart. But the writer on milk prices in Winnipeg says there is probably not another city in America where milk prices are so high as in Winnipeg. It's not all gold that glitters. I have no doubt you are getting milk at half that price in Winnipeg now. Considering the cost of labor and feed, I am doubtful if there is a city on the American continent that sells milk as cheap as Winnipeg or Brandon in the winter in this country.

JOHN J. WHITE.

Maple Leaf Dairy, Brandon, Man.

[Note.—The milk referred to as selling in New York at from 13c. to 15c. per quart is what is known as certified milk, produced under the direction of a medical society which formulates stringent rules to be observed on the farms and in the stables. The society provides metal caps for the bottles in which certified milk is delivered, and makes a bacteriological examination of the milk from each farm every week. Such milk is well worth its extra cost for infants and invalids, and the richer classes are willing to pay for it. But milk handled in New York as it is in Winnipeg and Brandon sells, according to the article referred to, at 5 cents a quart in summer and 6 cents in winter, or, if bottled, at 8 cents a quart. In our opinion, the reason Manitoba milkmen are not making larger profits is not on account of the price of milk, but because of the low average production of their herds. Dairy authorities consider a cow should give over 6,000 pounds of milk a year; yet in Manitoba the cows which do this are almost as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth.—Ed.]

### The Feeding of Dairy Heifers.

The opinion prevails among breeders of dairy cattle that generous feeding of heifers in calf-hood and before coming into use as milkers has a tendency to impair their milking propensities and to fix the disposition to produce beef rather than milk. While there may be some ground for this opinion, if whole milk and rich fat-producing grain rations are fed in the growing period, we are persuaded that going to the other extreme and practicing a system of semi-starvation, as too many do, may seriously handicap the animal as a worker in dairy production when she comes into use, and throughout her life. We are all agreed that the development of a strong and vigorous constitution is essential to the best results in a dairy cow, and the question arises, can a strong constitution be founded in a calf fed, as many are, on insufficient rations of skim milk with poor pasture, exposed to the extreme heat

of the summer and the attacks of flies, with no grain feed to strengthen them and to help build up bone and muscle and to expand their lung capacity? In the desire to secure a big middle and a capacious stomach, we often see, as the result of such a system of feeding, a narrow chest, a ewe neck, a wasp waist and a drooping rump; in short, a dwarfed and imperfectly-developed cow, incapable of enduring heavy feeding or working up liberal rations into milk in large measure, but predisposed to indigestion and bloating, an easy prey to disease, lacking the power to cope with sickness, or to throw it off when it comes, and failing to fill the bill as a satisfactory and good-wearing cow.

There is, we are persuaded, a happy medium in feeding, midway between these extremes, by which a heifer born of healthy parents may be kept growing and thriving from birth until called upon as a milker, without being stunted at any period, and without being made unduly fat at any time. Skim milk, fed warm and in moderate quantity after the first three weeks, during which time whole milk fresh from the dam is given, is the ideal principal food of a dairy heifer, but should be supplemented by a liberal ration of bran and oats during the first eight months at least, and the calves should, during that time, be kept in clean, roomy boxes or sheds, and, if practicable, will be the better for access to a yard or pasture lot in summer, where, by free exercise, their muscles may be strengthened, and the animals better prepared to rustle for a living in the second and following summer of their lives. A liberal feeding of roots and nutritious roughage, of which clover hay, if available, is the best, will also tend to producing a vigorous and healthy cow, without impairing her usefulness as a milker, but rather developing her powers to the full in that direction. We have known many instances of a heifer liberally fed, and declared by connoisseurs to be too much after the beef type, proving an extra milker, and later becoming satisfactorily refined and cowy in appearance as well, while her strong constitution, built up by generous feeding while young, made her a healthy and vigorous mother and milker throughout a long and successful life. On the other hand, the constitution of many a cow has been cramped and spoiled by careless feeding of the calf, cold milk being given irregularly in over supply, causing bloating and scours, checking growth, predisposing to attacks of indigestion and other disorders, and detracting from the usefulness of the cow as a breeder of healthy stock, and as a producer in the dairy, as well as shortening her life term.

The points it is desired to emphasize are that there is a great difference between fat and flesh; that flesh, which is lean meat or muscle, is a healthy, wholesome and natural quantity in either a dairy or a beef animal; that the feeding of an excess of fat-producing foods, such as corn, peas and oil meals, to young and growing animals is a mistake, and that muscle-producing foods, such as oats and bran, may safely and profitably be fed in liberal rations to either class of cattle at any period.

### Re Streaky Butter.

The presence of whitish blotches or streaks in butter has been a source of trouble to a great many buttermakers, these blemishes often and unaccountably appearing after a few hours in the butter otherwise good in color, texture and taste, and invariably having the effect of knocking the top off the market price, and stamping the maker as the producer of a second-rate article. The eye as well as the palate must be appealed to in all things eatable, and in butter, streaks and blotches by no means add to the appearance of the solid, golden, appetizing article demanded by the payer of A 1 prices.

During the past year a series of experiments were undertaken at the New York Experiment Station, with a view to finding out the cause of the difficulty, and the results of the investigation have recently been published in Bulletin No. 263 issued by that Station.

The theory held by many that the blotching is due to unequal distribution of the salt was proved to be incorrect, the true cause being found in the action of the salt on a certain casein compound (casein lactate) in the buttermilk still remaining in the butter, an action which causes the compound to harden and localize, and so appear, in a short time, as streaks and blotches. To get rid of the trouble, the only thing necessary was found to be to get rid of every particle of the buttermilk, and to this end both churning and washing must be done in the most effective way. The following is the method, as given in the bulletin: "The churning should be stopped when the granules are about the size of rice grains, and should be done preferably at a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees F. After the buttermilk has been drawn from the granules they are treated with an amount of water at 35 to 45 degrees F., about equal to the buttermilk drawn off, the churn being rotated a few times to ensure complete contact, after which the water is drawn off, and the granules are similarly treated a

second time. The granules are then allowed to drain. The final drainage water from the granules should be clear. After this the salting and working are carried out in the usual way."

A point worth noticing is that, "If the granules are pea-size, or larger, or if they are soft through churning at too high a temperature, or through washing with water above 50 degrees F., and so tend to unite into lumps, thorough washing is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible." This danger, then, must be strictly guarded against, by churning at the right temperature, stopping at the right time, and using plenty of water at a sufficient degree of coldness for washing. When not one, but all of these precautions are observed, little further trouble will be experienced in the way of streaky butter.

## Horticulture and Forestry.

### Manitoba Fruit Crop Outlook.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The following is a short account of the fruit-crop prospects as observed in our plantation and in the woods about here:

Strawberries.—The season has been favorable for strawberries here. We have had no frost since the plants began to blossom, and there has been abundance of moisture. The two great dangers to the strawberry crop are late frosts and drouth. The crop is now sufficiently advanced to say that it is practically beyond danger from either of these causes.

Raspberries.—Raspberries in blossom at the time of writing, and are very promising. The plants have come through the winter in good shape. The following red varieties have wintered well without cover: Turner, Dr. Reider, Loudon, King, Philadelphia. In yellow varieties, Caroline stood the winter fairly well, as did also Older Black, though these two varieties are not expected to do well without cover. It is, of course, safer to cover all raspberries if a good crop is desired. Last winter's test for hardiness, however, has proved very satisfactory with all the varieties named. The well-known Cuthbert red raspberry has never stood a winter with us without cover, though tested several times. Raspberries have yet to run the gauntlet of a possible severe spell of hot, dry weather. With the abundant moisture in the ground now, however, there should be little to fear for the crop, if surface cultivation (always, we believe, preferable to mulching) is kept up.

Currants.—This crop is very promising. There are so many good varieties that it is hardly necessary to refer to any one specially. We cannot refrain, however, from mentioning our special friend the White Grape. For hardiness and fruitfulness it has again proved its claim to be as good as the best red variety, while for eating fresh with vinegar and cream, when fully ripe, it is the sweetest and best of all the currant family. For home use this currant should be grown more largely. The season again shows that the smaller-fruited varieties are the more productive. The large-fruited varieties, such as Cherry, Versailles, Fay's Prolific, etc., do not throw so large a crop as the smaller-fruited kinds, such as Red Dutch and Raby Castle. This experience agrees with previous years. The currant worm put in a very early appearance this season, but it was effectively squelched in short order by the first spraying. It is a great mistake to allow the currant worm to strip the bushes of the foliage, even if they do not appear until the crop is about ready to pick. Some people seem to think that so long as they get the berries picked it does not matter what becomes of the foliage, and bare currant bushes are often seen late in the summer. The foliage is there for a purpose, and it should be kept free from both insects and fungous diseases both before and after the fruit season if healthy plants and large crops of best-quality fruit is desired. It is an easy matter to destroy both insects and fungus. With a modern spray pump the work can be done at a very trifling cost as to material used and time consumed in the operation, so that there is little excuse for neglecting this important work.

Gooseberries.—Houghton, Downing and Smith's Improved have all come through the winter without damage, and have set a large crop of fruit. Our favorite variety, the Houghton, has this year developed mildew on some bushes. The other two varieties are free from this trouble so far. The presence of mildew only indicates that what is worth doing is worth doing well. Owing to wet weather, the first spraying was neglected until time for the second application had arrived. If the bushes had had even their first spraying in proper time, before the foliage had appeared, we think there would have been no mildew. The fact that it has appeared only in spots on some bushes would also indicate that the spraying, when done, was not thorough; some parts of the bushes had evidently been missed.

As we have not been troubled with mildew before with any of these varieties, we consider the disease entirely controllable and not of serious moment. Of about sixteen other varieties of gooseberries under test, the most promising, perhaps, are Pearl and Champion.

**Cherries.**—Several trees of the new Minnesota fruit called the Compass Cherry have set some fruit. The trees appear to be fairly hardy here, but we cannot say anything as to the quality of the fruit yet. If the fruit ripens and proves of good quality it will be an acquisition. It may, however, like most of the Minnesota plums, not ripen here before frost. The Compass cherry is a cross with the Miner plum and the sand cherry. It is spoken of quite highly by some Minnesota horticulturists. A large number of seedling sand cherries are fruiting this season, and we hope to secure some varieties which will be worthy of general cultivation. Regarding sand cherries, Prof. Hausen, the great Dakota horticulturist, considers this the most promising wild fruit of the Northwest. He is experimenting on a large scale with this fruit, in the hope of securing improved varieties.

**WILD FRUITS.**

**Plums.**—Such a complete wreck of the wild plum crop we have never before seen as is in evidence this year from plum-pocket. On some of the trees scarcely a sound plum can be found. Some of the Minnesota authorities believe that this disease, which is such a scourge to the Nigra and Americana plums, can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture in the proper seasons. It is not practical to spray trees growing wild in the woods, but where the native plums are grown under cultivation it would be an easy matter to spray the trees. We intend experimenting with a few trees to learn what success can be had toward preventing this disease.

**Cherries.**—Pin cherries have set a light crop, but as this fruit is always taken by the birds as soon as it colors, it is not a matter of importance, except to the aforesaid feathery tribe. Choke-cherries promise well, though this tree seems a favorite mark for both insect and fungous diseases, and the crop may suffer later from some trouble. By most people the choke-cherry is not regarded as of any special value, but, nevertheless, it makes one of the most delicious jellies imaginable. To the writer it is the favorite of all jellies.

**Currants.**—The wild black currant seems to have suffered severely again from mildew. The crop was destroyed last year by this, and it looks as though it will suffer equally as much this season. As this is one of our most valuable wild fruits, it is hoped the trouble is not widespread.

**Junberries.**—The wild berries appear to be shrivelling up on the bushes, and very little fruit has set. A Minnesota variety called the Success, under cultivation in our grounds, is fruiting heavily.

**Strawberries.**—The wild berries are now commencing to ripen, and appear to be a good crop. Raspberries.—Weather conditions have been favorable for a good crop, but only a few can be judged from as available here.

The foregoing remarks regarding wild fruits are based upon an examination of such specimens as are growing wild in our own grounds. We have not made any general enquiry regarding the crop. D. W. BUCHANAN, Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Mo.

**Pistillate Variety Planted Alone.**

I am sending you by this mail a sample of strawberry bloom, also one of the plants. I question if you ever saw finer plants than these, which stand, on an average, 18 inches high, with any amount of bloom. They were simply white with blossoms, but positively no berries formed. The patch is of this variety exclusively. C. T.



Strawberry Blossoms.  
(1) Perfect; (2) Pistillate or Imperfect.

**Ans.**—The reason your plants do not produce fruit is because they are all pistillate-flowered; that is, there are no stamens present in the flower to furnish pollen for fertilization of the blossoms. These are what are sometimes spoken of as "female plants." To insure fruitfulness with varieties of this kind it is necessary to plant near them some perfect-flowered varieties, which will furnish pollen for fertilization of the blossoms. I would recommend you to get a few new varieties. It is well to have at least three or four varieties to furnish a succession of fruit from early to late. I would recommend the following as good varieties to cover the season from

the earliest to the latest: Splendid, Warfield, Clyde, and Irene. Both Warfield and Irene are pistillate varieties, but the others bear perfect flowers and will ensure good fertilization.

H. L. HUTT, Horticulturist,  
Ontario Agricultural College.

**Poultry.**

**Single-combed White Leghorns.**

A Saskatoon reader says: "Would you publish the points of perfection of single-comb White Leghorn?"

**Disqualifications.**—Any feathers or down on shanks or feet; red ear-lobes; single combs; in males, combs twisted or falling over to one side; rose combs; natural absence of spike or falling over to one side; decidedly wry or squirrel tails; crooked or roached backs; shanks other than yellow in color; white in the face of cockerels; feathers other than white in any part of the plumage.

**THE MALE.**

**Head.**—Short and deep. **Beak.**—Yellow. **Eyes.**—Full, bright, red. **Face.**—Free from folds or wrinkles, bright red.

**Comb.**—Single, of medium size, perfectly straight and upright, firm and even upon the head, free from twists, side sprigs and excrescences, deeply serrated (having but five or six points, five preferred), and extending well over the back of the head, with no tendency to follow the shape of the neck.

**Wattles and Ear-lobes.**—Wattles—Long, thin, pendulous, bright red. **Ear-lobes.**—Smooth, thin, free from folds or wrinkles, fitting close to the head, and white or creamy white.

**Neck.**—Long, well arched, with abundant hackle flowing well over the shoulders.

**Back.**—Of medium length, with the saddle rising in a sharp concave sweep to the tail. **Saddle feathers,** long.

**Breast.**—Round, full, and carried well forward.

**Body and Fluff.**—Body—Of medium length, tapering from front to rear, and closely feathered. **Fluff.**—Rather short.

**Wings.**—Large and well folded.

**Tail.**—Large, full, and carried upright. **Sickles.**—Long, and well curved. **Coverts.**—Abundant.

**Legs and Toes.**—Thighs—Of medium length, slender. **Shanks.**—Long, and in color bright yellow. **Toes.**—Yellow.

**Color of Plumage.**—Pure white throughout.

**THE FEMALE.**

**Head.**—Similar to that of male, but smaller. **Beak.**—Yellow.

**Eyes.**—Full, bright, red. **Face.**—Free from folds or wrinkles, bright red.

**Comb.**—Single, of medium size, drooping to one side, free from side sprigs, and evenly serrated (having but five or six points, five preferred).

**Wattles and Ear-lobes.**—Wattles—Thin, well rounded, bright red. **Ear-lobes.**—Smooth, thin, free from folds or wrinkles, fitting close to the head, and white or creamy white.

**Neck.**—Long and well arched.

**Back.**—Of medium length, slightly cushioned.

**Breast.**—Round and full.

**Body and Fluff.**—Body—Of medium length, deep and plump. **Fluff.**—Rather short, but more fully developed than in male.

**Wings.**—Large and well folded.

**Tail.**—Long, full, and carried upright.

**Legs and Toes.**—Thighs—Of medium length, slender. **Shanks.**—Long, slender, and in color bright yellow. **Toes.**—Yellow.

**Color of Plumage.**—Pure white throughout.

**Incubator Observations.**

The writer has been very much interested in watching the various success of those in his acquaintance who are operating incubators. The principal difficulties encountered are three: Variation in temperature and ventilation of room in which the machine stands, adjusting the regulator, and managing the flame. Very often the machine is blamed for the faults of the operator. Of course, an incubator may be poor. It is of little use to try to get good hatches with a machine which does not heat uniformly in all parts of the egg chamber or is susceptible to changes in the outside air. No machine has yet been made which is absolutely uniform in heat in all parts of the egg chamber, but the good ones are near enough to it to keep eggs as nearly uniform in warmth as a hen does.

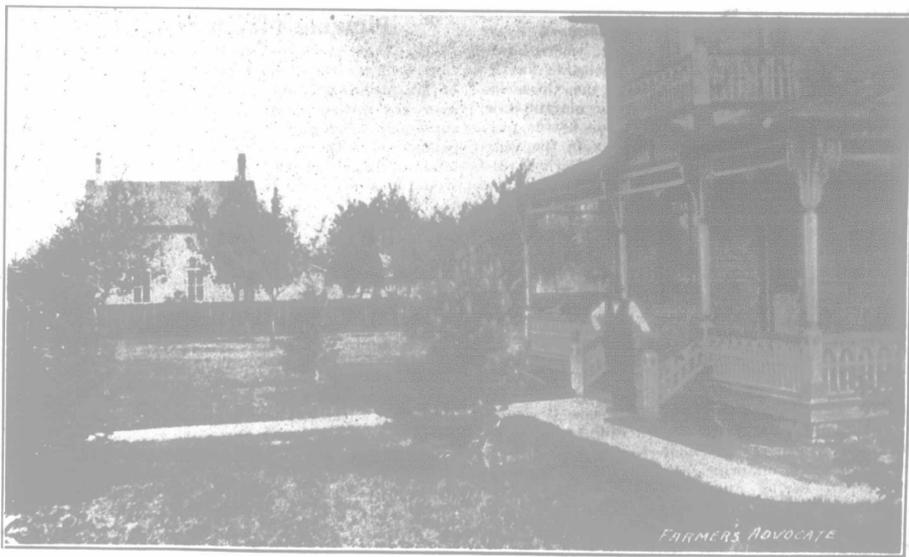
Running an incubator well is a matter of accuracy in judgment. One man among the number under observation is a machinist. He never handled an incubator till this season. He ran his machine three days empty. He put eggs in after the details were mastered. Out of one hundred eggs he hatched eighty-seven chicks. He did not know that young chicks will be crippled unless they can get onto their legs easily when they come out of the shell, and put paper in the bottom of the nursery. Nine chicks had to be killed because their legs were out of shape. He has raised the chicks in a small brooder house, with a run 12 x 12. He tried to put two hens which had chicks in with the brooder chicks. They killed six, but those are the only chicks he has lost.

His success is due to the fact that he has found the place at which his regulator works most accurately. He explained to me that it took much more variation in temperature to affect the regulator set in one way than in another. He regulates his heat almost entirely by raising and lowering the flame.

Another operator falls by too much operating. He is always fooling with the machine. If the temperature is a little too low, he turns up the light and readjusts the regulator. Of course, the whole egg-chamber cannot respond to the change of heat at once, and a little while after he is gone it is a little too hot. He comes back and readjusts it in the other direction. His eggs are always too hot or too cold.

But the most interesting observations have come from a perusal of the questions and answers in the Feathered World, published in London, England. This paper employs an expert, to whom eggs that have failed to hatch may be sent, accompanied by a letter which gives certain details which he requires, with reference to the stock that laid the eggs and the methods of incubation. Out of a large number of cases he ascribes failure to hatch only in two instances to the incubator or the method of handling it. In all other cases he finds the fault in the breeding stock. Poor feeding and housing, especially in moulting time and damp, chilly weather; lack of vitality from annoyance by lice and mites; the use of cocks that had been run with hens through the winter and early spring, before the hatching season began; liver and bowel trouble, arising from a failure to provide anything in the way of clover or vegetables to take its place when green food could not be gotten by the fowls, were the principal causes to which he ascribed failure to hatch.

Another matter of interest is an experiment tried with hens and incubators by an experienced poultryman, in Indianapolis, Ind. He used hens of his own raising, and selected only the best sitters and mothers. One hen which deserted



R. W. McLean, President Morden Agricultural Society, Enjoying a Noon-hour on His Well-kept Lawn.

her eggs long enough to let them chill, was thrown out of the calculation. It does not seem as though she should have been, as very few get through a season without having at least one hen cut up such a caper.

The hens broke, on an average, two eggs each, and killed in the nests, or directly after, leaving the nests, an average of 1½ chicks to each brood. The incubators broke no eggs. But three chicks were lost in the brooders, including a weakling that would never have gotten out of the nest if a hen had hatched it. The hens averaged between thirteen and fourteen per cent. of chicks dead in the shell; the incubators, a little less than ten. In testing out infertile eggs after eight days incubating, the per cent. was found to be about the same for hens and incubators. In the estimation of the man who made the experiment the advantage lay with the incubators.

If one raises hens of a variety that will lay in the winter, and hatches them all early enough to have them lay before winter sets in, he has a great source of profit.

W. I. T.

## Events of the World.

### Canadian.

Another oil well, flowing at the rate of 500 barrels per day, has been struck near Leamington, Ont.

The socialist element in Toronto, which disapproved of the Boer war, is raising a strenuous objection to having Lord Roberts open the Toronto Exhibition.

The Provincial Government of Nova Scotia has been reorganized. Hon. Arthur Drysdale, Commissioner of Works and Mines, has been appointed as Attorney-General, in place of Attorney-General Longley, who retired on being appointed to the Supreme Court Bench; and Hon. W. T. Pipes has been made head of the Works and Mines Department. Both Mr. Drysdale and Mr. Pipes are lawyers, and are regarded as exceedingly able for the positions which they are to fill.

### British and Foreign.

Serious fighting, in which the rebel Marengo has been reported victorious, has again occurred in German Southwest Africa.

The drum has been banished from the French militia, on the ground that it is a serious incumbrance in marching, and that it causes confusion in detecting signal calls. By its banishment 10,000 drummers will be added to the fighting force of the French army.

Paderewski, the pianist, has been paid \$7,000 by the N. Y. Central Railway for injuries sustained by him in an accident near Syracuse, and which have prevented him from fulfilling engagements which would have netted him in the neighborhood of half a million dollars.

The Russian revolutionary spirit has spread to part of the Black Sea fleet, where, on the battleship Kniaz Potemkin, the sailors mutinied, and threw the captain and most of the officers overboard. A naval battle may be expected.

The Danish cadet-training schooner Georg-Stage, was run down near Copenhagen recently by the British steamer Ancona. The schooner sank in two minutes, and of the 129 cadets on board, 72 were drowned. The Ancona has been placed under embargo at Copenhagen until an investigation has been made.

The anarchist outbreak in Poland seems to have reached a crisis. During the past week riots, in which over 1,200 lives were lost, occurred in almost every part, most seriously in Warsaw and Lodz, where barricades were raised by the strikers, and veritable battles took place between the workmen and the Cossacks. Both of these cities have been placed under martial law. Among other demands the strikers ask for better pay, 8-hour working days, and 82 half-holidays in the year, whereas they already have 30 holidays. Serious disturbances have also been reported from Odessa and other points, and the red revolutionary flag is fluttering everywhere.

The Moroccan affair still hangs fire. In answer to Germany's demand for an international conference, France has despatched a note to the German Government, stating that, in connection with Morocco, her Government entered into certain engagements towards other nations which were final and irrevocable, hence beyond revision by any conference. Accordingly, France will not agree to a conference without a preliminary agreement as to the matters to be discussed. Germany, on the other hand, will hear of no arrangement which will limit the scope of the conference. So far the negotiations, carried on principally between the French ambassador at Berlin and Chancellor Von Buelow, though firm, have been amicable in tone. A rather novel development is the foment which has arisen in the German papers, asserting that Great Britain is urging France on, in the hope of stirring up a Franco-German war, an event which would, in effect, break the power of Britain's two most powerful political rivals in

Europe. In consequence, the attitude of Germany towards England has seldom been more resentful than at present, and it is hinted that the German Emperor has already caused the Sultan of Turkey to be sounded as to whether he will be willing to send troops against Egypt in event of an Anglo-German war. In Russia public feeling is especially bitter against Germany, since the Kaiser is everywhere looked upon as having encouraged the war with Japan merely in order that his own hands might be more free. The most hopeful feature in the situation lies in Germany's fear of giving England a similar advantage, and it is now generally thought that the Kaiser will be willing to grant the French many concessions rather than give chance for any such possibility. England's intentions towards France, however, are of a different nature, and it is evident that, in this respect, Germany's suspicions are unfounded. England can afford to be warlike on occasion, but her natural sentiment favors peace, and the greatest of her ministers is deemed to be he who can, by delicacy of diplomacy, engineer her through a difficult situation so as to obtain it.

There is still little news of consequence from the Far East. On July 4th General Linevitch reported to the Czar the annihilation of a Japanese battalion, and on the following day official news from the Japanese headquarters in Corea confirmed the report of a Russian repulse at Yusyong. For the present interest in the Russian crisis is transferred almost wholly to the Black Sea, where the rebel ship Kniaz Potemkin is still at large, and has issued a manifesto addressed to the powers, announcing that civil war has begun against the Russian autocracy, and pledging the safety of foreign shipping and foreign ports. The Georgi Pobiednostei, which at first joined in the mutiny, has surrendered, but this action has not saved the ringleaders among her crew, who have been imprisoned, and will probably be shot. The failure of Vice-Admiral Kruger's squadron to bring the Kniaz Potemkin to order is generally attributed to the fear of a general revolutionary spirit throughout the fleet, which, if drastic measures were resorted to, might manifest itself in favor of the mutineers. At Odessa, the chief trading port on the Black Sea, affairs are in a frightful condition, and during the past week an almost indiscriminate massacre, in which 7,000 people lost their lives, occurred in its streets. The mutiny has spread also to Libau on the Baltic, and to Cronstadt near St. Petersburg, the chief naval station of Russia, and from both of these ports a general strike of sailors and laborers at the yards and docks of the shipbuilding works has been reported.

## Field Notes.

The Innisfail creamery shipped eight and a quarter tons of butter one day last week.

Edmonton expects to have the C. N. R. handling freight from that city before winter.

Rye headed out by the first week in June is the latest report from Sunny Alberta.

According to Mr. E. W. Day, in the Globe, ninety per cent. of the immigrants pouring into Alberta, N.-W. T., are Americans. They are said to be the very best class of settlers.

Mr. George Emerson, who operates a large ranch at Crane Lake, has been in Manitoba for some weeks buying cattle to put on his range. In all he requires some 1,800 head, and believes he can get them all in Manitoba, although he says the quality is not above average.

June 29th was a record day at Winnipeg for the arrival of homeseekers. On that day the largest number of tourist cars arriving in one day were brought in, being twenty-one in all, carrying seven hundred people mostly from Ontario, while another seven hundred came in the day coaches.

### Plowing Match at Carberry.

On June 27th the North Cypress Plowing Association held its third annual plowing match, at the farm of Mr. John McLaren. The work of the expert plowmen was watched by a large crowd of people from the surrounding country. Each event had a full list of competitors, the open class being won by W. Sutherland, of Brandon, while Wm. Gardiner, of Summerville, won the sweepstakes cup for amateurs. The results in the different classes were:

14-inch gang—1st, G. McVicar, Portage la Prairie, special prize for crown and finish; 2nd, James Hope, Carberry; 3rd, H. A. Johnson, Chater.

12-inch gang—1st, G. Hume, Carberry, special prize for crown; 2nd, W. Shaw, Carberry; 3rd, J. H. Seymour, Carberry, special prize for finish.

Men's 14-inch walking—1st, W. Gardiner, special prize for crown and amateur sweepstakes cup; 2nd, C. Dennstadt, special prize for finish; 3rd, R. Bruce, Carberry.

Boys' walking plow—1st, M. Rasmussen, crown and finish; 2nd, C. Rasmussen.

Open event—1st, W. Sutherland, Brandon, special prize for crown; 2nd, W. Rodgers, Macdonald; 3rd, J. Brown, Carberry; 4th, W. Gild, Kenney, special prize for finish.

Best two-horse team—1st, J. Humeston, Wellwood; 2nd, K. Murchison, Petrol.

The judges were Messrs. W. Elder and T. Elder, of Brandon, and Messrs. D. Little and R. McCowan, of Portage la Prairie.

These matches have each year been singularly successful, largely because of the unselfish efforts of President Cathrae and Secretary Cope.

### In a Mixed-farming Country.

A "Farmer's Advocate" representative recently made a tour of the Swan River valley, and although much has been written of the district, yet it may be truly said "the half hath not been told." It has an ideal situation, lying, as it does, between the Duck Mountains and the Porcupine Hills. Splendid water can be had in abundance; wood is plentiful for fuel, and building can be done quite cheaply. The mountains temper the climate, by shutting out the warm, blighting winds of the summer, and blizzards in the winter are unknown. Vegetation has a splendid growth, and wild fruits flourish in abundance. Such a district holds out great inducements to grain-growing, dairying and fruit culture. There is a general conception in the West that clover cannot be grown, but here it is disproved. At Bowsman, where some seed was spilt in unloading a car, red clover is growing rapidly and spreading all along the track. The same is true in many other portions of the valley. White clover also does excellently. Fall wheat has been tried and proved successful, and this season individual farmers have small fields doing well. A. J. Cotton, of Thunder Hill, intends to get in a carload of fall wheat from Alberta as seed for the farmers of the surrounding district. With fall wheat and red clover a success the future of the valley is assured.

In fruit-growing great progress has been made. Mr. Cotton has done yeoman service along this line. In his garden may be seen Philadelphia blackcaps, which show a growth of seven feet in one season, and are producing well; Downing gooseberries, red currants, white currants, black Naples currants, black Crandall currants, which look almost as big as cherries; white raspberries have also been a success. The remarkable growth is well shown in one bunch of rhubarb, which by actual measurement was found to be 4 ft. 10 in. In large fruit he has the Cheaney plum and the Hyslop apple and crab apple. In his flower garden he has about forty varieties sown, and his experiments in vegetables are on a correspondingly large scale.

Mr. Thos. Johnson, of Meadow Creek Farm, near the town of Swan River, is another gentleman who has devoted considerable time and effort to fruit. He has worked especially along the line of the larger fruit. In apples he has the Aurora, Charles, Carleton and Pioneer. These show a growth of about 3½ ft. in a season. In plums he is cultivating the Native, also the De Soto, and expects to exhibit fruit from the latter at the Swan River Fair. He also has good success with the Snider crab. Reference has been made in another issue to Mr. J. H. Monsees, of Bowsman, who devotes his entire time to strawberries.

One is amazed at the rapid growth of this district. Several years ago it was a wilderness, so far as white settlers were concerned. Now it has two prosperous business towns, and two more will be located on the C. N. R. branch line running south-west from Swan River through the valley. There are 30 frame schools fully equipped, and nine post offices. Last season it required 17 threshing machines to handle the crop, which was in round numbers about 345,000 bushels.

Land is increasing rapidly in value. Unimproved land sells for about \$1,600 per quarter, and improved at from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

### Impressions: A New Agriculture.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Westward, ever westward, moves the unbroken stream of immigrants and tourists. To the casual observer it would appear that the East must soon become depopulated, the West begin to overflow. New towns are springing up, and in the older places the flash of sunlight on unpainted shingles and siding tells of the steady progress of building. Tourists en route to the Lewis & Clark Exposition, hearing on every hand the story of our wondrous West, are moving this way, and another force has been added to the many forces at work, all tending to bring this country to the attention of the outside world.

Once more the crop conditions seem favorable, and the prospects could hardly be better. From the eastern boundaries of Manitoba to the shadow of the Rockies there has been an abundance of rain, and now all we want is sunshine, and that seems to be coming our way. Out in the cattle country the grass has been good, but prices are a trifle off, and this makes trade a little flat. There is only one gospel for this business, and full often has the "Farmer's Advocate" preached it—the gospel of superior quality. The largest quantity of the finest quality must be the motto everywhere, and here in the Ranchman's Mecca it should be doubly emphasized.

Everywhere the conditions are changing, and we are hearing of a new agriculture, an agriculture more intensive, less extensive; an agriculture of fall wheat, sugar beets, grasses and clovers; of irrigation, and the development of dairying and stall-feeding of cattle. Naturally, the change will cause a temporary displacement of business, but it is the natural evolution of existing economic conditions, and nothing will stay the tide.

These things are coming, they are already with us, and though we may regret that the grand old halcyon days of the unbroken range are passing, yet added wealth and increased national prosperity will be the result, and those who now protest will live to reap the benefits of the change.

TOURIST.

**The Canadian Seed-growers' Convention.**

"Seeds and weeds are the two great things in crop production that loom up for the consideration of farmers," said Prof. Jas. W. Robertson in his presidential address before the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, which held its annual convention at Ottawa, June 27th, 28th and 29th. "I believe," said he, "this association is laying out work that will enable the farmers of Canada to get hold of a few great fundamental principles and apply them in practice. When they do this they will raise good crops, clear of weeds, and the millennium will be ten years hence instead of ten thousand years in prospect." His words epitomized the objects of the organization, and sounded the keynote of the convention. Although a comparatively small delegation had been arranged, the information presented in the valuable papers read will be broadcasted through the press and annual report, so that the educational effects of this representative national gathering will be widespread.

**RESOLUTIONS AND BUSINESS.**

On Tuesday morning, 27th, an executive and afterwards a directors' meeting were held, the opening regular session being in the afternoon. At the latter meeting certain recommendations of the directorate, regarding a few changes in the constitution, were adopted. Clause 7, as printed in the annual report, had provided that the Chief of the Seed Division of the Branch of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying should, by virtue of his office, be secretary-treasurer of the association. It appears that a departmental regulation prevents consulting officers of the Minister from being directly connected with any organization which may look to the Government for financial aid; hence Mr. G. H. Clark, formerly Chief of the Seed Division, now Seed Commissioner, is debarred from the above office, although he will continue to assist the organization. Provision was made for the employment of a salaried secretary-treasurer, the choice of the directors later falling upon Mr. L. H. Newman, who has been doing excellent work as district superintendent in the Province of Ontario.

The necessary alteration, with a few accompanying changes, are embodied in amendments to clauses 4, 5, 6 and 7, the new provisions being substantially as follows:

The general officers of the association shall consist of a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary-treasurer and ten directors, which body shall have power to add ten directors to its number, and the vice-presidents shall be elected by and from the completed directorate. The president and ten directors shall be elected each year at the annual meeting, and the secretary-treasurer shall be appointed by the directorate.

In clause 10 a requirement is inserted, that applicants for membership carry on selection according to the rules of the association for one year before being admitted.

A resolution was passed, affirming the principle of using any surplus funds of the association for the offering of prizes for selected seed at district seed exhibitions.

The report of the secretary-treasurer was brief, and mainly statistical, he having delegated most of his report to the four district superintendents. The financial estimate indicated that \$1,200 would be required to defray the expenses of this meeting and finish up the work of the association for the current year, and that \$2,550 would be required next year. The meeting later received Hon. Mr. Fisher's assurance that the grant would be forthcoming, the needs of the Seed-growers' Association being one of the first claims upon the revenue of the country. Prof. Robertson jocularly remarked, that with a first mortgage upon Canada's revenue the prospects of the association were bright. The reports of the district superintendents indicated satisfactory progress. In the Maritime Provinces, Superintendent F. W. Broderick had found the greatest drawback to be a general lack of interest in all matters of this kind. He recommended short courses in seed-grain judging. Joseph Cote said that in Quebec the farmers had long been duped by unscrupulous dealers making all sorts of false representations concerning seeds, and were disposed to welcome a disinterested Government expert, upon whose advice they could rely. He emphasized the necessity of great care in the admission of members.

In Ontario, L. H. Newman has the work of seed selection fairly well established, almost every county being represented, but although the membership has grown considerably, it is still far from commensurate with the importance of the work. The largest quota of members in his district are interested in corn. He thought a more aggressive policy of pushing the work was necessary, particularly with a view to securing more general dissemination of the improved seed, and suggested local organization. He thought prominent farmers here and there might be induced to act as representatives in their several localities, being allowed a certain sum for each new member secured. They might thus act as nuclei for the work in their respective sections.

Jas. Murray had found peculiar difficulties in the West. A deplorable practice prevails, of selling all the good wheat and buying inferior, sometimes feed wheat, to sow, many persisting that quality of seed makes no difference in yield. However, the work is gradually progressing, as instanced by the following sample of letters received: Thomas Thomson, of Roden, Man., who last year sold 250 bush. of seed wheat at \$2.00

a bushel, said: "I think every farmer ought to sow yearly a small plot with wheat got from hand-selected heads. In this way he could always be sure of having the greater part of his crop sown with pure seed. Owing to the extent of the field it has become necessary to divide the work in the West, by confining Mr. Murray to the eastern portion, viz., Manitoba and the new Province of Saskatchewan, assigning Alberta and British Columbia to a new appointee, Mr. W. C. McKillican, of Glengarry County, Ont., who leaves some time this month, to establish his headquarters in Calgary.

At a business session on the final afternoon, it was resolved to provide in the constitution for the appointment of a couple of auditors, one by the Department of Agriculture, and one by the Board of Directors; also that provision be made for naming the head office of the association, which meantime should be in Ottawa.

It was further decided that, as the C. P. R. had intimated its willingness to provide next summer a train of one or two cars to travel all over the West and hold seed meetings, in which case it would be desirable to distribute a large number of copies of the association's report, an edition of 50,000 copies should be printed. Resolutions of thanks were passed to the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, for his interest and support; to Mr. Clarke, retiring secretary, and to the four district superintendents, who (with the exception of Mr. Newman), though serving henceforth under somewhat different titles and acting as attaches of the Agricultural Department, will continue in alliance with the association. With regard to the issuance of a catalogue of seed for sale by members, Prof. Robertson stated that although such a publication might in many ways seem desirable, it would not be a sound principle for the association to use any of the funds received by it as a grant from the public treasury in doing that which might be considered as interfering



"When de Boss Am Away."

By James Frise.

with private business interests, by giving the members a form of free advertisement. Whatever action of this kind were taken at any time would have to be the outcome of individual members co-operating among themselves.

The full complement of officers stands: President, Prof. J. W. Robertson. Vice-Presidents, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.; G. A. Giguault, Quebec, Que., and John Mooney, Valley River, Man. Secretary-Treasurer, L. H. Newman, Ottawa.

Directors elected: Thos. A. Peters, Fredericton, N. B.; G. A. Giguault, Quebec, Que.; Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph; John Mooney, Valley River, Man.; Thos. H. Woolford, Cardston, Alta.; Thos. S. Waugh, North Bedeque, P. E. I.; W. L. Davidson, Bethel, Que.; J. O. Duke, Olinda, Ont.; Hugh W. Gibson, Wolseley, Assa.; Morris Middleton, Vernon, B. C.

Directors appointed: Prof. M. C. Cumming, Truro, N. S.; Geo. Harcourt, Winnipeg, Man.; J. W. Wheaton, Toronto, Ont.; W. L. Smith, Toronto, Ont.; Geo. Batho, Winnipeg, Man.; W. J. Black, Winnipeg, Man.; W. Thompson, London, Ont.; J. C. Readey, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; L. S. Klinck, St. Anne, Que.; D. Innes, Tobique River, N. B.

**PROGRAMME.**

In order to present them more fully, we are holding for later publication a number of the papers delivered. The list of contributors included: Dr. H. J. Webber, Physiologist, in charge of the Laboratory of Plant Breeding, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director Experimental Farms, Ottawa; G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa; Prof. W. Lochhead, formerly of the O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., now of Sir Wm. Macdonald's College at St. Anne, Que.; Prof. Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist, O. A. C., Guelph; Prof. L. S. Klinck, Agricultural College, St. Anne, Que.; Prof. J.

H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; S. E. Briggs, Toronto; Wm. Thompson, London, Ont.; W. L. Smith and J. W. Wheaton, Toronto. Hon. Sydney Fisher addressed the first evening meeting briefly, and a few papers were read by men who have been carrying on seed selection, viz., Donald Innes, Tobique River, N. B., and F. Kirkham, Saltcoats, Assa.

Prof. Robertson opened the Tuesday evening meeting with a few characteristic observations. He urged the value of the work of seed improvement for its effects upon the people. Training people, especially boys and girls, to think was a greater gain than an increased yield of ten bushels of grain per acre. It's the seed we sow in our minds that enables us to put thinking into all our operations, that yields the greatest return. First we observe facts, then we should try to observe the relation of things in our attempts to evolve principles. The great value of the Seed-growers' Association work is its intellectual force. It will not only increase our crops, but deepen and broaden and improve our whole national life.

Following Dr. Saunders, the gist of whose paper will be given next issue, Dr. Webber gave a scientifically interesting paper, on "Pedigree or Grade-breeding of Plants." We used to read in the geographies, he said, of the prescribed limitations of various crop zones. The northern winter wheat area used to be Iowa; now, through the efforts of the plant breeder, this crop is grown in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Similarly the orange area will be extended from Florida up into Tennessee, Arkansas, and Oregon. In this great work of plant breeding the U. S. Department had followed the lead of Dr. Saunders, of Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said that he had been struck with the results of corn-breeding in the United States, and affirmed his belief in the claims of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, that our farmers could grow much heavier and cleaner crops by using better seed. He had not hesitated in his Department to establish a Seed Division, and he hoped that the work of the association would go on prosperously.

On Wednesday morning, after business had been despatched, the delegates heard Mr. Clark's paper on the scope of work for the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, and after that Prof. Shutt's on "The Action of Certain Smut Preventives on the Vitality of Seed." Bluestone and formalin, he said, are the two principal smut preventives. Iron sulphate had also been used, and likewise a mixture of iron and copper sulphates, in varying proportions, called agricultural bluestone, which had been sold in the Northwest. By means of charts, giving tabulated results of experiments, Prof. Shutt showed that copper sulphate had a somewhat deleterious effect upon the seed, the degree of injury increasing with the length of time the seed was kept after treatment. Iron sulphate had little bad effect, and agricultural bluestone affected the seed mainly in proportion to the amount of copper sulphate it contained. It may be noted that, unlike copper sulphate, iron sulphate appeared to have no injurious after effects, the length of time the seed was kept making no difference in the germination. Bluestone, however, was an effective fungicide, whereas iron sulphate was not, and the fungicidal properties of agricultural bluestone depended principally upon the amount of copper sulphate contained.

Another set of experiments to try immersion in lime water to neutralize the action of copper sulphate on the vitality of the seed revealed the fact that while it lessened the effect on the germination it also decreased the effectiveness of the bluestone as a smut preventive. Prof. Shutt's advice, therefore, is to sprinkle the seed or immerse it five minutes, using a solution of bluestone, 1 lb. to 8 gals. of water, allowing the seed to dry spontaneously. With this treatment there will be no serious loss of vitality, and although the grain may be a few days later in appearing above ground, it will almost or quite make up for the delay before harvest. Leaving the sulphates, the speaker turned to formalin, which had been tested considerably at Ottawa as a smut preventive. While not without a certain injurious action on the germ of the grain, investigation indicated that a sprinkling of the seed with a solution of 9 ozs. commercial formalin to 10 gallons of water could be used with impunity, and that it was completely effective in destroying spores of smut. The Professor stated that analysis had failed to disclose any Canadian samples of formalin seriously below the mark in strength; it should contain 40% of chemically pure formaldehyde.

Inquiries had been received from the Northwest regarding some samples of formalin which were milky, and in some cases partly solid. This was due to a certain physical change in the liquid, technically called "polymerizing." While not pronouncing finally upon this point, Prof. Shutt expressed his opinion that this change, which in no way affects the chemical composition, would lessen the effect of the formalin, not only upon the germ of the grain, but also upon the spores of the smut.

A practical paper was that of Mr. Briggs, on the "Seedsmen and the Canadian Seed-growers' Association," who stated that the educational work of the Seed Department was being appreciated by the seedsmen. It has in the past been difficult for them to find supplies of pure seed, and the past year, owing to seasonal causes, was the worst yet. He touched upon the Government free distribution of samples of seed through the Experimental Farms, doubting whether the benefits were commensurate with the cost. What cost the farmer nothing was lightly valued.

Regarding the ways and means of disposing of the

pedigreed seed, he suggested sale on the basis of a co-operative society, but thought those interested would find it to their advantage to dispose of the seed through two or three leading seed firms, who afforded the most natural channel for dissemination. In discussion it was agreed that any farmer growing selected seed should receive for his general crop seed a premium of at least 15 cents per bushel above market price, though there is no reason why a man producing very superior seed should not get a greater reward for his enterprise and pains.

Thursday forenoon, 29th, the delegates spent in a most enjoyable visit to the Central Experimental Farm, where they listened to Prof. Grisdale's paper on "Some Common Principles which Underlie Improvement in Animals and Plants," to which space forbids reference at this time.

**Things to Remember.**

**TERRITORIAL FAIRS.**

Edmonton	June 29, 30 and July 1
Lacombe	June 30 and July 1
Wetaskiwin	July 4
Calgary	July 5, 6, 7
Immistail	July 7
Okotoks	July 11
Churchbridge	July 19
Yorkton	July 20, 21
Wolsley	August 3 and 4
Carlyle	August 4
Gainsborough	August 8
Moosomin	August 8
Indian Head	August 8 and 9
Carnduff	August 9
Regina	August 9, 10, 11
Wapella	August 10
Alameda	August 10
Grenfell	August 10, 11
Prince Albert	August 14, 15
Fairmeade	August 15
Lethbridge	August 15, 16
Raymond	August 17, 18
Moose Jaw	August 17, 18
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

**FAIRS.**

Neepawa	June 29 and 30, July 1
Swan Lake	July 18
Minnedosa	July 18 and 19
Winnipeg Industrial	July 20 to 28
W. A. A. A., Brandon	July 31 to August 5
Killarney	August 8, 9, 10
Manitou Show	August 11 and 12
Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C.	Sept. 27, Oct. 7
Birtle, Man.	September 28

**MANITOBA FAIR DATES (DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE CIRCUITS).**

Elkhorn	July 17 and 18
Virdeu	July 18 and 19
Carberry	July 19 and 20
Westbourne	July 21
Hartney	July 18 and 19
Melita	July 19 and 20
Deloraine	July 20 and 21
Cartwright	July 18 and 19
Pilot Mound	July 19 and 20
Morden	July 20 and 21
Shoal Lake	August 8
Strathclair	August 9
Oak River	August 10
Hamletta	August 11
Carmarthen	July 6 and 7
Morris	July 10 and 11
Crystal City	July 13 and 14
Portage la Prairie	July 18 and 19
Wawanesa	July 20
Cypress River	July 21
Dauphin	August 8
Swan River	August 10

**FALL FAIRS.**

Woodlands	September 27
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
Grenfell 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.

**If You Want Anything.**

AND DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET IT, AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" WILL GET IT FOR YOU. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**International S. S. Convention.**

The triennial meeting of the International Sunday-School Association, which met in Toronto, Ont., recently, was without doubt one of the great events of the year; in fact, the event of the year, in so far as religious education in America is concerned. Some 2,200 regular delegates were present, and all told probably 6,000 persons, including many of the brightest and brainiest people in America. It was an effective demonstration of Christian church union in actual practice. In this great gathering of many days' duration, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists and others dealt with many and varied interests of vital importance, without a trace of trouble or discord arising from denominational differences. While the general scheme of the International Lesson is adhered to as the best for all purposes, the Lesson Committee were directed to prepare an optional advanced course for use where desired. The special primary course, which covers some two years' school work for children up to seven years old, is reported giving good satisfaction where tried. A Canadian, Justice J. J. McLaren, was chosen President of the association, and Louisville was selected as the next place of meeting. Visitors from the U. S. and other countries all expressed themselves delighted with Canada.

**Veterinarians of Western Canada.**

Chas. A. Stevenson, V.S., Reston, first saw the light near the Pass of Killicrankie, Perthshire, Scotland. At the early age of 12 years he entered the service of the Callander and Oban Railway Company, where he learned telegraph operating. But like lots of "Brither Scots,"



Chas. A. Stevenson, V.S., Reston, Man.

he was determined to strike out for himself and become independent, and the spring of 1885 found him in Manitoba, the land of wheat and mud. After farming for a few years he decided to follow in the footsteps of his brother, J. A. Stevenson, V.S., of Carman, and graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College in the spring of '98 with highest honors. After practicing his profession in the village of Gilbert Plains for a number of years, he lately moved to the village of Reston, where he already has an extensive practice. Reston and district are to be congratulated on securing the services of one of the most successful veterinarians in the Province.

**The National Records.**

(Ottawa correspondence.)

The nationalization of the live-stock records of the Dominion is not proceeding as smoothly as was at first anticipated. The Holstein breeders and the Live-stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture are at loggerheads, and unless something unexpected happens the Holstein men are not likely to allow their records to become nationalized. For some reason or other the Holstein breeders were not invited to send representatives to the convention in Ottawa last March, when the scheme to nationalize the records was discussed. This is considered as a slight by the Holstein men, and has only served to widen the breach between them and the Department of Agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture is negotiating with the Holstein breeders, with a view to having them come in, but with a small measure of success so far.

Trouble is also expected in connection with the Quebec records. These were formerly in the hands of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, but a few years ago they were handed over to Dr. Couture, of Quebec, who has since looked after the work. The latter now refuses to give up the books, as he has derived considerable revenue from the control of same. He will only hand over the records on the payment of a large sum by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, which the latter is adverse to doing. Live-stock Commissioner Hodson is endeavoring to bring about a satisfactory arrangement, but some of the obstacles in the way seem insurmountable.

[Note.—An official report received of a meeting of the Directors of the General Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec, held on June 13th, shows that it was decided that it is expedient to be incorporated under the provisions of the Federal Act in that behalf, and to transfer the records to the Department of Agriculture of Canada, and a committee was appointed to complete the arrangements.—Ed.]

The accountant for the National Records is Mr. F. M. Wade, Ottawa.

**Co-operation; Clover; Mendel's Law.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

As your magazine claims to be the first to advocate the legumes for Western Canada, I am curious to know when your advocacy began. You may find them recommended in the farmers' column of the Winnipeg Telegram by the writer about six years ago.

Regarding co-operation, which has been getting some notice in your magazine lately, it is the great need of agriculturists. But all attempts in that direction by farmers in the past have failed, and I believe it is coming to be looked upon by many as an impossibility. But, sir, everything is impossible till we get about it in the right way, and we may ask what is impossible if we get about it in the right way? In order to co-operate successfully, the farmers must utilize the press. What class to-day but the farmers is without its special organ? So long as our ideas are manufactured for us by others who are interested in our servility, so long will we be servile. The press is a proper medium whereby we may form a complete and perfect unity, which would be almost impossible otherwise, and which would place our interest in the ascendancy, as it should be. To co-operate to produce our own reading, which is quite feasible, should be our first object. That would mean everything to us, and until it is accomplished we cannot expect much betterment. We can get others to teach us how to farm, but how to retain the fruits of our own labor is a problem we must solve ourselves. Human activities are apt to periodically run into certain ruts and lag behind the times, and at present, in my opinion, the press is that way. A weekly journal, containing the world's news uncolored, and every other subject treated in a straightforward manner, is our present necessity. Politics, religion, war, etc., have their effect on the farmer's bank account as well as summer-fallow or legume growing.

I think what is referred to as Mendel's law is very unworthy to be called law at all. To say that a certain particularity "may be transmitted through a parent having the opposite character, without being influenced by that parent," is equal to saying that a certain factor can be used in production without it to influence the result! Mr. Boyd's pure-bred Polled Hereford bull protests against this Mendelistic fad. How does it explain his coming? Moreover, that freak is the key to all nature's variations, be they improvements or deteriorations. To wit, the biological product is always the result, not only of its parents, but of all its environs. The way to attain and retain improvement in any species is to select the most desirable oddities, which are the result not of the parents but of the other environs. In other words, to attain and retain good breeds, the breeders (men) are more important than the stock. LEWIS GABRIEL.

[Note.—Our correspondent touches on a number of subjects, each of which is worthy of separate treatment and attention. The first advocacy of legumes as soil improvers, dates with this paper's nativity in this country, although special efforts were inaugurated a year ago by a clover competition, with a view to stimulating the interest amongst those in which the hope of growing clover had well nigh died out, and to awaken it in newcomers who doubted the legume-growing capabilities of the prairie soil. With regard to classes and their special organs, there is a vast amount of misunderstanding. Such papers are nearly all, more or less, of a technical nature, or purely trade journals. The more elaborate separation of the people into sections or classes is not a thing to be desired, for the world to be happy and people successful, no class is non-essential; all have a part to play, and it is not good politics even to preach a gospel that one section of humanity live to prey upon another—we have something higher to live for. We have met in different sections of the community, people who actually had become possessed of the morbid idea that they and their class were in the world as prey for other sections of society. Co-operation is the thing, as our correspondent rightly observes. We hardly think the significance of Mendel's law, or the claims made for it, are rightly understood; undoubtedly the men are more than the stock.—Ed.]

**Fly Remedies.**

Kansas State Agricultural College recommends the following mixture to keep flies off young stock in summer-time: Resin, 1 1/2 pounds; laundry soap, 2 cakes; fish oil, 1/2 pint; enough water to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water, by heating; add the fish oil and the rest of the water. Apply with a brush. If to be used as a spray, add 1/2 pint of kerosene. This mixture will cost from seven to eight cents per gallon, and may be used on either calves or cows. One-half pint of this mixture is considered enough for one application for a cow; a calf, of course, would require considerably less. At first it will, perhaps, be necessary to give two or three applications per week, until the outer ends of the hair become coated with resin; after that, retouch those parts where the resin is rubbed off.

What remedies have our stockmen and farmers found most efficacious for the fly pest? Describe it on a post card, and send for publication in the "Farmer's Advocate," for the benefit of others.

Get Out Your Camera.

In view of the popularity attending those in previous years, we have decided to have another camera competition, or rather six competitions, as follows:

- A-Photographs of farm homes, showing house, grounds, trees, etc.
B-Photographs of orchards or gardens.
C-Photographs of buildings and live stock, or any farming operations in which people or animals are at work.
D-Photographs of interior views of rooms in houses, showing arrangement of furniture, kitchen appliances, etc.
E-Photographs of cheese factories or creameries, with surroundings.
F-Rural school and grounds, with group of pupils.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Name, Amount. First Prize \$3.00, Second Prize \$2.00.

RULES FOR COMPETITORS.

All photographs must be mounted, and preference will be given to those not smaller than 4x5 inches in size. They must be clear and distinct. In making the awards consideration will be given to the judgment displayed in the choice of subjects and to the suitability of the photographs for illustration purposes.

They must reach the office of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Winnipeg, Man., not later than July 31st, 1905.

The name of the competitor, with P. O. address, and the section or sections in which photographs compete, must be marked on the back of each photo, as well as the name and location of the view depicted.

Any competitor may send in more than one photo, and may enter in all six sections, but may not receive prizes in more than two sections, nor more than one prize in any one section.

All photographs entered for competition shall become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

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

The beautiful summer months is the season par excellence for obtaining beautiful views of the various kinds for which our prizes are offered.

English Corned Beef.

This is given as the best English way of "cornin" beef:

"Dissolve 112 pounds salt in 25 gallons water. Skim well of all scum, and reduce strength so it will barely float an egg, by adding water. Then add 1 1/2 lbs. saltpetre, 1 1/2 lbs. preservative, 6 lbs. brown sugar, 1/2 lb. whole black peppers, 1/2 lb. whole red peppers, and 1/2 lb. coriander seed. Briskets and flat ribs should be allowed to remain in this pickle for 14 days; rumps require 21 days' immersion; and rounds from 21 to 28 days, according to size. Many people declare corned beef so pickled has a very choice flavor. In making a trial it might be well to reduce the quantities considerably, always being careful to retain the same proportions."

Preserving Fence Posts.

The United States Bureau of Forestry, in conjunction with the Iowa Experiment Station, are at present engaged in an experiment to test the durability of different woods used for fence posts. Posts for the experiment were cut and peeled in 1904, so that now they are properly seasoned. The treatment given is from four to eight hours boiling in cresote, by which from three to seven pounds of oil is absorbed into the fibers of the wood. After treatment a number of the posts are distributed among farmers in different parts of the State, and will be reported upon from time to time.

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s weekly report says: The wheat trade the past week is in somewhat of a waiting mood, watching keenly the weather changes as they affect the growing crops, or harvesting operations where crops are matured. Speculative trading in the American markets is dull and active by turns, being nervous and erratic, but tending to advance prices for September and December delivery, and remaining about unchanged or only slightly higher on July delivery. The uncertainty of what may develop keeps the trade on the ragged edge of expectancy, because owing to the great exhaustion of old supplies, and the increase in consumption, unfavorable weather causing the prospect of small yield might send prices very high, while an assurance of large yield would soon cut down present high prices for cash wheat. The spring wheat crop in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest is generally in high condition. There has been almost too much rainfall during June, and there is some damage by that on low-lying lands, especially in the Red River valley, but on the great rolling prairie lands to the westward, where the soil is lighter, the rainfall has not been so large, and the conditions have been about ideal up to this date. Drier and warmer weather is now needed, but with normal weather during July and August a great crop will result. The market for Manitoba wheat continues in the mixed condition it has been in for some weeks. Large buyers have bought up the bulk of the No. 1 and No. 2 northern grades, so that these grades for July delivery on option contracts have advanced unduly. There is no demand for this wheat by millers or shippers at present prices, and the price is caused purely by speculative manipulation, and there need be no doubt that some day, probably when no one expects it, there will be a sharp decline in the price, unless something develops to advance wheat generally. No. 1 northern, owing to values on option market, has sold for \$1.04, and No. 3 northern, 84c., a difference of 19c., whereas the ordinary spread between the two grades is 7c. to 9c., which shows the abnormality of the situation. There is very little demand for wheat of any grade for milling or shipping. Prices are: No. 1 northern, \$1.06; No. 2 northern, \$1.03; No. 3 northern, 86c.; No. 4 extra, 78c.; No. 4 wheat, 76c.; No. 5 wheat, 66c. All prices are for in store, Fort William and Port Arthur.

Millfeed-Bran, \$14 per ton in bulk, delivered to the trade; shorts, \$16.

Ground Feed-Oat chop, \$28 per ton, delivered to the trade; barley chop, \$20; mixed barley and oats, \$26; oil cake, \$27 per ton.

Oats-No. 2 white, 41c.; No. 3, 39c.; feed grades, 36c. to 37c. per bushel, in car lots, on track, Winnipeg. Barley-No. 3, 40c. per bushel; No. 4, 37c. per bushel, car lots, on track here.

Flaxseed-\$1.10 per bushel for No. 1 northwestern, Fort William basis.

Hay-Fresh baled in car lots on track, \$6 to \$7; loose hay, farmers' loads, \$8 to \$10.

PRODUCE.

Potatoes-Farmers' loads, 60c. bushel; car lots, on track here, 55c.

Seneca Root-Prices are still in the vicinity of 55c. to 58c. There is very little seneca moving, on account of the ground being so wet.

Cheese-Prices are steady. Jobbers are selling Ontario at 12c. per pound; Manitoba, at 12c. per pound.

Butter-Choice creamery, in bulk, is worth 17c. to 18c.; bricks, 18c. to 19c. Dairy is down, and is coming in plentifully. Bricks and rolls are not wanted in warm weather. Jobbers are paying 13c. to 14c. for choice tub; round lots, 11c. to 12c.

Eggs-The market is firmer, and demand is good. Jobbers are paying 15c. to 16c. for fresh eggs, in cases, delivered in Winnipeg.

Dressed Meats-Beef, 7c. for city dressed; mutton, fresh, 12c.; veal, 9c.; dressed hogs, 8c.

Poultry-Imported chickens higher. Fowl, 14c.; imported chickens, 22c.; turkeys, 19c.; ducks, 15c.; geese, 14c.

Hides-6c. to 7c.; flat country points for butchers'

hides. Full wool sheepskins, 60c. to 75c., at country points.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle-Prices are steady. Grass-fed cattle will soon be coming in, and will have a tendency to lower prices. Best butchers' cattle, 3c. to 4c. per pound; medium grades, 3c. to 3 1/2c. or less.

Sheep-Trade is rather dull, and prices firm. Choice mutton sheep are worth about 6c., and lower grades 4c. to 5c.

Hogs-Business is good. Live hogs, weighing 150 to 250 pounds, are bringing 5 1/2c., and 250 to 300 lb. hogs, 5 1/2c. off cars, Winnipeg.

H. A. Mullins & Co., Live-stock Commission Dealers, Winnipeg, say: The markets in Great Britain remain firm, and prospects look fair for early shipments. We strongly advise all who have cattle to market to try to meet the early shipments so as not to crowd the markets later in the season. We quote prices as follows:

Winnipeg-Best steers and heifers, 4c. per pound; secondary, 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c. per pound; hogs, 5 1/2c. per pound.

Montreal-Best cattle, 5c. per pound; butchers', 4c. to 4 1/2c. per pound.

Toronto-Best quality cattle, 5c. to 5 1/2c. per pound; butchers', 4c. to 4 1/2c. per pound; hogs, \$6.40 to \$6.60.

Ocean space easy: Montreal to Liverpool, 85 shillings; Boston to Manchester, 32s. 6d.

WINNIPEG HORSE MARKET.

Reported by Major S. Harris, of the Canadian Stock and Ranch Agency Company:

The horse market has been dull, buyers hanging off and wanting animals at a lower rate than that which has been ruling since the spring set in. However, good horses of all classes are meeting with ready sale. Good drafts, weighing about 1,500, fetch \$235 dollars. Horses of this class are constantly being enquired for, as also are good express delivery sorts. There is also an enquiry for gentlemen's drivers, but for a limited number only. Prices are as follows: Heavy draft, \$150 to \$235, according to quality and finish; farm horses, \$135 to \$250 per team; express delivery, \$150 to \$350 per team; gentlemen's drivers, from \$135 to \$200; Western horses, one consignment averaged \$75. C. P. R. lot sold at from \$45 to \$100, and averaged \$70.

Toronto Horse Market.

Burns & Sheppard's list of prevailing prices is as follows:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands ..... \$125 to \$150

Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands ..... 130 to 200

Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands ..... 300 to 500

Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, 100 to 150

General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds ..... 110 to 140

Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds ..... 130 to 180

Chicago.

Cattle-Good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$3.80 to \$5.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.30. Hogs-Mixed and butchers', \$5.35 to \$5.60; good to choice, heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.60; rough, heavy, \$5 to \$5.35; light, \$5.40 to \$5.60; bulk of sales, \$5.47 1/2 to \$5.55. Sheep-Good to choice wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.60; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.50 to \$5.10; native lambs, including spring lambs, \$4.50 to \$8.25.

Montreal.

Cattle-Pretty good animals, 3 1/2c. to 5c., and common stock, 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c. a pound. Sheep-3 1/2c. to 4c. pound. Lambs, scarce, good lots selling at \$4.50 to \$5 head. Hogs-Fat hogs, 6 1/2c. to 7 1/2c. pound; store hogs, \$7 to \$10 each.

British Cattle Market.

London-Cattle are quoted at 11c. to 12 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2c. to 8 3/4c. per lb.; sheep, 13c. to 14c. per lb.

Toronto Live Stock.

Cattle-Exporters, ranging from \$4.75 to \$5.25 cwt.; butchers', \$3.50 to \$4.60; feeders and stockers, \$3 to \$4.12 1/2; common Eastern stockers, \$2.50 to \$2.75 cwt.

Sheep and Lambs-Export ewes, \$3.75 to \$3.90; bucks, \$2 to \$10 each; lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.25; picked lots a shade better.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Table listing authors and page numbers for various articles: W. C. McKilloan, B. S. A. (1050), Loretta D 141708 (1051), Heavy Draft winners at Winnipeg Horse Show (1053), R. W. McLean, President Morden Agricultural Society (1058), A Diminishing Commodity (1049), People and Crops (1049), Making Homesteadings (1049), Government Ownership Not Profitable (1049), Mill Tolls and the Farmer (1050), New Appointment for the Western Seed Division (1050), Hindrances to Horse-breeding (1050).

Contents of this Issue.

Table listing article titles and page numbers: Our Early Horse Stock (1050), Hackney Laurels (1050), The Horse at Fairs (1050), Prizes for Oxfords (1050), Sheep at the Royal Counties Show (1051), Shropshires at Shrewsbury (1051), Successful Hog Raising (1051), Holstein-Friesian Records (1052), Cattle Values Rising (1052), Opposed to Dipping (1052), Wants Mail Service Improved (1052), Fence Pointers (1052), Open Letter to the Men Folk (1053), Experience with Grasses and Clover (1053), Photos Wanted (1054), City Milk Price (1054), The Feeding of Dairy Heifers (1054), Re Streaky Butter (1054), HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY, Manitoba Fruit Crop Outlook (1054), Pistillate Variety Planted Alone (illustrated) (1055), POULTRY, Single-combed White Leghorns (1055), Incubator Observations (1055), FIELD NOTES, Plowing Match at Carberry; In a Mixed-farming Country; Impressions; A New Agriculture (1056), The Canadian Seed-growers' Convention (1057), Things to Remember; International S. S. Convention; Veterinarians of Western Canada; The National

Records; Co-operation; Clover; Mendel's Law; Fly Remedies (1058), Get Out Your Camera; English Corned Beef; Preserving Fence Posts (1059), Fall Pigs (1068), MARKETS (1059), HOME MAGAZINE (1060 to 1065), QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, Veterinary, A correction; warts; indigestion; dead foetus (1066), Weak knees-sore eyes; mammitis; nourishment of foetus; colt with cough; fatality in cow; diarrhoea in calves (1067), Enlarged hock-eczema; checking stifle; lame mare; indigestion (1070), Miscellaneous, Setting strawberries (1066), Stallion service fee; Polled Durham cattle; wild tares-bea beetles (1069)



## Life, Literature and Education.

### A Versatile Canadian.

Mr. J. W. Bengough, whose genial countenance appears on our page to-day, will be recognized with pleasure by thousands of our readers.

"I heard you lecture several years ago in a village away up near —," someone remarked to him the other day.

"Oh, yes," he laughed, "I don't think many of the villages escaped."

It is to be hoped that not many of them did "escape," for to see an instance of "Bengough's" wonderful talent, and to observe the versatility with which he turns from drawing to lecturing, or reciting from poems which he has himself composed, is an event to remember.

His plan usually is to "strike" a town or village a day or half a day before the time set for his lecture. The intervening time he utilizes in hunting up the celebrities of the place, taking a good look at them, and learning some little "hit" in regard to them which may be successfully worked off before an audience. When the night arrives, chalk in hand, he begins to draw his "subjects," and the audience follow with unflinching interest from the making of the first stroke until the finish, when, with a final touch or two, the face is completed, and the "subject"—who is probably somewhere in the audience laughing—stands before the people, complete as in a photograph, and many times more interesting. Such a power is truly a gift, for the cartoonist, like the poet, "is born, not made."

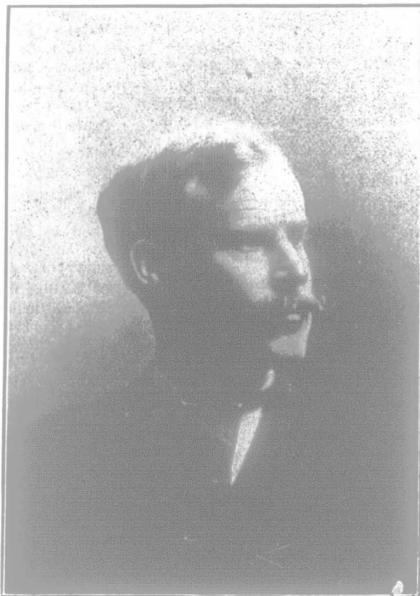
Mr. Bengough was born in Toronto, April 7th, 1851, the second son of John Bengough, a native of St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, Scotland, and Margaret Wilson, of Bailieborough, County Cavan, Ireland. When the future artist and poet was two years old the family moved to Whitby, Ont., and there the young J. W. started to school, where he became noted among his playmates for his wonderful skill in drawing and carving figures from wood, potatoes, carrots, or whatever happened to be handiest, and also for his aptitude for reciting and singing. Although not of a studious nature, he displayed considerable talent in English and composition, and was endowed with a marvellous memory, the same memory which to-day stands him in good stead when drawing his cartoons.

After leaving public school he spent some time at the High School, where he matriculated at an early age. He also spent a short time in a law office, but threw up his position to go on the staff of the *Whitby Gazette*. In 1872 he secured an appointment on the *Toronto Globe*, and while filling the position of local reporter, he started the well-known publication, "*Grip*," the only one of its kind in Canada that ever made its mark. In 1874 he made his first appearance as a lecturer, and has filled engagements every season since, having visited every part of the Dominion,

besides making appearances in Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Bengough has published two volumes of verse, "*Motley*," and "*In Many Keys*," and has enough poems collected to fill another volume, all of these poems having previously appeared in various newspapers. He has also published semi-humorous works on economics—"The Gin Mill Primer," on the temperance question, and the "Up-to-date Primer," on the labor question—besides contributing cartoons regularly to the *Chicago Public* and other journals. His "*Caleb Jinkins*" letters will be well remembered by "*Farmer's Advocate*" readers. In addition to all this varied work, he has written several comic operas, comedies, and a tragedy. One of his operas, "*Bunthorne Abroad*," was produced with great success in Toronto in 1887.

Mr. Bengough has, for a long time, been deeply interested in the social question, and is a devout follower of Henry George's philosophy, in support of which he has written



Mr. J. W. Bengough.

several books, which may shortly be before the public. With all his geniality and fund of humor, he evidently regards life as a serious proposition, and its possession as a sacred trust. He is a Presbyterian, a staunch believer in the orthodox Gospel, and an out-and-out "*Grit*." In his poems his political leanings often crop out, but the politician of either party must recognize in them, as well, the basic principles for which he has ever battled: right, truth, and the high ideals which can bring dignity to the humblest life.

### Selections from Bengough.

"So, tho' the separate creeds reflect one heaven  
In differing views and varied modes and forms,  
All hearts may be Canadian, and one stream  
Of patriot faith in liberty and right,

And in one flag, one empire and one King,

May grandly flow in ever-widening power

To match our one St. Lawrence."

—"Unity Day": In *Many Keys*, page 17.

• • •

"We rear the shaft that by such outward sign

Our nation's reverence may be told abroad

For mouldering graves that make this spot divine

And consecrate its old historic sod,

On which our soldiers, by the grace of God,

Won this True North and kept our boundary line."

—Lundy's Lane Monument: I. M. K., page 24.

• • •

"Ennobled by no title but his name,

We hail him Gladstone, homespun gentleman,

The peer of all our hearts."

—Gladstone: *Mot.*, page 76.

• • •

"The 'old, old fashion, Death,' that doth not change

And doth not know our niceties of caste,

But to this stark estate, so ever strange,

Brings all at last."

—Death of Prince Victor: *Mot.*, page 77.

• • •

"Her face, though all wrinkled, is radiant with truth,

And has an expression more lovely than youth;

Her form, though 'tis bent, has a beauty more real

Than Romancer's, or Poet's, or Painter's ideal,

'Tis the beauty of goodness—a halo divine,

The ideal woman—your mother and mine."

—Ideal Woman: *Mot.*, page 81.

• • •

"His nature was a rushing mountain stream,

His faults but eddies which its swiftness bred."

—Geo. Brown: *Mot.*, page 83.

• • •

"Better than great, he stood for what was Right—

Just plain Mackenzie—nobly commonplace,

Who knew no sacred barr'd from secular,

But worshipped God by doing honest work,

Whether with mason's tools as artisan,

Or in high place of state."

—Alex. Mackenzie: *Mot.*, page 104.

• • •

"From out our hoary statutes shall be torn the crime-stained leaves

That have turned the world, God's temple, into a den of thieves."

—From "*Restitution*": *Mot.*, page 18.

• • •

"Like Titan matrons silent sit aloft,

Nursing the baby clouds upon their giant breasts."

—The Rocky Mountains: *Mot.*, page 39.

• • •

"A thousand varying pictures float and glow

Like water on the wall of Recollection."

—The Old Church: *Mot.*, page 45.

"So long all hearts he swayed Like merry monarch of some olden line,

Whose subjects questioned not his right divine,

But just obeyed."

—Sir John A. Macdonald: *Mot.*, page 51.

• • •

"By this handful of poor ashes—all that's left of him we knew—

Let us swear the wrong he fronted shall be turned to ashes, too!

See! before our stricken columns goes his spirit like a flame,

Close the ranks and forward! forward! in his talismanic name."

—Death of a Reformer.

• • •

Beside the grave's new-rounded sod

By some dear instinct close we come,

Heart draws to heart, tho' we are dumb

And dumbly seek to share the rod;

We do not know what is to be,

We cannot guess, we cannot see,

We can but stand and wait for God.

• • •

As when the winter tempests fall

With blinding snow-wreaths on the steep,

And clouds and darkness dread appal,

What can they do, th' unknowing sheep,

But gather close and silence keep,

And listen for the shepherd's call.

• • •

"'Tis but a cloud of splendor rolling by,

An empty cloud, that has no blessed rain

For famished hearts of men."

—The Czar's Coronation, page 175.

• • •

"Yet, as the sunlight, genial, pure and kind,

Falls on the bronze of Burns's mortal mould,

To mark its virile beauty, not to find

The dust in crevice or in mantle-fold,

So let our thought fix on his spirit bold,

His broad humanity, his love of truth,

His scorn of meanness and ingratitude,

The things that give his work immortal youth,

And henceforth stand as they have ever stood

'Tassure him place in good men's hearts amongst the good."

—On Burns's Monument, page 93.

• • •

### Preserve Ideals.

There is no virtue in destroying other people's ideals. If a friend admires what is good in anyone, and has not discovered the weak place in the armor, there is no reason for pointing it out, unless there is something at stake. Our critical judgment can be put to better use.

### Works Read by the Japs.

The study of English literature in Japan is represented by Prof. Yuse Tsubiuchi, who has translated into Japanese some of Shakespeare's plays, among them being "*Othello*," "*Macbeth*," and "*The Merchant of Venice*." The most widely-known English writer in Japan is Carlyle. Nearly all students of English literature read his works. Next to Carlyle comes Macaulay. Emerson is greatly admired. Tennyson, Longfellow, Wordsworth, Byron and Milton are the most popular poets, and in fiction Thackeray and Dickens are the favorite authors.

### The New Observatory at Ottawa.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

Standing on one of the highest points surrounding the City of Ottawa is situated the new Observatory of the Dominion of Canada, on the northern limits of the Central Experimental Farm. The magnificent new building is just about completed, and in a few days the Dominion astronomers will be translated from dingy offices in the city to the brand-new dome-capped building at the Experimental Farm. The intention is that the Experimental Farm is to be the Greenwich of Canada. A new fifteen-inch telescope has been erected with which to help on the good work.

Things happen to the sun; things happen on the earth. The scientist believes that there is a direct relationship between these things, but he has yet to find it. It is the missing link in meteorology. When the astronomer finds out what comes between the monkey and the man in the solar system he will, so he declares, have done the greatest of all great things for the material welfare of mortal man. Canada's new telescope may yet be the means to this end.

This telescope cost a thousand dollars an inch, when you come to consider it as a "15-inch" telescope, which means that the lens—the important part of the instrument—is 15 inches in diameter. The whole cost was a little over \$15,000. The telescope is only a baby compared with the big spy-glasses of the Lick and Yerkes observatories, but it is as powerful a magnifier all the same. It is as perfect as the age has learned to make it, and is big enough for the work it has to do. A telescope may be too large. Some of the big ones of the scientific world—36 inches and over—cannot be used to their full capacity except for part of the year. The explanation is that they magnify the atmospheric waves, and so make trouble for themselves.

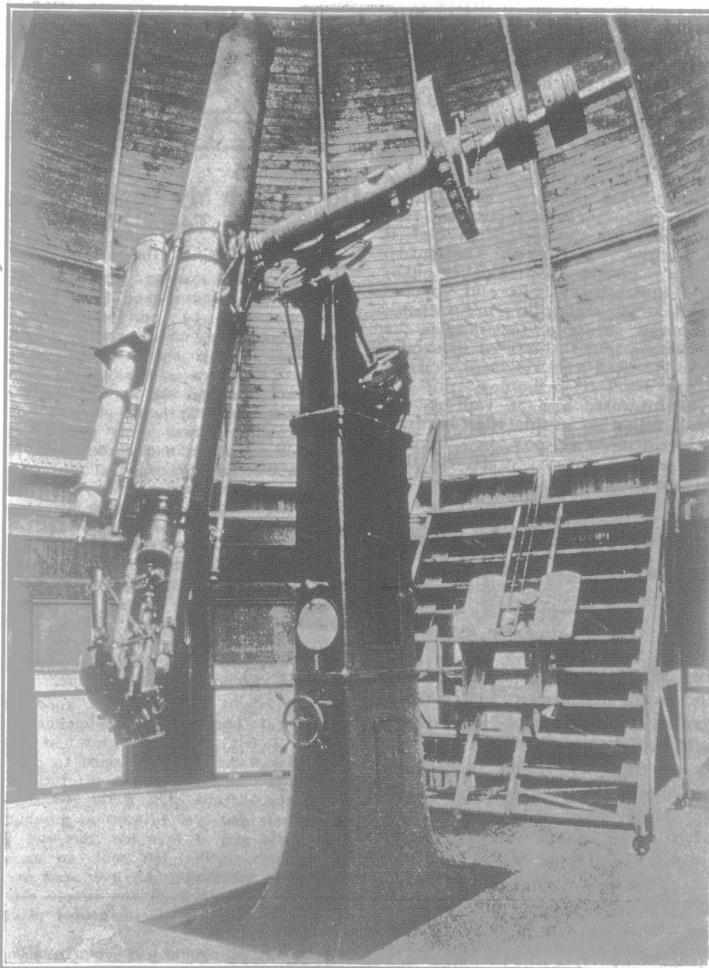
Prof. King's new telescope is 19 feet long. The mechanical part was built in Cleveland, the birthplace of the Lick and Yerkes machines. The glass was ground in Allegheny, Pa.

Down below the foundation of the observatory walls there begins the sub-structure of a huge pier, which goes right up into the dome and ends with an iron column. On top of the iron column is the telescope. The whole mechanism of this huge magnifier is of the finest and most delicate kind. You can swing the telescope up or down or any way at all with one hand and the turn of a little wheel, and it moves without the faintest squeak. A photographic apparatus is attached to it, and the whole thing turns on an axis, which turns on another pointing due north and south. The angle at which any telescope works must be determined according to the exact latitude of the particular locality.

You get to Canada's telescope by climbing a succession of stairways. When you find yourself in the dome the chances are that you will be surprised. You will see the roof suddenly come apart; or you may discover the whole dome to be moving round. Your suspicions will be set at rest when you see that somebody is pulling a rope, that there are wheels everywhere, and indications of ball bearings. The dome, you will be told, is made on a huge steel frame, which came from Cleveland.

Before very long you will find that there is something else that moves. You ascend a wooden structure like miniature baseball bleachers, preparatory to a look through the telescope. You find that the bleachers are moving. The thing is on wheels. Moreover, the contrivances are such that the astronomer can sit up aloft and move his telescope and his perch around without coming down.

All this is necessary because there are different stars in different places—there are three hundred thousand in the catalogue of the astronomy—and every star moves. Even the so-called fixed stars move, though in circles of their own. The astronomer aims his telescope at a star, and settles himself to watch. The telescope follows the star. It is all down to a fine point. There is a clock in the mechanism of the telescope. The clock knows all about the star, and keeps the telescope in the right path.



The \$15,000 Telescope.

One of the queer things that this big telescope enables you to do is to look around corners. It is done by means of a little brass elbow fitted with reflectors on a principle which has before now been employed in unconventional ways. The elbow is convenient when the telescope is pointing almost straight up in the air, and the astronomer can't very well get under it.

The big fifteen-inch telescope has a number of attachments to assist the astronomers in their work. Among them are a stellar spectroscope for determining the constitution or elements of

the sun and stars, and for measuring their velocity in the line of sight; a position micrometer for measuring the angular distance between stars and their position angle; a photometer for measuring the magnitude or relative brightness of the stars; a stellar camera for photographing stars and nebulae, and a solar camera for photographing the sun. In addition to these there is an instrument called a meridian circle, for determining the position of stars, and several transit instruments for determining time and longitude and latitude.

One of the most important functions

of the observatory will be the operation of an electrical time service throughout all the departmental buildings in Ottawa. For this purpose two large sidereal clocks have been installed. The Observatory is also equipped with a large number of surveying instruments, as the fixing of boundaries and the securing of data for map-making purposes, etc., which will be among the principal works of the new institution. The Observatory staff will consist of about fifty hands, but during the summer months about thirty of these will be engaged in survey work throughout the Dominion. The chief astronomer is Dr. W. F. King, while Dr. O. J. Klotz and Mr. J. S. Plaskett are among the other officials. The building itself, as the accompanying engraving will show, is a handsome, substantial structure, built of red granite. The architecture is of no particular date.

### "Working with the Hands," or Mixing Muscle with Brains.

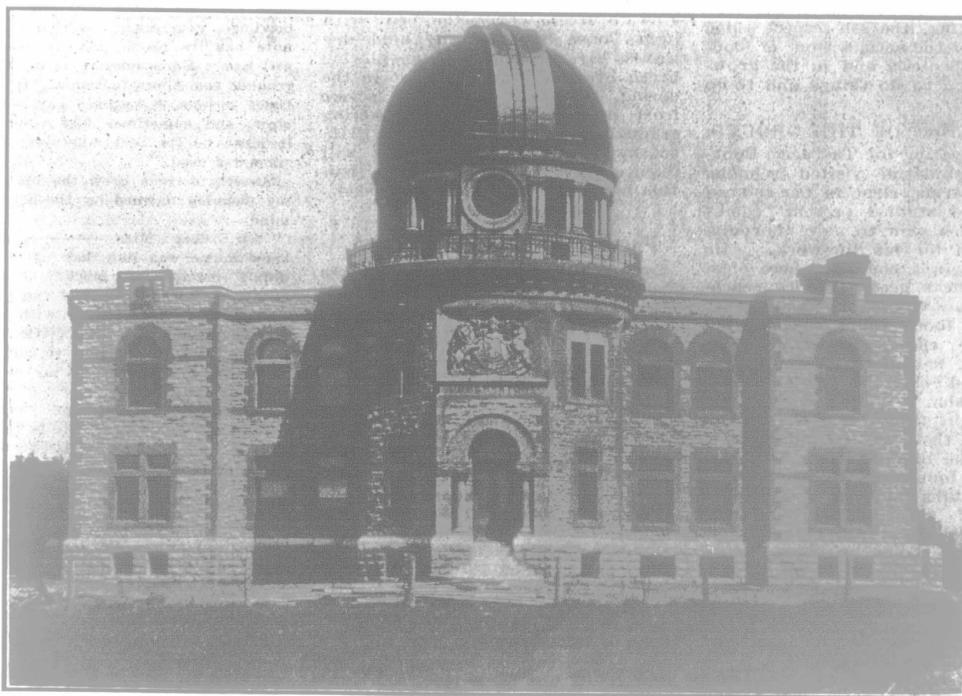
III.

Beyond offering a few quotations from Booker T. Washington's second book, "Working with the Hands," I dare not attempt the further tracing of his successful career, but I cannot too emphatically commend it to the attention of the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" everywhere. The invitation to inaugurate at Tuskegee the system of industrial training pursued at Hampton was a great step upwards, yet it was but an initial step after all, and it required the exercise of the same indomitable courage and unquenchable perseverance which had led the little negro lad upwards and onwards hitherto to bring about what we may call the series of successes which have crowned those efforts to-day. Not only has Tuskegee itself solved its own wonderful problem, but it can point as its outcome to no less than nine similar institutions, which have been chartered under the laws of their several States.

First there had to be overcome the belief that after two hundred and fifty years of enforced labor, the emancipated race should be as idle as it pleased. The negro had to be taught the difference between "being worked" and being "free to work." The task undertaken was "the teaching of the students to lift labor out of drudgery, and to place it on a plane where it would be something to be sought after, not something to be dreaded, and, if possible, avoided."

### SOME PRACTICAL RESULTS.

On page 79 we read "The visitor



The New Observatory on Central Experimental Farm Grounds, Ottawa.

who wishes to inspect the Tuskegee Institute is met at the station by a carriage built by the students, pulled by horses raised on the school farms, whose harness was made in the school shop. The driver wears a trim blue uniform, made in the school tailor-shop, and shoes by the student class-work. The visitor is assigned to a guest room in a dormitory designed, built and furnished by the students. His bathroom plumbing, the steam heat in his room, and the electric lighting were installed by the students. The oak furniture of his room came from the shops. The young woman who takes care of his room is a student working her way through the institute. After supper she will change her wearing apparel to a blue uniform dress and a neat straw hat, all made in the school. The steam laundry sends over to ask if the visitor wishes some washing done, and girl students send it back, proud of the snowy polish of shirts and collars. The visitor is asked to be a guest in the teachers' dining-hall, and most appetizing is the bill of fare laid before him; the ham, roast beef, vegetables, corn bread, syrup, butter, milk, potatoes, etc., are all products of the school farms, cared for and produced by student labor."

Let the above quotation might lead to the conclusion that in the instruction given, muscle predominates over brains, I would refer you to the book itself for its confutation. Head and hand were the twin influences brought to bear upon the pupil. Theory and practice were welded together into a harmonious whole, the busy fingers obeying the mandates of the intelligent brain, and of these united came perfect knowledge and accurate performance. The master mind decreed for his student that, "It would be wronging both him and the system to keep him at the work-bench all the time. Everything likely to help him in his career was provided for his training, because academic teaching was as important to his future calling as his skill with the plane or saw. It was made clear to him that he could not become a really good carpenter unless he had been also a diligent scholar." So, likewise in the agricultural classes. "The real examination comes in the spring—not in the written papers, but in the school orchard. Amongst the peach trees they are required to identify the 'borer' and apply to the trees the remedies laid down in their books and pictures," and this is the system applied to every branch of the education of those intelligent colored students at Tuskegee. Booker T. Washington never forgot the uplifting effect upon himself, of success in conscientious work, even in the very smallest thing, the self-respect which grew out of the satisfaction of conquering difficulties and in the growing ability "to do things and to do them well."

#### THE TILLERS OF THE GROUND.

When preparing for Tuskegee, Booker T. Washington visited schools, churches, farms, slept in one-roomed cabins, and studied present conditions, with a view to more thorough preparation for his life-work. He found that in a country where pigs, chickens, ducks, geese, berries, peaches, plums, vegetables and other wholesome foods could be produced with little effort, school teachers were eating salt pork from Chicago, and canned chicken and tomatoes from Omaha. The countryside abounded in fragrant flowers, but none found their way into the houses or upon the dinner-tables. The few text-books found in their cabins were full of pictures relating to city life—pictures of great office buildings, ships, street cars, warehouses; but not a single farm scene—spreading apple tree, field of grass or corn, a flock of sheep, or a herd of cows. Then followed

#### A BATTLE AGAINST PREJUDICE.

"The methods in vogue for getting enough out of the soil to keep body and soul together were crude in the extreme. The people themselves referred to this heart-breaking effort

as 'making a living.' I wanted to teach them how to make MORE than a living. I have little respect for the farmer who is satisfied with merely 'making a living.' For the young farmer to be contented, he must be able to look forward to owning the land he cultivates, and from which he may later derive not only all the necessaries of life, but some of its comforts and conveniences." Out of these experiences, and as an important factor in this noble effort for the "uplifting of a race, grew Farmers' Institutes, Mothers' Congresses, and other gatherings for mutual help and encouragement. The chapters upon these, with many valuable testimonies as to successes and failures of methods, are well worth the reading. Many of them are full of humor, and all full of interest, and, I venture to believe, full also of instruction, even for the farmers of our own Dominion. H. A. B.

## With the Flowers

### Re Tulips.

Miss M. M. writes: "Please publish in the flower department instructions regarding the treatment of tulips? Should the bulbs be taken up as soon as they are done flowering? Where should they be kept if taken up? How soon should they be planted again in the fall? Should the bulbs be divided? . . . I like the 'Farmer's Advocate' very much. It is a very helpful paper."

Ans.—When the tulips have ceased blooming and the foliage has ripened off thoroughly, take the bulbs up, dry them, and store them away in a cool place—the cellar will do very well if it is not too damp. In the fall, just before hard-freezing weather sets in, divide the bulbs and reset them. In preparing the bed, dig the soil up and pulverize it thoroughly to a depth of about a foot. Sandy loam, enriched with leaf-mould and well-rotted manure, is best, and should be given the bulbs if possible. At all events, do not put fresh manure near the bulbs; fresh manure, in fact, should never be placed near bulbs of any kind. Having prepared the bed, make holes 4 inches apart each way, and of such a depth that the bottom of each bulb may be 4 inches below the surface. Place a handful of sand in each, set the bulbs, and firm the soil about and above. When the ground begins to freeze cover the bed with light, loose litter of any kind—dry leaves, straw manure, etc.—placing brush over to keep it down. In the spring, when all danger of severe frost is past, remove the covering gradually, and work the soil a little to suppress weeds. The tulips will require very little care other than this until after they have bloomed.

### Proper Position for Rest.

Some men of science in Paris have been studying the phenomena of sleep and fatigue, and have arrived at the conclusion that a certain electric energy travels with the earth from west to east, that a man can work best when he faces the west, and sleep most soundly when his feet lie eastwards. Also, the universal desire for a pillow under the head is unsound. The healthiest sleep can be obtained lying perfectly flat, the head on a level with the body, with the feet slightly raised. Do these men of science go to bed wrong side down, as it were, head at the foot, feet on the pillows? We know now why it is that children, wise little offspring of Nature, as yet unspoil by artificial habits, about the middle of the night get their feet opposite to one's stomach, and in the early hours of the morning one finds a little touzled head somewhere near the "bed-stock," and a surprisingly "souple" toe tickling one's nose. The owner of those wonderful toes is instinctively seeking the scientific position of repose.



### Do I Teach My Pupils, or Do They Teach Me?

(Mrs. F. E. Hughey.)

It was a dull evening. The rain beat against my window-pane in a pitiless fashion, as if to add a diminished seventh to the minor chord already vibrating in my heart-strings. Altogether it had been a dreary day. Mud was tracked on to my pretty new rug, paid for by so many hours of hard work and throbbing nerves. My pet canary, grown discouraged, had surrendered his place in life, and the sight of his empty cage brought the tears to my eyes, already tired with eight hours of black notes dancing on horizontal lines. I drew my chair up to the blazing fire in the grate, and settled down for a wailing "warum" concerning the hard lot assigned to me, of trying to convert stupidity into genius, vacuum into brains, and sticks or tow strings, in human anatomy, into things of beauty from the viewpoint of the technic.

But a bright fire is not a good developer of unreasonable despondency; and as I felt the warm glow of the coquettish flames, there seemed to dance from their flickering light, right into my heart, the picture of a little girl with yellow hair and eyes brimful of mischief. Dear little girl, I love her, but she is so heedless. She left out so many notes this morning; and over and over again we went through the simple exercise to get each note in its proper place. At last I said:

"Alice, if I should ask you to spend a month with me next summer, how would you like me to forget your breakfast once in a while, or your dinner? Or, if I should promise to take you fishing and then forget to do it, would you like it?"

Her face dimpled with amusement as she answered brightly: "I think I should remind you."

"Ah! but suppose I kept forgetting, do you think you would have a nice time?"

"No, Miss ———."

"Now, dear child, think how many times I have reminded you to put in those notes you leave out, and you still forget. Have you ever thought that your own life is like a tune, and that you cannot neglect a single duty without leaving a hole in the melody? Just as the composer knows how to use his tones, so God has a beautiful plan for each life, and if you omit one duty, one privilege, your outline is spoiled. Every note has its place, just as every little girl has. Sometimes it is on the playground, sometimes in school. It is sometimes serious, sometimes gay, sometimes slow, and sometimes fast; but always it must be its best wherever, however, whenever used."

Sweetly serious grew the blue eyes as my meaning dawned on the bright little mind.

"Oh! dear Miss ———, I never knew music was like that; I thought it didn't matter so much. I will try harder now, I am sure I can get every note in next time," and with a loving kiss she gave place to a little boy.

Here I leaned forward to put a stick on the fire. I took off my shoes and put on my slippers.

"Oh, dear!" I thought, "why must I think of that boy! He is the plague of my life, and I am tired; I won't think of him."

But thought asks no permission to enter the brain, and, besides, that boy had suggested to me a lesson, an uncomfortable one, 'tis true, but one I might as well work out. So I closed my eyes and set about the task.

In the first place, his hands are never clean. His mother dresses exquisitely. She always looks as if just liberated from a band-box. But she is too daintily gotten up to be rumpled or crumpled by children, so she goes to a reception and leaves the lad to his nurse, or his own devices, the latter generally

leading him into the dirt, from which he emerges too late to stop for anything, and comes to me tardy and dirty, with a rebellious look on his face.

Lesson one: Neglected duty by one is an added burden to another.

This morning I got his hands washed, and then asked for his scales. He hadn't practiced them.

"Why?"

"They are no good anyhow."

My heart sank. I wondered if they were. "Charley," I said brightly, "how do you like that new picture of mine?"

"I say," he answered, "that's great! Where did you get it? What's that man doing on the wall?"

"Don't you see? He has scaled the wall of the fort, and in spite of the fire of the enemy, has placed his flag on the highest point."

"You bet, he was brave!"

"Yes, he was. How do you suppose he grew so?"

"Born of the right stuff."

"So he was, and just as well bred. He went to school where he had to do a lot of silly things. To put his gun down, to put it up, to walk forwards, to face about. He had to do what the officer told him, silly or wise, over and over again every day for months. It was very poky. It seemed foolish; but he learned the greatest and hardest lesson of life. The lesson that makes great men, wise men, rich men, good men—self-control. He learned to do his duty patiently, promptly, thoroughly, cheerfully; and to do his best, whether he saw the sense or not. And now he is famous. He saw the chance to capture the fort, and because he had learned to obey, he faced death just to raise a flag; but it has introduced him to the admiration of the world. I guess you wouldn't have done it; would you, dear?"

The boy sat still and thought earnestly, his eyes on the picture, and then he played his scales. One mistake after another. His thumb on the wrong key. The wrong finger over. A natural for a sharp, then the wrong note sharpened. A muttered "Gee!" His forehead in a pucker. But finally he got the tangle straightened, and it went smoothly. Putting his hand on his shoulder, I said, "Bravo, my soldier boy! You have conquered your worst enemy. Never forget: 'His not to question why, his but to do or die,' and this will be a lesson well learned."

Now I must face the same lesson, for a general is not fit to command until he has learned to obey. A guide is not to be trusted until he has learned the way, every step. Can I teach until I have learned the lesson first? Am I sounding every note in the melody of my life, true, and in the right place? Am I striking wrong notes? Am I obeying my Master in the practice of daily duties? Am I honest in every move, doing His will, even when longing to follow my own whims? "Oh, my Master," I cried, "teach me to yield my will, and to obey Thee as well as my little ones obey me; and, oh, help me to be patient with them as Thou art with me."

Verily, "A little child shall lead them." God bless to us the lessons they teach. For they return to us far more than we give to them.—[Part of a Prize Essay from "The Etude."

### Gems of Thought.

It is worth five thousand dollars a year to have the habit of looking on the bright side of things.—Samuel Johnson.

He who resolves to do one thing honorably and thoroughly, and sets about it at once, will attain usefulness and eminence.—E. P. Roe.

The greatest wisdom of speech is to know when, and what, and where to speak; the time, matter, and manner. The next to it is silence.—Robert Southey.



Puzzle Competition.

XVIII.

The initials of the two sets of words, read downwards, will name two famous painters.

- 1.—A bird—change the first letter and it is a form of rain.
2.—Part of a verb—change the first letter and it is a geological substance.
3.—To chatter—change the first letter and it is a fireplace.
4.—A pronoun—change the first letter and it is to point.
5.—Assistance—change the first letter and it is to release.
6.—Part of the body—change the first letter and it is a sailor.
7. The greatest Christian grace—change the first letter and it is a town in Sussex.

XIX.

- My whole is a well-known country.
My 134 is often used in hot weather.
My 2 3 5 6 is going at great pace.
My 5 3 4 6 all boys fear, more or less.
My 1 3 5 6 is what we all possess.
My 4 6 3 2 is never far away.
My 1 2 3 4 5 is a coin.
My 5 2 3 4 6 is a large bird.

XX.—A Charade.

A beggar asked an alms
Of a person in the street,
And for an answer got my "first,"
Which oft his ears did greet.
He told another man
Whom unto him he beckoned;
He did not seem at all surprised,
But only said, my "second."

XXI.—A Lipogram. (Supplying missing vowels.)
I l k th b y wh wh st l s
Wh n th ngs r ll wry.
Wh b lst rs p h s c r g
nd n v r st ps t cry.

XXII.

Why is a room full of married people like an empty one?

XXIII.

When is a cigar like a ham?

The answers to the puzzles given in the last three numbers of the "Farmer's Advocate" should be sent in one list. Number your answers correctly—from I. to XXIII.—even though you may only be able to solve a few of the problems given. All under sixteen may compete. Write your name, age and address plainly at the end of the list of answers and send before the end of July to

COUSIN DOROTHY,

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

Reston, Man.

Dear Editor,—I thought I would write you a few lines. I am in the second book. There are eleven scholars going to school, and we burnt the school-yard off on the 17th of April. I walk to school. We sowed sweet peas and poppies.

We played baseball, kick-the-stick and football and cony and driving. I have one sister and seven brothers. I have one cat, and her name is Pussy. We have three dogs, and their names are Pup, Collie and Fido. We have a large farm and house. We have 22 head of horses and 18 head of cattle. We have got 2 ducks and 1 turkey, and about 100 hens and 30 little chickens. We live six miles from town. We have a garden on our farm. I have a good time in holidays. One of my brothers takes the "Farmer's Advocate."

Yours truly,

GEORGE KENDRICK (aged 9).

Emerson, Man.

Dear Editor.—My father takes the "Farmer's Advocate," so I think I will write my first letter. There are a lot of ducks and geese around here. We have two dogs, one gives us lots of rides in

the winter. We have harness for him, and hitch him up to the handsleigh. We live close to the Red River, and my brother and I often go fishing. I go to school and am in the second book. There are four in my class, counting myself. I carry in the wood for the stove and gather the eggs and lead the horses down to water. When I run up the field after school to meet my brother, he lets me drive the four horses down. Wishing the "Farmer's Advocate" every success.

Yours truly,
RONALD KNOWLES (aged 8).

Emerson, Man.

Dear Editor and Writers,—I have never written to the "Farmer's Advocate" friends before, but my father takes the "Farmer's Advocate," and has for a long while. I have two brothers smaller than me. They often read out the letters, and they are very interesting, so I thought I would write. I hope the editor thinks this letter worth the trouble of printing. I also like the Children's Corner, where Cousin Dorothy is so often mentioned. I go to school, and am in the sixth class. I like school. I think our teacher is going to leave us. We are sorry, for we like her. My sister has a cat and a little kitten. The mother's name is Truce. The kitten is six days old. I am sending a story for the Children's Corner, hoping the editor will accept it. I remain, wishing the "Farmer's Advocate" every success.

Yours truly,
AMY F. KNOWLES (aged 13).

Jack's Nickname.

Jack and Margery Rolleston lived with their Auntie May. Their father was a soldier, and when he was ordered to India with his regiment, mother thought it would be nicer for them to stay in England, instead of going with her.

One day, Jack and Margery were doing lessons in the school-room when Auntie opened the door.

"Come along, chicks," she said; "it's such a lovely day that I'm going to take you for a picnic in Cliff woods, and we'll boil our kettle and make tea there."

Of course they were delighted, and off they started. Auntie found a nice seat under the trees, and told Jack and Margery that they might do anything they liked for an hour. "But remember," she said, "when you hear me ring the bell, I want you to come and help get tea."

Away they went. Presently an idea occurred to Jack.

"I say, Madge, let's go different ways and see if we can't find some wild lilies for Auntie; you know she said yesterday she liked the wild ones better than those in the garden."

"All right," said Margery. "You go that way and I'll go this."

Jack wandered on and on, but could see no lilies, till at last he came to a place where the river that ran through the woods widened out, and in the center of the widest part was a little island, and peeping up between the stones and grass were some lovely lilies.

A rough plank was thrown across from the bank to the island, and Jack crossed on it and reached the other side safely, though the bridge wobbled alarmingly.

He soon gathered a lovely handful of the flowers, and sat down on the further side of the island to tie them into bunches. When he had finished, he walked round to the bridge, but to his astonishment there was no bridge to be seen, so there he was stranded on the desert island, like Robinson Crusoe of old. He was rather frightened and shouted as loud as he could.

Margery and Auntie May hunted for a long time and at last they came in sight of the island, and there, sitting on a fallen tree, was a very miserable little boy, indeed.

"Why, Jack," said Auntie May, "how did you get there?"

Jack told her about the wobbling bridge which had disappeared.

There was a house not far away, where one of the keepers who looked after the pheasants lived, so Auntie went to him to ask him if he could help her to get Jack

THE MODERN METHOD

of buying tea is not to take chances on quality and value, but to insist on getting



Ceylon tea, as it saves worry and ensures satisfaction. Black, Mixed or Natural Green, 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c. and 60c. per lb. By all Grocers. Sold only in sealed lead packets.

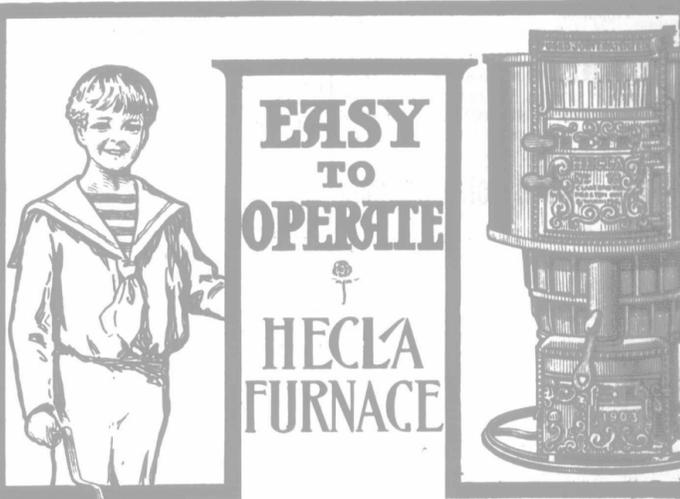
Highest Award St. Louis, 1904.



The Sweetness and Power of the New Scale Williams Piano.

The Williams has the longest strings to the scale, largest sounding board, and most powerful action. In loud passages the tones swell out strong and sonorous, equal to the heaviest demands of classical music. Yet the lightest touch brings the sweet, singing tone that makes the Williams a delightful accompaniment of the voice. "I received the piano and am delighted with its finish and its excellent tone."—Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., Ltd., OSHAWA, ONT.



Ask your Hardware dealer for prices. If he cannot supply you with the information desired, write us for catalogue, etc.

CLARE & BROCKEST,

WESTERN AGENTS, 246 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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

### Flery, Itching, Burning, Blistering ECZEMA



Why be a victim of this distressing skin trouble? Our ECZ-MA CURE—a wonderful remedy—we've cured thousands during the past 13 years—will cure you. Don't suffer, but send stamps for particulars and books. Describe trouble fully.

**Pimples, Blotches, Black heads, Moth-patches, Freckles, Rash, Gout, Red Nose, Eruptions, etc.,** cured at home. Consultation free by mail. Get Booklet "F." Superfluous Hair removed forever by Electrolysis.

**Graham Dermatological Institute,**  
Dept. F. 502 Church Street, Toronto.

If you want a POSITION as a STENOGRAPHER or BOOK-KEEPER, take a COURSE at

### Calgary Business College

and we will aid you in securing one. Inquiries come to us almost daily for Office Assistants.

### DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

Class and Individual Instruction given in Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Bookkeeping and Business Forms by tried and competent instructors.

W. H. COUPLAND, FRANCIS BANNERMAN,  
Proprietor, Acting Principal.

P. O. Box 265

**BUSINESS SHORTHAND, PENMANSHIP, etc.,** thoroughly taught. Write for special offer. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E. M. A. Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.

### The King Edward Collie Kennels

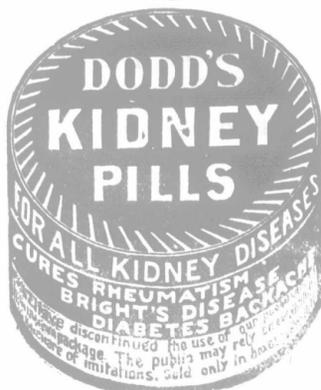
7 Concord Avenue,  
Toronto, Ont.

Have some very choice Collie puppies and brood bitches for sale, various ages, from the best stock in Canada.

Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, tells this story of his boy, George:

"One day I said to him, 'Mamma says you've been very naughty to-day, sir; what's the matter?'"

"Pop," he replied, seriously, "I think ma's prejudiced against me. Yesterday she told Aunt Sarah I was just the image of you."



off the island. As it happened, it was the keeper who had moved the plank. He had put it there a little while before Jack went over, to see if the ducks had been laying eggs on the island; and, passing by afterwards, and not knowing anyone was there, he had moved it "to put temptation out of the way of them boys," as he said.

He soon put it back again, and helped Jack across, and then they had a merry tea. Since then, Jack always goes by the name of "Robinson Crusoe."

AMY KNOWLES (aged 13).

Emerson, Man.



### Hot Weather Hints from Helponabit.

Dear Dame Durden,—I thought the Ingle Nookers would like a recipe for salad dressing, so I send one that I have used for years. I make a Gem jar full, and keep it ready: Three eggs, 1½ cups of milk, 3 table-spoonfuls melted butter, 1 of mustard, 1 teaspoonful of salt, ½ cup of sugar, 1½ cups vinegar. If you have cream the butter will not be needed. Put the milk or cream into a double boiler, and while it is coming to a boil mix the sugar, mustard and salt smooth with cream or milk, and beat the eggs lightly; then add all to the milk or cream in the boiler. Let it cook for a few minutes, as for a boiled custard, then add the vinegar when it has cooled a little. This dressing is good for potato, cabbage or lettuce salad.

A Nice Cool Dish for Summer.—Boil hard as many eggs as are needed for the family, and leave them in cold water until needed. Wash and cut up lettuce fine, and mix the dressing with it. Put it neatly into a salad bowl or on a meat dish. Take the shells off the eggs and cut them into halves, then into quarters, and arrange them on the lettuce. The yellow and white eggs look very pretty on the green lettuce. This dish would be liked when meat would not be touched, and is a nice dish for tea or Sunday dinner. I think every member of the Ingle Nook who has a garden ought to have plenty of lettuce all the summer. It is so easily grown, but requires the richest of soil and plenty of water to make it grow quickly, and the more quickly it grows the crisper it will be. The Nonpareil is a good outdoor lettuce. By sowing a little patch every two weeks you can have a supply of this excellent vegetable till the frost comes.

HELPONABIT.

### Busy Bee's Budget.

Dear Dame Durden,—Here I am again! Since writing last I have enjoyed so many chats from the other "Nookers" that I am inspired to write again. Indeed, sometimes I have a real longing to put all my thoughts on paper and send them right off to you, but proper expression of those thoughts does not always come easy, and then again, there are so many visitors to be received, and all must have a place at your cosy fireside.

Many are the useful hints thrown out by correspondents, and every time I read them I wonder if any of the writers have discovered as many uses for common coal oil as I. My teakettle became so badly smoked when the wind blew down the chimney that it was difficult to clean. I thought of coal oil; the black marks fled before it. There is nothing better to brighten and clean a copper boiler inside and outside. Any nickel or steel parts of the range respond wonderfully to an application of the oil. Simply saturate a cloth with it and rub the dirt and grease off well, and then polish with a dry cloth. It will clean paint, and remove the gummy mixture from fly paper that has stuck to anything, if not allowed to remain too long. Perhaps I am like the fly paper—sticking too long to my subject.

You spoke of receiving suggestions

regarding the furnishing of the dining and sitting room. Our sitting-room is done in green ingrain paper—I think it is the olive shade—with crimson table cover and hangings, though the latter scarcely deserves the name, being only a curtain at the stairs; but the color makes a nice contrast to the cool green walls, and with white curtains on the three large windows, there is no other room so nice to my eyes.

I would like to say, though the subject has been concluded, that I am a town-bred girl, but would very much regret leaving the country if ever I were called upon to do so. We have work in plenty, but we have advantages far superior to our town sisters. I should like very much to add a few more lines to "Cousin Bee" about working single-handed, but am afraid this letter is already on its way to the wastebasket. Wishing you and the chatters a happy summer-time. BUSY BEE.

P. S.—Is it consistent with the rules of the Nook to ask for the names of correspondents, with a view to corresponding with them? If Cousin Bee would care to write me I might give her some suggestions that might help her as they help me, especially if she has little ones. B. B.

If Cousin Bee wishes to write to Busy Bee, and will send me a letter enclosed in a stamped envelope, I shall be pleased to address and forward it. I may say, however, that we shall be very sorry to lose those helpful "suggestions" from the Ingle column, Busy Bee.

### An Ironing Board.

Dear Dame Durden,—I just want to thank those who so kindly replied to my query re butter bowls. In fact, I feel quite indebted to them, and I have no doubt their replies would also be helpful to others as well.

Since the warm weather has come, there is so much ironing of little skirts, dresses, etc., that I have been wondering if all our "Ingle Nook" readers have an ironing-board. Mine is a very simple one, but so very useful that I think I must tell how it is made. It is a one-inch pine board, about 16 inches wide at one end and tapered to about 6 inches at the other, and is 4 feet long. Mine is rounded at both ends, but I think it would be better square at the large end. I covered mine on one side with cotton batting, then with the good end of a worn sheet tacked over. Put one end on the table, the other on a chair, and slip the skirts, etc., to be ironed over, so that one part is not crushed while the other part is being done. I have a little screw-eye screwed into one end to hang it up.

I am not going to write on this new subject, re house furnishings, but will be on the tip-toe of expectation for some good letters on this important subject.

Yours gratefully, MARTHA.

Absa.

### Notes from Penelope.

Dear Dame Durden,—I had intended to write to the Ingle Nook to ask as "Edith" did, how the clever "Octavia" earns so much money advertising, and I shall write anyway to tell you how much we enjoy the Ingle Nook, especially that

much-discussed question started by the Illinois woman's letter. Everyone in the house was watching what would be said next, as the subject is often discussed here, as, I think, in every farmhouse, playfully or otherwise, and really it was very provoking when we read that the Illinois woman shouldn't have complained. I presume she had nothing to complain of. Of course, a complaint doesn't remedy the evil, unless her husband reads our letters, and if he does, we have not been half hard enough on him. She does little more than my mother used to do, and many of our mothers who were early settlers; but what I do think wrong is that the wife does work on the farm, or used to, her work being of a great deal of value, and when the husband wills his property he leaves it to "the boys," and the mother is assigned her "keep." This is not, as a rule, fair nor pleasant when the boys marry.

I am sure "A Wisher to be Helpful" has a happy, cheerful home, as her plan of housekeeping shows.

Here is a recipe for roll jelly cake which is excellent: One cup sugar, 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder, 3 teaspoons water, the yolks of 3 eggs, 1 cup flour. Stir well together, then add the whites of the three eggs beaten stiff. Bake at once in a rather hot oven.

Could anyone tell me how to make a chocolate drink? Also how to clean gilt picture frames without injuring the gilt?

I have just one housecleaning suggestion: A strip painted dark red or brown down the center of uncarpeted stairs is much preferable to having them painted all one color.

For anyone who is interested in poultry, I would suggest millet seed for little chicks, even for their first feed. We find it the best for chickens, and it is so convenient. Wishing the Ingle Nook continued prosperity. PENELOPE.

The following recipe for a chocolate drink has been taken from a "cook-book" which is generally regarded as an authority: For each cup required use one cup milk and one square chocolate (equal to a little over a tablespoonful of grated chocolate). Put the cold milk in a saucepan; grate the chocolate and dissolve in a little warm water, then add to the milk. Stir until the chocolate is thoroughly incorporated, and let the milk boil up once. Beat well to make smooth, sweeten a little if necessary, and serve at once. Add a little more hot milk if this seems too rich. Some use one-third water instead of all milk. This, of course, is a matter of taste.

The following methods of cleaning gilt frames may be found satisfactory: (1) Dissolve one tablespoonful of washing soda in one-half pint hot water, and when cold add one-half pint lime water. Sponge the frames carefully with this, then with cold water, and dry with cotton batting. Do not have the sponges too wet for fear of softening the glue which fastens the gold leaf to the frame. (2) For the cheaper so-called "gilt" frames: Mix one ounce of soda with the whites of three eggs, and apply to the frames with a soft brush, rubbing till the dirt comes off. If there are any scraped patches, cover the spots with a little Diamond gold paint. (3) Washing the frames with water in which onions have been boiled, has also been recommended, but we do not know where in the efficacy of the onions lies.

All is not gold that glitters, and all do not shine in society who think they do.

It was nature lesson in a West Side public school, and the subject was birds and their ways. The teacher asked the pupils to name such fowls as they knew that lay eggs. Chickens, ducks, turkeys and others were quickly named. Then a little girl, who for several minutes had been eagerly waving her hand, was called on. She proudly announced: "My father, he lays bricks."

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

## Make More Milk Money.

If you knew a way by which you could double your profits from your milch cows and at the same time save yourself a lot of hard work, you'd want to adopt it at once. Well the

### Empire Cream Separator

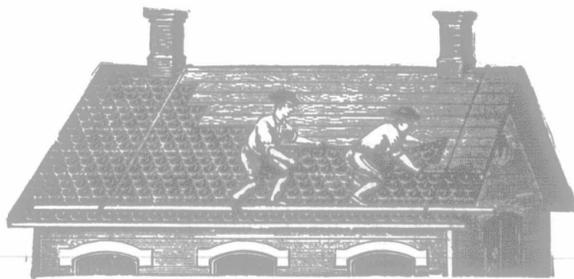
will do that thing for you. We want to show you how and why. It's the simplest separator made; has few parts; nothing to get out of order; turns easily; skims perfectly; is easily cleaned; is absolutely safe; lasts longer; gives better satisfaction and makes more money for you than any other—all because it is so well and so simply built. No separator has ever made such a record in popularity and sales—because every man who buys it is satisfied. May our agent call and show you how it works? Don't buy a separator until you have investigated the Empire.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Let us send you our new Catalogue. Ask for book No. 12. Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## Pedlar's Steel Siding and Shingles

At \$2.00 and \$2.55 per 100 Square Feet



Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing or Siding for Residences, Houses, Barns, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribbs, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than wood shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. It is semi-hardened high-grade steel. Brick or Stone Siding at \$2.00 per 100 Square Feet. Pedlar's Patent Steel Shingles at \$2.55 per 100 Square Feet. Also Corrugated Iron, Painted or Galvanized, in sheets 96 inches long. Beaded and Embossed Ceilings. V Crimped Roofing. 2,000 designs of Roofing, Siding and Ceilings in all grades. Thousands of buildings through the Dominion covered with our Sheet Metal Goods, making them

### FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

Send in your order for as many squares (10x10 feet) as you require to cover your new or old building. The very best roofing for this climate. We can supply **Wave Trough, all sizes, Corrugated or Plain Round, Conductor Pipes, Shoes, Elbows, Spikes, Tubes.** All goods shipped day after order is received. We are the largest concern of the kind under the British flag. Established 1861. Capital invested \$150,000.00.

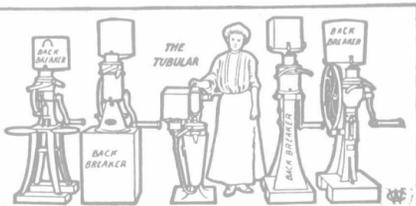
### THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONT., CANADA.

MONTREAL, Que., OTTAWA, TORONTO, CALGARY, Alta., VANCOUVER, B.C.  
767 Craig St. 423 Sussex St. 50 Yonge St. 201 7th Ave., E. 615 Pender St.  
Write Your Nearest Office.

## TUBULAR--or "Back Breaker?"

When you see the waist low Tubular you can't be driven into buying a back-breaking, "bucket bowl" separator. Can and crank are just the right height on the Tubular. Here is the largest Dairy Tubular along side four "back breakers." The girl with her hand on the Tubular is 5 feet, 4 inches tall. This is an exact reproduction from a photograph. Which kind for you? Makers of "back breakers" try to get their cans low by setting the cranks low. High cans break your back backward—low cranks break it forward. Unless you are a double jointed giant, you'll find a high can is no joke. To show you how high these "back breaker" cans really are, when the machines are set high enough to turn easily, we raised these "back breakers" 'til their crank axles were level with the Tubular crank axle. "Back breaker" makers don't like this picture—it's too true. They try to squirm out of it. You wouldn't like turning cranks as low as "back breaker" makers put them.

The low can is only one of many advantages Dairy Tubulars have over all others. Dairy Tubular bowls are simple—"back breakers" are complicated. Tubulars are self-oiling—no oil holes to fill up. "Back breakers" are oil drippers and oil wasters. To learn a lot more about Tubulars, write today for catalog N-196



The Sharples Separator Company  
West Chester, Pa.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Toronto, Can.

## ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

## THE LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

### CHAPTER XXXIII.—Continued.

"And is that all?" I asked, "Did she never give you any information in regard to the transaction which led to her flight?"

"No, sir. Neither then nor when upon the next day, I confronted her with the papers in my hand and the awful question upon my lips as to whether her flight had been occasioned by the murder, did she do more than acknowledge she had run away on its account."

"Mrs. Belden," I interrupted, "pardon me, but you said in the beginning of this interview that you did not believe Mary herself had any direct hand in her uncle's murder. Are you ready to repeat that assertion?"

"Yes—yes, indeed. Whatever I may think of her influence in inducing it, I never could imagine her having anything to do with its actual performance. Oh, no; whatever was done on that dreadful night Mary Leavenworth never put hand to pistol or ball, or even stood by while they were used. Only the man who loved her, longed for her and felt the impossibility of obtaining her by any other means, could have found nerve for an act so horrible."

"Then you think —"

"Mr. Claverling is the man? I do, and oh, sir, when you consider that he is her husband, is it not dreadful enough?"

"It is, indeed," said I. "Something in my tone or appearance seemed to startle her. 'I hope and trust I have not been indiscreet,' she cried."

"You have said nothing," I said. "No one can blame you for anything you have either said or done to-day. But I wish to ask one thing more. Have you any reason beyond that of natural repugnance to believing a young and beautiful woman guilty of a great crime, for saying what you have of Henry Claverling?"

"No," she whispered, "none but that." I felt the reason insufficient, and turned away with something of the same sense of suffocation with which I heard that the key sought for had been found in Eleanor Leavenworth's possession.

By some indefinable impulse I went immediately upstairs, and took my stand at the western window of the large room directly over Mrs. Belden. Did the circumstantial evidence even of such facts as had come to our knowledge preclude the possibility that Mrs. Belden's conclusions were correct? Was it impossible to find evidence yet, that Henry Claverling was, after all, the assassin of Mr. Leavenworth?

Filled with the thought, I looked across the room to the closet where lay the body of the girl who, according to all probability, had known the truth of this matter, and a great longing seized me. Oh, why could not the dead be made to speak?

Carried away by the fervor of the moment, I made my way to her side. Ah, God, how still!

With a feeling that was almost like anger, I stood there, when—oh, what was it I saw protruding from beneath her shoulders where they crushed against the bed? an envelope? a letter? yes.

I stooped in great agitation and drew the letter out. It was sealed, but not directed. Breaking it hastily open, I took a glance at its contents.

This is what I saw rudely printed in lead pencil on the inside of a sheet of common writing paper:

"I am a wicked girl. I have known things all the time which I had ought to have told, but I didn't dare to, he said he would kill me if I did I mean the tall splendid-looking gentleman with the black mustash who I met coming out of Mister Leavenworth's room with a key in his hand the night Mr. Leavenworth was murdered. He was so scared he gave me money and made me go away and come here and keep everything secret, but I can't do so no longer. I seem to see Miss Eleanor all the time crying and asking me if I want her sent to prison. God knows I'd rather die. And this is the truth and my last words and I pray everybody's forgiveness and hope nobody will blame me and that they won't bother Miss Eleanor any more but go and look after the handsome gentleman with the black mustash."

(To be continued.)

## 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.

Strayed from premises of P. C. Anderson, Qu'Appelle, Assn., black mare, medium size, three years old, branded Z T on right shoulder, few white hairs on forehead, thickened left hind hock. Bay mare, medium size, square built, four years old, branded Z T on right shoulder, and L on right hip, narrow scar on left fore leg above knee. Five dollars reward.

### GOSSIP.

On July 28th, the last day of the Winnipeg Exhibition, Mr. J. A. Mitchell, of Kildonan, will hold an auction sale of his entire stock of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Thoroughbreds, Shorthorns, and farm accoutrements, including spider phaeton, golf brake, dog-cart, wagons, sleighs, farm implements, and all the machinery necessary upon a well-regulated farm. In the catalogue, now being distributed, the imported Clydesdale stallion, Cadet, five mares and a filly are listed, and make up the Clydesdale consignment. Cadet was imported by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., and bought by Mr. Mitchell this spring. He is a brown horse, just turned three years, and has a beautiful combination of Clydesdale quality and a drafter's massiveness. He has plenty of flat, clean bone, is well ribbed up, has strong, well-made shoulders and hips, and moves off true, with plenty of snap and vim. His sire is the noted Woodend Gartley, and his dam is by the famous stock horse, MacMeekan.

Princess Ethel is one of the Clydesdale mares that at once attracts attention by her clean limbs and well-turned body. She was bred by C. E. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn., and was sired by the world-renowned horse, Prince Charming. In 1903, she was reserve for championship at the International, and had the same honor last year at the Dominion Exhibition. She was stunted this year to Cadet.

Daisy Yet is the mate of Princess Ethel in the team, and resembles her very much. She is by MacAra, and out of a dam by Prince Charming. She is five years old; was bred by Col. Holloway, Alexis, Ill., and has been bred to Cadet.

MacAra's Jewel, three years old, is one of the most fetching mares one could wish to meet. She has good size, is well proportioned, and stands on a set of capital feet and legs. As her name indicates, she was sired by MacAra, and is now in foal to Baron William, a Baron's Pride horse, champion at the Dominion last year, and first in his class the year before at Chicago and Toronto. Her full brother, Jewel Prince, was champion at the Royal in England. Charming Princess is another fine type of Clydesdale mare, clean in the legs, and with a close-knit body. She has raised colts that demonstrate her usefulness as a brood mare.

Lady Superlative is another breezy-looking mare, being by Prince Charming, and out of the great show mare, Lady Superior. Omega is a brown filly, two years old this fall, by MacAra, out of Charming Princess.

The Hackneys are not pure-bred, but are out of high-grade mares, and mostly by Robin Adair II., the champion Hackney stallion of America. In the lot are some splendid fancy drivers of different heights, and one or two beautiful combination horses. The Thoroughbreds are headed by that old veteran of many races, Experience, who still retains much of the spirit and beauty of his youth. The Thoroughbred mares are Nora Howard, Nora Greet, Duchess of Norfolk, and some younger stock. Besides the horses enumerated, there are several other grades to be put into the sale.

The Shorthorns are headed by August Archer, bred by the Hardings, of Waukesha, Wis., an own-brother to Ceremonious Archer, the State Fair and International champion. Further notice will be given the cattle next week.

## GOSSIP.

Young stock gain faster to the amount of feed than older stock. The same feed will make more pounds in the yearling than in the two-year-old, and so on. Hence, if one wishes to get the highest possible price for his feed, he should give it to calves and yearlings—let others feed the three- and four-year-olds.

Some fifteen miles east of Stirling, Alberta, there is gathered together practically all the sheep in the Territory, some 75,000 being herded there, for the shearing. About 40 men, under charge of contractor J. Harman, are piling up the fleeces, and it is expected that nearly a month more will be required to finish the shearing.

Irregular feeding is as bad for hogs as for any other animal or man. I do not refer to the feeding of pasturage, but the feeding of grain or milk. This should be given perhaps twice a day, but not three or four times a day at one time, and twice a day at another, and then at irregular times of day. We should feed as nearly as practicable at the same time each day.

I have found rape to be one of the best feeds that can be grown for hogs, writes Albert Jones, in the Farmers' Review. It is good because it can be grown from seed planted at almost any time even in the end of summer. Then, too, any little patch may be utilized for the growing of rape and can be fed by having the hogs turned onto it or by cutting it and carrying it to them. I have a little patch in the corner of my pasture that is set off from the pasture by a strong fence. I plant this with rape, and two or three times in the summer and fall I turn in the hogs for a time, and then take them out again till the rape gets a new start. Rape after being fed down recovers very quickly if the rains are copious and weather warm. It will stand several degrees of frost, as will turnips and cabbages, to which it is related.

In conversation lately, Mr. J. W. Nimmo, Registrar of Swine, Ayrshire, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Jersey and Sheep Breeders' Associations, under the nationalized record regime, informed a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" that the Hereford men in the Canadian West are recognizing the national record and transferring many of their American pedigrees to the Canadian book. Berkshire and Tamworth breeders are also forwarding their pedigrees; Berkshires being quite numerously recorded this year. From the Maritime Provinces a good many Ayrshires are being entered, nearly all of them proving eligible for registration in the National Herdbook. Referring to the shipment of cattle purchased recently from Mr. J. G. Clarke, of Ottawa, to go to Japan, Mr. Nimmo stated that the Jap, after having ascertained the price of each animal in the herd, returned and took all the highest-priced, wherein he was sharper than many Canadian buyers.

Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., proprietors of Brampton Jersey Herd, write: "Since inserting our advertising in the 'Farmer's Advocate' of young Jersey bulls for sale, we have sold almost all of them. There are just a few choice, lusty ones left. We are now preparing to make a large exhibit at Winnipeg Fair in July, and our stock will be in grand shape. We have a daughter of Eminent 2nd, the \$10,000 bull sold at T. S. Cooper's sale on May 30th, just springing. She is full of rich promise, and will likely be heard of this fall at the fairs. Minette of Brampton, last year's sweepstakes cow at Toronto, is again commencing to spring, and should be in good shape by fair time. Our bulls, Blue Blood and Brampton Nameless King, will probably both be out in form better than usual. The following are some few recent sales: To Mr. J. G. Mitchell, Clarksburg, Ont., a young bull of rich pedigree and individual merit; to Mr. E. Paradis, Ottawa, a son of Brampton Monarch (Imp.), out of Lusita of Brampton, a great dairy cow; to J. J. Garreau, Quebec, a heifer calf which should be an acquisition of great account to his herd."

## AUCTION SALE CLYDESDALES

The undersigned will sell by public auction at ANNABLE'S STABLE, Moose Jaw, N.-W. T., on

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1905,

33 Imported, Canadian-bred and Home-bred Clydesdale (33) stallions, mares and foals, and fillies. We will also sell at our sale Three Shorthorn Bulls. Sale to begin at 2 p.m. sharp. Terms—20% cash, balance 3 months' time on approved joint or lien notes, bearing interest at the rate of 8% per annum; 5% discount where all cash is paid. Please write for catalogues.

PAUL & MACFARLANE

Sprindburn Stock Farm  
Box 138, MOOSE JAW, N.-W. T.

\$30 ONLY \$30



HANDY FARM WAGONS

make the work easier for both the man and team. The tires being wide, they do not cut into the ground; the labor of loading is reduced many times, because of the short lift. They are equipped with our famous Electric Steel Wheels, either straight or stagger spokes. Guaranteed to carry 4,000 lbs. Why not get started right by putting in one of these wagons. We can supply steel wheels to fit any wagon. Write for the catalogue. It is Free. Every truck guaranteed to give satisfaction and to be well made. Write at once. Don't delay.  
Farmers' Supply Co., Winnipeg, Man.

STENOGRAPHY BOOK-KEEPING, etc., thoroughly taught. Complete courses. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM, BUSINESS, HOME, or property of any kind, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price.

NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY,  
312 Bank of Commerce Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

STAMMERERS

We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars. THE DR. ARNETT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONT.

MAPLE SHADE



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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,  
Brooklin, Ont.

Stations (Brooklin, G. T. R.  
(Myrtle, C. P. R.)

Long-distance telephone. om

Mr. T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa., is reported to have purchased from the Gedney Farm herd at White Plains, N. Y., a Jersey bull calf, by Golden Fern's Lad, and out of Blue Bell, for \$3,000.

Beware, brother, of deciding that you will "take it easy." That isn't what life means. You either go forward or you go backward. Which do you choose?

W. D. FLATT'S CLYDESDALE SALE.  
Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ontario, announces that in the near future he will sell, at auction, his new importation of 50 registered Clydesdale mares and fillies, selected by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery from leading studs in Scotland with a view to their suitability to the requirements of the Canadian trade, combining size and quality. The sale will be held at the Hamilton Stockyards, and this will be the last sale of Clydesdale fillies Mr. Flatt will hold this year. The advertisement and further particulars may be looked for in next week's issue.

## GOSSIP.

Sheep are still holding their position as the steadiest element in the live-stock market, and it would be well to increase the breeding flocks by holding from market the best ewe lambs.

Feed the pigs well, but don't plan to feed them too long. The heaviest hog at the fewest months is the most profitable one, and this result cannot be secured on pasture alone. No matter how good the pasture, feed grain.

At the Royal Counties Show at Bourne-mouth, England, on June 19th, a one-day butter test was conducted, in which only Jersey and Guernsey cows competed. The first-prize and gold medal in Jerseys went to Dr. Watney's Oxford Lira 3rd, who at six years old, 124 days in milk, gave 31 lbs. milk and 2 lbs. 1 oz. butter; ratio, lbs. of milk to lbs. of butter, 15.03. The second-prize Jersey cow, seven years old, 113 days in milk, gave 39.4 lbs. milk and 2 lbs. 1 1/2 ozs. butter. The first-prize Guernsey cow, six years old, 76 days in milk, gave 38 lbs. 6 ozs. milk, and 1 lb. 13 1/2 ozs. butter. The second-prize cow, ten years old, 49 days in milk, gave 47.9 lbs. milk and 1 lb. 14 1/2 ozs. butter.

In April, Mr. Andus King, of Lefroy, Ont., bought from Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, the capital young Shorthorn bull, Royal Derby, of the famous old Kinellar Bessie tribe, one of the purest and straightest bred Scotch tribes in the great Kinellar herd. Royal Derby was sired by the imported Cruickshank Secret bull, Derby, and his dam was Bessie Lady, by the imported Golden Drop bull, Royal Prince, grandam Bessie Girl, by the imported Cruickshank Bra-with Bud bull, Craven Knight, great-grandam Imp. Bessie Lass, by Mr. Wm. Duthie's well-known bull, Banner Bearer. There are few pedigrees recorded in any herdbook equal to the above, and the bull, Royal Derby, will do credit to his blood.

Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ontario, write: "Since writing you last, we have sold three young Shorthorn bulls, all sired by Prince Gloster =40998=, as follows: To Mr. H. O. Ayearst, Mount Royal, Man., Royal Prince =52678=, a bull of exceptional scale and substance, carrying a great amount of natural flesh, and as smooth as an apple. He should prove to be an extra sire, as his mother is one of our very best breeding cows, which, with the breeding back of that, should surely make an impressive sire. To H. R. Seymour, Bobcaygeon, Ont., the very promising young bull, Northern Duke =52677=. Some have said that this bull is the most like his sire of any calf he ever left, and if he develops into as good an individual and as prominent a sire, Mr. Seymour will have a valuable stock bull. To Mr. Alex. Morrison, Homewood, Man., Border Prince 57644. This young chap is a full brother to Beatrice, the first-prize yearling heifer at London last fall, and Blossom, the second-prize heifer calf at the same show. Border Prince is young yet, but promises to hold up the reputation of his two elder sisters. We have for sale now one Cruickshank Lavender bull ready for service. Now is the time for parties intending to buy rams to send in their orders. We have had considerable enquiry already for our Shropshires, and will do well if we can supply the demand. We are always glad to have interested parties visit our farm, and will furnish prices and further information on application."

## 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.

## Veterinary.

## A CORRECTION.

In our issue of June 21st, page 937, a typographical error occurred in the answer to E. O. H. on "Infectious Bronchitis in pigs." Instead of reading "repeat the treatment every two days," it should read, "repeat the treatment every ten days."

## WARTS.

1. Two-year-old colt's lips and nose are covered with small warts.  
2. Driving mare has hard lump on knee caused by bruise. W. L.  
Ans.—1. Rub well with castor oil every day, and if it does not remove them, dress, once daily, with butter of antimony, applied carefully with a feather.  
2. Repeated blistering will reduce this to some extent, but it is not probable it will remove it entirely. Directions for blistering are given elsewhere in this column, and are frequently given here. V.

## INDIGESTION.

Cow calved three weeks ago; did well for a week, and then the secretion of milk became practically suspended. I gave her a dose of saltpetre and then two pounds Epsom salts. She is now giving about half her normal quantity of milk. Her general health appears to be all right. W. B.  
Ans.—The suspension of the secretion of milk was due to sickness of some nature, probably indigestion. The administration of either saltpetre or Epsom salts, or both, tend to suppress milk secretion. Allow her good food, as grass and bran, and she will gradually increase in milk supply, until she reaches her normal state. V.

## DEAD FETUS.

Cow was bred July 3rd, 1904, and was milked until July 1st, 1905. She became dull and did not eat well for a time, and when lying would discharge considerable quantities of matter. At present she appears to be in pain—walks slow and stiff with back humped. A. Y.

Ans.—The fetus died and decomposed in the womb, and quantities were discharged in the form of pus. It is quite probable the organ still contains more or less of it; or the present symptoms may be caused by blood poisoning from absorption of pus from the womb. Get your veterinarian to examine her, and if there still be a fetus or a portion of one in the womb he will remove it and give her the necessary after treatment. If not, he will flush the womb out with an antiseptic, and leave some carbolic or other antiseptic with you to give her internally. V.

## Miscellaneous.

## SETTING STRAWBERRIES.

I would like to know if it will do to set out strawberries this fall, and to know where to get them and what time to set them out. I would like to get a bed started as soon as possible. Red Deer, Alta. (Mrs.) F. V. S.  
Ans.—The fall or late-summer planting of strawberries is not recommended for the West. Our fall season is too short and usually too dry to render success probable. For late summer planting, pot-grown plants are to be preferred, and it is doubtful if these could be procured in the West. Plants secured from a distance would be almost a certain failure for summer planting. The early spring is the best time to plant, the cool, moist weather then likely to prevail being just what is required to give the plants a good start. Hardy, acclimatized plants may be procured from any of our Western nurseries, for which see our advertising columns.

Who cares what a grouch thinks about anything?

Dreams of what might have been and what is going to be interfere with a lot of things that ought to be done right now.

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

... FOR ...

**Diarrhoea, Dysentery,  
Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera  
Morbus, Cholera Infantum,  
Seasickness,  
Summer Complaint,  
and all Looseness of the Bowels in  
Children or Adults.**

**DR. FOWLER'S**  
Extract of  
**Wild Strawberry**

is an instantaneous cure. It has been used in thousands of homes for sixty years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

Mrs. GEORGE N. HARVEY, Roseneath, Ont., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as the best medicine I have ever used for Diarrhoea and all summer complaints. I always keep it in the house and praise it highly to all my friends."

**WHAT A HORSE'S LEGS**

are to a horse—so is

**STEVENS' OINTMENT**

to a horse's legs. Get a box now! Then it will always be ready at a moment's notice. It keeps its strength for generations. Cures

**Splint, Spavin,  
Curb, Ringbone,**

and all enlargements in horses and cattle.  
75c. small, \$1.50 large box, at Chemists, or direct from

**Martin, Bole & Wynne, Winnipeg, Man.**  
Wholesale Agents.



50 Years' Success!!

**America's Leading Horse Importers**

We have brought to this country nearly every first, second, third and fourth prize-winner in every Percheron stallion class in every Government Show held in France since the Paris Exposition, 1900.

Our horses won every first and nearly every prize down to the fifth at the St. Louis World's Fair.

On account of bringing in the best, our trade is increasing, so that we bring the largest number. We have made five importations in 1904, bringing more Percherons and French Coachers than have been imported by all others combined.

If you want the best, write

**McLAUGHLIN BROS.,**  
St. Paul, Minn. Columbus, Ohio. Kansas City, Mo.



**If You Have a Farm for Sale**

Or Want a Situation, put an Advertisement in our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN. Our Want Ads. Always Bring the Best Results.

**The William Weld Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.**

*In purchasing any advertisement on this page*

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS  
Veterinary.**

**WEAK KNEES—SORE EYES.**

1. Two-year-old draft colt, weighing 1,200 lbs., has never become straight on his knees.  
2. Horse hurt his eye three weeks ago, and now there is a bluish scum over the eye, which interferes with sight.

M. W. S.

Ans.—1. Congenital weakness of the knees, such as your colt has, cannot be removed. When in the stable keep him in a box stall, and feed him off the floor, and it is possible they will become stronger. Applications of blisters, liniments or lotions do no good.

2. Take nitrate of silver, 8 grains, and mix with 2 ounces distilled water, and put a few drops in the eye twice daily with a dropper or a feather, until the cloudiness disappears.

V.

**MAMMITS.**

Cow calved a month ago. Her udder was swollen before she calved; is still hard and swollen, and she gives thick milk.

W. H. C.

Ans.—Give her a purgative of 2 lbs. Epsom salts, ½ oz. gamboge, and 2 ozs. ginger. Follow up with 1 dram iodide of potash twice daily for a week or ten days. Apply hot poultices to the udder. Milk five times daily, and after milking rub the udder well with camphorated oil, and apply a fresh poultice.

V.

**NOURISHMENT OF FŒTUS.**

Does the fetus in the mother's womb receive its nourishment from the navel or from the false tongue which lies on top of the tongue?

A. D.

Ans.—The fetus is nourished by blood supplied by the dam, which passes from the placenta through the navel or umbilical opening into the fetus. The false tongue you mention is gradually formed during foetal development, and plays no part in nourishing the fetus; in fact, it does not appear to have any particular function.

V.

**COLT WITH COUGH.**

Filly, two years old, had distemper in the winter. She has partially recovered, but has a dry, harsh cough, which is getting worse.

J. C. B.

Ans.—The cough has become chronic and will be hard to check. There is a danger of her lungs being affected and heaves may result. Give her, every morning, a ball composed of 1½ drams each of powdered opium and solid extract of balladonna, 15 grains digitalis, and 1 dram camphor, mixed with sufficient treacle to make it plastic.

V.

**FATALITY IN COW.**

Cow became sick three days ago; appetite and secretion of milk failed; her horns were cold, and she passed some slime; she frothed at the mouth, and discharged from the nostrils; began to turn around in a circle, and died today.

G. S. C.

Ans.—Your cow died from brain trouble, which may have been caused by a growth, in which case nothing could have been done. In some cases impaction of the third stomach causes symptoms of the same nature, in which cases it is possible to effect a cure by giving a purgative of two pounds Epsom salts and following up with two-dram doses of nux vomica three times daily.

V.

**DIARRHŒA IN CALVES**

Calves take diarrhoea when a day or two old, and some die. Some are allowed to nurse the dam, others not, but it makes no difference.

R. McL.

Ans.—This is a form of diarrhoea, due to a germ that exists in the stable. All pregnant cows must be removed to non-infected quarters, or allowed to calve on the grass, and the calves must be kept away from the infected quarters. The stable should be thoroughly swept, then washed with a five-per-cent. solution of crude carbolic acid, and this followed by a thorough coat of hot lime wash with five-per-cent. carbolic acid, before fresh stock is introduced. This form of diarrhoea often proves fatal. Treatment consists in removing to healthy quarters, and giving about 2 to 3 drams laudanum in a little new milk as a drench, every 3 or 4 hours, until the diarrhoea ceases.

V.

**Bone Spavin**

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.

New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**

Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.

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



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 \$5.00.

**BEE-SWAX WANTED**—Will pay 30 cents a pound for good clean beeswax here. James Durcan, Emerson, Man.

**CABBAGE Plants for Sale**—Early and late cabbage plants at 50c. per 100; tomato, 1c. each, or 90c. per 100; cauliflower, 1c. each, \$1 per 100; all carefully packed. Menlove & Thickens, Virden, Man.

**FOR SALE**—Angelus Piano-player, a little shop-worn, but in perfect order. To avoid carrying over till next season, price is reduced from \$300 to \$175. Layton Bros., 144 Peel St., Montreal.

**FOR SALE**—503 acres rich black loam in the celebrated Pincher Creek District, Southern Alberta. Price, \$12 per acre. Four miles from C.F.P. Apply E. Blaquier, box 683, Brandon, Man.

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

**IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS** for sale in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. O. 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. R. Post Greenridge, Man.

**WANTED**—Parties having farms, wild lands, timber limits, village property or business propositions for sale to write us. Also those wishing to buy to send for our list. We make a specialty of selling and buying for clients. Address: Western Business Agency, 505 Main St., Winnipeg.

**WANTED at once**—Salesman in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Biggest assortment of hardy fruits, ornamental and shade trees. Recommended by Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Big inducements to energetic men. Pay weekly. Special new outfit, designed for Western men, free. Spring campaign now starting. Write now for terms. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

**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.

**POULTRY AND EGGS**



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at 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 for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns.

**FOR SALE**—One breeding pair of Golden Wyandottes, one trio of Indian Games, one pair of Pekin Ducks. Eggs from above for balance of season, \$1. S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.

**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 \$50? It is easily done. Set all the eggs you can when the price for them is low. You ought to raise four chicks 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.**

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

**BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.**

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

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

**A. D. McDONALD,** Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.

**A. D. GAMLEY,** Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.

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

**BRYAN BROS.,** Craik, Assa. Breeders of White Rocks and White Wyandottes. Eggs from winners, \$3 per setting of 15.

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

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

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

**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.

**E. T. GRIFFITHS,** Meane Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

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

**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.

**J. G. WASHINGTON,** Ninga, Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One stallion two years. Good one.

**JOHN GIBSON,** Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.

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

**J. H. REID,** Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords. Young bulls for sale.

**J. M. MACFARLANE,** Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses.

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

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

**LAKE & BELSON,** Grenfell, Assa.—Breeders 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.

**PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM.**—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

**R. A. COX,** breeder and importer.—Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks. Beresford, Man. Stock for sale.

**R. A. & J. A. WATT,** Salem P. O., Ont., and tele graph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.

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

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

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

**R. P. STANLEY,** Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions 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. R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.

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

**TRAYNOR BROS.,** Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.

**THOS. ELLIOTT,** Regina, Assa.—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. LAUGHLAND,** Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.

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

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

**Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin**  
11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

The London Printing & Lithographing Co., LONDON, ONTARIO.

**GOSSIP.**

A woman always retains a large corner in her heart for her first love.

A skeptic is a man who doesn't share the good opinion we have of ourselves.

The report of the 20th annual meeting of the American Holstein-Friesian Association, held at Syracuse, N. Y., June 7th, reveals a very healthy condition of that organization. The report of the treasurer showed the total receipts (including a balance on hand from last year of \$32,295.06) to be \$51,775.29, and the disbursements of the year \$18,673.69, leaving a balance on hand of \$38,079.60, and a net gain for 1905 of \$5,788.54. Registrations for the year ending May 15th, 1905, were: Cows, 6,537; bulls, 3,226; transfer certificates issued, 10,505. The total number of cattle registered is 134,975, of which 91,000 are cows and 43,000 bulls. Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner, Darien, Wisconsin, was elected president. Mr. F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vermont, is secretary.

**TRADE NOTES.**

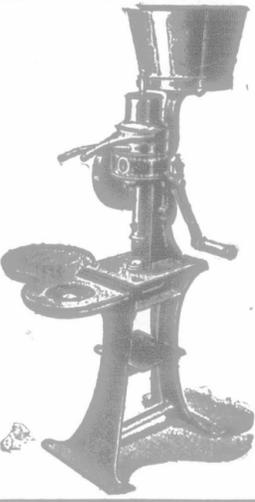
**CALGARY BUSINESS COLLEGE.**—Among the leading educational institutions of the Rancing City of the West is the Calgary Business College. This institution, under the principalship of Mr. Bannerman, is doing really first-class work. The demand for office help is constantly growing. The business interests of the country require men and women trained in a thorough manner in modern business methods, and we can confidently recommend this school to our Western readers as up-to-date in its methods of teaching.

**MACKENZIE BROS.** now advertise for sale the famous brands of Ibox and Ibox-Extra insulating, building and sheathing papers. These papers are absolutely moisture-proof, thoroughly air-tight, vermin-proof, and entirely unaffected by heat or cold. They will neither crack, split, shrink or swell, nor deteriorate in any way with age. They are free from tar, odorless, and clean to handle; are made from the best grade of tough, fibrous paper stock, and so thoroughly saturated by a new process that they will never become porous, and are acid and alkali-proof. They are not easily torn or detached from fastenings, and retain their life indefinitely. Rightly placed in walls, floors, and ceilings, they render a building as tight as a vault, and largely assist in maintaining an even temperature. In a word, Ibox brands of insulating papers are strong, light, durable, clean, easily applied, and mechanically perfect in construction. There is an exceptional demand for this paper. Many of the leading architects are specifying it for all good buildings, and throughout the country every merchant who has handled this line once has sent in a repeat order. This shows that it takes the place of three layers of tar paper at the cost of only one layer, and at that they have a permanent protection against cold, rain and vermin, which will last longer than the building itself. See their advertisement in this issue.

**Fall Pigs.**

Experience has proven, both in purebred and grade herds of swine, that one litter a year is not profitable, and amongst other things tends to loss of fecundity in the brood sows. The following method was employed by a farmer with winter litters, and gave him pigs weighing 175 pounds at 6 1/2 to 7 months: While on the sow, the pigs had equal parts of shorts and chopped oats, being weaned at six weeks old. After weaning, the pigs were let run out until about six weeks before being marketed, when they were penned and finished; warm, well-bedded, dry sleeping places being provided. When running out, chopped oats and barley, equal parts, were fed dry; the finishing ration being chop (1/2 oats, 1/2 barley), steeped; two bags (2 bushels) of chop and twelve pails of water being used daily, it being steeped each day at midday, and fed in three equal quantities, morning, noon and night, per day; in no case being fed sour. Pigs were Yorkshire grades.

**DE LAVAL SEPARATORS**



The Standard of Excellence.

DE LAVAL skimming qualities, wearing qualities and catalogued capacities can be depended upon as surely as the Government's bond

You may "think" the other kind is good enough, but you "know" the purchase of a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR eliminates the element of chance.

Over 600,000 in use, exceeding by ten times all other makes combined.

A post card will bring our catalogue.

The De Laval Separator Co., 248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.  
Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

**SPECIAL BARGAINS**

In STALLIONS during next three weeks. We are offering some grand horses for less than half-price, in order to close them out before our new importations arrive. We have several first-class

**Clydesdales, Suffolks & Percherons**

One beautiful FRENCH COACHER of choice breeding, and two THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS. You can secure any of these at a great bargain by applying at once to JAMES SMITH, manager for

**ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MANITOBA.**

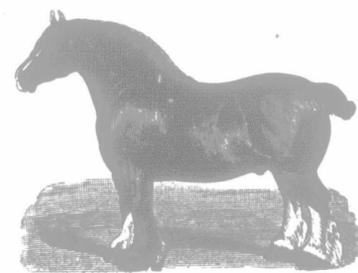
**JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS**

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



**WORMS IN HORSES AND COLTS**

One of the most effectual remedies you can buy for worms in animals is

**ST. JOHN'S HORSE WORM POWDERS**

They are safe, sure and effectual.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man.



**Varicocele—Hydrocele**  
Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days.

No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure or Money Refunded.

**VARICOCELE** Under my treatment this disease is permanently cured. Pain ceases, stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins, soreness vanishes, every indication of Varicocele is cured to stay cured.

**HYDROCELE** My treatment for Hydrocele and its complications are obtainable only at my hands. I cure Hydrocele and its cure to stay cured under bank guarantee.

I cure to stay cured, Blood Poison, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic diseases, Nervous Debility, Stricture, and allied diseases of men. Remember, others treat these diseases, I cure them and give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. My Home Treatment is Successful.

**Correspondence Confidential** Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, Free of Charge. My books and lectures mailed FREE on application. H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

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

**HORSE OWNERS! USE  
GOMBAULT'S  
CAUSTIC  
BALSAM.**



A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

**\$100 Reward**



for a case of disease in horses that Tuttle's Elixir will not cure, if we recommend it to do so. It is the only remedy that stops pain at once and cures quickly and permanently distemper, founder, pneumonia, and many other horse ailments.

**For Race Horses**

It prevents stiffness, colds, cures sprains, locates and cures lameness, and as a body wash keeps the circulation in good condition under hard driving.

Tuttle's Hoof and Healing Ointment cures all hoof diseases. Tuttle's White Star is the best healer known. Our 100-page book "Veterinary Experience" free.

Tuttle's Elixir Co. 66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs. Tuttle's only to genuine. Avoid all bites; they are only temporary relief.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS,  
Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

**FOR SALE: The  
Clydesdale Stallion  
FITZPATRICK 3951.**



Four years old bay; face, one fore and both hind feet white. He is a sure foal-getter, beautifully put up, showy, of good disposition and broken to harness. Communicate with

WM. MARTIN, or J. W. IRWIN,  
811 Union Bank, Box 15,  
WINNIPEG, MAN. EMERSON, MAN.

**D. FRASER & SONS  
EMERSON, MAN.**

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

The legs of a chair never stick out half so far behind at any other time as when a man is prowling about in the dark barefooted.

An old lady who had several unmarried daughters fed them largely on a fish diet, because, as she ingenuously observed, "fish is rich in phosphorus, and phosphorus is useful in making matches."

"Mary," said a mother to her little daughter, "I wish you would run over and see how old Mrs. Jones is, she has been quite ill."

In a few minutes Mary came running back and reported: "She said to tell you it was none of your business."

"Why, Mary," said the astonished mother, "what did you ask her?"

"Just what you told me to," replied the little girl. "I told her you wanted to know how old she was."

**THIS MUSICIAN  
IS DELIGHTED**

**His Kidney Disease and Gravel  
Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.**

Tried Many Medicines, but Got No Relief Till He Used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

ROSEBENE, Ont., July 17.—(Special.)—Mr. Samuel J. Crow, the well-known musician of this place, relates an experience that adds to the already great popularity of Dodd's Kidney Pills in this locality.

"I suffered for years with Kidney Trouble," says Mr. Crow, "which became aggravated with every attack of cold and caused me much agony. The disease developed into Gravel, when I was totally unfit for anything."

"I tried different remedies without the desired result, and was in much misery when I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, when to my astonishment and delight I immediately began to recover."

"After using five boxes, the ailment had entirely ceased, and I was again enjoying perfect vigor, all of which I owe to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

The fact that Gravel yields so readily to Dodd's Kidney Pills is good news indeed, as it does away with those terrible operations that were supposed to be the only relief from this trouble.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.**

**STALLION SERVICE FEE.**

A owns registered stallion and breeds him to B's mare, insuring live colt. B sells mare to C without telling C that the service of A's stallion has not been paid. Which does A hold for service of his horse, B or C? The service of horse is not to be collected till colt is born.

Alta. J. D.  
Ans.—The stallion owner must look to the owner of mare at time of service for his fees. On most bills, the conditions read: "Parties disposing of their mares before foaling time will be charged insurance."

**POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.**

Can registered Polled Durham cattle imported from the U. S. be registered in Canada? If so, where and what is the fee?

T. C.  
Ans.—There are two classes of Polled Durhams in the United States. The class called "double standard" are eligible to registry in the American Shorthorn Herdbook, being bred straight from ancestry recorded in that book, and would probably register in the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook; but it would be prudent to submit the pedigrees to the Registrar, Mr. H. G. Wade, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for acceptance before purchasing, as not all cattle eligible to the American Herdbook are eligible to the Dominion book. The second-class, or single standard, Polled Durhams do not trace to importations from Great Britain, and are not eligible to the American Shorthorn Herdbook, or to any record in Canada.

**WILD TARES FLEA BEETLES.**

1. Enclosed please find a specimen of a plant that is growing all over the prairie. I would like to know if it impoverishes the soil or enriches it, and I would like to know its name. The plant has purple blossoms and tendrils like a peavine, but grows about six or eight inches.

2. There is a little black flea that destroys many plants in the garden. I would like to know what to do to check them.

G. L. P.  
Ans.—1. This is a specimen of the wild tare or vetch. It is one of the family of legumes, and as such it tends to enrich the soil in nitrogen, one of the most expensive and needful elements of plant growth. Of course, it takes other elements out of the soil, but, everything considered, land is in better condition after growing a crop of legumes than before, especially if a large proportion of the crop is left on the ground. In many places where grain is exclusively grown, the wild tare becomes a nuisance as a weed, but careful cultivation will control it. It should add very much to the value of the fodder when cut for hay.

2. It is altogether probable that your correspondent refers to flea beetles (Haltica), which are abundant and destructive to many species of young plants. A very effective way to prevent damage is to mix 1 part Paris green with 50 parts very fine ashes, or flour, and place in a thin cloth bag suspended from the end of a stick, which stick may be struck with another, thus shaking some of the mixture on the plants over which it may be held. If this dusting is done in the morning, when the dew is on, it will be the more effective.

T. N. WILLING.  
Regina.

The Jersey cow Loretta D., whose portrait appears on another page in this issue, will be recognized as a splendid type of a vigorous-working dairy cow. She made the best all-round record of all the Jerseys in the 120 days' test in the dairy cow demonstration at the World's Fair at St. Louis, and the highest record of net profit or difference between value of product and cost of feed of any cow of any breed in the test, her official record for the 120 days being as follows: Milk, 5,802.7 lbs.; fat, 280.16 lbs.; estimated butter, 330.03 lbs. Averages per day: Milk, 48.35 lbs.; estimated butter, 2.75 lbs. She was bred by Moore & Gilbert, Muncie, Indiana; owned by estate of W. S. Ladd, Portland, Oregon; sired by Ida's Rioter of St. Lambert 9th 41010, by Ida's Rioter of St. Lambert 13656, dam Cicero's Chemical Test 101087, by Cicero's Tormentor, by Tormentor 3533.

**FREE UNTIL CURED**



No man need be weak, no man need suffer from the loss of that vitality which makes life worth living. He can be made strong, magnetic, forceful and light-hearted, confident of his power both in business and society; free from spells of despondency, nervousness, lassitude and brain wanderings. I have a certain cure for Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Complaints, in my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt with Electric Suspensory, and I will give it absolutely free until a cure is effected. How can I do this? For two reasons: I have the certain knowledge that my Belt will cure, and I have confidence enough in mankind to wait for my money until I prove it. This is what every doctor should do, but I am the only one who has a remedy that will stand such a crucial test. For 40 years I have been curing thousands every year, and have made a tremendous success doing business on this basis. NOT ONE PENNY IN ADVANCE OR ON DEPOSIT, and if I fail it costs you nothing whatever. All I ask is that you pay me the usual price of the Belt when cured—in some cases not over \$5.00. I will leave you to be the judge, and will take your word for results, or for cash I will give full wholesale discount. Forty years' continuous success has brought forth many imitators. Beware of them. You can try the original, the standard of the world, free until cured, then pay for it. Call or send for one to-day, also my two illustrated books giving full information free, sealed, by mail.

**DR. C. T. SANDEN**

140 Yonge Street, - TORONTO, ONT.  
Office hours, 9 to 6; Saturdays, until 9 p.m.

**Joseph Rodgers & Sons  
Limited,  
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.**



Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.  
James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.

**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, C.P.E., FAIRVIEW SIDING, C.N.R.

**PATLY STOCK FARM**

KILDONAN, MANITOBA.

Having sold my farm, must sell at once all my prize stock, consisting of CLYDESDALES, THOROUGHBREDS and HACKNEYS, SHORTHORNS, GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, etc.

Among the Clydesdales is the imported 3-year-old stallion Cadet, one of the best ever imported; six young brood mares are prizewinners and two champions, the pick of Colonel Holloway's great stud, two of them in foal to last year's Winnipeg champion, Baron William (Imp.).

Thoroughbred stallion Experience, brood mare Nora Howard and two fillies out of her. A 4-year-old in training, by Davidson, and a 2-year-old, by Hard Lines.

HACKNEYS—4 choice young mares with foals at side, matched pairs and single drivers. SHORTHORNS—16, headed by August Archer, brother to the great Ceremonious Archer, champion of America; 6 yearling heifers and two bulls.

End of St. Ry., ST. JOHN'S, WINNIPEG.

J. A. MITCHELL.

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

# Antiseptic and Healing.

THERE ARE SCORES OF WAYS IN WHICH EVERY FAMILY FINDS USE FOR

## Dr. Chase's Ointment

Dr. Chase's Ointment is so pure and clean, so remarkably soothing and healing and leaves the skin so soft, smooth and clear that it becomes a pleasure to use it.

Though best known because of its extraordinary control of the most torturing itching skin diseases, such as eczema, salt rheum, psoriasis and tetter, it should not be forgotten that Dr. Chase's Ointment will not injure the most delicate skin, but is in reality a skin beautifier of great value.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is used with splendid results as a cure for:

- Chilblains and frostbites.
- Chapped hands and face.
- Sore and inflamed eyelids.
- Poisoned skin.
- Scald head and baby eczema.
- Sore feet and toes.
- Pimples and blackheads.
- Rough, red skin.
- Hives and insect bites.
- Barber's itch.
- Scalds and burns.
- Itching peculiar to women.
- Ringworm and pinworms.
- Old sores and bed sores.

Especially where there are small children scarcely a week passes in which Dr. Chase's Ointment would not prove useful.

By noting the cures reported from time to time in this paper, you will find that Dr. Chase's Ointment is one of the greatest healing preparations known to science, frequently curing eczema and psoriasis when all other means have failed.

Sixty cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

**ACCIDENTS** will happen. The colts will get hurt. Any Soft Inflamed Bunch can be removed in a pleasing manner with

## ABSORBINE

No blister. No hair gone. Comfort for the horse. Profit for you. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 4-B free.

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

**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, Bramford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 294.

## SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES.

**BING & WILSON, GLENELLA, MAN.**  
Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

## RED POLLED BULL?

The best for beef and butter. We have some good ones for sale, and the price is right.

**H. V. CLENDENNING, Bradwardine, Man.**

## TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.**  
All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.

## Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prize-winner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

**P. TALBOT & SONS, Lacombe, Alta.**

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

### ENLARGED HOCK-ECZEMA.

1. When two weeks old my colt's hock became enlarged, and is somewhat swollen yet, but is not lame.

2. Mare had eczema, or mud fever; legs very itchy. My V. S. cured her, but she broke out again. What will cure her permanently? D. H.

Ans.—1. Leave the colt alone until it is weaned, and if there is still an enlargement apply a blister.

2. This cannot be permanently cured in an animal that is predisposed to it. Purge her with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 2 ozs. Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning, every second week. Dress the legs with corrosive sublimate, 1 part to 700 of water, twice daily. V.

### CLICKING STIFLE.

I have a three-year-old saddle gelding which has a clicking or snapping in his stifle joint when walking or trotting. It does not appear to affect him in any way, but I thought the constant clicking might indicate a weakness. I cannot tell exactly whether it is in the hip or stifle joint. SUBSCRIBER. Alta. W. J. M.

Ans.—The clicking is caused by a relaxed condition of the ligaments of the patella (kneecap), or of the muscles connected with the stifle joint. Would advise you to apply the following blister to the region indicated: Biniodide of mercury and cantharides, of each, one and a half drams; lard, two ounces; mix thoroughly, and then rub in well with the hand for the space of ten minutes. Leave on for forty-eight hours; wash off, and smear the blistered surface with lard or vaseline. Turn the animal out to pasture for at least one month.

### LAME MARE.

I have a mare that has been lame, five weeks, on the pastern joint; have fomented with hot water, and rubbed well with lotion and bandaged; but she does not improve. What treatment do you suggest? W. A. S. Strassburg, Assa.

Ans.—If you are quite sure that you have located the seat of lameness, would advise you to apply this blister: biniodide of mercury and cantharides (pulv.) each one dram; lard, one and a half ounces; mix. Clip the hair closely from the parts to be blistered, and rub ointment in by smart friction with the hand for ten minutes; leave on for forty-eight hours; wash off, and apply lard or vaseline to the blistered surface. Keep the animal tied so that it cannot reach the blistered part with its mouth for ten hours after application. Repeat in two weeks, if necessary. Turn the animal into roomy, loose box, but not out to pasture.

### INDIGESTION.

Horse, twelve years old, has what seems like indigestion. When attacked, he yawns and paws the floor and lies down, and sometimes tries to pass urine; is relieved by a dose of sweet spirits of nitro. Am feeding four quarts of mixed oats, bran and oat chop and a little salt-petre daily; have tried condition powders with no effect. H. L. Swan River, Man.

Ans.—Indigestion is frequently the result of improper mastication of the food, especially in horses that are getting up in years. Have the horse's teeth examined, if possible, by a competent veterinarian, who, if he finds them faulty, will be capable of performing the remedial operation. If the teeth are found to be in good condition, would advise you to prepare the horse for physic in the manner so often described in this journal, and give the following purgative dose: Barbados aloes, 7 drams; calomel, 1 dram; ginger (pulv.), 2 drams; soap, sufficient to form a ball. When the purgative has ceased operating, give morning and evening for 10 days: Nux vomica (pulv.), 1 dram; sulphate of iron, 1 dram; bicarbonate of soda, 2 drams. May be given in feed. Feed moderate rations of good sound whole oats and hay of the best quality. Give mashes of 4 quarts of bran (scalded), three times a week.

## BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred  
**H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville**  
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville, Ont.

## Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use **Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**. No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and remedies of cattle and horses. Write for it today. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.**

## Forest Home Farm.

**CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS.**

Bulls—four reds and one roan, first-class stuff by Manitoba Chief =20044= and Golden Standard =34685=, and out of thick, heavy cows; imp. and Scotch-topped. Females, all ages, for sale. Forest Home is headquarters for Yorkshires. Our Winnipeg winnings in the last ten years have been greater than that of any other three herds combined. Boars for sale, ready for service. Orders for spring pigs taken. Prices of cattle and pigs cut to suit times. **Roland, C. N. R., Carman, C. P. R., Pomeroy P. O.**

## ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

**THORNDALE STOCK FARM.**

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

## Sittyton Stock Farm

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

Members of this herd won the two grand championships as Regina Fat-stock Show, 1915; 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, Assa.**

## Grandview Herd.

**Scotch Shorthorns** Herd headed by Crimson Chief =24057= and Trout Creek Favorite =28832= for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. **JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta.** Farm 3 miles south of town.

## Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) =28878= and General =30399=. 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.**

## Drumrossie Shorthorns

"Drumrossie Chief" =28832= and "Orange Chief" =52896= at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times. **J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe, Alta.**

## Arthur Johnston

**GREENWOOD, ONT.**

Offers the following:

5 imp. bulls, all registered in E. H. R.  
7 high-class home-bred bulls, all by imp. sires, and from imp. or pure Scotch cows.

7 imp. cows and heifers.  
7 very fine heifers of our own breeding, by imp. sires, and mostly from imp. dams.

## 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, Rosser, Manitoba**

## MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

**CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale;**

**PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.** Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

**C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.**

## SHORTHORNS

Still have a few good young bulls to offer. Also an exceptionally good lot of heifers, among which there are show animals. Prices easy.

CATALOGUE.

**H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT. JOHN ULANOY, Manager. om**

## Spring Grove Stock Farm

**SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.**

First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, **Roy Morning**, and White Hall Ramden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1906. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply **T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.**

## PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

**ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.** Breeders of choice

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

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

## T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

Strathroy, Ontario.

## SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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**

## 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.

## SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also a few choice cows carrying calves or with calves at foot. For prices, apply to **om FITZGERALD BROS., Mt. St. Louis P. O. Clearyvale Stn., Hillsdale Telegraph Office.**

**Nether Lea Ayrshires**—Young stock of either sex, from deep-milking families, for sale. Two choicely-bred imp. bulls at head of herd. Correspondence and inspection invited. **T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.**

**Burnside Ayrshires**—One 2-year-old and two females of all ages, just imported June 1st, Scotch prizewinners; also a number of imp. and home-bred cows, due in Aug. and Sept. Order a good calf from heavy milking dams. **K. R. NESS, Burnside Farm, Howick, Que.**

**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.**

Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba.

This company has been in business for fourteen seasons and can fairly claim to have done as profitable a business for those who have insured in it as any other doing business in the same line.

Supposing the loss is only partial, or say one-half or one-fifth of the crop, the farmer is paid a proportion of the loss, as it stands, to the amount insured.

There are no percentage limits in the Provincial Mutual, every loss is adjusted at what it is found to be and thus the farmer whose crops are damaged by hail storms gets paid for the loss sustained, which is what he insures for, and not a percentage of it.

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Canada Life Building, WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Solicitor for Farmer's Advocate. R. FERGUSON, W. W. RICHARDSON

Special to Farmers HALF-TONE ENGRAVING

Have a nice half-tone engraving made of some of your pet stock. Write for samples and information. Mail orders is our specialty.

WM. A. MARTEL & SONS, Half-tone Engravers, Line Etchers, Photographers. 326 Smith St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDMONTON

The finest farming district in the West, the most congenial climate in Canada, situated as it is in the very heart of sunny Alberta. Improved and unimproved lands from \$5 an acre up.

Green & McLean, Edmonton, Alta.

TOWN OF NANTON

Southern Alberta, in the Line of C. P. R. Daily service. Fifty-seven miles south of Calgary. If you want to buy Beautiful Town Site Lots, Choice Farming Lands, and get in on the ground floor in the very best section, write us promptly, as the opportunities to get some of those choice lands are daily growing less.

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.

HOW I CURE WEAK, PUNY MEN



Give me a man broken down by dissipation, hard work or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and has lost his strength I can make as good as he ever was.

I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the laws of nature.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakes more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt supplies.

The whole force of vitality in your body is dependent upon your animal electricity. When you lose that in any manner my Belt will replace it, and will cure you.

Mr. S. Nickerson, Niagara Falls South, Ont., says:—"Your Belt cured me of sciatic rheumatism three years ago, and I am still cured, and my case was one of the worst."

Letters like that tell a story which means a good deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to the man who has become discouraged from useless doctoring. I get such letters every day.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It braces and invigorates them and stirs up a great force of energy in a man.

I make the best electrical body appliance in the world, having devoted twenty years to perfecting it. I know my trade. My cures, after everything else has failed, are my best arguments.

Mr. Christopher Williams, Cranbrook, B.C.:—"I am pleased with your Belt in every way, and I think it is a grand remedy."

Give me a man with pains in back, a dull ache in his muscles, or joints, "come-and-go" pains in his shoulders, chest and sides, sciatica in his hip, lumbago, rheumatism, or any aches or pain, and my Belt will pour the oil of life into his aching body and drive out every sign of pain. No pain can exist where my Belt is worn.

You run no risk in using my Belt. I take all chances.

Any man or woman who will give me reasonable security I will send them the Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED.

It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle, glowing heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in old style belts.

Call to-day or send for my beautiful book, full of the things a man likes to read if he wants to be a strong man. I send it sealed free. Send me this coupon:

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

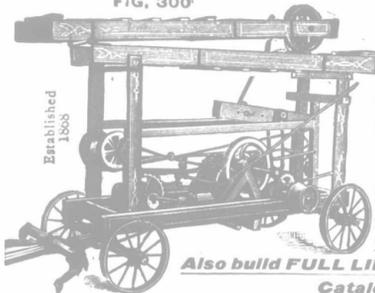
Dear Sir—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

Name.....

Address.....

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

FIG. 300



THE American Well Works AURORA, ILL., U. S. A. CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEXAS.

Build the Standard BORING, CORING or ROCK PROSPECTING MACHINERY

Your Traction Farm Engine will successfully drive, in prospecting, that OIL, GAS or WATER problem.

Also build FULL LINE heavy PUMPING MACHINERY. Catalog mailed on request.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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



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

\$45

Portland Exposition VIA Yellowstone Park

Choice of Routes returning. Stopovers. Limit three months.

Detroit Lakes

Finest Summer Resort in Northwest.

EASTERN CANADA TOURS Via Duluth and the Great Lakes.

LOW OCEAN RATES

Pullman Sleeping-Car Accommodation Reserved in Advance.

Ticket Office, 341 Main Street H. SWINFORD, R. ORRELMAN. General Agent. Ticket Agent. Phone 1446, Winnipeg.

If you want to go to Fort William or Port Arthur Comfortably, Reserve Your Berth Now on The Steamship Express.

DINING-CAR SERVICE UNSURPASSED

THE STEAMSHIP EXPRESS leaves Water Street Station daily at 10.00 o'clock, arrives Fort William 8.19 o'clock, Port Arthur 8.30 o'clock next morning.



R. L. Daly, City Ticket Agent, COR. MAIN and PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG. Phone 1066.

Look at This Before You Buy

10,000 acres of the choicest prairie lands close to the rising town of Leavings, on the C. P. R., twenty miles from Macleod. Cheaper than the cheapest. For particulars write

W. McLEOD, Calgary, Alta.



# CHEAP EXCURSIONS

## \$10 FOR ROUND-TRIP TICKETS

### To the FAMOUS CARROT RIVER VALLEY

During June and July the Canadian Northern Railway will sell excursion tickets from any station in Manitoba to Melfort and return for \$10.00. Tickets good for 30 days, with stop-over privileges. Tickets may be purchased at any Canadian Northern station, or at our office.

**THE CARROT RIVER VALLEY** is the most fertile part of the Great Saskatchewan Valley. Two-thirds of the country is open prairie. The soil is a black loam, varying from one to four feet in depth. The running streams in every township furnish an abundance of pure water. The prairies are covered with a rich growth of luxuriant grass. There is absolutely no alkali or stone. These splendid natural conditions have made this district famous for years for its enormous yields of a No. 1 hard wheat and its especial adaptability for diversified farming. Because of the building of the Canadian Northern Railway through this marvelously rich country, giving this district railroad facilities for the first time in its history, this section of Western Canada will be settled quickly and prices will advance rapidly.

**FIVE NEW TOWN-SITES JUST PUT ON THE MARKET:**  
**TISDALE, STAR CITY, RIVERSIDE, KINISTINO and MELFORT**

The new thriving towns offer splendid opportunities to the business and professional man in every line.

### Free Homesteads

Good Free Homesteads of 160 acres each can still be had near railway stations. This year will be the last chance to secure good free lands within a reasonable distance of the railway. Write for maps, printed matter, price lists, etc.

**Saskatchewan Valley & Manitoba Land Co., Limited**  
 Canadian Northern Building, Winnipeg, Man.

## British Columbia

### Far Famed Okanagan

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.

### Stop and Think and then come and see what we have to offer you :: :: ::

No fake business, but sound business propositions that appeal to men of brains and common sense.

**TEN THOUSAND ACRES**

of the choicest farming lands within a radius of fifteen miles of the young and growing town of Cayley, in the great winter-wheat belt of Southern Alberta. Hundreds are here and hundreds are on the way. Before you locate, write any of the following:

**DAVID FEIGHMAN, JELL & COCHLAN, H. W. KROUS,**  
 REAL-ESTATE DEALERS, CAYLEY HOTEL,  
 who will be pleased to give you any information required.

### 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.

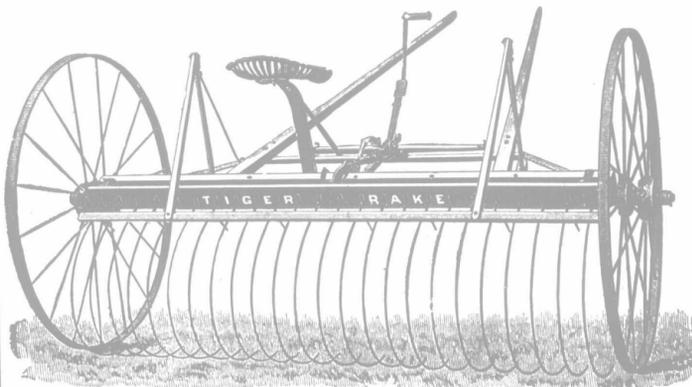
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## An All-Steel Rake

is the one you should use on your farm. No part of it is affected by the weather if it is necessary for you to leave it exposed.

### THE FROST & WOOD "TIGER" RAKE

is a strong and durable machine—one that will stand all kinds of hard usage and work on rough land.



Frost & Wood "Tiger" Rake. Built in 8 ft., 9 ft., 10 ft., and 12 ft. sizes.

The "TIGER" FRAME is very strong and rigid. On all sizes, except the 8 ft., the frame is trussed, giving it additional strength.

The TEETH are bent the proper shape for doing the best work, and are all tempered in oil and tested before leaving the factory.

The AUTOMATIC FOOT-LIFT is the simplest on the market. It acts right in the middle of the Rake where the load is balanced, not at the ends where the load is uneven.

Send now for Illustrated Catalogue "F" and get posted.

*THE Frost & Wood Company*  
 LIMITED

Head Office and Works, - - SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.  
 Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary. T. J. Trapp & Co., New Westminster, B.C.



### \$4.75 WATCH \$4.75

Our offer for gold-plated open-face or hunting lady's or gent's watch still hold-good. Movements and case guaranteed.

For the next two weeks we are also offering a HEART-SHAPED LOCKET with raised horse head through horseshoe of Rhinestones. Locket is gold filled, guaranteed for five years. Only 75 cents. Chains, Quartz, Fobs, Chateaines, etc. Best value in the West. Liberal commission to agents.

THE NORTH WEST WATCH SPECIALTY CO.,  
 Box 343, 639 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg.