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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XXXIX. WINNIPEG, MAN. SEPTEMBER 7, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 624

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ESTABLISHED IN CANADA 1863

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HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

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Assets over Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1903,	96,586
The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1903,	8,275.

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Windsor Salt

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BECAUSE IT IS
FIRE-PROOF, WATER-PROOF, LIGHTNING-PROOF and will last longer and is cheaper than any other first-class roofing.

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No modern cow stable is complete without one of **Louden's Feed & Litter Carriers.**

Our Double-headed 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.

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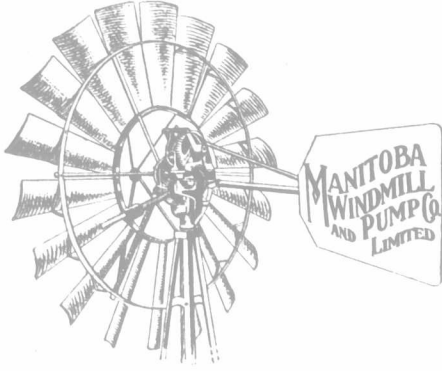
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Do you know that we have had a larger experience than any other persons who are selling windmills in the West to-day. We know all the windmills. We can prove we have

THE BEST



Let us do it by writing us for a Catalogue.

Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co.
BRANDON, MAN.

Do you want a Pump?

Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corp. Ltd.

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FARMS AND FARM LANDS

ALL THROUGH THE

Famous Fraser Valley, British Columbia.

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

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Printed list sent on application.

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From Minneapolis and St. Paul

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

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

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are rented far more quickly than others. Besides the insurance premium is brought down to the lowest possible figure. Metal ceilings and wall decorations render the interior of your building fire-proof. They also add a beauty and attractiveness which wood and plaster fail to give. The expense and annoyance of constant repairing is done away with. Our catalogue will interest you. It's yours for the asking.

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

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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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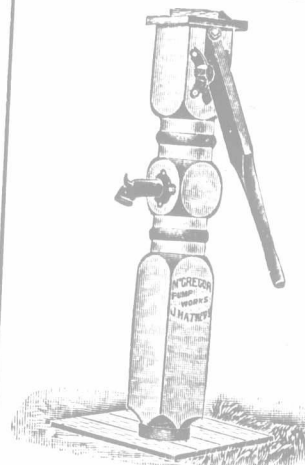
HUGH J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. E. CURTIS, Field Manager. Address all letters to W. P. RUNDLE, Secretary pro tem., PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

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Second to None. There is nothing better on the market to-day for either stock or for general-purpose work than a good wood pump, such as are made by the Macgregor Pump Co. Our pumps are all guaranteed. We are pump experts.

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Dr. Richard's Periodical Pills.

Are a safe and sure relief, a speedy and painless cure for all irregularities. No charlatanism, but honest prescription by an experienced practising physician. Positively guaranteed to relieve the longest and most obstinate cases of irregularities from whatever cause arising, without pain, in from one to three days. Price, \$1.00 per box. Interesting book of advice mailed FREE.

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20 St. Alexis Street, Montreal, Canada.

For 16 years in this western country the name of

STEELE & CO. Ltd.

has been associated with pleasing

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GRENFELL, - ASSA. LANDS FOR SALE.

Solicitor for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the Northwest Territories.

JAMES CARRUTHERS & CO., Ltd.

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

Winnipeg, TORONTO, MONTREAL.

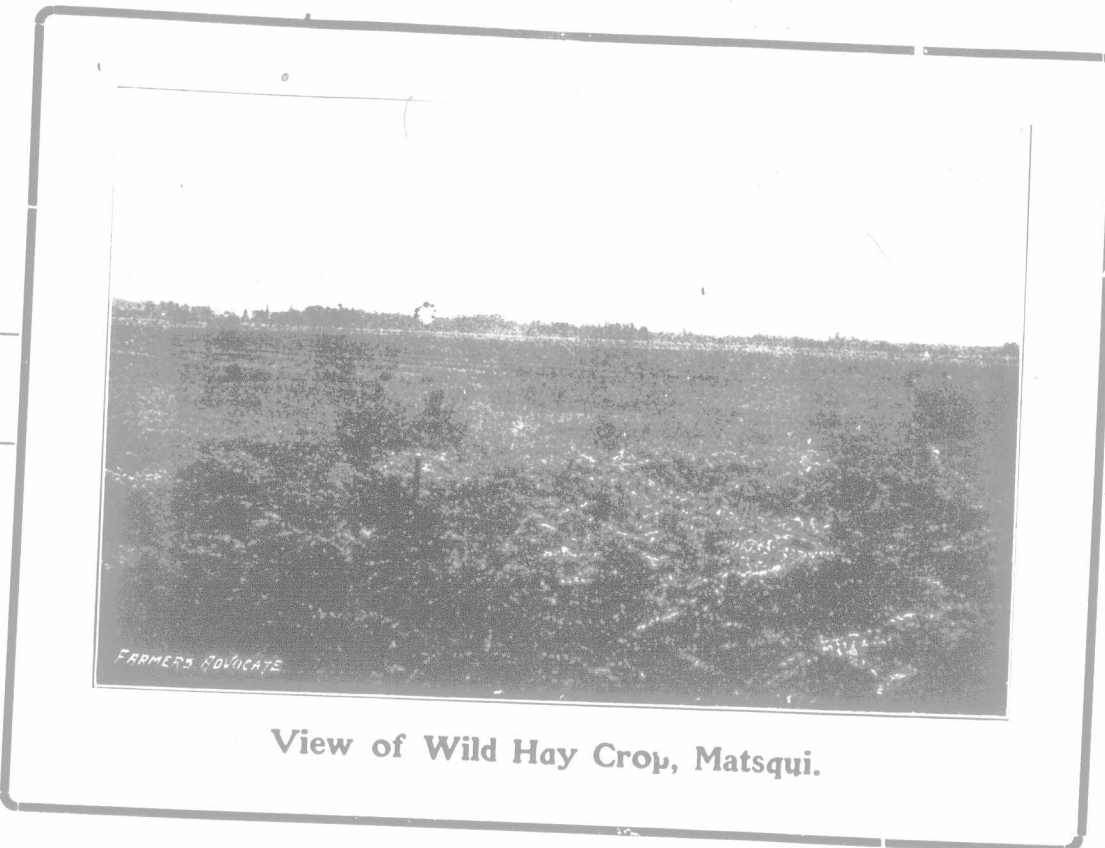
Write or wire for our prices before selling your grain. We handle all kinds of grain on consignment, and make advances against Bills of Lading.

Guarantee Prompt Returns

Reference: Dominion Bank

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View of Wild Hay Crop, Matsqui.

3 Steamboats
Daily to New
Westminster.

Canadian Pa-
cific Railway
Station on
the Property.

No photograph can do justice to Matsqui. Come and see the garden spot of the Fraser Valley.

Fruit Land, Hay Land, Cereal Land. Admitted by all who have seen it to be **Unsurpassed Anywhere.**

Clover is a native grass. Blue-joint, red-top and other grasses in abundance. Plentiful supply of pure mountain spring water.

Pastures green all the year.

An ideal dairying and mixed farming country.

Though but lately placed on the market, settlement is proceeding more rapidly than anywhere on the Fraser, and Matsqui will soon have the appearance of a great collection of gardens.

Schools, churches, stores, condensed

milk factory and creamery already established. Sawmill adjacent to prairie. Cheap lumber.

6,000 acres divided into 40-acre lots is being quickly settled.

Come while you can buy at first hand.

Prices less than land of same quality in Manitoba.

Apply to **ALEX. CRUICKSHANK,**
Matsqui, British Columbia.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Paid-up Capital, \$8,700,000. Rest, \$3,000,000

One hundred and nine Branches throughout Canada and in the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH.

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, and interest allowed at current rates.

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C. E. Complin, Manager. | MOOSE JAW, Assa.
R. A. Rumsey, Manager. |
| DAUPHIN, Man.
J. S. Munro, Manager. | NEEPAWA, Man.
G. M. Gibbs, Manager. |
| EDMONTON, Alta.
T. M. Turnbull, Manager. | PONOKA, N. W. T.
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Drafts Issued Payable in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

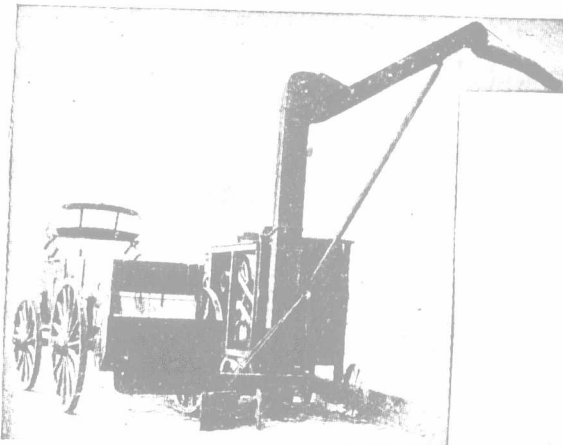
FARMERS' NOTES DISCOUNTED, SALES NOTES COLLECTED AND A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

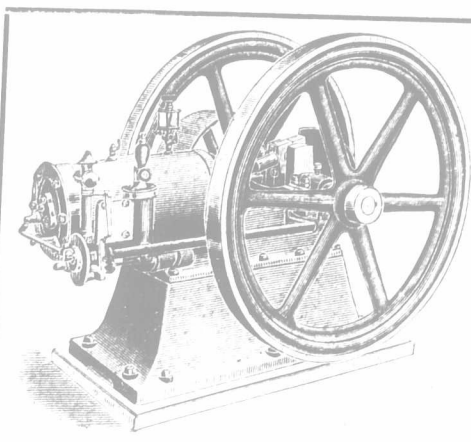
PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATORS



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

thinks of loading his grain in the old way of shovelling or carrying it in bags. Labor is scarce, for one thing, and then time is precious, as well as bags being expensive, and with a Portable Grain Elevator you can do as much as five men in the old-style way. They intend having at the Exhibition one of their H.P. and one of the gasoline outfits at both Winnipeg and Brandon. Anyone who is looking for some way of making money which can be done by economizing labor and time should not neglect calling to see them and see these machines for himself. They are giving away some very nice souvenirs and it would pay any of our friends to call and get one.

The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG.



Portable Gasoline Engines

We have in stock Portable Gasoline Engines from 14 to 28 h. p., and can ship at once. Kindly write us, giving the size of Separator you want to use, and we will advise you the size engine you require to purchase, also price and terms of sale to be Winnipeg.

BURRIDGE-COOPER CO., Ltd.
Henry Ave. WINNIPEG

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

NO. 1 HARD WHEAT!

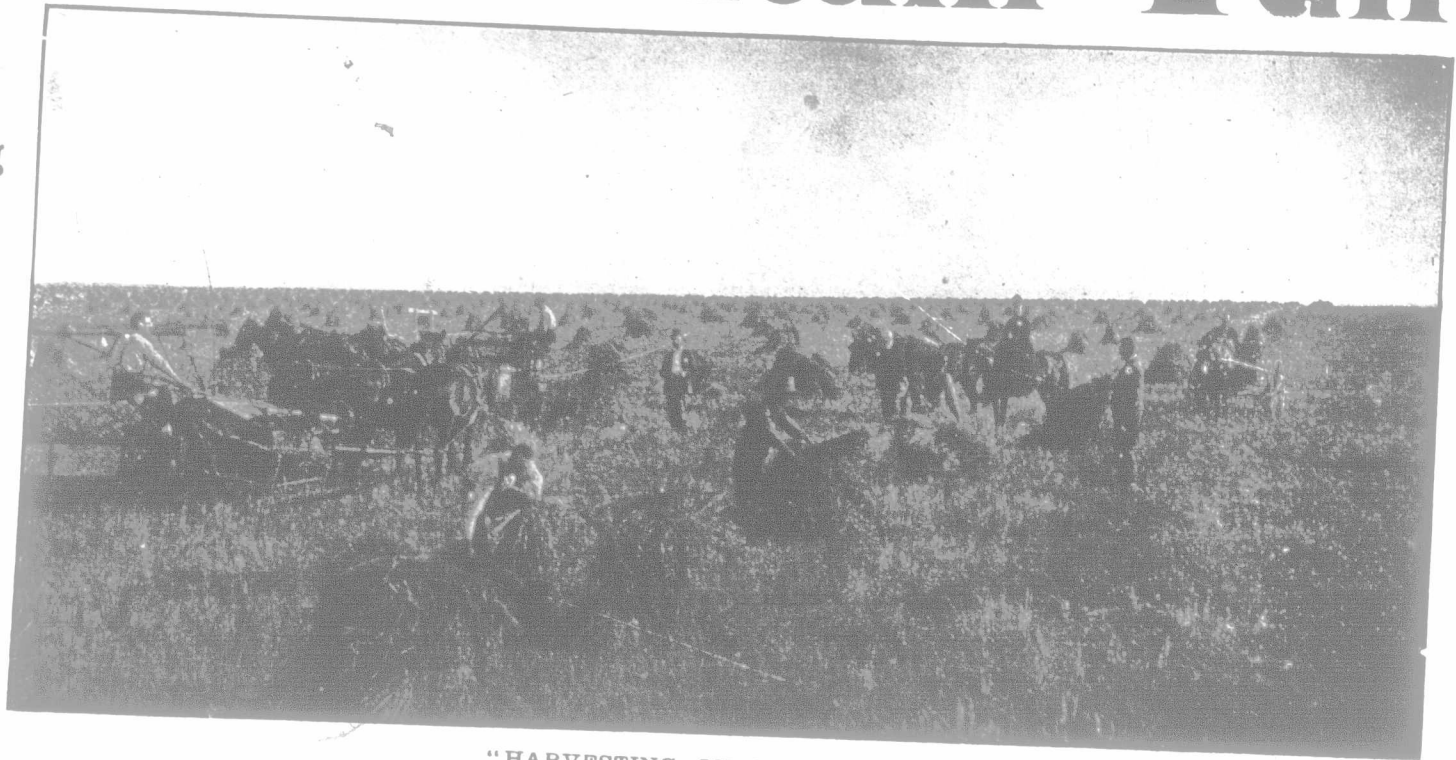
AS USUAL

Last Mountain Valley

is producing
an average
crop of

25

BUSHELS
PER ACRE
No. 1 HARD



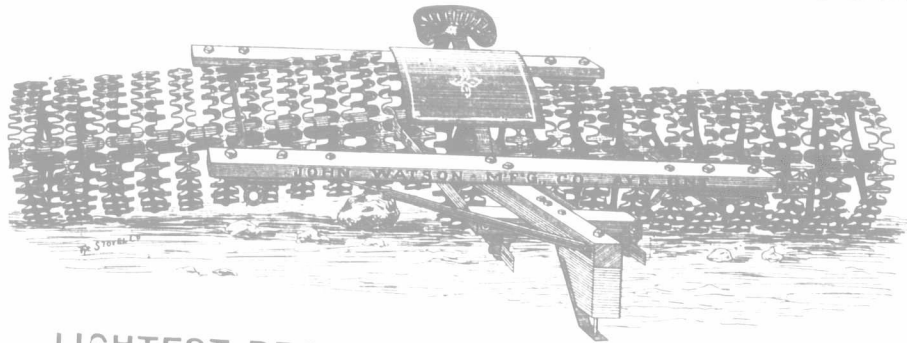
"HARVESTING ON THE PRAIRIE."

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

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

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NO FROST.
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Buy in a
Thoroughly
Tested
Locality

WATSON'S FLEXIBLE PULVERIZER & COMPRESSOR



LIGHTEST DRAFT

BEST RESULTS

Heaviest, Strongest and Most Durable Pulverizer Made

24-inch Wheels. Removable Boxing in each Wheel. Removable Boxing in Centre Casting.

MADE IN TWO SIZES AS FOLLOWS:

With 16 wheels, for 3 horses; (Weight 2100 lbs.) Width 10 ft. 6 in.
With 22 wheels for 4 horses; (Weight 2800 lbs.) Width 14 ft. 6 in.

John Watson Mfg. Co.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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

Land

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

Land

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

Land

Stemshorn & Blackstock
BOX 21.
REGINA, ABBA.

FARMERS, THRESHERS, ATTENTION!

We can supply you with

A TANK
OR REPAIRS
A STOCK
A HAYES
A MYERS

PUMP

Or a Windmill Outfit at a price that will surprise you. Write at once for Catalogue and Price List. Address

Brandon Pump & Windmill Works.

H. CATER, Proprietor.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., SEPTEMBER 7, 1904.

No. 624

Editorial.

A Distinct Disappointment!

The summer-fair season is over in Western Canada, and a review of the major portion of the shows, held from Winnipeg and Brandon, down to many of the smaller ones, causes the above exclamation.

These shows are aided by liberal grants from the Federal and Provincial treasuries and the breed associations funds on the grounds that they are of educational value, and therefore of benefit to the cause of agriculture. It seems necessary to incorporate a certain amount of amusement into the running of agricultural shows in order to ensure patronage, but the management of many of them seem to be hopelessly out of touch with the ideas on which agricultural shows are founded, and seem, for the sake of revenue, to be prepared to pander to the baser instincts of people by permitting gambling and obscene side-shows.

Matured persons are, as a rule, well able to take care of themselves, even when vicious side-shows are allowed to flourish. The money taken out of the people's pockets and out of the country by these bands of fakers, lewd women and dissolute men is a small item compared to the damage beyond repair done to the morals of our young people.

As a radical cure we would suggest that in future the Departments of Agriculture and the breed associations withhold all grants until satisfactory proof is produced that each show will be clean. This method, we believe, is to be adopted in Ontario.

We cannot understand the blindness of directors or managers of shows to the indecent exhibitions they permit, and we only hope that the stifling of or sleep which their morals have undergone is temporary. The childless director may not consider this matter a very serious one; the director or manager who is a father and yet winks at such obscene performances and gambling layouts is unfit for his duties, is lacking in moral courage, and should not be entrusted with the spending of public money intended for educational purposes.

Time and again, we have protested against the prominence given to horse-racing at the shows, not because we are opposed to fair tests of speed, but because we are convinced that races honestly run are seldom seen. The Calgary Herald states, as support to our contention, that the exhibition board of that town is seriously considering the advisability of cutting off the harness races, for the simple reason that the horses are not trotted on their merits.

We are glad to note the protests against the faker and gambling element by the Melita Progress, Indian Head Prairie Witness, the Dauphin Press, and other country papers, and can assure the decent people of this country that the "Farmer's Advocate" is unflinchingly opposed to the gathering together on the agricultural fair grounds of this country of a band of toughs, to use no harsher terms, with whom fair directors would associate at no other time. This attitude will be maintained in spite of the sneers of people of easy virtue, or those whose better instincts are temporarily blunted by the hope of financial gain, and war will be waged unremittingly until the fairs are cleansed.

Knowledge in Power.

The "Farmer's Advocate" contains the cheapest knowledge that I can get for the money.
Moos, Jaw, Assa.

WILLIAM DOWNS.

Room for Expansion in the Canadian Live-stock Business.

The British Board of Trade returns, according to the Meat Trades Journal, show that the foreign live-stock business is in the hands of the U. S. and Canadian shippers, the U. S. sending 78 per cent. of the cattle and 88½ per cent. of the sheep, the balance being contributed by Canada.

The fresh beef trade is practically controlled by United States and Argentine exporters, who between them have sent us this year about 95 per cent. of all the beef imported, the balance coming from Australia and New Zealand. Our colonies, however, are well to the front in supplying us with mutton, no less than 56 per cent. reaching us from New Zealand and Australia, of which nearly 53½ per cent. falls to be credited to New Zealand alone. Argentina gets the lion's share of the foreign mutton trade, with 38½ per cent.; that from Holland (little but good) being only 5½ per cent. All our fresh pork comes from foreign sources, the bulk of the supply (nearly 71 per cent.) being Dutch, something like 23½ per cent. coming from United States, Belgium, and "other countries," making up the balance of 5½ per cent. In bacon the United States leads the way, with over 54 per cent. of the imports, Denmark ranking second with 31½ per cent., Canada making a bad third with a fraction over 13 per cent. The details which follow show the enormous importance of this trade as a commercial factor. To the consumer the one appreciable fact is that out of every 20s. spent on imported meat—live and dead—15s. 2d. goes to the foreigner, and 4s. 10d. to our colonial cousins.

I.—VALUE OF IMPORTED LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Total Value.
United States	£4,286,668	£298,221	£4,584,889
Canada	1,199,461	40,079	1,239,540
	£5,486,129	£338,300	£5,824,429

II.—VALUE OF IMPORTED FRESH MEAT.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Total.
United States.....	£3,334,983		£3,334,983
Holland		£259,020	259,020
Argentina	1,188,635	1,451,848	2,640,483
Australia	41,672	118,851	160,523
New Zealand	150,920	2,419,886	2,570,806
Other Countries	46,001	22,269	68,270
	£4,762,211	£4,271,874	£8,984,085

III.—VALUE OF IMPORTED FRESH PORK AND BACON.

	Pork.	Bacon.	Total.
Holland	£ 529,259		£ 529,259
Belgium	36,394		36,394
United States.....	170,874	£3,745,773	3,916,647
Other Countries	11,544	101,887	113,431
Denmark		2,523,158	2,523,158
Canada		904,646	904,646
	£ 748,071	£7,275,464	£8,023,535

From the figures above, it seems that Canada contributes a fair quantity of bacon and live cattle, but nothing in the way of chilled beef, and as the journal referred to says, the fresh-beef trade is in the hands of the U. S. and Argentine exporters. The urgent needs for the extension and expansion of our export trade in live stock and their products are more abattoirs. If a chilled-meat trade was worked up it is altogether likely that the producer would get better prices on the average than he does at present. As it is now, only one avenue for our cattle trade is open, and that for stuff alive, which trade could be knocked in the head very quickly by an order from the British Board of Agriculture, as was done on account of foot-and-mouth disease in Argentina a short time ago.

The establishment of abattoirs and packing-houses would give a stimulus to our whole live-stock trade. It seems folly to ship all our cat-

tle alive as raw material across the water, when freight might be saved on the transaction by sending chilled beef and retaining the offal to be utilized here.

There are many centers in the West where abattoirs could be erected and run satisfactorily, and it is in order for the boards of trade of the towns so fortunately situated to look into the situation, which to a believer in this country is full of great possibilities in manufacturing, especially of food products. We are away behind our friends south of the international boundary in supplying the British beef-eater, but there is no reason why we should continue to stay behind. We have the climate, the soil, the live stock and the people, and it is up to the agricultural societies, the boards of trade and the departments of agriculture to start the ball rolling.

Investigation Supports the "Farmer's Advocate" re St. Lawrence Pilotage.

Over two months ago, the "Farmer's Advocate" drew attention editorially to the handicap placed upon the Canadian farmer by the Federal Government permitting the control of pilotage of the St. Lawrence to be in the hands of a close corporation of habitants in Quebec.

The Toronto News has, within the last few weeks, conducted an investigation through a special staff correspondent, with the result that our statements are borne out to the letter. In fact, the shipping of the St. Lawrence and the Gulf is, as the News puts it, "at the mercy of the pilots." The Minister of Marine has not the pleasantest sort of a job in reorganizing the pilotage, but since he is paid by the people to act in the public interest, we shall expect to see improvement in this branch of the public service before another season of navigation goes round.

The Mange Order and Dipping.

In another column will be found the order issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture regarding mange.

That the disease is in the West is unfortunate, but since it is here the best thing to do is to get rid of it. Our cattle will not bring higher prices or meet with favors because mange exists here, and the stockman who considers his own and the public interest will not hesitate, but will hasten to dip. Once you dip, you will always dip, not necessarily because of mange, but because dipping rids the stock of innumerable little parasites that take the profit from you by sucking the blood or irritating your stock. Dip; it's a dividend-paying operation.

The Department of Agriculture's Dip Prescription.

One reason why the Veterinary Director-General has prescribed the lime and sulphur dip in preference to allowing all and sundry proprietary preparations to be used is the difficulty of finding out their purity or efficacy, and the disease in question (mange) is entirely too serious to risk experimentation. This stand is undoubtedly in the public interest, and only goes to show that one of the pressing necessities of the time is a wide-reaching public analyst's department, if we may so term it. The time has arrived when the public should have some reliable analytical information, performed under Government auspices, as to the value or worthlessness of the many breakfast foods, artificial manures, patent medicines and stock foods now on the market. As it is at present, the public have to take the manufacturers' printed word, which in some cases is not worth the paper it is printed upon.

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.
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M. D. GRUBBS, CALGARY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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1. 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.
2. 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.
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4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
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11. 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.
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
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Camera Competition.

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

Our offer is:

1st Prize	\$5.00
2nd Prize	4.00
3rd Prize	3.00
4th Prize	2.00

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

RULES GUIDING COMPETITORS.

- All photographs must not be less than 4 x 5, mounted, and must be done by amateurs.
- They must be clear and distinct.
- They must reach the "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man., not later than October 1st, 1904.
- The name of the competitor, with P. O. address, must be marked on the back of each photo, as well as the name and location of the photograph itself.
- Any competitor may send in more than one photograph, but he can only obtain one prize.
- All photographs winning prizes shall become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate," for illustration afterwards. We reserve the right to purchase, at thirty-five cents each, any photographs not winning a prize.
- No photograph from which any engraving has been made previously is eligible for competition.
- No photographs taken east of Port Arthur will be considered when awarding the prizes.

Horses.

Dietetic Diseases in Horses.

(Continued.)

LYMPHANGITIS.—This is a disease of the lymphatic or absorbent system, but as it is usually induced by heavy feeding and idleness we may be pardoned for discussing it as a dietetic disease. It is known by a variety of names, as "weed," "a shot of grease," and "Monday-morning disease." It consists in inflammation of the lymphatic glands, usually of one or both hind legs, but occasionally one or both fore limbs are attacked. Some horses are particularly predisposed to an attack, which follows a day or two's rest, during which time the horse has been given his usual grain ration. In rare cases it occurs without rest, and is then supposed to be caused by a highly-febrile condition of the blood, and it is occasionally noticed in horses in poor condition, in which cases its pathology is hard to explain.

SYMPTOMS.—The local inflammation is usually preceded by rigors (a shivering fit), which often occurs during the night, and hence is not noticed. This may continue for hours, and, as a rule, the severity of the attack is denoted by the intensity of the rigor, which is accompanied by more or less restlessness, and lameness in the affected limb is manifested at an early stage. The rigor is succeeded by an increase of temperature. The patient now breathes hard, and sometimes sweats, paws, and may show symptoms simulating colic; the pulse is full and strong; the visible mucous membranes injected; bowels constipated, and the secretion of urine scanty and high colored. The local inflammation is manifested by swelling of the inguinal glands (those on the inner surface of the thigh) when the posterior extremity is affected, and of the brachial glands (those on the inner surface of the forearm), when in the anterior limb. The first symptoms often observed is when the teamster or groom goes to the stable on Monday morning, after his horses have rested since Saturday night, or any morning after a greater or less period of rest. He asks the horse to stand over, and notices that he is lame. If a hind leg (it is remarkable that the off hind leg is more frequently involved, and the reason cannot be given) is affected, it will be noticed by passing the hand down the inner surface of the thigh, that there is a heat and tenderness, and if in the early stages, the surface will have a beaded feel, but as the disease advances the swelling increases, and this peculiarity can no longer be detected. If the fore limb be involved this peculiarity to the touch will be noticed by passing the hand slowly down the inner aspect of the forearm. The horse is usually very lame, and does not care to move or put any weight on the affected limb, and if the inflamed glands be pressed intensely pain will be shown by violently lifting the limb, and in extreme cases the horse will moan or shriek. The swelling usually extends rapidly, and involves the whole circumference of the limb, from the body down to the coronet. As the swelling increases, the pain and lameness usually become less. In rare cases there is the formation of abscesses, but, fortunately, this seldom occurs, except in a contagious form of the disease, not known in this country. Horses that are predisposed to this disease are liable to a recurrence of the malady on slight provocation; one attack succeeds another, and after the second or third, or sometimes the first, it will be noticed that the swelling does not entirely disappear, and it becomes greater after each attack, until the limb assumes a greatly enlarged and incurable condition, called "elephantitis."

TREATMENT.—Preventive treatment consists either in giving horses that are highly fed, and predisposed to an attack, exercise every day, or reducing the grain ration or partially substituting bran for grain during idle days. In fact, it is good practice to reduce the grain ration of any horse that is used regularly and highly fed, if he is about to have a day's or longer rest. Curative treatment consists in the administration of an aloeic purgative, 6 to 10 drams, and 2 drams ginger, according to size of patient, and feeding bran only until the purgative begins to act. In the meantime, water from which the chill has been removed should be given in small quantities, and often. If considerable pain be noticed, an anodyne, as 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, or 1 to 2 ozs. chloral hydrate, may be given, but this is seldom necessary. If the pulse be full, strong and frequent, it is good practice to bleed from the jugular vein—draw one to two gallons of blood—but this is seldom practiced now. The patient must be warmly clothed, and excluded from the drafts. I may say that the disease is more common in cold than in warm weather, hence he must be made comfortable. The affected parts should be bathed long and often with hot water, and after bathing be rubbed with a camphorated liniment applied. If in cold weather, the bathing should be dispensed with, as a draft of cold air after bathing would produce such reaction as to complicate matters. Diuretics, as three-times daily. He should be allowed to stand idle until the soreness and lameness have disappeared, and then he should get regular exercise, which helps to dissipate the swelling. Even in the acute stages, forced exercise removes the lameness, and dissipates the swelling to a great extent, but as soon as he is allowed to stand again both reappear, and it has been noticed that each time the swelling is lessened in this way during the

inflammatory stage, a portion of it has a tendency to become organized and permanent. Even after the inflammatory stage has passed the swelling will reappear to a greater or less extent during the night. Hand rubbing and bandaging between the knee or hock and fetlock, as the case may be, tends to prevent the swelling after it has become dissipated. Some authorities advise regular work during all stages, but the experience of most practitioners has been to the contrary.

The Judging of Draft Horses.

A well-known Scotch horseman has the following trenchant utterances on the judging of draft horses:

Form is the foundation. That is to say, a horse must be structurally right. His anatomy must be true. He must be well put together. What is the ideal? No words can portray it. Men have written yards of matter seeking to set forth their ideas as to the structure of the horse, but to the novice they convey indefinite ideas, to say the least. Among those schooled in the study of such subjects they are helpful. The horse himself is the best illustration, and next comes accurate pictures. Fortunately, animal photography is now so far advanced as to give us admirable reproductions of the equine form, and a study of good pictures will fix in mind the standard of form. Form comprehends the outside of a horse. It includes all that he shows from the tip of his nose to the bottom of his feet—head, eye, ear, throat, the neck, the setting on of head to the neck and neck to the shoulders, the chest, back, coupling, hind quarters, and above all, the legs and feet. The man who is studying the judging of horses, or the judge who dispenses ribbons, should hold ever in his mind the essence of it all—"No foot, no horse."

Associated with form in a draft horse is substance—that is to say, weight and its proper disposition. A horse may have weight enough and yet lack substance. In other words, he may not carry the weight in the proper form to fill the definition of substance. A great hulking frame, shaped in its middle like a pumpkin seed, can not be said to show substance. Substance is wide out. The arch of rib, the width of frame, give substance. It is more than mere blubber. It is more than mere weight. A draft horse should meet you full-chested. His width should begin in front, and be carried evenly back to his stiles. His girth should be well filled out, his "breadbasket" in proportion, and his quarters and breeching swelled out to correspond. The gable form of construction finds no place in the architecture of a draft horse.

Quality is even more undefinable than form. It may be learned when the student is brought into its presence. It is fineness distinguished from coarseness; it is silk rather than calico; it is blood rather than bulk. On judging of draft horses for quality hangs most of the contentions. Insistence on quality may be carried too far, if it results in sacrifice of substance. This is the battle-ground of modern draft-horse breeding. The demands of the market place have run more and more toward weight, toward bulk, while the men who are keenest students of draft-horse breeding have been ever insistent on securing and holding wearing qualities, which is another name for quality. The ideal is weight with quality, and to the credit of the past decade in draft-horse breeding it may be said that this ideal has been achieved in good measure, proving the possibility of combining sufficient substance with a degree of quality that insures adequate wearing qualities. A bright eye, a quick ear, and intelligent expression, a coat of fine hair, and flat, flinty bone, are among the chief requisites of quality. It should never be overlooked. For what shall it profit a man if he produces a hulk that quickly wears to pieces in actual work? On the other hand, it should not dominate the judgment, as over-insistence on quality may sacrifice that substance which distinguishes a draft horse from an expresser.

Action in a draft horse is readily estimated. A flat-foot walk is the first essential. The walk is the draft horse gait. Day by day, year in and out, he performs his labors at that pace. A shuffling, stumbling walk is decidedly objectionable. The great gulk of the draft horse must be moved as nimbly as possible. No one expects in a draft horse the quick, nervous walk of the trotter or saddle horse, neither should his pace be elephantine. If his levers are properly set, if he is balanced in his anatomy, and if the disposition is not sluggish, he will walk with ease, even with grace, comparatively speaking. Indeed, some draft horses walk with such sprightly step that they are called gay. The cloddy, stumbling walker and a horse that walks with prompt, clean, true, supple stride is almost beyond computation. The walk should be free from interference, held well together, from padding. The hocks should be in your face as the horse leaves you.

We have emphasized the walk in the draft horse because it is the gait on which most stress is to be laid. Judges in our show-rings generally give them a trot, and then comes the shouting and the whip-crack-ings of the grooms, in an effort to run the horse off his long legs stopped. Without bringing a general indictment down to a regular-paced, easy, ground-covering trot, showing himself to greatest advantage, is scared

out of his pace into a break by the efforts of over-zealous grooms or owners. The judge who allows himself to be tricked into awarding a prize to a draft horse because he can trot like a coach horse has yet to learn the fundamentals of draft-horse judging. He has grasped at the shadow and missed the substance. He has substituted the non-essentials for the essentials. But he is no worse than the judge who makes his examinations and reaches his decisions regardless of the walk. The man who awards ribbons without due consideration of the walk should be set to work judging wooden horses for harness-makers.

Perhaps a digestion of these suggestions, a mere dip into the great sea of the discussion of draft-horse judging, may be helpful to students at the ring-side at the coming shows. And there are some men who wear the judge's badge who might profit by a study of them.

Stock.

The Crusade Against Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Ashleigh Halliwell, editor of the Live-stock Daily World, Chicago, has been doing the Old Country for some time past, and sends his paper spicy accounts of things he sees or hears about. The following from England will be interesting to our readers, as coming from "a man on the spot":

"Why is it there seems to be so little trouble over the tuberculin test in the case of cattle sent to South America?" I asked of a well-known Scotchman, who is keenly in sympathy with the crusade against tuberculosis, and who knows many Americans and a great deal about their customs.

"Oh, they do have some trouble. There are men who always have trouble with some of their cattle, and I know a man not over a thousand miles from Carnoustie who has grown rich in buying up cattle that I could not pass, and it is said he has never yet had an animal fall to go through."

"What do you mean?"

"If I were speaking nautically, I should say that you can't launch a ship without greasing the ways, or if I were to put it in the form that would be understood by what you call your boodle politicians, I should say that you can't run a campaign without a barrel, or, in the language of the people who do not give thirteen for a dozen, you can't make bread without dough."

"I think I catch your meaning."

"We have plenty of veterinarians here, of course, but we have no such Government system as that wonderful organization of your Bureau of Animal Industry. Our vets. mainly depend upon private practice, and I have known of cases where they have inspected herds mainly through the bottom of a Scotch and soda glass—I think you call them Scotch highballs, or something like that. From the way I have seen some of your fellows put the stuff down I have no doubt that your concoctions are 'high' enough, but they certainly are not 'Scotch.'"

"Well, what about the South American inspection?"

"I know there are plenty of competent and honest officials down there, but I also know there is no trouble in finding plenty of them with their hands behind their backs. Savey?"

They have live-stock insurance companies that seem to thrive and do a large business; with us so far they have not seemed to be very successful.

Until recently Lloyds have issued tuberculin-test insurance on cattle going to South America at 12 guineas (\$60) per cent.; that is, \$60 for every \$500, guaranteeing that the animals would pass inspection at Buenos Ayres.

Now the rate has been raised to 20 guineas per cent., or \$100 for \$500.

Mr. P. J. Poels, of Poels, Brewster, Ragsden & Duckham, who is sending a number of cattle to customers there, says that rate is practically prohibitive, and an exporter might better carry his own risk.

The cattle for South America have to be tested by an authorized veterinarian in Britain, and be accompanied by a certificate vised by the Argentine consul. Then upon arrival there they are tested again. If they pass, well and good; if not, they must be killed either there or here, if the owner cares to go to the expense of bringing them back.

This advance in the insurance rate would seem to indicate that the Argentine authorities are becoming more exacting.

"You know when the American Government depended upon veterinarians on this side to make the tuberculin test, they had a lot of bad business.

"The compensation from the Government was small compared with the fee from certain owners if the cattle passed.

"I remember one case where there was a record sent over of 19 cattle, all showing temperatures of 101. That was a bad job, and led to an investigation. The temperatures of that number of cattle would vary considerably under normal conditions. Half of them died of tuberculosis."

The breeders of Britain in the main are waking up to the necessity of cleaning-up tuberculosis.

The up-to-date men are recognizing facts and discreetly setting about putting things right.

"In your rounds you are not apt to see any but the best animals.

"They are not making any display of the bovine hospital over the hill."

"Can tuberculosis be cleaned up?"

"Oh, yes; if they go about it vigorously. Germs do not develop and thrive in the sunlight and fresh air. They thrive best in this country as in the States, where dairy stables are not clean and light and well-ventilated."

One old emaciated cow, or pinner, as we call them, can breed and scatter more germs than sanitary stable measures can clean out, and the only way is to get rid of them without ceremony.

Of late so many of these old tuberculous animals have been converted into beef and condemned in the hands of butchers, that the latter have been compelled to form a protective organization. They have raised a fund for carrying on the work, and an effort is being made to get Parliament to grant compensation for carcasses condemned for the public good.

Men who own the best herds have been testing their cattle and keeping the infected ones in separate herds. The ones that do not pass are killed if they seem too bad, and are sold to dealers who peddle them out here or send them to Ireland or Canada, as the Dominion now inspects its imported cattle at home, and only tags them and does not kill them when they fail to pass the test.

"You will recall the great row there was over testing of 'Brave Archer,' the bull that Mr. Kelly paid \$6,000 for. It was claimed, you know, that he was ruined by the tuberculin test.

"As a matter of fact I happened to know the man who says he 'doped' that bull so as to make him sure to pass the test, and that he overdid it."

Right here comes a point that must be considered in any scheme to have the test conducted by the Government.

No one questions for a moment that if undertaken by the Government it would be thoroughly carried out, but some plan would have to be arranged so that the herdsmen representing the owners could not have access to the cattle during the test.

Very often herdsmen have been known to tamper, on their own hook, with cattle that were to be tested. They have a pride in having their cattle go through all right, and in laying around in the straw at shows, as they do, they have heard of the ways of treating cattle so they will not show their true condition under the tuberculin test.

Gene Grubb, of Colorado, can tell some interesting yarns about testing and doping cattle; how he saw the herdsman's lantern going to and from the stall numerous times one night when a test was to be completed the next morning.

"There are several very uncanny tales I could relate about the doping of cattle, but I believe your officials are capable and fearless, and I happen to know that they have scheduled several very prominent herds where it was found that efforts were made to tamper with the test."

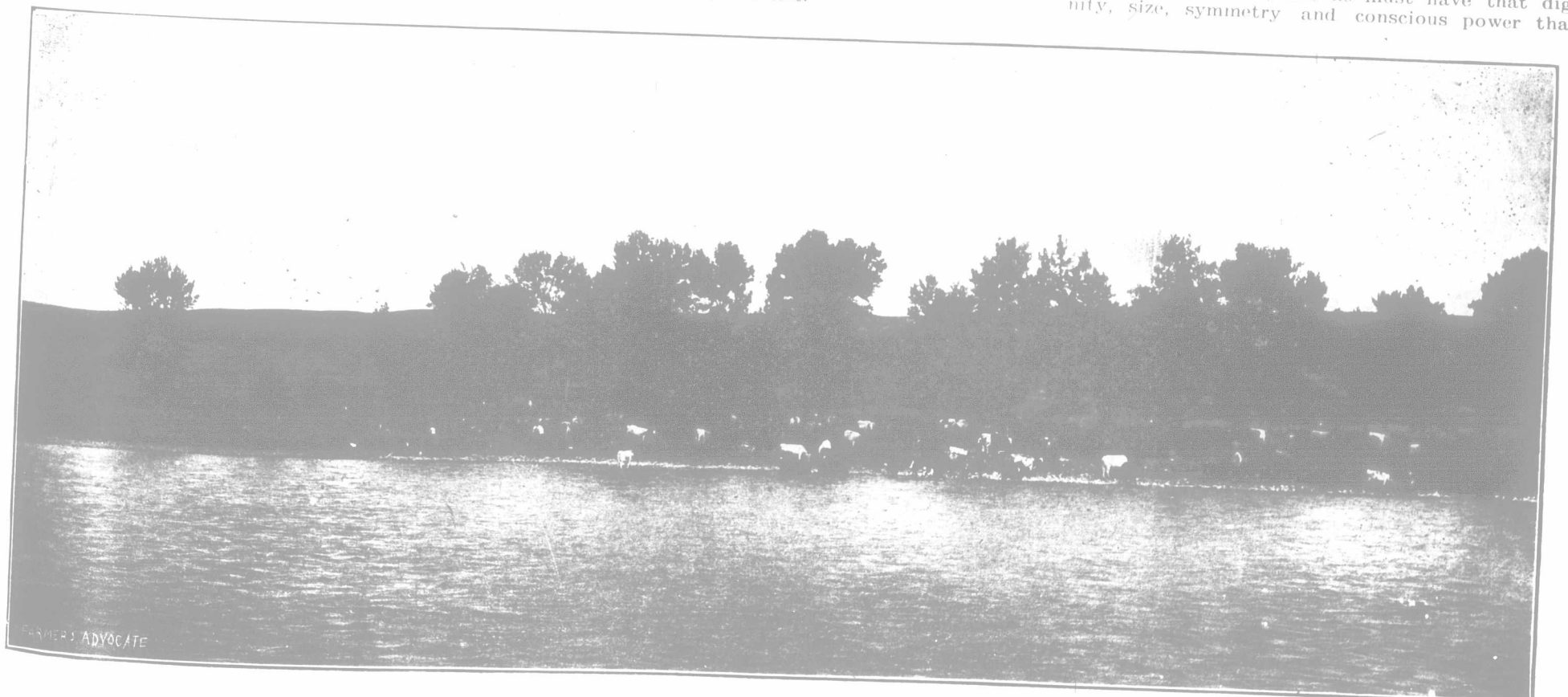
The importance of getting tuberculosis out of your own herds is very great, and I feel that every good American should use all his influence to prevent our bringing in any more of it from other countries.

An ex-Breeder of Shorthorns Describes His Ideal.

Col. Harris, of the American Shorthorn Association, has the following to say regarding the ideal in the male and female bovine:

The cows should have an absolutely feminine expression, that show they would respond to masculine potency with never a disappointment. Deliver me from a harsh, sterile-looking steery head on a cow or heifer. A full, soft eye, a well-placed sensitive ear, a fine horn, a clean refined neck, all indicate this character. The neck should melt into the shoulder and chine smoothly, with neither hills nor hollows. The fore legs should be straight, full in the arm and fine in the shank, with a small, straight, rosin-colored hoof; the bosom of a fair width and full, and not a narrow, thin, pendulous brisket. The shoulders should slope with a smooth, easy curve back to meet the ribs, like a groined arch, and the spine to the tail-head as straight and evenly covered as it is possible to conceive. The tail should hang at right angles to this, and taper finely. The loin fairly wide and in thin flesh; if the hips seem a little wide it is a good thing in a cow. An elastic, wide and deep udder, with moderately large, well-placed teats, is a crown of glory, and is often not given as high a rating as it should have. Hair there should be in good quantity, soft and fine; a fairly thick, mellow, creamy-colored hide, with no trace of blue, or even pink. Speaking of hair, it used to be the fashion in this country to rub and brush and polish until the hair shone and was as sleek as an onion. Now we have jumped to the other extreme, and the coats are roughed up and kept nasty and wet and feel coarse and harsh. Why cannot exhibitors steer the middle and proper course? Let the hair be clean and well brushed, but dry, and with the fine natural oil carefully preserved.

I have, without first intending to do so, said so much about the cow that I feel I must talk a little of his Royal Highness, the head of the herd. First and foremost, he must impress you at the first glance. No bull that does not by his majestic carriage and general appearance strike the judge immediately is worthy of honors in a good ring. He may do this, and yet on close inspection be found faulty and defective in important particulars, but he must have that dignity, size, symmetry and conscious power that



A Year of Flerty for the Cattle. On the Banks of the Bow, near Calgary.

FOUNDED 1866

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Farm.

Lethbridge and District Agr'l Society's Annual Fair.

The Lethbridge Fair this year, held on the 16th and 17th of August, was the largest and most successful in the annals of the Society. The number of entries was larger, the receipts and attendance were larger, and the interest and enthusiasm of spectators enlisted to the highest point. Owing to its being held in midsummer, instead of in autumn, there were some classes not very well filled. Threshed grains were not a strong class, though sheaf and grass exhibits were ahead of last year.

The live-stock show was creditable, though all classes were not represented. There were no sheep, and swine were limited to the Berkshires. The agricultural exhibit would doubtless have been considerably larger if farmers had not been so busy harvesting.

In the heavy classes of horses there were some good entire horses shown that have been recently brought into the country. Light horses were of the stamina and abundance for which Alberta has become famous. There was a strong class of Standard-bred brood mares and foals, and the younger classes were also well filled. Saddle horses were of fine type. The track events attracted good animals from all over the Territories.

The cattle exhibits were confined to Shorthorns and grades. They were good classes, but somewhat limited. The judges in the live-stock classes were B. Wright, of De Winton, for horses, and S. W. Paisley, for the other classes, and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

Poultry was a strong section, nearly all the breeds being represented, there being keen competition throughout.

stamp him a royalty, and that not require one to borrow a candle to find it. Do not think for a moment that he must be a pawing, bellowing, red-eyed brute, full of temper, for this is as unlike the real thing as a brawling bully is unlike a splendid gentleman.

I wish that Shakespeare, the universal genius, had somewhere described for us a well-bred bull, as he did a horse. The pastoral patriarch Job could never have seen one, or he might too have given us a companion picture. The head, broad, strong, powerful, curled like the front of Jove, with horns of power, firm based and curved in beauty; eyes full and bright, yet mildly beaming; ears large, well haired and richly colored; nose straight and full; lips large and round and firm. All these things go to make up an embodiment of power, strength, constitution and beauty that is worthy to wear a crown. The neck that carries this masterpiece must be a tower of strength, with a full, high crest—"Verily a round of beef," clean-throated and curving into the great broad chest, with its full, deep, rounded brisket, all of which must show that within are mighty vital organs that in a great flood tide supply the streams of life. What grand and powerful forearms, wide, wide apart! How strong and round and smooth are the shanks! How firmly placed, large and even are the hoofs which support the mighty carcass! The shoulders, the ribs and the thighs all form mighty triple arches that are tied together by a great, firm girder in the back. Straight as a die, and from end to end covered everywhere evenly, smoothly and deeply with flesh and mellow hide and rich, soft hair. In architecture the Roman arch, the strongest of all forms of construction, is circular and based upon short, round columns. Such should be the architecture of a bull.

St. Louis Show Declares for the Single Judge.

"All prizes in the department of live stock of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be awarded by individual judges, or the 'one-man system,' and by comparison. These judges will be chosen for their especial qualifications and their intimate knowledge of the characteristics and qualities that make valuable the breeds upon which they will give judgment, and their awards will be final."

Goodall's Farmer, commenting on the above, says:

"We regard this as one of the most commendable positions that any important live-stock show can assume. It is progressive, up-to-date, and shows a proper discrimination against the cumbersome method of 'committee judging,' that should merit the disapproval of live-stock breeders and exhibitors.

"One-man judging is valuable to the exposition, because it will save priceless time. It is meritorious to the exhibitor, in that it narrows the decisions to one man, who must stand for the awards as he made them. The plan is important, in that it gives an individuality to decisions that is impossible with three men, unless the men have the same identical type in mind, and place their awards in harmony with this seeming impossibility.

"We can see no real argument for committee judging. It is an insult to the members of the committee to argue that they act as a check on each other to prevent prejudiced decisions. If they are capable and understand their business, one man is as good as three, and, we believe, inestimably better. At many leading fairs and shows it has been demonstrated that one-man judging is satisfactory. We do not know what more can be said. That the management of the live-stock department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition should have taken the matter in hand and officially recognized 'one-man judging' is, undoubtedly, the strongest recognition that the system has ever received."

Safeguarding the Territorial Stock-growers' Interests.

The executive of the Territorial Stock-growers' Association recently held a meeting at Medicine Hat to further plans for insuring satisfaction to members of the Association during the shipping season, and also provide finances to cover the necessary expenses entailed. President Finlay presided. Other members of the Board present were A. J. Day, W. A. Taylor, J. H. G. Bray, Jas. Porter, Jas. Wright, F. C. Forster and S. Spencer.

Len. Cheshire, the inspector whom the Association has at present in Winnipeg, looking after their interests, has sent in some very good reports.

The executive also considers it advisable to place an inspector at Calgary during the shipping season.

On motion of Messrs. Day and Wright, it was decided to levy an assessment of four cents per head on horses and cattle owned by members to meet expenses.

was also very good. J. Ackelopp was first for mare and colt. J. C. Pack first for best saddle horse. The single drivers were a good class, in which Geo. Fairburn received first and John Elliott second. W. Finkle had the best colt on the grounds, for which he deserves credit on account of the large number of colts shown.

In cattle, the showing was very good, and J. Kidd had the best Shorthorn bull any age. J. C. Pack had the best one-year-old Shorthorn bull, F. Easton had the best Shorthorn cow on the grounds, W. J. Fairburn second.

A. R. Walls received first for twenty-bushel lot of wheat, and in the two-bushel lot of red flue Thomas Easton received first, and James Porter second. F. Simmins received first for a fine sample of wheat in the straw. John Thompson was not far behind for second.

Keep Your Plow Clean.

A common practice throughout the country is to leave the plow in the ground over night, or from Saturday until Monday, and it is usually from the quarters where such a practice is in vogue that we hear the saying: "Our plows will not scour." The best plowmen not only leave the plow out of the ground over night, but clean off the mouldboard well at quitting time, and often turn the plow in such a position that the curved side of the plow is protected from rain or heavy dust, which rusts the material of which a mouldboard is made very quickly.

Rust on the mouldboard prevents the plow doing its work properly, and also increases the draft to some extent. We have seen plows left in the field solid in the ground over winter, but the owner we hardly think was a reader of this paper. Good plowing is essential to large crop yields, and unless a plow is in shape and well handled, good work cannot be done.

An Implement we Like to see on the Farms.

THE MANURE SPREADER.

When in the Hartney district recently we called at the farm of W. H. Galbraith, near the town, and among other things noted the manure-spreader. One of the objections to farm life held by many is the hauling out and spreading of the manure made on the farm, the heavy work of which the manure-spreader bids fair to do away with. The application of manure to land is one of the farm practices that must be done as regularly as plowing and harvesting, if farming is to be remunerative. The great advantage of the manure-spreader is not so much the saving of labor or time, but the evenness with which it spreads the manure upon the ground.

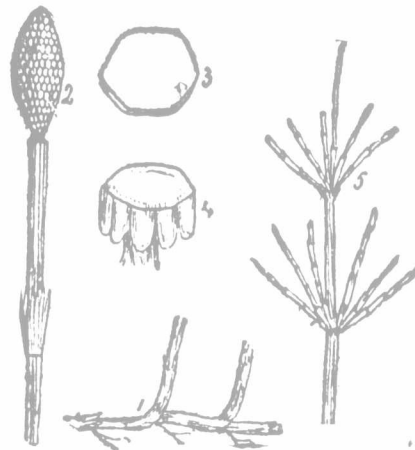
The old system of cultivation was to put on a very heavy coating of manure at long intervals. The newer and better method, as demonstrated by the results, is the application of the indispensable fertilizer in smaller quantities, but at shorter intervals.

Fall Cultivation for Wheat, and the Soil Packer.

While many men hold that spring plowing is best for wheat, perhaps as many are in favor of fall plowing. The farmer is, owing to the short seasons, forced to fall plow, and to such we commend what Prof. Hays has to say. The distinguished agriculturist has said two things to the Minnesotans which are just as applicable to Manitobans: "Wheat, if properly grown, is by all means our most profitable grain crop," and "to make profits out of wheat we must produce wheat as one of several farm products. We must use stock and the crops which they consume to help us grow wheat."

Stubble land, after small grain crops, is, of necessity or of choice, very much used for crops of wheat. This land cannot be gotten into the best mechanical condition for wheat. The stubble and weeds are coarse, do not quickly decay into humus, and tend to make the furrow slice too loose for capillary water to rise in it, and too open, allowing too free circulation of air. Right here is where the soil packer has one of its uses, and helps overcome the handicap mentioned above. The soil packer compacts the lower portion of the furrow slice, and thereby connects it with capillary moisture below; the top of the moist soil, the moisture line, therefore, does not remain at the bottom of the furrow slice, as in the case of fall-plowed land untreated with the soil packer, but rises part-way through the furrow slice, being stopped by the layer of loose surface earth left by the packer.

Taking all things into consideration, Prof. Hays says: "Early autumn plowing is the most important point in the preparation of stubble land for wheat. By early plowing many weeds will be covered before the seeds have ripened, the stubble will have some time to become softened and rotted, and the soil will be compacted through the influence of the fall rains, and will have its

Horse-tail (*Equisetum arvense*).

By courtesy of N. W. T. Department of Agriculture.

Roots were a good class considering the date, and garden stuff was excellent. Dairy products, and the dressed poultry, meat and egg exhibits were extra good. A very promising exhibition of apples on the branch, grown at Magrath, suggested important possibilities for the district in fruit-raising.

The ladies' department occupied an entire flat, and the exhibits throughout were rich and good.

The enterprise of merchants was shown in fine displays of wares and goods. Prominent among these were A. Southard, with clothing and furs; Howard Case & Co., the Lethbridge Bottling Works, and the Northwest Jobbing & Commission Co., who showed a very complete line of buggies, wagons, and all classes of farm implements.

The sports features of the fair were an unbounded success. Three thousand dollars were offered in prizes for lacrosse, baseball, and basketball tournaments, and for running, trotting, foot and special races. A very catchy feature of the sports was the ladies' relay race. It covered a four-mile course in half-mile heats—two miles each day. Each lady had four horses, and had to dismount and re-mount in a paddock at the end of each half-mile circuit. The time made in this race was 2.15, a remarkable record for the number of changes of horses to be made in the course.

Carnduff Fair.

The citizens of Carnduff and district are very well pleased with their fair, which was held on August 18th. The attendance this year was very much larger than heretofore. The show of live stock was exceptionally good, particularly in the horses, which came up to the classes shown in many of the larger towns. The exhibits in vegetables and grain were also above the average, and there were some good exhibits in fancywork.

In horses the showing of brood mares with colts was very large. W. Dougan secured the red, and H. C. Darrock the second, with good specimens. R. D. Taubane secured first in agricultural team; Geo. Taylor second. The roadster class

capillary connections made more intimate (and, therefore, more effective) with the subsoil." Those of our readers having a subsoil packer would do well to try pieces of land to wheat, fall plowed, one treated with the soil packer, the other untreated, and let the reading and thinking element among the farmers have the results of the experiment through our columns.

Fall Wheat.

One of the lessons learned while travelling through Alberta is that fall wheat should be more generally grown than at present. With very few exceptions, those who are growing it are well satisfied, and hundreds more would be just as well pleased provided they made a start. It yields heavily, ripens before danger of frost, and can be grown further north than the best milling varieties of spring wheat.

Turkey Red is a standard variety of hard fall wheat. Dawson's Golden Chaff yields heavily, and stands the winter well; it is not a hard wheat, nevertheless it is a good variety of the softer grades, and is suitable for the rapidly-increasing Oriental trade.

There is another advantage in sowing fall wheat, provided a portion of the farm is so fenced that stock can be kept off it when such is found advisable, and that is it lessens spring work. Supposing one decides to farm 200 acres in grain; by putting fifty acres in fall wheat he will only have three-quarters of the amount to handle in spring, consequently he can give it better attention, which includes soil preparation and date of sowing, and thus ensures a better yield from the spring-sown portion.

One of the bugbears of Western farming in the newer districts is the great effort which most men put forth to increase the acreage of their grain crop without taking into consideration the preparing of the soil for the seed, or the suitability of the dates of sowing. An increase of this kind by no means indicates better-filled bins; in fact, the reverse frequently holds good, except in extremely favorable seasons.

The earlier-ripening nature of fall wheat also gives a better opportunity to get fall plowing done.

Rust and Mildew of Wheat.

(From Percival's Fungi.)

One of the commonest species which is strikingly polymorphic (many-formed), and at the same time a good type of a heteroecious (living on different hosts) fungus, causes "rust" and "mildew" on wheat. The annual loss due to this parasite in wheat-growing countries amounts to several millions of dollars.

In early summer a wheat crop suffering from this disease rapidly loses its green color, becoming much yellower in a few days. Soon after this is observed, a close examination reveals reddish-orange elongated spots on the lower leaves and stems of the plants. With a pocket lens the spots are seen to be cracks or slits in the epidermis (skin) of the plant, from which an orange-colored powder is shed (fig. E).

Frequently towards the end of the summer the orange or "rust" spots change into or are replaced by darker ones, which are often prominent on the stems of leaf-sheaths; the crop is then said to be "mildewed." Formerly "rust" and "mildew" were believed to be distinct from each other; they are, however, now known to be caused by one and the same fungus.

"Mildewed" straw has not the shining golden color so characteristic of healthy, well-ripened wheat stems, but is grayish-brown and dirty in appearance, as well as brittle and rotten.

When "rust" and "mildew" are extensively developed on a wheat crop, the yield of grain is much reduced, and the individual grains are often shrivelled and small in size.

THE CAUSE OF RUST.

"Rust" and "mildew" are caused by the fungus "Puccinia graminis." The yellow dust is composed of great numbers of chlamydo-spores (spores with protective envelopes), which are shed off from the mycelium (the thread-like growing portion) of the parasite living within the tissues of the wheat leaf.

The chlamydo-spores are the summer spores of the fungus, and are termed uredospores. They are single cells of oval form (A and B). The outer coat of each spore is thick, and when mature is covered with very short fine spines; in it are four thin plates or germ-pores, situated at even intervals around its smallest circumference. The inner wall of the spore is thin, and the spore-contents are colored with drops of a yellow or orange oily substance.

When placed in water as soon as ripe they germinate in a few hours; germ-tubes make their appearance from one or more of the germ-pores and develop to a considerable length (Fig. B). If the process takes place in a wheat leaf, the hypha (thread or mycelium) grows along the surface for a time and finally enters into the leaf through an open stoma (an opening between the skin cells of

the leaf), or penetrates directly through the epidermal (skin) cells. The hyphal filament develops in the spaces (between the cells) of the soft parenchyma (pulp of the leaves) between the veins of the leaf and a compact septate mycelium is soon produced, which is confined to a small area within the tissues of the host. Upon the mycelium (large thread) arises a dense bundle of short vertical hyphae (smaller threads) bearing a crop of uredospores; the latter as they grow burst through the epidermis (skin) and form a "rust" spot or sorus on the outside of the leaf.

The mycelium continues to produce uredospores during a period of eight or ten days, and as each spore when carried by the wind or by insects to a wheat plant is capable of producing a new spot of rust, it is readily understood how rapidly the fungus may spread in a crowded crop of plants when conditions for the distribution and germination of the spores are suitable.

SPORE FORMATION GOES ON DURING THE SUMMER.

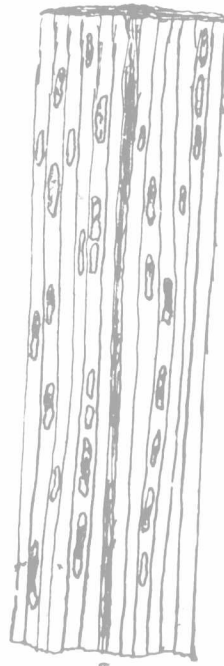
This form of reproduction is carried on throughout a good part of the summer, and accounts for much of the extensive distribution of "rust" in wheat, although it is important to note that, according to Eriksson's investigation, the uredospores from any individual infected plant only spread the disease a comparatively few yards around their point of production in a field.

Although certain varieties and species of "rust" attack other cereals and grasses, the form under

present consideration lives as a "rust" upon wheat alone, so that there is no danger of the disease being carried to a neighboring crops of oats, rye, barley or grasses from an infected field of wheat.

Towards the end of the wheat's growing season, the production of uredospores ceases, and as they do not retain their power of germination more than a few months, it would appear that the fungus does not usually live through the winter in this form, though it is possible that in some districts at any rate the uredospores infect autumn-sown wheat, and the fungus remains upon the latter in an inconspicuous condition until the following spring, when it develops and spreads as "rust" through the crop.

The mycelium in the tissues of host (wheat leaves and stalks), after producing uredospores for a considerable time, begins to give rise in July and onward to another form of chlamydo-spores of dark color. The "rust" spots in consequence change from orange to black, especially on the leaf-sheaths and stems of the straw, after which the crop is said to be "mildewed."



Rust spots on wheat leaf (magnified). After Percival.

This new form of chlamydo-spore is designated a teleutospore, a name meaning final spore, and given to it in consequence of the fact that it is developed at the end of the season.

The teleutospores grow at the apex of vertical brown hyphae, which are arranged in dense clumps or sori (Fig. D). Each teleutospore consists of two cells superimposed (Fig. C). The outer wall of the compound spore is a deep chestnut-brown color, and very thick, especially at the apex. Lining each of the two component cells is a delicate membrane. A germ-pore is present at the apex of the uppermost cell, and another exists at the side of the lower cell, close to the transverse septum.

The teleutospores remain dormant during winter, and cannot be made to germinate until the following spring. Even at the latter period only those germinate which have been exposed to the ordinary changing climatic conditions of winter. Teleutospores from straw protected in stacks or barns rarely grow.

The Judging at Winnipeg.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I would like to send you a few lines re the report of Shorthorn judging at the Dominion Exhibition held at Winnipeg. There is a statement or so made in connection with the aged bull class that I should like corrected, and it might be well to explain that Mr. Arthur Johnston, Mr. James Bray and Mr. Walter Lynch formerly owned Scottish Canadian, and the gentleman that reported the judging is interested at Neepawa, so it goes without saying that these gentlemen were very anxious for Scottish Canadian to win, but Mr. Lynch, who is a gentleman of good judgment, and myself agreed to place Spicy Marquis first, and Scottish Canadian second. This did not appear satisfactory to the above element, and reasons were asked for and given, but the reporter states were not given, and later on in his report states that the reasons given were the lamest ever heard. What I stated about the bulls was as follows: These are two really good bulls, and some good judges might place Scottish Canadian first, but to-day we decided to place Spicy Marquis first, because he is a deeper bull, a better front, a better underline, and far more Shorthorn character. In conclusion, I would say, if Spicy Marquis had got all that I think was due him, he would have won the championship of the show. I am one that believes in fair play, and fair play hurts no person.

Thanking you for your space,

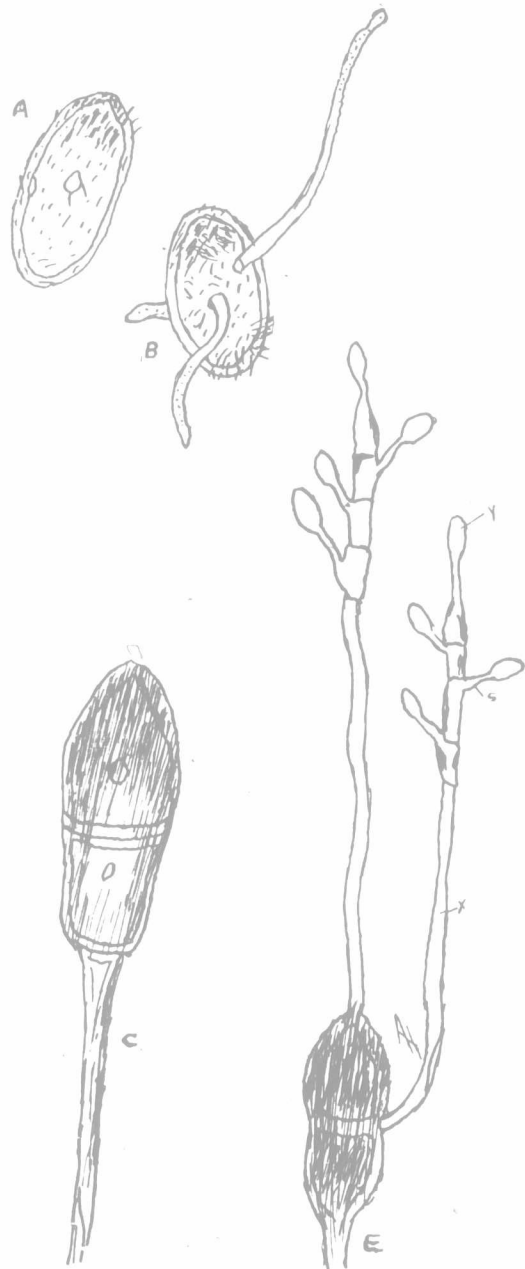
J. M. GARDHOUSE.

They Keep a' Coming.

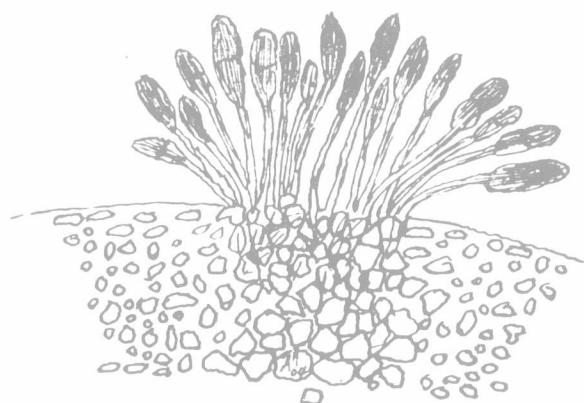
I thought last year when you were changing your paper to a weekly that you were making a mistake, but now I have changed my mind. It is really an improvement.

Hartney, Man.

W. H. GALBRAITH.



A - A spore of the red-rust-stage of wheat. B - Similar spore germinating. C - A spore of the black-rust stage of wheat. D - A black-rust spore germinating. Enlarged 800 diameters. After Percival.



D - A transverse section through a sorus of black-rust spores of the black stage of rust on a wheat stem. Enlarged about 800 diameters. After Percival.

Dairying.

The Making of a Dairy Herd.

"How can I best build up a profitable herd of dairy cows?" is the question propounded by a correspondent engaged in general dairying; that is, selling milk for cheesemaking in summer and buttermaking in winter.

We may assume that this correspondent owns a medium-sized herd of fairly good dairy cows, some of which are decidedly more profitable than others. The first thing is to find out, then, which cows are worth keeping, and which are not. Nobody can run any business successfully unless he knows the relation of cost of production to the price received for the product. Guesswork will not do in dairying any more than it will in manufacturing. Therefore, let the farmer discard the plainly inferior producers, feed the rest well for a year, and keep an approximately correct record of the milk and butter-fat yielded by each cow, and of the food consumed by each. The results are pretty sure to be surprising.

The majority of farmers consider it too much trouble to keep milk records. Not so the Danes, who are our keenest competitors in the world's markets, so far as dairy products and bacon are concerned. The little kingdom of Denmark has about three hundred farmers' co-operative testing associations, which are doing a great deal to develop the capacity of the Danish dairy cow, and to reduce the cost of milk production. In these associations, the milk of each cow is weighed one day per week, and the milk tested for butter-fat fortnightly or monthly. In this way it is easy to get an estimate of the year's production which is quite close enough for practical purposes. The feed of each cow is also weighed sufficiently often to get a rough business estimate of the cost for a year. With a spring balance hanging at a convenient point in the stable, and a pencil and sheet of paper beside it, this method of keeping records requires so little time and trouble that no progressive dairyman can afford to neglect it.

Little attention has been paid by the general farmer in Canada to the systematic breeding of dairy cows, yet there are a great many cows of no particular breeding that only require good feeding to make them profitable producers. It is scarcely necessary to say that the chief function of the dairy cow is the production of milk. The economical production of large quantities of milk, butter or cheese determines the value of the cow, and if she does not yield a profitable flow of milk she ceases to have any reason for existence. By the simple method of testing outlined above the farmer will be able at the end of a year to weed out his poor milkers and retain the best as the basis of the new herd. No man can select the most profitable producers from his neighbor's herd without using the scales and tester, nor can he often get the privilege of buying another man's best cows. Hence, it follows that to build up a high-class dairy herd it will usually be necessary for the farmer to breed his own cows.

The improvement of the herd will depend chiefly upon the sort of bulls used. The most expert judge is largely at sea when he attempts to select a dairy bull by appearances alone. When we come to the question of raising good cows, we find that the only road to success is in breeding from cows of known capacity, and from bulls whose female ancestors have been tested for excellence at the pail and churn. It is imperative that the herd bull be backed up by a considerable number of good-producing dams and grandams, if satisfactory results are to be expected from his daughters.

A good cow is a good cow, no matter what her breed may be. Therefore, let the farmer choose the dairy breed that he considers best suited to his conditions, and stick to it. Let him breed his selected cows to the best available bull of that breed, and continue to grade up his herd to a higher degree of excellence year by year. The practice followed by some farmers of using bulls first of one breed and then of another is fatal to all plans for building up a uniform, handsome and profitable herd of grade cows, and that is just what most farmers require. It was breeding with a purpose in view that enabled the late E. D. Tilson, of Ont., to build up a working herd of dairy cows that was probably unequalled in Canada. One of his grade cows produced 20,132 lbs. of milk in a year; five others gave from 13,000 lbs. to 16,582 lbs., and the whole herd of sixty-five cows made a yearly average of nearly 10,000 lbs.

Even with the utmost care in breeding, a herd cannot be made profitable without good feeding and careful weeding out of the inferior animals. The dairy heifers should be kept in a good, thrifty growing condition, but not too fat. If they are bred to drop their first calves at from twenty-four to thirty months old, they are not likely to develop a tendency to make beef rather than milk. If there seems a danger of deterioration in size through this early breeding of the heifers, it is better to give them a long rest after the first

milking period than to allow them to reach the age of three years before calving.

As a machine for converting the raw products of the farm into more salable forms, the good dairy cow is without an equal. The beef bullock will pay little more than market prices for the food consumed. The same may be said of the sheep. Pigs and poultry will give much better returns than the steer or sheep, if due attention be given to scientific feeding, but even these seldom yield more than one dollar and fifty cents for one dollar's worth of feed. The dairy cow, however, often goes as high as two dollars' worth of product from one dollar's worth of feed, and many extra good cows have been known to give two dollars and fifty cents' worth of products for one dollar's worth of feed consumed.

In this country it costs about \$35 to feed a cow reasonably well for one year. Every dairy herd should average at least fifty dollars' worth of products per cow annually. If a herd is not giving such a return there is something wrong. The keeping of yearly records will enable the owner to locate the leak. W. A. CLEMONS.

Large Butter Sales.

The "Trimble" Creamery, Red Deer, Alta., which is a private creamery, recently received an order from the Yukon for about 10,000 lbs. of butter, and another order from Japan for 5,000 lbs.

This shows that Alberta butter is gaining a universal foothold, and augurs well for the general prosperity of the industry. The above is an encouraging report, and helps dispel the gloom that threatened to envelop the dairy business in Western Canada. Dairying will yet have to become more general if the fertility of the land is to be maintained.



Edmonton Fire Hall and Brigade.

The Dairy Test at St. Louis.

The results of the sixth ten-days' work (August 5th to 14th) of the cows in the dairy demonstration at the World's Fair at St. Louis are given below:

Holstein Herd—

Milk by 15 cows, ten days, 8,264.9 lbs.
Milk per cow, per day, (average of herd) 56.6 lbs.
Butter-fat by 15 cows, ten days, 274.40 lbs.
Butter-fat per cow, per day (average of herd) 1.879 lbs.
Solids not fat, 15 cows, 10 days, 674.42 lbs.
Solids not fat, per cow, per day, 4.62 lbs.
Fat, composite sample, 3.3%.
Feed consumed, 12,840 lbs., or 85.6 lbs. per cow per day.

Jersey Herd—

Milk, 25 cows, 10 days, 10,599.1 lbs.
Milk per cow, per day (average herd) 42.8 lbs.
Butter-fat, 25 cows, 10 days, 500.718 lbs.
Butter-fat per cow, per day (average herd) 2.004 lbs.
Solids not fat, 25 cows, 10 days, 970.41 lbs.
Solids not fat, per cow, per day (average herd) 3.88 lbs.
Fat, composite sample, 4.6%.
Feed consumed, 12,064.4 lbs., or 48.2 lbs. per cow per day.

Brown Swiss Herd—

Milk, 5 cows, 10 days, 2,302.7 lbs.
Milk per cow, per day (average of the herd), 46.05 lbs.
Butter-fat, 5 cows, 10 days, 84.279 lbs.
Butter-fat, per cow, per day (average herd), 1.686 lbs.
Solids not fat, 5 cows, 10 days, 205.40 lbs.
Solids not fat produced, per cow, per day, 4.108 lbs.
Fat, per cent., 3.6.
Feed consumed, 4,178.5 lbs., or 83.5 lbs. per cow per day.

Shorthorn Herd—

Milk by 25 cows, 10 days, 9,295.8 lbs.
Milk per cow, per day (average of herd) 37.1 lbs.
Butter-fat by 25 cows, 10-days, 343.92 lbs.
Butter-fat per cow, per day (average of herd) 1.375 lbs.
Solids by 25 cows, 10 days, 809.23 lbs.

Solids per cow, per day, 3.23 lbs.

Fat, per cent., 3.6.

Feed consumed, 12,156 lbs.; per cow, per day, 48 lbs.

*Cow No. 48 sick, on 12th, 13th and 14th solids not fat not computed.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Cultivation of Seeds in Denmark.

INFLUENCE OF SURROUNDINGS — THE VALUE OF SELECTION.

In La Nature, a French periodical, Prof. Albert Maumene has an interesting article on this subject, the chief points of which are brought out in the following synopsis:

The production of selected seeds is a subject of the minutest care on the part of farmers who make a specialty of seed-growing. Certain seed-growing centers—in France, St. Remy de Provence, Anjou and the northern departments; in Germany, Erfurt and Quedlinbourg—are justly renowned. While certain plants breed true to type when the seed is brought from a region where more favorable climatic conditions prevail, there are others which produce the true type only when raised from seed grown in a higher latitude. Horticulturists and agriculturists are not far wrong when they say that seeds brought from a colder climate produce earlier and better crops than home-grown seed. This is the case with the majority of vegetables, and it is partly what has given the German seed-growing industry its reputation. The cauliflower seed from Erfurt owes the great reputation it has acquired largely to its Danish origin. Copenhagen is becoming a famous center for the production of cauliflower seeds. The value of the annual export reaches \$100,000,

which gives an idea of the world's consumption of this vegetable.

The creation of this special industry dates back forty years. A farmer of Erfurt conceived the idea that the moist climate of Denmark should be very favorable to the development of the cauliflower. He requested a Danish farmer to make the first trial, which was a complete success, and since that date the cauliflower seeds of Copenhagen have supplied the wholesale market of Erfurt. At first, Danish horticulture derived very little profit from this fact, on account of the agreements made with the German merchants. But, by degrees, some farmers undertook this industry on their own account, a strong company was formed, and at the present time America gets eighty per cent. of its cauliflower seed from Copenhagen.

This success and rapid progress are due to an intelligent, systematic selection of the types of the plants producing seed, and of the seeds themselves, but especially to the physical conditions, which favor the extraordinary development of these plants and an abundant yield of seed. The seed thus obtained, sown in another country, is found superior to the home-grown seed, even under less favorable climatic and vital conditions, and furnishes products of a splendid and precocious development. Degeneration or loss of strength invariably follows after the first generation, necessitating a renewed supply of the original seed. It is now proven that the peculiar soil in the vicinity of Copenhagen has a favorable influence, because trials made in other parts of Denmark have not been crowned with the same success. The atmospheric moisture of the seashore suits the cauliflowers, the more so because the long periods of drought which check the progress of vegetation do not exist there.

The question of the value and heredity of these acquired characteristics still divides the scientific world. The biennial and in-door culture applied to cauliflowers evidently modifies considerably the climatic influence, since the strains thus obtained lose in a warmer and drier southern climate their ancestral superiority in the second to fourth generation. It is this fact which obliges farmers to annually renew their seed and to send for it to the northern countries.

The "Dwarf Erfurt" is the strain of cauliflower grown, and this is identical with what the Americans call the "Snowball," or "Copenhagen Early." Three types can be distinguished differing in earliness and in their more or less dwarfed appearance, but each having a special value, either for growing under glass or for out-door cultivation. It is not a rare thing to see in the neighborhood of Copenhagen fields of twenty-five

acres planted entirely to cauliflowers. The seeds, which retain their germinating power for two years, are sown in September. The young plants, transplanted and wintered under glass or in special hothouses, are put out in spring. The harvesting takes place just a year after the sowing, and it is done just as soon as the different parts of the flower attain maturity. This is an essential point for the value of the seed. The drying of the seed-pods, the threshing and the cleaning of the seed are all delicate operations, which are performed several weeks after harvest, when the flowers are dry.

In view of the success obtained in the production of cauliflower seed, it would seem that the cultivation of selected strains of other plants might profitably be undertaken in Denmark, but up to the present specialists have wisely concentrated their efforts upon a single plant.

W. A. CLEMONS.

Events of the World.

Earl Grey has been appointed to succeed Lord Minto as Governor-General of Canada.

In a head-on collision near Richmond, Que., on August 31st, nine people were killed and many injured.

Several villages have been destroyed by forest fires in Austria, many people being burned to death.

It is proposed to establish a system of wireless telegraphy fire alarms in the United States forest reserves.

The German Government has sent 800 additional troops to German Southwest Africa, to assist in suppressing the Hereros rebellion.

Impressive ceremonies marked the christening of the Czarevitch at the Peterhof Palace, on August 24th. He has been named Alexis Nicholavitch.

It is officially announced that the Russian cruiser Askold and the destroyer Grozovoi have been disarmed at Shanghai, the order for disarmament being received from the Russian Minister at Peking, August 24th.

The continued success of the revolutionists in Paraguay is causing the greatest panic throughout the country. Preparations for hostilities, as well as negotiations for peace, are proceeding with feverish rapidity, and foreigners in Asuncion, the capital, and other parts of the country are leaving as quickly as possible, under protection of the diplomatic corps.

Terrific forest fires are raging in Newfoundland, and men are fighting night and day to prevent the flames from covering a wider area. The hamlet of Little Bay has been completely destroyed, 300 families being left homeless as a result. The Government is providing food and shelter for the destitute. It is estimated that \$20,000,000 worth of marketable timber has already been wiped out of existence in the interior of Newfoundland this season.

The indignation of the British people at the holding up of the steamer Comedian in South African waters, by the Russian cruiser Smolensk, has been partly suspended by the suggestion of the Russian Government, that the Smolensk might not have received the orders arising out of the recent agreement regarding interference with neutral vessels. The Russian Government, in dealing with the affair, has authorized Great Britain to assist in locating and notifying the Smolensk and her accompanying cruiser. Accordingly, the British Government has despatched two vessels from the Cape of Good Hope to carry out this mission. Since the stopping of the Comedian, news has been received that the British collier Pencalenck, bound from Cardiff for Malta, with coal for the British navy, has also been held up and examined by the Russian cruiser Ural.

tense as is the interest which still centers around Port Arthur, the attention of the world for the past week has been more especially directed toward the situation at Liaoyang, where, upon the 30th of August, began one of the most terrible battles ever fought in Asia. Although during the preceding week the Russians gradually withdrew to that point, suffering a loss of 4,000 in killed and wounded on the way, it is now asserted that the retreat was carried out according to a prearranged plan, and that the Russian position at Liaoyang, in preparation for this denouement, has been for months undergoing a process of the most scientific fortification. However that may be, the fact remains that 400,000 men have been for days engaged in deadly combat in a comparatively contracted area, in which, if at any point during the last half century, the words of Sheridan must be being hourly realized, "War is hell." At date of going to press there is no decided word as to the course events have taken, but probably before this paper reaches its readers the story will have been told, and the back of the great eastern struggle possibly broken.

Poultry.

The Bath for Show Birds.

A writer in the Country Gentleman offers the following suggestions on preparing fowl for exhibition:

"The necessary requirements of the show-room are, first, the best possible plumage to be obtained and maintained during the season. In addition to this, good condition, thoroughly cleansed heads and their belongings, and shanks and feet as well. Quite too often the neglect of these requirements deprives the exhibitor of the prize that might have been won if the demands of conditions necessary

shining warm and hot, place the coop out in the direct rays of the sun, but do not allow the rays of the sun to go through the slats of the coop and scorch or sunburn the comb or feathers. When the washing process is made use of in cool or cold weather, the coop containing the washed fowls must be placed near a stove, or in a very warm room (the warmer the better), so that the plumage will be quickly dried.

"The same washing process may be made use of to hasten the moult of poultry desired for exhibition. Poultry that has been washed in very warm water, but not hot enough to scald them, if nicely dried and kept in a warm, sheltered coop or house, oftentimes drop their plumage very quickly. All of these methods can be properly made use of, providing they are not inhuman or painful to the fowls.

"The secret of success in the show-room is to hatch your chicks from eggs which have been laid by the highest quality of poultry. These eggs, properly hatched, and the chicks well raised and cared for to maturity and through their entire lives, while they are kept for exhibition purposes, are surely the most successful, as the result of having been properly raised and cared for, for that special purpose."

Field Notes.

The wheat crops in England are expected to be the smallest on record.

Ontario crop-report estimates show a falling off of 7,899,975 bushels of wheat.

Construction of the Guelph and Goderich branch of the C. P. R. began at Goderich on August 22nd.

The first batch of steel rails completed by the re-organized works at the Sault were turned out on August 24th.

A 2,000,000-bushel elevator is to be erected by the Dominion Government at Port Colborne in the early future.

The Agricultural Department have notified the agricultural societies of the Province that horse-racing at fairs is illegal.

At the World's Fair the other day the horses of Robert Beith, M. P., of Bowmanville, made a clean sweep of the prizes in the Hackney classes.

About 2,500 people left Toronto for the West on the harvesters' excursion, August 20th, and on August 23rd, 1,500 additional harvesters followed.

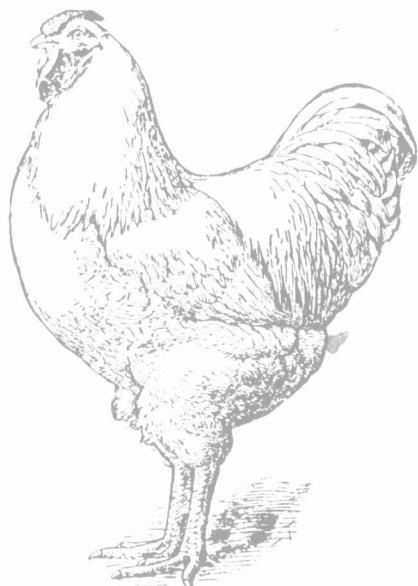
Two well defined zones of iron-bearing rock have been discovered east of Port Arthur. Director of Mines Gibson considers that the proximity of these fields to Lake Superior, which is only four or five miles distant, makes the area an especially important one.

The Neepawa Register offered a prize for the earliest bona-fide wheat harvesting within twenty miles of the town, with estimate of the yield per acre. A number of records were received, the earliest being Jas. Rose, of Montrose, seventeen miles south of Neepawa, who commenced cutting wheat on August 15th, and intended to continue steadily until his harvest was cut.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Canadian Cattle Question.

The Canadian contingent have made some notable captures lately. Some few weeks ago a number of them, headed by Mr. Henderson, of Lawton, Coupar-Angus, made a raid on Highbury Moor Green, and captured Mr. Chamberlain, who at once agreed with them that the scheme of the free importation of store cattle from Canada fitted in exactly with his scheme of a tariff on foreign products with free and unrestricted importation from the colonies. The capture of Mr. Chamberlain by the "Canadian" contingent meant practically the capture of Birmingham, and now we learn that last week the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce had this Canadian cattle question before them, and they unanimously recommended that a representation be addressed to the President of the Board of Agriculture, urging upon the Government the desirability of amending the Diseases of Animals Act so as to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle." The "Canadian" men also assert that they have got assurances, to the effect that the Prime Minister has also come to recognize the force of their contention as to the absolute freedom of Canada from contagious disease and the desirability of again permitting the free importation of Canadian stores. It is difficult to believe this, but if the Canadian men have got their scheme embodied as an integral part of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of Imperial Fiscal Reform, they will certainly have to be reckoned with.—[North British Agriculturist.

Several readers who have lately sent in questions to be answered in the Farmer's Advocate forgot to comply with our rule which requires the full name and P. O. address to be given in every instance. We can pay no attention to anonymous communications or enquiries. Please read and observe the rules of the "Questions and Answers" Department.

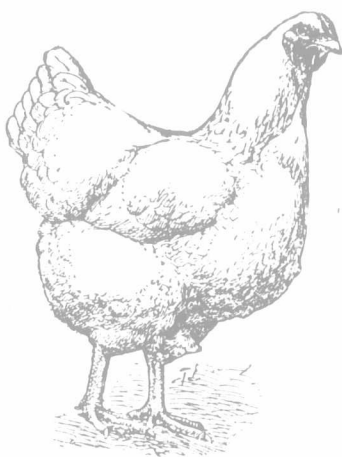


White Wyandotte Cock.

had been carefully looked after. Many go so far, even during the early fall fairs, as to wash the entire body plumage of the specimens to be shown, even though they may be partially in moult. Washing or cleansing of the entire plumage, shanks and feet as well, adds very much to their appearance. One can scarcely imagine the amount of dirt that will accumulate in and upon the plumage of a fowl until they have thoroughly tub-washed the same.

"Tub-washing of poultry is a very simple process. Three washtubs are provided, one filled with warm water, as warm as your hands will bear, the second with lukewarm water, the third with cold water. The specimen to be washed is thoroughly doused or soaked in the warm water; then the feathers and the entire body, clear to the skin, is thoroughly rubbed with soap—Ivory soap seems to be the best for this purpose. With this same soap, the legs, shanks and head, and entire plumage, is thoroughly washed. Rub the soap well in to the body, using your hands and fingers. There is no danger whatever of breaking the plumage when it is soaked with the water.

"After the entire specimen has been thorough-



White Wyandotte Hen.

ly washed clear down to the skin with soap, then lightly rinse it in the warm water. From this tub remove the specimen to the second tub, containing lukewarm water. After having thoroughly rinsed the entire bird in this lukewarm water, remove it to the tub of cold water, and rinse it again. Allow the water to drain from the specimen, then dry the plumage as much as possible with cloths or towels, always rubbing the plumage the right way of the feathers. After being dried as much as possible with the cloths, place the specimens in a canvas-covered coop. If the sun is

Western Wheat will be Required in Ontario.

The Toronto News, after conducting an inquiry into the Ontario wheat yield, finds that the supply of available wheat for milling purposes will only be one-third of what it was in 1903. A Toronto Board of Trade exporter said:

"It is likely that 9,000,000 bushels of winter wheat will be quite sufficient for the needs of the Ontario millers during the coming season. The conditions of the trade have greatly changed during the past few years, and the blending of flour has become a more and more important feature of the industry. Millers have recently been using twenty-five to fifty per cent. of Manitoba wheat, and have succeeded in producing an excellent quality of flour as a result of the mixture. Indeed, conditions are such that it is preferable to use the hard wheat for even pastry flour. The limit of the millers' activity has really been increased, because a shortage of the Ontario grain means that he will use more of the Western wheat."

Farmers May be Business Men.

It has often been said that farmers are not business men, hence co-operative packing-houses, creameries, binder-twine factories, implement manufactories and elevators are not successfully run under their direction. Within a short time we have noticed accounts of farmers' elevators declaring dividends, and the press report of August 25th is an encouraging sign to those who believe in the farmer-owned establishments enumerated above. The report referred to reads as follows: "At the annual meeting of the directors of the Farmers' Elevator at Arcola, a dividend of 40 per cent. was paid all shareholders. The company does not owe one dollar."

A Machine that will be Welcomed.

The Breeders' Gazette is the authority for the following: "A machine has been invented which bales hay without the use of wire. Instead of wire to hold the bale intact a jacket of hay is used which holds the hay so securely that no amount of handling will loosen it. If the press which does this work is as practical as it is ingenious, those who have seen it work believe it will entirely supplant the presses which use wire."

Now for a Packing-house.

The Edmonton Stock-yards Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$600,000, in shares of \$20 each. The officers of the company are: Alex. Taylor, President; P. E. Lessard, Vice-president; E. W. Davies, Secretary. The Directors are: Wm. Mason, A. C. LaRiviere, and H. J. Dawson. The bankers are the Union Bank, and the solicitors, Brown, Dawson, Kennedy & Hyndman. The purposes of the company are to acquire property and to open sale-yards.

Surface Cultivation—A Correction.

The bulletin recently issued by Publication Clerk Clemons on this important subject gives the credit to Prof. Reynolds instead of to Wm. Rennie, who instituted the system at the O. A. C., Guelph, when he was Farm Superintendent. The mistake is probably a typographical one, as Mr. Reynolds is Professor of English Literature and Physics at the Guelph college.

Gainsboro Fair.

A successful local show, was held at Gainsboro on August 19th. The attendance was large and the exhibits numerous. In live stock, horses made the best showing, many good specimens being on show. Of the agricultural products, vegetables were the most outstanding, being worthy of even larger shows.

No Doubt About It.

For a farmer's paper, I think the "Farmer's Advocate" has no equal.

C. W. HUGHES, J. P.

A Progressive Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture, Regina, besides providing a judge for the fair at Saltcoats on September 30th, will hold a judging school at that town the day following.

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Coming Events.

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

Kildonan, Man.Sept. 13-14
 Maple Creek, Assa.Sept. 27-28
 Woodlands, Man.Sept. 28
 Armstrong, B. C.Sept. 28
 Springfield, Man.Sept. 28-29
 Chilliwack, B. C.Sept. 28-30
 Selkirk, Man.Sept. 28-29
 Birtle, Man.Sept. 29
 Medicine Hat, Assa.Sept. 29-29
 MacleodSept. 29-30
 Saltcoats, Assa.Sept. 30
 Vermilion Valley, Vegreville, Alta.Sept. 30
 Battleford, Sask.1st week in Oct.
 Olds, Alta.Oct. 3-4
 Red Deer, Alta.Oct. 4-5
 New Westminster, B. C.Oct. 4-8
 Meadowlea, Man.Oct. 5
 Austin, Man.Oct. 6
 Gladstone, Man.Oct. 6
 Swan RiverOct. 6-7
 Wetaskiwin, Alta.Oct. 6-7
 Okotoks, Alta.Oct. 10-11
 Pincher Creek, Alta.Oct. 12
 Victoria, B. C.Oct. 11-14
 Cardston, Alta.Oct. 13-14
 Carman, Man.Oct. 13-14
 Raymond, Alta.Oct. 19-20

Washing Children's Ears.

Few ailments are more common among children than earache, and mothers, though unconscious of the fact, are themselves the cause of much suffering from this painful malady in their children. In her anxiety to have the child's ears clean, a mother will sometimes endeavor to remove every particle of ear-wax from the inner portion of the ear, and to accomplish this to her own satisfaction will sometimes even use a hair-pin covered with the towel, or the towel itself, twisted to a point.

It is unnecessary and wrong to remove every particle of this wax. The membrane lining the canal of the ear contains a great number of little glands which secrete this waxy substance, and the purpose of this is to prevent the entrance of insects, and keep the ear clean. The layers of wax dry in scales, which rapidly fall away, and remove with them any particle of dust or other foreign matter which may have found entrance to the ear.

Be contented when you have made the child's ears thoroughly dry, and leave nature to attend to her own business. In a case of earache, nothing more irritating than a few drops of olive oil, warmed to a temperature of blood heat, should ever be placed in the ear.

May go Higher.

Prof. Willet M. Hays is a probable nominee to the position as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Professor Hays is noted for his work with wheats in Minnesota, and among his successes being a wheat bred at the Experiment Station, St. Anthony's Park, Minn. The addition of a man of Prof. Hays' calibre would, undoubtedly, strengthen what is already one of the most up-to-date departments of agriculture in the world. The present head is a Scotchman, Americanized, and hails from Iowa, where he is fondly remembered as "Tama Jim." He stepped from the deanship of the Iowa College of Agriculture to the secretaryship, and it is significant that another professor of agriculture should now be thought of as his assistant. We know of none better qualified for the job than Professor Hays.

Go to the Fair at New Westminster.

The B. C. Provincial Exhibition, to be held at New Westminster, Oct. 4th to 7th, will be well worth going to see. We note that the C.P.R. has made a special return rate from Calgary and points west, so that people from Alberta will be able to take a run to the Coast at that time. Liberal freight arrangements have been made, so that stockmen from Alberta might well consider it worth their while to take an exhibit to the City on the Fraser. One-way rate will be charged on shipments returned to starting point. Send to W. H. Keary, Manager, New Westminster, B.C., for a prize-list and information. Good prizes are offered, and the accommodation is such on the well-situated fair grounds as to render the stockman's stay pleasant. A visit by live-stock breeders in Alberta would help stimulate interprovincial trade. Remember the date, and get your entries in early.

Are Better Satisfied.

The report of the High Commissioner for Canada, shows that the Old Country buyers are in entire agreement with the demand of the Grain-growers of the Canadian West, as to how wheat for export shall be inspected and certificated. The Manitoba Inspection Act of the present Government at Ottawa, which had the advice of the Grain-growers' Association, is, according to the buyers of our staple farm product, vastly more satisfactory than anything heretofore in force. The moral is obvious—farmers must combine in order to get the best results for their labors.

Markets.

Markets.

Market grain is very slow ripening, and poor harvest weather prevails. Markets fairly steady, but the dealing is practically all speculative. No new wheat is coming forward. No. 1 northern, \$1.03 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.00 1/2.

Live Stock—Best export cattle, 3 1/2c; butchers', from 2c. to 3c. Mullins has at his disposal plenty of ocean space for export stuff this month. Gordon states that the export trade is very unsatisfactory from a shipper's standpoint. Cattle are coming forward half fat, and much of the stuff at yards bear out his statement. Such cattle are hard to sell on the Old Country market.

Hogs—4 1/2c. per pound.
 Hay—\$7.50 to \$8.
 Eggs—18c.
 Bran—\$17.
 Flour—Best, \$2.75 per ninety-eight pounds.
 Butter—13c.

Wheat Supplies.

PORT ARTHUR STOCKS IN STORE.

Receipts.....	18,067	11,352	718
Shipments.....	28,121	96,107	20,926
Total wheat.....	157,498	167,552	5,799

PORT WILLIAM STOCKS IN STORE.

Receipts.....	19,172	93,930	35,619
Shipments.....	64,457	327,920	891
Total wheat.....	83,683	596,000	168,871

Chicago Market.

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.60 to \$6.10; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$5.35; Texas-fed steers, \$3.50 to \$4.30; western steers, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.20 to \$5.75; good to choice, heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.75. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.55 to \$4.25; fair to choice mixed, \$3.25 to \$3.65; native lambs, \$4.60 to \$6.

British Cattle Market.

London—Cattle are easier, at 10 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 10 1/2c. to 10 1/4c. per pound. Sheep, 10 1/2c. to 12 1/2c., dressed weight.

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ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?—Read the advertisement of the Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co. on another page. If you intend building, it will interest you.

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"If solid happiness we prize,
Within our breast this jewel lies,
And they are sad that roam;
This world has nothing to bestow.
From our own selves our joy must
flow,
And peace begins at home."
—Cotton.

The Revolt of "Mother."

By Mary E. Wilkins.

"Father!"
"What is it?"
"What are them men diggin' over there
in the field for?"
There was a sudden dropping and en-
larging of the lower part of the old
man's face, as if some heavy weight had
settled therein; he shut his mouth tight,
and went on harnessing the great bay
mare. He hustled the collar on to her
neck with a jerk.
"Father!"
The old man slapped the saddle upon
the mare's back.
"Look here, father, I want to know
what them men are diggin' over in the
field for, an' I'm goin' to know."
"I wish you'd go into the house,
mother, an' tend to your own affairs,"
the old man said then. He ran his
words together, and his speech was al-
most as inarticulate as a growl.
But the woman understood; it was her
most native tongue. "I ain't goin' into
the house till you tell me what them men
are doin' over there in the field," said
she.

Then she stood waiting. She was a
small woman, short and straight-waisted
like a child in her brown cotton gown.
Her forehead was mild and benevolent be-
tween the smooth curves of gray hair;
there were meek downward lines about
her nose and mouth; but her eyes, fixed
upon the old man, looked as if the meek-
ness had been the result of her own will,
never of the will of another.
They were in the barn, standing before
the wide open doors. The spring air,
full of the smel' of growing grass and un-
seen blossoms, came in their faces. The
deep yard in front was littered with farm
wagons and piles of wood; on the edges,
close to the fence and the house, the
grass was a vivid green, and there were
some dandelions.
The old man glanced doggedly at his
wife as he tightened the last buckles on
the harness. She looked as immovable
to him as one of the rocks in his pasture-
land, bound to the earth with generations
of blackberry vines. He slapped the
reins over the horse, and started forth
from the barn.
"Father!" said she.
The old man pulled up. "What is
it?"
"I want to know what them men are
diggin' over there in that field for."
"They're diggin' a cellar, I s'pose, if
you've got to know."
"A cellar for what?"
"A barn."
"A barn? You ain't goin' to build a
barn over there where we was goin' to
have a house, father?"
The old man said not another word. He
hurried the horse into the farm wagon,
and clattered out of the yard, jouncing
as sturdily on his seat as a boy.
The woman stood a moment looking
after him, then she went out of the barn
across a corner of the yard to the house.
The house, standing at right angles with
the great barn and a long reach of
sheds and outbuildings, was infinitesimal
compared with them. It was scarcely
as commodious for people as the little

boxes under the barn eaves were for
doves.
A pretty girl's face, pink and delicate
as a flower, was looking out of one of
the house windows. She was watching
three men who were digging over in the
field which bounded the yard near the
road line. She turned quietly when the
woman entered.
"What are they diggin' for, mother?"
said she. "Did he tell you?"
"They're diggin' for—a cellar for a new
barn."
"Oh, mother, he ain't going to build
another barn?"
"That's what he says."
A boy stood before the kitchen glass
combing his hair. He combed slowly
and painstakingly, arranging his brown
hair in a smooth hillock over his fore-
head. He did not seem to pay any at-
tention to the conversation.
"Sammy, did you know father was
going to build a new barn?" asked the
girl.
The boy combed assiduously.
"Sammy!"
He turned, and showed a face like his
father's under his smooth crest of hair.
"Yes, I s'pose I did," he said, re-
luctantly.
"How long have you known it?"
asked his mother.
"Bout three months, I guess."
"Why didn't you tell of it?"
"Didn't think 'twould do no good."
"I don't see what father wants an-
other barn for," said the girl, in her
sweet, slow voice. She turned again to
the window, and stared out at the dig-
ging men in the field. Her tender, sweet
face was full of a gentle distress. Her
forehead was as bald and innocent as a
baby's, with the light hair strained back
from it in a row of curl-papers. She
was quite large, but her soft curves did
not look as if they covered muscles.
Her mother looked sternly at the boy.
"Is he goin' to buy more cows?" said
she.
The boy did not reply; he was tying
his shoes.
"Sammy, I want you to tell me if he's
goin' to buy more cows."
"I s'pose he is."
"How many?"
"Four, I guess."
His mother said nothing more. She
went into the pantry, and there was a
clatter of dishes. The boy got his cap
from a nail behind the door, took an old
arithmetic from the shelf, and started for
school. He was lightly built, but clumsy.
He went out of the yard with a curious
spring in the hips, that made his loose
home-made jacket tilt up in the rear.
The girl went to the sink, and began to
wash the dishes that were piled up there.
Her mother came promptly out of the
pantry, and shoved her aside. "You
wipe 'em," said she; "I'll wash. There's
a good many this mornin'."

The mother plunged her hands vigor-
ously into the water, the girl wiped the
plates slowly and dreamily. "Mother,"
said she, "don't you think it's too bad
father's going to build that new barn,
much as we need a decent house to live
in?"
Her mother scrubbed a dish fiercely.
"You ain't found out yet we're women-
folks, Nanny Penn," said she. "You
ain't seen enough of men-folks yet.
One of these days you'll find it out, an'
then you'll know that we know only what
men-folks think we do, so far as any use
of it goes, an' how we'd ought to reckon
men-folks in with Providence, an' not
complain of what they do any more than
we do of the weather."
"I don't care; I don't believe George

is anything like that, anyhow," said
Nanny. Her delicate face flushed pink,
her lips pouted softly, as if she were
going to cry.
"You wait an' see. I guess George
Eastman ain't no better than other men.
You hadn't ought to judge father,
though. He can't help it, 'cause he
don't look at things jest the way we do.
An' we've been pretty comfortable here,
after all. The roof don't leak—ain't
never but once—that's one thing.
Father's kept it shingled right up."
"I do wish we had a parlor."
"I guess it won't hurt George East-
man any to come to see you in a nice
clean kitchen. I guess a good many
don't have as good a place as this. No-
body's ever heard me complain."
"I ain't complained either, mother."
"Well, I don't think you'd better, a
good father an' a good home as you've
got. S'pose your father made you go
out an' work for your livin'? Lots of
girls have to that ain't no stronger an'
better able to than you be."
Sarah Penn washed the frying-pan with
a conclusive air. She scrubbed the out-
side of it as faithfully as the inside. She
was a masterly-keeper of her box of a
house. Her one living-room never
seemed to have in it any of the dust
which the friction of life with inanimate
matter produces. She swept, and there
seemed to be no dirt to go before the
broom; she cleaned, and one could see
no difference. She was like an artist so
perfect that he has apparently no art.
To-day she got out a mixing bowl and a
board, and rolled some pies, and there
was no more flour upon her than upon
her daughter who was doing finer work.
Nanny was to be married in the fall, and
she was sewing on some white cambric
and embroidery. She sewed industriously
while her mother cooked, her soft milk-
white hands and wrists showed whiter
than her delicate work.
"We must have the stove moved out
in the shed before long," said Mrs. Penn.
"Talk about not havin' things, it's been
a real blessin' to be able to put a stove
up in that shed in hot weather. Father
did one good thing when he fixed that
stovepipe out there."
Sarah Penn's face as she rolled her pies
had that expression of meek vigor which
might have characterized one of the New
Testament saints. She was making
mince-pies. Her husband, Adoniram
Penn, liked them better than any other
kind. She baked twice a week.
Adoniram often liked a piece of pie be-
tween meals. She hurried this morning.
It had been later than usual when she
began, and she wanted to have a pie
baked for dinner. However deep a re-
sentment she might be forced to hold
against her husband, she would never fall
in seditulous attention to his wants.
Nobility of character manifests itself at
loop-holes when it is not provided with
large doors. Sarah Penn's showed itself
to-day in flaky dishes of pastry. So she
made the pies faithfully, while across the
table she could see, when she glanced up
from her work, the sight that rankled in
her patient and steadfast soul—the dig-
ging of the cellar of the new barn in the
place where Adoniram forty years ago
had promised her their new house should
stand.

The pies were done for dinner.
Adoniram and Sammy were home a few
minutes after twelve o'clock. The dinner
was eaten with serious haste. There was
never much conversation at the table in
the Penn family. Adoniram asked a bless-
ing, and they ate promptly, then rose up
and went about their work.
Sammy went back to school, taking

soft sly lops out of the yard like a rab-
bit. He wanted a game of marbles
before school, and feared his father would
give him some chores to do. Adoniram
hastened to the door and called after
him, but he was out of sight.
"I don't see what you let him go for,
mother," said he. "I wanted him to
help me unload that wood."
Adoniram went to work out in the
yard unloading wood from the wagon.
Sarah put away the dinner dishes, while
Nanny took down her curl-papers and
changed her dress. She was going down
to the store to buy some more em-
broidery and thread.
When Nanny was gone, Mrs. Penn went
to the door, "Father!" she called.
"Well, what is it!"
"I want to see you jest a minute,
father."
"I can't leave this wood nohow. I've
got to git it unloaded an' go for a load
of gravel afore two o'clock. Sammy had
ought to helped me. You hadn't ought
to let him go to school so early."
"I want to see you jest a minute."
"I tell ye I can't, nohow, mother."
"Father, you come here," Sarah Penn
stood in her door like a queen; she held
her head as if it bore a crown; there
was that patience which makes authority
royal in her voice. Adoniram went.
Mrs. Penn led the way into the kitchen,
and pointed to a chair. "Sit down,
father," said she; "I've got somethin'
I want to say to you."
He sat down heavily; his face was
quite stolid, but he looked at her with
restive eyes. "Well, what is it,
mother?"
"I want to know what you're buildin'
that new barn for, father?"
"I ain't got nothin' to say about it."
"It can't be you think you need an-
other barn?"
"I tell ye I ain't got nothin' to say
about it, mother; an' I ain't goin' to
say nothin'."
"Be you goin' to buy more cows?"
Adoniram did not reply; he shut his
mouth tight.
"I know you be, an' well as I want to.
Now, father, look here"—Sarah Penn
had not sat down; she stood before her
husband in the humble fashion of a
Scripture woman—"I'm goin' to talk
real plain to you; I never have since I
married you, but I'm goin' to now. I
ain't never complained, an' I ain't goin'
to complain now, but I'm goin' to talk
plain. You see this room here, father;
you look at it well. You see there ain't
no carpet on the floor, an' you see the
paper is all dirty, an' droppin' off the
walls. We ain't had no new paper on it
for ten year, an' then I put it on myself,
an' it didn't cost but ninepence a roll.
You see this room, father; it's all the
one I've had to work in an' eat in an' sit in
sence we was married. There ain't another
woman in the whole town whose husband
ain't got half the means you have but
what's got better. It's all the room
Nanny's got to have her company in;
an' there ain't one of her mates but
what's got better, an' their fathers not
so able as hers is. It's all the room
she'll have to be married in. What
would you have thought, father, if we
had had our weddin' in a room no better
than this? I was married in my
mother's parlor, with a carpet on the
floor, an' stuffed furniture, an' a
mahogany card-table. An' this is all the
room my daughter will have to be
married in. Look here, father!"
Sarah Penn went across the room as
though it were a tragic stage. She flung
open a door and disclosed a tiny bed-
room only large enough for a bed and

bureau, with a path between. "There, father," said she—"there's all the room I've had to sleep in forty year. All my children were born there—the two that died, an' the two that's livin'. I was sick with a fever there."

She stepped to another door and opened it. It led into the small, ill-lighted pantry. "Here," said she, "is all the buttery I've got—every place I've got for my dishes, to set away my victuals in, an' to keep my milk-pans in. Father, I've been takin' care of the milk of six cows in this place, an' now you're goin' to build a new barn, an' keep more cows, an' give me more to do in it."

She threw open another door. A narrow crooked flight of stairs wound upward from it. "There, father," said she, "I want you to look at the stairs that go up to them two unfinished chambers that are all the places our son an' daughter have had to sleep in all their lives. There ain't a prettier girl in town nor a more ladylike one than Nanny, an' that's the place she has to sleep in. It ain't so good as your horse's stall; it ain't so warm an' tight."

Sarah Penn went back and stood before her husband. "Now, father," said she, "I want to know if you think you're doin' right an' accordin' to what you profess. Here, when we was married, forty year ago, you promised me faithful that we should have a new house built in that lot over in the field before the year was out. You said you had money enough, an' you wouldn't ask me to live in no such place as this. It is forty year now, an' you've been makin' more money, an' I've been savin' of it for you ever since, an' you ain't built no house yet. You've built sheds an' cow-houses an' one new barn, an' now you're goin' to build another. Father, I want to know if you think it's right. You're lodgin' your dumb beasts better than you are your own flesh an' blood. I want to know if you think it's right."

"I ain't got nothin' to say."

"You can't say nothin' without ownin' it ain't right, father. An' there's another thing—I ain't complained; I've got along forty year, an' I s'pose I should have another house. Nanny she can't live with us after she's married. She'll have to go somewheres else to live from us, an' it don't seem as if I could have it so, noways, father. She wa'n't ever strong. She's got considerable color, but there wa'n't never any backbone to her. I've always took the heft of everything off her, an' she ain't fit to keep house an' do everything herself. She'll be all worn out inside of a year. Think of her doin' all the washin' an' ironin' an' bakin' with them soft white hands an' arms, an' sweepin'! I can't have it so, noways, father."

Mrs. Penn's face was burning; her mild eyes gleamed. She had pleaded her little cause like a Webster; she had ranged from severity to pathos; but her opponent employed that obstinate silence which makes eloquence futile with mocking echoes. Adoniram arose clumsily.

"Father, ain't you got nothin' to say?" said Mrs. Penn.

"I've got to go off after the load of gravel. I can't stan' here talkin' all day."

"Father, won't you think it over, an' have a house built there instead of a barn?"

"I ain't got nothin' to say."

Adoniram shuffled out. Mrs. Penn went into her bedroom. When she came out her eyes were red. She had a roll of unbleached cotton cloth. She spread it out on the kitchen table, and began cutting out some shirts for her husband. The men over in the field had a team to help them this afternoon; she could hear their halloos. She had a scanty pattern for the shirts; she had to plan and piece the sleeves.

Nanny came home with her embroidery, and sat down with her needlework. She had taken down her curl-papers, and there was a soft roll of fair hair like an aureole over her forehead; her face was as delicately fine and clear as porcelain. Suddenly she looked up, and the tender red flamed all over her face and neck.

"Mother," said she.

"What say?"

"I've been thinking—I don't see how we're goin' to have any—wedding in this room. I'd be ashamed to have his folks come, if we didn't have anybody else."

"Mebbe we can have some new paper before then; I can put it on. I guess

you won't have no call to be ashamed of your belongin's."

"We might have the wedding in the new barn," said Nanny, with gentle pettishness. "Why, mother, what makes you look so?"

Mrs. Penn had started, and was staring at her with a curious expression. She turned again to her work, and spread out a pattern carefully on the cloth. "Nothin'," said she.

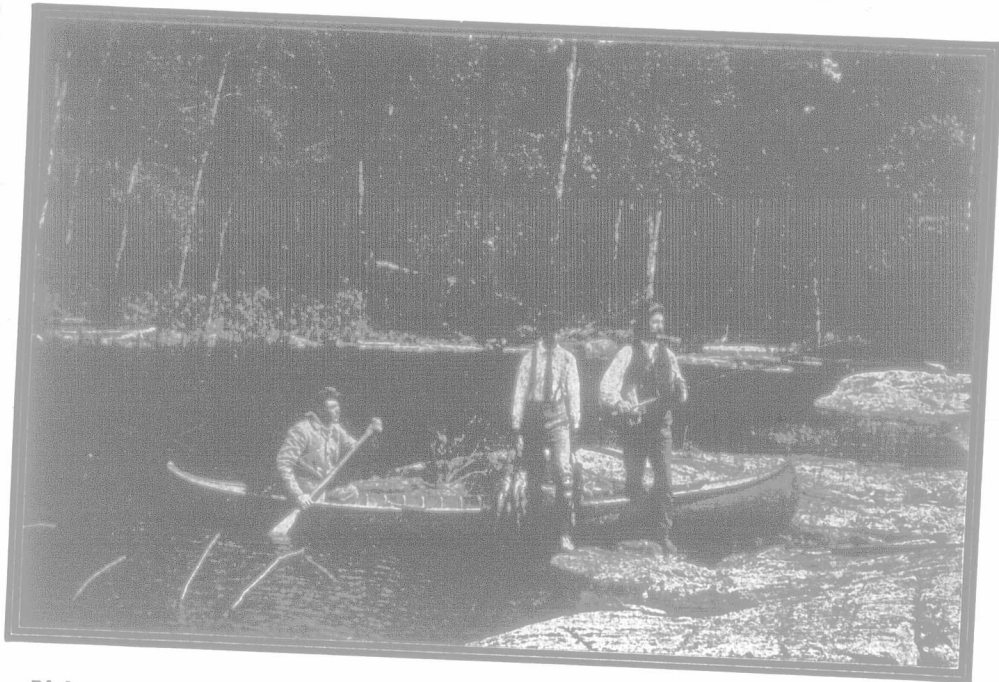
Presently Adoniram clattered out of the yard in his two-wheeled dump cart, standing as proudly upright as a Roman charioteer. Mrs. Penn opened the door and stood there a minute looking out; the halloos of the men sounded louder.

It seemed to her all through the spring months that she heard nothing but the halloos and the noises of saws and hammers. The new barn grew fast. It was a fine edifice for this little village. Men came on pleasant Sundays, in their meeting suits and clean shirt bosoms, and stood around it admiringly. Mrs. Penn did not speak of it, and Adoniram did not mention it to her, although sometimes, upon a return from inspecting it, he bore himself with injured dignity.

"It's a strange thing how your mother feels about the new barn," he said, confidentially, to Sammy one day.

Sammy only grunted after an odd fashion for a boy; he had learned it from his father.

The barn was all completed ready for use by the third week in July. Adoniram had planned to move his stock in on Wednesday; on Tuesday he received a letter which changed his plans. He came in with it early in the morning. "Sammy's been to the post office," said he, "an' I've got a letter from Hiram." Hiram was Mrs. Penn's brother, who lived in Vermont.



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"Well," said Mrs. Penn, "what does he say about the folks?"

"I guess they're all right. He says he thinks if I come up country right off there's a chance to buy jest the kind of a horse I want." He stared reflectively out of the window at the new barn.

Mrs. Penn was making pies. She went on clapping the rolling-pin into the crust, although she was very pale, and her heart beat loudly.

"I dun' know but what I'd better go," said Adoniram. "I hate to go off jest now, right in the midst of hayin', but the ten-acre lot's cut, an' I guess Rufus an' the others can git along without me three or four days. I can't get a horse round here to suit me, nohow, an' I've got to have another for all that wood-haulin' in the fall. I told Hiram to watch out, an' if he got wind of a good horse to let me know. I guess I'd better go."

"I'll get out your clean shirt an' collar," said Mrs. Penn, calmly.

She laid out Adoniram's Sunday suit and his clean clothes on the bed in the little bedroom. She got his shaving water and razor ready. At last she buttoned on his collar and fastened his black cravat.

Adoniram never wore his collar and cravat except on extra occasions. He held his head high, with a rasped dignity. When he was all ready, with his coat and hat brushed, and a lunch of pie and cheese in a paper bag, he hesitated on

the threshold of the door. He looked at his wife, and his manner was defiantly apologetic. "If them cows come to-day, Sammy can drive 'em into the new barn," said he; "an' when they bring the hay up, they can pitch it in there."

"Well," replied Mrs. Penn.

Adoniram set his shaven face ahead and started. When he had cleared the door-step, he turned and looked back with a kind of nervous solemnity. "I shall be back by Saturday if nothin' happens," said he.

"Do be careful, father," returned his wife.

She stood in the door with Nanny at her elbow and watched him out of sight. Her eyes had a strange, doubtful expression in them; her peaceful forehead was contracted. She went in, and about her baking again. Nanny sat sewing. Her wedding-day was drawing nearer, and she was getting pale and thin with her steady sewing. Her mother kept glancing at her.

"Have you got that pain in your side this mornin'?" she asked.

"A little."

Mrs. Penn's face, as she worked, changed, her perplexed forehead smoothed, her eyes were steady, her lips firmly set. She formed a maxim for herself, although incoherently with her unlettered thoughts. "Unsolicited opportunities are the guide-posts of the Lord to the new roads of life," she repeated in effect, and she made up her mind to her course of action.

"S'posin' I had wrote to Hiram," she muttered once, when she was in the pantry—"s'posin' I had wrote, an' asked him if he knew of any horse? But I didn't, an' father's goin' wa'n't none of my doin'. It looks like a providence."

hay into the new barn?" she said, wonderingly.

"It's all right," replied her mother.

Sammy slid down from the load of hay, and came in to see if dinner was ready.

"I ain't goin' to get a regular dinner to-day, as long as father's gone," said his mother. "I've let the fire go out. You can have some bread an' milk an' pie. I thought we could get along." She set out some bowls of milk, some bread, and a pie on the kitchen table. "You'd better eat your dinner now," said she. "You might jest as well get through with it. I want you to help me afterward."

Nanny and Sammy stared at each other. There was something strange in their mother's manner. Mrs. Penn did not eat anything herself. She went into the pantry, and they heard her moving dishes while they ate. Presently she came out with a pile of plates. She got the clothes-basket out of the shed, and packed them in it. Nanny and Sammy watched. She brought out cups and saucers, and put them in with the plates.

"What you goin' to do, mother?" inquired Nanny, in a timid voice. A sense of something unusual made her tremble, as if it were a ghost. Sammy rolled his eyes over his pie.

"You'll see what I'm goin' to do," replied Mrs. Penn. "If you're through, Nanny, I want you to go up-stairs an' pack up your things; an' I want you, Sammy, to help me take down the bed in the bedroom."

"Oh, mother, what for?" gasped Nanny.

"You'll see."

During the next few hours a feat was performed by this simple, pious New England mother which was equal in its way to Wolfe's storming of the Heights of Abraham. It took no more genius and audacity of bravery for Wolfe to cheer his wondering soldiers up those steep precipices, under the sleeping eyes of the enemy, than for Sarah Penn, at the head of her children, to move all their little household goods into the new barn while her husband was away.

Nanny and Sammy followed their mother's instructions without a murmur; indeed, they were overawed. There is a certain uncanny and superhuman quality about all such purely original undertakings as their mother's was to them. Nanny went back and forth with her light loads, and Sammy tugged with sober energy.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the little house in which the Penns had lived for forty years had emptied itself into the new barn.

Every builder builds somewhat for unknown purposes, and is in a measure a prophet. The architect of Adoniram Penn's barn, while he designed it for the comfort of four-footed animals, had planned better than he knew for the comfort of humans. Sarah Penn saw at a glance its possibilities. Those great box-stalls, with quilts hung before them, would make better bedrooms than the one she had occupied for forty years, and there was a tight carriage-room. The harness-room, with its chimney and shelves, would make a kitchen of her dreams. The great middle space would make a parlor, by-and-by, fit for a palace. Upstairs there was as much room as down. With partitions and windows, what a house would there be! Sarah looked at the row of stanchions before the allotted space for cows, and reflected that she would have her front entry there.

At six o'clock the stove was up in the harness-room, the kettle was boiling, and the table set for tea. It looked almost as home-like as the abandoned house across the yard had ever done. The young hired man milked, and Sarah directed him calmly to bring the milk to the new barn. He came gaping, dropping little blots of foam from the brimming pails on the grass. Before the next morning he had spread the story of Adoniram Penn's wife moving into the new barn all over the little village. Men assembled in the store and talked it over, women with shawls over their heads scuttled into each other's houses before their work was done. Any deviation from the ordinary course of life in this quiet town was enough to stop all progress in it. Everybody paused to look at the staid, independent figure on the side track. There was a difference of opinion with regard to her. Some held her to be insane; some, of a lawless and rebellious spirit.

Friday the minister went to see her. It

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was in the forenoon, and she was at the barn door shelling peas for dinner. She looked up and returned his salutation with dignity, then she went on with her work. She did not invite him in. The saintly expression of her face remained fixed, but there was an angry flush over it.

The minister stood awkwardly before her, and talked. She handled the peas as if they were bullets. At last she looked up, and her eyes showed the spirit that her meek front had covered for a lifetime.

"There ain't no use talkin', Mr. Hersey," said she. "I've thought it all over an' over, an' I believe I'm doin' what's right. I've made it the subject of prayer, an' it's betwixt me an' the Lord an' Adoniram. There ain't no call for nobody else to worry about it."

"Well, of course, if you have brought it to the Lord in prayer, and feel satisfied that you are doing right, Mrs. Penn," said the minister, helplessly. His thin gray-bearded face was pathetic. He was a sickly man; his youthful confidence had cooled; he had to scourge himself up to some of his pastoral duties as relentlessly as a Catholic ascetic, and then he was prostrated by the smart.

"I think it's right jest as much as I think it was right for our forefathers to come over from the Old Country 'cause they didn't have what belonged to 'em," said Mrs. Penn. She arose. The barn threshold might have been Plymouth Rock from her bearing. "I don't doubt you mean well, Mr. Hersey," said she, "but there are things people hadn't ought to interfere with. I've been a member of the church for over forty year. I've got my own mind an' my own feet, an' I'm goin' to think my own thoughts an' go my own ways, an' nobody but the Lord is goin' to dictate to me unless I've a mind to have him. Won't you come in an' set down? How is Mis' Hersey?"

"She is well, I thank you," replied the minister. He added some more perplexed apologetic remarks; then he retreated.

He could expound the intricacies of every character study in the Scriptures, he was competent to grasp the Pilgrim Fathers and all historical innovators, but Sarah Penn was beyond him. He could deal with primal cases, but parallel ones worsted him. But, after all, although it was aside from his province, he wondered more how Adoniram Penn would deal with his wife than how the Lord would. Everybody shared the wonder. When Adoniram's four new cows arrived, Sarah ordered three to be put in the old barn, the other in the house-shed where the cooking-stove had stood. That added to the excitement. It was whispered that all four cows were domiciled in the house.

Towards sunset on Saturday, when Adoniram was expected home, there was a knot of men in the road near the new barn. The hired man had milked, but he still hung around the premises. Sarah Penn had supper all ready. There were brown-bread and baked beans and a custard pie; it was the supper that Adoniram loved on a Saturday night. She had on a clean calico, and she bore herself imperturbably. Nanny and Sammy kept close at her heels. Their eyes were large, and Nanny was full of nervous tremors. Still there was to them more pleasant excitement than anything else. An inborn confidence in their mother over their father asserted itself.

Sammy looked out of the harness-room window. "There he is," he announced, in an awed whisper. He and Nanny peeped around the casing. Mrs. Penn kept on about her work. The children watched Adoniram leave the new horse standing in the drive while he went to the house door. It was fastened. Then he went around to the shed. That door was seldom locked, even when the family was away. The thought how her father would be confronted by the cow flashed upon Nanny. There was a hysterical sob in her throat. Adoniram emerged from the shed and stood looking about in a dazed fashion. His lips moved; he was saying something, but they could not hear what it was. The hired man was peeping around a corner of the old barn, but nobody saw him.

Adoniram took the new horse by the head and led him across the yard to the new barn. Nanny and Sammy slunk close to their mother. The barn doors rolled back, and there stood Adoniram, with the long mild face of the great Ca-

nadian farm horse looking over his shoulder.

Nanny kept behind her mother, but Sammy stepped suddenly forward, and stood in front of her.

Adoniram stared at the group. "What on airth you all down here for?" said he. "What's the matter over to the house?"

"We've come here to live, father," said Sammy. His shrill voice quavered out bravely.

"What"—Adoniram sniffed—"what is it smells like cookin'?" said he. He stepped forward and looked in the open door of the harness-room. Then he turned to his wife. His old bristling face was pale and frightened. "What on airth does this mean, mother?" he gasped.

"You come in here, father," said Sarah. She led the way into the harness-room and shut the door. "Now, father," said she, "you needn't be scared. I ain't crazy. There ain't nothin' to be upset over. But we've come here to live, an' we're goin' to live here. We've got jest as good a right here as new horses an' cows. The house wa'n't fit for us to live in any longer, an' I made up my mind I wa'n't goin' to stay there. I've done my duty by you forty year, an' I'm goin' to do it now; but I'm goin' to live here. You've got to put some windows and partitions; an' you'll have to buy some furniture."

"Why, mother!" the old man gasped.

"You'd better take your coat off an' get washed—there's the wash-basin—an' then we'll have supper."

"Why, mother!"

Sammy went past the window, leading the new horse to the old barn. The old man saw him, and shook his head speechlessly. He tried to take off his coat, but his arms seemed to lack the power. His wife helped him. She poured some water into the tin basin, and put in a piece of soap. She got the comb and brush, and smoothed his thin gray hair after he had washed. Then she put the beans, hot bread, and tea on the table. Sammy came in, and the family drew up. Adoniram sat looking dazedly at his plate, and they waited.

"Ain't you goin' to ask a blessin', father?" said Sarah.

And the old man bent his head and mumbled.

All through the meal he stopped eating at intervals, and stared furtively at his wife; but he ate well. The home food tasted good to him, and his old frame was too sturdily healthy to be affected by his mind. But after supper he went out, and sat down on the step of the smaller door at the right of the barn, through which he had meant his Jerseys to pass in stately file, but which Sarah designed for her front house door, and he leaned his head on his hands.

After the supper dishes were cleared away and the milk-pans washed, Sarah went out to him. The twilight was deepening. There was a clear green glow in the sky. Before them stretched the smooth level of field; in the distance was a cluster of hay-stacks like the huts of a village; the air was very cool and calm and sweet. The landscape might have been an ideal one of peace.

Sarah bent over and touched her husband on one of his thin, sinewy shoulders. "Father!"

The old man's shoulders heaved; he was weeping.

"Why, don't do so, father," said Sarah.

"I'll—put up the—partitions, an'—everything you—want, mother."

Sarah put her apron up to her face; she was overcome by her own triumph.

Adoniram was like a fortress whose walls had no active resistance, and went down the instant the right besieging tools were used. "Why, mother," he said, hoarsely, "I hadn't no idee you was so set on't as all this comes to."

"This is the life-line," says the amateur palmist, who is reading the hand of the young woman. "It shows that you will live to a ripe old age. This is the head-line. You have wonderful talent for writing. This is the heart-line. Lots of romance and a happy marriage, with trunkfuls of fine dresses and things."

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The most effectual method of rendering a house moth-proof is thorough spring and fall cleaning. Two of the arch-enemies of moths are cleanliness and light. Attics and storage-rooms require light and ventilation. The cedar chest or closet ranks first as a preventive. Moth-balls are efficacious, but one prefers the moth almost. Furs especially fascinate moths. The preliminary step is a thorough combing with a dressing-comb; next, beat well, and air in the sunshine; next, sprinkle with gum camphor, cedar-dust or tobacco-leaves. Place the furs in paper sacks, turn the edges over, and paste down with a strip of muslin. Printers' ink is obnoxious to moths. Balls of cotton wadding saturated in oil of cedar are effectual in trunks. Remember this, oil stains Carpets, if infested, must come up, be beaten and cleaned. Wash the floor with benzine, then sprinkle with cayenne pepper. Tack down the carpet, and sponge with a solution of one part of water to one tablespoonful of turpentine, changing the water frequently. A preventive is to press every inch of the edge of the carpet, first dampening, then pressing with a hot iron. Lay a damp towel on the carpet, over this a paper to retain the steam, then iron. Steam destroys.—[Woman's Home Companion.

CARPETS.

An excellent carpet renovator to be used in the weekly cleaning is a half tumbler of spirits of turpentine in a basin of water. After the regular sweeping this should be applied by dipping the broom in the mixture and lightly brushing the carpet with it.

LAMPS.

A daily wiping of lamp burners helps to prevent the collection of soot, but they require an occasional washing in hot water and soda. Use the soda in the proportion of one teaspoonful to one quart of water, remove the wicks and boil the burners for one-half hour.

CAKE-BAKING.

If a cake browns too quickly on top when baking, wet a piece of strong paper and lay it over the cake.

STAINS.

Before trying to clean a spot, free it from all dust. Often a stain which removes readily when fresh becomes indelible by long exposure to air and light. A pad of white cloth should be placed under the stain to prevent spreading and to absorb the liquid and the stain.

Three Cockneys, touring in Suffolk, were passing through a field in which a number of men were at work. One of the Cockneys, thinking of showing the superiority of his class, addressed the countrymen with: "Ah! my men, you have to work very hard tilling the ground, whilst we, who do no work, reap the benefit of your labors."
"It's very likely you will," replied one of them, "for jest now we be sowing hamp."



The Blind Man's Friend.

We offer prizes for the best and most interesting description of this picture, written by children under sixteen years of age. All MSS. must be post-marked not later than October 1st. Write on one side of the paper only, in ink, and don't forget to enclose your name, age and address. If you leave your envelope open—like a circular—and mark "Printer's Copy" in one corner, it will only need a one-cent stamp, unless it is unusually heavy, but be sure and leave it unsealed, or I shall have to pay double postage, as I have already done pretty often.

Look out for the results of the Puzzle Competition next week. There have been a great many puzzles sent in, and it will take some time to judge them. The stories describing the blind man's friend will, if possible, be divided into classes, according to the age of the writers. I say "if possible," because sometimes the younger children are afraid to try. I must repeat—that we do not make a practice of paying for MSS. sent in to our "Home Magazine," as each department has its own editor. We cannot possibly give space to all that are sent to the Children's Corner, but try to keep as many as possible out of the waste-paper basket. To tell the truth, my basket is packed as full as it will hold now, but, of course, it is possible to have a bonfire.

If you have the story of Florence Nightingale, Cecilia, and will send it to me, I will gladly publish it, or parts of it, in our Corner.

Maggie MacWilliams, Mount Royal, Man., (aged 14), would like to correspond with some of the Cornerites.

The following verses were sent in for our recent poetry competition, and are given space here, not because of their poetical merit, but because we appreciate the sentiments expressed by the young writer.

"The Farmer's Advocate."

I am a little girl of eight,
And as long as I can remember,
We have taken the "Farmer's Advocate,"
Till it seems like a family member.

It comes on Friday night, you see,
And when I come from school running,
The very birds, it seems to me,
Keep singing, "The 'Advocate's' coming!"

And when at home, my supper ate,
I sit on the doorstep, and—Oh, dear!
It seems so long I have to wait
Before someone says, "The 'Advocate's' here!"

And then I am only a child, you know,
So I am to sit as quiet as a linnet,
And the time goes by so awfully slow
Till they say, "Here, you can have it a minute."

Then I turn the pages quickly by,
Till "The Children's Corner" I do find,
Then I read and read—Oh, my!
I love every word: Cousin Dorothy is so kind.

All through the week I get it down for just another peep,
And put it back with a sigh of pain,
When I think it will be another whole long week
Before the "Advocate" comes again.
NETTIE CARMICHAEL (aged 13).

We hear very often about the affection of dogs, and we know they have often saved the lives of human beings, but it is a rare thing to hear of a cat acting as a life-saver. Here is a cat story which may interest you: "During the Crimean war, a little cat, reared in his mother's cottage, followed a young French soldier when he left his native village. The lad's heart clung to this small dumb member of his family, and he gave pussy a seat on his knapsack at night. She took her meals at her master's knee, and was a general pet in the company. On the morning that his regiment was first ordered into action, the soldier bade his little cat farewell, and left her in charge of a sick comrade. He had marched about a mile from the camp, when

what was his surprise to see Miss Puss running beside him. He lifted her up on her usual seat, and soon the engagement commenced. Twice did the soldier fall, but the cat clung fast hold. At last a severe wound stretched him bleeding on the field. No sooner did pussy catch sight of the blood flowing from her master than she seated herself upon his body and began to lick his wound in the most assiduous manner. Thus she remained for some hours, till the surgeon came to the young lad, and had him carried off to the tent of the wounded. When he recovered consciousness, his first question was, "Shall I live?" "Yes, my good fellow," was the surgeon's answer, "thanks to your little cat; for if she had not used her tongue so intelligently, you would have been too exhausted by loss of blood to recover." You may be sure that pussy was well cared for; and, contrary to all regulations, she was allowed to accompany the young soldier to the hospital, where she was regaled with the very nicest and the choicest morsels from his plate, and became a very distinguished character."

COUSIN DOROTHY.

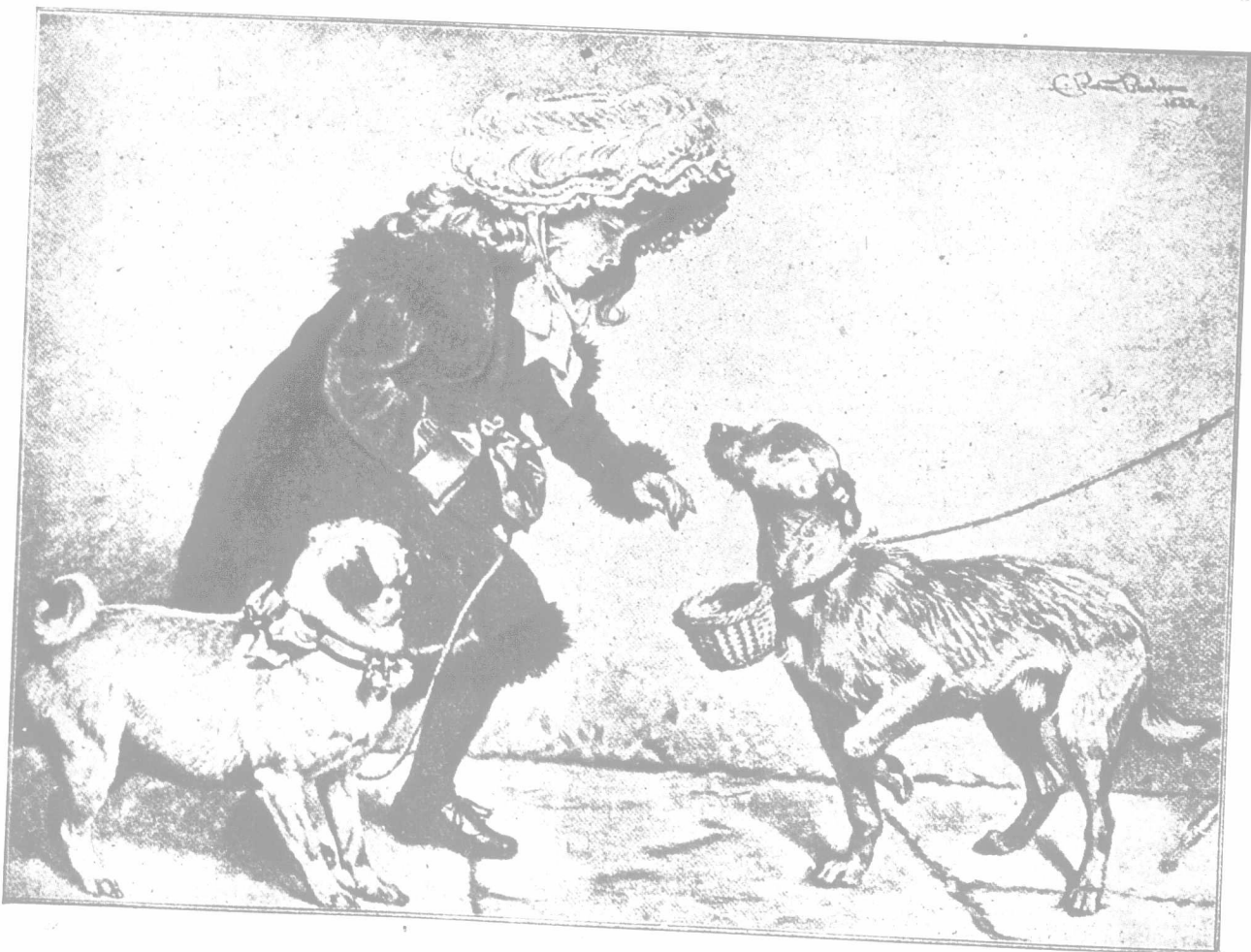
Prize Poems.

Mabel Smail, who won a prize for the poem, "A Little Hero," published in our issue of August 17th, has written to tell us that her poem was not original, but was one she had memorized some time ago. Mabel apologizes for having made the mistake, and very rightly offers to return the prize. We again warn our competitors to always carefully read the conditions in our prize offers, and so avoid such unpleasant blunders.

Humorous.

Smith—"I woke up last night with a horrible suspicion that my new gold watch was gone. So strong was the impression that I got up to look."
Brown—"Well, was it gone?"
Smith—"No; but it was going."

"Remember this," said the primary school teacher, "a plural subject takes a plural verb—a girl is, a boy is; girls are, boys are. Now, do you understand?" Every hand was raised in assent. "Well, then, who will give a sentence with girls in the plural?" This time only one little girl: "I can give a sentence. 'Girls, are my hat on straight?'"



The Blind Man's Friend.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

Born at Salsburg, January 27, 1756. Died at Vienna, December 5, 1791.

Mozart received his first lessons in music from his father, Leopold Mozart, who, even at that early period, wrote a valuable and systematically arranged instruction-book for the pianoforte.

Unlike most prodigies, Mozart fulfilled the promise of his youth, and became a great composer. During his early childhood he travelled extensively in Europe, and, by his rare talents as a musician, astonished all the musical circles. When only fourteen years old he was made an honorary member of the Musical Academy at Bologna, Italy, where the famous Padre Martini was surprised and delighted at the manner in which the boy passed a most difficult and searching examination. In 1771, he settled in Vienna, devoting himself almost exclusively to composition.

Mozart had a high conception of his art, and the moral courage to live up to his ideas. His chief work was the development of the opera, in which field of music he became the undisputed master. The four-hand sonata owes its development to Mozart, as he aimed to make the bass part more than an unmeaning accompaniment.

It is not easy to play Mozart well; those who find it so will never succeed. The true artist in music considers everything difficult; the amateur finds everything too easy. The idea is to play the simple things well. Mozart's music requires a perfect scale and arpeggio, and how seldom we hear either! The great Reinecke of Leipsic built up a European reputation, delighting audiences in Berlin, Paris and London, just by playing Mozart's concertos, but by playing them well!

FOR PRACTICAL STUDY.

For the benefit of Mozart students, the following list will be of great benefit in helping to make a selection: The D minor Concerto and the Coronation one in D major, Sonatas Nos. 1, 2 and 6 entire; No. 8 first movement; No. 9, omit fifth variation and minuet; No. 10, omit second part; No. 14 entire; No. 16, omit second movement (numbers of Cotta edition). Rondo in A minor; Fantasia in C minor and Gigue in G. A pretty and easy piece is the march from "Figaro's Wedding"; another, the minuet from "Don Juan"; the Rondo in D major, and some of the most beautiful melodies are found in 1st movement of Sonata in F major. —[Adapted from "Great in Music."

Note from Editor.—In response to the request from several of our readers, we have arranged to publish once a month a short sketch of the life and compositions of some famous musician, each article to be accompanied by a picture of the artist. Many of these portraits are from famous paintings, and will, no doubt, be of much interest to our students in music.

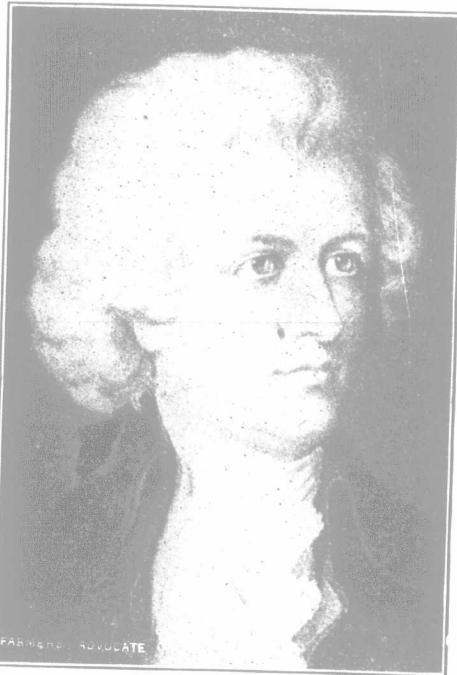
I would strongly advise our young friends to save these musical sketches. Cut them out, and paste them in a small notebook for reference. An ordinary 5c. scribbler with a stiff cover will do nicely, and if you keep it with your music, you will always know where to get it when needed. Be on friendly and intimate terms with the great masters in music, and you will appreciate more their great work.

A Lancashire blacksmith attended a fariery class held by the county council at Preston, England. As he entered, the clerk gave him a note-book and pencil. "Wot's this 'ere book for?" asked the man. "To take notes," replied the clerk. "Notes? Wot sort o' notes?" "Why, anything that the lecturer says that you think important and want to remember you make a note of in the book." The Lancashireman looked scornful. "Oh!" said he. "Anything I want to remember I must make a note of in this 'ere book, must I? Then wot do you think my blooming yed's for?"



"Why is it that there is a musty smell in so many of your farm-houses?" This question was asked not long ago by an observant tourist, after a trip through some of our farming districts, and, though one would fain have parried the unsavory imputation, that could not be done. One could but acknowledge it to be a fact that, in all too many of our farmhouses, the front rooms are decidedly "stuffy." Going into them out of the pure, clear air of the country, redolent with ozone, one feels an irresistible desire to cast aside every conventionality, and, regardless of the frowns of the hostess, to throw open every door and window to the breezes of heaven. Unfortunately, all nostrils are not constituted like those of Thompson Seton's "Slum Cat," with a hankering for "smells," and to the sensitive nose a malodorous atmosphere is as positive a torture as is a repulsive flavor to an educated palate.

Town and city houses are seldom musty. Being continually used, they are continually lighted, aired daily, and heated when necessary. In the country, a different condition obtains, especially during the summer, when people live for the most part—and



Mozart, 1756-1791.

rightly—out of doors. Yet, musty rooms should never be tolerated. Though a room be required but once a month, it should be daily "seen to," and such conditions forced upon it as will keep it at all times sweet and pure.

A musty smell, however, may be hailed as an angel in disguise. It is, in fact, but the danger signal of a condition of affairs which must be removed before an apartment is really habitable. It tells that there is dampness present, for a dry, thoroughly aired room cannot be musty. It tells, moreover, that certain low forms of vegetable life called molds, encouraged by the dampness, have begun to grow in the carpets, about the upholstered furniture, in the books, or on the walls, and that, if you would save your property, as well as your health, you will take the most immediate means of eradicating them. No matter if you cannot see the molds, they are present, although, perhaps, microscopic in size. If they were not, the place would not smell musty.

When one remembers that molds grow best in an atmosphere in which the air does not move freely, and that they cannot live without moisture, one cannot forget the method of combating them. Thorough and fre-

quent airing—best of all a good system of ventilation, such as is installed nowadays in all the apartments of the most modern houses, drying by exposure to sunlight, and, during damp weather, by occasional fires in the stoves or grates, both of which are, by the way, admirable ventilators in themselves—will effectually do away with molds and, with them, with the musty smell. Simple cleaning will not do—a room may be ever so clean, and yet musty—free ventilation and dryness must be secured.

One practice in particular should never be resorted to, that of papering walls anew without removing the old paper. Sometimes, with the mistaken idea of "making the house warmer," people keep on placing coat over coat, until, perhaps, as many as six or seven plies, with their accompanying complement of paste, have been applied to the walls. Now, were it designed to form an especial hotbed for the growth of molds and bacteria of all kinds, a more complete plan could scarcely be invented. All of these micro-organisms thrive upon just such organic matter as this mixture of paste and paper affords. At the first sign of dampness, they begin their work. Shut-up room and closely-drawn shades put the finishing touch to an element in which they delight, and they grow and multiply, a menace to health, as well as comfort, while the good housewife, wielding broom and dust-cloth with all her might, limply wonders why the room is so "stuffy."

By all means let us wage war upon mustiness in our homes, but let us wage it in the right way. Let our farmhouses be suggestive, as they should be, of the sweetness of new-mown hay and violets, rather than of the bottled-up vitiation of the catacombs. DAME DURDEN. "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

CHOCHECHERRY WINE.

An inquirer, Lebrat, Assa., asks for a recipe for wild chokecherry wine. Pulp the cherries, cover with water, and bring to a boil; strain; and to every quart of this juice add three quarts of water and three pounds best brown sugar. Boil again, skimming carefully, and set in a crock in a warm place, do not cover the crock, except with a piece of muslin. When the mixture ferments, bottle, putting a few raisins in the bottom of each bottle. Do not put the corks in too tightly at first, but tighten them after danger of breakage seems past. When fermentation has taken place, be sure to keep the wine in a cool, dark place.

Home Visitors' Excursions.

On Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27, and October 11, the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell round-trip tickets at one fare, plus \$2.00, to points in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. Good returning 30 days from date of sale. For further information write to H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., 364 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

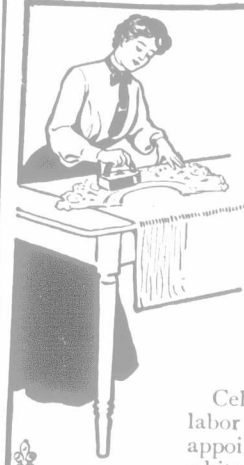
\$13.00 TO ST. LOUIS AND RETURN FROM ST. PAUL OR MINNEAPOLIS.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway. Tickets on sale August 15th and 29th, September 12th and 26th. For further information apply to H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., 364 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

A squire in a certain town had just finished marrying a young couple, and proceeded in a paternal way to give them good, solid advice. Turning to the bridegroom, he said:

"Never spend your money extravagantly, and be saving in every way possible." The bridegroom listened respectfully and then remarked:

"Well, Judge, we might as well begin on you," and he proceeded to give the squire 50 cents for tying the knot.



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RESULTS. Many of our former graduates are now commanding salaries from \$2,500 to \$4,000 annually. WHY SHOULD IT NOT BE YOU? We pay railway fare to Chatham up to \$8. Good board in Chatham, \$2.50 to \$2.75. For the handsomest catalogue published by any business school in Canada, write D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ont.

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WINNIPEG.

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"School."

By the mantillas, costumes and general accessories, the scene is evidently Spanish, the subject of the lesson, or what looks more like "the discussion," is left to our imagination. The expressions on the faces are much such as might be seen upon those of senior students in any land. There is the argumentative, inquisitive girl, who has the courage of her convictions, and is not afraid to ask questions. She has caught the attention of some of her fellow pupils, as well as an indulgent hearing from the Padre or Professor. There is the young lady who pays no heed whatever, but looks ineffably bored and decidedly sleepy, whilst the maiden with the book prefers conning her lesson for the morrow to following the intricacies of a subject which fails to interest her. The patient attitude of the duenna or housekeeper betokens a resignation to which she is evidently accustomed; food for the body, which is her concern, having ever to await the moment when food for the mind has been duly administered. The little girl in peasant costume, trying to look as if she knew what it was all about, is probably her daughter and admitted to the class, of which she can hardly be a member, as a special privilege in consequence thereof. H. A. B.

A Woman's Life.

This woman never had the time
To any social place attend;
She seldom saw a neighbor's home;
For there were jagged rents to mend.
Her floors were tracked with muddy
prints.
The trampled weeds grew by her door;
The plant that in her window stood,
Untended, never blossom bore.
Unseen of her the world went by;
Those who, in state, had won renown
Passed down her way, she did not heed—
Small hands were tugging at her gown.
In after years, a strong, proud man
Was called the crowded hall to grace;
He looked to where, 'mid plaudits loud,
Was lifted up his mother's face.
—Cora A. Matson Dolson, in Good House-
keeping.



The Good Physician.

Happy is the man whom God correcteth: therefore, despise not thou the chastening of the Almighty: For He maketh sore, and bindeth up: He woundeth, and His hands make whole.—Job V.: 18, 19.

Let us visit the hospital patients
In the wards on the upper floor,
Where the bodies are weak and afflicted
And the lonely spirits are sore.
Here the nurses are kindly, but busy—
On the rush from morning to night—
With no time for the friendly attentions
They gladly would give if they might.
Here the days are so long and so weary,
And it seems as though no one cares
For many poor hospital patients
In the free wards, away upstairs.
People talk of a loving Redeemer
Who is willing and able to save—
A poor Man Who toiled in a workshop,
Yet mighty o'er death and the grave.
"If He can help, then why is He
silent?"

One exclaims, with a weary sigh,
"If a word or a touch can heal us,
Then why should we suffer and die?"
But jewels of price must be polished
And cut, till each facet is bright;
And gold must be tried in the furnace
Till it shines and reflects the light.
Though the Master is cutting His jewels,
And purging the dross from His gold,
Still He loves every soul that He
chastens.

With a love that cannot be told,
"They are Mine!" He declares, "All
these jewels!
Each stone must be finished with care."
The free patients may think they're
neglected,

But the Good Physician is there—
With a hand that is tender and skillful,
And a patience that nothing can tire,
Giving always the very best treatment
Each case in the ward may require.
He could easily say to each patient,—
"Rise up from thy bed and depart!"

But through the weak, suffering body
He reaches right down to the heart.
Some day you will look back and wonder
How you ever could doubt his skill—
So won't you trust now, and be patient?
Feeling sure that He loves you still.
HOPE.

PERFECT THROUGH SUFFERINGS.

The verses given above were written to please my brother, who is a hospital chaplain, and seems to feel especially sorry for the "free patients." Perhaps some of the "Advocate" readers may also be prisoners in a sickroom, and even if they are surrounded by loving friends, they may be glad to be reminded that they, too, are patients of the Good Physician.

I don't often venture to speak particularly to the sick and suffering, feeling ashamed to preach patience to those who probably exercise more of that virtue in a week than I do in a year. And yet, my position is a responsible one, and when God gives anyone a message to deliver, and the opportunity to deliver it, what excuse can be given if the message be withheld? So I speak as His messenger, not as one who has bravely and patiently endured suffering, for my own experience of pain has been only sufficient to reveal glimpses of the depths of impatience which lie hidden in my nature.

When the Great Refiner places a soul in the furnace of pain, He intends to uplift and purify that soul, and it is worth while going through it, too, as those who have come out of great tribulation will bear witness some day. The writer of the epistle to the Hebrews even declares that the Captain of our salvation, who was already perfectly good, was made "perfect through sufferings." If

even He, the sinless One, was perfected by sufferings, no one need think that such an experience is unnecessary in his case. If even Jesus, the well-beloved of the Father, was called upon to endure unutterable agony, no one need fancy that God does not love him, because He sends the messenger of pain to draw the shrinking, trembling soul nearer to Himself.

"Who is this that cometh in the Lord's dear name?
Wan and drooping on his road, very faint and lame:
Pale brow overshadowed, eyes all quenched and dim—
It is Pain who cometh. Did the Lord send him?"

If God has sent His messenger to you, will you not try to receive him as an ambassador from the Most High? It is not easy to welcome such a visitor, but, at least, you need not fear him, for he brings to you precious gifts from the King. You may have to endure the pain, and yet miss the gifts, for pain may harden and embitter, instead of refining the soul. It all depends on the way it is received. God sends it in order to do great good, but it rests with the sufferer whether he gets good or evil from the pain he cannot escape. The Great Refiner is not dealing with dead things, like gold and silver, but with living men and women, who feel, as He Himself felt, every thrill of agonizing pain. Unless they co-operate with Him, the pain itself can never burn out the selfishness and worldliness which dim the brightness of the soul. Those who take the pain as a gift from the Master's hand, knowing that, if it is hard to thank Him for it now, they will some day own that it was good for them to have had it to bear, will surely find the precious gift hidden in the bitter cup.

There is a romantic story told of the discovery of the great fever remedy — Peruvian bark — which, whether it is true or not, is a beautiful parable. A man, nearly dead from fever, dragged himself to a stream in a South American forest, and drank deeply, as his throat was parched with thirst. But the water



(J. B. Burgess)

School.

One, was per-
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was very bitter, for a cinchona tree had fallen into the pool, and the sick man felt that it was hard on him to have nothing better to drink in his distress. However, as he could not find any sweet water, he continued to quench his thirst from the bitter stream, and found that the disagreeable draught was the very thing he needed most, proving a healing medicine, and through his means it has cured many others. How often God forces men to drink a bitter cup, and they gain new strength and life from the draught, and are well qualified to tell others of the healing power of the medicine which has been so beneficial to their own souls.

A missionary from the Far East, who has been visiting Canada lately, said that many poor lepers thanked God because He had afflicted them with that terrible disease; because, as they explained, if they had not been lepers they might never have heard of Christ; or, if they had heard, might not have cared to come to Him. As it was, Christianity was the only thing which could bring any joy or happiness into their darkened lives—and wonderful indeed must be the joy which could make anyone "thankful" for leprosy!

As Miss Havergal beautifully says, the Hand "that presseth sore" is the hand "that bears the nail-prints for evermore." Those nail-prints prove, beyond question, His wonderful love for the souls of His children. Surely, after that proof of love, we can trust Him to send exactly the training and discipline needed by each. He never makes mistakes in treatment, and is dealing as tenderly and skillfully with your soul as though He had only one—and that one yours—to heal and refine.

George Whitfield once went into a glass manufactory, and asked a workman why he put the glass into three furnaces in succession. The answer was: "The first fire is not hot enough, nor the second, and so we put it into the third. Heat will make it transparent." So, if God sees that a soul needs to pass through several fires in order to be made perfect, He loves that soul too well to withhold His hand. It is hard to understand that chastening is a proof of love, and it was hard for the sisters of Lazarus to understand why their Lord should heal every stranger who asked for help, and yet leave the "friend" whom He "loved" to suffer and die. But he trusted those dear friends to stand the test of their faith. If they could not understand why He seemed to pay no attention to their prayer, at least they knew He loved them, and they could wait until His purpose was made plain.

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

And He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver, and He shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness.—Mal. iii., 3.

"I take this pain, Lord Jesus,
From Thine own hand,
The strength to bear it bravely
Thou wilt command.
I am too weak for effort,
So let me rest,
In hush of sweet submission,
On Thine own breast.

"I take this pain, Lord Jesus,
As proof indeed
That Thou art watching closely
My truest need;
That Thou, my Good Physician,
Art watching still;
That all Thine own good pleasure
Thou wilt fulfil.

"Tis Thy dear hand, O Saviour,
That presseth sore,
The hand that bears the nail-prints
For evermore.
And now beneath its shadow,
Hidden by Thee,
The pressure only tells me
Thou lovest me!"

HOPE.

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

Some Echoes.

MAINLY ABOUT RUSSIA.

No. I.

Just now the word "Russia," mainly in conjunction with that other word "Japan," is not only frequently upon the lips of all thinking people, but there are few issues from the press of nearly every quarter of the globe which have not some new fact to state or opinion to offer in connection with the mighty struggle between the two nations. But our "Home Magazine" does not presume to do more than give some echoes of the utterances of others, promising that those selected shall be mainly such as touch upon the national characteristics of ruler or people, or upon the environment which has so much to do with the shaping of their lives and bringing to a crisis an issue fraught with deep meaning to the whole civilized world.

In a new work, lately published in Leipzig by Bresnitz Von Sydaroff, a long-time resident at the Court of St. Petersburg, there are given some most interesting details concerning the home life and simple domestic habits of the Czar and Czarina of Russia. Like most European monarchs, Nicholas II. is an early riser, entering his working room at 7 a.m. both winter and summer, and after a modest repast of tea and bread and butter, devotes his attention to the business papers and correspondence lying upon his table. Two meals of the day, we are told, both of the simplest fare, are taken with his family, the children often being served by their father's and mother's own hands, no luxuries or unnecessary sweetmeats being allowed.

Whilst nothing is omitted to give a character of grandeur and opulence to the evening meal, which is usually recognized as a state affair, the Czar himself partakes with marked moderation of the dishes placed before him. "The Czarina," the writer tells us, "is in the first place a mother. Her children are her world. When Court duties do not detain her, she hears her daughters say their evening prayers, and not infrequently the Czar is present at this beautiful little service." With this touching home scene before us, and connecting with it the fact that throughout his religious trend of thought there runs a vein of theological mysticism, it is easy for us to understand the Czar's attitude of mind towards the new gift which heaven has sent him after years of waiting, at a moment fraught with such import to Russia. To him the birth of an heir at such a crisis is an omen of hope, almost a promise of victory for the Russian arms, and as such he calls upon his subjects to rejoice with him.

WHAT JEROME K. JEROME SAYS ABOUT THE RUSSIANS.

"The individual Russian is one of the most charming creatures living. If he likes you he does not hesitate to let you know it; not only by every kindly action possible, but, by what, perhaps, is just as useful in this gray old world, by kindly speech. Now, we Anglo-Saxons are apt to pride ourselves upon being undemonstrative." By way of illustration, Jerome K. Jerome gives some incidents marking the national characteristics. The first tells of the unexpected meeting of two Englishmen, brothers, one of whom has had wonderful escapes in Africa. "A man entered the restaurant at which my friend and I were lunching, taking a seat at a table near by. He glanced round, smiled and nodded. 'Excuse me a moment,' said my friend; 'I must just speak to my brother, haven't seen him for over five years.' He finished his soup, and leisurely wiped his moustache before strolling over and shaking hands. They talked for awhile and then my friend returned to me. 'Never thought to see him again. He was one of a garrison at that place in Africa—what's the name of it?—the Mahdi attacked; only three of them escaped. Always a lucky beggar, Jim.'" Jerome then says: "I thought of this scene one evening while dining with some friends at a St. Petersburg hotel. One of the party had not seen his second cousin, a mining engineer, for eighteen months. They sat opposite each other,

and a dozen times at least during the course of that dinner one of them would jump up from his chair, and run round to embrace the other. They would throw their arms about one another, kissing one another on both cheeks, and then sit down again with moist eyes, their behavior exciting no astonishment whatever." Now who is prepared to estimate the amount of real affection really existing in the breasts of brothers or cousins by the measure and manner of its manifestation?"

In further illustration of the fact that the Russian's anger is just as quick and vehement as his love, Jerome tells of two men, guests at a supper, who were apparently on the most amicable terms, suddenly springing up in a paroxysm of anger, one seizing the water-bottle, the other a heavy mahogany chair as weapons, and fighting until one was felled by a well-directed blow. A policeman appears, then another, but not to interfere, only to be bribed, and this part of the story exemplifies another Russian characteristic, which must be a veritable curse to the land. "That's going to cost them a pretty penny," said the host, who was calmly continuing his supper; "why couldn't they wait?" It did cost them a pretty penny. Each policeman claimed his bribe. Then they wished both combatants good-night, and trooped out in evident good humor; and the two gentlemen, with wet napkins round their heads, sat down again, and laughter and amiable conversation flowed freely as before.

THE STORY OF A DOG.

A friend had asked Mr. Jerome to take charge of a most valuable little dog. Now it is strictly forbidden to take dogs into railway carriages in Russia, the pains and penalties being extreme. "Oh! that will be all right," my friends assured me. "Have a few roubles loose in your pocket." "I tipped the station master, I tipped the guard, but I had not anticipated what was in store for me. The news that an Englishman with a dog in a basket and roubles in his pocket was coming, must have been telegraphed all along the line. At almost every stopping place some enormous official, generally wearing a sword and a helmet, boarded the train. At first these fellows terrified me. I took them for field-marshal at least. . . . Anxious and trembling, I gave the first a gold piece. He shook me warmly by the hand. I thought he was going to kiss me. With the next one I was less apprehensive. For two roubles he blessed me, or so I gathered, and departed. Before I had reached the German frontier, I was giving away the equivalent of English sixpences to men with the bearing and carriage of major-generals; and to see their faces brighten up, and to receive their benedictions was well worth the money." But I must reserve some of my "Echoes" for another time. H. A. B.

Sprinkle Sunshine.

If you should see a fellow man with trouble's flag unfurled,
An' lookin' like he didn't have a friend
in all the world,
Go up and slap him on the back, and
holler, "How d'you do?"
And grasp his hand so warm he'll know
he has a friend in you.
Then ax him what's a-hurtin' him, an'
laugh his cares away,
And tell him that the darkest night is just
afore the day,
Don't talk graveyard palaver, but say
it right out loud,
That God will sprinkle sunshine in the
trail of every cloud.

This world at best is but a hash of pleasure and of pain;
Some days are bright and sunny, and some all slushed with rain,
And that's just how it ought to be, for when the clouds roll by
We'll know just how to 'preciate the bright and smiling sky.
So learn to take it as it comes, and don't swear at the pours
Because the Lord's opinion don't coincide with yours;
But always keep rememberin' when cares your path enshroud,
That God has lots of sunshine to spill behind the cloud.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Fruit-a-lives or Fruit Liver Tablets

have all the medicinal properties of fruit, in a highly concentrated form. Nothing like them for curing Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sick Stomach and Kidney Troubles. At druggists. 50 cents a box.

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WILL you buy a piano that covers up lack of quality with excessive adornment? Or will you put quality first? You know which is safest.

We sell both simple and elaborate—but not elaborate at the expense of quality.

If you are willing to pay the cost of QUALITY, it is here for less than anywhere else.

The GERHARD HEINTZMAN pianos are of the standard that have made and shall sustain our reputation—with the improvements that come with every year.

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There will be no rust found in watches sold by us or after being repaired by our workmen.

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



A Practical Lesson on Distances.

Before receiving his commission, an officer must have considerable skill in judging distances. The reasons that make this necessary for an officer, apply equally well to every person. It has its value, not only in the geography class, but in the affairs of life as well. Let the pupils estimate the length of their slates, the blackboard, doors, windows, school-yard, etc. Then test their judgment by careful measurements. To get proper ideas of longer distances, a field, or piece of road, may be used. The height of trees and buildings may be gained by measuring the shadow of a stick, and then comparing it with the length of the shadow of the house. To pupils thus trained, it will mean something when told that at Niagara Falls, the water falls 162 feet, and that Mount Murchison in the Rocky Mountains, the highest peak in Canada, is 13,500 feet high. If they think of a piece of road 2-3 miles long stood on end to represent this height, or 5 1/4 miles to represent the height of Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, their conceptions of things will be much more intelligent.

Failed in Grammar and Arithmetic.

At the recent departmental examinations, the majority of those who failed to secure the required number of marks to pass, failed on arithmetic or grammar, or both. No doubt these two subjects will receive greater attention next year. The fact that having passed the third-class examination in these subjects makes a student a graduate in arithmetic and grammar, makes it absolutely necessary that the examination should be somewhat difficult. The right and only remedy is more careful preparation on these two important subjects.

Dissatisfaction Over Exams.

Considerable dissatisfaction seems to have been occasioned at some of the centers during the recent examinations. In most instances the presiding examiners have been considerate enough to arrange for the examination in music, reading and practical agriculture at times outside of the hours set for the examinations on other subjects. However, in some cases candidates were called from the room to be examined on these practical subjects, while they were writing on other subjects, and, as a result of this disturbance, some candidates were unable to put in satisfactory papers, though they were well prepared on the subject. We have learned of an examiner at a small center leaving the candidates to themselves, while he conducted the examination on these practical subjects, in an adjoining room. It seems

only reasonable that the examiner should extend to the candidates all reasonable courtesy, and so arrange for the examination on these practical subjects that candidates of a nervous temperament, at least should not be placed at a disadvantage. MANITOBA TEACHER.

Cause for Complaint.

"I don't like grandma at all," said Fred.
 "I don't like grandma at all," And he drew his face in a queer grimace—The tears were ready to fall;
 And he gave his kitten a loving hug, And disturbed her nap on the soft, warm rug.
 "Why, what has your grandma done?" I asked,
 "To trouble the little boy?
 O, what has she done, the cruel one, To scatter the smiles of joy?"
 Through quivering lips the answer came,
 "She—called—my—kitty—a—horrid—name."
 "She did?—are you sure?"—and I kissed the tears
 Away from the eyelids wet.
 "I can scarce believe that grandma would grieve
 The feelings of either pet.
 What did she say?" "Boo-hoo!" cried Fred,
 "She—called—my—kitty—a—quadruped!"

TRADE NOTE.

THE WINNIPEG CEILING & ROOFING CO.—A firm that promises to give Western farmers a great many of the building advantages which Eastern agriculturists enjoy, is the Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co. The company's plant is established very prominently in one of the best shipping districts of the city of Winnipeg, and consists of a main building, 50 x 240, as well as several auxiliary buildings. These works are magnificently equipped in every respect, and, in fact, cannot be excelled. In addition to the manufacture of metal ceiling, the firm turns out corrugated iron, press seam and "V" crimp roofing, skylights, cornices, finials, fireproof windows and frames, fireproof doors, etc. This being the only factory of its kind in Western Canada, the company is in a position to give lower prices, where freight is taken into consideration, and make quicker shipments than Eastern firms engaged in the same line of business. We would strongly advise our readers to read this firm's advertisement on another page, and to write them at the earliest possible moment. Metal ceilings and sidings, roofings, cornices, etc., are far superior to any other style for Western farm homes.

MAKERS of FANCY BUTTER

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

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The WHEEL YOU WANT
 For Farm and General Work ALL IRON
 Any size. Any width of tire. Made to fit any axle. Strong and durable. Costs nothing for repairs.

OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON
 with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload; a perfect wagon for the farm. Carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon should not be confused with the cheap American wagon with iron wheels now on the market. W. W. T. always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons," but to save time order wheels direct from factory.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.
 ORILLIA, ONT., LIMITED.
 H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N. W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons," but to save time order wheels direct from factory.

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, not heretofore published in these columns, 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.

IMPOUNDED.
YELLOW GRASS, Assa.—Bay horse, aged, long white star on forehead, white nose, right front foot white, hind feet white, no brand visible.
 Bay horse colt, two years old, white stripe down forehead, white spot on nose, hind feet white.
 Bay filly, two years old, no white, unbranded. J. W. Johnston, poundkeeper.
HAGUE, Sask.—Brown mare, about fifteen years old, white face, branded C W on left shoulder.
 Sorrel mare, branded H on left shoulder and S J on left hip, about eight years old. J. H. Friesen, poundkeeper.
BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Light roan pony horse, white spot on left side, branded F X 5 on right shoulder. Bay horse, 11 years old, branded H G on left shoulder, branded 27 27 on right shoulder.
 Sorrel mare, aged, about 1,000 pounds weight, white face, branded 5 on left shoulder, branded 76 monogram, L on right shoulder, branded C over 1 z, combination, on right jaw, right hind foot white, has foal running at foot. W. Adams (S. W. 8-15-16 w 3).

NEELBY, Assa.—Since August 10th, 1904, seven bronchos—two dark-brown mares, chestnut mare, buckskin mare, blue stallion, bay stallion—each about two years old, branded L B on left shoulder and DC on left hip; roan yearling, supposed to be a stallion, no brand. J. Plant (S. E. 22-12-6 w 2).
WAPPELLA, Assa.—Gray yearling stallion, white spot on forehead, no visible brand. Impounded August 11, 1904. William Dalgleish (16-15-33 w 1).
FRANCIS, Assa.—Since July 27, 1904, red-and-white heifer calf.
 Since July 27, 1904, red-and-white bull calf. A. Draper (N. E. 26-13-13 w 2).
RAYMOND, Alta.—Range cow, red, white under belly, stub horns, under bit each ear, branded 8, lazy 8 over, on left hip, indistinct brand on left rib.
 Red-roan spotted heifer, two years old, spike horns, over slope right ear, under slope left ear.
 Bay mare, white stripe down face, branded D on right shoulder, branded N, lazy P, on right thigh.
 Bay horse, about six years old, brand resembling W on left shoulder. W. S. Johnson, poundkeeper.

BIENFAIT, Assa.—Bay gelding, aged, white stripe down face, weight about 700 pounds, hind feet white, had halter on with bit attached.
 Bay mare, aged, white stripe down face, weight about 800 pounds, branded a cross, written 1 s (position not stated). Gustav Hesse (S. W. 22-3-6 w 2).
MARIAHLE, Assa.—Bay mare, white stripe down forehead, also down nose, brand-d triangle, with bat on top, on left hip, left front foot white, right hind foot white.
 White pony mare, branded JP on left hip, branded T on right hip. John Horung (S. W. 5-26-6 w 2).
FRANCIS, Assa.—Dark-red bull, eighteen months old, no brand.
 Gray cow, milk, 4 years old, no brand. H. W. McMillan (N. W. 21-13-14 w 2).
QUAPPELLE, Assa.—Roan pony mare, branded 7F, monogram, on near hip, white hind fetlocks, saddle marks.
 Matched team of bay geldings, six and seven years old respectively, weight about 1,250 pounds, black points, headstalls with bits on, no brands. C. G. Saunders, poundkeeper.

ROULEAU, Assa.—Since July 21, 1904, buckskin pony stallion, branded three-quarter circle, with dot in center, on right hip. A. W. Dalgleish, poundkeeper.
GREENFIELD, Assa.—Bay pony mare, white spot on forehead, white dash down nose, nose, white feet, halter on. D. W. McGeer (N. W. 16-16-6 w 2).
SASKATOON, Sask.—Buckskin mare, black points, about 14 hands high, rope around neck, branded 5 left hind quarter.
 Dark brown mare, about 14 hands high, rope around neck, branded 5 on left hind quarter, right hind leg white. E. S. Andrews (S. E. 30-24-5 w 3).
 (Continued on next page.)

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

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Why buy a separator filled with bottomless cake pans, punched and bent sections of stove pipe, or other complicated parts?
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Biliousness

is a common complaint, very annoying and often serious if the proper remedy be not administered. The secretive organs must be put in a thorough working condition. If you would like to have a relief act as if from a charm, just use

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Are a sure and permanent cure for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

BACKACHE
 is the first sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it! Check it in time! Serious trouble will follow if you don't. Cure your Backache by taking

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We will buy feathers of all kinds at highest current prices. Write us at once for particulars.

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WE HAVE THE WAYS AND THE MEANS



—OUR MEANS—

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Lost, Strayed or Stolen. - Coat. LOST.

QU'APPELLE VALLEY, Cotham, Assa.—Since last November, red cow, seven years old, Shorthorn, not branded; red heifer, two years old, not branded. Ten dollars reward will be paid for their recovery. Chas. R. Boulbee, Broadview.

BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Since June 28, 1904, two black mares, one has a star on forehead, both branded TJ, monogram, on left fore shoulder, branded I on each left cheek, shod on front feet, top-knots cut off, five and six years old; roan mare, about five years old, branded A, with half diamond on top, on right hip, shod on front feet. Forty dollars reward for return of animals, or \$10 reward for information leading to recovery of the same. Rev. Thos. Lawson.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, BROADVIEW, Assa.—Sorrel mare, five years old, branded reversed D, bar, on right hip, hind legs and one front leg white, white face, last seen near Qu'Appelle. Chas. Peitcheer.

BROADVIEW, Assa.—Since June 17, 1904, dark-bay pony mare, six years old, white star on forehead, white hind fetlock. Reward given. Andrew Welch.

GRENFELL, Assa.—Bay mare, coach bred, coming two years old, star on forehead, cut on front leg. H. J. McLean (24-15-7 w 2).

ARCOLA, Assa.—On May 17th, cream-colored pony stallion, three years old, branded on right shoulder and stifle with large O, or O with bar across.

ESTRAY.

MACOUN, Assa.—Dark-bay colt, rising three years old, small star on forehead, white ring around hind foot. Edward Olson (N. E. 20-4-11 w 2).

LUMSDEN, Assa.—Since about July 30, 1904, brown horse, about twelve years old, tip off left ear, branded P on left shoulder. C. B. Cummings (4-27-20 w 2).

LONGLAKE TON, Assa.—Since August 7, 1904, buckskin colt, three years old, branded inverted Q, long black mane and tail, black strap halter on with rope attached, had a lasso rope around neck 75 feet long. E. Hager (14-23-20 w 2).

SUNNYSLOPE, Alta.—White horse, branded JE, monogram, on right hip, and Y on right shoulder. Clement F. Bothamley, Hill Creek Ranch.

SALT LAKE, 30 miles north-east of Duhamel, Alta.—Bay mare, eight years old, weight about 1,050 pounds, branded R, reversed J, on nigh thigh, brand reversed on nigh shoulder. Daniel Laboucau.

STRATHCONA, Alta.—Since October 3, 1903, dark chestnut horse, about 9 years old, brand resembling U E. Anthony Willey (N. W. 11-52-24 w 4).

LEDUC, Alta.—Since August 14, 1904, bay horse, about eight years old, about 1,300 pounds weight, hoof of left hind foot split, small star on forehead, no visible brand. H. Grubert (N. W. 16-49-25 w 4).

BEAUMONT, Alta.—Roan cayuse mare, white stripe down face, branded Q on right shoulder, right fore foot and right hind foot white, very wild. Bernard Cherets.

CROSSFIELD, Alta.—Roan mare, branded T T on right shoulder. Wm. MacLaren.

CROSSFIELD, Alta.—Bay mare, branded JT, monogram, on left hip. Wm. MacLaren.

HAZELCLIFFE, Assa.—Bay mare, about nine years old, branded slanting bar crossed by reversed J on left hip, white spot on head, small white spot on left foot. Stephen Doisy (16-18-33 w 1).

YORKTON, Assa.—Since the beginning of July, 1904, bay buckskin horse, young, branded square bracket, over

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

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

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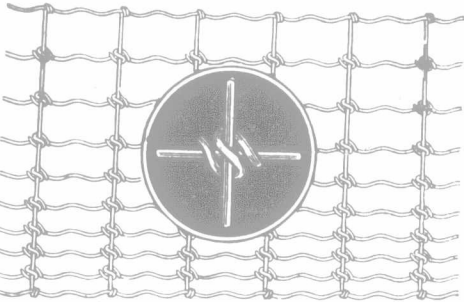
Fistula and Poll Evil

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

Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

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Ideal Fencing

has heavy (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire for uprights and for horizontals, insuring serviceability and uniform durability. The lock is galvanized; does not rust and will not slip.

Write for illustrated catalogue of fencing and gates.

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Advertise in the Advocate AND GET BEST RESULTS

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

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

McLAUGHLIN & ELLIS Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

REFERENCES: Canad. Bank of Commerce, Commercial Agencies.

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

square bracket, on nigh shoulder, had a halter on with rope attached. W. P. Grove, Plain View.

ESTEVAN, Assa.—Since about June 2, 1904, five steers, two red and three red-and-white, about four years old, all branded J, reversed J, bar under, with the exception of one red-and-white steer, branded L. P. Edward Kolke (S. E. 24-1-11 w 2).

DAVIDSON, Assa.—Brown gelding, aged, star and snip on face, harness marks, branded reversed D, with an indistinct letter following on left shoulder, hind feet white. T. M. Motion.

MEDICINE HAT, Assa.—Dark-brown gelding, four years old, unbroken, branded 3, over slanting bar, over M, on shoulder, and M on left hip. The Gull Lake Ranching Company.

MEDICINE HAT, Assa.—Gray mare, branded H, reversed 7, monogram, on left thigh. The Minnedosa Ranch Company.

MEDICINE HAT, Assa.—Bay gelding, small white star on forehead, about five years old, brand resembling B. Donald Maybury.

KINBRAE, Assa.—Gray pony, about seven years old, no brand visible. James Nixon (10-21-1 w 2).

MAPLE CREEK, Assa.—Gray mare, branded bar, over H, over bar, over 3, on left shoulder. John Harvey.

CLUMBER, Assa.—Since August 15, 1904, small roan mare, white face, no brand, left hind foot white, lame on left front foot. John Campbell (6-22-1 w 2).

EDMONTON, Alta.—Since about eight months ago, brown mare, about three years old, stripe down face, brand resembling inverted Q, or apple, on right shoulder; bay mare, white face, white extending over upper lip, branded reversed L, reversed inverted L, on left thigh, branded inverted L, reversed L, on left shoulder, branded inverted V, reversed inverted L, on right shoulder. Jas. Gibbons, Indian Agent, Edmonton Indian Reservation.

INNISFAIL, Alta.—Red-roan yearling bull, no brands. James Wilson, Grand View Ranch.

INNISFAIL, Alta.—Red yearling bull, no brands. James Wilson, Grand View Ranch.

CANNINGTON MANOR, Assa.—Since June, 1903, bay stallion, two years old, large white stripe down forehead to nose, left hind foot white. Henry B. Rockman.

WINGARD, Sask.—Since August 13, 1904, dark-bay stallion, white on forehead, running down nose, about three years old, white on left hind leg. Archie McKay (32-45-3 w 3).

DUAGH, Alta. (Sturgeon Settlement)—Brown cayuse stallion, three years old, weight about 600 or 700 pounds, no brand. Joseph Rye (7-55-23 w 4).

YORKTON, Assa.—Since June 1, 1904, suckling bull calf. H. M. Hennoquin (10-26-3 w 2), York View Farm.

ALEXANDER, Man.—Bay pony came on the undersigned premises: T. Collins (16-10-22).

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA

Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A complete and permanent constitutional CURE. Book 57 FREE. Write at once for it, to P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

DEERHOUNDS. B. H. Bunny, Gl-ichen, Alta., has for sale a fine litter, pure bred, eligible for registration, out of imported bitch Heatherbell, by imported dog Sir Walter, 28 inches high, late stud dog Badminton Park, England. He won three prizes at Birkenhead only time shown.

WANTED—Agents in every town and district in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to sell our hardy specialties for "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Special collections of hardy fruits, shrubs and ornamentals, recommended by the Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Seedlings for wind-breaks and hedges. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Exclusive territory. Free outfit especially designed for Western agents. STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto Ont.

WIND WATER AND FIRE PROOF STANDS SEVERE FROST ROOFING

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST. Send stamps for samples and booklet.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 22nd, 1903.

W. G. FONSECA, Esq.: I am pleased to add my testimony to the reliability of the "All Wool Mica Roofing" you handle. The roof of our warehouse in Winnipeg was covered with it in 1897, and subsequently the Mills and Elevator at Keewatin and buildings at Portage la Prairie. All are in good condition.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LTD. Geo. V. Hastings, Gen. Supt. W. G. FONSECA & SON, AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA, 156 FONSECA AVE., WINNIPEG

Learn Shorthand at Home

by correspondence. Ten weekly lessons will make you perfect.

OBTAIN HIGHER SALARY.

Shorthand is nowadays indispensable to everybody. Utilize spare time. Very moderate fee. We procure positions. Write for free booklet.

Central Correspondence College, 215 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E. O.

IN THE LEAD



INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

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

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

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

WELL PLEASED WITH RESULTS

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, ONT.
 COOKSTOWN, ONT., April 18th, 1901.
 Gentlemen—On the recommendation of Mr. W. G. Mackay, your agent at Cookstown, I bought and used your International Stock Food, and found it an excellent feed for all kinds of animals. I am so delighted with the results of feeding the Food that I purpose in the future to have an ample supply in my stable.
 I can heartily recommend International Stock Food to any and all who wish to increase the appearance of their stock, and to obtain beneficial and lasting results.
 (Sgd.) HENRY LEADLEY.

A \$3,000.00 Stock Book Free

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS

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

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

ADDRESS AT ONCE
International Stock Food Co.
 Toronto, Canada.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. WINDMILLS

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

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

JOHN LOGAN, M. Archison, Man. Shorthorns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAVIDSON'S Latest improved Warehouse and Farm Fanning Mills and Bee Supplies. Circulars free. Honey for sale.

B. DAVIDSON, Box 48, Uxbridge, Ont.



THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

HAS
POWER—to do its work.
SIMPLICITY—to get out of order.
DURABILITY—to last for years.
 10 years' test on all points.

Beware of **Wild Cat Windmills**

We are patronized by the **Imperial Government, C. P. Railway, McKenzie, Mann Co., etc., etc.**

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Limited, Toronto.
 108 Princess St., WINNIPEG.

British Columbia Farms

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

The Settlers' Association,
 322 Cambie St.,
 P. O. Box 329. Vancouver, B. C.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

SELLING BUILDINGS ON HOMESTEAD.

Supposing A cancelled his homestead, and B took it up and paid for the improvements on it, can B sell any buildings that are on it if he wishes to?
 SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—When A cancelled his homestead, he thereby gave up his claim to all buildings on it, and B is entitled to do as he wishes with them, if he has the regular papers showing that he is now the owner of it.

RIGHT TO USE OAT SHEAVES.

I rented my farm to J. J. for one-third the grain crop. Can I stop him from saving and using oat sheaves for feed, or can I claim one-third the sheaves?
 P. J. B.

Boissevain, Man.
 Ans.—If your agreement calls for all the grain to be divided after being threshed, you can compel him to have the oats threshed, and unless there was a special arrangement permitting oat sheaves to be fed before a division of the crop takes place, you can stop him of feeding the sheaves.

Veterinary.

BLACKLEG.

Two calves and a steer have died, and I suspect blackleg. The steer took very lame on left hind foot, swelled badly from hoof up to thigh, died in about two days. I examined the first calf that died, and found some black blood in throat, liver hard and greyish, heart enormous size, and all the valves choked with black blood; no external swelling of any part, except slightly on throat. The second calf was similar. Another is now attacked, and can scarcely walk. The calves were all on their dams.
 Man. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The history of the cases you submit indicates blackleg. The best method of attacking the disease is known as vaccination. The Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago, Ill., and Parke, Davis & Co., Walkerville, Ont., and Detroit, Mich., prepare vaccine for such cases. Ask the nearest veterinarian to handle the case, or write the Provincial or Dominion Departments of Agriculture for assistance.

BLISTERING A SPAVIN-HEIFER WITH DISCHARGE—CALF WITH A COUGH—DUCKS DYING.

1. I have a horse with a hard lump on top of his nose. I think it has been caused by the halter, or he has got hurt some way. It gathers and runs from the inside, about once in three weeks. The discharge is of a bloody nature. Should a horse be worked while being blistered for a spavin?
2. Yearling heifer discharges matter at the nose. She is in good condition; does not cough.
3. Last spring calf had a cough; is in good condition, and eats well.
4. Ducks are dying off. They will get dumpish-looking for about two days, and then they take staggering spells. Sometimes they will linger for about a week, and then die. We are feeding them boiled wheat. They are running at large.
 Dauphin. E. A. F.

Ans.—1. Have your horse examined by a veterinarian.

2. The horse should be given a rest of from four to six weeks.
3. The disease is just an ordinary nasal catarrh. Feed one dram of copper sulphate and one dram of ammonia chloride in the feed once daily for two weeks.
4. The calf has doubtless recovered ere this.
5. The ducks die from congestion of the brain. Change the feed.

Miscellaneous.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL WANTED.

Can you advise me of any college or any other faculty that gives instruction by mail, beginning with the common school subjects as low as to the fourth grade?
 SUBSCRIBER.

Arden, Man.
 Ans.—Address Canadian Correspondence College, 161 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont., and mention the "Farmer's Advocate" when writing.

\$100 REWARD



for any case of colic, curb, splints, contracted or knotted cords, recent shoe boils, splints or callons that cannot be permanently and positively cured, if directions are followed, by
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.

It relieves and cures Spavins, Ring Bone, Cockle Joints, Scratches, Grease Heel, Founder, Sore Backs and Shoulders, Bruises, Wire Cuts, Collar and Saddle Galls, Pneumonia, Distemper, Choked Places, etc. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Co., Chicago Fire Department and others. Tuttle's American Worm Powders never fail. Tuttle's Family Elixir stops the pains and aches of mankind instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience" free. Tuttle's Elixir Co., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of all other Elixirs. Tuttle's is the only genuine. *Send all orders; they are only temporary relief.*
LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS,
 Montreal and Toronto, Canada.



Getting the Horses Ready for the Fall Fairs?

Here's something for you to think over!
 In 1902, "EQUITY" (2,12 1/2) was sold for \$750 because he was a blemished horse. A. E. Perrin, of Buffalo, bought him, determined, that with proper treatment, he would be sound. Mr. Perrin cured him with

Absorbine,
 after blistering and other treatment had failed.
 In 1903, at Cleveland, "EQUITY" and the "MONK" made a new World's Team Record of 2,097 1/2. Afterwards "EQUITY" was sold to Mr. C. K. G. BILLINGS for \$10,000, and reduced the record to 2,08 at Memphis.
 HE COST \$750 AND SOLD FOR \$10,000 AND

ABSORBINE DID IT.

Have you any blooded stock that would be prize winners if they were not blemished? **Absorbine** removes Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Soft Bunches and Swellings, Cuts, Sprains and Bruises—without blistering or removing the hair—and the horses can be kept at work.

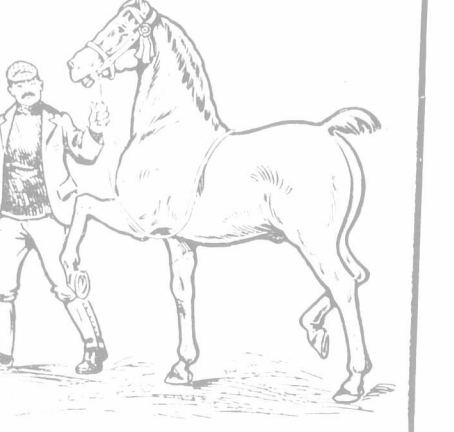
It adds from \$50 to \$500 to the value of a horse, and in the case of "EQUITY" it made a difference of \$9,250.00.

Let **Absorbine** put your stock in "Blue Ribbon" condition.
\$2.00 a Bottle

And worth its weight in gold. Sold by all dealers. **LYMAN SONS & CO.,** Montreal, P.Q.—Canadian agents.

Write for my booklet "How to Remove Blemishes." It's full of horse sense and facts worth knowing. I send it FREE to any address.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.,
 166 MONMOUTH STREET,
 SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S.A.



ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

The De Laval Separators

The De Laval Separator will do all the manufacturers claim for it, and that will satisfy the most exacting.
Experiment Station, Ga., January 23, 1902.
Prof. H. J. WING.

Send for De Laval Catalogue, "Source of Good Butter," "Be Your Own Judge."

Put the Dairy end of your farming business on a paying basis for 1904 by purchasing a De Laval Separator.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Western Canadian Offices, Stores and Shops:

248 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg.

Montreal New York Toronto Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

A MOVING SALE Of Granite and Marble Monuments, Tablets and Headstones

Now is your chance to get something in the Monumental line that will please you, at exceptionally low prices. Our stock is very difficult to move, and we therefore must dispose of it before going into our new building on Princess street. We invite you to call at our Show Rooms, 37 Rorie, and be convinced that we carry the largest and best assorted stock in Western Canada. Do not wait until the stock has been picked over, but place your order at once. You are only required to make a small payment on erection of monument; balance on easy terms. We guarantee every job.

The Winnipeg Granite & Marble Co. Limited

Head Office, Winnipeg
37 Rorie Street. Capital Stock, \$60,000. Box 135.
Branch Offices: Portage la Prairie, Regina and Morden.

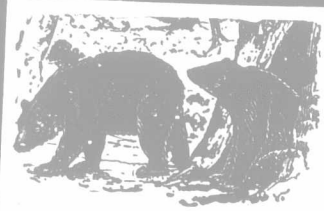
THERE'S NO USE

in covering your house or barn with cheap, inferior building paper.

E. B. Eddy's Impervious Sheathing

Will keep out cold and keep in heat.

TEES & PERSSE, LIMITED, -- AGENTS
WINNIPEG.



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

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

Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man.

have on hand for sale at present the
First Prize and Champion Shire Stallion at Winnipeg.
First and Second Prize Percheron Stallions, 4 and 5 years old.
First and Second Prize Suffolk Stallions, each 3 years old.
First Prize German Coach Stallion, 4 years old.

Also several prominent winners in the Clydesdale Stallion Rings. Remember early buyers have the best selection and can purchase more advantageously now than in the spring. No such horses offered by any other firm. Address

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

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

GOSSIP.

Parties desiring the bacon type of breeding hogs should turn to the advertisement of Tamworths inserted by Jas. Glennie, Longburn, Man., in this issue. In Mr. Glennie's herd are to be found the first-prize sow and litter, second-prize aged sow, first- and third-prize boars under a year, first-prize boar under six months at the Winnipeg Show; these prizes being won in competition with Eastern as well as the Manitoba herds. It always pays to buy the best—it's the cheapest in the long run. Write Mr. Glennie for prices soon; stuff of such quality soon goes when advertised in the "Farmer's Advocate."

Virginia Ranch, owned by W. D. Kerfoot, is located in Grand Valley, about 12 miles north-west of Cochrane, Alta., and next to R. W. Meiklejon's. Mr. Kerfoot is a Thoroughbred fancier, and has some very fine saddle horses, and also others, with a dash of colder blood, very suitable for fire-hall purposes, or as heavy-weight carrying hunters. Shenandoah, a Thoroughbred, sire Porton, dam Dame of Fortune, she by Silkgown, from Queen of Hearts, is a solid black, a very breedy-looking horse. Mr. Kerfoot is also a Shorthorn breeder, and is continually adding to his fair-sized bunch. He is one of the old-timers, so had every opportunity of a picked location, and certainly made good use of the privileges which the early days gave for selection. A visit should reward anyone in search of either class of stock kept at Virginia Ranch.

TURPENTINE AN ANTIDOTE.

The doctors are still making discoveries. It was a Dublin veterinary surgeon who accidentally found that spirits of turpentine is a sure antidote for carbolic acid poisoning. A team had been given the acid by mistake, and the veterinary called for a bottle of oil. A bottle was handed him, which he poured down the throat of the least injured animal. He recovered so promptly that the veterinary looked again at the bottle, and found that it was the ordinary spirits of turpentine. The other horse was unconscious, but recovered immediately under the same treatment. It was next tried on human victims with equally miraculous results.—[Goodall's Farmer.

BOOK REVIEW.

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office.

NEW AGRICULTURAL TEXT-BOOK.

Manuals of agriculture that are supposed to cover the ground of the basic science in 300 pages are of little use, as a rule, either to school children, the farmer, or the teacher. A little work entitled "First Principles of Agriculture," by the late Prof. Goff, Wisconsin Agricultural College, and D. D. Mayne, Principal of the School of Agriculture, St. Anthony's Park, Minn., recently to hand, is a welcome relief from some of the books on agriculture issued under similar titles. While necessarily very condensed, it is well worth studying, and is intensely practical in the manner in which the various subjects are treated. It is probably the best of its kind published on this continent, and is illustrated with drawings in black and white and colors. Knowing the late Professor Goff intimately, the writer feels safe in recommending the work in which he had a share to our readers. The price will be moderate, we suppose. The book is well indexed, and the reading matter is such as to prove interesting and instructive. It ought to have a place in the library of every school teacher. Copies can be procured through this office.

TRADE NOTE.

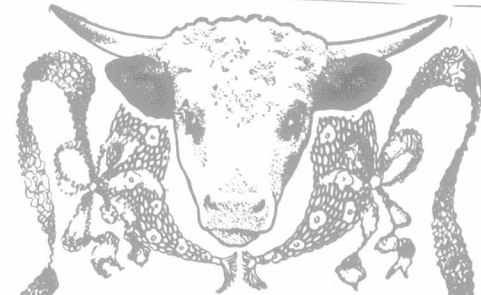
DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT is having an enormous sale. The output of this famous stable liniment has been doubled this year, which is a sure indication of its efficacy as a healing and curative remedy. This liniment is the popular remedy for horse and cattle owners throughout the West.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



Range Cattle

are particularly hard to guard against the spread and bad effects of diseases that once get started in the herd. Spanish Itch, Texas fever, mange, lice, ticks, surfeit, eczema and all skin diseases are effectually prevented and checked by the timely use of

Zenoleum

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip."

Endorsed and used by Government authorities, Agricultural Colleges and leading stock breeders everywhere. The only disinfectant and preventive of disease used at the International Live Stock Expositions held annually in Chicago.

Disinfectant, Antiseptic, Lice Killer.

Used as a spray, wash or dip on all animals.

Sample gal., express prepaid, \$1.50. Five gallons, freight prepaid, \$6.25.

Write for our free booklets, "Veterinary Adviser" and "Figgie's Troubles."

Zenner Disinfectant Co.
114 Bates St. Detroit, Mich.



BAWDEN & McDONELL Exeter, Ont.

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.

FEVER

(lung, swamp and influenza) positively cured by NORTHWEST HORSE FEVER POWDERS. Price, 60c. per package, prepaid.

A. J. BROWN & CO.,
291 Market St. Winnipeg, Man.

CAIRNBROGIE

CLYDESDALES

OUR NEW IMPORTATION includes the best stallions and fillies that we were able to secure in Scotland, and we were first on the ground this year to make our selections. Our object is not to import large numbers, but high-quality stock. We shall be pleased to show our horses to visitors at the big fairs. Don't fail to see them. om
GRAHAM BROS.,
Claremont, Ontario.



GOSSIP.

DOMINION OF CANADA ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE RELATING TO CATTLE MANGE.

Whereas the disease of mange exists among cattle throughout those portions of the Territories of Assiniboia and Alberta, which may be described as bounded by the International Boundary, the Rocky Mountains, and a line drawn as follows:

The line between townships 32 and 33 from the Rocky Mountains as far east as the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, thence north-easterly along the said line of railway to its intersection with the line between townships 36 and 37, thence east along that line to the line between ranges 24 and 25, west of the 4th Principal Meridian, thence north along that line to the line between townships 38 and 39, thence east along that line to the 4th Principal Meridian, thence south along the 4th Principal Meridian to the line between townships 28 and 29, thence east along that line to the line between ranges 7 and 8, west of the 3rd Principal Meridian, thence south along that line to the line between townships 10 and 11, thence east along that line to the line between ranges 20 and 21, west of the 2nd Principal Meridian, thence south along that line to the International Boundary line.

Therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1903, I do hereby declare the said tract to be an infected place.

And whereas it is of the greatest importance to the interests of stock-owners and to the preservation of a profitable market for Western cattle that immediate steps should be taken with a view to the eradication of the disease in question and the prevention of its spread throughout Canada.

And whereas it is deemed necessary for the purposes aforesaid to supplement the provisions of the Order-in-Council dated the 27th June, 1904, whereby it is in part provided as follows:

"Every veterinary inspector, and every person duly authorized by a veterinary inspector shall have full power to order animals affected or suspected of being affected with mange to be collected for inspection, and, when necessary, to be detained, isolated or treated in accordance with the instructions of the Veterinary Director General.

"The expenses of and incidental to such collection, isolation and treatment shall be borne by the owners of the animals, and if advanced by the inspector or other authorized person, shall, until paid, be a charge upon the said animals, without prejudice, however, to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of these regulations.

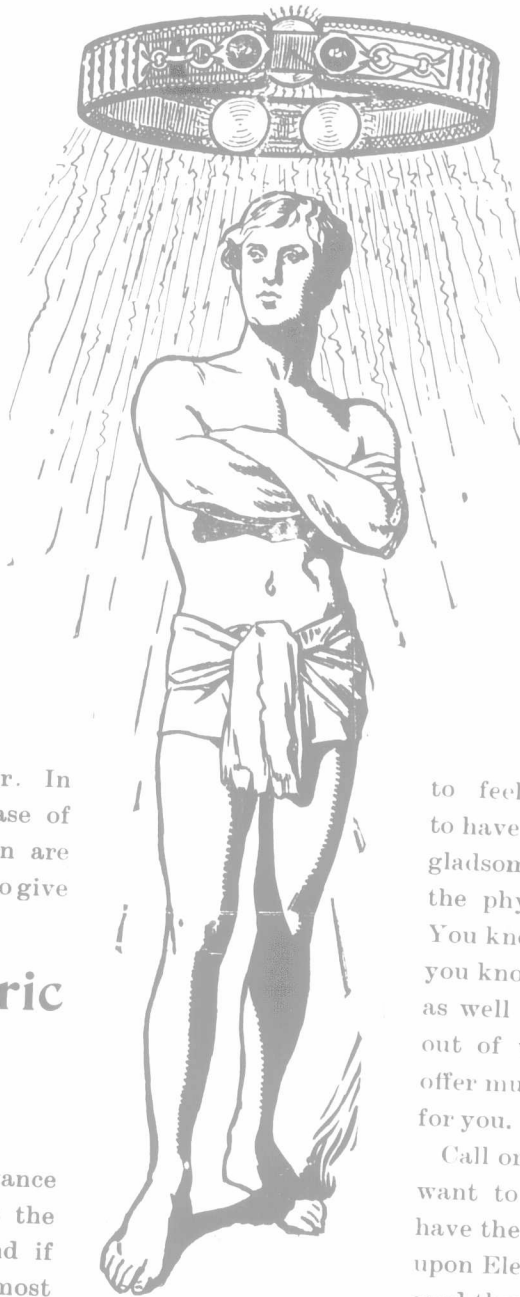
"If such expenses are not paid within 20 days of the time when they have been incurred, the inspector or other duly authorized person may proceed to sell the said animals by public auction after giving to the owner ten days' notice in writing of such intention to sell, which notice may be effectually given, where the owner is known, by delivering the same to him personally, or by sending it by mail addressed to him at his last-known place of residence. Where the owner is unknown, such notice may be effectually given by publication in one issue of a newspaper published or circulating in the district where such animals are detained. The proceeds of such sale shall be applied first in payment of the reasonable expenses of the collection, isolation, treatment, giving of notice and conduct of sale, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner of said animals on demand. Any balance, not so paid, shall be remitted to the Minister, and if not claimed within twelve months from the date of sale shall be paid to the credit of the Receiver General."

And whereas, the nature of the disease and the conditions under which cattle are kept in the above described tract are such that treatment to be successful must be general, and, as nearly as may be, simultaneous and must include not only cattle actually diseased, but all cattle which may have been, directly or indirectly, exposed to contagion.

(Continued on next page.)

FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED.

The effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish. A few weeks to a couple of months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly forty years I have treated and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore, as most men are more or less sceptical, I will continue to give my Hercules



cases low as \$4; if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, etc.

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment, my forty years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

What would you not give to have your old vim back again? What would you not sacrifice

to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you.

Call or send to-day for my belt; or, if you want to look further into the matter, I have the best two little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

Not one cent is to be paid me in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt, and use, say, for sixty days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—most

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m. (516) Largest and Oldest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

IMPORTATIONS

Will import any of the different breeds of pure-bred stock on commission. Next shipment will leave Glasgow, Scotland, about Nov. 1st. Thoroughly competent men will have charge of each shipment and will be insured three days after they land in Manitoba. Terms on application. Correspondence solicited.

A few Shorthorn Imp. Bulls and Heifers for sale at reasonable prices. Also Clydesdale Stallions and One Imp. Collie Dog, black, sable and white, about a year old.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions has arrived at Mitchell and is of the same high-class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have two Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them.

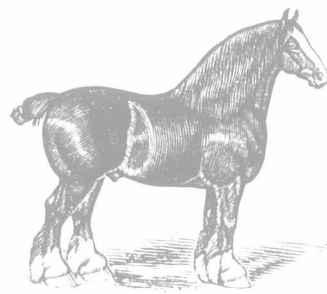
WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.

MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.

Glydesdales.

CHARMING PRINCE, winner of sweepstakes at Calgary Spring Horse Show, 1903, heads the stud.
REGISTERED MARES, many of them from noted prizewinning sires.

R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.



ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

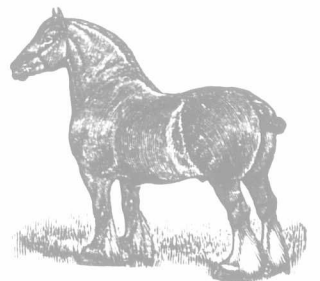
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FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50

SHIRE HORSES

AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FRONTHILL, - ONTARIO.

CLYDESDALES

Have for sale "Sonsie's Best," winner in two-year-old stallion section, Calgary, 1904. Activity's Prince, winner at Calgary Stallion Show, 1904. Cairngorm, 2nd prize yearling, Calgary, etc.

HACKNEYS

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

WILL MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

Woodmere

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES

AND BARRED ROCKS.



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

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

Bad Circulation Cramps in the Legs

Symptoms of Kidney Derangements and Impure Blood - A License Commissioner's Praise for

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Mr. William B. Best, license commissioner for the county of Haldimand, and who lives in Cayuga, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with cramps in my legs. I would awake from sleep in keen distress. The pain would seize me at the ankle and work up the leg almost to the body."

"Believing this trouble to arise from kidney derangements and bad circulation of the blood, I bought some of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills at W. J. Quinsey's store and began using them. They benefited me from the very first, and by continuing their use I have been completely cured. I would recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to any suffering as I did. I was so bad that I would have to jump out of bed two or three times during the night."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

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

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES. BING & WILSON, GLENELLA, MAN.

LITTLE BOW Herefords Alberta's Prizewinning Herd.

Always a nice lot on hand for sale. Write for what you want to JNO. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale. J. E. MARPLES, DELEAU, MAN.

Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices From Now to Sept. 1st.

Sirely imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the coming shows at prices that will make them go.

W. H. HUNTER, The Maples P. O. Near Orangeville, Ont.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

Six Bulls, 8 to 12 Months. They are good ones. A grand lot of yearling heifers, also 2-year heifers and young cows in calf, by the ear lot or singly. Prices right, quality and breeding of the best.

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females. Drambo Sireline WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 1336.)

And Whereas, after careful inquiry and due consideration, it has been decided that the period between September 1st and October 31st is the most suitable and convenient for such treatment:

Therefore, I do hereby notify all persons owning or being in charge of cattle within the above described tract that they must, during the said period, dip or otherwise treat such cattle in a manner satisfactory to the officers of this Department.

Provided that where it can be clearly shown to the satisfaction of the said officers that the cattle in any well-defined area or district within the said tract are not affected with and have not been in any way exposed to the contagion of mange, or that they have, during the present season, been treated in a satisfactory manner and subsequently kept completely isolated from all other cattle, the facts shall be reported to the Veterinary Director General, who may exempt such area or district from the operation of this order, so far as it applies to treatment.

Treatment satisfactory to the department shall comprise either:

(1) Immersion for not less than two minutes in a solution of lime and sulphur of a strength of not less than 10 lbs. of lime and 24 lbs. of sulphur to 100 gallons of water prepared according to the directions of the officers of the Department. Or

(2) Of an application by hand of the following preparation: Sulphur, 2 lbs.; oil of tar, 8 ounces; raw linseed oil, 1 gallon.

In either case, the fluid used shall be applied at a temperature of not less than 100, nor more than 110 degrees Fahrenheit, and the treatment shall be repeated after an interval of not less than ten nor more than fifteen days.

The amount charged for the treatment of stray cattle or of cattle whose owners neglect or refuse to comply with this order so far as it refers to treatment, shall, in no case, exceed twenty-five cents per animal for each dipping, or application, provided that where it is necessary to collect such animals and to hold them for the second dipping or application, an additional sum of one dollar per animal may be collected.

No cattle shall be removed or be allowed to move out of the hereinbefore described tract unless they are accompanied by the certificate of an inspector of this Department stating that they have been examined by him and found free from contagion of Mange. Any such cattle, however, shall, if deemed advisable by the inspector, be detained, dipped, sprayed or otherwise treated in such manner as the Veterinary Director General may, from time to time, prescribe.

No railway company shall accept or load any shipment of cattle at any point within the said tract except for immediate slaughter, as provided in section 7, unless such shipment is accompanied by the certificate of an inspector as aforesaid.

At points where cattle originating in the said tract are unloaded, they shall be placed in special yards and such yards shall be used for no other purpose and shall be cleansed and disinfected when so ordered by an inspector.

All cars and other vehicles used for the carriage of such cattle shall be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector as soon as possible after being unloaded and before being used for any other shipment.

All way-bills and bills-of-lading accompanying shipments of cattle originating within the said tract shall have plainly written or stamped across the face thereof a notification that the said cars are to be cleansed and disinfected immediately after being unloaded.

Cattle affected with or which have been exposed to the contagion of mange may be shipped for immediate slaughter to points within the above described tract under the following conditions:

(1) They shall be loaded from special yards and chutes reserved exclusively for such shipments; shall not be allowed to come in contact with other animals; shall be consigned direct only to such slaughter-houses within the hereinbefore described tract as are provided with private yards and chutes; shall not be unloaded at any point en route, and shall under no pretext whatever be removed

(Continued on next page.)

A Live-stock Market NOW ESTABLISHED at Calgary.

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

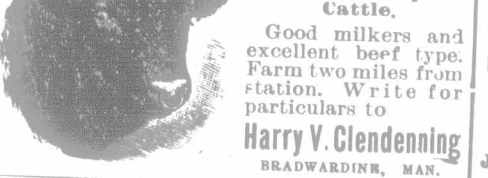
Scales to weigh from one to twenty animals; office buildings, hotel accommodation, and every facility for stockmen and buyers to get together.

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

Live stock handled on commission. Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be Sept. 9, 1904, of cattle; Sept. 16, 1904, of horses.

Consign your cattle or horses to our sales. Send for circulars. Correspondence solicited.

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.



RED POLLS The Dual-Purpose Cattle. Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to Harry V. Clendenning, BRADWARDINE, MAN.

Sittyton Stock Farm.

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

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females. S. R. ENGLISH, Warwick P. O., Alberta.

SHORTHORNS

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

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30399 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28878 =.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

FOR SALE

Stock Bull, Diamond Jubilee (imp.) 28861, (69589) A. H. B. 14149, bred by J. Marr, Cairnbrogie, Scotland, also 5 two-year-old heifers, 11 one-year-old heifers, 2 one-year-old bulls; 30 calves, male and female; calves and one-year-olds sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee and two-year-olds bred to him. Fitzgerald Bros, Mount St. Louis P. O., Elmvalle Station, G. T. R.

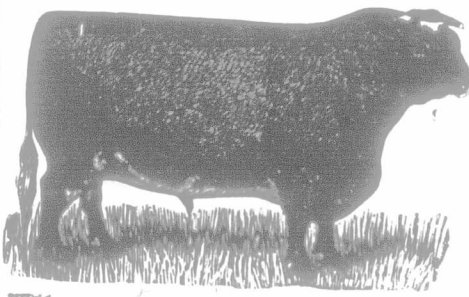
IMPORTED SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES



Just arrived from England and Scotland, personally selected and up-to-date in type and breeding. 16 Scotch Shorthorns and 17 large English Yorkshires. 7 superior young bulls fit to head first-class herds. Choice yearling in pig sows and young boars fit for service. Also home-bred stock. For particulars and prices, write H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK ONT.

Ogilvie's Ayrshires

Have competed with the best of the breed on the continent, and have won the aged herd 8 out of a possible of 9 times, besides a very large share of other honors. Present offering: A grand lot of young bulls and heifers by Douglasdale and Black Prince. See them at Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que. One mile from electric cars.



30

First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale. 9 imported heifers. 21 home-bred heifers. These heifers are Scotch, many of them in calf. Prices moderate.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue. JOHN CLANAY, Manager.

H. O'GILL & SON, O'GILL, ONTARIO.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS.

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Herd won 1st prize open to all ages, and for herd under 2 years, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imp. "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr; imp. "Village Champion," son of imp. "Missie Champion," and "Clipper King," a Cruickshank shipper. Imported and home-bred bulls and heifers for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Ltd., Proprietors. Jos. W. BARNETT, Mgr., Rockland, Ont., Can.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

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

JERSFYS

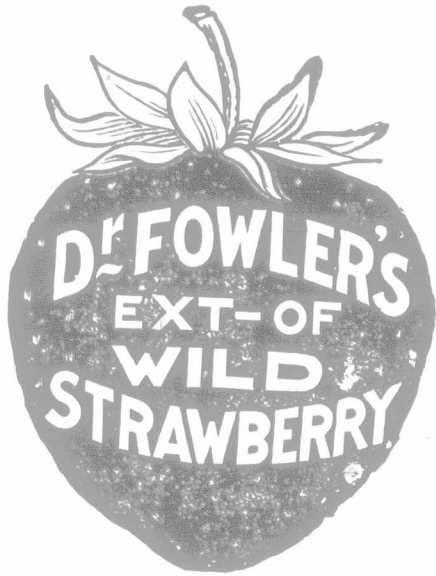
at the exhibitions. Our herd will be represented as usual at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs, and we invite all Jersey breeders and fanciers to inspect our stock. We have bulls and females of all ages for sale. Write for particulars to B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

TREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to JAS. BODEN, Manager.

St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 22 miles west of Montreal.

A Standard Remedy
 Used in Thousands of Homes in
 Canada for nearly Sixty Years
 and has never yet failed
 to give satisfaction.



CURES

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera,
 Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum,
 Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness
 and all Summer Complaints.

Its prompt use will prevent a
 great deal of unnecessary suffering
 and often save life.

Price, 35c.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.

Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address:

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

Pennabank SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORN

A number of extra good and well-covered yearlings of both sexes, sired by imp. Rudyard ram. Also two extra nice young bulls. Prices reasonable. om

HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.

Are you thinking of going in for

YORKSHIRES?

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

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, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

Mount Farm, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

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

WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

T. E. M. BANTING

BANTING, MAN.

Breeder of Prize Tamworths. Some fine young stock for sale.

Choice Tamworths For Sale

Boars and Sows of breeding age. Winners of the Tamworths of the Dominion of Canada Exhibition, Winnipeg, 1904.

JAS. GLENNIE, LONG BURN.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 1337.)

alive from the slaughter-house or the yards and premises immediately connected therewith.

(2.) Cars conveying such cattle shall be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector immediately after being unloaded.

8. The transit of cattle through the said tract is hereby permitted subject to the following regulations:

(1.) Cattle for transit by rail through the said tract from one part of Canada to another shall, at points where unloading is necessary, be placed in yards reserved for their exclusive use, and shall not be permitted to come in contact with cattle which have originated within the said tract.

(2.) Cattle imported from the United States into the said tract destined for points in Canada outside thereof may, upon compliance with the quarantine regulations, and with the provisions of the next preceding section hereof, be permitted to pass without unnecessary delay through the said tract direct to their destination without further restrictions.

All persons engaged in breeding, exporting, dealing in, driving or shipping cattle and all transportation companies are requested to co-operate with this Department in enforcing the provisions of this order.

GEO. F. O'HALLORAN,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Dated at Ottawa, the ninth day of August, 1904.

Spencer Bros. are building a cement dipping-vat on their ranch, Milk River. (Times)

FALL WHEAT A PAYING CROP.

Mr. Jas. Fisk, who lives five miles west of Okotoks, Alta., has been very successful with fall wheat. This year he had a splendid field of 40 acres, which would average from 35 to 40 bushels per acre. The sample is large, plump, and of good weight. He believes in deep plowing, followed by frequent and thorough cultivation before sowing.

This year's crop was grown on well-worked breaking. He has over 50 acres seeded to winter wheat for next season, and has prepared some of this year's land with the intention of seeding it to fall wheat, as quickly as it can be got ready. Part of his coming crop will be on summer-fallow, and the balance on fall-plowed stubble. It will be interesting and instructive to watch results next summer.

BOWNESS STOCK FARM.

The Bowness herd of Shorthorns, owned by the Hon. Wm. Beresford, Calgary, have been exceedingly fortunate in the prize-ring this season at Alberta's leading shows. Both at Calgary and Edmonton, Mr. Beresford's herd won the highest honors going, and his roan bull, Merry Champion (imp.) 84116, a thick-hearted, low-set, good-handling fellow, bred by W. Duthie, won both male championships. The sweepstakes female at Edmonton, and the reserve at Calgary also belongs to the same herd.

Most of our readers know the Bowness Shorthorns through reputation, if no other way. Last Christmas representative illustrations of the stock and buildings appeared in our special issue, and with these, a descriptive write-up of the herd.

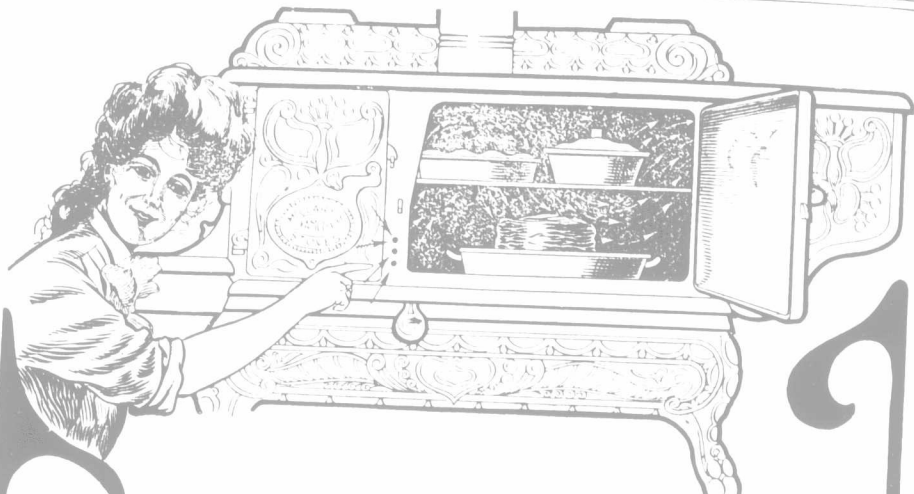
Mr. Beresford is constantly on the outlook to improve his herd by the introduction of some of the best Short-horn blood, which can be had. All the stock bulls in use in this large herd are individually of outstanding merit, and back of that possession of top breeding. The chief characteristic of the females is their uniformity, and in addition to that they are a compact, smooth lot.

Breeders of live stock who are earnestly and judiciously aiming to improve their herds and flocks are the men who are steadily making improvement in the respective breeds which concern them most. In sending purchases, would look up Mr. Beresford's advertisement, which appears in the Farmers' Advocate. At present, he has a large number of cows and heifers of all the breeding and good individuality to select from.



FREE HELP FOR MEN The only remedy known to science which will positively cure lost manhood is "RESTORINE," the marvelous German Remedy discovered by Dr. J. Kohr. It is controlled in this country by the Dr. Kohr Medicine Company, a concern which has the highest standing in the medical world. This treatment has cured thousands of men, young and old, when the best known remedies have failed. If you are suffering from diseases of the generative organs such as loss of manhood, exhausting drains, nervous debility, the results of abuse, this remedy can and will cure you to stay cured. The headache, pimples, varicose veins, pain in the back and limbs, memory, disappear completely in the worst cases in one or two weeks' treatment. We make the honest offer of a course of treatment, strictly confidential. Thousands of testimonials, correspondence treated, day's treatment sent free with a book of rules for health, diet and advice. Our greatest successes have been those who have failed with other treatments. This remedy is regularly used in the French and German armies, and the soldiers in these countries are models of strength and vitality. Write for sample sent securely sealed in plain wrapper.

Address DR. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer 2341, Montreal.



Pandora Range

A Ventilating Oven that Ventilates.

There is only one practical way of ventilating a range oven, and that way has been adopted in the Pandora—is an actual, positive, working feature, and not a mere talking point.

Fresh air is drawn from the outside through small vents into the oven, while the odors and cooking fumes are forced by the fresh air out through small vents into the smoke flues, and up the chimney.

Puddings, cakes, bread, etc., cooked and baked in a "Pandora" oven are always light, fresh and entirely free from mixed odors and foreign flavors.

Ask your dealer to show you the Pandora Range or write to us for free catalogue before buying any other.

McClary's

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

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

Live Stock Disinfectant

Is a blessing to the farmer whose stock are troubled with lice, mange, itch or other parasitic skin diseases. It is a preventive and cure for hog cholera. Many farmers use it all the time to keep their stock free from disease. Recommended by government experiment stations and prominent breeders all over the Northwest as a

Sure Cure for Mange.

No necessity to permit your stock to suffer with this troublesome disease. You are not experimenting with some new, untried remedy when you use Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip. It has been the standard live-stock disinfectant remedy for ten years. Ask for testimonials of farmers and stockmen who are using it.

Shipped in concentrated form. Prepared for use by adding water. Sold by dealers in sealed, trade marked cans. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gals., \$12.50. Send for booklet on "Preventive Treatment of Diseases of Stock."

WEST DISINFECTING CO., 14 E. 59th St., NEW YORK

Black Leg Vaccine
PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO
 SAN FRANCISCO.

In answering any advertisement on this page



THE STEAMSHIP LIMITED

NOW IN SERVICE DAILY BETWEEN Port Arthur and Winnipeg

Leave Winnipeg - 16.50 k) Arrive Port Arthur - 8.30 k) DAILY { Leave Port Arthur - 18.50 k) Arrive Winnipeg - 10.30 k) THROUGH FIRST-CLASS SLEEPERS, DINING CAR SERVICE, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS COACHES, VESTIBULED THROUGHOUT EQUIPMENT OF THE NEWEST DESIGN—MODERN—COMFORTABLE.

THE STEAMSHIP LIMITED connects at Port Arthur with steamers of The Northern Navigation Co., to and from Sarnia. The Canadian Pacific S. S. Line to and from Owen Sound. The Canadian Pacific All-Rail Route, and all Steamboat Lines doing business through Pt. Arthur.

THROUGH ONE-WAY AND ROUND-TRIP TOURIST TICKETS

Via Lake and Rail, and All-Rail Routes between points in EASTERN CANADA and MANITOBA and the CANADIAN WEST.

Aug. 29th to Sept. 10th EXCURSIONS TO TORONTO EXHIBITION VIA CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY... \$41.65 WINNIPEG to TORONTO & Ret. \$41.65

R. L. DALY, City Ticket Agent, Cor. Main and Portage Ave., WINNIPEG. WM. PHILLIPS, Gen'l Eastern Agent, 52 King St. East, TORONTO. R. H. BELL, Trav. Pass. Agent, 231-232 Bd. of Trade Bldg., MONTREAL. GEO. H. SHAW, TRAFFIC MANAGER.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

HOME-GROWN TREES FROM Spring Park Nursery, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Write for our catalogue, and when doing so prepare your ground for planting next year. Order your trees now and have them delivered this fall, and then you are ready to plant as soon as the ground is in condition in the Spring. Send us a post card at once.

SPRING PARK NURSERY,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF The Manitoba Farmers' Hedge and Wire Fence Co., Ltd. DUNCAN MCGREGOR, President, P. O. Box 81, BRANDON. B. D. WALLACE, Sec. and Man.

GRAIN

Have your grain handled by a commission firm for best results.

1 CENT PER BUSHEL ON CAR LOTS 1c ON 5,000 BUSHELS OR UPWARDS 1c FOR BUYING AND SELLING FUTURES

GET OUR QUOTATIONS.

MANITOBA COMMISSION COMPANY, Limited, Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

Have You Got It?

If you have not got a bottle of

Dr. Clark's White Liniment

in your stable, you should get it. Horsemen and stockmen all over the country use it, and we receive thousands of testimonials from those who have used it, and all speak in the highest praise of its wonderful curative value. Price 50 cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

The Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Canada.

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

HOGS ARE MONEY MAKERS

if given half a show. Very often they have the least attention and care of any of the animals on the farm, but the man that makes the most money out of them is the one that gives thought, care and attention to their wants and comforts,

BY USING CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD

as it aids digestion and enables them to thoroughly digest and assimilate their food, and it is the assimilated food that makes the money.

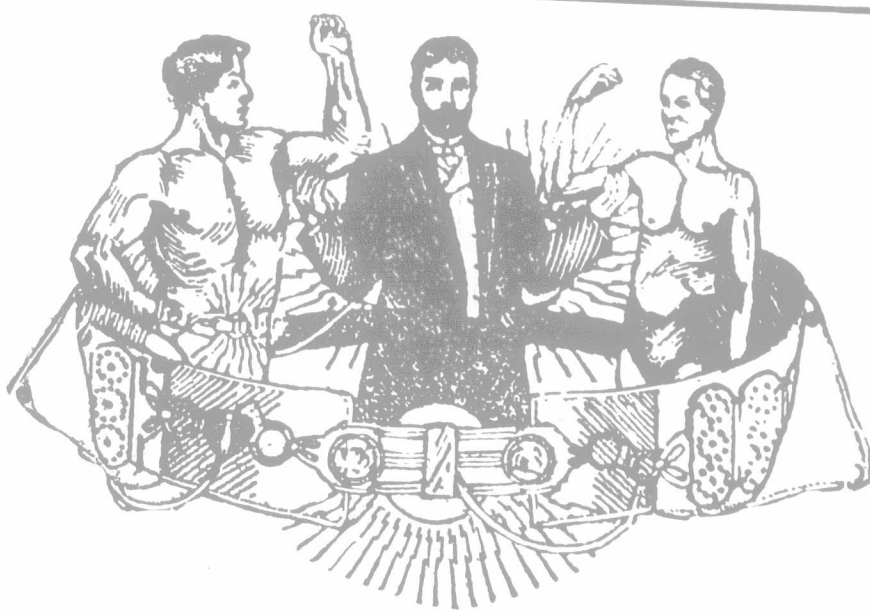
Mr. Donald McDougal, Harriston, Ont., says: "I had six runt pigs to which I fed your Food, and now they are as good as any pigs I have."

We can give you many more such testimonials, but this one, we think, will suffice to show what can be done with Clydesdale Stock Food. As it is sold under a positive guarantee of satisfaction, it will cost you nothing to try, if you are not satisfied. Ask our dealer in your town what our guarantee means.

Write us for our "Wise Feeder" Booklet.

CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD COMPANY, TORONTO, CANADA.

Northwest Representative, MR. GEO. BEWELL, care of The Fairchild Co., Ltd., WINNIPEG, Man.



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.

"My rupture is entirely gone."

WM. E. GOOD, Indian Head, Assa.

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 electric 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.

"Your Belt cured me of weak back and indigestion."

ERNEST R. SANDERSON, Bresaylor, Sask.

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

It is 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. My Belts are not sold in drug stores.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 139 Yonge St., Toronto. Office Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

British Columbia Agricultural Association

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

AT
Victoria, B. C.
Sept. 27 to Oct. 1, 1904

Large Premiums and Valuable Specials.
Write for Prize List.

A Splendid Market for Stock

Horse Races, Sports, Games
and Novel Attractions.

Write for Programme of Horse Races.

G. H. Barnard, Mayor, Robert H. Swinerton,
President. Secretary.

The Agricultural and Trades Association

OF THE
Okanagan Mission Valley

WILL HOLD THEIR

10th Annual Fair

ON
Sept. 15th & 16th, 1904

AT
KELOWNA, B. C.

PROOFING PAROID G

Buy It and Try It.

THRESHERS' SUPPLY CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CHILLIWACK FARMS

I have the largest list of farms for sale in this Valley, and would like to correspond with anyone considering visiting this country.

JOSEPH SCOTT, Chilliwack, B. C.

CHILLIWACK, B. C.,

Farms For Sale

Suitable for dairying, hop-raising, poultry and small fruits, mixed farming and fruit-growing. For market prices of produce and for further particulars write to

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