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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XL. WINNIPEG, MAN. SEPTEMBER 20, 1905. LONDON, ONT. No. 678

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Assets over Liabilities, - 128,666 86
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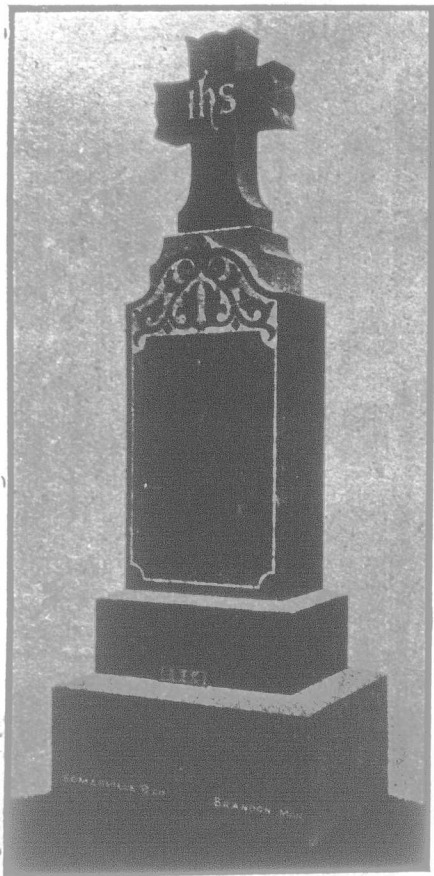
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108 1905-1906... mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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Pay? OIL All our supplies are of the best grade. Try them.

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Guy-Campbell Co. GRAIN

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We are open to buy or handle on commission any quantity Wheat, Oats, Barley or Flax. Send us Bills Lading direct or through your bank. Reference—Bank of Hamilton, Grain Exchange.

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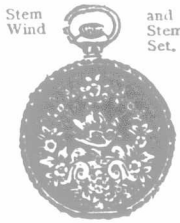
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Our offer for gold-plated open-face or hunting lady's or gent's watch still holds good. Movements and case guaranteed. For the next two weeks we are also offering a **HEART-SHAPED LOCKET** with raised horse head through horseshoe of Rhinestones. Locket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

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WE CAN GIVE YOU

The Best Grain-Tight Wagon Box Manufactured

Bottom of box is made double, front and rear, over the bolsters, with steel plates over bolsters to prevent wear.

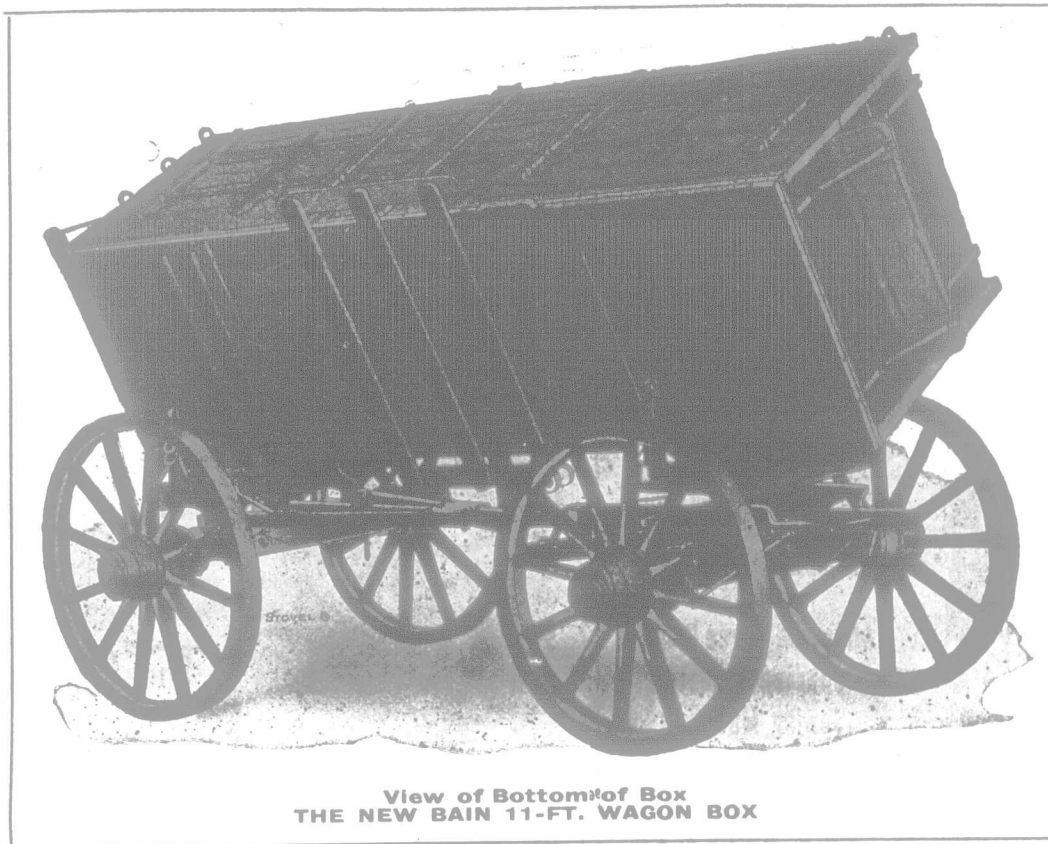
The Strongest Wagon-Box Ever Made

An extra cross-bar has been added immediately in front of rub iron, strengthening box while turning.

The Most Up-to-Date Box on the Market

The whole box is heavily ironed.

"The Bain"



View of Bottom of Box
THE NEW BAIN 11-FT. WAGON BOX

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Grain Commission Merchants

The Standard Grain COMPANY, Limited.

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Each car receives our personal attention. Prompt, businesslike treatment. Duplicate official certificates and freight bill attached to each account sale. Large advances by return mail after bill of lading reaches us. You may have the benefit of our 18 years' practical experience in the grain business by shipping to us.

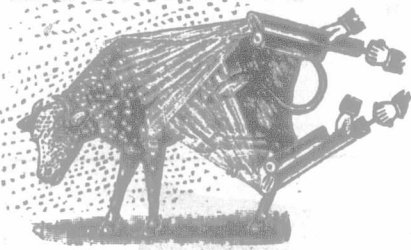
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Grain Commission Merchant
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Why not get the highest returns for your Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax? Send your grain to me and I will assure you the best results. Prompt settlements a specialty. Correspondence solicited.
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Save your Eyesight



Hundreds of farmers' wives in Western Canada suffer with poor eyes because they have had the milking to do in summer time, when those horrid flies were such a torment to the cows—and the poor cow had to keep her tail moving—not knowing the lady had eyes.

BUY FLY-KILLER OIL

to spray the cows before milking. You will get one-third more cream on your milk. You will get one-third more milk. Cows will not kick. Patent Sprays, \$1.00 each. Fly-Killer Oil, \$1.25 per gal.

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

From Farm to Seaboard

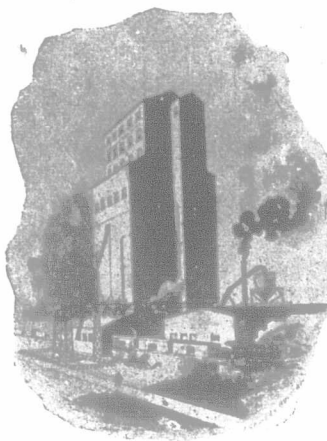


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Consign Grain to

ST. BONIFACE

And sell to us direct or through your commission agent "on sample." We don't have to stick to grade prices and can pay differences between grades when quality warrants. Rejected wheat for smut, oats, or other cause, a specialty. Correspondence solicited. m

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416 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

Licensed, Bonded. Reference, Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

MARCH-WELLS GRAIN CO'Y.

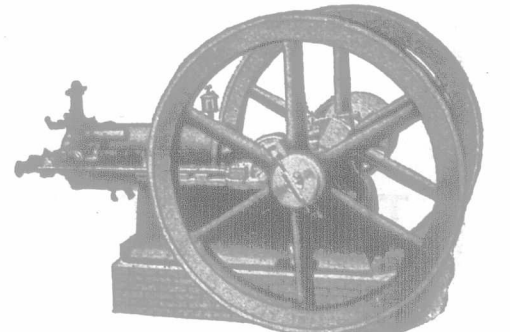
Room 414, Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Will give you financial responsibility. Highest market prices. Liberal advances. Prompt returns. Write us.

Reference: Any bank in Winnipeg.

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GASOLINE ENGINES

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA



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Manitoba Hair Goods Co.
Phone 1662. 301 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

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And get all there is in it.

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P. O. Box 179. Licensed and Bonded.
Liberal advances made. Information on application.
References—Imperial Bank of Canada.

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more good buying people by placing his ad. in the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE** AND **HOME MAGAZINE** than by any other paper published in Canada.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



GRAIN MANITOBA COMMISSION CO., LTD.
Licensed and Bonded Grain Handlers 408 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG
For quick returns and prompt settlements consign your grain to us. **H. S. PATERSON, Manager**

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

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME

MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1915.

NO. 678.

WINNIPEG, MAN. SEPTEMBER 20, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

How is it the spread in price is not nearly so large between the grades in 1905 as in 1904? Do not all speak at once!

Pat Burns advises the B. C. men to go into hog-raising; that he can take all they can produce. How about the price, Paddy?

John Turner thinks the exhibition out in his country should do, without letting gambling privileges. Another influential man with us!

Discussing the 50-cent. day at Calgary fair, Mr. Beresford said 25 cents was all it was worth. There was a good deal of monotony and similarity to other shows in the attractions.—[Calgary Herald.

The press campaign waged against our larger Western Canadian fairs will have a good effect. We shall have better fairs, and, therefore, more successful fairs; only children get amusement from playing in dirt!

Prospects look good in Alberta and Saskatchewan for an agricultural college for each, as both parties seeking the suffrages of the taxpayers include an agricultural college in their platforms. It seems the politicians are more alive to the needs of agriculture than they used to be.

The Live-stock World says: "A bunch of good-roads officials have returned from a junket through the West. They inspected the highways of the country through the bottoms of inverted glasses."

These fellows must be related to the show travelling through the Canadian West as agricultural editors, who had included in their menagerie a "professor." Junketing at the taxpayers' expense!

The three editors of local papers tendered their resignations to-day to Secretary Peterson as members of the exhibition directorate. This course was taken because the editors considered unfair the reflections cast upon them in their absence by certain directors in connection with the publicity given the gambling scandal at the exhibition.—[Calgary Herald.

What a good thing it is that the press cannot be muzzled. Taken on the whole, the members of the Fourth Estate stand for decency and fair play.

All Aboard for the Dominion Fair!

A week hence the Dominion Fair will open for ten days at New Westminster, and will demonstrate to visitors from East and South the possibilities of the Pacific Province in the way of stock-raising and fruit-growing, lumbering and fishing—right on the spot where such activities are carried on. The effect will be that many who have thought that balmy breezes, mild climate and fruit are to be found only south of the international boundary, will have indisputable evidence that in Canada one can get any kind of healthful climate wherein it will be pleasant to make a home. Canadians should first study Canada before tramping in foreign lands. Britishers should first explore British possessions before bothering with passports to alien shores. In both cases wonder and delight will be the feeling of those who cross the Rockies and drop down into the Royal City on the mighty Fraser, that

river known far and near as the habitat of the salmon. The railways offer reasonable fares and stop-over privileges, and the opportunity is not one to be missed. Pack your grips for New Westminster!

The Renting Problem.

Instances are not wanting of farmers leasing their lands, stock and implements on a profit-sharing basis, only to find that the tenant does not fully appreciate the conditions of the lease. The trouble generally is that the tenant fails to attach sufficient significance to the part which capital plays in the arrangement. He loses sight of the fact that the farm represents the accumulated earnings of the proprietor for several years, and begins to think in small circles. He reasons that on the year's operations, the proprietor, who does no work on the farm, should not be entitled to so large a percentage of the profits as he, the tenant, who does all the work, and soon he either neglects his work or cancels his agreement. It is the renewal in the mind of the tenant of that perpetual conflict between capital and labor. The situation would seldom arise if men would attach more importance to the value of a comfortable home and a "sure thing," and be less infatuated with the desire to make money "in lumps." By this we do not wish to divert the attention of the young men of the country from the possibilities of accumulating wealth by the increasing value of lands, but we would like to impress upon them that, when they rent a farm on shares, their first duty and best energy is to make that farm a success. Let renters buy land if they wish, but never let their personal business affairs interfere with the obligations they owe their business partners.

John A. Howland, writing in a Chicago Sunday paper, gives an illustration of the unsatisfactory system of renting farms, as it came to his notice. He says: "I know a man who has a farm worth \$26,000, which for ten years he has been letting out to tenants. He has had the place stocked with the best dairy equipment possible, and in letting out the place has exacted of the tenant that he purchase one-half the stock and the equipment, the tenant and owner dividing equally on the profits. Here is one of the best possible examples of a profit-sharing scheme, but from the point of view of a man who might reasonably expect a 5 per cent. income on the value of his farm, the whole scheme has been a failure. He finds that, in the eyes of most of his tenants, the mere idea that the tenant is compelled to share profit is at once the stumbling block to the tenant's efforts. The tenant overlooks that he has had the use of land worth \$26,000, and that without the land he could do nothing, also he forgets that he has invested in only half the equipment necessary to running the farm in the best manner possible. It is the idea that profits must be divided at all that discourages this labor, where in all logic the scheme was for its encouragement."

It may seem strange that, in most cases, the first steps toward the violation of the agreement should be taken by the tenant, and at first glance might suggest that the proprietor had got the better part of the bargain, and therefore had no reason to object. This, however, we believe, is the wrong premises. We incline to think that, as the tenant is usually the younger man, he is the more ambitious to get along, and eventually hits upon a scheme which he thinks will give him greater advantage than the profit-sharing system, while, on the other hand, the proprietor, having passed the time of life's greatest activities, is content with normal progress, and has learned to make haste slowly.

Exterminate the Bucket-shop.

In our last issue mention was made of the above institution, which is rightly described as the "jackal of the wheat market," editorial reference being made in the July 26th issue, wherein we warned farmers and others against having anything to do with such institutions. Some towns in the Province of Manitoba permit these gambling houses to do business for a fee. In one case we know, liquor selling is not permitted, but the genteel (!) way of gambling is allowed. Such inconsistency we find hard to reconcile with either religious or business ethics.

A group of village fathers who are so fast asleep as to be unable to see beyond \$100, should be relegated to the scrap pile. Men in public offices are supposed to be there for the public good, and there can be no question but what the bucket-shop exists to plunder innocents—nothing more, nothing less—and a council that will further such nefarious designs are unworthy of their office.

The irresponsible crop reporter is the tool of these "private wire firms," who, if the market goes against them, quietly fold their tents and steal away, leaving their losses unpaid and their foolish clients in the hole. Never play with a rattlesnake!

The Telephone is "Welcome" in Farm Homes.

One of the inventions of modern times most welcome on the farm is the telephone, putting that manufactory unequalled for making citizens into touch with the world outside, and, therefore, convenient to markets, professional aid, and other homes.

Being a thing in such universal demand, there is a probability of, under the guise of municipal or Government ownership, a public utility being made a source of revenue and a field for the political grafter. The theory of Government ownership is ideal, but is based on false premises, such having arisen through lack of foresight, or common honesty in the past on the part of legislators. The control of public utilities has been, in a great measure, lost, either by incompetence or downright dishonesty on the part of legislators, who, being at this late date discovered by the public, now seek to reinstate themselves in popular favor by drawing a red herring across the track, in the shape of Government or municipal ownership. Had legislators done their duty at the time, all public utilities would now be controlled either by keeping down the cost to the individual or by getting from the utilities a revenue which would reduce the burden of taxation.

We have in Canada a few remarkable instances of the failure of the admirable theory of Government or municipal ownership when tested by practice. In the Intercolonial Railway, which is well known and acknowledged by all politicians as a haven for party workers, and in occasional municipal-owned electric lights and telephone plants, where the light is weak and the 'phone service poor—a case, to use a paradox, of paying too dear for cheapness. There is no doubt but that public utilities should be controlled by the people, so as to prevent the levying of excessive rates, and it is to be hoped that future legislation will take that form, rather than by Government ownership, which, when uncovered in all its nakedness, is really political ownership for one small section of the public, namely, the professional politicians of the party in power—the fellows who want jobs.

In Glasgow municipality-owned institutions, telephone and street car lines are working well as far as the average person can tell by using

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).

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A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. Agr., EDITOR.
F. S. JACOBS, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
R. J. DRACHMAN, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR (CALGARY).

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

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such utilities, but it will be remembered that a prominent Glasgow man specifically warned Chicago people against following the lead of the Scottish city, on the ground of politics. It is well to strive for the ideal, but we cannot ignore the practical; and it seems folly, because, with some public utilities control was recklessly given away, to pretend to remedy things by purchasing such utilities. In other words, Government or municipal ownership and operation resolves itself into the homely simile of moving a burden from one shoulder to the other.

Let us have more telephones; let the legislation granting telephone franchises be such as to control and ensure reasonable rates, but leave the working or operation of such utilities to men whose business it is to give the best possible service at the lowest possible cost and who do not depend on political pull for promotion and increase of salary.

If We Had a Man Trained in the Same School!

The News says, editorially: "Dr. Orr's success in securing features for the exhibition is much to be commended. The interest they inspire as a spectacle is equalled by their educational value. The magnificent gold and silver plate, lent by Royal permission, is a case in point, and will be an undoubted attraction this year. There is always room at our exhibition for something outside the agricultural and industrial departments which are its basis and mainstay. Amusement the public will have, and the difficulty has been to avoid giving undue prominence to the agile persons who dance so gracefully in gauzy costumes before the grandstand. Following the Jubilee presents, the model warships, the Coldstream Guards and Black Watch bands, we have this year the Windsor Plate and the band of the

Irish Guards. . . . An exhibition is intended for the establishment of ideals. The Toronto Exhibition directorate believes, rightly, that ideals in music and other arts are as valuable to the people as ideals in crafts and other utilitarian pursuits."

From the fact of its making appointments in harvest time, the Tariff Commission evidently does not wish to meet the farmers.

Horses.

Judging Horses.

It is surprising to note how few men engaged in the horse trade have any knowledge of limb structure, and yet how quickly they can discern any trace of unsoundness or appearance of faulty formation. Long years of experience and observation have educated these men in a knowledge of the horse's structure and action that seldom allows them to be mistaken. Rarely, if ever, have they any need to look for a vet's opinion of soundness, and most frequently are confident enough to back up their own judgment by purchase. Even they, too, we admit, make mistakes, none the less, and if so, have to abide the loss in consequence; but their oversights and failures are rare, and are due to causes which might very well have misled even a professional man himself. Whether a horse is exactly sound in every particular is not such an easy task to decide, for, as those who have experience in the trade know, many a horse is passed sound and gets a satisfactory certificate, and yet, three weeks later he has developed something which prevents him from being any longer certified. At any time an affection of the wind or a disarrangement of some of the most delicate of the leg formations may be superinduced, through, it may be, carelessness, or it may be hereditary predisposition; and so, within the space of a few weeks, the value of an animal may be enormously depreciated.

Regarding methods of judging horses, there are, of course, some professional and some non-professional, and both of these, again, have different variations. In our own observation every man's system is a part of himself, and a naturally good judge of a horse needs to serve no apprenticeship—nature has given him more help than any theoretical information could. As for hints on detecting unsoundness in a horse, those of chief value are those which deal directly with the points where unsoundness may naturally be looked for. A knowledge of the most serious blemishes and an amount of expert skill in their detection constitute, after all, the best equipment for the selection of a horse. We are all acquainted with the body of whimsical advice conveyed in the isolated precepts, which begin:—Never buy a horse that— and then follows a cause for rejection which is often more fantastic than real. All theorems of this nature are, however, not fantastic, and some have been properly dignified with the title "Points for Rejection," the value of which, as quoted by Curtis, may be judged from the following selection:

"Reject a horse whose fore legs are not straight; they will not stand wear. Stand behind the horse as he walks away from you and you will be able to notice these defects, if they exist.

"Reject a horse that is light below the knee, especially if immediately below the knee; the conformation is essentially weak.

"Or a horse with long, or short, or upright pasterns; long pasterns are subject to sprains; short or upright pasterns make a horse unpleasant to ride, and on account of extra concussion, are apt to cause ossific deposits.

"Or a horse with toes turned in or out. The twist generally occurs at the fetlock. Toes turned out are more objectionable than toes turned in. When toes turn out the fetlocks are generally turned in, and animals so formed are very apt to cut or brush. Both, however, are weak formations.

"Reject a horse whose hind legs are too far behind; good propelling power will be wanting, and disease, as a result, may be expected in the hocks. And a horse which goes either very wide or very close behind, and one with very straight or very bent hocks. The former cause undue concussion; the latter are apt to give way.

"Reject a horse that is 'split up'—that is, shows much daylight between the thighs; propelling power comes from behind, and must be deficient in horses without due muscular development between the thighs."

Careful selection, accompanied by ruthless discrimination, are but preliminaries to the problem entrusted to the judges in the ring for solution, and slowly but steadily the ultimates which contain among them the as yet unearthed winners are narrowed down till but the extra quality ones remain to face the decider of the placing. Paces and manners are once more compared and contrasted; shape, build and conformation, size of bone and shape of shoulder, strength of back

and coupling of loins, are all noted, and, at last, to the relief of the onlookers, and accompanied by a buzz of excitement which develops into an opening, a searching, and it may be a marking of catalogues, the judge's book is signed, the winning colors distributed, and the various recipients depart to receive the congratulations of those who have been following with interest the wavering fortunes of the ring.

The first-prize horse is the especial favorite, and quite an admiring crowd now follow in his wake to estimate the points which gained him the coveted honor. His long rein, sloping shoulder, short back, well set on tail, grandly let-down hocks, together with muscular forearms and forcible impression of strength and reach, characterized in the usual expression of "standing over a lot of ground," are all in turn the subject of appreciation and comment which must be particularly gratifying to both owner and groom who have at length realized the hopes and aspirations of months.—Farmers' Gazette.

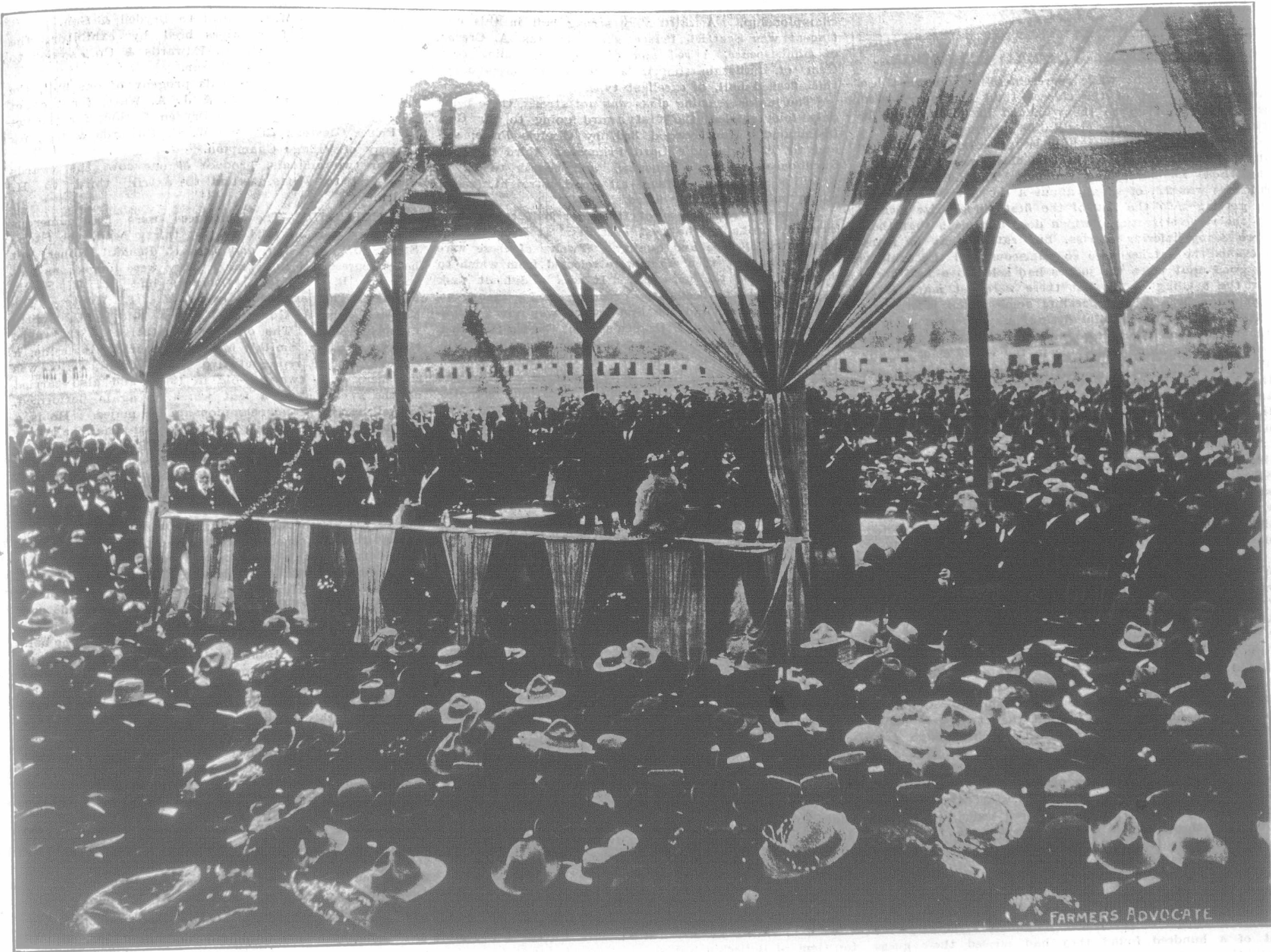
The Improved Shire Horse.

"Practically all dray horses in our English cities and towns and at our railway stations," says a writer in the English Live-stock Journal, "have always been Shires, and are to-day. The Shires of to-day may best be described as 'the improved Shire,' when compared with the class of horses mentioned, some of which were doubtless very helpless in the way of action; but the improved Shire of to-day—the typical dray horse—can move fast enough and with ease enough to please the most fastidious, and he has not lost weight by gaining action. The best of them to-day are quite as big and heavy as dray horses have ever been, and have gained their better movement by being bred with care and judgment, good flat, clean bone being a great consideration as well as the formation of the joints and shoulders, which affect the action more than the actual weight of the horse. The helpless class of horses mentioned as being able to draw two tons at two miles an hour, are, in most districts, it is gratifying to say, entirely a thing of the past, and in their place is the improved Shire, a fair average specimen of which in the hands of the railway company delivered to my stables a fortnight since a load of two tons ten cwt. on a one-ton dray, the entrance to the yard being a stiff rising incline. Yet this same horse, though weighty enough to take the above load with ease, I see many times in the week trotting at a good seven miles an hour with lighter loads; he never seems to tire (but we know railway horses are always well fed), and he is a horse full of the most correct Shire character, with capital pasterns. There is little fear that horses of this class will get below a paying price, and the probability is that they will become very much dearer.

"This class of horses, both for work and breeding purposes, are this year rising in value all over the world. In the report of the Crewe sales, recently, where six geldings were sold for \$675 each, twelve Shire stallions were purchased for Germany. What is the inference to be drawn from this new venture, or at least new to such an extent? The only conclusion that can be arrived at is that more weight is wanted in Continental horses; the same cry comes from far-off New Zealand, and also from America, both North and South, and the Shire is the only heavy horse that can be found with sufficient weight to counteract the too-light tendency that has prevailed to a much greater extent of late than it did years ago in most other heavy breeds. Speaking of a period some thirty-five to forty years ago, some very weighty, good horses were imported into this country from Belgium and France and sold for work in our towns and on some farms. The dealers who used to import these, however, tell one to-day that they cannot get them with the weight, or, some say, with as good temper as the Shire.

"It is cause for much satisfaction that so many of our weightiest Shire stallions of to-day can move with so much freedom and activity, the result of careful breeding. This good and easy movement must not be lost, but it is very essential that the weight be maintained; once lose the weight for which the Shire stands pre-eminent to-day, and his market value as a dray horse will speedily decline; maintain the weight and quality with the action and there need be no fear of breeding to a loss."

Veterinarians will be pleased to note that the work of translating and editing in English Friedberger & Frohner's Veterinary Pathology, undertaken by the late Capt. Hayes, F.R.C.V.S., is now complete, and that valuable work in two volumes is in the market. It is the only authorized translation, and is vastly superior to the edition pirated by a Philadelphia veterinarian. When ordering this work, always insist on getting the Hayes' translation—it is the best. It can be obtained through this office.



Inauguration at Edmonton, Alta.—Lieut.-Governor G. H. V. Bulyea Speaking.

Alberta's Inauguration.

With glorious weather and crowds of true-hearted people, Alberta burst her Territorial bonds on Friday, Sept. 1st, and under circumstances most favorably stands side by side with her sister Provinces in the triumphant march to a splendid national development in store for every member of our Confederation in the days that are to be. Edmonton, the provisional capital, was en fete for the occasion. Arches of wheat and oats, supported by foundations of coal and brick and wood—all of them the products of Alberta; stores with photos and cartoons and decorations befitting this great day of rejoicing, and crowds of people who welcomed to their city those from almost every Province of Canada—yes, and from other lands as well—formed a scene that will never be forgotten in the annals of the new Province.

The Vice-Regal party and the other distinguished guests arrived by special train the evening before, and a grand concert in the Thistle Rink, and an informal reception afterwards, concluded the doings of the day of preparation.

On the following morning was held the grand parade—grand in more ways than one, and perhaps the grandest parade ever seen in Alberta. Following the military band came a Red River cart occupied by Kenneth Macdonald, and old-timer of '61, and Murdock McLeod, an historic figure in the Red River Rebellion; then the Old-timers' Association, men who had seen Alberta in the days when Edmonton was not, men of sturdy form, with hair of iron-gray, the color of determination, the look of conquest in their eyes, for had they not conquered the doubter, and had they not seen already, and were they not seeing again to-day the proof of the faith they had always held in their heritage in the north? Then came the fire brigade and the children, loads of them mounted on floats, appropriately labelled with such mottoes as "We'll Grow," "Alberta's Hope," and "Young Canada," and behind the loads more school children—boys and girls, strings of them, till everybody began to wonder if the whole school population of Alberta had turned out en masse to witness the ceremony, but when each child carried a flag and each marching youngster cheered, as only enthusiastic children

can cheer, and the waving flags waved in the summer sun "like a swarm of fireflies tangled into a silver braid," it did indeed seem that the scene represented Alberta's hope, her pride, her future, her glorious future.

The ceremony of swearing in the new Governor and reading the addresses of welcome to His Excellency Earl Grey and the other distinguished guests were attended by thousands of spectators. Earl Grey replied in very fitting terms, and the gifted Sir Wilfred Laurier, he of the silver tongue and the sunny ways, spoke in very pleasing terms on the hopes and prospects of this new empire of the West. Sir Gilbert Parker, journalist, author and statesman, a Canadian by birth, and Englishman by adoption, was also present and delivered a short address. His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea replied in very pleasant words to the address of welcome he received, and everywhere was enthusiastically received.

In the afternoon were held the sports and games, and concluded the proceedings, and the greatest day in the history of the Province has taken its place in the records of the past.

Never in the history of our country, nor in that of any other, for that matter, has Province or State entered the parental roof under more favorable conditions. It is the banner year of your history, Alberta, of your agricultural, commercial and industrial development. Canadians, Albertans, do you realize that the page you are writing now must ring through the ages as an epoch-marking event in your national existence? What hopes we have, what confidence, what circumstances to inspire the people to their best!

"We are living, we are dwelling
In a grand and glorious time,
In an age in ages telling
To be living is sublime."

Alberta Flour for Japan.

"A flour mill, with a capacity of a thousand barrels per day, is now being erected at Calgary to handle the Alberta soft wheat, of which the production will amount to 1,500,000 bushels this year, and twice that in 1906," said B. W. Greer, general freight agent of the C. P. R.

Saskatchewan Stockmen Meet.

On September 5th the executive of the Saskatchewan Live-stock Breeders' Association met in Regina, to discuss questions of interest and policy in connection with the relation of the association to the new Provincial Government. In the absence of the President, Mr. Robt. Sinton, the Vice-President, Mr. A. Mutch, of Lumsden, occupied the chair. Mr. Geo. Harcourt, Secretary of the Association, announced the necessity of his severance with the association, to take up other duties in Alberta, and Mr. Wright, who has been Mr. Harcourt's secretary, was appointed to fill the vacancy, pro tem. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Sinton, Pope and Mutch, to draft a constitution and by-laws to be submitted to the annual meeting for ratification. A committee was also appointed to wait upon the Regina City Council, to solicit assistance in holding a fat-stock show again the coming spring.

Several other suggestions were made by members of the executive, which will be attended to by the secretary. It is fully expected that sufficient support will be given by the Provincial Government, City Council and others to insure a good show, and also a sale some time during the forthcoming year, and farmers are advised to have stock in preparation for the same.

Measures Taken to Prevent Rabies.

The veterinary branch of the Department of Agriculture has had an order-in-council passed which gives it power to muzzle or confine dogs in districts where rabies (commonly hydrophobia) is known or suspected to exist. Sheep owners near towns or villages will say "more power to the veterinary branch." Human life and reason are too valuable to be allowed to be risked because of some people's mania for dogs, and the community is to be congratulated that a vigorous hand is in control of veterinary police matters.

WHEN YOU SELL YOUR FARM YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE IT PASS INTO THE HANDS OF A MAN WHO KNOWS HOW TO FARM. HE'S THE MAN WHO READS THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL BRING YOU IN TOUCH WITH HIM.

Stock.

Live Stock at Toronto Exhibition.

The beef breeds, while represented by somewhat less numbers in most of the classes than last year, were, as a rule, well up to the standard in quality and fitting, and made a very creditable showing.

SHORTHORNS.—The number of entries catalogued in the breeding sections in this class was 198, including those for herds and groups. The number of exhibitors was 22, of whom about a dozen were successful in getting into the list of the first three prize awards in the various sections, which does not mean that there were many inferior entries, but rather that in many sections the entries were so numerous and the exhibits so good that when the judges had selected a half dozen for the heading of the list there were yet many excellent animals left, and possibly some which later, and with a little more skillful fitting, may surpass some of the winners on this occasion. Uniformity of type was perhaps never more noticeable in the whole class at any Toronto show, and it is gratifying to be able to say that in nearly all the breeds shown this statement holds good. The exhibits in the younger sections of the Shorthorn class were especially excellent, while superior animals were found in nearly every section.

The officiating judges were Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton; Prof. Geo. E. Day, Guelph, and F. R. Shore, White Oak, two of whom, after the first section, worked together, alternately, the other acting as referee when required, and when past the first section, generally satisfactory awards were made, as was expected of so capable a tribunal, few complaints being heard.

In the first section, that for bulls three years old or over, there were nine entries, all of which were forward, including Sir Geo. Drummond's Imp. Cicely's Pride, bred in the Sandringham herd of His Majesty King Edward; Nonpareil Archer (imp.), shown by Mr. P. White, Jr., Pembroke; Scottish Prince, owned by John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield; Gold Drop, exhibited by Harry Smith, Exeter; Valasco 40th, from the herd of R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, and Crimson Ribbon, shown by J. W. Sutton, Ospringe, all good bulls and in fine condition, except that two were badly off in their underpinning, a defect which, though generally considered objectionable, evidently did not seriously discount their standing in the estimation of the judges, as these were finally placed at the head of the list. Judging in this section was started under the antiquated system of a three-cornered bench, or a committee of three, which was evidently soon found unsatisfactory, as it was changed immediately after the first section had been shown, and to the relief of the onlookers, who were kept guessing for nearly an hour as to what the rating would be before a move was made that could be regarded as an indication of the serious intention of the bench, and probably ninety-nine out of a hundred found they had missed their guess when the placing was completed. The general opinion of the ringside talent was that the most likely numbers for first and second positions were Nonpareil Archer and Scottish Prince, both of which were fresh and in fine form, and free from any apparent disqualification, while Watt's white bull, Valasco 40th, smooth, and full of quality, was reckoned as hard to pass over, but to the surprise of most present, the final line-up found Cicely's Pride first, Gold Drop second, Scottish Prince third, Nonpareil Archer fourth, and Valasco 40th fifth, a rating which required the combined courage of a committee of three, for it is doubtful whether any one would have been brave enough to have assumed the responsibility, though no one doubts the sincerity and honesty of the ruling, and since all in the prize-list, and some others, are good bulls, especially Mr. Sutton's typical Crimson Ribbon, and the class a difficult one to adjudge, the public, though failing to follow them, bow respectfully to the ruling of the judges, who were in the best position to make a critical examination, and are alone responsible for the decision.

In the section for two-year-old bulls, two of the judges declined to act, owing to remote relationship to some of the entries, and Frank Shore ventured into the ring alone. There were eight entries, and an outstanding winner was found in Old Lancaster, a thick, smooth, blocky bull, bred by Mr. Crombie, of Woodend; imported by W. D. Flatt, and shown by Geo. Amos & Son, of Moffat. He is a typical Scotch Shorthorn, full of quality, and was later awarded the senior championship, and also the grand championship as best bull of the breed of any age. The judge hesitated unnecessarily in making the second award, and called Prof. Day for consultation, when the place was given rightly to Wanderer's Star, a worthy son of Imp. Wanderer's Last, shown by W. R. Elliot & Sons, of Guelph; third position falling to John Dryden & Son's Clipper Prince.

In a strong class of senior yearlings, two exceptionally meritorious entries were found. One is Mr. White's roan, Marigold Star, who was the first-prize senior bull calf and junior champion here last year. He has gone on admirably, as was expected, and came out smooth, straight and well balanced, showing splendid Shorthorn character and type. The other is Messrs. Dryden's Bertie's Hero, a red son of Clipper Hero, of ideal type, and very complete in his make-up, level, straight and smooth, with well-sprung ribs, good depth of body and first-class handling quality. The two judges split on these, one favoring each, and the referee decided for the roan, which made Marigold Star safe for the junior championship, and he was a very

close competitor, and the reserve number, for the grand championship. A third very strong bull in this contingent was Scottish Prince, shown by Jas. A. Crerar, of Shakespeare, a red son of the prizewinning cow, Gem of Ballechin (imp.), a substantial, deep-bodied, thick-fleshed bull, of excellent type.

The junior yearling class was not strong, there being only four entries, the first award going to Sir Geo. Drummond's Huntleywood 3rd, by Cicely's Pride; second to T. Redmond's Lord Primrose; third to John Gardhouse & Son's Success, and fourth to E. C. Attrill's Blythesome Ruler—all good, straight, useful young bulls, not highly fitted.

A very strong class of 18 senior bull calves was forward, probably the best ever seen at Toronto for uniformity of type and quality. Twelve of these were first drawn out, then eight were selected from which to choose six for the prize-list. It was a difficult task for the judges to decide the order of placing among so many good ones, and the first award was not a popular one, though Messrs. Dryden's roan, Golden Satellite, has many good qualities, but the second-prize calf, Village Clipper, shown by Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, was, we believe, the favorite of most of the breeders present, being very level, thick and smooth, and giving promise of a brilliant future. This firm showed three exceptionally good calves in this class, admirably brought out by Bruce and his boys, newly imported from Uppermill, in Aberdeenshire. Mr. Redmond, of Millbrook, had the third winner in Thornhill Sailor, a capital red calf, straight in his lines and smooth to a turn. The same exhibitor won fourth, with a handsome and good-quality roan, named Challenge Plate, and fifth place was given a nice, blocky red calf, shown by Harry Smith, named Brave Prince.

In a capital class of 15 junior bull calves, Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, came first, with a very handsome young roan, Cherry's Prince, of excellent quality. Second went to Gold Mint, shown by Geo. Amos & Son, and third to Harry Smith for Sea Dog.

The cow class was smaller in number than for years, but included two extra good cows, shown by R. A. & J. A. Watt, of Salem, one being the noted Mayflower 3rd, the female champion of last year here and this year at Winnipeg. The great daughter of Imp. Royal Sailor, in her five-year-old form, came out in splendid condition, full of femininity, fresh and active, thickly covered with good flesh, and carrying a shapely udder, proclaiming her a regular breeder. The same firm had a capital second in Olga Stamford, a broad, thick, five-year-old roan cow, of fine character; third place was given to Carrie Nation, shown by Mr. P. White, and fourth to Martha 4th (imp.), owned by Geo. Amos & Son.

The Watt brothers again supplied the winner in the two-year-old heifer section, in Tina Maud, a sweet, smooth, straight-lined, red and white heifer; second position being given to the white, Cargill-bred, Moss Rose 4th, shown by Mr. White; third to J. A. Crerar, for Gem of Ballechin 3rd.

In senior yearlings the Watts again scored, with the famous Queen Ideal, own sister to the American champion, Fair Queen. She has wonderfully developed, and easily headed a very strong class. She has length and levelness, smoothness and symmetry, quality and breed character in fine combination, and is evidently on the road to as great a show-yard career as her distinguished sister. The second award went to Blossom, a sweet red heifer, of excellent type, shown by John Dryden & Son; third place being taken by Watt's Spicy Duchess, who was placed first here last year over Queen Ideal, though not with unanimous approval, and is yet a grand good heifer. Lady Hope of Ridgewood, by Nonpareil Archer (imp.), shown by Mr. Attrill, of Goderich, much admired for her straight lines, smoothness and quality, was placed fourth, and might well have gone a notch or two higher without protest.

Junior yearlings were not so strong a section, but some very good things were out. Here Crerar was first with Scottish Lass, a very deep ribbed and sappy heifer, and second with Rosabel 6th, a very smooth, sweet heifer, of choice type. Amos & Son had the third winner, and A. J. Watson, Castlederg, the fourth.

Senior heifer calves were an uncommonly strong class of 18 all told, as good a lot as was ever seen at Toronto, from which twelve and then eight were drawn as a short list. Here, after a searching examination, the premier place was finally given, amid applause from the grandstand, to W. C. Edwards & Co.'s white Pine Grove Sunshine, thick, deep, and full of quality, admirably shown by the sturdy Scotch boy Bruce, hardly as high as his charge, but nearly as thick, and wearing a smile that seemed to say, "What for no." Redmond's roan, Marigold 43rd, a beautiful type of heifer, thick, symmetrical and promising great things for the future, was given second place, followed by Attrill's roan, Lady Hope of Ridgewood 2nd, considered by one of the best judges in America the peer of them all, fell into third position. She has quality and thickness of flesh of the highest order, and no one need have complained had she been placed at the head of the best class of calves ever seen together in Canada.

Junior heifer calves were a very good class, in which Harry Smith had the winner, Mr. White's entries coming in second and third, and Israel Groff's fourth.

The female grand championship went to Watt's cow, Mayflower 3rd.

The awards for graded herds, of a bull two years or over, cow three years or over, two-year-old heifer, yearling heifer and heifer calf, went first and third to R. A. & J. A. Watt, second to P. White, Jr.

The junior herd prizes for bull under two years, two

yearling heifers and two heifer calves, went, first to White, second to Watts, third to Dryden & Son.

For the best four calves bred by exhibitor, the awards were, first to W. C. Edwards & Co., second to H. Smith, third to J. A. Crerar.

For the best three animals progeny of one bull, the rating was, first to R. A. & J. A. Watt, for the get of Royal Prince; second to Dryden & Son, for the get of Prince Gloster; third to W. C. Edwards & Co., for progeny of Village Champion.

For two animals, produce of one cow, the awards were first to Watts, second to Attrill, third to H. Smith.

HEREFORDS.—The Whitefaces were less numerous than they were in 1904 by just thirty head, the Stone Stock Co., of Guelph, and Jno. R. Penhall, Nober, not being represented this year. They were judged, as last year, by R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, and R. W. Stutt, Forest. The exhibitors were W. H. Hunter, The Maples; John A. Govenlock, Forest, and H. D. Smith, Compton, Que. The only representative in the aged class was H. D. Smith's fine bull, Bourton Ingleside, a smooth, typical representative of the breed. He was first here as a two-year-old in 1904, and also carried off the sweepstakes, a feat which he again performed, as well as the grand championship for males. He is a worthy son and successor of the old-time champion, Mark Hanna, and his dam is Lady Bountiful. There were two competitors in the two-year-old section, both good useful bulls; W. H. Hunter's Orion, with a good hind end and hams, won the red ribbon, and J. A. Govenlock's Imperial, a lengthy, well-grown bull, and a son of the sweepstakes cow, Buttermaid 2nd, the blue. These two bulls stood in the same order here last year, but at London this decision was reversed. Govenlock's Forest Pride captured the premier honors in the yearling class, with Hunter's entry second. H. D. Smith had a grand bull calf, of excellent quality and conformation, in Rupert of Ingleside, a son of the grand champion bull, Bourton Ingleside, which headed the bull-calf section, while Hunter's General Togo and Spartacus 4th were second and third, respectively.

There was a close contest in the aged cow class between those old-time competitors, Hunter's Buttermaid 2nd and Smith's Duxmoor Brenda, for the red ribbon. The latter came out ahead in 1904, but her opponent beat her this time; Hunter's Sunflower being placed third. Smith's Sylvan 19th of Ingleside, a good topped cow, and one of the thick sort, beat Govenlock's Little Beauty in the three-year-old class. These were the only two entered. In two-year-olds also Smith won, with a thick, well-fleshed heifer, with a typical head and frame, Amy 4th of Ingleside, a winner here last year. Govenlock's Rosebud, of a smaller build, but good, was second, and the same exhibitor's Violetta was third. Yearling heifers were five in number, and here again Smith was first, with Sylvan 20th of Ingleside, a heifer with a good front and back, a little light in girth, but lengthy, and with good hams. Hunter's Venus, whose top and back were good, was second, and Govenlock's Little Sweetheart, also thick and good on back, carried third honors. In heifer calves, Jessie 9th of Ingleside, a well-developed calf, of H. D. Smith's, that did not show herself off well, came first. Govenlock took second place with Pansy, also a good one, while Hunter's younger calf, Ruthin, a capital little thing, take her any way you please, was placed third. She might very properly have been higher up. The graded herd prizes went to Smith, Hunter and Govenlock, in the order named, and the junior herd to Hunter and Govenlock. Hunter's Buttermaid 2nd (imp.) won the sweepstakes for females, and the grand championship for the same. Hunter won first for four calves bred and owned by exhibitor, and Smith for best three animals the get of one bull, owned by exhibitor.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS were slightly less numerous than last year. Only one of the old-time exhibitors was present, in the person of Mr. Jas. Bowman, Guelph, who made as usual an excellent exhibit, but he had a new competitor in Messrs. Jno. T. Smith & Son, Caladonia, Mich., who had also a strong herd out. These latter had the sole entry in aged bulls, Blackwood Inca, a fine old bull, of great depth, excellent conformation and wide front, but somewhat off in his feet. He was awarded the sweepstakes as well, after some deliberation on the part of the judges. The only two-year-old was Jas. Bowman's Elm Park Master 2nd, a bull of quality and with a good top. This same exhibitor had a compact and typical bull of fine quality in the yearling, E. P. Raider, which was first; while another entry, E. P. Ranger, was second, and Smith's Wolverine Antelope third. Smith's Wolverine Brookside, a neat, compact youngster, but rather short, won the red ribbon for bull calves, and they also won the blue ribbon with Wolverine Prince 2nd. Bowman's E. P. Maynard was placed third. His E. P. Ringleader 2nd, unplaced, was probably of the best Aberdeen-Angus type, but failed somewhat in strength of back. Smith won first for four calves bred and owned by exhibitor, and Bowman second.

There were some very good things among the females shown by both exhibitors, but in these sections Bowman was stronger than Smith & Son, winning all the red ribbons except that for two-year-old heifers. Bowman's aged cow, Elm Park Mayflower 3rd, a cow of fine form and character, won the sweepstakes for best female, any age. First for herd went to Smith & Son, owing to the high standing of their aged bull; Bowman standing second, with a capable lot of females, and his first-prize yearling bull, in Elm Park Ranger, that promises to make his mark as a show bull and a sire.

GALLOWAYS mustered rather more numerous than in 1904, and were, as a rule, typical of the breed, but some of the animals shown were not very well fitted. Col. D. McCrae, of Guelph, was successful in winning the red ribbon in every section except that for heifer calves. The order in aged bulls was McCrae first and second, with Victory and Cedric 4th of Tarbreoch, and R. Shaw, of Brantford, third with Viceroy of Castle-milk (imp.). McCrae had the sole two-year-old, Celtic Druid. In yearlings, Shaw was second and McCrae third as well as first. All three prizes for bull calves went to McCrae. The sweepstakes for bulls went to the aged bull Victory. McCrae won all three prizes for aged cows, with Nellie 12th of Lochenkit, Grisel 11th of Lochenkit, and Lismore Lady, the two first imported, the last home-bred. We thought Shaw's Bella B. 2nd of High Park entitled to third place. Shaw won second and third for two-year-old heifers, with a very fair pair; McCrae's entry being larger and more developed. In yearlings, McCrae was first and third, and Shaw second; while Shaw led for heifer calves, with McCrae second and third. McCrae's herd was first, and Shaw's second. The sweepstakes female was Nellie 12th of Lochenkit. The judges were G. A. Brodie, Bethesda, and John Miller, Jr., Balsam.

THE DAIRY BREEDS.

That breeders of dairy cattle in Canada are prospering in these times of good prices for their products is plainly evident in the cheerful spirits of the men and the exhibits made of their favorite breeds, which were, perhaps, never better represented at Toronto, taken as a whole. The same ideal in regard to type, conformation and utility in combination seems to be in the minds of the breeders in all the dairy classes, and the animals are steadily approaching that ideal in all the breeds, so that apart from the element of color there is no great difference now in the outward appearance of the dairy breeds. The judges in all the classes were competent, and fewer complaints than usual were heard of their rating.

The principal exhibitors of Holsteins were Jas. Rettie, Geo. Rice, C. J. Gilroy, G. W. Clemons, A. C. Hallman and W. H. Simmons. Of Jerseys, B. H. Bull & Son, D. Duncan, T. Porter and R. Tufts & Son. Of Ayrshires, R. Hunter & Sons, A. Hume & Co., and Wm. Stewart & Son. The Holsteins made a great showing, both in numbers and quality of exhibits. Ayrshires were fewer than last year. The prize-list published in this issue gives the record of awards.

HORSES AND SWINE.

CLYDESDALES.—As usual at Canada's National Exhibition, this greatest of draft breeds was out exceptionally strong, both numerically and in point of excellence, the line-up being representatives of the studs of such noted importers and breeders as Graham Bros., Claremont; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Dalgety Bros., London; J. B. Hogate, Weston; R. Ness & Sons, Howick; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Robt. Davies, Toronto; Thos. Mercer, Markdale; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; John Cowie, Markham, and others. A number of the animals, especially those which had been in the country some time, and those that were Canadian-bred, showed very careful fitting, and were in fine fettle for show purposes, while those lately landed were considerably handicapped, in not being in show condition, and while to the casual onlooker it appeared in some cases that the judges in awarding the prizes were doing so on Clydesdale judging lines that were particularly and peculiarly their own, still we are not in a position to correctly criticise the awards in all cases, for reasons explained above. The officiating judges were Prof. Carlyle, Fort Collins, Col., and Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., acting singly and alternately.

It is doubtful if a stronger class of aged stallions were ever seen at this or any other ring in Canada; eleven, as near perfect types of the breed as it is possible to get together, faced Judge Carlyle, and as was to be expected, that grand prizewinning son of the champion sire Baron's Pride, Royal Baron (imp.), winner of first here last year, now the property of Hodgkinson & Tisdale, carried off the coveted red ticket. This splendid horse has stood before critical judges on both sides of the Atlantic, and has yet to take second place. A very close second here was Smith & Richardson's Baron Gartly (imp.), a horse that many Clydesdale critics thought might well have been placed first; he is choke-full of Clydesdale character from the ground up. Third came to R. Ness & Sons' The Rejected (imp.), a faultless-topped horse, but scarcely so good in his underpinning, though there is little to complain of. Thos. Mercer's Royal Citizen (imp.) was placed fourth. This horse, although lately landed, showed a vast amount of character, backed up by plenty of style and quality, and when properly fitted will no doubt make his mark higher in the show-ring. While we are not faulting the awards in this class, for among so many good ones it was a very difficult matter to place them exactly right, we did think Dalgety's Harvester (imp.) should have received more consideration, as in our opinion here is one of the kind that when put in show shape will take a vast amount of beating to take second place with any of them.

Six three-year-old stallions lined up for honors, and a rare good lot they were. Graham Bros.' Refiner (imp.), by Baron's Pride, was an outstanding first, and later champion. He is a horse that the most severe critic would find it difficult to fault; a horse of exceptionally nice quality throughout, with plenty of size. Smith & Richardson's Baron Black (imp.) got second place. This splendid son of Baron's Pride bids fair to sustain the honor of his illustrious sire, with his per-

fect feet, legs and pasterns, surmounted by a typical Clydesdale body; he is truly a grand horse. Diamond (imp.), the property of R. Ness & Sons, was placed third. He is a horse of very commanding appearance, and shows a goodly amount of character and quality. Lord Maclure (imp.), the property of Graham Bros., was placed fourth. This horse, when put in a little better condition, will certainly come higher in the awards, as he possesses the form, substance, quality and underpinning that make winners.

Two-year-old stallions were, numerically, the strongest class, there being no fewer than 14 lined up before the judge, and represented to a very marked degree the different types of Clydesdale character, from the smaller, natty-going, stylish-quality horse, to the large, slower-moving and heavier-boned dray horse stamp, and while it appears there is no set rule for judging Clydesdales, as to character, quality, etc., our own opinion is that judges should keep as close to the line as possible, combining size and quality, the stronger the combination the better, and we were sorry to see the judge in this class jumping to the farthest possible extremes in making his awards. Andrew Aitchison's Leamside (imp.) was placed first. He is an exceptionally well-developed colt, a massive, big fellow, fitted to perfection, but his action did not come up to our liking. Graham Bros.' Celtic Baron (imp.), placed second, is an extra nice type of the breed, showing character in every lineament of his make-up, and acted grandly. Smith & Richardson's Drumbric Chief (imp.) was placed third. He is a colt combining size and quality to a marked degree, showed splendid action, and when fitted a little more will be a hard horse to beat. Thos. Mercer's Bathgate (imp.) came in for fourth place. This is another colt that shows a goodly amount of size and quality, and is the making of a rare good one.

of Maple Grove (imp.) came in for third place, which is not a whit more than she deserved.

Three fillies entered the yearling class, all growthy, breedy-looking animals; Graham Bros.' Miss Hendry (imp.) heading the string.

Robt. Davies' Lady Superior was the first brood mare with foal by her side, and the sweepstakes mare, any age, was Donna Roma.

SHIRES.—The exhibit of Shires was fully up to that of former years. Among the exhibitors, John Gardhouse & Sons, of Highfield, were on hand with several extra good ones, that showed very careful fitting and plenty of style and quality. Morris & Wellington, Fonhill, the well-known Shire importers, also showed a number of high-class animals, imported and Canadian-bred. J. M. Gardhouse was on hand with a few that for quality, style and finish showed that the Shire as a high-class draft horse is equal to any. J. B. Hogate, the noted Shire importer, also showed a number of his latest importations, and as usual carried off a number of prizes. There were also a few shown by smaller breeders. Taken as a whole, the Shires this year were equal to any former exhibit, if not slightly ahead, inasmuch as the breeders appear to be advancing more on the lines of quality, which, of course, improves the showing of the breed.

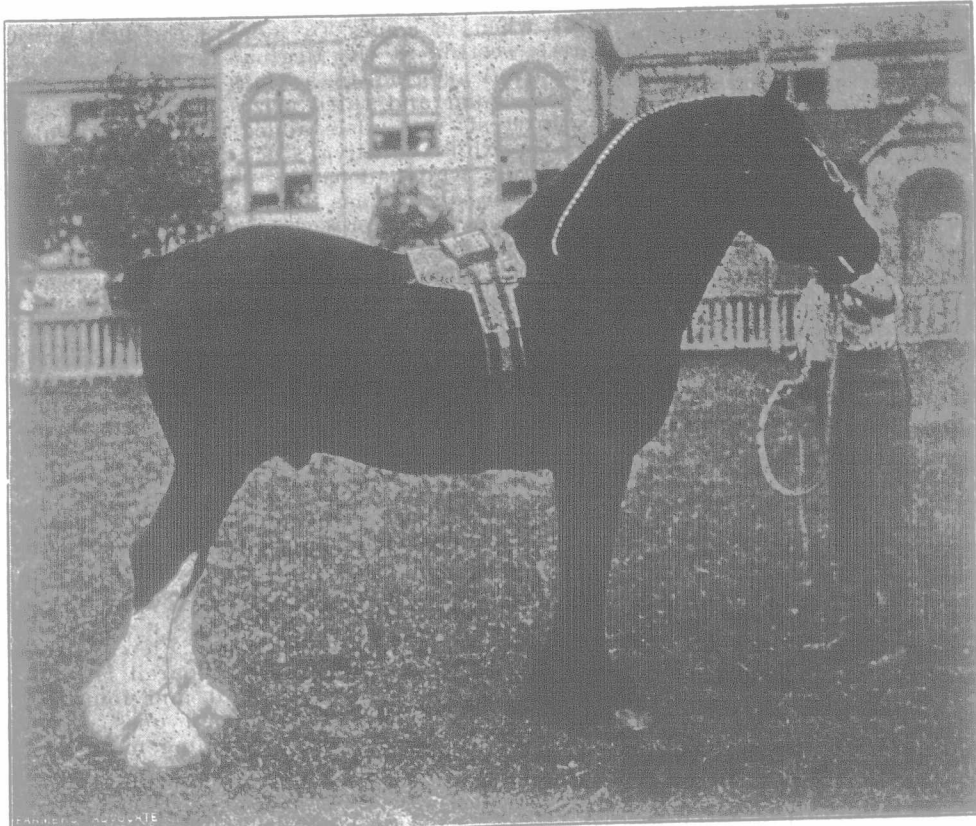
THOROUGHBREDS.—Thoroughbreds put up a pretty good showing this year, both as to numbers and quality. Robt. Davies' Orme Shore was first in aged stallions, and later sweepstakes; Seagram coming in second with his last year's champion, Milner. Milner was this time entered for sweepstakes in the class for stallions calculated to get hunters and saddle horses, and carried off the rosette. In three-year-old fillies, J. H. Noble, Dufferin Park, exhibited for first place last year's female champion, Have a Care. Davies was first on foals and

for brood mare with foal by her side won out with Low D.

HACKNEYS.—Hackneys are losing none of their prestige, if Toronto Exhibition is any criterion. The classes were strengthened by some very superior recent importations. Graham Bros. and Robt. Beith secured the lion's share of the coveted positions, although Telfer Bros., J. B. Hogate, Smith & Richardson, Hamilton & Hawthorne, L. L. Pound & Co., Hodgkinson & Tisdale, A. Sheard and John Cowie put up exhibits that let them into the money, and would have graced better places in good competition. Sweepstakes stallion was Graham Bros.' Rosary, a horse of good Hackney conformation and a true way of going, that promises something extraordinarily good in the hands of his

prent owners. Beith came in for the corresponding honor in females, with Lady Yapham, one of his recent choice importations.

BERKSHIRES.—The Berkshire class was, on the whole, very creditably represented, by selections from the herds of Wm. Wilson, Brampton; Thos. Teasdale, Concord, and W. H. Durham, Toronto. Wilson showed a strong lot throughout the class, and Teasdale was, as usual, strong in the younger classes, where he scored well, though not as well as he deserved on the merits of his stock. Durham, who had a number of newly-imported stuff, some Canadian-bred and some good things, was considered by the breeders present to have got higher marks in several cases than his entries on their merits entitled him to, notably in the first section shown, that of aged boars, in which Wilson, in his Willow Lodge Leader, showed a hog of exceptional excellence of conformation, smoothness and quality, standing up well on his toes, with the best of bone and flesh, and walking off briskly, one of the best of the approved type ever seen here in the history of the show, but he was placed second to a fat-backed hog of Durham's, gone off his legs, and waddling rather than walking. Durham was first in senior yearling boars, and Wilson second; while in junior yearlings, Wilson was first, with a smooth, lengthy, good type hog, and Teasdale second, with another of the same description, but younger, a very useful and typical young boar. Durham was third. For boars over 6 months and under 12, Wilson won worthily first and second, and Durham third. In boars under 6 months, Teasdale showed an uncommonly good lot of pigs, lengthy, smooth, strong, well-fleshed backs, and standing on good feet, and should have had all the prizes in the section, but was granted only first and second, Durham getting third. In aged sows, Durham was awarded all the prizes, showing a couple of



Royal Baron, Imp. (11161).

First-prize Clydesdale stallion over four years old, National Exhibition, Toronto, 1904 and 1905. Owned and exhibited by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

In the yearling stallions there were only three entries—Graham Bros.' Blacon Chime (imp.), Smith & Richardson's Celtic Prince (imp.), and Smith & Richardson's Baron Smith (imp.). They were placed in the order named, and were a big, rangy trio of colts, with very little to choose among them, and are the making of very large horses.

Seven three-year-old fillies lined up before the judge. A very even lot they were, with not a poor one in the bunch; in fact, so nearly equal were the most of them that it was a very difficult matter to pick out the best. Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Donna Roma (imp.) was decorated with the red, an award that appeared to give universal satisfaction; as well it might, for she is very hard to fault indeed. Graham Bros.' Chiming Bell (imp.) was placed second; another award that no one could find fault with. Smith & Richardson's Lady Minto (imp.) came in for third place, and again was the award placed on about the right animal. Fourth also went to Smith & Richardson, on Lady Aberdeen, and just here, for the benefit of our readers who were not privileged to see this splendid lot of fillies, we wish to say that worthy candidates for honors in this class were not confined to the ribbon bearers.

From the breeder's standpoint, the class for fillies two years old was an exceptionally strong one. There were seven out for the ribbons, the placing of which was far from satisfactory, as the average onlooker would have very great difficulty in determining just what was the true Clydesdale type if he had no other guide than the judging in this class. Thos. Mercer's Nellie Carrick (imp.) was placed first. She is a very beautiful and stylish filly, and full of Clydesdale character. Robt. Davies' Bell Rose was placed second; a filly showing plenty of substance, but lacking in that great essential, quality. Smith & Richardson's Queen

very good ones. In senior yearling sows Wilson was strong, and could not be denied first and third place, Durham getting second. In junior yearling sows, Durham was placed first and second, but not without protest, as Wilson had here a sow of high merit, which it was thought might well have headed the list. In sows over 6 and under 12 months, Durham was again first and second, showing one very excellent sow of fine type. In sows under six months, Teasdale scored first and second, with beautiful specimens of the most approved stamp, and Wilson third with a capital entry. For the best boar and two sows any age, Durham was first and third, and Wilson second. For four pigs under 6 months, the get of one boar, the produce bred by exhibitor, Teasdale was first and Durham second; and for four pigs, produce of one sow, and bred by the exhibitor, Teasdale was again first and Durham second. The sweepstakes for best boar and for best sow, any age, went to Durham's entries, but had Wilson's aged boar received his due in his class he should have been champion, and it was also clear that Wilson's senior yearling sow should have had sweepstakes. The class was judged by Geo. Green, Fairview, and H. G. Clark, Norval.

YORKSHIRES were admirably represented by selections from the four noted herds of D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville; R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit, and James Wilson & Sons, Fergus. Though the entries were less numerous than on some former occasions, probably never has a more uniformly meritorious exhibit of the breed been made at Toronto, quality being written in large characters throughout the class; and the hogs were brought out in good condition, standing well on their feet, with smooth, clean skin, and evidencing good management in their preparation for the show-yard. What we regard as an improvement was noticeable in the entries being generally inclined to medium length, rather than the extreme length at which many breeders were aiming a few years ago. Length of sides is all right in a bacon hog, but if it is obtained at the sacrifice of strength and covering of back and profitable feeding qualities, it is gained at too great a cost. The judges, Thos. Teasdale and J. C. Nichol, Hubrey, evidently aimed to make their awards according to the standard of the breed as to bacon type, and gave general satisfaction, though not escaping adverse criticism in some few cases, notably in the aged sow section, where Featherston & Son showed a sow of exceptional merit, which might well have had second place, if not first. It was apparently a case of keeping too close to an extreme type, at the expense of strength and fleshing of back and spring of ribs. Flatt & Son were out in strong force, and made a very strong showing, winning the first prize in all but two of the fifteen sections of the class, including the herd, produce groups and the sweepstakes for best boar and for best sow any age, and the majority of second awards as well. Featherston & Son showed some capital hogs in several sections, full of quality and character, winning first for sows under 6 months, and second and third for junior yearling sows, and for sow over 6 and under 12 months. Duck & Son, though not as strong as usual, on the whole made a very fair showing, winning second on aged boars, senior yearlings and boars under six months, with capital entries; also first on sow over 6 and under 12 months, with a choice specimen. Wilson & Sons had the second-prize sow over 6 and under 12 months old.

TAMWORTHS.—This class was well represented by the herds of Colwill Bros., Newcastle; A. C. Hallman, Breslau; D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, and Herbert German, St. George. The character of the entries was generally of a high order, showing strong, fleshy backs, well-sprung ribs, lengthy quarters, and a good class of feet and legs. The judges were J. C. Nichol and Thos. Teasdale. Colwill Bros. made a strong show, and won first and second on aged boars, first on boar over 6 and under 12 months, and senior yearling sow; second on junior yearling boar, second on senior yearling sow, the progeny of a sire and the produce of a sow, and sweepstakes for best boar any age. Douglas & Sons were out with good strings, and captured the majority of first prizes, including those for senior and junior yearling boars, and boar under six months; first for two-year-old sow, junior yearling sow, sows over 6 and under 12 months, first for herd, for progeny of a sire, and sweepstakes for sow. Hallman, with the few entries he had, won first for produce of a sow, first for senior yearling boar. Mr. German, a new exhibitor, made a creditable exhibit, and came in for third prize in three sections.

Stock-judging Winners at Brandon.

The winners in the stock-judging competition at Brandon fair were: In heavy horses, C. Yule, East Selkirk, first; Stanley Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, second. Light horses, C. Yule first, H. Wolverson second. Beef cattle, C. Yule first, H. Wolverson second. Dairy cattle, S. Chalmers first, C. Yule second.

Britishers Fault Canadian Cattle.

The Meat Trades Journal man, of London, Eng., says Canadian beef cattle as presented at the Old Country markets are inferior stuff; the range cattle especially so. He's in a position to know. We need in the beef-making business better bulls and cows, more finish feeding, and the extension of marketing chilled carcasses.

North Dakota State Fair at Grand Forks.

Our cousins to the South were not as fortunate in the selection either of dates or weather as the Industrial and Wheat City people, and must have been at a considerable expense thereby.

The State Fair is supposed to alternate between Grand Forks and Fargo, although there is considerable difference of opinion regarding the matter, many holding that the northern town should be made the permanent location of the fair. Grand Forks has gone to considerable expense, and has erected very creditable buildings, laid their grounds out well, and have a bunch of hustlers in charge of things. The latter is not always easy to duplicate, and possibly it will be wisdom to make the Grand Forks location a permanent one.

The usual races were given, the attendance being only fair, it being harvest time. The live stock were the feature of the fair, and of the live stock the cattle were practically the whole show, and of the cattle the famous old reds, whites and roans were the bright particular stars, although the Aberdeen-Angus shown by T. H. White, Cogswell, and McFarland and Camor, Valley City, Herefords and Jerseys made a strong showing. In order to give Canadians an idea of the quality of the stuff shown, we make this comparison with the cattle at the recent Winnipeg show: Leave out the aged bull class and the two leading cows at Winnipeg, and the Dakota show leads us in Shorthorns. There were more Angus cattle there, but the Rounthwaite herd of Sam Martin could have trimmed them, and the Manitoba Herefords could have downed the Southern Whitefaces. In Jerseys they had us beaten, especially in the classes for cows and two-year-old heifers. But when it comes to money, the first prize in cattle section at the Regina is worth more than the total offering in a class at the State Fair, first, second and third prizes being offered.

Interest was also added by the agricultural college exhibit of live stock, in charge of Prof. Richards, who had cattle, sheep and swine there.

In the aged class for Shorthorn bulls, eight ranged up to be passed upon by Prof. Boss, of St. Anthony's Park, who found his first in Baron Beaufort, imported by W. D. Flatt and owned by the Canfield estate, a level, meaty, well-fitted animal, McFadden Awilla being second, although pressed hard by Fletcher's roan, a smooth-topped, thick-covered fellow. In two-year-olds, Butler was first with a typical roan, Brown (Amelia) being second, Fletcher's thick red, albeit a bit rough-headed, being third. In yearlings, two crackers were there in the roan Bapton Chief, by B. Ensign, from Amelia, a bit bigger and more stylish than the red Trout Creek Guard, a red son of Spicy Marquis, owned by Clark, of Bottineau; the ruby gentleman was the youngest, lower-set and thicker-meated, and rather more covering on top, but it was a toss-up, and the roan won. In bull calves, Fletcher had a wonderful calf in the white Nonpareil Star, Canfield second, Clark being third and fourth. In cows, eleven were out, all good ones, although lacking as a class such outstanding merit as seen in Mayflower 3rd, Olga Stamford or Matchless 33rd. Canfield was first and second with Nelly 3rd, a dark-roan daughter of St. Valentine, and the red Lady Nominee; Fletcher third with Scottish Moss Rose. In two-year-olds, another good class, Brown's Laura Marshall, red and white, was first, Canfield's Fuchsia 8th second, and the Agricultural College entry, bred by Clark, Bottineau, and dehorned, third. Clark dehorned all of his cattle with caustic when a few days old. In yearlings, Canfield was first and third; Fletcher second. Canfield won the herd. Interest was added to the proceedings by an inspection of the cattle in the ring by that noted Canadian, President Jas. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, who showed his acquaintance with the breed by asking an owner, "How is she bred, Wildeyes, Kirk, Compton?"

Horses and jacks a poor show. "Not money enough offered, and too busy a time," says Donald Campbell, of Hannaford, a breeder and importer of heavy-draft stallions. Queried how the plan of syndicating stallions was working, he stated that the practice had nearly died out. "Syndicates," he stated, "are not in favor;" notes given for stallions have, by law, to be endorsed across the face in red ink with the words "not negotiable or transferable." "a law," adds Mr. Campbell, "honest men do not object to."

There was a great show of Jersey matrons, with vessels of businesslike type and size, contributed by J. H. Bosard and Geo. C. Dixon, of Grand Forks, and Rev. Currie, Park River.

The pig and sheep exhibits were not remarkable, and there was a fair lot of poultry shown.

The cattle buildings are convenient and well arranged, and on the main avenue, the Midway with its shows being put in the background to a far greater degree than at Winnipeg. Judging by the live-stock exhibit, North Dakota has a bright future ahead. There are men there ready to breed and buy good cattle, and show them where they have them. Entrance fee to the grounds was 50c. for adults, and \$1.25 for an adult's season ticket, good for the five days, August 29th to Sept. 2nd.

Farm.

Alfalfa Growing in British Columbia.

A reader in British Columbia writes as follows:

"I would feel obliged if you would tell me through the columns of your paper the proper way to treat a crop of alfalfa. By the proper way I mean: Kind of land suitable for it, and amount of seed per acre; should it be treated as a hoed crop the first year, or should it be sown with grain the same as red clover, etc? Which would you advise for a hot hillside, alfalfa or red clover, cocksfoot or timothy?"

Ans.—When alfalfa was first introduced into America certain soils and climate conditions were cited as being particularly favorable to its growth, and, in fact, it was first believed that only in the warm, semi-arid districts and the warm valleys of the Pacific coast it would grow. Later, since the plant has had a chance to adapt itself to American climate and soil conditions, it has been successfully grown in almost all kinds of soils, and from the northern settlements of Canada to Mexico. Of late years it has also been introduced into Great Britain. On its first introduction to a district it usually requires special attention until the bacteria associated with its root growth have had a chance to increase, but later it can be sown as is red clover. Situated as our correspondent is, we would suggest that he prepare the land as for a grain crop, then sow about fifteen pounds of alfalfa seed per acre on a few acres in extent, either alone or with a grain crop sowed thinly and cut green. In the fall keep the stock off the fields, so that the clover could get a chance to establish itself, and by the second year it should furnish at least two crops of hay. On the hillsides, especially where the climate is warm, no other fodder crop is quite as good as alfalfa, both in its adaptability to the location and in the quality of food it produces. It excels the other clovers and grasses in that when once established it remains in the soil a long time and yields heavy crops. It is more particularly a fodder crop, and should be cut as such, as it does not stand pasturing as well as some of the grasses. We would strongly advise our readers situated as our correspondent is to do their utmost to get a stand of alfalfa. It can be induced to grow anywhere, and being a very deep-rooted plant, can flourish in the driest of soils.

Shipping Baled Hay.

"Some shippers evidently fail to recognize the absolute necessity of loading hay as it should be," said a hay man to the Drovers' Telegram, "and the oversight causes them severe losses upon what should and would, if properly loaded in the car, bring a good price. When a new crop is handled, great caution should be used in putting it up from the cutting to the baling, but of what use is this if a shipper, either through ignorance or carelessness, insists on loading it in the car in such fashion that when it makes its appearance on the market it is hot, and what might have been even choice hay is hard to sell as any grade?"

"The most essential point in loading new hay is to see that it is not loaded flat; that is, with the flat sides of the bale up. When loaded this way, with the smooth sides of the bales together, no space is left for air, and, as a consequence, it invariable heats. A properly-loaded car has the edge or rough sides of the bales together. This allows air space between the bales, and always prevents danger of heating. Do not try to load a car with the purpose of beating the railroad out of a few cents in weight. It's much better to pay in excess of the actual weight if necessary, for the selling price of your hay will more than make up to you the excess freight expense. In putting up hay it depends largely upon whom you ship to as to the size of the bales. If you ship to a small jobber who deals almost exclusively with the retail trade of the city, it is advisable to make the bales small, but generally the trade on the market will create a demand for 75-lb. bales as for 60-lb. bales."

Make a Few Stacks.

Even if you are determined to thresh out of the stook and thus save handling of the grain, it will pay you to stack part of the wheat as soon as it is ready. By so doing you are in a position to keep the machine at work when a light fall of rain over night or at early morn would stop stook threshing until noon or later. Then, again, if wet days come, the plow should be started, and it is easier and better to move stooks into stacks than on and off the plowed land, scattering seed to volunteer next year, or disseminate any weeds that may be. We have waited, wait for the machine? The plow also in their work. If behind with the plowing in the fall, it means late seeding the following spring, and so on.

Why Some Wheat Does Not Grade No. 1 Hard.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
I notice that a car or two of new wheat has been inspected, and graded 1°. Now, Mr. Editor, will you tell us in your next issue why it graded 1°, and not 1 hard, as the requirements of these two grades are identically the same, with one exception, viz., the percentage of white wheat in them, and I presume there is neither white nor bleached wheat in the cars inspected. Then my query comes in, why No. 1°. By furnishing the above information you will greatly oblige,
FARMER.

Ans.—"Locally, the few cars of new wheat that have been received have not graded high, and two, at least, have been smutty." This is no real indication of the crop, because, as a rule, the first wheat to come in is not the best."

The above quotation is a statement of the condition of some wheat received, which explains, in a measure, why a low grade is given. We saw some of the samples, one in particular, a 2 northern, rejected on account of smut. As for reasons why wheat does not grade 1 hard, such is due to the common admixture of wheats not Red Fife. The results of inspections made by Cerealists Saunders and Western Seed Commissioner Jas. Murray, as stated to the editor of this paper, is to the effect that pure Red Fife wheat was a scarce article in the fields, several different wheats, varying in color and hardness, being present. When such are threshed, no matter how carefully saved by the farmer, a 1 hard sample cannot be got out of it. In the editor's own crop of wheat Cerealist Saunders picked out a few heads of an alien wheat, short in the head, bearded, and red in the chaff. Asked as to its name, he did not know, but offered to name it after the editor, which courtesy was declined. He informed us that some fields had over 30 per cent. of that wheat in them, which testimony, when put alongside of the fact that wheat ripened this year unevenly in spots, and in many cases too fast, leads us to believe that the medium grades will be well filled this year, namely, 2 and 3 northern, more especially in Manitoba. When to these facts is added another, namely, that the soil in the older sections is beginning to show plainly a decline in strength and fertility, how can we reasonably expect much wheat from Manitoba to grade high. The newer lands of Manitoba and Saskatchewan may produce 1 hard wheat if pure Red Fife seed is sown, but cannot if inferior mixed seed is planted. At the time of our correspondent's query, wheat threshed before being seasoned would grade "tough." We must grow 1 hard wheat if we wish it graded 1 hard; there is no other way out of it. "Whatsoever ye sow, that shall ye also reap," is as true now as ever it was.

Select Some Grain to Exhibit.

The paucity of exhibits of grain at the fairs throughout the country tend to give visitors the impression that, while we talk much of the excellence of our grain and the large yields thereof, judged by the exhibit of grain at the fairs, big and little, from Winnipeg down, we do not "deliver the goods." The fall is the time to make selections or put to one side grain for next summer's shows, so as to ensure, first, large exhibits of grain, and, second, plenty of competition for the money offered.

Laws Regarding Weeds and Seeds.

The Canada Gazette of Sept. 2nd, 1905, has the following with reference to weed seeds in the seeds of grasses, clovers, forage plants and cereals:

"In the seeds of timothy, red clover, alsike and other grasses and clovers, not more than one to every 1,500 of said seeds.

"In the seeds of cereals and forage plants, not more than one per pound of said seeds."

G. H. Clark is, also, made official seed analyst.

Apiary.

Wintering Bees.

Is it possible to winter bees in Eastern Assiniboia, and with good care will a person have any measure of success?"

Ans.—Bees have been wintered in Eastern Assiniboia. Bees may be wintered anywhere where a cellar can be provided in which the temperature does not go below freezing point. Ten degrees above is a good temperature. The cellar should be fairly dry, and must have ventilation, especially if there are a large number of colonies in it. The hives should be placed up from the floor at least a foot, with entrances wide open and covers removed. A cloth may be spread over the combs. No packing with chaff or other material is necessary. "With good care" a person should have success, provided there are sufficient honey-bearing flowers during the whole summer. A place with considerable bush is sure to be better

in this respect than the open prairie, and has the important advantage of furnishing the bees shelter and enabling them to forage on windy days. I would not expect very great success in bare prairie, unless much clover is grown within three miles.
J. J. GUNN.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Alexander Emmerson, a colored man, died in Nova Scotia, aged 112 years.

The Canadian party who went to Labrador to obtain a view of the eclipse of the sun on August 30th met with no success. The clouds obscured the view, and not a single photograph was taken.

A destructive forest fire has been raging at Rossland, B.C., sweeping a path six miles long and one mile wide. It has destroyed 5,000 acres of standing timber, and mining plants were saved only by desperate effort.

In Muskoka, Ontario, an eleven-year-old boy was attacked by a band of wolves recently. He had his dog and a rifle, but would probably have fared badly had not a Toronto man who was in a boat near by come to his assistance.

British and Foreign.

Cholera has broken out in Germany.

Spain is suffering from famine in many districts.

The Sultan of Morocco is said to have met the demands of France, and has promised to pay the indemnity.

A man in Missouri was found in the water tank of a locomotive by the train crew. He had jumped into the tank at Kansas City, and had travelled in the water eighty miles before being discovered. He explained that his mother was dying, and he had no money to pay his fare to her. The crew carried him the rest of the way in the cab free of charge.

The Mexican Light and Power Co., a Canadian corporation doing an immense business in constructing power lines in Mexico, have been suffering from wholesale theft of copper wire and cables. Guards placed to defend the property have been attacked by armed men. It is believed to be the result of a conspiracy to injure the company, rather than a desire to obtain their goods.

From the time peace was announced there has been considerable agitation in Japan, several cities having held mass meetings to denounce the terms of the treaty. But the people of Tokio have passed the bounds of verbal protest, and are in open revolt. So disorderly were the crowds that martial law has been proclaimed by the Emperor. An American party were stoned in the streets, and some Christian churches destroyed.

The Tartars of the Caucasus district in Russia are in open rebellion. Over 1,000 people have been killed, mostly defenceless Armenians. The troops sent from

St. Petersburg cannot cope with the Tartar bands, and help has been asked for. It is estimated that there are 100,000 people out of work, and most of these have had their homes destroyed. The whole oil industry in the region of Baku is said to be ruined, and the spirit distilleries and silk works have been burned.

Canada's Interest in Japan's Future.

The following is part of an interview given by Consul-General Nosse, Japan's representative in Ottawa, to a Globe reporter. Mr. Nosse, with his three little daughters, is spending a few days at the exhibition in Toronto:

"There is," he continued, "a splendid opportunity now for Canada to develop trade with Japan, Corea, Manchuria and Mongolia in manufactures and natural products. Geographically she is well placed for that purpose. Of course Canadians are busily engaged in the development of their own country, and will be largely for some time to come, but at the same time there are no great difficulties in the way to prevent her sharing, with other countries, in the trade development of the Far East. The 'open door' will be kept wide open. If the foundation is laid by Canadian manufacturers and merchants now it may lead to great things in the future, as witness the immense development of trade with the United States which followed our war with China. While it is true that Japan gets no war indemnity from Russia, our financial position is sound. The renewal of the treaty with Britain is an additional guarantee for the future, and in the end our extended sphere of influence will more than make up for the cost to us of the war."

Saskatchewan—A Member of the Family.

With pomp and ceremony and weather equal to those of Alberta, Saskatchewan, on Sept. 4th, came into her provincial privileges, Regina being the scene of the celebration. The swearing-in of the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. A. E. Forget, took place at the exhibition grounds, where speeches were made by Earl Grey and Sir Wilfred Laurier. A cable message from King Edward was received with enthusiasm. A more complete report will appear in next issue.

Field Notes.

Seven thousand shade trees were planted by the Parks Board on Winnipeg boulevards this season, twenty-two miles of boulevard being thus improved.

The Duchess apple and Transcendent crab trees in the Bishop's orchard, in the north end of Winnipeg, this year produced splendid specimens of fruit.

The salmon season in British Columbia was most successful this year. A large catch was taken, and it is believed a larger number of fish than usual went up the Fraser river to spawn.

D. Munro, seven miles from Winnipeg, has a field of alfalfa that has produced three crops this season, and a field on Sir Wm. Van Horne's farm, at East Selkirk, turned off two excellent crops of red clover.

A New Zealand correspondent of the London Times says that New Zealand implement manufacturers are threatened with ruin by the operations of the American Harvester Trust in New Zealand, against which they



The Hope of Canada—School Children at Alberta's Inauguration.

feel that a protective tariff as high as twenty per cent. would be no barrier. They have asked that the Trust be prohibited from doing business in New Zealand, but the Premier thinks that such a step would lead to trouble with the United States.

Mr. G. H. Clark, of Ottawa, has been appointed official seed analyst. Under the provisions of the Act respecting the inspection and sale of seeds, the number of seeds of the weeds specified in the Act that may be tolerated in any seeds shall be as follows: (1) In the seeds of timothy, red clover, alsike and other grasses and clovers, not more than one to every fifteen hundred of said seeds. (2) In the seeds of cereals and forage plants, not more than one in every pound of said seeds.

Japan, from a total area of 147,655 square miles, of which only 19,000 are cultivated, collected an annual revenue before the war with Russia began of \$121,438,725, and her exports amounted to \$124,208,923. On the 19,000 square miles of land that is actually tilled, 30,000,000 farmers are sustained, or over 1,500 people to the square mile. Such a population to the square mile sustained by agriculture seems to the Canadian mind incredible; but on the island of Jersey, off the English coast, a population of 1,300 to the square mile is sustained by agriculture, and that in a climate by no means the best suited to farming.

Tariff Commission Sits at an Awkward Time.

The Free Press says editorially: "The sub-committee of the cabinet, which has been appointed to take evidence preparatory to a revision of the tariff, holds its first meeting in the city to-day; and from this city goes westward to the Pacific coast. The people of the West will be very glad indeed to be visited at this season of the year, when the country is at its best, by the distinguished public men who compose the tariff commission; but for the particular business in hand it must be confessed that they come at the most inconvenient and inauspicious time of the whole year. It needs no prophet to predict that most of the evidence that will be forthcoming before the commission during its journeyings through Canada will be supplied by interested parties who desire tariff increases; and because of this it is especially desirable that full opportunity should be given the upholders of a low tariff to present their case before the commissioners. The farmers of the Canadian West know well that certain advantages which they possess in the present tariff are to be the objects of particular attention by the protectionists; and they, if given an opportunity, will doubtless present to the commission their reasons for resisting the proposed changes. If, however, sittings of the commission are to be held forthwith in the West it will be a matter of sheer impossibility for the farmers to be properly represented before it. They are not a highly organized body as the manufacturers are, and cannot respond to a short-term notice with the promptitude that is possible to the captains of industry. At this season of the year, moreover, the farmers are immersed in the task of saving their harvest; and no duty short of burying their dead could at this time lure them from the fields. They will know nothing of the meetings until they are over; and their feelings then will be inevitably that they were not treated with the degree of fairness which they have a right to expect from the Laurier Government. It is desirable on all sides that ample opportunity should be given the farmers of the West to make full representations of their wishes to the tariff commission. This information will be of value to the latter body when it sets about its task of actually revising the tariff; while the political importance of satisfying the farmers that they got a fair deal will not be lost, we are sure, upon the astute public men who compose the commission. Representations will probably be made to the commission by men who are qualified to speak for the farmers, asking for hearings at a later date; and these should be given very thorough consideration."

[Note.—If the farmers are not given that consideration—in their hands is the remedy. The root of the trouble is that too many of our parliamentary representatives are men of straw and partisan puppets, who rarely think for themselves, and when they do, dare not act, or they might lose the loaves and fishes. We need some Winston Churchills.—Ed.]

The System, Not the Pupils, at Fault.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": It gives me great pleasure to see that your valuable paper shows an interest in the education question. I was much interested in an article of your issue of August 23rd. It referred to the failures in spelling in the recent exams. Now, while admitting that some of those failures were caused by carelessness, I do not think that in the majority of cases blame can be attached to the pupils. They are simply suffering from a defective school system.

It is very likely that most of those pupils during the months preceding the exams, had a thorough drilling in spelling, but that did not and could not take the place of the daily spelling they needed for the last few years. Seven years' experience as a public school teacher in Eastern and Western Canada has shown me that pupils require this daily drill, and nothing will take its place.

It would surprise a visitor to some of the country schools if he were to see the dictation work of the pupils. It would quite rid him of the idea (if he possessed it) that verbal spelling was of no use. He might find, as I did during last year, pupils in a coun-

try section where school is held both winter and summer, who had attended school for several years but could not spell two words! And these pupils had passed their tenth birthday, and the reading matter in their books was committed to memory from cover to cover! Also, I found in a school of thirty, ten pupils in No. 5 readers who could not spell the word "scissors" correctly.

The inspector who examined the school seemed opposed to my teaching any of the junior classes spelling, and I would have spared myself further trouble only that the trustees and parents wished me to continue, which I did, but not with all the classes taught before the inspector's visit.

I was prepared by the above experiences for the failures of this year; in fact was surprised there were not more from the same cause. Hoping, Mr. Editor, that there will soon be a radical change in the school system, so that the pupils will have fair-play.

A FORMER TEACHER.

[Note.—In the report of the examination of the commercial classes, which appeared in the daily Telegram, it was stated that out of the total number (about fifty) trying the examination only two passed, and over fifty per cent. failed in spelling. It certainly is time there was a change. Appearances would lead one to believe that our school system is top heavy, and that there may be considerable dead wood in the upper branches; that is to say, among the people that control the working out of our present-day school system. Let other teachers, ex-teachers and parents speak out, or write us.—Ed.]



W. R. Motherwell.

Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan.

Think Our Views are Sound and Practical.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—We beg to thank you very heartily for your editorial in the "Farmer's Advocate" of the 6th inst., re marketing wheat, for it gives the farmer some information and advice that just hits the nail on the head as regards being his own shipper. Much of the complaining and grumbling on the part of the farmer against the grain trade arises through want of knowledge as to how business is done, backed up by suspicion and want of confidence in the people who handle and carry his produce after he has raised it. No doubt there have frequently been grounds for dissatisfaction in the past, because where ignorance and necessity exists there have always been those who would take advantage of the situation. But in the grain trade of Western Canada, since the Manitoba Grain Act came into force, no farmer who could manage to ship his own grain to terminal elevators at Fort William or Port Arthur need have any cause of complaint as to not getting fair and businesslike treatment, if he employs a reliable commission house to handle the business part of looking after and disposing of his grain after he has shipped it from his country station. The price in store, Fort William or Port Arthur, is the value of grain according to grade, as governed by the course of the world's markets, whether that course is influenced by the demand and value of actual grain for milling or other purposes, or whether it is influenced by speculative operations. The price in store, Fort William or Port Arthur, is all that any dealer can secure who sells his grain on that basis, and the farmer's grain sold on that basis secures the same price as the dealers. All the expense that is deducted from the price in store, Fort William or Port Arthur, is the freight from country point, the fee for inspection and weighing, and the commission house's charge of 1c. per bushel, which under the rules of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange must be charged on all grain handled, whether for farmer or dealer. Thus the farmer shipping his own grain and employing a reliable commission house in the Winnipeg market to act as his agent, has only

one middleman to pay, and gets the very best price the market affords at time of sale, and can rest confident that the conscientious and rollable middleman is going to do the very best possible in every way for the interest and advantage of those who employ him.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

The Hamilton Clydesdale Sale.

The auction sale at Hamilton, Ont., on August 23rd, of Clydesdale mares and fillies, imported by Mr. W. D. Flatt, attracted a fairly large attendance of Ontario farmers, considering the unusual lateness of the harvest, which doubtless kept many at home who would otherwise have been in attendance. The character and condition of the mares was greatly admired, and reflected credit on all concerned, as did also the management of the sale, which was, like all Mr. Flatt's sales, honorably conducted. It was, however, a bargain day for the buyers, considering the quality of the offering, as may be judged from the fact that several farmers took from four to eight head each at the prices going, considering them a good investment at such figures. The highest price reached was \$400, which was reached three times, and the average for the lot was \$246.63. At such figures it may readily be conceived that the result was a loss to the importer, cost and expenses considered, but Mr. Flatt made no complaint, and the country gets the benefit of the enterprise. Following is the list of sales:

Miss Allison, 3 years; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.....	\$400
Miss Stewart, 3 years; Chas. Rankin, Wyebridge...	400
Miss Gilbert, 3 years; J. D. Ferguson, Mapleton...	400
Rosalea, 3 years; John Bright, Myrtle.....	375
Trilby, 4 years; Robert Miller, Stouffville.....	360
Gip of Hillock, 5 years; Geo. Armstrong, Speedside	350
Draffan Belle, 3 years; Val Ficht, Oriel.....	330
Lady Mark, 2 years; Zach McCallum, Iona.....	320
Martha, 3 years; Marshall Lyons, Dundas.....	315
Miss Turner, 3 years; J. M. Calder, N. Glanford...	300
Gaiety, 2 years; Adam Dawson, Cannington.....	300
Miss Morton, 2 years; J. D. Ferguson, Mapleton...	300
Olivia, 2 years; Alex. McMillan, Dutton.....	300
Acushla, 2 years; John Isaac, Markham.....	290
Miss Wilson, 2 years; John Young, Abingdon.....	285
Lady Allison, 2 years; Geo. Belton, Thorndale.....	275
Miss Liddle, 2 years; Frank Smith, Scotland.....	275
Miss Marshall, 2 years; Jos. Martin, Paris.....	265
Miss French, 3 years; John Bright.....	265
Black Queen, 2 years; J. M. Gardhouse.....	255
Jeanie Shaw, 3 years; Robt. Miller.....	255
Maud, 2 years; S. Furminger, St. Catharines.....	250
Hermia, 2 years; Adam Dawson.....	250
Queen of Hillock, 2 years; Wm. Pearson, Hamilton	250
Royal Kate, 2 years; H. A. Drummond, Millgrove...	250
Miss Armstrong, 2 years; Archie Hyslop, Walton...	245
Medea, 3 years; Robt. Amos, Guelph.....	240
Beatrice, 3 years; G. A. Brodie, Bethesda.....	235
Azalea, 2 years; Chas. Rankin.....	235
Peggy Paterson, 2 years; G. A. Brodie.....	235
Miss O'Neill, 1 year; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood	230
Miss Cooper, 2 years; Adam Dawson.....	225
Diadem, 2 years; H. A. Drummond.....	225
Miranda, 2 years; Arthur McQuillan, Guelph.....	225
Ophelia, 2 years; G. A. Brodie.....	220
Perditta, 2 years; G. A. Brodie.....	220
Dorothy, 2 years; R. G. McNichol, Westover.....	210
Matchless, 2 years; S. M. Culver, Simcoe.....	210
Miss Jackson, 2 years; S. M. Culver.....	210
Young Jessie, 2 years; Wm. Pearson, Hamilton.....	210
Celia, 2 years; W. J. Evans, Iona Station.....	205
Diana, 1 year; John Bright.....	200
Mariana, 2 years; G. A. Brodie.....	200
Gipsy, 4 years; G. A. Brodie.....	200
Kate of the Street, 2 years; J. M. Gardhouse.....	195
Cassandra, 1 year; J. L. Clark, Norval.....	195
Royal Nannie, 2 years; John Bright.....	190
Rosalind, 2 years; And. D. Smidt, Elmira.....	185
Olindo, 1 year; Adam Dawson.....	185
Blue Bell, 1 year; I. Geddes, Winona.....	185
Oriana, 1 year; G. A. Brodie.....	180
Belle of Fashion, 2 years; A. J. Prior, Lawrence	180
Station.....	180
Glenboig Lass, 1 year; John Bright.....	180
Phyllis, 1 year; Marshall Lyons.....	175
Flower Girl, 1 year; R. T. McNichol.....	175
Draffan Rose, 1 year; W. D. Evans.....	170
Julia, 1 year; J. M. Gardhouse.....	160
Miss Bell, 2 years; G. A. Brodie.....	155

58 fillies sold for.....\$14,305

Average.....\$246.63

Crop Reports Made for Bucket-shops.

There are certain crop reports which appear in the daily press that are no more reliable than a run-away horse. They are up one day and down the next, etc., etc. The so-called bucket-shops are the greatest bane to reliable information regarding conditions of crops. The first rust scare this year came from a report from a certain little town where rust was extremely bad last year. Inspection showed that the report was groundless, and that there was a bucket-shop in the town. We are glad to say that the grain dealers are waging war on these shops, and have succeeded in putting some of them out of business. We hope for a clean field and reports that are liable. The best way to get this is to exclude all reports from those who give anything but conditions as they exist.—[F. S. Review.]

Tariff Commission Sittings Postponed Until November.

At the opening session of the Tariff Commission, composed of Hon. Mr. Fielding, Hon. Mr. Paterson and Hon. Mr. Brodeur, attention was drawn by President A. L. Johnston, of the Winnipeg Board of Trade; R. McKenzie, Secretary of the Grain-growers' Association, and the editor of this paper, to the inopportune time at which the session was being held, in the following terms:

GRAIN-GROWERS' REQUEST.

Roderick McKenzie, of Brandon, addressed the commissioners on behalf of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, of which he is secretary. The farmers of the West, he said, had looked forward with a good deal of interest to the coming of this commission, because they felt that their views on the tariff had not been presented so thoroughly to the Government as those of other interests. They had hoped that the commission would give them the opportunity they wished, but, unfortunately, the present was a time when they were in the middle of a great harvest, and nothing but a matter of life or death would bring them away from their farms. Thousands of sheaves of grain were lying in the fields because there was not enough help to stook it, and it was practically an impossibility for the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest to leave their farms just now and to present their case before the commission. In the eastern provinces the harvest was pretty well secure, and he understood that in British Columbia this was not a particularly busy time, and if the commission could see its way clear to postpone its sittings in this part of the country until the rush of the busy season was over, they would be very glad. The Manitoba Grain-growers' Association was organized at 85 points, and they had arranged for representatives to appear before the commission and present their case, but at the present time it was quite impossible for them to do it. He would suggest that the commission proceed to another part of the Dominion, and return to Manitoba in November.

Mr. Fielding said it would be the desire of the commission to meet the convenience of the farmers, and asked how many points Mr. McKenzie thought it would be necessary for the commission to visit if they decided to sit in November. Time, he added, would then be limited, and they would not be able to visit so many points in November as they might now.

Mr. McKenzie said he thought three or four points in Manitoba would be sufficient. The number of points was not so important as the time, and the Grain-growers' Association would gladly send their delegates to the cities where the commission decided to sit.

Mr. Fielding reminded Mr. McKenzie that it had been known for a long time that the commission would be sitting during the recess, and said he thought the farmers would have been prepared.

Mr. McKenzie said that was so, but from correspondence in the newspapers they thought the sittings would begin in British Columbia and work east.

Mr. Fielding—When Mr. Paterson comes we will discuss the matter and see how far we can meet you. It is our desire to have the views of the farmers, but we can see that they are wise in attending to their threshing rather than the tariff.

A. G. Hopkins, who spoke as a farmer and grain-grower, and also as an agricultural journalist, said he wished to support Mr. McKenzie in his request for a postponement of the sittings of the commission in Manitoba and the Northwest. An impression had got abroad that the commission did not wish to meet the farmers, and it would do a great deal of good if an early announcement was made on the question of postponement. The farming interest had matters to bring before the commission, but the time was certainly inopportune.

Mr. Fielding—If people have that impression, it is so unreasonable that I cannot hope to remove it. Still, we shall try to hold our meetings to suit them.

Mr. Hopkins—After what you have said, I have no doubt of your wish to meet the representatives of the farming interests, but if you sit now the action will belie your pronouncements.

Mr. Fielding—Before we leave Winnipeg an announcement will be made showing how far we can meet the wishes of the farmers. We will do our utmost to meet them, but we may not be able to give exact dates, because if we go back to the East we do not know how long it will take us to get through there.

The sessions will be continued in November, so as to meet the farmers' representatives.

Hoof Hints.

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

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: Whether prices have reached their lowest level for the present time or not time will tell, but in our view many things favor this idea. World's visible stocks are unusually small; practically we have only this year's crop to provide for this year's requirements and replenish stocks. This year's world's crop is practically no larger than last year's, and the increase in consumption of wheaten breadstuffs, which has been going on for a few years, seems likely to continue. Therefore, while the almost sudden development of the prospect of a much-increased supply of wheat from the American Northwest and Canada, to be delivered within the short limit of the next three months, had led to large decline in prices, it may easily turn out that prices are now low enough, in view of the general world's situation, and that increasing demand which is sure to show up sooner or later would lead to advance in prices. It is a situation in which the farmer could easily have control if a combined movement could be made to hold back the wheat on the farms, but if the wheat is forced on the market so that speculators have to carry it until the miller and consumer requires it, the price will be made accordingly. However, during the past week more interest is showing in the trade, and there has been an advance in the American markets of from 1c. to 2c. over a week ago, although the Winnipeg market is about 1/2c. lower. An increasing demand for flour, both export and domestic, is reported from American milling centers. There is nothing new this week as to market conditions or crop

progress in other countries. European markets are firm, without being active, supplies being sufficient to meet immediate requirements. The visible supply decreased 772,000 bushels last week, against a decrease of 810,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 827,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were 9,664,000 bushels, against 10,322,000 bushels the previous week, and 11,032,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, increased 940,000 bushels, against an increase of 1,500,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 3,978,000 bushels last year. Current prices are: No. 1 northern, 79 1/2c.; No. 2 northern, 76 1/2c.; No. 3 northern, 73 1/2c.

We fear there is going to be a good deal of disappointment regarding the values of the new crop of oats and barley. During this last season there was a considerable advance in the price of oats in Ontario. About February or March it appears oats became scarce in the east, and prices for domestic consumption advanced. This made a demand for Manitoba oats at advancing prices, until at the highest, No. 2 white oats were fetching 42 1/2c., in store, Fort William, in the month of June. With the advance in price, and the harvesting of a good crop of oats in Ontario, the demand has fallen right off again, and prices have declined about 17c. per bushel, so that the price is down to about export value, which brings our No. 2 white oats down to about 26c., in store, Fort William. As yet, even at this low price, there is no demand for oats.

Barley is in much the same position, and as most of our barley is only available for feed purposes, the value of No. 3 barley is about 32c., and No. 4 barley, 30c., in store, Fort William or Port Arthur, but as with oats, there is not yet any demand.

Flax is in ready demand, at 98c., in store, Fort William and Port Arthur for No. 1 Northwestern, 96c. for No. 1 Manitoba, and 92c. for rejected. We expect flax to advance some.

Millfeeds—Bran, \$13 per ton; shorts, \$15. Hay—\$6 to \$7 a ton baled; loose, \$7 to \$8, farmers' loads.

Potatoes—40c. to 45c. a bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery butter in bulk, 19c. to 20c.; bricks, 20c. to 21c.; dairy grades, 13c. to 16c.

Eggs—Fresh delivered in Winnipeg, 18c. to 20c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Butchers', 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c., best stuff; others, 2c. to 2 1/2c.

Sheep—3 1/2c. to 5c.; lambs, 6c.

Hogs—7c. is quoted by Griffin for 150 to 250 lb. weights; 6c. to 6 1/2c. for other weights, 250 to 300 lbs.; sows and stags still lower.

Montreal.

No choice cattle offered, and 4 1/2c. was the highest price paid, and from that down to 3 1/2c. per pound for pretty good animals; common stock, 2 1/2c. to 3c. Sheep sell at 3 1/2c. to 4c., and good lots of lambs from 5c. to 5 1/2c. per pound. Market for hogs weaker, and prices slow, at a further decline of 25c. per cwt. The demand fairly good from packers, and sales of good straight lots made at \$6.50 to \$6.75 per cwt., weighed off cars.

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers, \$3.25 to \$6.35; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.25.

Hogs—Shipping and selected, \$5.55 to \$5.85; mixed and heavy, \$6; heavy packing, \$5 to \$5.52 1/2; light, \$5.10 to \$5.65.

Sheep—\$2.50 to \$5.40; lambs, \$3 to \$7.75.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9 1/2c. to 9 1/2c. per pound.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

- Inauguration at Edmonton, Alta.....1379
- Royal Baron (imp.) (11161)1381
- The Hope of Canada1383
- W. R. Motherwell.1384

EDITORIAL.

- All Aboard for the Dominion Fair!.....1377
- The Renting Problem1377
- Exterminate the Bucket-shop.1377
- The Telephone is "Welcome" in Farm Homes1377
- If We Had a Man Trained in the Same School!1378

HORSES.

- Judging Horses1378
- The Improved Shire Horse.....1378

STOCK.

- Live Stock at Toronto Exhibition.....1380
- Stock-judging Winners at Brandon.....1382
- Britishers Fault Canadian Cattle1382
- North Dakota State Fair at Grand Forks1382

FARM.

- Alfalfa-growing in British Columbia.....1382
- Shipping Baled Hay1382
- Make a Few Stacks1382
- Why Some Wheat Does Not Grade

Contents of this Issue.

- No. 1 Hard1383
- Select Some Grain to Exhibit1383
- Laws Regarding Weeds and Seeds1383

APIARY.

- Wintering Bees1383

FIELD NOTES.

- Alberta's Inauguration1379
- Alberta Flour for Japan1379
- Saskatchewan Stockmen Meet1379
- Measures Taken to Prevent Rabies.....1379
- Canada's Interest in Japan's Future; Saskatchewan—A Member of the Family1383
- Tariff Commission Sits at an Awkward Time; The System, Not the Pupils, at Fault; Think Our Views are Sound and Practical; The Hamilton Clydesdale Sale; Crop Reports Made for Bucket-shops1384
- Tariff Commission Sittings Postponed Until November; Hoof Hints1385
- Prize List, National Exhibition, Toronto, 1905.1391
- MARKETS1385

- HOME MAGAZINE1386 to 1390

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

- Miscellaneous.
- Where to register pigs1397
- Legal.
- Liability for man's wages1397

GOSSIP.

REGINA'S AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires is the combination that has made an enviable reputation for Mr. J. C. Pope, the young and enterprising stock breeder and grain-grower of Regina. The Ayrshires have sprung from stock imported and bred by Mr. Robt. Reford, one of the foremost importers of Eastern Canada, and from the Dentonia Park herd of the late W. H. Massey, of Toronto. Formerly, the

Regina Stock Farm supplied the butter used upon the C. P. R. dining cars, but lately Mr. Pope has developed a bottled-milk trade in his home city. At the head of the herd are two remarkably fine bulls, Burnside, now for sale, and Castlehill, a typical Ayrshire sire, a soft, mellow handler, and without doubt the best bull of the breed in the West to-day. Regina Pock, a two-year-old, bred by Massey, is another first-class and first-prize bull that has recently been added to the herd. Besides these there are several young bull calves, by Burnside, which can be bought right.

The Yorkshires number about 100 head of all ages and sexes, and are a remarkably uniform bunch. They are from Lord Roseberry's famous Dalmeny strains, and, of course, possess the ideal bacon type, besides being good rustlers and having strong constitutions as a result of their out-door lives. Both the Ayrshires and Yorkshires invariably win prizes wherever shown, and the customers who have made satisfactory purchases at Regina Stock Farm are located all over the West.



Life, Literature and Education.

The Least of These.

The unwise look backward and regret; the wise look forward and work. Evils of this our day and generation, mistakes whose consequences we are bearing, errors to which our eyes have been opened, but for which we have not had time to find a remedy—these must be endured by us; but shall the heritage of the boys and girls who take our places be only the burden we have borne? Burdens in plenty there will be, but there should be the training to bear them or get rid of them.

An old professor used to say, "The world owes it to every child that he be well born," but too often the debt is never paid, and the child begins life with liabilities and few assets. But the child of to-day is the citizen of to-morrow (which is just as true a statement as if it were new), and if this generation wants to see the good accomplished for which it has struggled, and the evil it has fought against demolished, it is plainly "up to us" to train the young warrior for the fight. The majority can be and are trained in their own homes, and results have shown what the average Canadian home can do by way of fitting the boy and girl for life's duties. With these fortunate ones we are not dealing just now, but with those who, for some reason, are not surrounded by helpful home influences.

In the large cities the question of child labor is receiving much attention. The employment of children under age in factories is forbidden by law, but the law is broken every day, both by employers who need help, and by the children themselves who need work, false certificates of age being offered and accepted. Children too small to be received into any factory, and whose parents do work at home, often toil harder than those who go to the shop or factory. A case was discovered in a large city where a child less than two years old worked several hours a day rolling the little balls on which the mother made jet beads for trimming ladies' dresses. This is an extreme case, but it does not stand alone, glass factories, cotton works and other mills all having their quota of children of years too tender for the long hours of work. But the steady, serious investigation carried on by earnest men and women is having the desired effect.

The establishment of the Juvenile Court is another phase of child-saving which has developed recently and is of great importance. In some large places this court is entirely separate from that for adults and has a separate judge, while in smaller places the child charged with some offence is kept away from the older men and women, and when his case is to be heard the court is cleared. In many cases he is given into the care of some children's society until the date of his trial. Probably the first and best of the juvenile courts is the one at Denver, Col., of which Judge Benjamin Lindsay has charge. He makes use

of the probation system, which co-operates with the school and investigates the home. Judge Lindsay is of a winning personality, and the boy feels that there is some one interested in his improvement, and grieved over his wrong-doing, though with a human sympathy for the human impulses at the bottom of the misdemeanor.

But getting away from the centers of population, we find that the villages and rural districts provide according to their population as much material for investigation as is found in the cities. For children, in one or more of our Canadian Provinces, an act has been passed giving the Children's Aid Society power to remove a child from miserable or evil surroundings and place it in a home where it will have a chance. These foster homes are regularly visited by the Society's agent and the child's welfare assured. Often cases of ill-treatment and neglect in the country are long-continued, because, with the neighborly spirit, so well developed in the farmer, one man hates to tell tales of another. Often the local minister and teacher, being, in a sense, outsiders, are requested to inform the Society's officer of the facts. One little girl, taken from a farm where she lived with an aunt, was found to be simply a mass of bruises and scars, and one deep, unhealed burn. When removed to a real home she was found to be obedient, but shrank pitifully when suddenly spoken to. "I liked John (her cousin) best of all," she said, in speaking of her hard life, "because, when aunt had gone away and left me tied up, he untied my hands so that I could carry in his wood for him." A town baby was taken from a step-mother who had fed it on a diet consisting of a generous supply of water, a little milk, and a few shavings of castile soap. Dead? you ask. Not a bit of it, but a bonny child in a fine home, and the joy of the foster parents' hearts. One girl, taken from law-breaking relatives at the age of nine years, became a useful, self-supporting member of a good home, is now married happily, and not long ago applied to the Society for a child to adopt.

More than ninety per cent. of the children thus taken from misery and placed with good people, do well. A few, whom nature has deprived of mental power, go to the Homes for Feeble-minded, and a few others, unmanageable by ordinary methods, are reluctantly placed in Industrial Institutions. But even these recognize that some one was interested enough in them to give them a chance, and like to have the agent keep in touch with them by visits or letters, one incorrigible negro lad, writing from the Industrial School, always sending his letters to the agent with "Your loving son" and a row of kisses.

One form of this Society's work is getting less every year—that is the removal of children from their own homes. At first, parents who led evil lives or neglected their children, disregarded all warnings to amend, because they thought there was no legal force behind the warning, but a few examples of what the law could do formed a splendid object lesson, and the result has been

that where the neglect was merely caused by indifference or carelessness, the effort has been made to do better by their children.

And, knowing so little of the future, who can say that one child placed where he can be taught and trained to use his faculties, may not use those trained faculties for the honor and upbuilding of his country?

British and American Justice.

(The N. Y. Tribune.)

Ex-Consul General Evans's observations on English justice correspond so closely with those of other students of English administration that they will not impress the public as offering any novel information. Nevertheless, though it be a commonplace that the English show greater respect for law and order than we do, our people cannot have that truth borne in upon them too often or too emphatically. It is an everyday complaint here that our courts are far behind with their work. The civil calendars are so congested as to amount to a practical denial of justice; and as for criminal trials, an insurance company could well afford to moderate premiums to insure persons committing crime against conviction and punishment. Lawyers are allowed to multiply technical difficulties in the way of punishment of crime, and even of administrative discipline. Lax views of the sacredness of law prevent any attempt at all being made to punish many offences, and disincite juries to convict even when prosecutions are undertaken. While there may be need of new judges, and even of new methods of procedure in our courts, the great reform here needed is that popular disposition which in England sustains law, and makes it possible for Mr. Evans to say:

"The most permanent impression that I brought home with me from the English metropolis was the prompt and effective administration of law under the English system, and the respect it commands, while everywhere crime is so reduced to the minimum and order preserved. It brings into relief the shortcomings in our own country, where our education and practice of the law are along the line of technicality. The keynote of English administration is justice, though technical evasion must be thrust aside."

Nobody who has ever watched the quiet, polite but efficient London "bobby" will fail to appreciate what Mr. Evans says in his praise. Compared with the American policeman, he is poorly paid, but nobody suggests the necessity of paying him more so as to raise him above the necessity of "grafting." And if he is ever found in any dishonesty his dismissal is sure, without hope of reinstatement. His virtues are not so much due to himself as to the community in which he lives. The vices of our policemen reflect those of the people with whom they deal. Our easygoing view of law and the obligation of obedience, and our readiness to tolerate all sorts of subterfuges to obstruct the administration of justice, and then make up for the shortcoming by taking the law into our own hands—a trait by no means confined to the South

and West, where it most easily takes the form of lynching—result in bad police protection and inefficient courts. Mr. Evans makes this statement about murder here and in England: "Crime in London, the famed East End, including the Whitechapel district, notwithstanding, is at the minimum. The number of murders committed in metropolitan London—which, after the fashion of greater New York in its encompassing quality, embraces seven millions population—was only twenty-one in the twelve months of 1901. The number in 1902 was twenty, and in 1903 only seventeen. And an equal number of murderers were promptly convicted and as promptly hanged. The contrasted cheapness of human life is notable in the fact that during the months of November and December of last year there were eighteen murders committed in Scranton, Penn., and it is my information that thus far no executions have resulted as a retribution."

Such a contrast as this is obviously a contrast of civilizations, not merely one of administrative machinery. The English public service is in many respects more cumbersome than our own. Our people are more curious, more inventive, more ready to adopt new methods than the English. We pride ourselves on our adaptability. Yet, with all our genius for organization and efficiency our administration of justice is unsatisfactory from the enforcement of the simplest sanitary regulation to the punishment of murder.

The College Man in Commercial Life.

A short but pithy article with the above title has been written by H. H. Fudger for the Educational Number of the Christian Guardian, and the ideas advanced in it are worth repeating in brief form.

For many years the majority of Canadian business men were Old-Country bred. The influence of English university life led college men to look down upon trade in every form, and the social line between the professions and trade was and is pretty sharply drawn. But that spirit has received little encouragement in Canada, especially during the last quarter of the 19th century, when the crowding of the professions, the chance of advancement in trade, and the growing intercourse with the United States have changed the ideas of progressive men.

A few successful business men still rate lightly the benefit of a college education to a business career. They give various reasons for their opinions. The business man should begin at the bottom in his chosen career and work up, and the college-bred man does not take kindly to the office boy's position. College life gives rise to habits not methodical, and steady work in an office is irksome and uncongenial. And, lastly, the college man is too firmly convinced of his own judgment and too fond of athletics to be successful in trade.

But the other side of the question presents some good arguments in favor of a college education in commercial life. The development of a man's intrinsic qualities places him in a position to undertake any class

of business, and the technical knowledge of the class he chooses is then easily acquired. The cultivation of literary or scientific tastes keeps him in touch with his fellows; it places him beyond the danger and misery of having a single aim in life—moneymaking, and the sharp practices that are connected with that aim; it gives him influences for good in his business community; and the cultivation of his physical powers in athletics, has taught him the necessity of fair play in trade as in sport.

Time of Ingathering.

The passing of August, with its fields ripe for harvest and its promise of rich plenty to a waiting world, tells us that summer is on the wane. But into what a royal kingdom does September usher us; to what a banquet of bounty does it invite us; how many joys has it in store for us; and with what hearts of thankfulness should it leave us when its course is run!

In quaint word-painting, this is how the old-time poet Spencer introduces September to us:

"Next him, September marched eke on foot,
Yet was he hoary, laden with the spoil
Of harvest riches, which he made his boot,
And him enriched with bounty of the soil;
In his one hand, as fit for harvest's toil,
He held a knife-hook; and in t' other hand
A pair of weights, with which he did assoil
Both more and less, where it in doubt did stand,
And equal gave to each as justice duly scanned."

The methods of ingathering-time have gone through many changes, and the advent of machinery has, while conferring incalculable benefits, perhaps deprived us of much of the romance of harvest which must cling to the memories of the old days in the dear old land.

The writer calls to mind a lovely little village in Hertfordshire where groups of men and maidens, some with sickle in hand, were to be met wending their way to the fields, cottage doors being closed and their keys hidden in the thatch, for the whole family had "gone a-gleaning." Here and there, perhaps, some good old grannie had stopped at home to keep a general eye upon her own or the neighbors' houses. Mother's sack was a big one, and into it would be poured the gleanings of the happy children, all to be brought home in triumph at nightfall. "Maister, he be main good to us; no close shavin' about him. He don't pretend, neither, to see if some of the youngsters do slip in too nigh the stooks."

THE LAST LOAD.

Painters have made the bringing-in of the last load, with its crowning sheaf decorated with ribbons and flowers of many colors, and with its young "Harvest Queen" riding in triumph by its side, a very favorite subject for their brush, whilst poets have woven into song the cheers of the men whose labors had come so successfully to an end, the huzzas of the boys, the liltings of the maidens and the merry chatter of the tinies, as the monster wagon delivers its swaying contents at the granary door. Surely, whilst looking forward to the great future which awaits our country, and availing ourselves meanwhile of every facility for garnering of its wealth, we may still keep a corner in our hearts for the more primitive days when each man handled his own sickle and had reduced to a fine art—which almost looked like sleight-of-hand—the binding of the sheaves, so that not a head of corn should show beyond its level, or a grain of its precious seed be wasted by his carelessness.

HARVEST-HOME.

There seems to have been, from time immemorial, a celebration of some kind wherein employer and employed could join hands and rejoice together, a feast being provided by the farmer and partaken of by all hands as a fitting wind-up to their labors. Song and speech, rough jokes, and sometimes a bit of horse-play indulged in, as the beer barrel got low or the cider cask empty.

"Harvest home, harvest home,
We have plowed, we have sowed,
We have reaped, we have mowed,
We've brought home every load,
Hip! hip! hip! harvest home."

The writer also remembers having managed to slip behind her elders into a big farm kitchen at a harvest-home supper before the guests had cast off their first shyness, or, perhaps, had considered they could "put away" a few more big plattersful of the good things provided before they should justly be called upon to contribute to the general entertainment.

do what you ask." Now, Mr. Luken had not only a very thick thatch of hair, but its color was of a most startlingly brilliant red, almost amounting to crimson, consequently "old Luken's headpiece," whether he knew it or not, was a standing joke amongst the men, and an allusion to it sure to create a bit of diversion, under cover of which the wily Noggins could more easily begin the speech expected of him. After the speeches came songs and choruses:

"Here's a health to our master,
The lord of the feast;
God bless his endeavors,
And send him increase."

Followed by a tribute to the mistress,

"For she's a good provider,
Which no one can deny."

And to each member of the family in turn.

The old-time harvest-home supper had a deeper and truer meaning to

Whiffing.

"Steady, lad, with the tiller! Whisht! with your chatter, the pair o' ye, and we'll land him sure," and that, is, of course, what happened every time the wise old Salt put out his line. "Whiffing is the thing," said he, "and not only for mackerel either, but you've got to be main quiet if you'd land your fish." The painter, by attitude and facial expression of each of the trio, has almost made their thoughts audible to us by a few strokes of his artistic brush.

H. A. B.

Health in the Home

How to Avoid Food and Water Infection.

By Dr. Kate Lindsay, in July House-keeper.

The disorders of the heated term are chiefly of the digestive system, such as diarrhoea, a simple catarrh of the bowels, cholera morbus, a severe form of acute internal catarrh, cholera, a specific catarrh of the bowels and stomach by the comma bacillus recently discovered by Koch, dysentery, a severe catarrh of the large intestines, with ulceration; cholera infantum, a malignant catarrhal disorder of the bowels of children, due usually to spoiled milk infection. The infection of typhoid fever is also prevalent in the spring and autumn, and in warm climates, where mosquitoes and other biting insect parasites abound, we have malaria and yellow fever often in widespread epidemics during the heated season.

The germs which cause the various forms of stomach and intestinal disorders usually enter the alimentary canal in infected, spoiled, unclean food or water.

To protect the inmates of the home against these grave disorders, it is necessary that heads of families, who are responsible for the health and welfare of the young and helpless depending on them for the necessities of life, should know how to furnish the home with clean, proper, unspoiled food, and pure, clean water.

CAUSE OF INFANT MORTALITY.

When we consider the great mortality of infants during the first two years of life, and also the fact that the death rate among children is always enormously increased during the summer because of poisoning from this dirty food and water, it is obvious that home hygiene demands a knowledge of the sources of food and water contamination, and how to detect spoiled food and foul water.

To begin with, the home water supply, either in the village, city or country, is often very defective.

Where the source of the house supply is a well, it is often so located that all the filth from the barnyard, closet, cesspool, woodpile, etc., drain into it. Being situated lower than all these farmhouse necessities, it becomes the common receptacle of the filth germs and toxins which flow down the sloping hillside in dark, foul-smelling streams during every spring thaw and refreshing summer shower. Often these wells are open at the top, or covered with a platform of decaying wood, around which rats and mice, to say nothing of toads, frogs, lizards and snakes, worms, beetles and other members of reptile and insect orders, lodge, living in these moist (to them salubrious) quarters, despite the fact that many members of each species find a watery grave in the depth of the well and increase the specific gravity

H. A. B.



Stanhope A. Forbes, A. R. A.

Whiffing.

Jim would nudge Bill: "Gie us a song, I say, gie us a song!" "No, I 'ont, I tell ye; you sing yourself," was the blunt reply. "Hand Jonas his fiddle," another would say, or, "Hold your tongues, maister's goin' to gie us a speech," which, of course, was one of hearty welcome and well-earned commendation. To this some one naturally was expected to reply, and, by way of breaking the ice, a neighboring farmer tried to urge Nathaniel Noggins, the acknowledged orator of the village and head carter of the farm, to respond on behalf of his comrades. "Speak up, Noggins, speak up for us," cried several voices. But Noggins was in no hurry, and required a lot of persuasion. "It be all very fine," he urged, "speakin's easy to you, Maister Luken. If I'd only such a fine headpiece as yourn maybe I'd

it than attaches to the later parochial celebrations which have, in many parts, even of the Old Country, taken its place. It struck a personal chord, it softened little asperities which might have cropped up between employer and employed, promoted good-will and increased mutual understanding in a way that more general rejoicings could not be expected to do. Not that either form could ever take the place of the public acknowledgment to the Giver of All, which, thank God, does ascend in hearty song from every congregation in our favored land.

"We plow the fields and scatter
The good seed on the land,
But it is fed and water'd
By God's Almighty hand."

H. A. B.

of the human family water supply, as well as increasing the illness of the household and length of doctors' bills.

Cities run their sewerage into the lakes, rivers and other streams from which they take their water supply, and run back into the water mains the filth that flowed off through the sewers, only diluted with more water.

A little care about locating the well so that all filth would flow away from it instead of towards it; a little pains and expense to make the top tight with solid stone and cement work, and the fencing off from it all domestic animals, would save a vast amount of country sickness and many hundreds of lives every year.

To provide the family with clean, pure water, should be one of the first considerations in planning to keep the home free from summer disorders. Boiling and straining may make unclean water less filthy and destroy germs, but it does not free it from the deadly toxins and dissolved filth.

Man cannot live without water. In summer, unless the water supply is above suspicion, all water used for domestic purposes should be strained and boiled. A foul water is dangerous even for dish-washing, and especially for cleaning milk and other food receptacles. If it contains living disease germs, these microbes increase with such rapidity that a forty-quart can of milk rinsed in typhoid-infected water will swarm with the germs in less than twenty-four hours.

WATCH THE MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply of the family is next in importance to the water supply. The children of the household

are more or less dependent upon this one article of food, especially during the first two years of life, unless the baby has a healthy mother, able to nurse it on natural food—good mother's milk, which motherly accomplishment is becoming the exception instead of the rule in the case of American mothers. Besides the use of milk for children, it is often the reliance of the invalid in cases of wasting chronic diseases, and also in fevers and other acute disorders. Butter and cream are also staple articles of diet, used much more in summer than in winter because of the increased supply of these dairy products and the decreased craving for flesh meats.

While milk is almost a necessity of modern dietetics, it is, because of being unclean and infected, often the cause of much disease; and the increased summer mortality among children is chiefly due to unclean, infected milk, all cases of cholera infantum being due to milk infection.

Milk is one of the aliments whose food value is impaired by cooking; therefore, much of it is taken raw with all the germs it may contain alive; and the method of handling certainly ensures contamination. The unhealthy cow, especially the tubercular, gives infected milk in many cases, so the health of animals, should be looked after. Cows fed spoiled food and drinking bad water give an impaired milk supply, also cows that are badly handled and unkindly treated. Then, from the time the milker begins his work until the milk is swallowed by the innocent baby and delicate invalid, it may receive all the germs known to the bacteriologist, and legions of unknown varieties whose history and disease-producing qualities have not

yet been investigated. The milker often fails either to wash his hands, put on a clean apron, or even brush the barnyard dirt, scales and loose hairs off the cow.

Then there is the danger from unclean milk pails, cans and other infected vessels; and the dust and flies and other insects may get into milk, cream or butter; also infection from sewer and other bad gas, of which milk and milk products are very potent absorbers. Set a plate of butter or a pitcher of cream beside raw onions, cabbage or other strong-smelling vegetables in the cellar or refrigerator, and mark how soon it will both smell and taste of the same.

When milk is taken from the milker after a long ride in the hot sun, it is often undergoing fermentation, and when given to infants, as is often done, it causes some one or other of the bowel and stomach disorders already mentioned.

If anyone still doubts the foulness of ordinary milk, just let him test it, by taking a large glass funnel, packing it half full of surgeon's plain absorbent cotton, straining a quart of milk through it slowly, and then examining the cotton.

CLEAN MILKING.

As many families keep their own cows, it is an important matter, not only for the sake of keeping the baby well, but also safeguarding the family health, to know how to do clean milking. First, of course, the cows should be healthy and have a clean barn to sleep in, or else the clean grass of the field pasture. Then, they should be carefully brushed and the udder washed. The milker should make sure his hands

are clean, and also wear a clean gown. All the vessels should be as clean as soap, water and heat will make them. There are pails now made with adjustable perforated lids, over which a layer of absorbent cotton or two or three thicknesses of cheese cloth may be laid, and the milk strained as it is milked. Then this should be strained a second time into clean vessels. For infant feeding there should be sterile bottles, stoppered with cotton, or if larger vessels, covered with cheese cloth, to admit air and allow the animal odor to escape. These milk cans or vessels should be set on ice or in cold running water, and cooled as quickly as possible.

In some cities there is to be had certificated milk, and the children and invalids of the family, at least, should have the food their life almost depends upon as clean as possible, even should it cost more.

As already stated, sterilizing or even pasteurizing milk impairs its food value, but where one must choose a doubtful milk supply or none at all, it is the least of two evils to filter the baby's milk or that of the invalid through the absorbent cotton and then bring it to a temperature of 155° to 160 degrees F., and keep it there for thirty minutes. Then set on ice.

It is also needful to state that milk, butter and cream should never be kept with other foods, and that the milk refrigerator should be kept scrupulously clean and free from putrefactive odors. It should be glass-lined and well ventilated.

All this care to get clean, infection-free dairy products brings to the careful housekeeper a well-nourished, healthy, happy baby, and pays in the saving of life and the promotion of household good health.

A Deep Problem.

Is it a "problem," my dearie?
A hard nut to crack, I know;
But "never say die," my dearie,
When'er you find it so.

For every task well done, dear,
Makes the next one easier far,
Till, beginning at simple addition,
You may one day measure a star.

The Little Middle Daughter.

The little middle daughter,
Just eight years old to-day;
Her hair is bright as sunshine,
Her look is sweet as May.
So plump and round and dimpled,
Pray what can grieve her now,
The little middle daughter,
For a shade is on her brow.

"Please, would you like it, madam?"
The little maiden cries,
And something like a dewdrop
Is trembling in her eyes,
"To wear your sister's dresses,
Cut down for fitting you,
While Jessie, ten, and Mollie, six,
Have always something new?"

"You see, when Jessie's gowns and
Capes
Are fashioned o'er for me,
They soon wear out, oh, yes, indeed,
As fast as fast can be.
And Mollie never gets them,
She's like a fairy queen;
And Jessie's like another,
And I'm the one between."

"I wish you'd tell my mother,
(Oh, not that I'm afraid,
Except to hurt her feelings),
That her little middle maid
Would be the gladdest being
If she might have from town,
Just once, and all hers only,
A single whole new gown."

So, as I'm sympathetic,
Dear mothers, heed, I pray,
The little middle daughter's plea,
Which I send forth to-day
So plump and round and dimpled,
So swift your will to me,
Please, when you buy the autumn things,
Just buy her one thing new.

—Harper's Young People.



THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

Handsome is as Handsome Does

The story is told of a little girl who was not only homely, but awkward with it, and being dull at her books, became the butt of the school. Painfully conscious of all her shortcomings, she fell into a morose state, withdrew into herself, and grew so bitter that all her schoolmates, of one consent, avoided her.

The language teacher had an extremely kind heart; she noted all this, and was troubled as she thought of the possible result. Calling the child to her one day,

she said, kindly: "Mary, why are you so sad and miserable?" A flood of tears was the answer, and it was several moments before the voice could be governed sufficiently to reply.

"No one loves me, I am so ugly," The lady took the child tenderly in her arms.

"Come with me, dear, I have something for you," she said.

Then she presented her with what looked like a hard substance covered with earth.

"It is not beautiful now," continued the lady, "but plant it and watch it develop, dear child. Be sure to give it plenty of water and sunshine for a week or two."

And so it was planted and carefully tended; first came the green leaves, and later a golden Japanese lily budded out into perfect beauty. The child gave an exclamation of delight and carried it to her teacher. "Oh, see what you have given me," she cried, her face aglow with joy.

"My dear little friend," was the loving answer, "that plant was not beautiful to begin with, but it took heart and attained rare perfection." The lesson sunk deep into the heart of the child. It had never once occurred to her that in spite of her homely face she might be able to make herself beloved by others. She



A Deep Problem.

gazed deep into the heart of the lily and pondered over her teacher's words.

"My face must always be homely," she thought, "but I might be able to light it up with a beautiful soul." Then she set about her course with steadfast purpose; where she had been careless and indifferent, she became careful and solicitous. She found happiness in making happiness for others. In school she applied herself with untiring effort, and teachers and pupils alike recognized the change, and meted out a respect which touched and quickened her sensitive soul into keener action. As the years sped by, she became one of the most kindly and lovable women, eagerly sought as a leader and respected by all.

"My dear," said one of her admirers to her, "there is a secret underlying all this success of yours, which we attribute to you. Were my love for you less ardent I could almost find it in my heart to envy you. As it is, I wish I could find the key to it all."

"Ah, dear one," was the answer, "the key is a simple one, and has unlocked the door to many a heart when all else failed. It was just a kind word, spoken to me at the right season when I was a child."

Arundel.

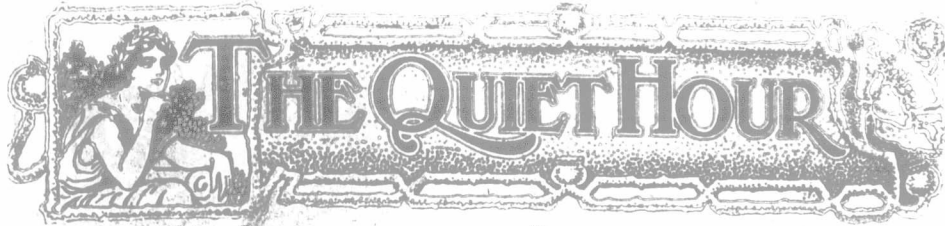
Dear Editor,—I have never written to the "Farmer's Advocate" before. I live on a beautiful farm. Our nearest station is Arundel, which is one mile and a half from my home. We have four horses and forty-two head of cattle, two cats, one dog—his name is Collie. I go to school almost every day, but we are having holidays now. I have two brothers and four sisters. We planted one hundred apple trees this spring. Wishing the "Farmer's Advocate" much success, I remain, your

IRENE SILVERSON (age 12).

Recipes.

Tea Cake.—Beat two eggs in a teacup; fill up the cup with sweet milk; add one cup sugar, ten even teaspoons melted butter, one and three-quarter cups of any good flour, and two teaspoons baking powder; beat up very light and smooth; bake in a quick oven.

Clove Cake.—Two cups of good flour, half a cup of molasses, half a cup butter, half a cup milk, two eggs, two cups of raisins, one teaspoon of soda, half teaspoon each of cloves and cinnamon, half a nutmeg. Bake in a moderate oven.



Personal Consecration.

Then said He, Lo, I come to do Thy will, O GOD.—Heb. 10: 9. Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do? . . . it shall be told thee what thou must do.—Acts 9: 6.

Here we offer and present unto Thee, O Lord, ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice unto Thee. . . . And although we be unworthy through our manifold sins, to offer unto Thee any sacrifice, yet we beseech Thee to accept this our bounden duty and service; not weighing our merits, but pardoning our offences, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—(From "The Oblation" in the Communion Service.)

Without in the least intending it, I find myself embarked on a series of three papers, this being the last of the three when it should have been the first, for without a foundation of "personal consecration" no life can be either "holy" or "splendid." I have been asked my reason for persistently holding up impossible ideals before people who have hardly time to indulge in an ideal at all. But I have no choice in this matter: "Must I not take heed to speak that which the Lord put in my mouth?" and surely we are set an impossible ideal when we are commanded to be perfect, even as our Father in heaven is perfect. Besides, a high ideal is always inspiring—if we are really trying to reach it—while to aspire only after a low level of holiness is to take all the spring out of endeavor. Our business in this world, or in any other, must be the same as our Leader's—the doing of God's will, at any cost—and the only possible attitude for a loyal disciple is that which St. Paul instantly assumed when his eyes were opened to the truth. "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" must be our question from moment to moment, all our life long. He does not give us a week's orders in advance, so our eyes must be constantly upon Him or we shall make mistakes about our duty. Personal consecration simply means holding ourselves "always waiting, day and night, at His command." Then every interruption of our work will be simply an indication of His every cross—large or small—will be accepted without question as His will for us, and we shall be busy about His business from Sunday morning to Saturday night.

Consecration is a personal matter, a secret between each soul and its God. The busy attendant at missionary meetings and sewing societies may brand as "frivolous" a sister who is making the home bright for father, mother and "the boys," and spending money on little niceties of personal adornment when thousands of people in India are starving. But in God's sight the offering of the first may be tarnished and stained with self-conscious vanity and wilfulness, while the heart of the second may be continually lifted up, in the midst of merry games and songs. It is never safe to judge another man's servant. Many a subscription list may look very different after it has passed through a searching examination before the Judge. Some of the large sums, which looked so imposing before, may be blotted out altogether, others may have shrunk a great deal, according to the amount of love they express, while some of the smaller gifts, which have been lumped together at the end with no name attached, may shine out in letters of gold. Not all, however, for very often a great deal of love to God and man makes the large donations beautiful, while many of the smaller subscriptions are "collections"—given only because it would seem stingy to refuse. In spite of the fact that charity should begin at home, no child of the great Family has any right to narrow his interests and sympathies to a single household or town. Most people are too little interested in missions instead of too much.

Personal consecration must be an offering of the whole person, and it is a truism to say that only a whole-hearted service can result in an ever-

fresh spring of joy. Those who are like Amasiah, the son of Zichri, who "willingly offered himself unto the Lord," will find that He does not add to their burdens, but gives a soul-rest, which is a continual help in bearing the old burdens. Even an earthly joy can lift one with "eagles' wings" over the jars and frets of life, which gall unbearably when the heart is out of tune. What a joy, then, it must be to walk always shod with sandals of peace, only taking them off at night to be carried like a weary child in the Father's arms. This is the glad portion of one whose eyes are always waiting on the Lord, and whose whole personality is laid freely at His disposal: "They that wait upon the LORD shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary, and they shall walk and not faint."

But we must never deceive ourselves with the idea that high ideals are all that we need. Balaam stands out in history as a terrible example of the down-dragging power of covetousness—and yet he had magnificent ideals. We must love God with all our heart and with all our strength, as well as with mind and soul. Balaam's mind owned that Balak's rewards could not compare for an instant with God's, his soul-sight was clear, for he saw the vision of the Almighty and aspired to die the death of the righteous, but—he did not press on after his ideals with all his strength, because his heart and will were fixed on earthly gain. And so he fell, and the fall of such a high nature must always be a very terrible one. Consecration does not mean simply having a high ideal and noble aspirations—though, of course, it includes that. It does not mean only being profoundly moved by sermons or devotional books—that may only be the natural feeling of an emotional temperament. Love must be translated into obedience or it is worthless. Obedience pleased God and uplifts the soul better than any number of magnificent sacrifices—and obedience is possible to all. "He that hath My commandments, and keepeth them," says our Lord, "he it is that loveth Me; and he that loveth Me shall be loved of My Father, and I will love him, and will manifest Myself to him." It is sadly possible, as St. Paul knew, to preach to others, eloquently and forcibly, and yet to be one's self rejected. Personal consecration does not mean only having one's eyes open to the grand beauty of our faith—that may co-exist with utter selfishness. It means love translated into service—the willing service of God and man. That is very easy to talk or write about, but "living it" is a far harder matter. The people who are living grand lives are often unconscious of their glory, but it would surely make their beautiful service more glad and sweet if they knew that their daily strife was "an Angel's theme."

"Or that the rod they take so calm Shall prove in Heaven a martyr's palm."

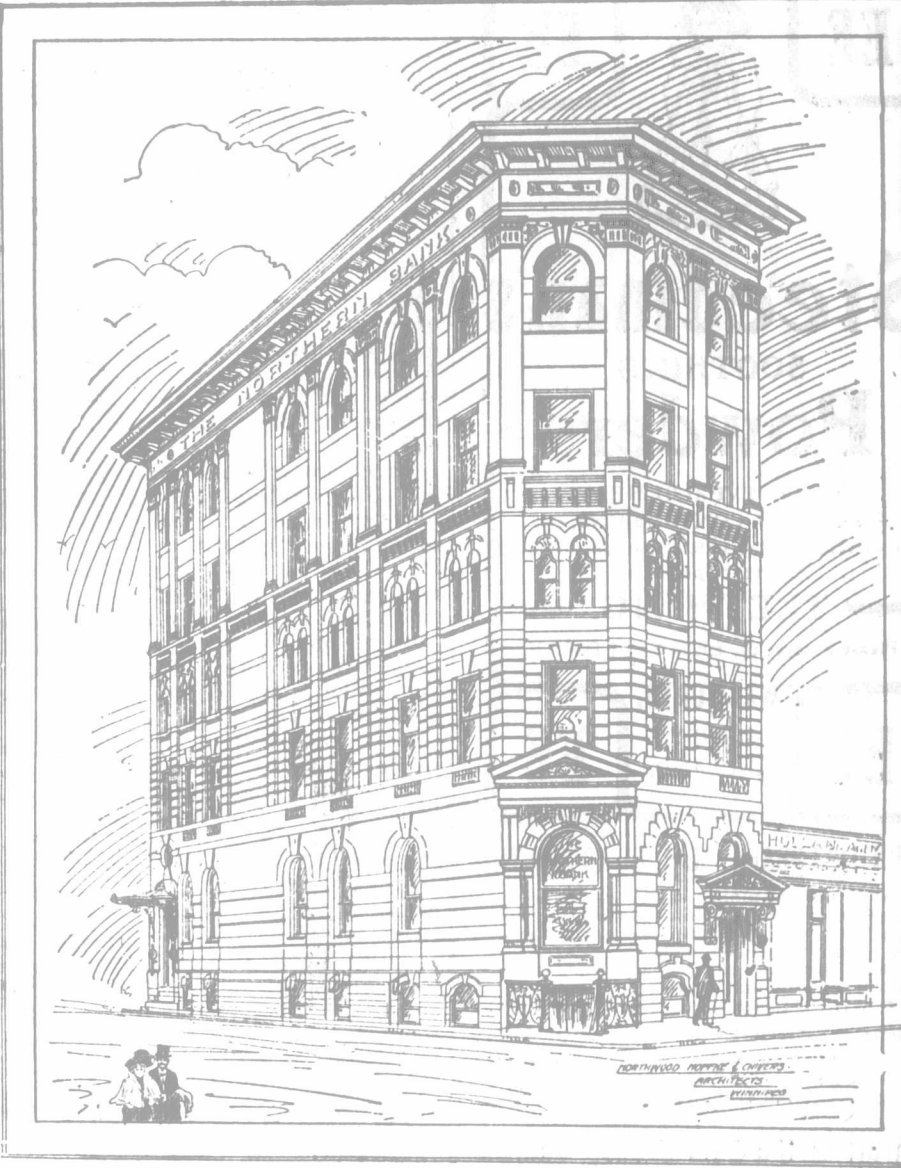
Then there are people whose lives seem to run always in the sunshine of earthly happiness. If that be your case don't fancy that God has made a mistake and that you have no opportunity to glorify Him because the offering of your life—so far—has cost you very little. He understands your character, and when he wants you to have a cross He will let you know, in the meantime your special mission ought surely to be the carrying of joy everywhere you go, remembering Kettle's words:

"And there are souls that seem to dwell Above this earth—so rich a spell Floats round their steps, where'er they move.

From hopes fulfill'd and mutual love. Such, if on high their thoughts are set, Nor in the stream the source forget, If prompt to quit the bliss they know, Following the Lamb where'er He go, By purest pleasures unbequiled To idolize or wife or child: Such wedded souls our God shall own For faultless virgins round His throne."

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The question for each is not whether he is doing what the world considers "great work," but whether he is faithfully and cheerfully accomplishing that special task God has committed especially to him. If he is neglecting that, in order to do what seem to him greater things, then he is like a sentinel who has deserted his post—and we all know that obedience is the first duty of a soldier. He may have to stand idle though he longs to be in the thick of the fight, no chance to win the Victoria Cross may come his way, but the result of his life is none of his business. A soldier knows that the excuse of being "busy here and there" will avail him nothing if he has failed to keep the post assigned to him. Mrs. Jellyby is not the only woman who has missed the opportunity and shirked the responsibility of training her own children, in her eagerness to do "grand work" for the heathen or the poor. A quiet home-life that is entirely consecrated to God's service is a mighty power for good, always. The walls of Jericho fell down after they had been compassed about seven days, though that monotonous, apparently aimless

march could do nothing in itself to undermine the foundations. As the means were so inadequate in themselves no one could doubt that the result was from God—and He still works miracles through men and women who walk steadily on in obedience to His command, doing the same monotonous work day after day with their eyes always uplifted to His face and their whole soul bent on obeying His slightest gesture or look.

"Transform us! Let us bear Thine image everywhere— Thy living witnesses, O living Word! We would in Thee abide, In Thee be glorified, And shine as candles 'lighted by the Lord.' Jesu in us fulfil Thine ever-blessed will: We breathe a glad 'amen' to Thy decree. We would henceforth entwine Our darkened lives with Thine, Nor ever find the selves we lose in Thee."

HOPE.



Friendship.

"Above our life we love a steadfast friend."—Marlowe.

"Love all, trust a few, Do wrong to none, and keep thy friend Under thy own life's key."—Shakespeare.

"The friends thou hast and their adoption tried Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel."—Shakespeare.

"True happiness Consists not in the multitude of friends, But in the worth and choice."—Ben Jonson.

"A friend should bear a friend's infirmities."—Shakespeare.

"Such is the use and noble end of friendship, To bear a part in every storm of fate, And by dividing make the lighter weight."—Higgins.

Dear Chatterers.—You are all far too busy just now to write, but I hope you may get a little leisure now and then to read the "Farmer's Advocate." Are you wishing that every day was provided with two nights for that sweet slumber that comes in the train of cool weather? I hope you will get time to try the new recipes supplied by Chatterers for the Ingle Nook, for this season of the year calls for so much baking, pickling and preserving. That apple turnover recipe sounded especially toothsome; it quite made me hungry as I wrote it out, and I longed to go and make one of my very own, particularly if there was good rich cream to accompany it.

Have you read of the change made in the marriage service by one of our Protestant denominations? The "better half" does not now promise to love, honor and obey, but says she will love, honor and keep the man of her choice. "Keep" seems to be a delightfully indefinite word. It is so hazy it might mean anything. Are you to keep him in food and clothing? or keep him from running away? or keep him good-tempered? "Nurse," I suppose, would say, "Keep him clean." However, since its meaning is not very clear, any of you Chatterers who are to be autumn brides and use this service, can mentally fix a meaning for it to suit yourselves, and then act accordingly. If you have read and marked and inwardly digested all the good things the "Home Magazine" has provided in the past, you will surely keep him good-tempered at any rate.

Do not forget that I am waiting for the letters in which you are going to tell us what trait of charac-

ter you cannot afford to do without and what trait you can easily spare in living this life up to its best. Hoping this may be a prosperous harvest, and that you will not get too tired,

DAME DURDEN.

SEASONABLE RECIPES.

The following recipes have been awaiting a corner for some time:

Amherst Pudding.—(This pudding will keep for some time.) One and one-half cups of sour milk, one cup molasses, one cup raisins, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon butter, two teaspoons soda, ginger to suit the taste. Bake in a moderate oven. Use this sauce: Two tablespoons butter, one tablespoon flour, four of sugar, one of vinegar. Stir butter, sugar and flour to a cream; add half pint of boiling water and stir until thick. Add vinegar and flavor as desired. DIAMOND.

Plain Gingerbread.—Mix two large spoonfuls of melted butter with two teaspoons ginger, one pint of flour and one cup of molasses. Dissolve one teaspoon soda in two tablespoonfuls water. Strain into mixture and stir well before you add one-half cup sour milk and flour to roll. Roll out to about one-half inch in thickness, and bake in hot oven. Bake about 25 minutes. Do not use poor molasses. R. T. M.

Apple Turnovers.—Make rich short pastry dough, roll and cut into five-inch squares. In the middle of each set a pared, cored but not divided apple (choose a good cooker). Into each apple drop a small piece of butter, and fill up the hole with sugar. Sprinkle the apple with sugar and cinnamon. Take up the four corners of the pastry and pinch them into a knot over the apple. Bake in a good quick oven and serve with cream. B. L.

Baltimore Pickle.—Twenty-five cucumbers sliced, ten large onions sliced in a separate dish, 5c. worth of tumeric, two ounces black pepper, two ounces white mustard seed, one-quarter teacup of olive oil, two ounces ground mustard, one-half teaspoon cayenne pepper. Sprinkle salt over cucumbers and onions, and let stand all night. Drain dry in the morning. In a crock put a layer of cucumbers, then one of onions, alternately, until the crock is full, sprinkling each layer with the tumeric, mustard seed and black pepper till all are used. Cover with strong vinegar, then pour on top a paste made of the olive oil, ground mustard and cayenne pepper. Leave for six weeks, then mix all together thoroughly, and the pickle is fit to use. B. L.



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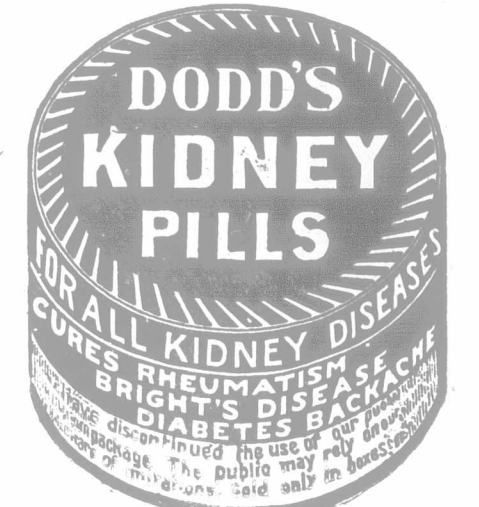
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To be bright and cheerful often requires an effort. There is a certain art in keeping ourselves happy. In this respect, as in others, we require to watch over and manage ourselves almost as if we were somebody else.—Sir John Lubbock.



A Word of Condolence.

Readers of the "Quiet Hour" will, I am sure, hear with deep regret of the sorrow which has entered into the home of our dear "Hope," in the death of her mother, to whose declining years she has ministered so lovingly and with such devotion. I feel sure you will unite with us in our expression of the sincerest sympathy. One part of our dear Hope's work is over—a privilege she esteemed it. So full of love and so close was the bond of affection between mother and daughter that it was impossible to think of the one without the other.

We who have read from time to time in the pages of the Quiet Hour expressions of tender sympathy for others, know that our dear Hope, in her own sorrow, needs no words of ours to point her to the source of all comfort, the Comforter Himself. MOLLIE.

It is while you are patiently toiling at the little tasks of life that the meaning and shape of the great whole of life dawns upon you. It is while you are resisting little temptations that you are growing stronger.—F. B. Meyer.

Prize List National Exhibition, Toronto, 1905.

HORSES.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, four years and upwards—1, Robert Davies, Toronto, Imp. Orme Shore; 2, J. Seagram, Imp. Milner; 3, R. Davies, Kapanga Colt. Stallion, four years old and upwards, best calculated to produce hunters and saddle horses—1, R. Davies, Athel; 2, W. J. Thompson, Dalmoor; 3, Riverdale Stables, Gold Car. Stallion, three years old—1, Gordon J. Henderson, Land's End; 2, R. J. Laughlin, Gold Rim; 3, Riley & Wright, Calabria. Stallion, two years old—1, J. J. Davies, St. Habonia; 2, Messrs. Barbour, Billener, Stallion, one year old—1, Ambrose Woods, Kelvein. Stallion, any age, best calculated to get hunters, prize given by Ontario Jockey Club—1, J. E. Seagram, Milner. Stallion, any age—Robert Davies, Orme Shore. Filly, three years old—1, J. H. Noble, Have-a-Care; 2, J. J. Davies, Alacrity. Filly, two years old—1, R. Davies, Banged Guitar; 2, R. Davies, Loud Harangue; 3, R. Davies, Zeninda. Filly, one year old—1, R. Davies, Gay Dora. Brood mare, with foal—1, R. Davies, Lou D.; 2, R. Davies, Thistle; 3, A. Woods, Miss Elwood. Foal of 1905—1, R. Davies, colt out of Zeal; 2, Robert Davies, filly out of Lou D.; 3, R. Davies, colt out of Thistle; 4, A. Woods, colt, Car of Gold, out of Miss Elwood. Best mare of any age—1, R. Davies, Lou D.

HACKNEYS.—Judge, W. West, Charlotte, Vt. Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Graham Bros., Claremont, Rosary; 2, Graham Bros., Carlam King; 3, Telfer Bros., Milton West, Warwick Paragon. Stallion, three years old—1, Graham Bros., Anticipator; 2, J. B. Hogue, Weston, Denmark Chancellor; 3, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Rydale Duke. Stallion, two years old—1, R. Beith, Bowmanville, Cedar Go Bang; 2, Graham Bros., Terrington Actvity; 3, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ballymena. Stallion, one year old—1, R. Beith, Paramount. Stallion, any age—1, Graham Bros., Rosary. Filly, three years—1, R. Beith, Terrington Ada; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Wild Cherry. Filly, two years old—1, J. Cowie, Marknam, Quickstep; 2, A. Sheard, Malton, Chamcook Charwoman; 3, L. L. Pound & Co., Glen Colin, Jubilee Sensation. Filly, one year old—1, R. Beith, Ponderborough Lady. Brood mare, with foal of same breed by side—1, R. Beith, Lady Yapham; 2, Graham Bros., Minerva; 3, L. L. Pound & Co., Jubilee Dixie. Foal of 1905—1, R. Beith, Waverley Denmark; 2, Graham Bros., Pretty Polly; 3, L. L. Pound & Co., Jubilee King. Best mare of any age—1, R. Beith, Lady Yapham. For best Hackney or pony mare, filly or filly foal—1, R. Beith, Lady Yapham. For best Hackney or pony stallion—1, Graham Bros., Rosary.

CLYDESDALES.—Imported or Canadian-bred.—Judges, Prof. Carlyle, Fort Collins, Col.; Alex. Galbraith, Janesville,

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Of course, there's a reason. When our buyer saw his opportunity to buy an immense lot of prime furred muskrat skins at a greatly under-priced figure, he grasped it, and bought the biggest snap that ever came on the market. This was before the big jump of 35 to 50 per cent. in fur prices. We combined good fur skins with very fine quality English Beaver Cloth in black or navy blue colors, and employed the most skilled labor for this work. The result was this coat.

We make it to your measure, the cloth well shrunk, best canvas used for staying, silk stitching on all seams, closing with cord loops. Cut according to the latest style, with full loose back. We guarantee the coat to fit. The body of the coat is lined throughout, including the sleeves, with selected prime furred muskrat skins, well matched and carefully sewn. Collar of No. 1 grade Persian Lamb or selected dark Canadian Otter skins, in either shawl or lapel style as shown in cut.

\$47.50 A Simpson Bargain \$47.50

When ordering, cut out this advertisement and mail to us.



Special

Men's Imitation Buffalo Gauntlet Mitts, best quality, rubber interlined throughout, buck dressed horsehide palms, heavy and very warm.

\$1.50

Fur Cap Special

Men's Fur Caps as illustrated above, wedge shape, in German Mink, Electric Seal or Nutria Beaver skins of choice quality. Full deep cap, well lined,

\$2.49

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

Wis. Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Royal Baron; 2, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Baron Gartly; 3, R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que., The Rejected; 4, T. Mercer, Markdale, Royal Citizen. Stallion, three years old—1, Graham Bros., Claremont, Refiner; 2, Smith & Richardson, Baron Black; 3, R. Ness &

CALGARY BUSINESS COLLEGE

Thorough training in every branch of business and commercial work. Day and evening sessions. Write to-day for full particulars.

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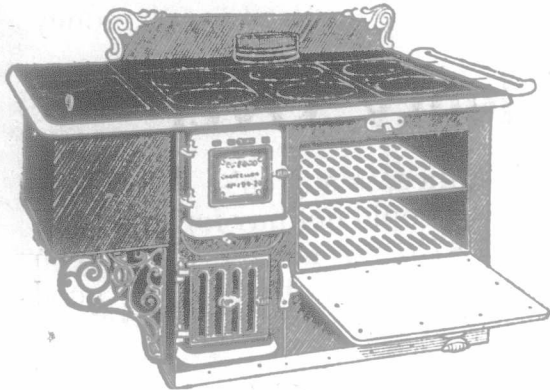
Sons, Diamond; 4, Graham Bros., Lord MacLure. Stallion, two years old—1, A. Aitchison, Guelph, Leamside; 2, Graham Bros., Celtic Baron; 3, Smith & Richardson, Drumburie Chief; 4, T. Mercer, Olan Buchanan. Stallion, one year old—1, Graham Bros., Blacon Chime; 2, Smith & Richardson, Celtic Prince; 3, Smith &

(Continued on next page.)

For more information and advertisements in this paper, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Every detail about the Oxford Chancellor Range has been built with the object of strength and long service. Each part is constructed of the very best material and mounted by the most skilled workmen.

The ash-pit is deep and wide and fitted with a large pressed-steel ash pan. An outside ash guard is provided.



Oxford Chancellor Range

Between the main bottom and bottom of the range, we have allowed two air spaces, totalling 7 1/4 inches, which protects the floor from over-heating. This is a point that will be most appreciated by those who have had their floors burnt by poorly insulated ranges.

We would like to tell you more about the Oxford Chancellor Range. Won't you write for some of our free booklets?

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited

155 Lombard St., Winnipeg

Toronto Montreal Calgary Vancouver 505

Make More Milk Money.

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

Empire Cream Separator



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

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

WIND WATER AND FIRE PROOF STANDS SEVERE FROST ROOFING

ALL WOOL MICA ROOFING

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST. Send stamps for samples and booklet. Winnipeg, March 13, 1896. To W. G. Fonseca: The All-Wool Mica Roofing used to cover the roof of a building attached to the Albion Hotel, Main and Henry streets, which leaked badly, has stood five winters, and looks as if it would last five more. It is a warm and substantial material—keeps hard during the hottest weather. GEORGE MUNROE, Barrister. W. G. Fonseca & Son, AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA. 56 Fonseca Ave., WINNIPEG.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.
Temperance St., TORONTO, Canada.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee, \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.

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

Important Dispersion Sale PURE-BRED

Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep

at DANVILLE, QUE. Wednesday, Oct. 11, '05

consisting of a herd of 70 head of Ayrshires including young imported bull, Admiral Togo, and a number of young bulls. 25 cows; 6 two-year-old heifers; 15 yearlings; 15 calves; a fine flock of 35 Shropshires, winners for the last three years and mostly all imported. Catalogues sent on application.

T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

WHAT CAUSES CANCER?

A simple question, but one which has puzzled the greatest medical minds. There are many theories, among them, the germ theory. Thousands of dollars have been spent in search of the elusive "bug" which causes cancer. Recently a fund of \$100,000 was spent by experimenters at Harvard University, but interesting new was discovered. The cause is interesting only from the fact that it may lead to the discovery of a cure. Instead of spending his time searching for the cause, Dr. D. M. Bye, of 426 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Indiana, set about to perfect a cure for the disease. Nearly thirty years of experience in the treatment of cancer and malignant diseases led to the discovery of the Combination Oil Cure, which is soothing and balmy, safe and sure. Many very bad cases have been cured and it is used at home in most cases with perfect success. A book on the subject is sent free to those who write. (17)

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

Prize List National Exhibition, Toronto Continued.

Richardson, Baron Smith. Stallion of any age—1, Graham Bros., Refner. Filly, three years old—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Donna Roma; 2, Graham Bros., Charming Bell; 3, Smith & Richardson, Lady Minto; 4, Smith & Richardson, Lady Aberdeen. Filly, two years old—1, T. Mercer, Nellie Carrick; 2, R. Davies, Toronto, Belle Rose; 3, Smith & Richardson, Queen of Maple Grove. Filly, one year old—1, Graham Bros., Miss Hendry; 2, J. W. Cowie, Gramere Jessie; 3, J. I. Davidson, Balsam, Boydston Lass; 4, Smith & Richardson, Miss Lavender. Brood mare, with foal—1, R. Davies, Lady Superior; 2, H. W. Ironside, Puslinch, Lady Riddell. Foal of 1905—1, R. Davies, Forward Cedric; 2, Graham Bros., Peach Blossom; 3, R. Davies, foal by Right Forward; 4, H. W. Ironside, Davie Riddell. Best mare of any age—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Donna Roma.

SHIRES—Imported or Canadian-bred.—Judge, Sam. Bell, Wooster, O. Stallion, four years old and upwards—1, Morris & Wellington, Fonthill, Imp. General Favorite; 2, Morris & Wellington, Imp. Bank Statesman; 3, J. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Imp. Coleshill, Royal Albert; 4, J. B. Hogate, Weston, Imp. Eakham Waggoner. Stallion, three years old—1, Hergott & Meier, Berlin, Imp. Nateby Defender; 2, J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills, Imp. Ossington Admiral; 3, Dr. J. Watson, Howick, Que., Harold of Howick. Stallion, two years old—1, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Nateby King; 2, J. B. Hogate, Imp. Nateby Ronald. Stallion, one year old—1, J. Gardhouse & Sons, Royal Duke; 2, Morris & Wellington, Pelham Chief. Stallion, any age—1, Morris & Wellington, Imp. General Favorite. Filly, three years old—1, J. Gardhouse & Sons, Imp. Nateby Dipper. Filly, two years old—1, Morris & Wellington, Lady Penzance; 2, C. F. Maw, Omagh, Lady Luetta; 3, Morris & Wellington, Althea. Brood mare, with foal of same breed—1, Morris & Wellington, Lancashire Lass; 2, J. Gardhouse and Sons, Laura; 3, J. M. Gardhouse, Victoria; 4, J. Gardhouse & Sons, Princess May. Foal of 1905—1, J. M. Gardhouse, Sand Lady; 2, Morris & Wellington, Hazel; 3, J. Gardhouse & Sons, Royal Prince. Best mare of any age—1, Morris & Wellington, Lady Penzance. Best Shire stallion—Morris & Wellington, Imp. General Favorite. Best Shire mare—1, Morris & Wellington, Lady Penzance. Mare, with two of her progeny—J. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Laura.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Judges, T. E. Robson, Ilderton; F. R. Shore, White Oak; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph. Bull, three years and upwards—1, Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Imp. Cicely's Pride; 2, H. Smith, Exeter, Gold Drop; 3, J. Garhouse & Sons, Highfield, Imp. Scottish Prince; 4, P. White, Jr., Pembroke, Nonpareil Archer (imp.); 5, R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Valasco 40th. Bull, two years old—1, Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Imp. Old Lancaster; 2, W. R. Elliott & Son, Guelph, Wanderer's Star; 3, J. Dryden & Son, Brooklin Clipper Prince; 4, D. Talbot & Son, Everton, College Senator. Senior yearling bull—1, P. White, Jr., Marigold Sailor; 2, J. Dryden & Son, Bertie's Hero; 3, J. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Scottish Prince; 4, J. I. Davidson, Balsam, Choice Hero. Junior yearling bull—1, Sir G. Drummond, Huntlywood; 2, T. Redmond, Millbrook, Lord Primrose; 3, J. Gardhouse & Sons, Success; 4, E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Blythesome Ruler. Senior bull calf, under one year—1, J. Dryden & Son, Golden Satellite; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Village Clipper; 3, T. Redmond, Thornhill Sailor; 4, T. Redmond, Challenge Plate; 5, H. Smith, Brave Prince. Junior bull calf—1, J. I. Davidson, Golden Hero; 2, G. Amos & Son, Gold Mint; 3, H. Smith, Sea Dog; 4, J. Dryden & Son, Scottish Victor; 5, R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Earle Stamford. Bull, senior champion, over two years—G. Amos & Son, Old Lancaster. Bull, junior champion, under two years—P. White, Jr., Marigold Sailor. Bull, grand champion—Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Old Lancaster (imp.). Cow, three years old and over—1, R. A. & J. A. Watt, Mayflower 3rd; 2, R. A. & J. A. Watt, Olga Stamford; 3, P. White, Jr., Carrie Nation; 4, Geo. Amos & Son, Martha. Heifer, two years old and

(Continued on page 1294.)

THIS SKIMMING MACHINE takes the cream from the milk quicker than wringers squeeze water from clothes. It gets a quarter to a half more cream than by setting, because it uses centrifugal force—a force thousands of times stronger, quicker, more effective than the force that makes cream rise in pans.

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

Skimming finished five minutes after milking, because boy of ten can run Tubular during milking. No skim milk to warm, because skim milk is fed still warm from cow. Half less washing, labor and expense, because only cream is put away. Catalog X-186 explains clearly. THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. Toronto, Can. West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.



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.

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

DO YOU want a good quarter near Arden and Neepawa? As I now live in the city, cannot properly look after property, and want to sell bad; 2 1/2 miles from Arden and 9 miles from Neepawa; \$10 per acre; easy terms. Box L, Farmer's Advocate.

FOR SALE—160 acres elegant wheat land, Carman District; 50 acres in wheat, balance good prairie; stable and shanty; close to wood and water; 5 miles from two towns. Price, \$3,500; \$1,000 cash. D. Hindmarsh, Sperling, Man.

FOR SALE—Half section, 3 miles from Binscarth, 5 from Foxwarren, 90 acres breaking, prepared for drill. Price \$2500. Cash \$2000. Apply, Griffiths Bros., Binscarth, Man.

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

GREAT chance to buy cheap—Must sell half section, near Strassburg, for five to eight hundred less than adjoining properties are selling. This is a splendid district. Property is about five miles from Strassburg. A snap at \$8.50 per acre. Specially easy terms. Box R, Farmer's Advocate.

HAVE rattling good section to sell quick, improved land within 4 miles of Ninette; 325 acres in crop, also 70 acres good hay land. House, granary and stable on two quarters; \$20 per acre; only \$3,000 cash. Box K, Farmer's Advocate.

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

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

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, 5 miles from Swan River. Black sandy loam, 60 acres broken, log buildings. Price, \$1,900. E. J. Darroch, Swan River.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand acres in famous Moose Mountain District. Prices ranging from ten to twenty dollars. Apply W. A. Rose, Forget, Assa.

THE Famous Goose Lake District. We have 50,000 acres to select from and therefore can give every purchaser a choice farm. The Grand Trunk Pacific will pass through some of our lands on the north side of Goose Lake. No stones, scrub, or alkali, and all nice smooth prairie. Send postal for particulars. J. C. Drinkle & Co., Farmers and Real-estate Agents, Saskatoon, Sask.

WANTED for Arrowton school, male teacher, professional, second or third class experience preferred. Salary \$45 to \$50 per month, according to qualifications. School to begin Monday, the 18th day of September. Address D. Anderson, Arrowton, S.D., or Arrowton, Man.

THE TINLING POULTRY COMPANY To the Farmers' Wives and Daughters Especially:

What efforts are you making towards supplying us with poultry this fall? We are able and willing to buy all you can raise of this year's turkeys and chickens (the latter from 4 to 5 months old) and pay you the highest market price. Our agents calling at your door, giving you the cash and taking them away alive, so you have no trouble. Who would like to earn \$25, or even \$20? It is easily done. Set all the eggs you can when the price for them is low. You ought to raise four chicks surely from each dozen, which, in four months' time, will bring you in \$1, and with the abundance of waste grain you have will cost you nothing but your time to look after. Ascertain who is our agent for your territory, and let him know how many he may expect to get. We want at least a half a million birds. Who will help to supply them? Wishing you all good luck in your efforts. Yours sincerely, E. C. TINLING, Manager.

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

IMPORTANT DISPERSION SALE BY AUCTION

THE ENTIRE TROUT CREEK HERD OF

75 Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

In the Sale Pavilion at the

STOCK-YARDS, HAMILTON, ONT., ON

Wednesday, November 1st, 1905

This offering includes the imported 2-year-old stock bulls, GOLD CUP, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe, bred by Wm. Duthie, and the Marr Princess Royal bull, ARDLETHEN ROYAL. Also a number of bull calves bred from imported stock. Among the females in the herd are **35 Imported Cows and Heifers**, mostly of favorite Cruickshank, Duthie and Marr families, such as **Missies, Lavenders, Roan Ladys, Miss Ramsdens, Village Maids, Bruce Mayflowers, Rosewoods, Augustas, etc.** Many of these females will be sold with a calf at foot and in calf to imported bulls. The cattle will be sold in ordinary breeding condition and not specially fitted for sale. This is a rare opportunity to secure good cattle of the best breeding to found or strengthen a herd and to secure a share of the trade Mr. Flatt has been enjoying.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

For Catalogues apply to

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,
THOS. INGRAM, } Auctioneers

W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.

Important Dispersion Sale by Auction

The entire **Ridgewood Park Herd of Shorthorns**, property of **E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont.**, consisting of **30 head of imported and home-bred animals**, together with selections of 10 head from the herd of Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., and 7 head from the herd of W. Doherty, Clinton, Ont., making a combined offering of

50 Scotch and Scotch-topped SHORTHORNS

To be sold on the **WESTERN FAIR GROUNDS**, in the City of **London, Ont.**, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1905

Mr. Attrill's herd includes 8 imported cows and heifers and their produce by the imported bull, Favourite = 50035 = (83469), and Blythesome Ruler, by imp. Chief Ruler, dam imported Missie 159th, bred by W. S. Marr. Most of the cows will be sold with calves at foot, or forward with calf to the stock bulls. The selections from the herds of Capt. Robson and Mr. Doherty are young and bred from first-class Scotch families. **Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.** For catalogues apply to

E. C. ATTRILL - Goderich, Ont.

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

5,000 Thoroughbred Chicks

FOR SALE ON CREDIT

We are the only breeders that have enough confidence in their stock to sell them on time. We trust you. We raise nothing else but Thoroughbred Chicks and Scotch Collie Dogs. We have the largest plant of its kind in Canada. It is worth seeing. We publish a catalogue, 48 pages, full of illustrations. The finest booklet yet published. It is free. Get a copy by next mail. All you have to do is to send your name and address, and you will get our fine catalogue and our proposition by which you can get all the stock you want on one year's time.

DO NOT DELAY, BUT WRITE TO-DAY

The Golden Kennels & Poultry Company, Limited

Chatham, Ont.

Prize List National Exhibition, Toronto Continued.

under three—1, R. A. & J. A. Watt, Tiny Maud; 2, P. White, Jr., Moss Rose; 3, James A. Crerar, Gem of Ballachin 2nd; 4, Sir G. Drummond, Lavender 42nd. Senior yearling heifer—1, R. A. & J. A. Watt, Queen Ideal; 2, J. Dryden & Son, Blossom; 3, R. A. & J. A. Watt, Spicy's Duchess; 4, E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Lady Hope of Ridgewood. Junior yearling heifer—1, James Crerar, Scottish Lass; 2, James Crerar, Rosabel; 3, Geo. Amos & Son, Daisy Dean; 4, A. J. Watson, Castleberg, Maud Adams. Senior heifer calf—1, W. C. Edwards & Co., Pine Groves Sunshine; 2, T. Redmond, Marigold 43rd; 3, E. C. Attrill, Lady Hope of Ridgewood 2nd; 4, H. Smith, Vanity 8th; 5, P. White, Jr., Kenwood Lass. Junior heifer calf—1, H. Smith, Mary Buckingham; 2, P. White, Jr., Fanny B.; 3, P. White, Jr., Early Bud; 4, Israel Groff, Alma, Roan Lady Sarah; 5, R. A. & J. A. Watt, Superba. Senior champion female, under two years—1, R. A. & J. A. Watt, Mayflower 3rd. Junior champion female, under two years—1, R. A. & J. A. Watt, Queen Ideal. Female grand champion—R. A. & J. A. Watt, Mayflower 3rd. Graded herd: bull two years old and over, cow three years and over, heifer two years and under three, heifer one year and under two, and heifer under one year—1 and 3, R. A. & J. A. Watt; 2, P. White, Jr. Junior herd: one bull under two years old, two heifers one year old and under two and two heifers under one year—1, P. White, Jr.; 2, R. A. & J. A. Watt; 3, J. Dryden & Son. Best four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, H. Smith; 3, T. Redmond; 4, J. Dryden & Son. Best three animals, the get of one bull—1, R. A. & J. A. Watt; 2, J. Dryden & Son; 3, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 4, H. Smith. Two animals, the produce of one cow—1, R. A. & J. A. Watt; 2, E. C. Attrill; 3, H. Smith.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., Bourton Ingleside. Bull, two years old—1, John A. Covadonga, Forest, Imperial; 2, W. H. Hunter, Top Maple, Orion. Bull, one year old—1, Govenlock, Forest Pride; 2, Hunter. Bull calf, under one year—1, H. D. Smith; 2, Hunter; 3, Hunter. Bull of any age—Smith, Bourton Ingleside. Cow, four years old and upwards—1, Hunter, Miller Maid; 2, Hunter, Doreen; 3, Hunter, Sander. Cow, three years old—1, Smith, Amy 4th of Ingleside; 2, Govenlock, Little Beauty. Heifer, two years old—1, Smith, Amy 4th of Ingleside; 2, Govenlock, Rose; 3, Govenlock, Minerva. Heifer, one year old—1, Smith; 2, Hunter; 3, Govenlock. Heifer calf, under one year—1, Hunter; 2, Govenlock; 3, Hunter. Best four calves

The Tinling Poultry Co. Gold Income Poultry Certificates, \$25 each

IN view of the immense quantity of poultry raised this year for us by the farmers generally throughout the country, and the amount of money needed for necessary buildings, equipment for fattening, and general handling the same, we have decided to sell two thousand gold income certificates of twenty-five dollars each, bearing 7 per cent. per annum guaranteed interest, together with half the profits of the company for five years. The larger the quantity of birds handled the greater the profits. For instance, fifty thousand birds would give the certificate holders three dollars and twelve and one-half cents for each certificate. Half a million birds, thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, or equal to one hundred and twenty-five per cent., and may be further increased, as no matter how great the number handled, the profits as provided for in the certificates would still be divided amongst the holders of the two thousand certificates now issued. These must be sold at once to meet the necessary outlay. I take the full advantage of this season's business, so don't delay if you want a good paying investment. First come, first served. Payments can be made by approved joint notes if desired. All the assets of the company will be held as security for the protection of these coupons. Subscribers will please cut out and use the following form:

Date.....1905.

E. C. Tinling, Winnipeg.

I enclose here with.....or.....

for.....dollars for.....gold income

poultry certificates of the Tinling Poultry Company, of Winnipeg, Manitoba,

Canada, at twenty-five dollars.

Signature.....

Address.....

You'll Cure that Rheumatism

BEFORE YOU COMMENCE TREATMENT TODAY, TAKE

7 MONKS' RHEUMATIC CURE Indubitably and exceptionally apply that **7 MONKS' OIL** restorative remedy

PREPARED BY ALL DEALERS.

7 MONKS' COMPANY, - - - **Box 742, Winnipeg, Man.**

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

age—Smith, Amy 4th of Ingleside. Graded herd, consisting of bull two years old and over, cow three years old and over, heifer two years and under three, heifer one year and under two, and heifer under one year—1, Smith; 2, Hunter; 3, Govenlock. Female of any age—Smith's Amy 4th of Ingleside. Junior herd: one bull under two years, two heifers one year and under two, two heifers under one year—1, Hunter; 2, Govenlock. Female, grand champion—Smith's Amy 4th of Ingleside. Bull, grand champion—Smith's Bourton Ingleside. Best four calves, bred by exhibitor—1, Govenlock. Best three animals, the get of one bull—1, Smith.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—John T. Smith & Son, Caledonia, Mich., Blackwood Inca. Bull, two years old—1, Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Elm Park Master 2nd. Bull, one year old—1, Bowman, Elm Park Raider; 2, Bowman, Elm Park Ranger; 3, Smith & Son, Wolverine Antelope. Bull calf, under one year—1, Smith & Son; 2, Smith & Son; 3, Bowman; 4, Bowman. Bull of any age—Smith & Son's Blackwood Inca. Cow, three years old—1, Bowman, Elm Park Mayflower 3rd; 2, Smith & Son, Nellie Sherrington; 3, Bowman, Elm Park Belle. Heifer, two years old—1, Smith & Son, Wolverine Nellie; 2, Bowman, Elm Park Mayflower 4th. Heifer, one year old—1, Bowman, Elm Park Rosebud; 2, Smith & Son, Wolverine Louise; 3, Bowman, Elm Park Beauty. Heifer calf, under one year—1, Bowman; 2, Smith & Son; 3, Bowman. Graded herd: bull two years old and over, cow three years or over, heifer two years and under three, heifer one year and under two, and heifer under one year—1, Smith & Son; 2, Bowman. Female of any age—Bowman's Elm Park Mayflower 3rd.

JERSEYS.—Bull, three years and upwards—1, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Blue Blood of Dentonia; 2, David Duncan, Don, Golden Lad of Thorncliffe; 3, Robt. Tufts & Son, Tweed, Binster of Dentonia. Bull, two years old—1, Bull & Son, Imp. Furor; 2, Duncan, Blue Blood of Don. Bull, one year old—1, T. O. Critchley, Weston, Monarch of the Park; 2, Bull & Son, Brampton Champion; 3, Duncan, Gold Dreamer of Don; 4, Bull & Son, Brampton Etonia. Bull calf, under one year—1, Thompson Porter, Carleton West; 2, Bull & Son; 3, Bull & Son; 4, Duncan. Bull calf, calved after January 1st, 1905—1, Tufts & Son; 2, Duncan; 3, Porter; 4, Duncan. Bull of any age—Bull & Son, Blue Blood of Dentonia. Cow, four years old and upwards—1, Duncan, Gussie Curtner; 2, Bull & Son, Bettina of Brampton; 3, Bull & Son, Minette of Brampton; 4, Porter, Pauline L. Cow, three years old (Continued on next page.)

Last Mountain Valley

ANOTHER BUMPER CROP AS USUAL.
RAILWAY NOW RUNNING TO STRASSBURG.

Prices, \$9.10 and \$10.10 per acre.

Regular service of steamers on the lake. Excellent opening for business in the town-sites of **Strassburg, Arlington Beach, Bulyea and Earl Grey.** Write for free books, maps, all information to

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

IN THREE LANGUAGES

Directions for the use of Stevens' Ointment accompany every box in English, French and German. It is used and valued all over the world. Write for a box to-day, you will never regret it.

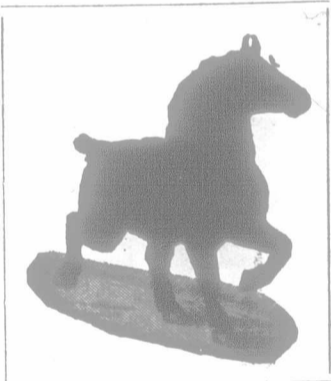


Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone,

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

Evans & Sons, Limited, Montreal, Que.
Agents for Canada.

America's Leading Horse Importers



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

Our horses won every 1st and nearly every prize down to the fifth at the St. Louis World's Fair.

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

If you want the best, write

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

PRIZE WINNERS IN 1905

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

WINNIPEG

Clydesdale Stallions, aged class—
First, Second and Third prizes, also
Championship.

Three-year-old Stallions—
First and Second prizes.

Clydesdale Mares—
First and Championship.

Percheron Stallions, aged class—
First prize.

Three-year-old Class—
First and Second prizes.

Clydesdale Stallion and three of his get—
First prize both at Winnipeg & Brandon.

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

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

BRANDON

First and Second in three-year-old Clydesdale Stallions.

First, Second and Third in aged Percheron Stallions.

First and Second in three-year-old Percherons.

First for pair of heavy-draught Mares or Geldings.

First for three-year-old Clydesdale Fillies, and Championship over all ages.

The First-prize yearling Filly; First-prize yearling Colt, and First and Second prize two-year-old Colts were all sired by our horses.

Prize List National Exhibition, Toronto Continued.

—1. Bull & Son, Brampton Tina; 2. Duncan, Lady Primrose of Don; 3. Bull & Son, Brampton Imminent Gidder; 4. Bull & Son, Nannie of Pine Ridge. Heifer, two years old—1. Duncan, Blue Blood's Fancy of Don; 2. Bull & Son, Dottie of Pine Ridge; 3. Tufts & Son, St. Lambert's Fancy of H. G. F.; 4. Bull & Son, Brampton Jetsam. Heifer, one year old, in milk—1. Bull & Son, Brampton Princess; 2. Duncan, Hilda of Don; 3. Bull & Son, Brampton Dina; 4. Bull & Son, Brampton Seaton. Heifer, one year old, out of milk—1. Bull & Son, Brampton Vera; 2. Duncan, Daisy Bell of Don; 3. Duncan, Fairy Queen of Don; 4. Porter, Rioter's Patti of St. Lambert. Senior heifer calf—1. Bull & Son; 2. Tufts & Son; 3. Duncan; 4. Bull & Son, Junior heifer calf—1. Duncan; 2. Duncan; 3. Tufts & Son; 4. Tufts & Son. Four animals, the progeny of one bull—1. Bull & Son; 2. Duncan; 3. Bull & Son; 4. Duncan. Herd, consisting of one bull and three heifers under two years old, heifers to have been bred by exhibitor—1. Bull & Son; 2. Duncan; 3. Bull & Son; 4. Tufts & Son. Herd of one bull any age, two females over three years old, one female over two and under three, one female over one and under two, and one female under one year—1. Bull & Son; 2. Duncan; 3. Bull & Son; 4. Porter. Female, any age—Duncan, Gussie Curtner. Judges, R. Reid, Berlin; H. G. Clark, Norval.

AYRSHIRES.—Judges, W. F. Stephen, Huntington; A. McD. Drummond, Pettite Cote. Bull, three years and up—1. Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Lessnessock King of Beauty; 2. Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Lessnessock Royal Star; 3. Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Rob Roy. Bull, one year old—1. Hume; 2. Stewart. Bull calf, under one year—1. Hunter; 2. Stewart; 3. Hume; 4. Hunter. Bull calf—1. Hume; 2. Hunter; 3. Stewart; 4. Hume. Cow, four years and up—1. Hunter; 2. 3 and 4, Alex. Hume. Cow, three years old—1. Hunter; 2. Hume; 3. Stewart. Cow, dry, in calf—1 and 2, Hunter; 3. Stewart. Heifer, two years old—1. Hunter; 2. Stewart; 3. Hume; 4. Hunter. Four animals, progeny of one bull—1. Hume; 2. Hunter; 3. Stewart; 4. Hume. Herd: one bull any age, two females over three years old, one two-year-old, one yearling and one under one year—1. Hunter; 2 and 3, Hume; 4. Stewart. Herd: one bull and three heifers under two years—1. Hunter; 2. Hume; 3. Stewart. Champion female, any age—1. Robert Hunter & Sons. Bull, any age—1. Robert Hunter & Sons.

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1. James Rettle, Norwich, Cornelia's Posch; 2. G. W. Clemons, St. George, Sir Mercedes Teake; 3. W. H. Simmons, New Durham, Prince Pauline De Kol. Bull, two years—1. G. Rice, Tillsonburg, Brookbank Butter Baron; 2. J. Rettle; 3. W. H. Simmons; 4. C. J. Gilroy, Glen Buell. Bull, one year old—1. C. J. Gilroy, Sir Alta Posch Beets; 2. A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Nanuet Pietertje Mechthilde; 3. J. Rettle; 4. G. W. Clemons. Senior bull calf—1. W. H. Simmons; 2. A. C. Hallman; 3. C. J. Gilroy; 4. G. W. Clemons. Junior bull calf—1. J. Rettle; 2. A. C. Hallman; 3. J. Rettle; 4. W. H. Simmons. Best bull of any age—1. J. Rettle, Norwich, Cornelia's Posch. Cow, four years old and upwards—1. J. Rettle, Faforit 7th; 2. G. Rice, Queen Pietertje Mercedes; 3. J. Rettle; 4. G. Rice. Cow, three years old—1 and 2, J. Rettle; 3. G. Rice; 4. C. J. Gilroy; 5. W. H. Simmons. Heifer, two years old—1. G. Rice; 2 and 3, J. Rettle. Heifer, one year old, in milk—1. W. H. Simmons; 2 and 3, G. Rice. Heifer, one year old, out of milk—1. C. J. Gilroy; 2. W. H. Simmons; 3. J. Rettle; 4. G. W. Clemons. Senior heifer calf—1. A. C. Hallman; 2. J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe; 3. J. Rettle; 4. R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook. Junior heifer calf—1. J. Rettle; 2. C. J. Gilroy; 3. A. C. Hallman; 4. W. H. Simmons. Best female, any age—J. Rettle, Faforit 7th. Four animals, the progeny of one bull, to be under two years—1. J. Rettle; 2. C. J. Gilroy; 3. W. H. Simmons; 4. J. W. Lee & Sons. Herd of one bull and four females, over one year old—1. J. Rettle; 2. G. Rice; 3. C. J. Gilroy; 4. W. H. Simmons. Young herd, consisting of one bull and four females, one year old and under three year—1. G. Rice; 2. J. Rettle; 3. W. H. Simmons; 4. G. W. Clemons.

(Continued on next page.)

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all treatments 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.

Ring-Bone

So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. Lameness and a bony enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidebone. No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
Use it under our guarantee—money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the bunch, but we can't promise that. One to three 45-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all the particulars before ordering—write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

ABSORBINE

REMOVES
RURAL ENLARGEMENTS,
THICKENED TISSUES,
INFILTRATED PARTS, and any
PUFF OR SWELLING, CURES
LAMENESS, ALLAYS PAIN
without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. 25c a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-B free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for marking \$1.00
Bottle. Cures Synovitis, Weeping Sinew, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits. Allays Pain. Book free. Manufactured only by
W. F. Young, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

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

THE STALLIONS:
"Kelston" Imp. "Abbeywood" at stud. Fee, Thoroughbred, mares, \$25 to insure. Mares from a distance kept at \$2 per month.
DALE & PULFORD, South Qu'Appelle, Assn.

D. FRASER & SONS,
Emerson, Man.
Breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep, Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

Good intentions are at least the seed of good actions; and every man ought to sow them, and leave it to the soil and the seasons, whether they come up or no, and whether he or any other gathers the fruit.—Sir W. Temple.

TRIED ALL ELSE TO NO BENEFIT

Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured His Diabetes.

Startling Case of Thos. Harrison, of St. Mary's Ferry—He Tells the Story Himself.

St. Mary's Ferry, York County, N. B., September 18th.—(Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Diabetes, one of the most deadly forms of Kidney Disease, has been satisfactorily proved by Mr. Thos. Harrison, of this place. Speaking of his cure, Mr. Harrison says:

"I began to suffer with severe pains above the region of the Kidneys. When I lay down it was torture to get up again. My appetite failed, and I lost flesh rapidly.

"I doctored with several physicians, but it was all no use. Shortly after this I began to urinate blood, and then I knew I was in the grip of that dread monster, Diabetes.

"At this time a friend prevailed on me to try a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they did me so much good I continued the treatment till I had used three boxes. They cured me completely."

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

De Laval Separators



The Kind the Creamerymen Use

There is an impression among some people that because of the leading position DE LAVAL SEPARATORS occupy, they are higher in price than others. This is entirely erroneous. **The first cost of a De Laval Separator is no more and the ultimate cost infinitely less than that of the inferior machine.** Write for our catalogue.

The De Laval Separator Co.

248 McDermot Ave., - WINNIPEG, MAN.
Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco.

"To Farmers and Farmers' Sons"

is the title of a pamphlet issued by The Great-West Life Assurance Co. It explains the why and the wherefore of Life Insurance, and shows how a farmer may, at trifling cost, safeguard the prosperity it has taken him years to secure.

It is Free for the Asking.

The Great-West
Life Assurance Company,
WINNIPEG.

Ask FOR A GREAT-WEST LIFE DESK CALENDAR. MAILED FREE ON REQUEST.

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. Government.

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

LOST

CROSSFIELD, Alta.—Lost yearling colt, bay, branded with a mark resembling a figure 4 with the horizontal stroke prolonged into a figure 7, left shoulder, white stripe down face. Five dollars reward. R. S. Peacock.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS

At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont., Sta. & P.O. Box 294.



Grandview Herd.

Scotch Shorthorns
Herd headed by Crimson Chief = 24057 and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.

JAS. WILSON,
Innisfail, Alberta
Farm 3 miles south of town.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell Group = 28878 and General = 30339. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Three Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS
CATTLE.

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

Woodmere Stock Farm

Neepawa, Man.

Shorthorns

For sale. My herd has always been FIRST on the ring where shown. Have on hand a number of young things of both sexes.

Clydesdales

A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.

Yorkshire Pigs

Always a good supply of both sexes for sale. Not related.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY STEPHEN BENSON

Scotch Shorthorns

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

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

Drumrossie Shorthorns—Drumrossie Chief = 29832 and "Orange Chief" = 52666 at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times. J. & W. SHARP, - Lacombe, Alta.

Prize List National Exhibition, Toronto Continued.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.—Judges, H. G. Clark, Norval; Geo. Green, Fairview. Boar, two years and over—1, W. H. Durham, Toronto; 2, Wm. Wilson, Brampton; 3, and 4, W. H. Durham. Boar, over eighteen months and under two years—1, W. H. Durham; 2, Wm. Wilson; 3, W. H. Durham. Boar, over twelve months and under eighteen months—1, Wm. Wilson; 2, T. Teasdale, Concord; 3 and 4, W. H. Durham. Boar, over six months and under twelve months—1, 2 and 4, Wm. Wilson; 3, W. H. Durham. Boar, under six months—1, 2 and 3, T. Teasdale; 4, W. H. Durham. Sow, two years and over—1, 2, 3 and 4, W. H. Durham. Sow, over eighteen months and under two years—1 and 3, W. Wilson; 2 and 4, W. H. Durham. Sow, over twelve months, and under eighteen months—1 and 2, W. H. Durham; 3 and 4, W. Wilson. Sow, over six months and under twelve months—1 and 2, W. H. Durham; 3 and 4, W. Wilson. Sow, under six months—1 and 2, T. Teasdale; 3, W. Wilson; 4, W. H. Durham. Best Berkshire boar and two sows—1 and 3, W. H. Durham; 2 and 4, W. Wilson. Four pigs, under six months old, the get of one boar—1, T. Teasdale; 2, W. H. Durham. Four pigs, under six months old, the produce of one sow—1, T. Teasdale; 2, W. H. Durham. Best boar—W. H. Durham. Best sow—W. H. Durham.

YORKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1, D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; 2, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; 3, Jas. Wilson & Son, Fergus; 4, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Boar, over eighteen months and under two years—1 and 3, Flatt & Son; 2, Duck & Son; 4, Featherston & Son. Boar, over twelve and under eighteen months—1, 2 and 3, Flatt & Son; 4, Featherston & Son. Boar, over six and under twelve months—1 and 2, Flatt & Son; 3, Featherston & Son; 4, Wilson & Sons. Boar, under six months—1 and 4, Flatt & Son; 2 and 3, Duck & Son. Sow, two years and over—1 and 2, Flatt & Son; 3, Featherston & Son; 4, Duck & Son. Sow, over eighteen months and under two years—1, Flatt & Son; 2 and 3, Featherston & Son; 4, Duck & Son. Sow, over twelve and under eighteen months—1 and 4, Flatt & Son; 2 and 3, Featherston & Son. Sow, over 6 and under twelve months—1, Duck & Son; 2, Wilson & Sons; 3, Featherston & Son; 4, Flatt & Son. Sow, under six months—1, Featherston & Son; 2 and 3, Flatt & Son; 4, Duck & Son. Best Yorkshire boar and two sows of any age—1, 2 and 3, Flatt & Son; 4, Duck & Son. Four pigs, under six months, the get of one boar, the produce bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 2, Flatt & Son. Four pigs, under six months old, the produce of one sow, the produce bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 2, Flatt & Son. Best boar, sweepstakes—Silver medal, Flatt & Son. Best sow, sweepstakes—Flatt & Son.

TAMWORTHS.—Boar, two years and over—1 and 2, Colwill Bros., Newcastle; 3, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Boar, over eighteen months and under two years—1, Douglas & Sons; 2, A. C. Hallman, Breslau; 3, Herbert German, St. George; 4, Colwill Bros. Boar, over twelve and under eighteen months—1, Hallman; 2, Colwill Bros. Boar, over six and under twelve months—1 and 4, Colwill Bros.; 2 and 3, Douglas & Sons. Boar, under six months—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3 and 4, Colwill Bros. Sow, two years and over—1, Douglas & Sons; 2, Colwill Bros.; 3, German; 4, Hallman. Sow, over eighteen months and under two years—1 and 3, Colwill Bros.; 2, German. Sow, over twelve and under eighteen months—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Colwill Bros.; 4, Hallman. Sow, over six months and under twelve months—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, German; 4, Colwill Bros. Sow, under six months—1, Douglas & Sons; 2, Colwill Bros.; 3, Hallman; 4, Colwill Bros. Boar and two sows, any age—1 and 3, Douglas & Sons; 2, Colwill Bros.; 4, Hallman. Four pigs, under six months, get of one boar—1, Douglas & Sons; 2, Colwill Bros. Four pigs, under six months, produce of one sow—1 and 2, Colwill Bros. Best boar, sweepstakes—Medal, Colwill Bros. Best sow, sweepstakes—Douglas & Sons.

Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

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

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

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

Sittyton Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Members of this herd won the two grand championships at Regina Fat-stock Show, 1905; also diploma herd 1903 and 1904.

FOR SALE—Twenty young cows and heifers in calf to Sittyton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull.

GEO. KINNON, - Cottonwood, Assa.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

SHORTHORN herd numbers 160, headed by Chas. Leage - 30462 and Royal Sailor - 37071. Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.

T. W. ROBSON, Manitow, Man.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

First herd prize and sweepstakes, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st, Toronto, 1905.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th.

Herd catalogue on application. Address: C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

200 Leicester Sheep for sale. Champion winners all over America. Both sexes. Choice Shorthorn bulls and heifers.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

I GIVE IT FREE



To Men Until Cured.

Not One Penny in Advance or on Deposit.

I wish you could know for yourself the wonderful effect of the galvanic current on weak and nervous men. I wish you could realize the health and happiness that will be yours when this wonderful force infuses every nerve and vein of your body as accomplished through my treatment. I have been curing thousands every year for forty years, and have proved that my method will cure any curable case. So positive am I of my power that I am prepared to take all the risk, and will give to any man suffering from Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Drains, Lack of Vigor, etc., or from Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Kidney, Liver or Stomach Troubles, the use of my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Electric Suspensory, absolutely FREE UNTIL CURED. If I fail you don't pay me anything whatever. I leave you to be the judge, and ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I cannot do more than this to prove the value of my treatment, so if you will call or write I will at once arrange to give you a Belt suited to the requirements of your case, and you can pay me when cured. Many cases as low as \$5, or for cash full wholesale discount. You will also get the benefit of the inestimable advice my forty years' experience enables me to give my patients. This long continuous success has brought forth many imitators. Beware of them. You can try the original, the standard of the world, free until cured, then pay for it.

Call to-day and take a Belt along, or send for one by mail. I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, and containing several hundred wonderful testimonials, which I also send free, sealed, by mail. Address:

DR. C.T. SANDEN

140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

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

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This is only one of the advantages of traveling East via the

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Other advantages are found in the longer, wider and higher berths of the sleeping cars, an excellence in service and equipment not obtainable elsewhere. This railway owns and operates all cars on its trains. The Fast Mail, The Pioneer Limited and three other daily trains, Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago.

Name your route.

W. B. DIXON,
NORTHWESTERN PASSENGER AGENT,
365 Robert Street, ST. PAUL.

Gossip
McLaughlin Bros., horse importers, Columbus, Ohio, say: "Any claims by other importers representing that they have first-prize Percheron stallions from the Paris Show are fraudulent and untrue."

Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., called on Sept. 9th by S. S. Lucania for the purpose of importing a number of first-class draft horses and Hackneys. His former importations have been of the best class, and his judgment is sound. Mr. Hassard has opened a branch barn in Regina, Sask., with J. C. Fyle, V. S., manager there.

T. MERCER'S IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

Another young man has ventured across the water in search of Clydesdales, and if his first importation is any criterion as to the quality of his future importations, we frankly admit that it takes no very critical judge to decide that Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, Ont., will very soon have a name as an importer of high-class, typical Clydesdales, the sort that combine size, style and quality, that few of the older importers can boast of. Mercer is one of the bright, ambitious young stockmen of Canada, and, withal, one of the best judges of high-class stock in the country, and his recent importation of Clydesdales reflects a very great amount of credit and good sound judgment. The horses comprise, Royal Citizen, Vol. 14, five years old, by Clan Chattan; Bogside 4291, four years old, also by Clan Chattan; Clan Buchanan, Vol. 14, two years old, by Montrave Sentinel; Lothian Boy, Vol. 14, two years old, by Acme; Royal Sceptre, Vol. 14, two years old, by Rose Crown; Bathgate, Vol. 14, two years old, by Hillhead Chief, and Dean Swift, Vol. 14, two years old, by The Dean. In fillies there are Daisy of Balraig, Vol. 14, three years old, by Moneycorn; Beauty of Balraig, Vol. 14, three years old, by Moneycorn; Nellie Carrick, Vol. 14, two years old, by Royal Carrick. This filly won first at Toronto in very strong company. Isis, Vol. 14, two years old, by Riccarton; Luciana, Vol. 14, two years old, by Mosstrooper, and the three-year-old Hackney stallion, B. B. Cavendish, Vol. 2, by Lord Ramsdale. Space forbids an extended review of these splendid horses, suffice it to say that among them are several that won high honors at the leading shows in Scotland this year, and after all they must be seen to be appreciated. They are all being shipped to British Columbia for sale, and the people of the West are certainly to be congratulated on this account, as it gives them the privilege of buying for stock and breeding purposes as good as this or any other country produces. Look up Mr. Mercer's advertisement.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Miscellaneous.

WHERE TO REGISTER PIGS

Could you give me some information? I came from the States last spring, brought with me a Duroc-Jersey sow. Where could I get her pigs recorded in Canada? W. G. P.

Ans.—Write Registrar Nnamo, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Legal.

LIABILITY FOR MAN'S WAGES.

Hired inexperienced man six months, from April 27, at \$15 per month, verbal agreement. The interim has not been without its disagreements. One day lately he went away, as has been his custom every Sunday all summer, and I asked him not to be too late getting home, as he has on a number of occasions been very late, and he did not come back till after midnight, leaving a notice on kitchen table, copy of which I enclose. Although I did not receive it till this morning, is it legal, being dated and written on Sunday? Have I to pay him wages due him at end of month, even though he gives me verbal notice this morning? Or can I compel him to stay till expiration of his time on the penalty of forfeiting wages due him, if he insists on leaving? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The agreement in this case was for six months, and if the hired man chose to leave before that time he forfeits his wages.

When You Feel Out of Sorts

Look for the Symptoms of Torpid Liver and Biliousness.

Biliousness is caused by the failure of the liver to filter the bile and other poisonous impurities from the blood. The result is a clogging and poisoning of the whole system.

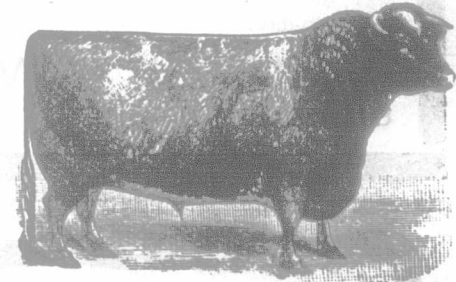
Indigestion, headache, languid melancholy feelings, irritability of temper, constipation, alternating with looseness of the bowels, pains in the muscles and bones and a pale, sallow complexion are among the symptoms.

Fortunately there is prompt and certain cure for biliousness and torpid liver in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

They cure by thoroughly cleansing the filtering and excretory systems and awakening the action of the liver to renewed energy and activity.

When you feel out of sorts and notice any of the symptoms of torpid liver and biliousness, put Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to the test, and you will then understand why this great medicine is considered indispensable in the great majority of homes.

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



ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 4 high-class imp. bulls.
- 3 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
- 14 first-class bull calves.

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred.

Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

MAPLE SHADE



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

Also 8 imported Buttar rams.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations { Brooklin, G.T.R. Long-distance telephone.
Myrtle, C.P.R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

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

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address, B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

HIDES and SKINS

Consignments Solicited. Top prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto

FREE TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS



Not a penny down, simply drop me a postal with your name and I will forward you at once, one of my latest Improved High-Grade Electric Belts Free. You can use it three months, then pay me if cured, and the price will be only half what others ask. If not cured, you return the Belt at my expense and Your Word Will Decide. I am willing to trust you entirely, knowing that I have the best and most perfect Belt ever invented and nine men in ten always pay when cured.

I WILL TRUST YOU

This modern Belt is the only one that generates a powerful therapeutic current of electricity without soaking the battery in vinegar as other belts do, and it is guaranteed never to burn. It is a certain and positive cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Varicocele, Dyspepsia, Losses, Weak Back, Nervousness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles and weakness brought on by abuse and excess.

I WILL GIVE FREE

to each person writing me one copy of my beautiful illustrated Medical Book, which should be read by all men and women. Drop me a postal and I will send it to you free in sealed wrapper. If you are weak in any way, delay no longer, but write to-day for my splendid book and Belt free. Write to-day.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD
8 BLEURY STREET. MONTREAL, QUE.

Don't Forget the Main Point

In dairying is to **make it pay**. The more cream you can get, the more pay, providing you do your skimming at the smallest cost in time, labor and running expenses. You can make it pay **most**, with least trouble and smallest expense, by using the Improved

U. S. Cream Separator

FRENCH CAMP, CAL., July 13, 1905.

"I purchased a No. 7 U. S. Cream Separator last April. I have only three cows, but since the 28th of last April I have sold \$71.88 worth of cream. I find it everything that could be wished for. It runs very light and is a perfect skimmer.—U. B. GOEN."



Gets the Most Cream and Holds World's Record for Close Skimming

A little figuring will prove to you that Mr. Goen couldn't average about \$120 a year per cow unless he did get all the cream.

Send for handsome booklet, No. 378, about "The Dairy—and How to Make it Pay the Most." Free—send now for it.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
15 Distributing Warehouses throughout the United States and Canada

Mayer's Medicine

Cures all Diseases of **Horses and Cattle**

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

DOMINION SUPPLY CO.

Winnipeg Agents.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons

Limited, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this **TRADE MARK** is on each

James Hutton & Co., Ltd. SOLE AGENTS CANADA.



ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

GOSSIP.

A CORRECTION.

In the yearling filly section of the Clydesdale class at Brandon, we omitted to state the second prize was won by Jno. Wishart's entry from Portage la Prairie.

FLIES IN STABLES.

Flies are a great nuisance in stables, worrying and irritating the animals. Some years ago investigations were made to ascertain the best means of getting rid of them. An efficacious plan was found to be to wash the places where they principally settle with a mixture of alum and whitewash. The flies quickly disappeared from spots so washed, as the alum, by its astringent character, destroys the viscous substances exuded by the flies, which enables them to attach themselves to the smooth surfaces of windows and to ceilings.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

Exports of Canadian cattle have been very heavy for the past six weeks, but British traders are not pleased with the quality of the offerings. A good many are classed as "range" cattle, and are not as fat as they ought to be for the export trade. According to the Canadian papers, there is a big supply of grass cattle in the Northwest this season, the grass being unusually good and plenty of it. The trouble with the cattle-raising business in that part of the world is that it is too far from the consuming market. There has been some agitation along the line of a reciprocity movement to admit Canadian stock cattle at rates low enough to make it an object for our feeders in the corn belt to buy them, but this proposition is not likely to be met with approval from those who raise the stock cattle in this country.—[Live-stock World.]

The Scottish Farmer of recent date says: "Messrs. Macmillan, Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, Manitoba, have made extensive purchase of high-class stallions from A. & W. Montgomery. This is their first shipment from Scotland, although they have been for some time in the Clydesdale business in Canada and the States. Through the present consignment their firm is likely to become even better known. They have selected animals of rare breeding and individual merit, and it is quite safe to say that there has been no more select shipment made during the year. The following is a list of the horses: The four-year-old, Baron St. Clair (11609), by Baron's Pride (9122). He was the Scone, Stratford and Murthly premium horse in 1904, and the Central Banffshire premium horse this year. The four-year-old, Silver Coin (11934), also by Baron's Pride. Silver Coin was the Atholl and Weem premium horse in 1904 and 1905. Elator Prince (12566), also four years old, and by the good-breeding Baron's Pride horse, Elator (10340). Royal Crown (11998), four years old, by the good-breeding Baron's Pride horse, Magnet (10592). Cambridge (12509), four years old, by the prize Baron's Pride horse, Casablanca (10523). Proud Royal (12295), four years old, by Prince Regnant (10418), dam by the first-prize Glasgow winner, Sir Morell Mackenzie (9416). Stainsby Boy (12379), also four years old, by the first-prize Aberdeen horse, Cannymann (10323). Lambton Prince (Vol. XXVIII.), the last of the four-year-olds, by the first-prize Glasgow horse, Prince of Clay (10407). Comrade (12533), a nice three-year-old, bred by Mr. Marshall, of Rathan, and got by Baron's Pride (9122), dam Hearts-ease (16243), by Macgregor (1487). Fiscal Policy (12145), a three-year-old, own brother to Labori (10791). Calkae Chief (12542), three years old, by Royal Chief (10976), dam by Hardyman (12549), by the first-prize Royal winner, Breastplate (8486). Tenner (12773), a capital two-year-old, sired by the good-breeding Macgregor horse, Montrave Dauntless (11119)."



MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Have Restored Thousands of Canadian Women to Health and Strength.

There is no need for so many women to suffer pain and weakness, nervousness, sleeplessness, anemia, faint and dizzy spells and the numerous troubles which render the life of woman a round of sickness and suffering. Young girls budding into womanhood, who suffer with pains and headaches, and whose face is pale and the blood watery, will find Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills help them greatly during this period. Women at the change of life, who are nervous, subject to hot flushes, feeling of pins and needles, palpitation of the heart, etc., are tided over the trying time of their life by the use of this wonderful remedy. It has a wonderful effect on a woman's system, makes pains and aches vanish, brings color to the pale cheek and sparkle to the eye. They build up the system, renew lost vitality, improve the appetite, make rich, red blood and dispel that weak, tired, listless, no-ambition feeling.

50c. PER BOX, OR 3 FOR \$1.00 ALL DEALERS.

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

Burrside Ayrshires—One two-year-old and two yearling bulls; also females of all ages, just imported June 1st, Scotch prizewinners; also a number of imp. and home-bred cows, due in Aug. and Sept. Order a good calf from heavy-milking dams.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

REGINA STOCK FARM.
Young bulls by my famous sire "Burnside"; also the sire himself. Yorkshires of both sexes and various ages. The blood of the world-renowned Dalmeny herd in all my hogs.

J. C. POPE,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

FOR SALE
The entire herd of Improved **YORKSHIRE SWINE**

1 stock boar, 3 yearling boars, 3 brood sows (to farrow this month), 3 young sows in pig, and a number of young pigs. Will be sold away down. For full particulars apply

RIGBY & JOHNSTONE,
Headingley, Manitoba.

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

WALTER JAMES & SONS,
Rosser, Manitoba.

BERKSHIRES

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

To advertise your advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE



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

\$45

Portland Exposition
VIA
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Choice of Routes returning. Stop-overs. Limit three months.

Detroit Lakes
Finest Summer Resort in Northwest.

EASTERN CANADA TOURS
Via Duluth and the Great Lakes.

LOW OCEAN RATES

Pullman Sleeping-Car Accommodation Reserved in Advance.

Ticket Office, 341 Main Street
H. SWINFORD, General Agent. R. OREELMAN, Ticket Agent.
Phone 1446, Winnipeg.

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

TO THE
New West



LANDSEEKERS' TICKETS

Will be sold by the

Canadian Northern Railway

from Winnipeg and Stations West, East and South of Gladstone and Neepawa, good by trains leaving Winnipeg EVERY WEDNESDAY during September and October at

One Fare for the Round Trip

to Dauphin and all Stations West thereof on the Prince Albert Branch, and

THE MAIN LINE

to Kamsack, Humbolt, Warman, North Battleford and intermediate points.

Limit on these tickets thirty days; stop-overs allowed west of and at Dauphin. Maps and descriptive folders from any Canadian Northern Agent.

WINNIPEG TICKET OFFICES:

Cor. Portage Ave. and Main St.
Phone 1066

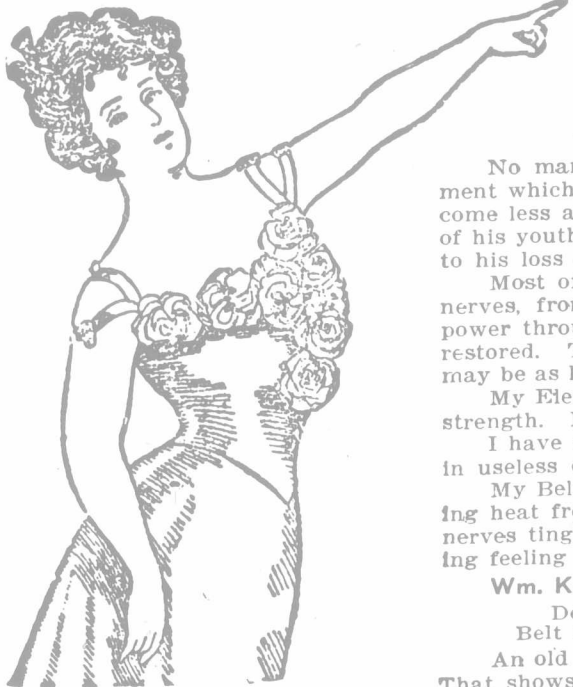
Water Street Depot
Phone 2826

WHEN WRITING PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE."

Weak Men, Look Here!

YOU PAY WHEN CURED.

Men Who Suffer from Waste of Strength, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Stomach and Kidney Trouble, I WILL CURE YOU OR IT COSTS YOU NOTHING.



No man should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than Nature intended him; no man should suffer for the sins of his youth, when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness, a check to his loss of strength, and no cost until cured.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves, from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of Nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

My Electric Belt, with Special Electric Suspensory, will restore your strength. It will check all drains and give back the old vigor of youth. I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring. I will cure you or no pay.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn as in old-style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

Wm. K. Thompson, Minto, Man., writes:

Dear Sir.—I am perfectly satisfied with the results from your Belt in my Varicocele. It has helped me a great deal. An old man of 70 says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows how it renews the vigor of youth.

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatic Pains, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble. It banishes pain in a night, never to return.

T. J. Sweeney, care of Seaman's Institute, St. John, N.B., says:

Dear Sir.—I have worn the Belt about three months, and it has done me lots of good. The pains in my back have gone, and the parts have developed. The varicocele has all disappeared. If I can do anything for your Belt I will, as I shall always recommend it.

What ails you? Write and tell me, and no matter where you are, I think I can give you the address of some one in your town that I have cured. I've cured thousands, and every man of them is a walking advertisement of my Belt.

Every man who ever used it commends it, because it is honest. It does great work, and those whom I have cured are the most grateful because the cure costs so little.

Every man who uses my Belt gets the advice and counsel of a physician free. I give you all that any medical man can give you, and a lot that he can't.

Try my Belt. Write to-day for my beautifully illustrated book with cuts showing how my Belt is applied, and lots of good reading for men who want to be "The Noblest Work of God," A MAN. Inclose this ad. and I will send this book, sealed, free. Call for free consultation.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man.—Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.

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

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

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

ELTON & WATT, breeders of pure-blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Cloverdale Farm, 3 miles north-east of Bird's Hill, Springfield Tp., Man.

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

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

H. V. CLENDENING, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clending.

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

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

J. COFFEY, Dalesboro, Sask. Shorthorns. Yorkshire swine of all ages and both sexes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.

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

SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man.—(C.N.R.), 14 miles from town.

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

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

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

WM. LAUGHLIN, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires, and B.P. Rocks.

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

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

Special to Farmers

HALF-TONE ENGRAVING

Have a nice half-tone engraving made of some of your pet stock. Write for samples and information. Mail orders is our specialty.

WM. A. MARTEL & SONS, Half-tone Engravers, Line Etchers, Photographers, 326 Smith St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Canada Life Building.

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

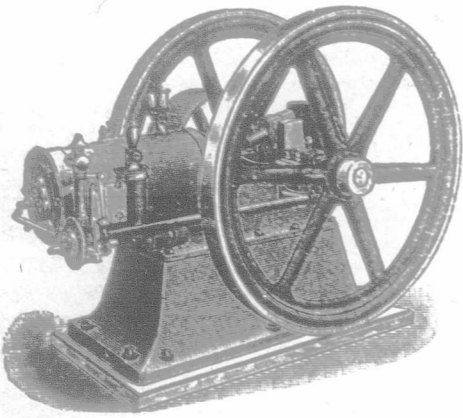
Solicitor for Farmer's Advocate.

R. FERGUSON, W. W. RICHARDSON

Homeseekers' Excursion.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway.

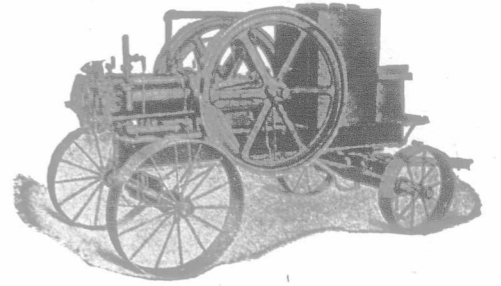
Only one fare plus \$2 for the round trip to points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mexico, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Tickets on sale the first and third Tuesdays of each month to December, inclusive.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



The OHIO Gasoline Engine

Portable for threshing and Stationary
for cutting wood and chopping.

They are the best engines in the market to-day for general use. Easy to start. We have a large number in use in Manitoba, giving the best of satisfaction. Write for catalogue and prices at once.



BURRIDGE-COOPER CO., Limited

152 Henry Ave., Winnipeg.



**Cooks and Bakes
perfectly at
the same time**

There is not another range built in which the heat may be regulated

so that you can bake in the oven and cook on the top at the same time without spoiling one or the other.

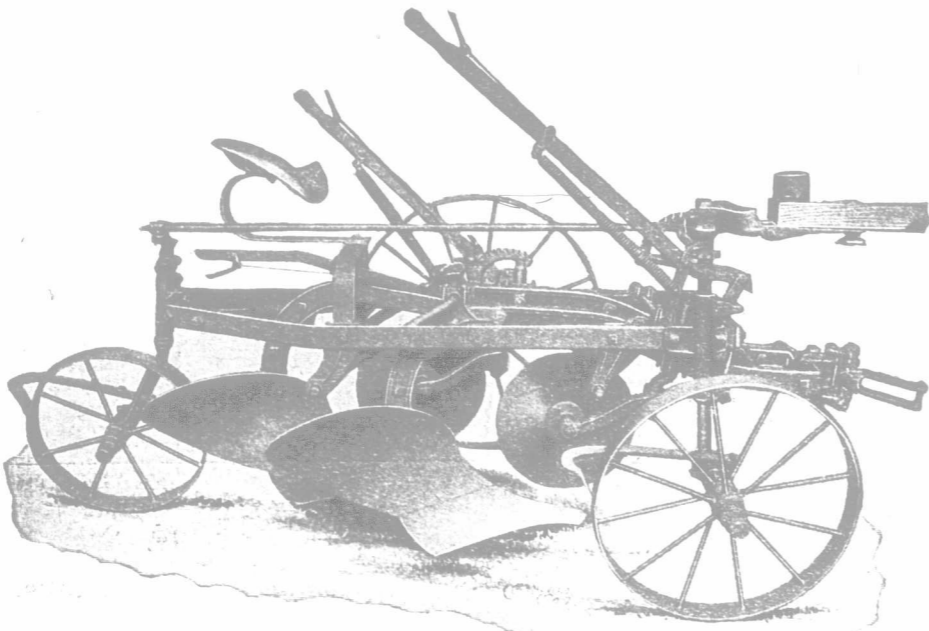
But you can do both equally well at the same time on the Pandora, because its heat is not wasted and is at all times under the simplest, most positive control.

If you do the cooking of your household you can appreciate exactly what this means.

McClary's Pandora Range

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

NEW PARIS FOOT-LIFT GANG



Our new SCOTCH CLIPPER HIGH-LIFT GANG has foot-lift and release, also hand-release for use when walking. These features have been perfected on our plow, and a small boy can operate easily, whether walking or riding.

Our boards are correct shape, highly-tempered, making a bottom that will clean in any soil.

The superiority of shares, wheels, design, etc., of this plow are described in our folder, which is well worth reading and free for the asking. Write for it.

The PARIS PLOW COMPANY, Limited,

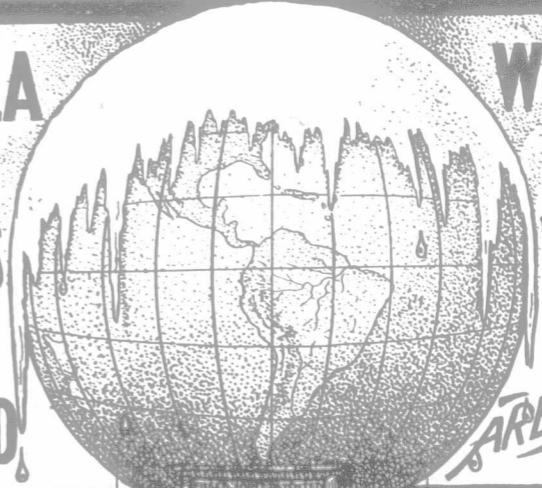
PARIS, CANADA.

Western Agents: The STEWART NELSON CO., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

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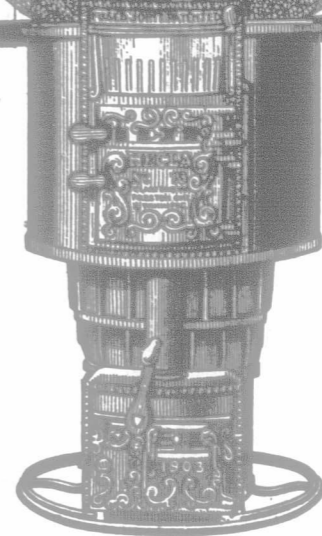
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FURNACES
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WINTERS
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We also make
**The Hillborn
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Send for a Booklet Describing the Only Furnace
Made with ABSOLUTELY TIGHT JOINTS

CLARE BROS. & CO., Ltd. PRESTON & WINNIPEG

CLARE & BROCKEST,

Western Agents,

246 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

TENDERS FOR BINDER TWINE PLANT AND PROPERTY

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the following property: The whole plant, including factory, warehouse, machinery and 16 lots. Tenders must be in the hands of the undersigned by 8 p.m., Sept. 25th, 1905.

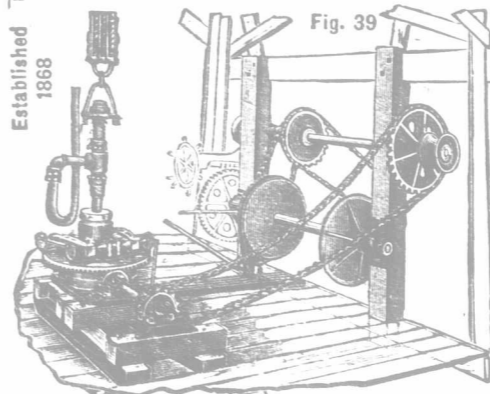
The property consists of a brick binder twine factory and machinery and plant, with the capacity of three tons of twine per 10 hours, with the necessary spinning and winding machinery. There is also two boilers and an engine of 100 horse-power capacity, a frame warehouse (capacity 1,000 tons), and 16 lots, situated in the centre of the City of Brandon. The plant has most convenient railway facilities for shipping and receiving of goods. This plant is situated in the midst of a great consuming population, which is annually increasing, and the market for the product of this factory is at its doors.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, payable to the Bank of British North America, equal to 10% of the amount tendered, and which will be applied upon the purchase money in case the tender is accepted, or will be forfeited to the Company in case the tender is not accepted and the purchase for any reason is not carried out by the purchaser. Each tenderer must state terms of payment proposed, and any other special terms he desires. Rate of interest will be 6% upon deferred payments.

Tenders will be received for the whole or portions of the property. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars, terms and conditions, apply to

The BRANDON BINDER TWINE CO., Ltd. P.O. Box 923. Brandon, Man



**LIGHTNING WELL
MACHINERY,**

Rotary, Coring or Rock Drilling,

**Any Diameter, Any Depth, for
Water, Oil, Coal or Mineral
Prospecting,**

Descriptive Catalog on request.

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