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IN MANITOBA
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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. AUGUST 23, 1905. LONDON, ONT. No. 674

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

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.

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

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

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.
A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Business in force Dec. 31st, 1904, - \$10,696,341 00
Assets over Liabilities, 126,666 86

The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1904, 9,697.
Over 9,500 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Smooth, Rich Cheese

depends on the way the curd is salted.

- The salt must be pure—like Windsor Cheese Salt.
- The salt must dissolve slowly and evenly—like Windsor Cheese Salt.
- The salt must not be carried off in the whey—but stay in the curd, like Windsor Cheese Salt.
- The salt must help to preserve the cheese, and keep it smooth and rich—like Windsor Cheese Salt.

If you are not getting as good cheese as you should, would it not be a good idea to try

Windsor Cheese Salt.

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

carries the largest stock of

ENGAGEMENT, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY RINGS

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

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM, Jeweler & Optician.

SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

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

T. R. PEARSON
NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

Drysdale & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble and Granite Monuments

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

Write for free catalogue.

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Jas. Richardson & Sons

Highest prices paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

in carload lots. Special attention paid to low-grade samples Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

WINTER WHEAT

We were the first to handle it in this market. Write for prices and shipping circulars.

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY, Grain Commission Merchants, WINNIPEG, MAN.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

The London & Lancashire Life Assurance Co.

Can meet all competition in rates on all popular plans of insurance.

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Chairman of Directors.

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WHY Use Corrugated Roofing on Your Barns and Sheds?

BECAUSE IT IS

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and will last longer and is cheaper than any other first-class roofing.

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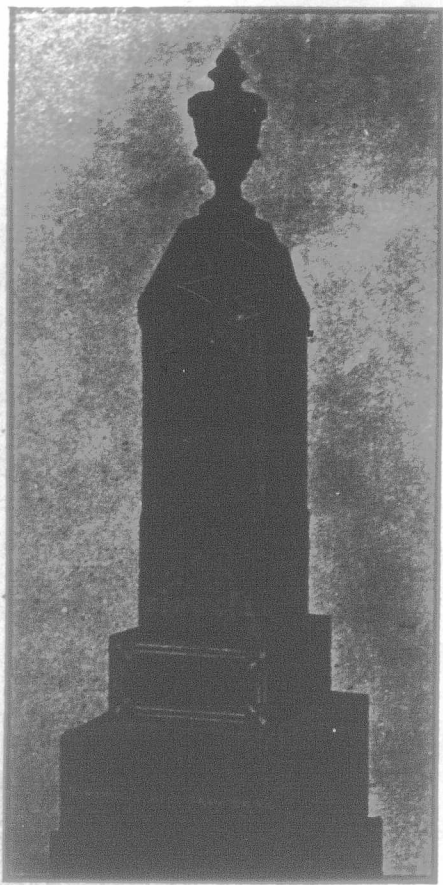
Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

BOOK-KEEPING STENOGRAPHY,

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

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

MONUMENTS



For prices and best work, write

The Somerville Steam Marble & Granite Works, - - Brandon



NOTICE is hereby given that by Order-in-Council, dated 10th July, 1905, that portion of the Territories of Alberta and Saskatchewan bounded by the International boundary, the Rocky Mountains and a line drawn from the Rocky Mountains along the south-eastern boundary of the Stony Indian Reserve, then along the north-eastern boundary of the said Reserve to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence easterly along the said line of Railway to the line between Ranges 6 and 8, west of the 4th Meridian, thence north along that line to the line between Townships 28 and 29, thence east along that line to the line of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, thence north along the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, to the line between Townships 30 and 31, thence east along that line to the line between Ranges 28 and 27 west of the 4th Principal Meridian, then north along that line to the line between Townships 34 and 35, thence east along that line to the Red Deer River, thence north along the Red Deer River to the line between Townships 28 and 30, thence east along that line to the 4th Principal Meridian, thence south along the 4th Principal Meridian to the Red Deer River, thence along the Red Deer and Saskatchewan Rivers to the line between Ranges 7 and 8, west of the 3rd Meridian, thence south along that line to the International Boundary Line, is declared to be infected with Malaria.

It is further provided, that all cattle within the said area are to be treated for the said disease between August 15th and October 31st, 1905, subject to certain limitations and provisions which, together with all other details, are set forth on posters issued by this Department and circulated throughout the above-mentioned area.

Copies of the poster in question will be furnished on application to the nearest detachment of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police or to the undersigned.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,
Veterinary Director General,
Health of Animals Branch,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, July 11th, 1905.

THE Kelowna District

OF THE FAMOUS

Okanagan Valley, B. C.

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

J. COLLINS,
Estate Agent. Kelowna, B. C.

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.

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT
Licensed Under
"The Manitoba Insurance Act"
Registered in
The Northwest Territories

The Central Canada Insurance Co'y.

Agents Wanted
In Districts where we
Are not Already Represented

All Classes of Property
Insured Against Loss from
Fire or Lightning.

The only Company in Western Canada making
a Specialty of Insuring Pure-bred Registered Live
Stock Against Loss from Accident or Disease.

HEAD OFFICE: **BRANDON, MAN.** **JOS. CORNELL,**
MANAGER.

British Columbia

Far Famed Okanagan

Kelowna, B. C.

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

Carruthers & Pooley

Real Estate Agents, KELOWNA, B. C.

McKillop Veterinary College, CHICAGO, ILL.

(Chartered 1892.)

LARGEST PRACTICE IN THE WORLD.
Affording unlimited clinical advantages.

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

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

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

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

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

SESSION BEGINS OCT. 3rd, 1905.

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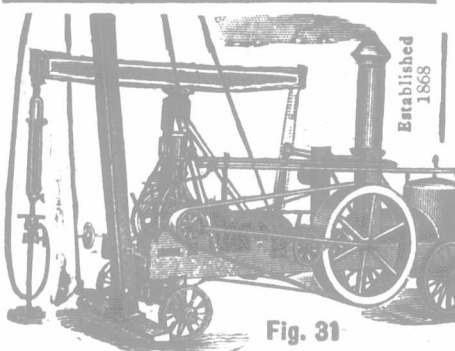


Fig. 31

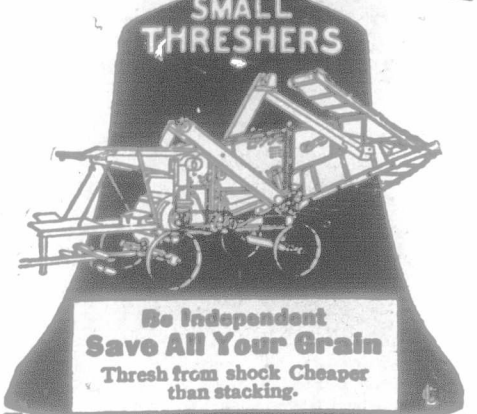
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WELL DRILLING MACHINERY
to develop that
Mineral, Oil or Water

proposition; we have it. Guaranteed
it to work satisfactorily.

Tell us about the formations, depth, diameter holes;
will send printed matter and can save you money.

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BELLE CITY SMALL THRESHERS



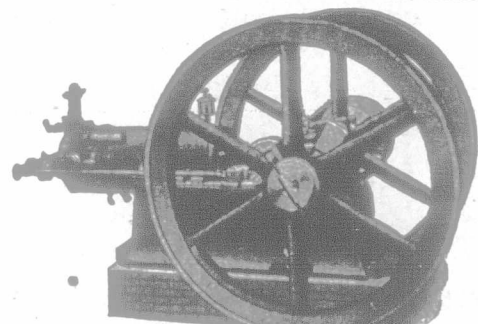
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Save All Your Grain
Thresh from shock Cheaper
than stacking.

Belle City Small Threshers
for individual or neighborhood work. Compact, durable, operated with small crew. Capacity 1,000 bushels of wheat per day. Price Low. Pays for itself in one or two seasons. Saves risk of loss by threshing when grain is ready. Hundreds of farmers own them. Fully guaranteed. We also make Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Horse Powers, Saw Frames, Truck and Barrel Carts. Big catalog free.

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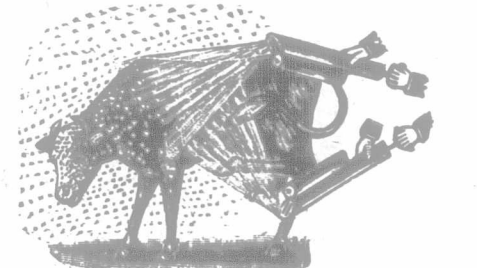
The Flour City GASOLINE ENGINES

TRACTION = PORTABLE = STATIONARY



KINNARD-HAINES CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

EVERY FARMER OR DAIRYMAN
Should read this.



Mr. Farmer: Protect your horses and cattle from those abominable flies. The cost is not much, but it will save you hundreds of dollars. I have used **FLY-KILLER OIL** for 4 years, and would not be without it if it cost me three times the price. Mr. Milkman, if you are supplying infants and typhoid-fever patients with milk, you must protect your cows from flies, where cows are much worried milk is poison. I will send to any address one **FATENT SPRAY**, to spray up or down, and enough **FLY-KILLER OIL** for 50 cows, the best disinfectant. Price, \$1.25.

To kill lice on hen roosts. To kill lice on horses. To kill lice on cattle. To kill ticks on sheep. Non-injurious. Sold in one-gallon cans. sprays \$1.00.

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The Riesberry Pump Co., Ltd.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

High-Class Wood and Iron Pumps

We make only the best. Some of our Pumps have been in use twenty years, and are still working.

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Factory, corner of 5th St. & Pacific Ave.

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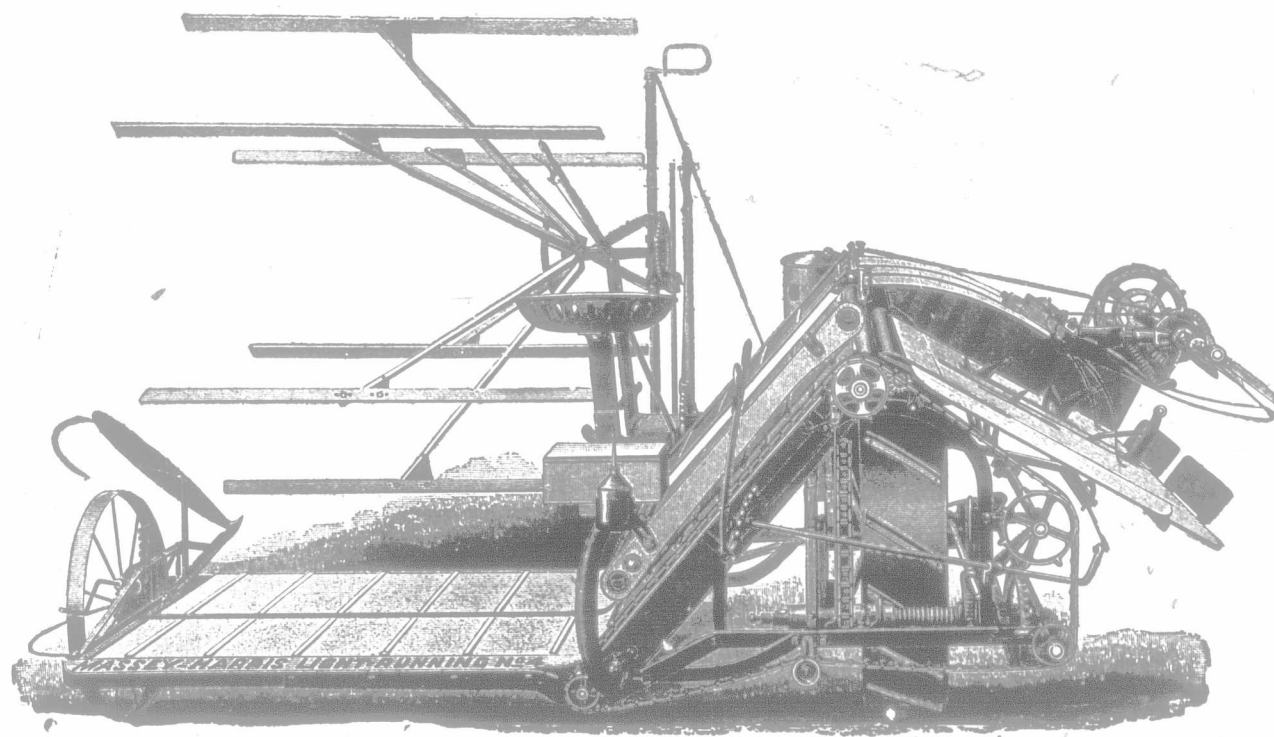
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Solicitor for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the Northwest Territories.

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FOR A SURE HARVEST

REAP YOUR GRAIN WITH A BINDER LIKE THIS



6, 7 and 8 ft. Cut.

Strong and rigid frame of angle steel, reliable knotter, self-acting floating device, adjustable platform, folding divider, roller and ball bearings throughout.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LIMITED

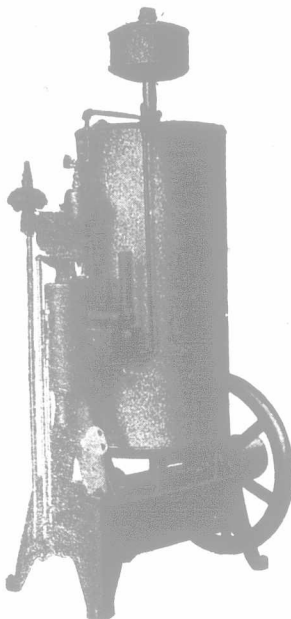
Warehouses at all important points.

Branches: WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY.

WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders,
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Tanks,
Bee Supplies,
Etc.

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CATALOGUES.
Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

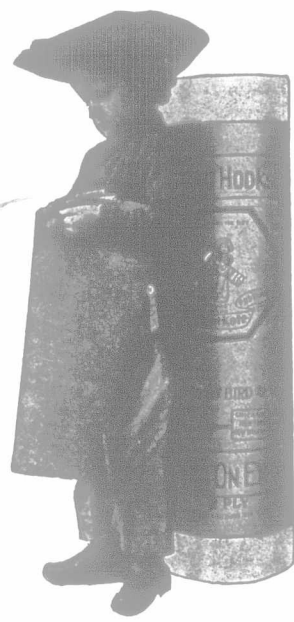


The ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.
Limited,
82-91 Chambers St. WINNIPEG MAN.

Bargains IN Gasoline Engines

During August we will make a special cash price on 3-h.p. Stickney Junior Gasoline Engines.

If you want one of these well-known engines at a big bargain, write us today.



Send for a Sample of

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

And examine it thoroughly.

It's made of the best wool fibre.
It's made to resist all kinds of weather.
It's made to resist fire.
It's made for that roof of yours.

Let us send you the names of people in your locality who are using it.

"LOOK FOR THE BOY ON EVERY ROLL."

MACKENZIE BROS., Winnipeg.

STILLINGFLEET & FRASER INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

Kelowna, B. C.

500 acres of the choicest fruit land in British Columbia. This splendid property is situated 5 1/2 miles from Kelowna, it is subdivided into lots of 5, 11, 12 and 20 acres, and prices range from \$15 per acre to \$150 per acre. This fine place has a good irrigation system, also telephone connection to town. The soil is especially adapted to fruit-growing, and the property itself lies in the most charming portion of the entire Okanagan Valley.

DONALD MORRISON & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION.

416 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

Reference, Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

Licensed, Bonded.



MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST.
Send stamps for samples and booklet.
Winnipeg, May 22nd, 1899.

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

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

Notice to Farmers of the West

If you are in need of help of any description for harvesting, write us or call at our offices. We are in direct communication with the Eastern Provinces, and in a position to furnish all kinds of help at shortest notice. Send in your requirements at once, giving full particulars as to number of men required, when wanted, wages, etc. All orders will receive prompt attention, no expense, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Harvesters' Employment Co.,
Room 3. 449 Main Street, Winnipeg.

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
Canada Life Building.

WINNIPEG, CANADA.
Solicitor for Farmer's Advocate.

B. FERGUSON, W. W. RICHARDSON

STAMMERERS

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

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

Satisfaction or Money Back

Out of 3,000 wigs and toupees sold to bald men in the West, we supplied 65 per cent. by mail, and although we are ready and willing to return purchase price in full for any complaint, we have not been asked to do so in a single instance. Bald men should not allow the ill-appearance of some wig they have seen to incur their prejudice against all hair creations, for our work is of a decidedly superior character - the kind which is recognized as a work of nature, not of man. Our booklet on the subject is interesting. Write for it.

MANITOBA HAIR GOODS CO.
301 Portage Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.



FOR
Empire Easy-running Cream Separators, Champion Farm Implements, Anderson Force Pumps, Canadian Airmotors, Sewing Machines, Pianos, Organs, etc.,
WRITE
Smyth, Hardy & Co.
P.O. Box 3, - Calgary



Full information about spraying and our Catalogue of hardy trees and plants **FREE**. Agents wanted to sell the
AUTO-SPRAY.
We carry a stock of Beekeepers' Supplies.
Buchanan Nursery Co.,
St. Charles, Man.

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

E. B. CURLETTE.

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.

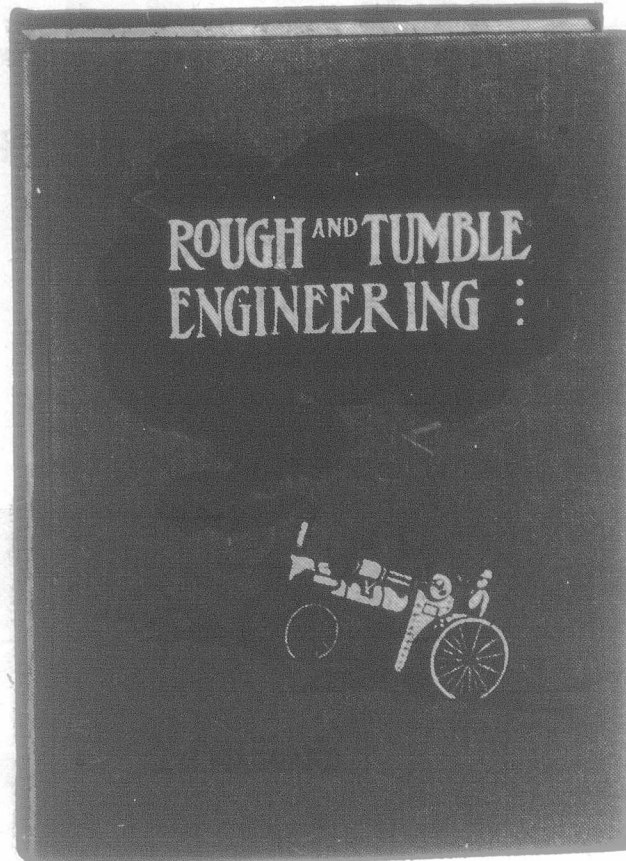
WM. A. MARTEL & SONS,
Half-tone Engravers, Line Enchans, Photographers,
326 Smith St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDMONTON

The finest farming district in the West, the most congenial climate in Canada, situated as it is in the very heart of sunny Alberta. Improved and unimproved lands from \$5 an acre up. Our lists contain the choicest. The city and suburbs also afford gilt-edge investments. For particulars write
P. O. Box 385.

Green & McLean, Edmonton, Alta.

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



The book you've heard about - instructions for engineers in every-day field talk. Worth its weight in gold. Prepaid. Send one dollar to
WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.

Canada Business College
Canada's Greatest School of Business.
CHATHAM, ONT.
Established 1876

REOPENS FOR FALL TERM, TUESDAY, SEPT. 5th.

If you have not seen the Catalogue of this high-grade business school, you are not familiar with the best Canada has to offer in the line of Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Type-writing and Penmanship.
370 STUDENTS PLACED IN GOOD POSITIONS through this institution and our Grand Rapids business school during the year ending June, 1906. Would you like to see the list of those placed?
We pay railway fare up to \$8, and can get you good board and room at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per week. Write for Catalogue, if interested.

D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ont.

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No sense or reason in you suffering an ache or pain when you can be cured and obtain ease and comfort. Write to the wonderful "Oracle," Box 742, Winnipeg, and tell about your ailment and you will get good advice and a **FREE** sample of one of the

"7 MONKS' REMEDIES"

that will cure you. Letters confidential. All dealers sell the famous "7 Monks' Remedies."

"7 MONKS' COMPANY," Box 742, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

Will you buy a bad separator because the agent is a "good fellow?" Some people do. They should read this.

If You Have a Brand New Separator

not a Tubular, put it in the garret. We guarantee Tubulars to make enough more butter than any other separator, and from the same milk, to pay 25 per cent yearly interest on their cost. You test them free side by side. Your decision is final. Carnegie is using investments paying 6 per cent; here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. The waist low supply can - simple bowl - enclosed, self-rolling gears - are found only on Tubulars. Catalog T-186 explains it.

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

FOR SALE: 500-ACRE FARM

Fully equipped; 40 cows. No cash required from responsible party.
Address:
SINCERE, Advocate Office.
Winnipeg, Man.

If you want a POSITION as a STENOGRAPHER or BOOKKEEPER, take a COMMERCIAL COURSE at **CALGARY BUSINESS COLLEGE** and we will aid you in securing one. Inquiries come to us almost daily for Office Assistants. **Day and Evening Sessions.** Class and Individual Instruction given in Shorthand, Type-writing, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Bookkeeping and Business Forms by tried and competent instructors.

W. H. COUPLAND, Proprietor. **FRANCIS BANNERMAN, P. O. Box 265 Acting Principal.**

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Send for illustrated circulars of Sutherland's Galvanized Fence Stay. It saves posts, labor and money.

JOS. M. SUTHERLAND,
Eighth & Weber Sts.,
Sioux Falls, S. D.

IF YOU WANT A MACHINE FOR Well DRILLING OR PROSPECTING

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

LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM, BUSINESS, HOME,

or property of any kind, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price.

NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY,
512 P Bank of Commerce Bldg MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

A COPY OF **Hart's 1905**
Handsome 64-Page Illustrated Pamphlet
of **B.C. FARM & FRUIT LANDS**
MAILED FREE on request
E. J. HART & CO. Box 242, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Randall, Gee & Mitchell

Grain Commission Merchants
Licensed and Bonded.

WE HAVE OFFICES AT
Duluth Winnipeg Minneapolis

We will do your business as YOU want it done.
We will BUY your grain.
We will get you the top of the market when you consign it.
Write us and we will tell you things that will interest you.
Ask for our bids.
Ask for our market letters.
Ask for our sample sacks, then send sample of your grain for grade and value.
References: Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

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 1875.

NO. 674.

WINNIPEG, MAN. AUGUST 23, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

The Pension System Opposed to Thrift.

The recent act of the Dominion legislators, by which ex-cabinet ministers of five years' standing are pensioned, is a piece of retrogressive legislation, and is not in accord with the high principles which should animate the men who govern us. If a pension is to be allotted such men, it should be on the same basis and manner as other civil servants are pensioned, namely, by deducting yearly or half-yearly from their salaries certain sums, which are placed as a fund to meet the requirements when the pension becomes due. As it is, the gift of \$3,500 per annum to cabinet ministers is an incentive to wirepulling and encouragement to extravagance, and does not look at all well, compared with the remuneration paid many of the postmasters of the country. All decent people, irrespective of their politics, will condemn such barefaced prodigality as the allotting of pensions to cabinet and ex-cabinet ministers. Such pensioning is even worse than the U. S. war pensions; but we presume the scars of debate will yield equally well to the money treatment as do the scars of battle. As for the indemnity increase, such a large one would be unnecessary if a reasonable limit were placed upon some of the windjammers of our Canadian Parliament. If more of the M. P.'s were like the Irishman's parrot, whose owner, when jibed about the speechlessness of the bird, retorted that "he was a devil to think," it would be better for the country.

Examinations Show Defect of School System.

The examinations for teaching certificates and collegiate entrance, held at the beginning of July, have shown by the results that the foundation work done by the public schools is of an inferior character, and not up to the mark.

A newspaper report reads, "Spelling and writing not strong features," a negative way of pointing out a serious weakness of the common schools; and states that spelling will be made a supplemental subject for those who fail, and that the Education Department is considering whether to make writing a special subject or not.

Such utterances by a leading paper, in touch with the Department of Education, are about as good evidence as could be submitted that the common schools have partially failed in their mission, and that those intending to teach such schools are likely to perpetuate the failing. What a commentary on our boards of education, university professors and collegiate and normal school instructors, who have mapped out a curriculum for the common schools so elaborate as to defeat the very objects for which the common schools were designed; because, if such schools cannot properly teach the foundation subjects, the essentials, how can these schools be expected to do more than dabble in agriculture, music, physiology? How ridiculous it must appear to outsiders, that writing and spelling will need to be specialized upon? In a properly-balanced curriculum, and with well-trained teachers, there would be no need for such special attention.

The root of the trouble seems to be that our school system has been designed with a view to a large output of teachers, quality entering into consideration but very slightly.

The age limit for teachers (now 18 for males, 16 for females) should be raised two years; a girl of sixteen is entirely too young to be entrusted with the teaching, without constant supervision, of the rural school. One of the great defects today in many of the schools is lack of discipline,

which is having a bad effect on the youth of our country; immaturity of the school teacher invites breaches of discipline.

Teachers in the West are fairly well paid, and have comparatively short hours; but it is doubtful if on the average value is being given to the farming community, because the lower grade teachers gravitate there. In the programme of studies (Board of Education) "language" is set down for grade one, and on up through the grades, with the note "every lesson a language lesson," and yet how common are such expressions as "he done it," "them boys," and so on?

The school cannot take the place of the home in teaching a child manners, or in curing a grown girl of loud laughing on the street; but we submit that there is room for the installation of a little more vim in the maintaining of discipline, into their daily work, by many matured teachers. As for the teaching of agriculture, we fail to see how the subject can be taught without people qualified to teach the subject, and it is extremely hard to find any such trained teachers in the Province of Manitoba or the Territories.

The "Time-marker" of B. C.'s Progress.

In 1834 the little steamer, the "Beaver," was built on the Thames, and in the same year was launched, in the presence of the Sailor King, William IV. The destination of this steamer was to be the British posts on the Pacific Coast of North America. In it Sir James Douglas, with a party of stalwart Scots, embarked, on their long voyage around Cape Horn, finally reaching the Western coast of Canada. Here for fifty-four years the little vessel plied the coast, and nosed her way into every bay and inlet on the western shores of both Americas. Since that first early Government strides have been made in British Columbia. Indicative of Western progress it is that so early in the history of the Province should be held in one of her coast cities a great national fair, such as that which opens at New Westminster on September 27th, and continues for ten days; yet this new sister of confederation is abundantly prepared to welcome and entertain visitors from all over the world.

British Columbia is, in many respects, a phenomenal Province. Its extent, resources and variety of climate baffle description. It is practically an undiscovered continent. The largest of the provinces of Canada, its wealth is virtually incalculable and untouched, and its possibilities beyond the horizon of the most vivid imagination. Under her hills are buried an untold wealth of coal and precious minerals, while their surfaces are clothed with the largest forests on the continent, if not in the world. These forests are 182,750,000 acres in extent, and comprise trees of the most valuable kinds. With minerals, fuel, water power and timber in such abundant quantities as are to be found in British Columbia, and in a locality situated so conveniently to the trade with the Orient, and the expanding American markets, it is not too much to expect that mammoth manufacturing industries will spring up in the near future. To all these commercial advantages the possibilities of agricultural pursuits must be added, and when one begins to enquire into the suitability of British Columbia soils and climate for fruit, grain and stock production, the prospect is beyond comprehension. There, in the valleys and upon the hillsides, may be grown fruits of every variety to be found in the temperate zone—apples, pears, peaches, grapes, cherries, berries, etc.—while the mildness of the climate and the luxuriance of the herbage makes the rough lands ideal for stock-raising.

It is this empire within the Dominion, with its vast opportunities and advantages of climate, soil and resources, to which the Dominion Exhibition directs attention. To those sick of the rigors of winter, tired of the toil and strife of cities, desirous of living in a new, free, open country, with a climate of one's own choosing, the Province of British Columbia opens its arms and invites close inspection.

The occasion of the fair, fixed for the first week, in October, affords the opportunity to visit this land of promise, and those to whom such a country appeals should not miss the privilege of seeing it at first hand. The special excursion rates advertised by the railway companies place the trip within the reach of people of moderate means.

Rider Haggard's Scheme Not a Desirable One.

Rider Haggard's gigantic colonization scheme for Britishers is attracting some attention, but for the sake of Canada and the immigrants, it is to be hoped that it will not take the shape he outlines. The colony system of settling people is utterly indefensible, and has so proved itself in many cases in Canada. The Crofters, the Doukhobors, and many English settlements have made very slow progress compared with parts where the population was more mixed. English people especially need the opportunity to observe Canadian farming operations and methods, and also the stimulus gained by seeing the progress made each season by the Canadian-bred farmer. We are glad to note that the press reports state that Commissioner W. T. R. Preston refused to endorse Mr. Haggard's scheme, and also that he gave the eminently sage advice that prospective colonists should have one year of Canadian farm experience before engaging on their own account. The great colonization work by Britishers in the past was not Government-aided, and we venture the statement without fear of contradiction, that the most successful British colonists paddled their own canoe from the start, and were not hived or herded by a Government or segregated into settlements. A satisfied successful settler is the best immigration agent. Such do not grow vigorously, either in mind or farming experience, if confined to association with their fellows. It is time this nonsense of settling people in colonies was dropped. A nation cannot be built up that way.

Some Light for the Conservative Short-horn Breeder.

The attention of those who oppose the opening up of the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook to admit British-bred Shorthorns not now eligible to registry in the Canadian book, is directed to an editorial, printed in our Stock column, from an Old Country contemporary.

A careful study of that leader will show that the fears of some, that alien blood would be admitted, are entirely groundless, and will also point out what a lot of valuable blood we deny ourselves by our present family fad and protectionist herdbook regulations. At the present time few Shorthorns are being imported, and yet more first-class bulls are needed for Canadian herds than ever before. The tuberculin regulations are given as an excuse for the falling off above mentioned, but this is not the real reason, although such may have a slightly deterrent effect on importers who will persist in making their purchases from diseased herds.

Many Old Country winners are barred from coming into Canadian herds, due to our out-of-date herdbook restrictions, and, as a consequence,

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improvement is not so rapid or so general as it might be.

The restrictions would be removed, we believe, only that the influential element among Canadian Shorthorn breeders is afraid of losing the present comparatively small trade with the United States, and by their attitude overlook the growing home market, superior even to the foreign one. Even in Shorthorn breeding we need more patriotism, that will look to home-herd improvement first and last.

Wickedness in High Places.

Crookedness among the officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has lately been exposed. Professor George T. Moore, who in his official capacity prepared bulletins regarding the enrichment of farms, and who has made himself prominent by also giving addresses recommending soil inoculation for clovers and other legumes, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. It was charged against him by two representatives of an agricultural paper that he had profited by his wife holding stock in a concern manufacturing these cultures, and that he had made it his business to recommend in his bulletins the particular brand of culture for soil inoculation in whose manufacture he was interested.

More serious than this, even, are the disclosures concerning Assistant Statistician Holmes, who has been selling the reports on cotton crops to speculators. Holmes has disappeared. All the official crop reports have fallen under suspicion in consequence. Many believe that the wheat and tobacco reports have also been manipulated in the interests of speculative buyers.

The President, in urging a searching investigation, says: "The man is, in my judgment, a far greater scoundrel than if he had stolen money from the Government, as he used the Government to deceive outsiders and to make money for himself and others."

Horses.

Handling Horses in the Show-ring.

It seems to me that the most important matter in showing horses is to tend directly to your own business and let the other fellows alone. Watch your own horse, and study if there be any point on which you can improve, and try to get all out of the horse there is in him.

We will assume that your horse is in good condition, and that he has been properly "schooled" or "mannered" before leaving home, then we will try to give a few general hints or rules which may be of service. In the first place, we must divide the classes into those shown "on the line" or halter, and those shown in harness, and again subdivide by adding saddle horses, roadsters, draft and heavy-harness horses. We will take the juvenile classes first, or those shown "on the line," which include most every kind up to three years old. On fixing these up to show, a neat halter or bridle is generally all that is necessary, preferably of white webbing, or leather, and surcingle to match, with a side-line on the "off" side, from the bit to the surcingle, to help the colt carry his head straight, and consequently "go" straight without "plaiting" his legs or turning out his toes; no horse can "go" straight with his head carried to one side.

Any judge that knows his business will get out behind, or before, every horse, to see if your especial entry does or does not have these objectionable faults. If it be a draft colt that is to be shown, a little "color" in his mane and tail will help his appearance, but in any other kind decorations are out of place and in bad taste.

On entering the show-ring remember you are subject to the ring-master's orders, and it never hurts to pay attention to what he says, although many seem to think it "smart" to ignore his orders as much as they dare. It is usual to parade around the ring in single file at a walk, and then (at his order) at the trot, keeping up the last-named gait long enough to enable the judge or judges to compare the different entries and make selections, subject to further examination when "pulled in." When standing, see that your horse does not "loll" around in slipshod fashion, but stands firmly on all his legs at once, like a soldier at "attention." All these things count. Give the horse every advantage possible; most of them need it, and more especially when the poor ones have been weeded out and it comes to a close thing. You may then be called upon to show out your colt again, and this time by himself, so that any peculiarity of gait may be observed and the judge may be sure there was not something he had overlooked; so try to make him walk his best and trot his best, then you can rest assured that you have done all you could to obtain the coveted prize. The judge should do the rest and put the ribbons where they belong, and usually does so, notwithstanding all the nonsensical talk to the contrary.

Heavy-harness horses should be shown in heavy harness, hitched to an appropriate vehicle—most premium lists specify what kind at the head of each class. You will serve your own interests by conforming to the conditions named. It does not do to show a heavy-harness horse to a light road wagon, any more than it does to show a light roadster to a "gig," or other heavy-harness horse "hitch"; in other words, horses of this class should wear heavy leather and be hitched to a good substantial rig; otherwise they do not look properly balanced, and these things mean a great deal in the show-ring. The same rules apply as to parading on entering the ring, only in this class it is usual to show at the trot until called in, when animals are more closely examined by the judges, who then make their short leet, and afterwards have these animals again shown out for their final awards. High action is one of the essentials of a heavy-harness horse, so have your horse wear the shoes he goes highest and best in. Drive him carefully, and when on his stride let him go at that, with always a trifle in hand, so you can make an extra spurt if need be; also have your horse so he will "back" if you are asked to put him to this test—nothing looks worse than a horse that just opens his mouth and refuses to budge when asked to "back." Such things make a big difference, and, besides, are essential in all high-class horses.

How can anyone reasonably expect to sell a half-broken horse for a large price? And these are indications either of the disposition or the poor handling of the horse—both very undesirable, and in the one case, at any rate, not easily remedied, and in the other taking more time and patience than the average "user" has at command.

Roadsters should, of course, be shown to light wagons, wear light harness—the neater the better—and be able to show a good, free, frictionless

road gait, and speed when required. The latter being the essential feature in a road horse, it should never be lost sight of, and to do the trotting-horse men justice, I may say it scarcely ever is. Promptness is also a very desirable qualification; show your ability to "speed" at any moment, and that you really have a road-horse and not a "lobster." The same general rules on showing apply in this class as in the ones mentioned above.

Saddle horses need to have a good man on their backs. I want to emphasize this point—it makes so much difference that some men can go into a ring and bring out the first prize, where some others, with the same horse, would scarcely be considered for 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th place. They should show a good flat-footed walk, a well-balanced trot, and a nice easy slow canter; they should also show they are handy in turning and in changing from one gait to the other, also "back," if required. There is only one recognized way of equipping a saddle horse, and that is with a plain, good English saddle and double-reined bridle; breast-plates, martingales, etc., are, of course, a matter of taste, but savor too much of the hunting-field or breaking paddock. Manners are of paramount importance in any saddle horse, and without them no horse has any right to the name, however perfect he may be in fineness of wither, slope of shoulder, length of neck, or stoutness of back and loin.

Heavy-draft horses may wear all the decorations you may wish to put on them—Scotch collars, brass buckles, and newly blackened harness, with bright ribbons in mane and tail, coupled with newly-painted wagons, certainly make a draft horse or pair look attractive. They should be paraded at the walk, which is, in this class, of the first importance; then at a moderately slow trot. Good shoeing helps in this, as in every other class. Have your horses well shod, well groomed, and "fit" to be able to show they can haul a good load when asked. In pairs, have them closely matched both as to color and markings, and have them "handy," so they respond promptly, either to "back" or go forward at a moment's notice. Details of harnessing or hitching are largely a matter of taste, and no hard-and-fast rules can be given. All I can say is, have everything as good as you possibly can, and above all, have it clean; be consistent, and have your harness and vehicle balance in whatever class you show. Then ride or drive the best you know how and let the rest take care of itself; if you have the "goods" you will get the ribbons. Self-interest sometimes blinds a man to the shortcomings of his own horse. It is only on comparing with others that he may find out he has not got as good a one as he thought before he left home. Horse shows are great educators, not only to the general public, but to owners as well.

New Jersey.

R. P. STERICKER.

Manners.

Manners in harness are of the greatest importance, and one would naturally think would have considerable weight with the judges when harness classes come before them. I have watched the judging of harness classes this season, and so far as I have been able to follow it, it has appeared as if action was the great if not the only consideration. Now, action is a very important thing indeed, and a harness horse without action is like mustard without beef. But action is not everything. In some instances—a few only—I have seen the judges recognize this fact, and put a popular favorite back on account of some minor defect in joint or limb—for being worn, in fact. But I have never seen manners such a prominent qualification for a show-yard horse.

Yet a horse cannot be a high-class harness horse without manners; indeed, manners are essential in every horse, except a racehorse, before he is entitled to rank in the first class. I am speaking, of course, of the finished article, which the show harness horse is supposed to be. And, again, no one will buy a harness horse for private use unless he has manners. It is necessary for a harness horse to stand perfectly still, without anyone having hold of or standing at his head. He should start at a walk, not a fidgety amble, and when put into a trot should go at the pace his driver wants, slackening or sharpening his speed without being hauled at by the reins or hit with the whip. How many horses do we see in the show-ring that answer this description? What we see is a big class of horses, driven round the ring as hard as ever they can go without losing their action. Then, when they are drawn up, a man immediately goes to the head of most of the horses; occasionally we see a horse rear or make a bolt, or even kick, and I have seen horses that have reared, or kicked, or shied, awarded a prize.

There are, of course, allowances to be made when anything of this sort happens. There may be circumstances which go towards excusing a horse for such "little slips." But they should certainly count against him in most cases. There is no doubt that if manners were more taken into consideration, some popular favorites would be displaced, and some nasty things would, probably,

be said by unthinking people. But if manners are necessary in a hunter, they are still more necessary in a harness horse. To a hunter that can gallop and jump, and go on galloping and jumping, much may be forgiven; a harness horse should do his work, which in these days is comparatively light, easily, in good style, and with perfect manners.—[The Looker-on.]

Preparing and Showing Foals.

As the show season is approaching, the following hints by a contributor to the Live-stock Journal may be helpful to intending exhibitors of foals:

"Some excellent judges of young horses hold the opinion that a foal will show himself off to the best advantage if left alone—that is, allowed to run loose—which may be all right in his owner's field, but is hardly advisable or safe when a big class is being judged, which are all strangers to each other. Loose foals at such a time cause a good deal of confusion and annoyance, at least, and the writer once got rather a bad kick from one, so that for the sake of safety and convenience it is better to have all foals led into the ring, and it may be mentioned that the judging can be got through much more expeditiously than when the judges have to wait while one or several of the candidates run hither and thither between other mares and foals before they will or can be properly seen.

"If tackled soon enough and treated kindly, the average foal will do himself justice in a halter, but it must not be expected that he will do so if the day of the show, or the one previous, is the first time he has had a halter on. There is another reason why foals should be thoroughly tractable, and able to eat dry food, before being shown, viz., that many breeders look forward to foal shows for making sales, and as often as not the purchaser comes from a distance, involving a railway journey for the youngster. In such a case, the one which has been led and handled is by far the easiest to get into a horse-box, and there is less risk of its getting excited and rushing into danger, which it is quite easy to do at a busy railway station. It is, therefore, desirable that foals which are worth showing—if not every other—should be taught three things, viz., to lead so that it will go where wanted without making objections; to eat crushed oats and bran, and thus be able to take care of itself and give its new owner satisfaction when sold away from its dam; and, to drink out of a bucket, so that it will not, or need not, be parched with thirst during a hot day in a showyard or on a long railway journey. The advantages of possessing a foal which will permit its legs to be washed and its feather to be brushed out has also to be taken into account by those who try to show these animals in the best possible trim—and who does not in these competitive days?"

Heaves More Common.

Observations of horses on the streets of Winnipeg seem to bear out the heading above, namely, that disease of the lungs, commonly known as heaves (broken wind or pulmonary emphysema), is on the increase. Law attributes the disease to bulky food, especially mentioning clover hay, or unnutritious food. The late Capt. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S., discussing this disease, attributes it to neglected colds, hard work when the animal's stomach and intestines are overloaded, and heredity. Discussing the increase of the disease in Manitoba with Dr. Dunbar, the writer elicited a report from that gentleman of some cases which had arisen in his practice, due to the use of badly-musted hay (the ordinary wild hay of the country, baled when damp), and which on good hay being substituted had disappeared. Years ago it was proverbial that a horse slightly affected with heaves in Ontario, if brought West to the prairie would recover entirely. Capt. Hayes holds to the idea that the food is only a predisposing influence, and not the exciting cause; but, in any case, the farmers will be well advised to use only well-cured, sound fodder—whether wild or cultivated hay, or green oatsheaf—and be moderate in its use. Greediness in a horse, assisted by a continued, too-generous ration of coarse fodders, and hard work, may be looked to increase this incurable disease. In affected cases, limit the coarse food, give water and feed in small quantities at a time, substitute grass or freshly-cut green feed, include carrots in the diet, dampen the hay and oats, or mix with the grain a cupful of raw linseed oil.

The great function of the Tamworth breed, as a bacon producer, ought to be to breed crosses by animals of the Berkshire or Yorkshire breeds.—Wallace.

Stock.

A Contest Between a Registered and Unregistered Shorthorn.

The judging of the Shorthorns at the Lincolnshire show last week was attended by a circumstance causing considerable excitement in the award of the championship for the best bull, Coates' Herdbook Shorthorns and Lincoln Red Shorthorns being the only breeds, and the contest lying between the best bull of each of these breeds. The cattle judges each held to their own breed; the sheep judges were then called in, and, singular to relate, these gentlemen also divided evenly, so that an independent umpire, in the shape of the famous Norfolk feeder, Mr. Learner, had to be requisitioned ere the final decision could be arrived at, when the honor was accorded to the Lincoln Red bull. This, it is believed, is the first occasion upon which a Lincoln Red has succeeded in vanquishing the Durham representative champion.

The two bulls in question were Mr. P. L. Mills' well-known King Christian of Denmark, who was champion of the Bath and West show at Nottingham, as well as occupying the highest position in his class at many leading shows of the breed, and no one can deny one of the most stylish bulls of his breed, full of quality, well grown, and very perfect in his symmetry and most valuable points, and Mr. T. B. Freshney's Saltfleet Bonus, a three-year-old, bred by Mr. Riggall, and a very massive, short-legged, even specimen, grandly filled on his top and in his thighs, and with a wealth of flesh of the kind that the butchers like: a stylish, pleasing stamp of bull in general appearance, too.—[Mark Lane Express.]

feeding farm in Cheshire, where 130 sows reared off an average nine living pigs per sow. On some farms even higher averages were obtained, but the number of brood sows was much less.

"During the nursing period, which varies in length from five to seven weeks, the sows are very liberally fed. The feeding stuffs used are of the kind that are conducive to a liberal supply of milk. For this purpose, rations of equal parts bran, shorts and barley meal, scalded and fed in conjunction with skim milk, or two parts bran, two parts middlings, one part barley meal and one part corn meal, soaked or steamed, and fed in conjunction with skim milk, or equal parts of bran, shorts and cooked potatoes, fed with or without skim milk, were in general use, and gave highly satisfactory results. Ground oats, in conjunction with the other feeding stuffs, were also used by some, but the price of oats usually prohibits the same. The brood sows were always fed three times per day, and in some instances four times per day. Whenever skim milk or buttermilk could be had they were used in the feeding of sows during the nursing period. The young pigs are encouraged to eat at an early age, as at the end of three weeks some milk and finely-ground oatmeal or shorts are supplied in low troughs, where the little ones may partake of the same. In this manner they are taught to eat early, and thus can be weaned at an earlier age, a point which is of much importance to the man who rears two litters per year."

Varieties of the Shorthorn.

Not unfrequently we hear breeders of the pure Shorthorn inveighing against the divisions and subdivisions of the breed. Not unnaturally their views are colored, either by lengthy association with the Coates Short-

horn; or, on the other hand, by prejudice from which their lack of sympathy arises. There can be no question, of course, that the pure Shorthorn, as represented in that monumental work, Coates' Herdbook, stands by itself. It occupies a plane to which other breeds may aspire but have not attained, and when the history of the world's beef production comes to be written, the extraordinary part played by the pure-bred red, white and roan will assuredly occupy a foremost place. But it must not be forgotten that in the subdivision of the Shorthorn there is a great practical use.

Apart from the pure registered Shorthorn, there is a branch of it known as the Lincoln Red Shorthorn, and in America the Polled Durham, while in this country we have an immense reserve of Shorthorn blood in the unregistered, unpedigreed dairy herds, and in Ireland in the herds which produce those splendid store cattle.

Things sometimes move slowly, even in the twentieth century, and it may seem strange that so much useful material as we possess in the dairy herds of the country should not be recorded for the benefit of the breed. There are signs that farmers are awakening to the advantages of pedigree, as exemplified in a record of an animal's performances at the milk pail, but whether these will ever crystallize into a union having as its object the promotion of milk production on a more scientific basis than at present remains to be seen. We have, of course, in the pedigree Shorthorn attained to a high degree of perfection in breeding, but the success which breeders have achieved should not blind us to the fact that there are immense resources outside of the Herdbook which seriously deserve consideration. Of course it is open to pedigree men to endeavor to combine these resources, and work them up to qualify for a registered number, but that is done on so limited a scale as to be practically in the hands of only two or three. No doubt the fact that foreign buyers insist upon long pedigrees is one of the chief reasons for the comparative unpopularity of this method of introducing outside blood into Shorthorn strains. But from the milk point of view we have the testimony of sound business men that it is a paying proceeding, and in spite of all that is said milk is of enormous importance to the agriculture and stock-breeding of this country. It is no secret that breeders of the Shorthorn express little admiration for the Lincolnshire variety, and some go so far as to question its utility. Lincolnshire



A Youthful "Yoke"—Gregory Bryan and His Six-months-old Calf.

How Brood Sows Are Fed in England.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy describes in the following words the method followed by English breeders of swine:

"In the estimation of the English breeder, the brood sow during the gestation period requires and must have certain feeding stuffs for best results, and to withhold these on account of a slight difference in price is short-sighted economy, not very disastrous. On those farms where skim milk was available, the brood sows were fed bran, oats and skim milk; or bran, shorts and skim milk; or bran, barley meal and skim milk. In addition, the sows were grazed on grass or soiling crops during the summer months, and were fed on raw mangels, turnips, beets or steamed potatoes during the winter season. Where skim milk was not available, the rations were composed of cooked bran, shorts and middlings, or soaked bran, shorts and barley meal, with the same kinds of succulent food as previously mentioned. This method of feeding was continued up to within a week or so of farrowing time. At this time the amount of roots fed was decreased. This was done for the purpose of keeping the digestive organs in a loose condition. On many good farms, from four to eight ounces of Epsom salts, in accordance with the size of the sow, was fed in the food to each sow about two days before farrowing. This was given for the purpose of cooling the system and preventing an early flow of milk, which so often is the cause of an inflamed udder; and, as a consequence, a vicious mother at farrowing time. That careful attention to all of the little details was amply demonstrated on a large pig-

breeders, however, are not likely to follow a will-o'-the-wisp, and they realize that it is better to have some sort of pedigree and endeavor to grade up the cow stocks of the country, rather than proceed on haphazard lines. In Lincolnshire there is a wealth of big-framed, fleshy cows, with good bags, nearly all of a sound red color. It is little wonder that, having bred these for generations, the average farmer in Lincolnshire should not feel justified by experience in throwing them over, particularly as he is strongly convinced that no variety of the Shorthorn possesses such constitution as the Lincoln Red. It must not be forgotten either that some of the best strains of Coates' Herdbook have found their birthplace in Lincoln, the Nonpareils being a prominent example.

Instead, therefore, of cavilling at the divisions of the Shorthorn, it is, we think, a hopeful sign of the times that breeders are realizing the advantages of pedigree, even although it may split up the breed into one or two sections. These divisions would be inevitable in any case, as, of course, Coates' Herdbook could not be opened up more than it is at the present time. Under these conditions it is, we think, the most prudent policy of Shorthorn breeders in general to work up registration as a means of improving the different varieties of the Shorthorn. The contest at the Grantham show the other day was signal proof of many men having many minds, and the fact that a pure Shorthorn has been beaten in public competition for the championship by a local variety will do much to increase the interest in, and, perhaps, secure a wider sympathy for those varieties of Shorthorns which are none the less true blue in breeding, although their pedigrees have not been recorded. The Shorthorn is too cosmopolitan to be limited and entirely governed even by one association; and, after all, if one takes the number of pedigree Shorthorns in the country, and compares the number of unregistered animals of Shorthorn type, the pure-breds only represent a small fraction of the whole. Yet the influence which they exercise is world-wide, and the more influence the breed as a whole possesses by the adoption of registration, the better we think it will be for the Shorthorn, and certainly it will place breeders in a more powerful position to fulfil modern requirements. We, therefore, think that nothing but good can come out of the extension of registration, even although it is not immediately allied to the parent volume. It is the recognition of a principle which everyone with a generous thought for stock-breeding in this country will support. Let us, therefore, do nothing to discourage its adoption.—[Farmer and Stock-breeder.

A Useful Adjunct to Skim Milk.

People having cream separators, and who desire to raise calves successfully by hand, will appreciate the following:

The calf food which gave the best results in the calf-rearing trials of the Department of Agriculture, Ireland, when used with a small allowance of pure linseed cake, may be prepared by mixing two parts, by weight, of oatmeal, two parts of corn meal, and one part of pure ground flaxseed. All these meals should be finely ground. It should be prepared for use by boiling with water, or by scalding with boiling water, and allowing to stand for twelve hours. Beginning with $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per head per day for calves a month old (calves should receive new milk during the first month), the allowance may soon be increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and more per day as the calves get older. This allowance may be profitably supplemented by $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to 1 lb. of pure linseed cake per head per day.

Farm.

The Woodmere Rotation.

A recent visit to Woodmere, the farm of S. Benson, demonstrated quite plainly the benefit of the Benson substitute for summer-fallow, and also the advantages accruing from the rotation of crops followed on that farm. The standing grain appeared to be free of weeds, and was healthy and vigorous. The owner pointed out two fields, each having been cropped alike, one having had a dressing of manure; the difference in favor of the crop on the land manured was quite marked. The rotation followed is a six-year one, as follows: Barley is sown on the land which would otherwise be summer-fallowed; wheat and oats seeded down to timothy, which is left down two years; first, hay; second, hay, or pasture, broken up for wheat; green feed. The land is then plowed in the fall, manured during the winter, disked first thing in the spring, and sown late to barley. About 12 to 14 loads of manure are put on per acre. A feature of Woodmere is the garden, in which are plum trees (Minnesota-bred) in bearing.

THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR ADVERTISEMENT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Preparing for Fall-Wheat Growing.

The following address was delivered by T. H. Woolford, of Cardston, a successful grower of fall wheat in Southern Alberta, before the Raymond Agricultural Society recently:

To raise wheat we must have soil; therefore, we will consider for a moment what soil is. The soil is not a mere inert mass; it is a scene of life and activity. Soil which is wholly inactive is unproductive. The soil is the cemetery of all the ages, and the resurrection of all life." The soil is the upper stratum of loose, earthy matter formed from the disintegration of rocks, with a propor-

tion of animal or vegetable matter intermixed, modified by the action of worms and the influence of the atmosphere, water, etc. We have the soil, and will consider the preparation of the same, and we will assume that it is the soil in its natural state.

WORKING LAND AFTER FIRST CROP.

The question has often been asked, "What should be done after taking the first crop off new land?" Whether it should be plowed, cultivated or sown without any cultivation whatever? This can only be determined by circumstances. I have raised some very satisfactory crops by burning the stubble of the former crop, and disking well before seeding. I have also experienced partial failures, by following the above method. However, I do not think it a safe policy to follow, and would much rather advise plowing when time and circumstances will permit.

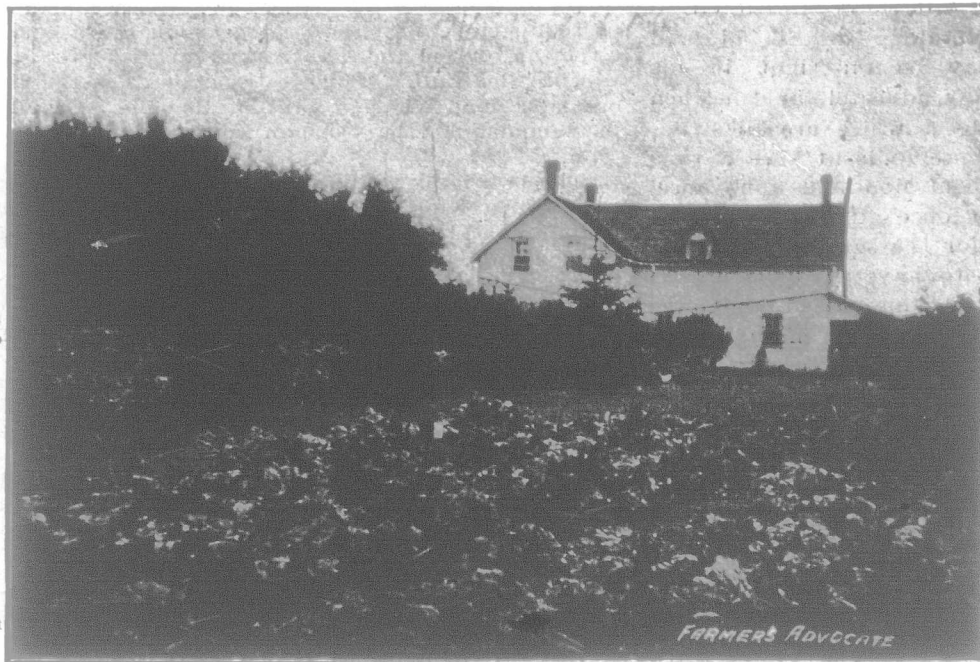
After taking the second crop from breaking or backsetting, the land should be well fallowed to put it in crop. If the fallow be well done, and the process repeated every third year, the settler will have started on the road to success.

A Pertinent Inquiry.

The subjoined, from Mark Lane Express, is a pertinent question, and one demanding an answer: "Agricultural education is a term with a meaning in these days, and various opinions are expressed as to the best means of training the farmers of the future. It is an open question, however, whether, up to the present time, we have hit upon the best means of training young men to become farmers. All will agree that a sound training is essential if a man is to be successful in agriculture, but the question under discussion is, what is the best means of getting that training? Is it provided at agricultural colleges? Of

late years a number of these institutions have been established in different countries, and a good deal of public money is being spent on them. At first these establishments could only be treated as experimental, but that stage is past now, and the question may reasonably be asked, what agricultural colleges are doing towards turning out practical farmers? We do not see that

country agricultural colleges are intended to train men for colonial life, because we want good farmers at home; neither are they required to turn out estate agents, or provide education for men who never make any practical use of it, but what we should like to see is an official return showing what percentage of the students at agricultural colleges are the sons of farmers, and also what percentage return to the land when their college course is finished, and take up farming as an occupation. We are by no means averse to agricultural education, but, on the other hand, are strong believers in it. We realize, however, how essential it is that the education should be of the right character, and that men who go to agricultural colleges should do so in order to learn farming with the idea of becoming farmers. Further, it is



Woodmere.

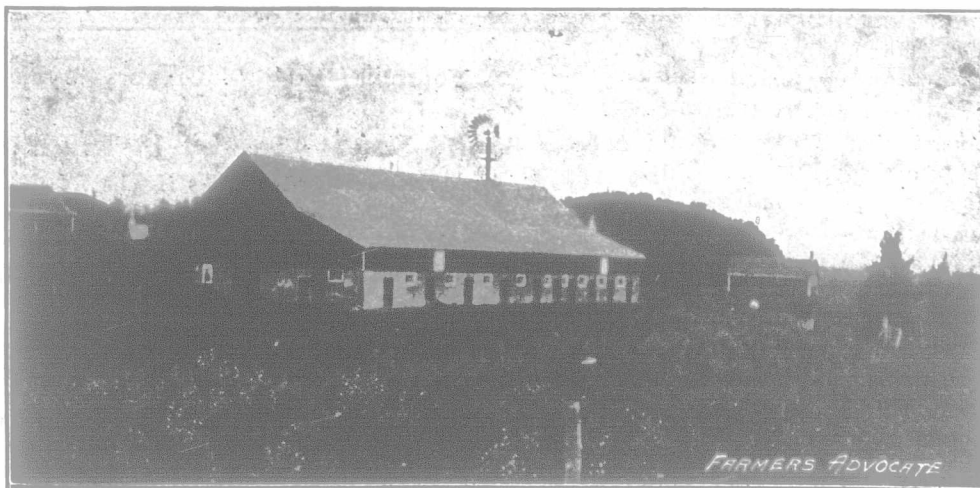
tion of animal or vegetable matter intermixed, modified by the action of worms and the influence of the atmosphere, water, etc. We have the soil, and will consider the preparation of the same, and we will assume that it is the soil in its natural state.

CULTIVATION OF PRAIRIE LANDS.

In some sections, where sod is thick and tough, breaking and backsetting is done, and is highly recommended by those who have followed this method, but from actual experience I cannot say whether it is better than the method used by the most of us or not. I think it would be as good.

SHALLOW BREAKING.

The soil should be turned over as thin as possible; rolling with a good heavy roller will hasten the rotting process, and permit backsetting to commence early in the season.



The Farmstead at Woodmere.

BACKSETTING.

Backsetting is merely turning the sod back to its original place, and at the same time bringing up two or three inches of fresh soil to cover it. The plowing should be done in the same direction as the breaking, and the same width of furrow turned. I believe two inches below the breaking is deep enough, but three or four inches will give better results. This method will make, with sufficient cultivation, a good, even seed-bed.

DEEP BREAKING.

This is the plan that I have followed, and I must say that I have met with fairly good success in Southern Alberta. What I consider deep breaking would be the complete turning over of

essential that the education given should be of a thoroughly practical character, which fits a man for the work-a-day life of a farmer, and not a training which gives ideas above it."

Through Southern Alberta.

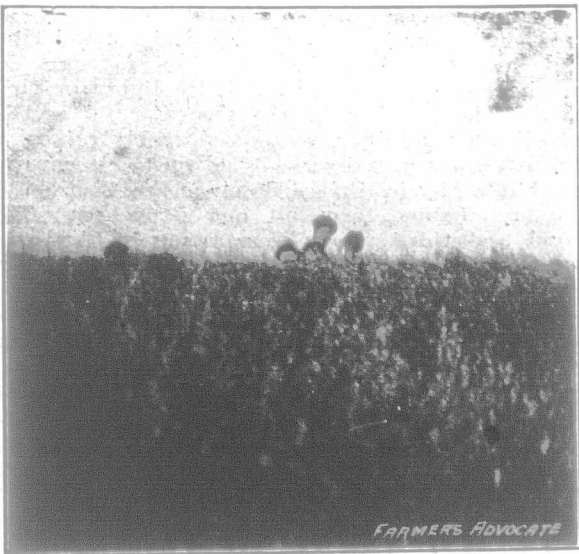
The Alberta farmer loves fall wheat, and right good cause has he for fixing his affections on that cereal. This year much of the crop was sown on new breaking, and perhaps this virgin soil may account for the heavy yield, but be that as it may, the crop is a bumper one, and will prove highly profitable to the farmer. Just outside the town of Nanton is a splendid piece, owned by Mr. Thos. Field. Mr. Field moved onto this place in the spring of 1904, and broke fifty acres, thirty of which he sowed to fall wheat. This year the demand for seed is keen, and two weeks before threshing he has disposed of one thousand bushels at one dollar per bushel. One thousand dollars for one small field of Turkey Red wheat! The land on which it grew could have been purchased for less than that one year ago. Is it any wonder that we have an American invasion? Surely the land should be worth the value of the first crop taken from it!

We fix our hopes for the future by the records of the past. What man has done man can do, and usually he can do better, and every success achieved always proves inspiring to some other striver after fame and fortune. Next door to Mr. Field's is the home of Jas. A. Robertson, and Robertson's experiences in the West may not be without their lessons to others. His home was formerly in Woodbridge, Ont., and when he decided to come West his earthly possessions consisted of a ticket, a wife, and four dollars of borrowed money. He gave two dollars to his wife, and spent five cents on the way out, so that when he landed in High River, in the spring of 1897, he possessed nothing of this world's goods save only a willingness to work and one dollar and ninety-five cents in cash. At first he worked as section hand on the C. P. R., at one dollar and fifteen cents per day; then he became section foreman, and at the end of six years his savings amounted to two thousand three hundred dollars. From this work he turned to farming, and now has a quarter-section near the town of Nanton, with good buildings and stock. Robertson to-day is worth \$10,000.00. He has a comfortable home, with everything paid for, and stands ready to purchase more land and extend his operations. This success is not the result of speculation; it is not phenomenal; it is a plain, common story of what is being done all over the country in the upbuilding of Western Canada.

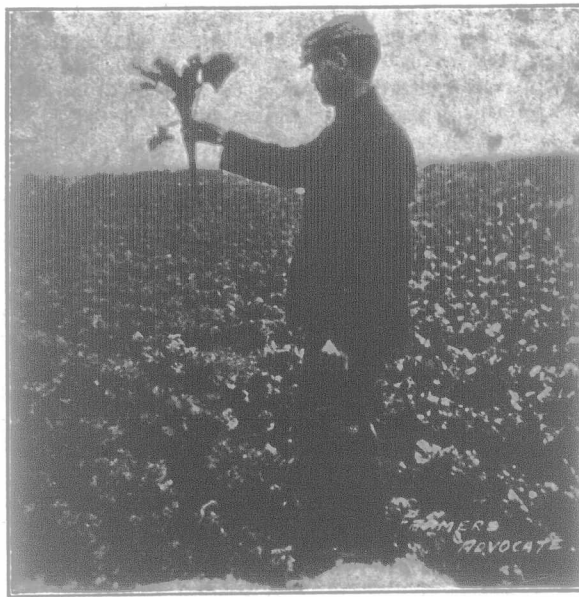
A Yankee Senator is credited with the philosophical remark, "that he who made two drops of water flow where one flew before was a benefactor to the human race." If this be so, and who will dare deny the statement, the Province of Alberta has some men to whom she owes a debt of gratitude. The work of irrigating those sections of the Province where the rainfall is too scanty for profitable crop production has only begun, but enough has been done to show the wisdom of the work and demonstrate its possibilities. The work of the Lethbridge Irrigation Co. was started in 1898; two years later the water was brought to the town, and now a total of about 75,000 acres is within reach of the ditches. The cost of water to the farmer is one hundred and fifty dollars for each quarter-section. For this sum he is supplied with sufficient water to insure a crop, as far as moisture will insure anything. The amount given is one cubic foot per second; in twenty-four hours this is equal to about one-half a million gallons of water. The work is somewhat new to the people, and mistakes are made that time will readily obviate, but when the farmer in the irrigation district begins to understand more fully the nature of the work he will have factors of crop production under his control in a manner such as never could be had in any country without irrigation. A striking example of successful work in this district is to be seen on the farm of Fairfield Bros., near Lethbridge. When the "Farmer's Advocate" visited the place at the end of July, the first crop of alfalfa had been cut, and was already in stack. Another patch cut somewhat earlier was being watered the second time, and would be ready for cutting again in a few weeks. This spring's seeding—sown without a nurse crop, save a little volunteer wheat that came up with it—was standing green and strong, fully fifteen inches high. All ground which has not already grown alfalfa is inoculated before seeding by soil from another field. Sometimes odd patches can be found where the plants turn pale and fail to develop; invariably in such cases it will be found that the nodules are absent. What a wonderful plant is alfalfa, and what a splendid fertilizer! Last year on one patch of land they produced three crops of alfalfa; on the next field they had a crop of timothy; this year both pieces are in oats, and the dividing line between the two is as distinctly marked as if they were different crops. That grown after the alfalfa sod is fully six inches taller, with a certainty of a large difference in the yield. They have lately grown alfalfa mixed with brome and rye grass, and have in this way produced large quantities of excellent hay, which they use for their dairy herd. Irrigation farming does not tend to extensive operations; one hundred and sixty acres is usually the size of the irrigated farm. Dairying and fruit farming will undoubtedly be the big factors in this district. Fairfield's strawberry patch achieved a



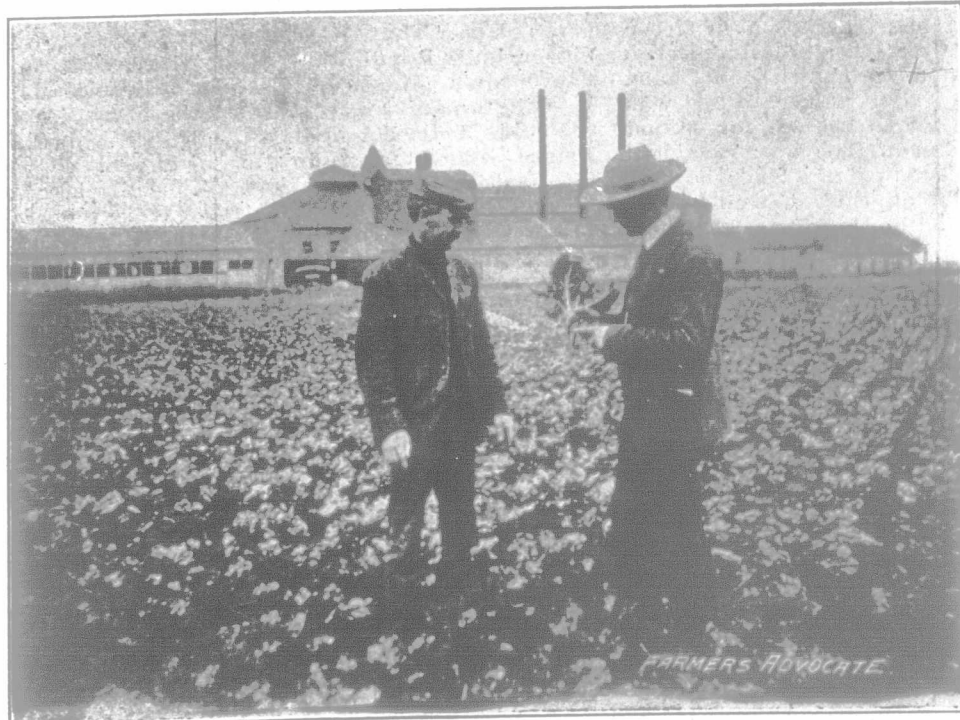
Mr. Field in a Corner of His \$1,000 Patch of Fall Wheat.



In an Alberta Oat Field.



"This is a Very Good Beet for this Season of the Year," said Field Manager Williams.



The Editor of the Raymond "Chronicle" Believes There is a Big Future Ahead of the Beet-raising Industry in Southern Alberta.

provincial reputation this year, and although the season was far advanced when the "Farmer's Advocate" reached the ground the fragments that remained were certainly good to look upon and pleasant to linger among. Raspberries were just coming in, and the crop was very promising. Cultivation with the horse and irrigation water frequently applied during the fruiting season are the all-important essentials for successful fruit culture in this district.

Almost straight south of Lethbridge you strike Raymond, in the Mormon country, in the land of the sugar beet. Raymond is a lusty youngster. Three years ago there was only a rancher's shack on the plains; now we have a town of over two thousand people. It is a straggling place, for even the price of real estate failed to keep pace with the rapid growth, and nearly every settler in the town has at least a half an acre of ground. Raymond's history is the history of the sugar-beet factory. Three years ago the Knight Sugar Beet Co. secured control of a large tract of land, erected a factory and commenced the growth of sugar beets. Now the company owns or controls five hundred and fifty square miles of land. They have fifteen thousand head of cattle and over three hundred horses, and last year the factory produced over three million pounds of sugar. This year the acreage has increased, and the crop appears much better than in former years, and the management estimate a total production of over six million pounds for the coming season.

From the farmer's standpoint the business appears to be a profitable one. The beets have always shown a high percentage of sugar; in fact, no beets were purchased last year having a lower test than 16%, and thus the lowest price paid to the farmer was five dollars per ton. Only one difficulty seems to present itself; that is, the labor problem. The difficulty is being solved by Chinese labor, but real success in beet-growing will come from small landholders cultivating a few acres and doing the work themselves. Land that is irrigated brings the best returns, but this year some excellent crops are to be seen on land where the natural rainfall was the only supply. Beets following beets for year after year is the only scheme at present in vogue, but no doubt this will cause a decrease in yield, and some sort of systematic rotation will be adopted. An important dependent industry is the feeding of cattle on the pulp, and the company make full use of the by-products for this purpose. The management this year is more hopeful than ever; Raymond is confident, and the people believe that they will some day have the greatest sugar-beet industry in the West.

A Defender of White Clover.

An English contemporary writes as follows re the value of white clover in pasture:

It has often been said by some one or other of our leading authorities upon the value of grasses and clovers (and I saw this same thing repeated in a prominent agricultural paper recently) that white clover is not a desirable plant in the pastures, and that it is not as nutritious and beneficial to the cattle pastured there as some of the other varieties of feed. Now, my experience has been that there are occasions, and kinds of fodder, green feed, cakes, etc., that give much better results in practice than in theory, and white clover to me has been one of these. Walking today over the aftermaths, which, by the bye, are but very scanty, I find that the cattle have devoured down to the roots all the moist places where the white clover has grown best, and at all times the presence of this succulent herbage has been looked upon by graziers as an indication of the greatest richness of pastures.

It has been noticed how well cattle eat up such pastures, and almost invariably do well upon them. The short grass of a lawn mown continually with lawnmowing machines, too, when carefully used, is one of the best feeds for indoor stock in the summer-time, and this feed, owing to its being continually kept closely mown, usually consists very much of the leaves of the white clover. Then, again, the fact of the cattle always choosing that portion of the pasture first that is most prolific in this herbage is a proof that they like it, and it seldom happens that cattle are bad judges in such matters.

Lakeside Fair at Killarney.

That Killarney's location and natural advantages eminently fit it for the holding of a first-class summer fair and agricultural exhibition was abundantly demonstrated by the third annual event of the kind, which took place at the pretty little lakeside town on August 8th, 9th and 10th. Warm but ideal fair weather prevailed during the three days, which had the effect of swelling the attendance above previous years. Much has been said and written of the natural beauty of Killarney, and its open, jovial hospitality, which prove such drawing cards to the fair, but nothing has been exaggerated. All of those who took advantage of the excursions from east and west thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and went away pleased with their outing.

Doubtless the success of Southern Manitoba's fair is very largely due to the enterprise and energy of the officials and directorate, all of whom devote themselves unselfishly to the interests of the exhibition. Secretary Schnarr and his associates had a most perfect system of management, so that every detailed wish of the exhibitors was carefully attended to.

Like others of the large fairs, Killarney's was not free from the objectionable side-show features. In fact, shows which were thrust off the grounds at Winnipeg and Brandon ran wide open at the Lakeside Fair park, and, despite the rule of the association, which specified that no games of chance should be allowed, there were at least a half dozen tables where the rule was ignored and the Federal laws violated. For the sake of our self-respect, and in the interests of the young manhood and womanhood of our country, let us have an end to these public exhibitions of vulgar men and depraved women, who make obscene and suggestive jests and antics in the presence of the innocent, guileless visitors to our fairs. Enough said!

HORSES.

Southern Manitoba has made most creditable progress in her horse industry, and a large collection of her best stock was on exhibition at this fair. It was purely a display of farm stock, none of the animals having been excessively pampered or fitted for showing. Horses were put on exhibition as they appear from day to day doing their regular work, so that their excellencies and defects were easily visible. But a serious drawback to the fair as a whole, and to the horse department in particular, were the rank errors of judgment made in the ring. In the light horse sections, Mr. Harry Irwin, of Neepawa, officiated, and gave fairly general satisfaction; but in the heavy draft, Clydesdale and Percheron classes he had associated with him Dr. Little, V.S., of Pilot Mound, and Geo. Perry, of Boissevain, and the result of their cogitations upon the different rings presented, "it is a shame to relate." As a criterion of the comparative merits of the different horses, their decisions stand for naught, so that much of the real value of the show was lost to the spectators. It was another evidence of the weakness, if another were needed, of the jury system of making awards in the stock-ring.

Beginning with the aged Clydesdale stallion section, there were eight entries; and, after deciding upon Village Boss, an old-fashioned type of draft horse, low down, but with clean, hard bone and nice action, owned by Willis, of Boissevain, the judges deliberated for over an hour upon claims of the other contestants without coming to a decision. Each of the three judges, after measuring girths, had picked a horse for the second and fourth places, and none of them would compromise. Finally, Mr. Jas. Yule was called in to referee the work, but he immediately declined to place any of the horses chosen in either second or fourth places. He then selected Baron Sprout, a modern type of a Clyde, with fine, hard bone, plenty of size, and a fair mover, if one was not too particular as to width behind, for second place. This horse is a son of Baron's Pride, and is owned by a Killarney syndicate. Had the first horse not been placed, Baron Sprout would have deservedly been at the head of the ring. The third horse was also by Baron's Pride, a nice type of fellow, proper underpinning, a good mover, but a little smaller than his half-brother. He is owned at Waskella. Fourth place was taken by J. G. Washington's (Ninga) Prince Bonnybridge, who, being under the weather, showed to considerable disadvantage. He is withal rather a good-looking horse, ample in his bone, heavy in the quarters, a snappy mover, and has proved to be a good stock horse.

In the younger sections of Clydesdales, competition was slight. One three-year-old stallion was shown by R. A. Latimer, named Baron's Pride Jr. He was bred by W. L. Fitzpatrick, of Fairfax, and was good enough to win the diploma for best stallion bred in Manitoba or the N.-W. T., in pretty stiff company.

Colin Findlayson won first on two-year-olds, with J. G. Washington, and Pulford, of Mather, also showing. I. Langrill won on yearlings, and Peacock and Greenway on foals.

Females.—Bert Smallman won with the only

entry of three-year-old Clydesdale fillies, but in the two-year-old section, D. Fitzpatrick, of Margaret; W. Maybon, Roseberry, and J. Cowan, Killarney, competed and won in the order named. C. Findlayson had the best mare bred in Manitoba; also sweepstakes mare, and Village Boss was awarded the Clydesdale sweepstakes.

Agricultural Horses.—Classes for agricultural horses were quite well filled, with a high averaged class of stock. The three-year-olds had five entries, the awards going to W. Maybon, J. H. Daly, Killarney, and M. Waldie, Cartwright. There were also five two-year-olds, M. Waldie leading, with J. Davidson, Lyonshall, second, and Waldie third. Four yearlings were out—J. Cowan, Geo. Campbell and Geo. Jackson being the owners of the three winners. A large class of fourteen foals faced the judges; W. Archibald, Killarney; M. Cumming, Moropano, and Webster, of Cartwright, being the successful exhibitors.

W. Archibald, Webster and Cumming were also successful in the order named on brood mares. For teams, C. Findlayson, Webster and A. McKenna carried off the honors.

Killarney fair prize-list does not make provision for general-purpose horses, but has a full classification for heavy drafts. J. Daly and Hon. Thos. Greenway had the prizewinning teams, although Daly's looked just a little light for their class. The judging in the two-year-old section for fillies or geldings was considerably off color. The first place was deservedly given to Greenway's filly, but a filly by Prince Bonnybridge, that should have been second, was left out altogether. The second and third places were taken by Anderson Bros. Only one yearling came out, and Peacock and Greenway won in the order named for foals. Mr. Geo. Chapman succeeded in landing the prize for the best heavy draft mare out of a strong class.

A good competition was put up for the prize for stallion and three of his get. H. Robinson's Eastfield Prince, J. G. Washington's Prince Bonnybridge, and Robinson's Craigie Stamp were the three sires represented. From deductions it looked like "cherry picking" for Washington's horse, as he was placed above the other horses in his class, and had behind him his two-year-old son, which won second in his class, the winning two-year-old filly, and first-prize two-year-old foal; but deductions from previous awards proved deceptive, as the decision went to Eastfield Prince, with Prince Bonnybridge second, and Craigie Stamp third.

Three aged Percheron stallions were shown, a fine-topped, big grey, owned by Johnston and McCorkindale, Boissevain, being first; R. Willis, of the same town, second, and W. Hodgins, Killarney, third. Then a sad thing happened, for the champion Clydesdale was challenged by the champion Percheron, and Village Boss went down to defeat, with judges Little and Perry abetting the scheme.

Light Horses.—Some Thoroughbred horses were shown by J. J. Millidge, of Boissevain, and W. H. Parker. Four entries were shown in the single carriage or coach section, Geo. Campbell, Killarney; Jos. Kerr, Belmont; F. Finkbeiner, Killarney, and Geo. Jackson, Holmfeld, being the competitors. The horse-ring was in charge of Directors Campbell and Chapman, who got the stock out on time, and kept the judges going without a hitch.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns made up the bulk of the cattle exhibit, there being several good serviceable herds near Killarney. Mr. Jas. Yuill, of Selkirk, judged the beef breeds, and his decisions were without exception accepted as authoritative. There were four contestants in the aged bull section. W. Maybin, of Roseberry, showed a deep, even-lined, thick-fleshed red bull, named Red Marquis, and got first; Hon. Thos. Greenway won second on a bigger bull, Royal Duke; while third went to A. Stevenson's (Waskeda) Bracelet's Hero. J. G. Washington, of Ninga, showed the first-prize two-year-old, a Dryden-bred bull, Prince Adair, by Prince Gloucester, an animal full of promise, which afterwards won sweepstakes. Thos. Buck, of Killarney, had the other entry. Greenway, Jas. Miller, Killarney, and W. J. Ryan, Ninga, had the three winning yearlings, and Greenway and Washington won on senior calves.

There were ten cows in the ring when the judge began on their section. The first place was taken by Washington's Rosebud, by Royal Hope, a big, square, heavy-fleshed roan; second and third went to Greenway, on Bracelet, by Sittyton Stamp, and Canapus, by Jubilee, two red cows, of good Shorthorn type. The fourth-prize cow was A. Stevenson's Brookside Daisy 5th. W. Maybin had the winning two-year-old, in Chlora Clementine, with Greenway second, on Starling 2nd, and Stevenson third. Seven yearlings made up the class in their section, and all were deserving individuals. W. J. Ryan's entry, however, was outstanding, with Greenway and Maybin second and third. Maybin, W. Chapman and Greenway had the three winning senior calves; while Davidson (Lyons-hall), Washington and Maybin won with their juniors. The herd diploma was awarded to W. G. Washington.

Herefords were represented by the herd of Thos.

Wallace, of Cartwright, which won all the prizes to be had.

Greenway's herd of Ayrshires had it nearly all their own way; a bull, owned by P. S. Seabrook, of Killarney, coming in for a second.

Jerseys were shown by R. J. Brown, of Killarney, who had three bulls, two cows and two calves on exhibition.

Some very good grade cows and fat stock were brought out, a particularly fine steer being the yearling Shorthorn grade bred and shown by C. J. Disney.

A fine herd of Tamworths was exhibited by W. L. Trann, of Crystal City, who also showed Poland Chinas. A few Berkshires were present, but scarcely any Yorkshires.

A few sheep were brought out, but they were of very ordinary merit.

Poultry made a good display, R. B. Preston, of Pilot Mound, being the principal exhibitor, and winning the diploma for the best collection.

The display of ladies' work and fine arts was quite large and interesting, several collections of plants and weeds being much admired.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The awards for dairy products were as follows: Butter—Crock or firkin, 30 lbs.—1, Mable Martin, Crystal City; 2, Hugh McKnight, Ninga; 3, Rev. M. P. Floyd, Killarney. Basket of 1 lb. prints—1, Mrs. Robt. Ringland, Killarney; 2, H. McKnight; 3, Wm. Stowe, Killarney. Rolls, at least 5 lbs.—1, Mable Martin; 2, Mrs. Wm. Burns, Killarney; 3, Mrs. Thos. McLeod, Killarney. Best dairy butter—Mable Martin. Best display—Wm. Kellaway, Killarney; 2, Mrs. Robt. Ringland.

Cheese—Homemade—1, W. O. Beach, Cartwright; 2, Mrs. Thos. Dougal, Wapaha; 3, Mrs. Geo. Bate, Mather.

Sugar Beets in Wisconsin.

Bulletin No. 123, just issued by the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, contains much information of interest to beet-growers in the vicinity of beet-sugar factories, or in districts where the idea of establishing such factories is in favor. It gives a complete history of the development of the industry in the State, placing emphasis upon the difficulties which have been encountered, and whose enumeration may be of value in preventing the repetition of such mistakes elsewhere. In especial, it warns against the foolishness of building factories nearer than 50 miles apart, or of rushing into the building of them at all until the farmers of the vicinity are prepared to grow a sufficient tonnage of beets to provide for a good trade.

In Wisconsin four factories have been established. Of these, one at Menominee Lake is already on a flourishing basis, and the other three are fast attaining a satisfactory footing. The farmers, on the whole, are well satisfied. Out of 150, chosen indiscriminately, who were asked to express an opinion, the great majority asserted that, under proper conditions and with proper cultivation, beets were amongst their best-paying crops, not only the proceeds from the factory being placed to their credit, but also the benefits reaped from feeding the tops to the cows and the small beets to the hogs. The facts that the money from the factory comes in at a good time of the year, and that the necessary cultivation of the crop is a good way of getting rid of weeds, were also mentioned as advantages to be gained from beet-growing.

In Wisconsin there were, last year, 6,775 patrons, to whom was paid the sum of \$633,462 for the year's output. The total acreage was estimated at 14,400 acres, and this year 20,500 acres are under cultivation. The average yield of beets grown by farmers in 1904 was 16.5 tons per acre, the lowest being 6.5 tons, and the highest 30.7 tons per acre. At the Station where the best conditions were available, 17 tons per acre was the average.

A difference in the sugar content was also noted. The average quality of the beets sent in by farmers during the time in which they were tested was 13 per cent. sugar in the beet, while at the Station 14 per cent. was the average. In both quantity and quality the difference was, in every case, due to difference in soil and cultivation. To this cause, also, must be attributed the difference in proceeds, which, among the farmers, covered a range of from \$24.07 to \$138.67, with an average of over \$70 per acre. As regards expense, the figures ranged all the way from \$12.40 to \$50.00 per acre; but it is believed that the use of special machinery, which is becoming general, will reduce the average materially.

At the Wisconsin factories the total output of sugar for last year was 27,000,000 pounds of white sugar, about one-fifth of the total amount consumed by the State. In addition to this, by-products—beet molasses and beet pulp—were also made a source of revenue, the two latter being sometimes combined and dried to form a cattle food, which has been highly recommended. The bulletin, on the whole, represents the outlook

of the beet industry as bright, and expresses the hope that the State will before long be able to raise its own supply of sugar.

Dairying.

Pointers for Users of Babcock Test.

In the O. A. C. Bulletin No. 143, entitled "Dairy-school Bulletin," some useful cautions and hints on the use of the Babcock test are offered by J. A. McFeters:

1. Always make sure that the pipettes and test bottles are clean before using.

2. Be very careful to measure the exact amount of milk for a test. A 17.6 c. c. pipette will deliver about 17.5 c. c. of milk. This measurement of milk of average quality will weigh about 18 grams.

3. A partially-churned sample of milk may be prepared for sampling by heating it to about 110 degrees F., and pouring it from one vessel to another, to mix it thoroughly. When it is thus prepared, take a sample as quickly as possible, and cool to about 60 degrees F. before adding the acid.

4. In sampling frozen milk, it is necessary that both the liquid and the frozen part be warmed and mixed thoroughly. The unfrozen part is richer in fat and solids than the frozen.

5. A sample of milk that has soured and thickened may be prepared for sampling by adding a small amount of some alkali to neutralize the lactic acid and cause the curd to redissolve. A small amount of powdered concentrated lye is very suitable. Add just a small amount of lye at a time, and pour the milk from one vessel to another to mix the lye with the milk, which causes the casein to be dissolved.

6. The amount of acid used must be varied to suit its strength. The right amount is being used when the fat presents a bright golden appearance. Acid that is much too strong or too weak should be discarded, as satisfactory results cannot be obtained from its use. Acid a little weak is to be preferred to very strong acid. Carboys or bottles containing acids should be kept well corked to prevent the contents from becoming weakened by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere.

7. Avoid pouring the acid directly on the milk. The test bottle should be held at an angle so as to cause the acid to follow the side of the bottle and go directly underneath the milk. After the addition of the acid to the test bottle the milk and acid should be in two distinct layers, without any charred matter between them. A thorough mixing by means of a gentle rotary motion should be given at once.

8. If using a hand tester in a room at a low temperature, it may be necessary to keep sufficient hot water in the machines to maintain a temperature of from 120 to 140 degrees F. in the test bottles.

9. The water added to the test bottles should be soft or distilled. If hard water is used, add a little sulphuric acid (half an acid measure or a little more to a gallon of water) to soften it; this will prevent foam above the fat.

10. If there are several readings to take, always set the samples in hot water (120 to 140 degrees F.) extending to the top of the fat before reading.

11. It is well to use a pair of dividers or compasses for measuring the column of fat. The points of the dividers should be placed at the upper and lower limits of the fat column; then, if one point be placed at the zero mark of the scale, the division at which the other point touches will show the percentage of fat in the sample tested.

12. Burnt or cloudy readings may be caused by:

(1). The use of too much or too strong acid.

(2). Allowing the acid to fall directly on the milk.

(3). Having the milk or acid at too high a temperature—the higher the temperature the less acid is required.

(4). Allowing a sample to stand too long after adding the acid, before mixing the milk and acid.

13. Light-colored readings and floating particles of curds are usually due to:

(1). The use of too little or too weak acid.

(2). Having the milk or acid at too low a temperature—the lower the temperature of either, the more acid is required.

(3). Insufficient shaking of the bottles to unite the milk and acid thoroughly.

(4). Lack of required speed or time in whirling.

14. A convenient method of testing the accuracy of the graduation is to test the same milk in the different test bottles and compare the readings. A bottle that differs by more than .2 (2-10) in its reading from the rest should be discarded. As the capacity of that part of the neck over which the scale extends should be 2 c. c., the accuracy of the scale may be tested by filling the bottle to the bottom of the scale with water

at the temperature of the room, and then adding 2 c. c. of water at the same temperature by means of a 2 c. c. pipette or a finely-graduated burette.

15. Care and exactness in every detail are absolutely essential requisites for reliable results in milk-testing. There is more to learn in care than in principle. Carelessness on the part of the operator has frequently thrown suspicion on the Babcock test.

Poultry.

Foods Affecting Flavor of Eggs.

An experiment was conducted by the North Carolina Experiment Station to determine the effects of food fed to the hen upon the flavor of her egg, and the results are worth recalling, since they throw a light upon the subject. Chopped wild onions—bulbs and tops—were given in mash to the hens. At the beginning of the trial half an ounce per head was fed daily to the hens of different breeds, but no noticeable flavor of onions could be detected until the fifteenth day, when a slight "onion" flavor was perceptible. Then the amount of onions fed was doubled for four days and afterwards discontinued. The eggs laid during these four days savored so strongly of onions that they could not be eaten, but the flavor became less noticeable day by day after the feeding of onions had been stopped until a week had elapsed, when no foreign flavor was noticeable.

It would seem, therefore, that flavor can be readily imparted to eggs by feeding, but that different foods which are not so strongly flavored as onions might probably be fed without imparting any distinct flavor to the eggs.

We must also consider the influences which surroundings may have on the egg after it has been deposited in the nest. That it may be detrimentally affected there is no room for doubt. First of all, the nest may injure the egg. Nests should, therefore, always be made of some sound, sweet-smelling material, such as dry oat straw, and in no circumstances should damp, dirty or musty materials be used in the construction of the nest; for if the eggs are allowed to remain even but a very short time in such a nest they will acquire a flavor that may not be relished by every palate.

It is also necessary to collect the eggs off the nests two or three times a day, especially if the weather is warm or if there are many broody hens about the place. On many farms the eggs are not regularly collected, and sometimes they remain in the nests for two or three days. It frequently happens that eggs are not very old and yet they are "off flavor," because they have been allowed to remain longer than necessary in a musty nest, and many of the stale, musty and half-decayed eggs which are found in the markets may have their bad quality traced to this cause.

Next in importance to the nature of the nest and to the regular collection of the eggs is the matter of keeping eggs between the time of their collection and despatch to market. If they cannot be sent to market direct from the nest, which is the best system possible, they ought to be stored in the coolest available place, and particular care should be taken that they do not come in contact with any liquid or substance which gives off a strong odor, as, for instance, petroleum or onions, as the shell of an egg is porous, and its contents are easily contaminated.

A Modern Poultry House.

The accompanying sketch shows a poultry-house that combines many of the important essentials of a complete and inexpensive building. It is situated on a gently sloping knoll, with a southern exposure, and the ground being of a gravelly nature affords excellent drainage, while the situation gives the maximum amount of sunlight. The two end apartments contain the roosts and nest boxes, and from these the fowl pass through a door at the end to the scratching rooms above. A curtain can be let down in front of these on stormy days, but very seldom will this be found necessary, as even in the coldest weather the sunshine and abundant exercise is all that is needed to keep the poultry warm during



Simpson Bros.' Poultry House, near Calgary.

the day, and the roosting house being partly underground and protected by banking is always comfortable at night. The advantages of this house are: It is not expensive, it allows fresh air and exercise to the full, and the location is excellent. There are at present about 1,000 birds on the place. The incubators have brought out on an average nearly 75% of the hatch, and the young chicks have so far proved very vigorous and entirely free from disease. The staple food is wheat with green food, such as onions and late-sown grain; and a small patch of sunflowers, now growing in the garden, will be utilized later on in the fall. Simpson Bros. have never received less than thirty cents a dozen for their eggs, and with a demand that far exceeds the supply, the industry is proving very profitable.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Fruit Trade in the Northwest.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

At the final meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, Alex. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, gave evidence on the "Northwest fruit trade, with special reference to packing and packages." The subject occupied two sittings of the committee, both of which were well attended, notwithstanding the hot weather and the rush of business at the close of the session. Mr. McNeill referred to the enormous waste of fruit that goes on, especially in apples and plums, and to the constant increase in the imports into the Northwest of fruit which might be supplied by British Columbia and Ontario. Several causes contributed to this condition of affairs. British Columbia has yet only a small portion of her available fruit area under cultivation. Railway accommodations and freight rates are far from being satisfactory from either province. The relations of the wholesale distributors and the producers are not altogether harmonious. Cold storage depots for early fruits are needed at Winnipeg, and still more urgently at shipping points. Even the commendable systems of mixed farming militated somewhat against the highest excellence in fruit-growing. But no one of these causes has as much influence as the present inferior method of packing fruit, and the kind of packages used by fruit-growers in Ontario. It is a pleasure to note that British Columbia fruit-growers are using the most approved packages for their long distance trade, and are disposing of their entire crop at good prices, but it is the testimony of the Northwest fruit dealers that even British Columbia fruit is not to be compared in point of grading at least to the American fruit.

A careful analysis of the criticisms of the Northwest fruit dealers will show that their complaints may be classed under four heads: (1) Packing and packages; (2) grading; (3) keeping qualities of fruit; (4) business methods.

Ontario packages are quite suitable for the nearby markets, but are too large and weak for long-distance shipments. The ordinary two-piece berry box, if made of somewhat heavy veneer, with a neat wooden rim, is a fairly satisfactory package, but the crate must be made much more carefully than at present. The division boards are not sufficiently supported, and frequently slip down so as to throw the whole weight of the upper boxes on the lower tier.

Cherries, peaches, plums and grapes are shipped in the six and eleven quart baskets. These packages are somewhat less than five and six inches deep, respectively. So large a mass of fruit not only generates heat, but the bottom layers are crushed by the fruit above. The American and British Columbia cherries are packed in boxes holding about 20 lbs., but only about half the depth of our baskets—the cherry-box having a partition in the middle. The western peaches are always neatly wrapped in paper, which in itself is a great protection. Plums are packed in tiers, with paper between each tier, in five-pound tin-rimmed veneer boxes, four of these being crated together. Western apples are never shipped in barrels. The box is the universal package. Great skill is used to secure a full box without resorting to packing material, like excelsior or paper shavings, to fill vacant spaces. As the size of the box does not vary, it is apparent that a slightly different arrangement is needed with each size of apple. When the box is finished the top and bottom is slightly bulged, but

this is protected by a narrow cleat across the ends. Pears are sometimes shipped in boxes, but more frequently in half cases, which are boxes just half the depth of the apple box.

These packages are all well adapted to load in cars, so as to resist ordinary motion of the train as well as shocks in shunting. To secure proper ventilation, as well as to fix each box rigidly in place in the car, narrow strips are placed between each tier of boxes, and carefully tacked into the end piece of each.

In the matter of grading, Canadian fruit is particularly deficient. No package is wanted with more than one variety in it, and every lot should show freedom from blemishes. Two apples may be equally good, but if they differ in size or color they should be placed in different packages. Dealers claim that it is a great advantage to be able to secure solid car lots of one variety, every package being alike. Even though it may not be possible to secure this ideal condition, much improvement might be worked if growers in particular districts would grow the same varieties. It should be noted, too, that it is a violation of section 6 of the Fruit Marks Act, to grade any package No. 1 that has more than one variety in it.

It must be admitted that if the same variety of peach, for instance, is grown in Ontario and on the Pacific Coast, the latter will be the better shipper and keeper. But Eastern growers may choose a variety that will meet the exigencies of the distant market, and all varieties will keep and ship better if they are picked at the right time and carefully placed in proper packages. Of course, we are still at the mercy of the transportation companies, but the first duty of the fruit-growers is to make their own work perfect; then they can with better grace demand improvement from others.

The question of business methods is an important one. A large portion of the American fruit comes in through duly accredited agents who are on the spot to advertise the goods, make sales, note the condition of the fruit on arrival, and at once adjust any Canadian fruit that comes on consignment, a system which falls most lamentably at long distances. The fruit-grower and the commission merchant have no personal knowledge of each other. There is no check on the statements of either, and there can be no proper audit of the commission man's business; even where sales are made f.o.b. in Ontario. Winnipeg merchants complain that the fruit shippers lack in business method. A case was cited where a car of strawberries was contracted for, to be delivered in Winnipeg, Thursday, June 29th. A day or so before they should have been shipped the shipper asked for a delay of one day, which was granted. The first telegram was followed by a second, asking for further time, which was granted, though it brought the date of delivery to a holiday—the first of July. The merchant adjusted all his outside consignments to this new date, when he received a third telegram, stating that the car could not be sent at all. Of course the merchant had a case for damages, but he preferred, he said, to drop the Ontario trade, and go where he could get fruit in car lots without fail.

In answer to Mr. Cochrane, member for East Northumberland, Mr. McNeill gave an opinion on the relative merits of the box and the barrel as an export package for apples. Canadian apples have been shipped almost universally until recently in barrels. The brokers and middlemen are not familiar with Canadian apples in any other package. It is quite natural, therefore, that Canadian fruit in boxes should be viewed with suspicion. It is not to be expected that boxes will take their proper place in the market until they go forward in sufficient quantities to impress the market. Shippers, therefore, to be successful with boxes must be prepared to make continuous shipments to the same markets, suffering possibly a loss till the package is well established.

Mr. Schell, member for South Oxford, and an extensive apple shipper, confirmed this view. He said the tendency was to use boxes for the finest fruit. Glasgow market accepts Canadian apples in boxes, and pays a higher price for boxes than for barrels relatively. The same is true of Hamburg. Liverpool is in a state of transition, with a preference possibly in favor of the barrel. The London market, although it will accept Tasmanian, Californian and Oregon apples in no other package, will not accept Canadian apples in the box.

Information Re Horticulture.

In a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," an Alberta subscriber enquired for information on horticultural subjects. Among the best sources of information upon all questions relating to practical horticulture in Manitoba and the Territories are the publications of the Western Horticultural Society. At a recent meeting of the society it was decided to publish a new volume at once, giving all the papers which have been read before the society during the past three years. These papers deal with forestry, fruit-growing, vegetable gardening, floriculture, etc. Almost every feature of horticulture will be dealt with, making one of the most valuable volumes of the class ever published for Western people. The special value of these papers lies in the fact that they have been written by men who have made a study of the questions as applied to Western Canada. The information given applies directly to our climate and conditions, and is therefore much more valuable than the writings of persons who have gained their ex-

perience in other regions. This book will be sent free to all members of the society. Any person who desires a copy may have it by sending the \$1 membership fee to Geo. Batho, Secretary, Western Horticultural Society, Winnipeg.

The Pear Blight in California.

By H. A. Crafts, Allendale, Calif.

The pear blight, which until about four years ago had confined its ravages to the upper part of the San Joaquin valley, has now spread to nearly all parts of California. Its attacks have not been confined to the pear; the apple trees have been attacked, and the orchards in the mountain regions have suffered quite severely. In the great pear-growing sections of the Sacramento Valley the growers have been indefatigable in their efforts to stamp out the disease. Vigorous cutting back has been resorted to, and the orchards have been carefully watched, and the disease has not been allowed to gain much headway.

The pear blight prevailed in Europe in the seventeenth century, and in the Hudson River valley in New York State in the eighteenth century, but was not very well understood until 1879, when Prof. T. J. Burrill, of Illinois, discovered that the true pear blight was of a bacterial nature, and is caused by a minute microbe, known as *Bacillus amylovorus*.

Much time and study have been given to the disease, but results of a practical nature have been wanting. The true or zymotic pear blight is now in nearly every pear orchard along the rivers in Northern California, and is seriously threatening the very existence of the greatest pear-growing district in the State, that of the lower Sacramento valley. It has also seriously ravaged the counties of Kern, King's, Tulare and Fresno, in the San Joaquin valley.

Zymotic pear blight first makes its appearance in the spring upon the blossoms. When the blossoms begin to shed their petals a few bunches may be observed to turn brown and to cease growing, presenting the appearance of having been frost-bitten, or scorched by heat.

The spread of the disease, which now begins to extend down the fruit spurs, is at first slow. Many cases will remain dormant until several of the pears are quite large, and then begin as if they had been newly inoculated.

Usually after May 1st in California the disease advances very rapidly, running down the tender new twig growth to the larger limbs, and finally to the body of the tree. Sometimes this rapid march of the disease reaches the body of the tree the first year of attack. In many cases of blight in the lower Sacramento valley it was found that the disease had gone down the limbs in streaks from blossom to body of the tree, a distance of four feet, with only a few leaves killed. The blight germs rarely if ever kill the leaves. The foliage on the blighted limbs eventually dies, as the source of water supply is cut off. Sudden hot, dry spells of weather, and dry north winds, cause the leaves in such cases to die and turn brown, so suddenly as to give the appearance of a very rapid spread.

One of the most prolific causes of the continued appearance of blight is to be found in the failure to cut it back below all diseased wood. In hundreds of reappearing cases it was the original blight, crippled, but not killed.

The disease usually stops spreading in the Sacramento valley by the 15th of July; but in many cases, where the wood is soft and tender, it continues to grow all summer. The disease germs are thought to be carried over from one season to another in the bark of the tender shoots, not dry, where the diseased wood blends gradually into the healthy wood; and sap pressure in the spring causes the sap to exude with the germs. A single limb can infect a whole orchard. Tender twigs inoculated with the diseased cambium, or exuded gummy sap, have been known to blight in twelve to twenty-one days, blighting sooner in warm weather. The diseased cambium smeared on twigs did not produce blight, unless the twigs were pricked or bruised so that the bark was broken.

The best time to discover all of the diseased wood is in the fall, as the leaves of the blighted wood do not drop at once; but it is best to cut back just as soon as the disease makes its appearance. The best treatment thus far discovered is to destroy the microbes and render the tree as resistant to blight as possible. About the only way is to cut the diseased parts away, and destroy them by fire. After cutting out limbs, apply crude petroleum, or common coal oil, to the cuts, and wipe the shears used with a cloth moistened with oil. To each gallon of oil add a teaspoonful of carbolic acid.

As to preventive measures, it is recommended that all fruit spurs be taken off of the main trunk and larger limbs each season, leaving only the terminals to bloom and bear.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

The total eclipse of the sun on August 30th will be seen entire from Labrador, and will last 2 min. 38 sec. From here the eclipse is partial, beginning at 5.39 a.m., maximum at 6.34 a.m., and ending at 7.34 a.m.

On August 4th Rodolfe Paquet, of Montreal, died after a week's intense suffering. The doctor has since pronounced the cause of death as nicotine poisoning. It was learned that the boy (he was only 21 years old) sometimes smoked six packages of cigarettes daily.

The Bruce Copper Mines, on the north shore of Georgian Bay, have been purchased by an English syndicate, who have formed the Copper Mine and Smelter Company, with a capital of £200,000. The property includes 12,840 acres. The mines were discovered in 1846.

A St. Petersburg despatch says that a party of 185 Doukhobors from Yakulsk territory passed through on their way to Canada. These eat meat, although they prefer a vegetarian diet; many smoke; some drink wine. Many of them express no sympathy with the religious fanaticism of the Canadian Doukhobors.

The Public School Board, of Cobourg, Ont., is rejoicing in the gift of \$10,000 for Cobourg schools, the donor being Mr. Thomas Gillbard, an esteemed citizen of that town. He had intended to leave the amount in his will, but preferred the pleasure of giving during his lifetime. It is expected that the money will be used in the erection of a consolidated school in 1906.

British and Foreign.

Owing to the ill-health of Lady Roberts, Lord Roberts, it is said, will not visit Canada this year.

Mr. Cameron Corbett has given over to the city of Glasgow, Scotland, 9,000 acres of land along Loch Long and Loch Goll, as a recreation park for the city.

Berlin, Germany, is building the largest hospital in the world. It will accommodate 2,000 patients, and employ 650 doctors, nurses and attendants. The London Hospital provides only 780 beds.

The fact of a private loan of \$2,500,000, to the Sultan of Morocco, made by German banks, seems to indicate that Germany desires to have an interest in the political fortunes of the empire of Morocco.

Guy M. Bradley was shot to death on Oyster Key, Florida, while trying to save a colony of white egrets (a handsome plumed bird) from being exterminated by hunters, who kill the bird to supply plumes of the hats of women.

At Riga, a Russian city on an arm of the Baltic Sea, a serious strike is in progress. Twenty thousand men are out, some of whom are willing to work, but fear the Socialists, who have threatened them with death. Two million dollars' worth of perishable freight is waiting loading or unloading, and the merchants have applied for soldiers to act as truckers in handling the goods.

The Peace Conference.

Several points of the demands made by Japan from Russia have already been discussed by the Peace Conference at Portsmouth, and disposed of, but the points over which difficulty is anticipated seem by mutual consent to be left until last, the question of the indemnity particularly. The Japanese demands have turned out to be much more moderate than interested outsiders had thought probable, but it is certain that Russia will not accept all, and in the field the Japanese are preparing to continue the conflict. One point at least which has been conceded by Russia is that China is to be recognized as the sovereign power in Manchuria, and the rights which she lost by Russian military occupation since 1900 are to be restored to her. The Chinese Eastern Railway, running north from Port Arthur to the trans-Manchurian Railway, is also to be transferred to China through the Japanese, who will arrange for retaining a certain measure of control over it.

A Bank Manager's Estimate.

The manager of the Winnipeg branch of the Bank of Commerce has forwarded to the general manager this statement of the crop prospects in Manitoba and Territories. The wheat crop, of 82,540,000 bushels, is compared with last year's total, of 57,000,000 bushels:

Acres under cultivation.	Manitoba.	N.-W. T.	
Wheat	2,643,588	1,108,272	
Barley	432,298	93,555	
Oats	1,031,239	594,981	
	Acres.	Bush. per acre.	Total bush.
Wheat.....	3,751,860	22	82,540,920
Barley.....	525,853	35	18,404,855
Oats.....	1,626,220	45	73,179,900

Field Notes.

One-third of the area of the United States is still public land.

Mr. J. A. McLean, of this year's graduating class in the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa Agricultural College, has just been appointed Professor of Animal Husbandry in the Colorado Agricultural College, at Fort Collins, Colorado, at a salary of \$1,500 per year. Mr. McLean is a native of Ontario, Canada, and came to the Iowa Agricultural College a few years ago, to make a special study of animal husbandry. Previous to coming here he had taken the science course at McMaster University, Toronto, Canada, from which institution he graduated with first-class honors. Since coming to Ames he has done excellent work in all lines, and was a member of the 1904 Student Judging Team, which won the "Trophy" at Chicago, in competition with the leading American and Canadian agricultural colleges.

Regina Show.

Regina Agricultural Association was in a measure responsible for people being in holiday attire August 9th, 10th and 11th, and it held a fair which, with proper encouragement from the town and surrounding country, should grow to a size in keeping with a town which expects to become the capital of Saskatchewan. The Regina people, although located on a flat piece of country devoid of natural beauty, are fortunate in the possession of a large fair ground, which might easily be made attractive to visitors and transients, and thus relieve the uninviting appearance of the bare prairie. Other places have labored under similar disadvantages, and have overcome. For example, Winnipeg; a more uninteresting site for a city could not be imagined, and, yet, by tree planting, green boulevards and parks, and well-paved streets, an attractive dress is now that city's attire.

The agricultural grounds at Regina need laying out at the hands of a landscape gardener; part of those grounds might be kept for a nursery, to supply trees for the town's boulevards, and the show grounds proper. Then, again, more provision needs to be made for people to rest, and if the grounds are improved as we suggest, such would be a favorite resort for the townspeople to picnic, and for athletic contests, etc. It would be unfortunate to keep such grounds solely for a three-day show in a year. The attendance this year, and the big increase in the settlement—north, south, east and west—would, we think, justify the fair board in running excursions from Prince Albert, Arcola and other points, and by offering more money, could make the Regina show noted as a live-stock exhibition. The R. N.-W. M. P. lived up to their reputation, and quickly put the gamblers out of work.

There was quite a good show of horses, which were judged by Dr. O'Neill, London, Ont., although the Mutch Bros., Lumsden, did not have their Clydesdales out. The beef breeds of cattle furnished some work for John McQueen, of Elora, Ont., who set back the hands of the clock by his fancy for the big, rough cattle, in place of the more modern, smoother cattle. As a consequence some owners were surprised at merit in their stock of which they had not previously been aware; while, on the other hand, the revelation was made to them that some they fancied had not the value in them they supposed. Rulings such as were made do a positive damage, by inculcating wrong standards for people to measure up to. The department in this case was rather unfortunate in its expert judge.

In the Whitefaces, Sinton held the main cards, although challenged here and there by rival herdsmen. In Shorthorns there was a good show, the main contestants being Mutch Bros., Geo. Kinnon, P. M. Bredt and Meadows. Kinnon won with Sittyton Hero 7th on aged bulls; Bredt on two-year-olds; Mutch, with Leader, imported yearlings, and also on calves; the old bull from Cottonwood winning the sweepstakes, although Leader came pretty near to justifying his right to the name he bears. Kinnon had first in aged cows, with the big roan, Nonpareil 57th, who is showing signs of the wear and tear of the show-ring; Mutch second, Bredt third. In three-year-olds it was Mutch one, two and three; Mutch also getting first on two-year-olds, all three on year olds and heifer calf; Kinnon getting second and third on two-year-old heifers, the sweepstakes for female and the herd; Mutch being second on herd, Meadows third. In dairy breeds J. C. Pope was out strong, and won all in sight; although, owning the two winning bulls, his Castlehill being rated below Regina Poch, much to the owner's surprise. Some very promising young things were shown from this representative Ayrshire herd.

In Yorkshires, Pope led all the way, except in sow over one year, when the judge fancied the fat, light-boned sow of D. McEwen's (Bogey Creek) over the Pope entry, which, while heavy boned, still shows rather more quality, and was a little thin, due to responding to the demands of a strong litter. Pope also won in grade pigs, and the bacon hog prizes.

The poultry exhibit was small. The grain exhibit was small, as was the dairy; the exhibit of grain in sheaf being pretty good, R. D. Marshall, Regina, winning the Commerce silver medal. Judging by the prizes offered, the society is very zealous in the matter of agricultural education among the Indians. The vegetables and small fruits were the best we have seen at any show this season, especially the currants and

gooseberries. In the main building were several interesting exhibits of local manufacturers.

The Regina show has a chance and a big field in which to develop. The jarvies had a pretty stiff tariff in force, distance to the grounds considered.

The Telegram on the Manitoba Examinations for Teachers.

Over 3,400 candidates wrote on recent examinations for teachers' certificates, professional and non-professional, and for entrance to the collegiate institutes. The report of those who were successful shows that, of the entrance students, about 60 per cent. have passed, while in the higher grades the proportion is slightly less. This year on all papers one mark was deducted for every misspelled word, and this alone was accountable for the failure of many students. In addition to this there was a special paper on spelling, and here, again, many were unable to get the required percentage. The result shows that the Department of Education did not turn its attention to the task of improving the spelling of its teachers a moment too soon. The fact, however, that this branch of learning was to be specially emphasized in the examinations had a good result on the work done on the various papers, for, in spite of the many failures, the examiners say that the spelling this year was considerably better than on previous ones. The Department has a pleasant surprise in store for some who did particularly well on other branches of study, but went down because of an inability to get together the proper letters in their words. These will not be forced to lose their year's work, but early next week will receive word direct from the Department, providing for their passing, with spelling as a supplemental subject.

One gratifying feature of the recent examinations was that the candidates responded to the demand for an increased knowledge of English, and despite the fact that the minimum percentage was higher than on previous years, the standing of the students was better than usual. The writing of the candidates was, in many cases, nothing to boast of, and the Department is considering the advisability of making this, also, a special subject.

Would Like a Farmers' Selling Agent.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

While reading one or two of your late issues, two articles appeared which took my serious attention. One was the business proposition of Hon. Thos. Greenway, in connection with the appointment of a proper person to look after the farmers' interests while his grain is being placed on the market, and the other the social letter written over the signature of "Nurse." Considering the first mentioned, I might say that I am of the opinion it would be a good idea. I think the Grain-growers have talked the matter over, but their appointment may only be for its own members, but I have not seen or heard of any definite action yet. I hope some arrangement can be practically worked, and will be quite willing to pay a moderate fee if I have occasion to use such a man when shipping. Just a few remarks on the second item, as I belong to the species of animal at which "Nurse" so kindly threw her insinuations. Your letter appeared very untimely for me, as I had about consummated a bargain with a young lady for a life engagement, which would have terminated happily some time before harvest, but it's now postponed till better credentials are forthcoming. The picture painted by "Nurse" is certainly bad, and there may be an occasional farmer on which the cap may fit, but how she came to live with so many bad ones and no good ones is more than I can tell. There are times when our duties are unavoidably dirty, I will agree, but the majority of farmers clean up at meal time and before retiring for the night, and take a good all-round bath of a Saturday evening. As I may intrude on your valuable space, I will not deal with her vivid personification of us as a class at any greater length, but would like to thank "Farmer's Daughter," who so ably championed our side of the question from a feminine view.

A FARMER'S SON AND BACHELOR. Amendment to Grain Act.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Section 72 of chapter 15 of the statutes of 1904, intitled An Act Respecting the Inspection of Grain, is hereby amended by adding thereto as subsection 2 the following:

"2. In case the lateness of harvesting or climatic conditions prevent the procuring of proper and representative samples of any quantity of grain of the crop of that year in time for the purposes of inspection there-of and action thereon, at any meeting of the Grain Standards Board convened for the purposes of this section, the board at such meeting may authorize a committee, of such number of its members as it may appoint, to meet at a later date, and to select such further commercial grades and samples as the character of the samples so procured may require; and the commercial grades and samples so selected by such committee shall be deemed, for all purposes of inspection and grading, to have been chosen by the full board."

The above, dated July 20th, 1905, was asked for the Territorial Grain-growers' Association, and will remove a grievance said to exist among the wheat-growers in the Territories.

Things to Remember.

FAIRS.

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

August 29 to September 2

Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Ia.....	Aug. 25 to, Sept. 1
Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster,	

B. C.	Sept. 27, Oct. 7
Birtle, Man.	September 28

MANITOBA FAIR DATES (DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE CIRCUITS).

Vermilion Fair, Vegreville	Sept. 29
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FALL FAIRS.

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

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

Territorial Crop Report.

The annual crop report issued from Regina shows a marked increase in the acreage to wheat over last year; 1,108,272 acres are reported into wheat, an increase of over 150,000 acres, the yield for 1905 being estimated at twenty-one million seven hundred thousand. The area into fall wheat has increased from eight thousand to forty-one thousand acres, with an estimated yield of close to one million bushels. The acreage of land to oats has increased slightly, the total yield expected to equal the figures given for wheat. There is also an increase in the acreage sown to barley, but a decrease from sixteen thousand to thirteen thousand acres in flax. The Deputy Commissioner uses the following words in presenting the report to his chief:

"There is, up to the present, no report of rust or other disease, and as the weather conditions throughout have been exceptionally favorable, there is every prospect of the farmers of the Territories harvesting the heaviest crop they have ever been called on to handle."

Which about expresses the prospects for the Territorial harvest as well as can be done.

Fair at Carlyle.

The twenty-first annual exhibition of the Moose Mountain Agricultural Society, held at Carlyle on Aug. 4th, surpassed all previous exhibitions. Every department showed a marked improvement, especially in imported stock, and gave to the thousand spectators ocular demonstration of the varied agricultural resources of the Moose Mountain district. A. Armstrong, V. S., of Regina, acted as Government judge of the horses; W. Gibson, Wolseley, of cattle, sheep and pigs. W. Bryce, of Percy, was a leading exhibitor in the heavy draft class. Jas. Cheyne, of Manor, and J. Coffey, of Dalesboro, carried off many trophies in the Shorthorn class. D. A. Campbell, of Carlyle, scored in sheep, and L. Neish, of Carlyle, in Berkshire pigs. The poultry show was a big improvement, and roots were good for this season of the year. Plants and cut flowers were also in profusion. The ladies' work, in variety and excellence, was, on good authority, considered equal to that shown at any Western fair.

Stock Market Wanted at Moose Jaw.

The members of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade, and of the district Agricultural Society, are exerting themselves to secure a stock-yards at Moose Jaw. A local company, consisting of Messrs. A. H. Hitchcock, H. Ferguson, D. Y. McNair and J. Thompson have undertaken to finance the scheme, and a resolution has been passed, memorializing the Dominion Government to set aside or lease a tract of land for the purpose of establishing thereon a stock-yards. Such an institution would be of great benefit to the ranchers and stock-growers of the district, and also to the town.

We Can Sell that Farm for You.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

To Clover Growers.

Already we have received a large number of notifications by parties that they wish to enter our clover-growing competition. Secretaries of agricultural societies have been most active in getting lists of clover-growers entered for competition, for which we extend our thanks. In order that we may have all available data upon the seeding and growing of clover, we would ask all intending competitors, whether already entered or not, to fill out the coupon below and mail it to "Clover Competition Department, 'Farmer's Advocate,' Winnipeg." The entries will close September 1st, after which we will proceed to have the plots adjudged. The competition is open to the Province of Manitoba. The clover must have been sown in the spring of 1905. The Province has been divided into four sections, for purposes of competition, and the winner in each section will receive a silver medal this fall. Next year the best of the four plots winning first in 1905 will receive a sweepstakes gold medal, valued at \$25.00.

I hereby enter my plot of clover in the "Farmer's Advocate" clover-growing competition.

Size of plot

Date of sowing

With or without nurse crop

Amount of seed used

Inoculated or not

Nature of soil

Name

Address

Horn Fly in the West.

The Provincial Weed Inspector, calling at the "Farmer's Advocate" office some time ago, stated that the horn fly had made its appearance in some portions of the Provinces. In Ontario, where this pest has for years past been a bane of the husbandman, and where it is again getting in its work this year, a favorite repellent is one gallon of crude fish oil, mixed with two tablespoonfuls of pure carbolic acid. Mix and apply carefully once or twice a week to all parts of the

body, especially the legs, flanks and horns, on which the flies are most troublesome. Various proprietary and other preparations are also sprayed on with a small hand sprayer designed for the purpose.

Manitou Fair.

Manitou Agricultural Society held a most successful local fair on August 10th and 11th. Favorable weather prevailed, and large crowds turned out to see the exhibits and witness the baseball game between Morden and the home players. The stock exhibit consisted largely of Shorthorn cattle, shown by Mrs. E. W. Brown, Robson and McGregor, and agricultural horses. The class for agricultural mares numbered thirteen entries, and for foals about the same number. There were six single drivers competing, and four pairs of roadsters. The heavy draft stallion section had four entries, the first going to Hotspur, and the second to Homer. Mr. Geo. Couch, of Swan Lake, judged the heavy draft and agricultural sections, and Dr. Little, V.S., of Boissevain, the light horses. Mrs. Brown won sweepstakes on her bull, Caithness 2nd, and diploma for herd, besides nearly all of the first prizes. J. G. Washington, of Ninga, placed the awards.

The palace was well filled with grains, vegetables, roots, fancywork, and culinary products. Mr. Guest, from the McKenzie settlement, made a particularly fine exhibit of amateur photographs, taken in the Pembina valley.

The Perennial Sow Thistle.

The perennial sow thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*) is a weed that has favored us this year with its presence, having been discovered in portions of the country between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie. That it may be recognized and its evil character known, we print a description, taken from the bulletin, Weeds of Ontario (No. 128), by Prof. F. C. Harrison:

"The weed is from one to three feet high, with large, vigorous stocks, full of a milky white juice. The stems are rough, and the growth of the lower part of the plant is rank. Leaves are deeply cut, furnished with small spines, and at their base clasp the stem; fair-sized flower, of bright yellow, resembling flowers of the dandelion. The calyx or flower cup is green, and covered with yellowish bristles. The seed is brown in color, about 1/4 inch in size, and with markings in both directions. At the top of the seed is a tuft of silken hair. One plant produces about 2,000 seeds. Time of flowering and seeding is from June to August. The plant throws out running root-stocks, and seeds are scattered by wind. Methods used for the eradication of the Canada thistle will be found effectual for this weed."

It is to be hoped that vigorous measures will be taken to suppress it wherever discovered.

A Western Estimate.

The Winnipeg Bankers' Association has issued an estimate of the Western crop, as follows:

	Wheat—	Acres.	Aver.	Bush.
Manitoba	2,643,588	23.29	61,569,164	
Territories	1,375,412	27.21	38,112,666	
	4,019,000		99,681,830	
Oats—				
Manitoba	1,031,239	48.57	50,087,278	
Territories	391,761	54.37	21,300,045	
	1,428,000		71,387,323	
Barley—				
Manitoba	432,298	35.79	15,471,945	
Territories	1,502	37.17	55,829	
	433,800		15,927,774	

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say: There is little to say about our Manitoba wheat, as shipments from the country have practically ceased, and trade is stagnant. A comparatively fancy price is still offered by certain buyers for old crop 1 and 2 northern for immediate delivery, at \$1.01 No. 1 northern, and 98c. No. 2 northern. A moderate amount of trading in October delivery on the option market takes place daily, but there is practically no trading otherwise. Prices are: No. 1 northern, \$1; No. 2 northern, 97c.; No. 3 northern, 82c.; No. 4 extra, 69c.; No. 4 wheat, 68c.; No. 5 wheat, 61c. All prices are for in store, Fort William or Port Arthur.

GRAINS AND PRODUCE.

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

Ground Feed—Oat chop, \$29 per ton; barley chop, \$20; mixed barley and oats, \$27; oil cake, \$27 per ton.

Oats—No. 2 white, 41c.; No. 3, 38c.; feed grades, 36c. to 37c. per bushel, in car lots, on track, Winnipeg. Barley—No. 3, 38c. per bushel; No. 4, 36c. per bushel, car lots, on track here.

Flaxseed—\$1.10 per bushel for No. 1 north-western, Fort William basis.

Spelt—About 35c. per bushel, on the track here.

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

Seneca Root—There is considerable seneca moving now, and prices are steady, but will likely be weaker. We quote, 54c. to 55c. per pound.

Cheese—There is a good demand, and quotations steady. Jobbers are selling Ontario at 11c. to 11 1/2c. per pound; Manitoba, at 10 1/2c. to 11c.

Butter—Creamery, bricks, Winnipeg, 18c. per lb.; 14 and 28 lb. boxes, 17 1/2c.; 56-lb. boxes, 17c. Dairy, tubs, choicest, Winnipeg, 14c.; second grades, round lots, 9c. to 11c.; separator bricks, 15c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, 16c. per dozen.

Poultry—There are very few moving. Business is fairly good. We quote: Fowl, 15c.; imported chickens, 22c.; turkeys, 19c.; ducks, 15 1/2c.; geese, 14c.

Potatoes—New potatoes, farmers' loads, 80c. per bushel; car lots, new potatoes, on track here, 75c.; new potatoes, imported car lots, 75c. per bushel.

LIVE STOCK.

Export steers, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c.; butchers' cattle, tops, 3c.; medium to common, 1 1/2c. to 2 1/2c. Sheep, 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. Hogs, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 150 to 250 lbs., 5 1/2c. per lb.; 250 to 300 lbs., 4 1/2c.

Toronto Horse Market.

The weekly report of the Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis Street, is as follows:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands	\$125 to \$200
Cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16 hands	150 to 225
Matched pairs, cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	300 to 700
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds	125 to 175
General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds	150 to 200
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds	150 to 225
Second-hand workers	60 to 100
Second-hand drivers	60 to 110

Chicago.

Good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$6; poor to medium, \$4 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.25.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.75 to \$6.40; good to choice, heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.32 1/2; rough, heavy, \$5.65 to \$6.10; light, \$5.80 to \$6.42 1/2; bulk of sales, \$5.90 to \$6.30.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.90 to \$5.40; fair to choice, mixed, \$4.35 to \$4.80; native lambs, \$5.25 to \$7.45.

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HOME MAGAZINE

Life, Literature and Education.

"What They Fought Each Other For."



The Czar of Russia.

Since peace negotiations are at last under way, a short recount of the causes which led to the great war which has been raging since the 8th of February, 1904, may not be at this time amiss.

Russia in Asia, it will be remembered, is composed of an immense territory, extending from the Arctic on the north to the Altai mountains on the south, and from Europe on the west to the great Pacific Ocean on the east. But with all this vast territory, there was, for many years, no available stretch of sea-coast. Ice-bound for the greater part of the year, and possessed of no sheltered harbors, Russia's Pacific coast was of little value. To the southward, along the east of Manchuria and around the Korean Peninsula, on the other hand, there were many harbors, and many towns which only needed development to make them strong factors in the commercial world; while to the south of Manchuria, again, the Gulfs of Corea and Liaotung crept up alluringly, yet, to the Russians, like the lake of Tantalus, distractingly. Ports and harbors there were in plenty, with a traffic lasting, not during a short summer, but all the year round, with but one limitation—they did not belong to Russia.

Russia, however, could find it politic to be patient. There was then no great Siberian railway for rapid transportation of troops, and to arouse China's hornets' nest of 400,000,000 under such circumstances would have been madness itself. There were other means of attaining the desired end, and to these the big Northern Bear lent ear, following them out by an insidious policy of creeping, which for persistency and cunning had seldom been equalled in the history of the world.

OPPORTUNITIES APPEAR.

The first opportunity of obtaining a foothold offered itself in 1860, when, at the price of pretended

favors to China, the stretch of territory which contains Vladivostok was ceded to Russia. Russia now had one fine harbor, useful during the summer, but hermetically sealed during the long winter. A harbor clear all the year round must be secured—and, again, Russia could wait.

The next big opportunity was afforded by the events which immediately followed the occupation of Corea and Manchuria by the Japanese in 1894. Japan, then, it will be remembered, for the furtherance of her interests in Corea, attempted to enforce certain reforms upon that kingdom, just as, recently, for similar reasons, France attempted to enforce reforms upon Morocco. Neither in the case of Japan or France, it may be granted, was unadulterated unselfishness the motive power. When one nation becomes overly-zealous for the good health of another, it may usually be surmised that a big plum is to be picked out somewhere. Corea, backed by China, resisted, just as Morocco, backed by Germany, has done, and straightway Japan landed troops, imprisoned the king, pushed on to Port Arthur and up through Manchuria, making a clean sweep at every turn, and finishing up by the capture of Wei-hai-wei, across the gulf from Port Arthur.

China now became alarmed, and the foxy old statesman, Li Hung Chang, made haste to make peace, without, it may be necessary to say, having the slightest intention of letting the matter rest there. Immediately on its conclusion he hurried to Peking, and applied to the Ministers of Russia, France and Germany there such forcible, and it may be surmised, profitable arguments, that these powers advised Japan, "in the interests of peace," to give up all her newly-acquired territory. Japan evidently knew how the wind was blowing. She had at this time an available army of only 67,000 men, and no battleships; hence, without a struggle, she handed over every acre of land she had won, receiving only an indemnity as compensation. Japan, too, could afford to wait.

As a reward for this little transaction, France obtained the right to build a railway in China, Germany got certain mining privileges, and Russia secured permission to carry the Siberian railway (which had been begun in 1891) across Manchuria to Vladivostok, also the right to extend the Manchurian branch down to Port Arthur, with permission to introduce troops for the protection of the line. As may be imagined, no fewer troops than necessary were brought in, and so the camel had its head, shoulders and fore feet into the tent of the Arab.

THE RUSSIANS LEASE SOUTHERN MANCHURIA.

Before long events occurred which still further precipitated matters. China became embroiled with Germany over the murder of some missionaries, and as an indemnity was granted a piece of territory in Manchuria. This again was the signal for a game of grab. Russia, now thoroughly suspicious, in 1897 sent ships into the harbor at Port Arthur, upon the pretext that she

wished them to remain there for the winter. Britain, suspicious of both Russia and Germany, but Russia in particular, also sent a couple of warships, which, however, Lord Salisbury, rather weakly, had withdrawn upon Russia's demand for an explanation. Russia's next step was to obtain a lease of the southern part of Manchuria, similar to that granted to Germany, with the added concession that only Russian and Chinese men-of-war should be permitted to enter the harbor at Port Arthur. This agreement was signed in March, 1898, and on July 1st of the same year England leased Wei-hai-wei, with its adjoining strip of coast, the lease to remain as long as the Russians were in occupation of Port Arthur.

JAPAN'S EYES ARE OPENED.

As may be imagined, the news of the Russian lease of Port Arthur and vicinity—the very spot Russia had advised Japan to give up—caused the greatest indignation among the Japanese, who were led to watch still more jealously the sliding advance of the Russians.

The next revelation came when, while the attention of the world was distracted by the Boxer rebellion in China, Russia attempted to make a deal with Corea for the lease of Masampo. Japan, realizing that such an arrangement would imperil Japan herself—just across the straits from the coveted town—objected so strongly that Russia gave up for the time. Nevertheless, Japan now knew that the eyes of the Russians were upon Corea, and that the day was approaching upon which she herself must fight for her existence.

THE ATROCITY OF BLAGOVESHCHENK.

In the meantime, the Legations at Peking were being besieged, murders of foreigners were occurring daily, and the force of British, Americans, Japanese, Russians, French and Germans were starting on their way from Tientsin to raise the siege, and while all this was occurring, an event was also occurring in the Far North, which as an example of ferocity stands almost unparalleled in the history of civilized nations. Near the boundary between China and Siberia, stood the town of Blagoveshchensk, made up of Russians and Chinese, about one-fourth being the latter. On news of the terrible doings in China, the Russian Governor of this town ordered the Chinese to cross the swollen river on pain of death. This the Chinese, with neither bridge nor boats, could not do; but the Russians, nevertheless, drove them down—4,500 people—to the river, forced them in, and when they attempted to swim back bayoneted them on the spot. Fearing vengeance, the Governor's next step was to send for help. This was despatched, and the combined forces passed on into Manchuria, burned the town within a radius of fifty miles, and added a fresh strip to Russian territory.

Certain timber rights on the Yalu, which had been taken advantage of by the erection of Russian fortifications, were still further indications of Russia's extension policy, and, although, at the close of the Boxer war, Russia was compelled, under pressure of Britain and the United

States, to admit that her occupation of Manchuria was only a temporary one, it was well understood that she had no intention of relinquishing her hold on the territory.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

In 1902, however, an unexpected event occurred. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was formed, and straightway a new face was put on affairs in the Far East. Ready by this time, by long preparation, for the struggle which had long been foreseen, confident now with the support of Britain, who had promised to back her in case of a third party stepping in, in event of war, Japan now became firm in her demands towards Russia, who, immediately on the forming of the alliance, had promised to withdraw her troops from Manchuria, but had failed to do so.

Consequently, in the spring of 1903, the Mikado addressed a note to Russia asking when the troops were to be withdrawn. Delay after delay followed, and finally the demands of Japan, (1) that the independence and territorial integrity of China and Corea should be assured; (2) that the interests of Japan in Corea should be recognized; as also her right to protect those interests, similar concessions to be granted in regard to legal Russian interests in Manchuria; (3) that each should be at liberty to develop their industrial and commercial activities without interference from the other; (4) that Russia should bind herself not to oppose eventual connection of the Korean and Manchurian railways; in event of disturbance, only sufficient troops to quell the disturbance should be sent, said troops to be recalled as soon as their purpose was accomplished—these demands were presented for the last time.

Russia would not agree to all these terms, and counter proposals which Japan would not accept were presented. Japan waited, Russia still dallied; then war was declared, and the first shot was fired on the 8th of February, 1903. Russia's long policy of aggressive greed and duplicity was met by force of arms, and on sea and land alike Japan has triumphed.

Cultivating Conversation.

Nature has dealt kindly with some people by endowing them richly with the qualities that make for excellence in conversation. To this end she has given them good memories, alert faculties, distinct, good voices, abounding health and strength that laugh at weariness, and withal, a personality that creates an epidemic of good-comradeship. To those thus blessed conversation comes as naturally as heather to a Scottish hillside.

Yet, proficiency in the art of conversation is not wholly nor even largely dependent upon natural endowment. Indeed, there are cases where nothing but preparation stands one in stead. The garrulous must be restrained without offence, the timid must be encouraged without his being aware of it; company must be piloted away from a dangerous topic. The funeral silences of

dinner parties, when nothing is heard but the ghastly clicking of knives and forks, must be avoided. Those awful pauses at social gatherings, when the clock ticks as solemnly and as audibly as at a watch-night service, must be broken up. Some of these, or kindred contingencies are sure to come, and happy is the man who anticipates them and is prepared. An apt remark or a well-told story, or a happy suggestion, are the pure gold for such emergencies. Natural ability goes a great way, to be sure, but the conversationalist burnishes his wit and freshens up his stories as carefully as the orator or after-dinner speaker. What seems natural in him is really the perfection of art. And the home is where he takes his first lessons. It is there he learns to talk, and a little daily guidance will enable him, after a while, to talk well. He should be encouraged to describe what he has observed, to tell what he has read in the newspaper or in his story-books or histories, or to relate as clearly as he can anything interesting in his experiences. Doing this will make him not only a better talker, but a more observant and finer-mettled man, and fit him for conversation in the world of men.

Now, one person cannot make a conversation. One man can make a speech, or preach a sermon, or indulge in a soliloquy, but at least two are required for a conversation—the more who take part, the better. This implies that all present are willing to take a sympathetic interest in any subject that may be brought forward. The conversationalist is keen to seize upon any topic that may be broached, and gladly does his part by question, suggestion or discussion to see that the tide of conversation shall know no ebb.

The task of raising the level of conversation is akin to the work of raising the level of social life, and rests ultimately upon the capable shoulders of our wives and mothers. In the typical home in civilized countries, the wife or mother reigns supreme. There are special and sad instances when this is not the case, but in the home where the atmosphere is wholesome, the mother's rule is undisputed. If, therefore, civilization should be blessed with a generation

of wives and mothers who would set themselves, without excuse and without evasion, against whisperers, and tattlers and backbiters, objectionable remarks and vulgar conversation would soon come to be as rare and as strictly quarantined as smallpox or yellow fever. The chilly silence, the marble stare or the push of the cold shoulder would soon prove to be too much for even the most brazen.

Finally, it must be borne in mind that conversation is merely a way by which character makes itself known. "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." Speech is a window through which one's soul shows itself to the world. The silent man may be a philosopher, but when once he has spoken, the world forthwith sits in judgment upon him. Further, the lion is not afraid to trust himself among the beasts of the forest, and the man whose mind is furnished, who, like Burns, has learned to love all things that delight good men and women, and whose daily motto is the Golden Rule, need not fear to trust himself in any company, whether it be made up of princes or of plowmen. The full, sweet spring has solved the question of a wholesome overflow.

CONTRIBUTOR.

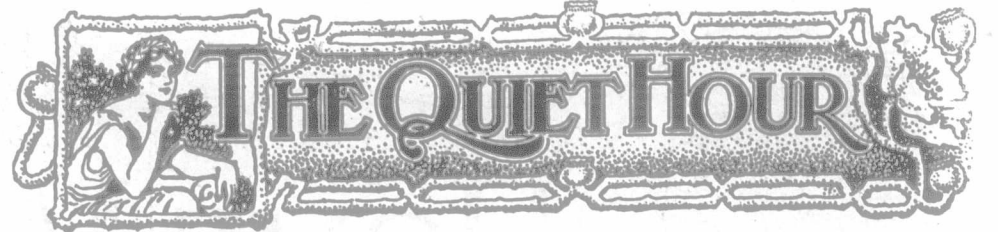
Keep in the Sunshine.

Be sunny, cheerful, amiable, tranquil. Keep out of the deadly doldrums. There's no breeze for the sails of the human craft that drift into the doldrums. No use to carry all the burdens and derelictions of frail and fallible humanity. No use to waste the years in worry over the poor devil who is determined to go down the toboggan-slide to perdition. Help him if you can. Contribute to the extent of your ability to ameliorate the condition of the destitute and the oppressed. But don't be grumpy, sour and glum. Keep out of the dark shadows. Nothing grows in them. Flowers don't flourish in the cellar. Keep in the sunshine, and if you do that you can't help but be "sunny"—and that means long life.

He—"I think a woman's club, to be successful, should aim at something far removed from 'Female Suffrage.'"

She—"I don't agree with you; that should be its sole aim."

He—"Yes, but if it aims at something else it is more likely to hit that."



One Can Always Trust.

Ye shall not need to fight in this battle: set yourselves, stand ye still, and see the salvation of the LORD with you. . . . fear not, nor be dismayed; tomorrow go out against them: for the LORD will be with you.—2 Chron. xx. : 17.

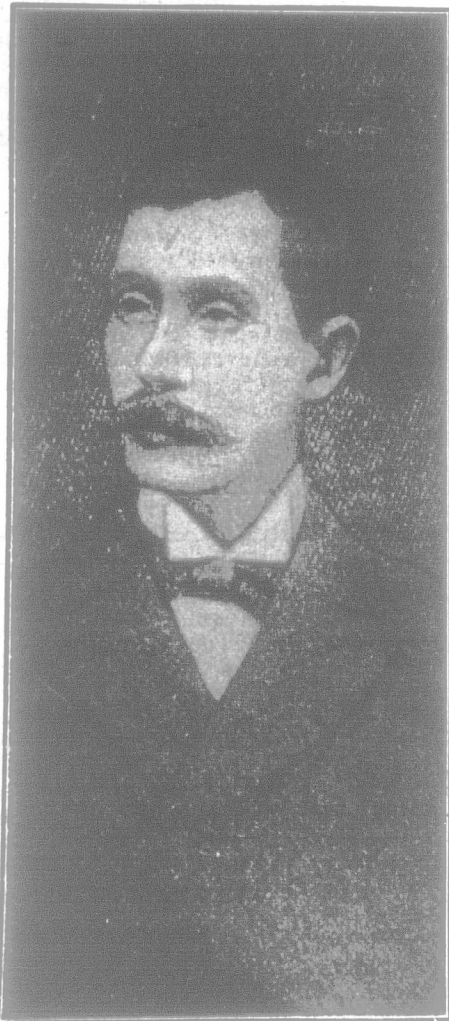
"One sweet word of holy meaning
Cometh to me o'er and o'er
And echoes of its music
Linger ever—evermore:
'TRUST'—No other word we utter
Can so sweet and tender be,
Turning all Life's jarring discords
Into heavenly harmony."

"One can always trust!" was the confident answer once made by a friend of mine to my remark that it must be a terrible grief to see one who was dearly loved drifting recklessly down the Niagara-like stream of evil. And what a splendid answer it was! It has been ringing in my ears ever since. We have indeed good reason to put perfect trust in a God who is both all-loving and all-mighty. He who came not to condemn but to save the world, was able to discover sufficient reason for trusting in the underlying good which He saw even in the souls of the brutal men who nailed Him to the Cross. He would hardly have extended to them His royal forgiveness unless His eyes, which are as a flame of fire, saw in them some faint sign of repentance—though it might be invisible to other eyes. And even those despairing women who had parted with their most priceless possession, were attracted rather than repelled by the awful purity of the Master. He is not only willing—surely anyone would be that—but also able to work a wondrous miracle. He and He only can restore the lost beauties to His lilies which have been trampled under foot of man and lie crushed, stained and utterly hopeless. The leper showed

wonderful faith when he declared that the Good Physician could make his loathsome, ulcerated flesh clean and fair as the flesh of a little child; but far greater faith is required to believe that God can heal a leprous soul when "from the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it; but wounds and bruises and putrefying sores." Man can often perform marvels in the way of bodily cures, but it hardly seems possible that even Almighty power can cure the leprosy of sin, can set not the punishment, but even the sin itself, as far off from the sinner as the east is from the west, can fulfill the wonderful promise: "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." Forgiveness is not enough to satisfy a penitent soul that aspires to be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white: for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints." And no one need despair of being some day clothed with this wedding garment.

"Then marvel not, if such as bask
In purest light of innocence,
Hope against hope, in love's dear task,
Spite of all dark offence,
If they who hate the trespass most,
Yet, when all other love is lost,
Love the poor sinner, marvel not;
Christ's mark outwears the rankest blot."

"One can always trust;" and woman, who has most need of trust, seems to have a special capacity for trusting. She may not—even in imagination—be able to stand on the height of Abraham's bold, aggressive faith; but at least she can lie quietly on the altar, with the light of a fearless trust shining in her eyes, if the sacrificial knife be in the hand of One she loves. Yes, she can trust and be really happy, even though she has to face, not a short agony, but a weary, lifelong desire



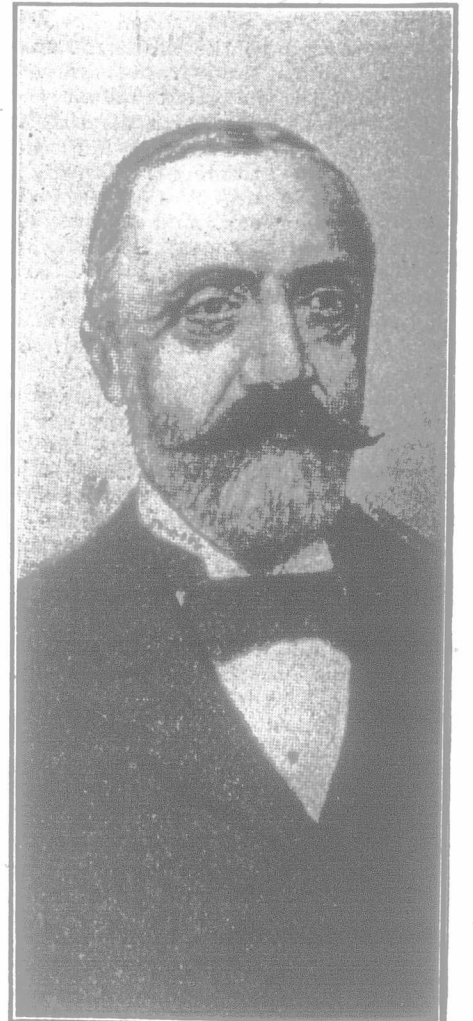
BARON KOMURA,
Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.



KOGORO TAKAHIRA,
Japanese Minister to the United States.



M. WITTE,
Russian Foreign Minister.



BARON VON ROSEN,
Russian Ambassador to the United States.

The Russo-Japanese Peace Commissioners who Assembled last Week at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the Initiative of President Roosevelt of the U. S.

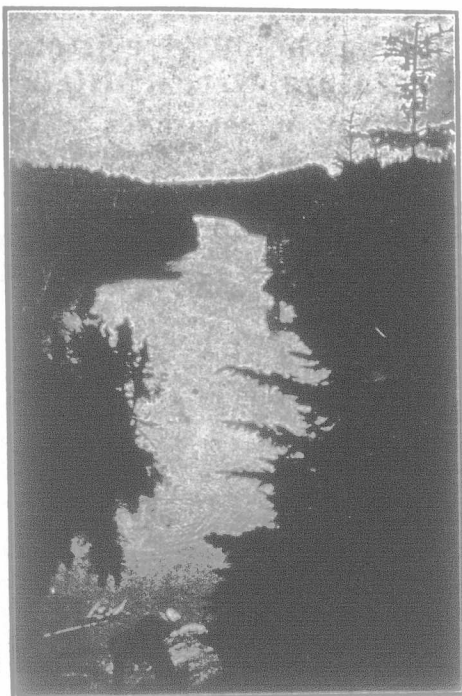
for something without which she feels that her aching heart can hardly live. Why should she not be glad in the midst of pain, when she knows that God is cutting and polishing for her eternal adornment the priceless jewel of a meek and quiet spirit, which is too costly to be won easily? Though Sarah was not called to offer the sacrifice on Mount Moriah, she was called to stay quietly at home, leaving her only son confidently in stronger, wiser hands. She could do that, and so can other mothers—though not easily—and we can always trust God not to ask impossible things of any of us.

But there is another side to this question. We should not only try to trust God, both in sunshine and in darkness, but we should also be worthy of trust ourselves. It has often been said that women, as a rule, have not such a fine sense of honor as men. If this be true—and I am neither admitting nor denying it—let us see to it that the rule has numberless exceptions. Woman's very weakness often tempts her to secure by underhand methods what she can't obtain openly. Rebekah is not the only woman who has schemed to deceive her husband, and has obtained by wrong means something which she considered was hers by right. And yet, true loyalty should make her even more careful to be trustworthy out of sight than she would be if every action were suspiciously watched. Of course, Rebekah's disloyalty was made even more dishonorable by the fact that Isaac was blind—she actually traded on his infirmity. To put confidence in anyone who thinks that the only disgraceful thing about a dishonorable action is the "disgrace of being found out," is like trusting in a bruised reed, "on which, if a man lean, it will go into his hand and pierce it." And yet, to trust a person is generally the best way of rousing all that is best in him. This is certainly true in dealing with children; distrust them, and they will probably try to deceive you; but show that you have confidence in their honor, and they will scorn anything of the nature of deception.

I have lately been giving special study to the Wilderness Journey of the Israelites, which is such a wonderful allegory of our journey through this wilderness, and the great lesson of trust stands out in bold relief as the one which God tried patiently to teach them over and over again. Brought face to face with danger and want, they failed continually to put any confidence in His power and willingness to supply all their needs; although He saved them from enemies, gave them food in the barren wilderness, and even brought water out of a stony rock. He also took care to provide for their most trifling everyday needs. As Moses reminded them: "Thy raiment waxed not old upon thee, neither did thy foot swell these forty years." And yet, how weak was their trust! In every fresh difficulty they looked only at their own weakness, and saw no way of escape. Our Lord was disappointed also because his closest disciples failed to trust Him. On one occasion He said to them, "How is it that ye do not understand?" when, as He sadly reminded them, they ought to have remembered how easily the wants of great multitudes had been supplied a short time before. Instead of trusting their Lord they were troubling about the fact that their bread supply was rather scanty. How often He might say to us: "How is it that ye do not understand?" Each breath we draw is a proof of His watchful care over us, and yet how very quickly we are dismayed when danger or difficulty confronts us. We can always trust, but how seldom we do it, unless we can see a way out of the difficulty—and that, of course, is not really trusting at all.

The text that I have chosen is part of the message to the men of Judah, sent by God in answer to their request for help against a triple alliance. Though Edom, Ammon and Moab were banded together

against them, they were forbidden to be anxious about the matter, as it was in safe hands:—"The battle is not yours, but God's." And how pleased He must have been with the implicit confidence they showed on this occasion. They did not even wait until the promise of help had been fulfilled, but at once began to praise God for His great deliverance, taking it for granted that the victory was already theirs. And what was the result? Why, when the singers which went before the army began to sing and to praise, their



Scene near Montague.

three enemies started to fight among themselves, and when Judah's hosts arrived on the field the battle was already over. All that was left to be done was the easy work of taking away the riches and jewels: "They were three days of gathering of the spoil, it was so much."

If we could—or would—trust God like that, we also should rejoice; we also should fear not, nor be dismayed. God is constantly testing us in small ways or in great, and if we study this great lesson of trust every day, we shall soon learn to rest in untroubled peace on His everlasting strength. Those who wait on the LORD will surely find that He is "their arm every morning," not only in the times of great need.



An Autumn Day in Victoria Park, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Then their peace shall be like the river of Ezekiel's vision, which flowed from God's altar and steadily grew deeper and more mighty until it was a river that could not be passed over, a river that brought healing and renewed life wherever it went.

"I never thought it could be thus,—
Month after month to know
The river of Thy peace without

One ripple in its flow:
Without one quiver in the trust,
One flicker in its glow."

I must again express my earnest thanks to those of our readers who have sent so many kindly words of encouragement. God has been very good in giving me this glad work which brings me into living, quickening fellowship with many of His friends, and which also forces me to go to Him constantly for seed to sow. To hear that He has really allowed me to help any of you is indeed a joy.

Mrs. Hayward has excelled herself in her latest poem, "The True Lady," which certainly holds up a high ideal for all women to strive after. A King's daughter will not only be careful to keep herself as far as possible outwardly fresh and dainty, but will set her heart on becoming "all glorious within," where only God's eye can see her. Even if the time of the Bridegroom's coming were not so uncertain, His Bride—the Church—would still sacredly hold herself always in readiness to be "brought unto the King." Her glad duty is to be always listening for the voice of her Beloved, ever standing in readiness to obey His call, "Rise up, My Love, My Fair One, and come away!" Good reason has she to obey his command: "Fear not, nor be dismayed!" when she is leaning always on Him who has said, "Thy Maker is thine husband; the Lord of Hosts is His Name." Christ, who is "altogether lovely"—with a spotless soul loveliness which inspires us to purify ourselves, even as He is pure—says of His Bride: "As the lily among thorns, so in My Love among the daughters"; and, because the Bridegroom is fairer than the children of men, each virgin soul that waits for His coming delights to prepare herself, as Esther did, that she may obtain grace and favor in His sight, and that the King may greatly desire her beauty. As it has been beautifully said:

- "My duty as a Lily of the Lord is:
1. To rejoice in the strength of my white purity;
 2. To drink in the dew of heaven and bathe in its sunshine;
 3. To shed abroad the fragrance of a blameless life."

HOPE.

A Holiday in Prince Edward Island.

WE VISIT THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS.

Amongst the many kind arrangements made for the pleasure and instruction of the members of the National Council of Women assembled in Charlottetown from every point of the Canadian compass, so to speak, was one especially looked forward to by them, viz., a visit to the consolidated schools, built, equipped, and to be in a large manner supported for three years by the munificence of that patron of Canadian education, Sir William Macdonald.

The press had made the outing known, carriages were ordered, the ferry company had kindly provided free passages for all, our Monday morning's session had been taken in advance, upon what was meant to be the previous Saturday afternoon's holiday, so that everyone might be free to enjoy the lovely drive for several miles through scenery of typical beauty to Hillsboro', where the children of six districts had already begun to meet daily for education on lines more complete and comprehensive than it had been possible previously to provide for them in small schoolhouses with just one teacher in charge of each. Well, the teachers expected us! The children were on the lookout for us! The vans were marshalled for our inspection and probable use, but the skies frowned upon us and sent down such a deluge of rain that the drive had to be given up on that occasion at least. However, the sun in Prince Edward Island apparently does not hide its glory in summer, whatever it may do in winter, for many hours at a time, or if it does, the farmers know the reason why and are content with the results, and so it came about that although in greatly diminished numbers, the remnant of our goodly company, who still lingered upon the island, drove out upon a day of exceptional beauty to pay the postponed visit to the Hillsboro' district schools. And such a day it was! A day not only of sunshine, but of vivid tints and delicious scents. Sometimes the scent would come from the rich clover of the fields, then from the hawthorn still in bloom in the hedges, whilst between both crept the wholesome lung-strengthening odor of the pines, with whiffs of ozone from the ocean itself, of which we could catch occasional glimpses through the spruce and silver-barked birch trees which lined our road, or both roads, I should say, for our return trip was taken by another route quite equaling, if not surpassing, the former one in beauty. We found the school at the crown of the hill, or rather rising ground, a well chosen site for healthfulness as well as for its appeal to the natural love of beautiful surroundings, which is not without its seed root in the mind of every child.

Disappointment seemed again to await us, for no hum of children's voices, no peep through the windows showing a curly-headed girl or sunburned boy rewarded our enquiring eyes. Holidays had not begun surely! We were unexpected visitors, it is true, but we had counted upon seeing the youngsters at their tasks, and there were no youngsters to see! The fates were unpropitious indeed.

"We will go inside and investigate," said Dr. Anderson, our host and cicerone. "We shall soon find the reason why," and so we did, for on the programme slate for the day was marked the cause of the exodus, viz., an excursion to the woods for botanical specimens, and, more prosaically, "for pea-sticks" for the children's gardens. These gardens we had examined previously with great interest as a very wise provision for developing individuality of taste in the pupils of the school. Whether to the praise of their practical common sense (in view, perhaps, of the probable exigencies of their future lives), at the expense of the more æsthetic side of their natures, I may as well here remark that cabbage plants, peas, radishes and cress rather prevailed over the pansies and mignonettes which occasionally showed their modest little heads between them. Some of us, who, remembering the early days, when we thought that we almost owned creation when a small plot in the home grounds was allotted to us

Recipes.

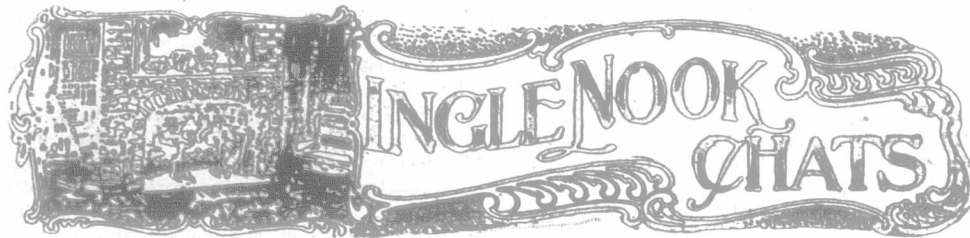
Ginger Sponge Cake.—1 cup molasses, 1 cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 4 eggs, 3 cups flour, 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoon soda, and 1 tablespoonful ginger.

Ginger Cookies.—1 cup sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup molasses, 1-3 cup vinegar, pinch salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 egg, enough flour to make into dough. Roll thin.

as our "very own," felt much sympathy for the little embryo market gardeners. Cress and radishes grow so much more quickly than flower seeds. The sense of proportion would come to them as we fondly believed it had come to us in the course of life's long journey; at present, they could afford to wait. Just then the door opened, and the women from British Columbia, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc., etc., walked into the large six-roomed, well-ventilated and perfectly-equipped building, to which 160 children are brought from their scattered homes to be classified and instructed upon every subject likely to be helpful to them in their future careers. To this end special provision was found to be made for manual training and domestic science, whilst the kindergarten, with its many pretty surprises, was already a little paradise to be desired of the Tinies who lived within a radius of four and a half miles, from which the vans fetched them; not to school! Oh, no! It was to play, beautiful play, but play with a meaning, play which slipped so gradually

into lessons, that the "lessons didn't bother you one bit." Then there was the fun of the ride in good comradeship. Perhaps that had something to do, just at first, with the immense increase in the number of pupils who now came to school so gladly, whereas they had not gone at all under the previous condition of things. The long distances, the one teacher for children of all ages and sizes, the necessarily more meagre equipment of the small, scattered school-houses, and the non-enforcement of the Provincial law for compulsory attendance, had kept many at home who now rejoice to go, and wait with fun and frolic at the entrance to their home fields for the coming of the vans, space being allotted them according to age and distance—all little ones under seven years old being taken in the vans the whole way, as a matter of course.

And here, to my regret, I must make another break, leaving the remainder of my story, once more, to "another time." H. A. B.



No doubt the result of the Ingle Nook competition has been eagerly looked forward to, particularly by those who have taken part in it, for where your work is, there is your interest also.

Many sent creditable essays in response to the question, "At What Age Should a Girl Marry?" and the following have been chosen as worthy of publication, and will, we hope, prove both interesting and instructive to Ingle Nook readers:

An Englishwoman's Sensible View.

Dear Dame Durden,—I think that twenty-four or twenty-five is the best age for a girl to marry. She is then old enough to have had time to get plenty of such education as one receives at school and afterwards, to have had lots of fun, and also to fit herself somewhat for the position of wife, mother and housekeeper. She ought by this age to know what she wants, and have strength to cope with life's trials and difficulties. At the same time she will not be too old to prove a companion to her children, nor yet will she be too "set" in her own ways to adapt them judiciously to those of her husband. Also, from a physical standpoint, I believe this is the best age at which to marry.

But if she has not had the chance to marry before she is twenty-five, then the best time is when the right man comes along and asks her. These are the views of—
AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

From a Man's Point of View.

Women cannot be treated alike—some are women early, others take time to develop. It needs more than good looks or sweet disposition to manage a household, but generally such girls hold back from angling men, while the plain, fast girls spend all their energies in trying to catch men. A girl is unfit to marry without the following knowledge: dress-making, cookery, household management, nursing, value of money, etc. It is plain, therefore, that age is a minor consideration. We would like to see every girl take a course of the subjects mentioned. Again, custom must weigh, but it is a crime to allow a girl who is immature to marry. Men may admire a butterfly in the ballroom, or a girl with a lovely voice, or talented, but such things require testing. Will they stand the stress of married life? How many brilliant pianists find no time to play when the children demand their attention, or the husband is laid up and the living has to be gained by the wife. In the latter case, has a girl of twenty sufficient technical knowledge to face the world? Or, should she be left a widow, with two or three children, can she provide for them? It is, therefore, evident that a satisfactory marriage is dependent upon self-reliance, virtue, intelligence, sacrifice, love, good temper, etc. A girl who, in these qualities, she is lacking, her life chain round a man's neck, when may lead to destruction of his whole manhood.

Rosamond Speaks.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have had a good deal of enjoyment and help from the Ingle Nook letters, so I thought I would like to write and tell you my opinion on that very interesting and important subject, viz., "The Best Age for a Girl to be Married." Of course, they will do it at all ages. Sometimes we hear and read of giddy young things entering the matrimonial state and settling down in life. Again, I have met others who, at the age of fourteen and fifteen, assumed the title of Mrs. and in some countries girls of twelve are provided by their parents with a partner for life. Speaking from observation and experience, I note that the girls who marry between twenty-one and twenty-five generally make a wise choice, and the wheels of life seem to go round with them without many family jars. First choice, like first thoughts, is not always the best. Many a young, impulsive girl would wreck her life if circumstances allowed her to marry the first man she fancied she was in love with. The responsibilities of married life seem to lie heavy on young shoulders after the first novelty is worn off. Neither do I think it wise of a girl to keep her liberty until she is between thirty and forty, if she has a good opportunity earlier. I think there would be more happy homes if some girls did not have such large ideas about starting a home, and if, before marriage, they were taught the proper way to cook, wash, iron, use a sewing machine, as well as piano and fancy-work. Most girls look forward to the time they attain their majority. I would like to hear how some of the Ingle Nook readers spent their twenty-first birthday. I celebrated mine by driving to a picnic at Wellington Monument at Somerset, England, ascending the monument, getting a grand view of the country.

ROSAMOND.

A Poetical View.

To make a rule for lovers true
Would be a hopeless task,
But make suggestions, just a few,
Is all that I would ask.
The plan of God so plainly says
Man's helpmeet true is she,
And not a drudge to do his work
Or servant for to be.

While some are wise at twenty-one,
Yet others, I'm afraid,
Just marry anyone, for fear
We'd call them an old maid.
When girls can make a humble home
Look like a palace fair,
With bread fit for a king to eat,
And order everywhere.

When she can curb the angry words
That to her lips would rise,
And make the home of him she loves
A perfect paradise,
When some good man shall come along
In early life, or late,
Then, looking in his honest eyes,
She sees his true soul mate.

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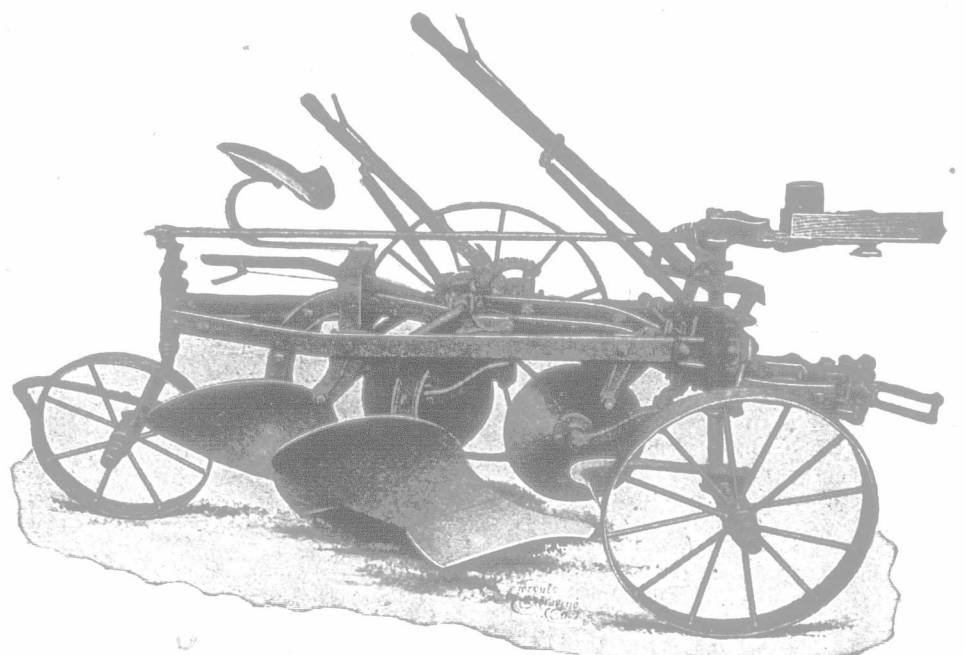
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The man on the car looked around at his new acquaintance.

"I've just been reading," he said, "that yawning is good for the health. Some German doctor says so. He claims that a generous-sized yawn fills the lungs and expands the chest, and is an all-round good exercise."

"I'm glad to hear this," said the new acquaintance. "It's quite a relief to me. The fact is, I've been a good deal prejudiced against the habit."

"May I ask your business?" the other man inquired.

"I'm a preacher," replied the new acquaintance.



Did it Really Happen? If Not, Why Not?

"Milly! Where are you, Milly?" shouted an eager voice, as a little girl of nine years old dashed through a frame house on a squalid back street in Toronto. "Oh, what a big ironing you have done to-day," she added, stopping short in the door of the tiny kitchen as Milly, who was only eighteen and had "mothered" the whole family for four years, lifted a hot, tired face and said wearily, "Well, what's the matter, Susy?"

"Oh, Milly, what do you think!" exclaimed Susy, dancing wildly round the room and upsetting little Geordie, who was standing on a very shaky chair trying to help himself to sugar from a chipped cup which stood on the table. There was a wild howl of fright as he went suddenly through the cane-bottomed chair and rolled with it on the grimy floor.

Milly dropped her iron and flew to pick up the indignant child, and, as soon as it was possible to make herself heard above the noise and confusion, Susy went on excitedly. "Milly, can I go to the country next week? Miss Madison says that the Fresh-air Mission will pay for my ticket, and Lucy Rogers and me can go to the same house and stay two weeks. Perhaps, if we are very good, the people will let us stay a month; Miss Madison says so!" she finished triumphantly, with another wild war-dance round the bewildered Milly, who was sitting on the floor with her little brother in her thin, tired arms. Poor Milly! no one offered to give her a country holiday; but she would have been indignant if anyone had told her that she had a hard life. Her warm, motherly heart found a world of happiness in the clinging touch of Geordie's baby arms around her neck—he was just four, and small for his age—and her days were too full of unselfish work for any time to be wasted in self-pity.

She turned her little brother out in the tiny yard, with an old tin pan, and an iron spoon for hanging purposes; and then picked up the iron and went on with her work of pressing out patched and faded pinafores and dresses, while she listened attentively to Susy's explanations.

"I don't see how I can make you fit to go," she said at last, doubtfully, "you have grown out of all your dresses but the pink and white gingham."

"Oh, that will be all right, for the Fresh-air people have promised to give us all the clothes we need," answered Susy, crushing that expected objection instantly. "and besides, it doesn't matter about having a lot of clothes—old things will do if they are clean, and not ragged—Miss Madison says so."

This settled that troublesome matter in Susy's opinion, but Milly thought differently. However, she planned, and turned, and made over, with those brown hands which were so rough and hardened with work, and yet so gentle, and the consequence of all this thoughtful sisterly kindness was that Susy started off from the Union Station a week later, looking very neat and trim in a new navy duck sailor suit, with white linen front and collar. Lucy, who was eleven, felt quite able to look after herself and her small playmate, and the good-natured conductor promised to keep an eye on them both. He helped them off the train when they reached their destination, slipping a quarter into the hand of each as he said

good-bye and swung himself on the train again.

The children stood forlornly on the platform, looking after the departing train, feeling as though they had lost their only friend, and almost wishing themselves back in Toronto, when a jolly voice behind them made them jump.

"Are you the chicks from the city?" were the words they heard, and turning round they saw a big man with a long brown beard and merry blue eyes. One look into his kind face was enough—children are quick to recognize a friend when they see one—and the homesick feeling vanished instantly, as he stooped to kiss Susy's sweet little upturned face, and then shook hands with the more dignified Lucy.

"I think we belong to each other," he went on, briskly picking up the two neat telescope valises which the children were carefully guarding. "My name is Welcome, Frank Welcome, and another Welcome is waiting for you at home; in fact, you will find several lively little Welcomes and a very nice big one. My horse wouldn't stand still until the train got well out of sight, or you wouldn't have had to wait so long for this one."

Then followed a lovely drive in the comfortable covered buggy, and at last the white horse was pulled up in front of a green and white gate in a green and white fence. The house was white, with green shutters, and a wide veranda covered with green vines and climbing roses. Everything seemed to be green and white, for nearly all the flowers were white, and the lawn was beautifully green; a sweet-faced lady dressed in white stood in the vine-shaded doorway, and two little girls in white were swinging on the gate, waving green maple boughs, and shouting, "Hello, daddy! Have the Fresh-air children come?"

"Have they come? I should rather think so!" exclaimed Mr. Welcome, as he got out and held out both arms to Susy. "Come, little girl, jump down," he said,



helping himself to another kiss as he held the excited child for a moment in his arms. "Now, Lucy, won't you spare me a kiss too?" he asked, as he lifted the half-shy little maiden out of the buggy. She hesitated a minute, but the kind smile won her heart, and the kiss so reverently asked for was given gravely but quite willingly.

"They've come, mother!" shouted Maggie and Mary Welcome, dragging their guests up the gravel walk between the long beds of sweet-smelling flowers. Shyness vanished very quickly as the dear mother stooped with a loving smile to gather all four children into her arms at

once. To Susy that warm embrace seemed like heaven, and made her fancy that she had found her own mother again—the mother she could just remember.

"Now you must come and see the calves and our dear little colt," said Maggie, "we've just heaps of things to show you." And so they had. Susy was wildly excited over a lot of little pigs with queer curly tails, and Lucy went into raptures over the white rabbits and tame pigeons. As for the "dearest little kittens in the world," and the "cunningest" mites of puppies that rolled and tumbled about in their own funny, dumpy fashion,—well, I can't begin to tell you what was said about them. Then there were any number of ducks and chickens of all sizes and colors, and a fine pair of peacocks. Mary, who had quaint little ideas of her own, showed the visitors her very latest pet—a bumblebee, which she kept in a cardboard box, with a pane of glass in front, and a little window at the back covered with another bit of glass.

"I sprinkle water on him to refresh him when he seems miserable," she remarked, giving her favorite a poke with a straw to stir him up. "I think he looks pretty miserable now," said Lucy. "don't you think he would like it better if he could fly about? It seems rather cruel to shut up a thing with wings."

Mary stood with her eyes shut for a minute or two—a way she had when thinking out a problem—then she opened them, gave a big sigh and lifted the glass so the unhappy prisoner could go free. Mary Welcome was not at all willing to make any creature miserable if she knew it. Then the sound of a bell startled the children, and they rushed into the house to tidy themselves for tea, which was all ready for them under a big maple tree on the lawn. How pretty it looked, with the white cloth and pink and white plates and cups, with the bowl of pink roses and trailing vines in the center; the bread white and brown, and a pat of firm, golden butter. There was a big glass dish quite full of the freshest of red berries, and a china pitcher of real yellow cream. There was also a plate of ham sandwiches—Mrs. Welcome knew what hungry children liked best—and another plate of lettuce sandwiches to eat with the ham ones. Mrs. Welcome told the children to stand up while she thanked God for His many good gifts, then she left them to eat and chatter as fast as they wanted to. After tea they carried in all the empty dishes—at least, they were nearly all empty—then they "helped" to milk the cows and water the horses. All the little folks in the neighborhood joined in this latter bit of the "chores," and nobody enjoyed it more than the steady old horse you see in the picture—not the lively horse that was afraid of trains—and at eight o'clock the bell rang for prayers. They all gathered round the parlor organ and sang, "There's a Friend for little children above the bright blue sky." Then Mr. Welcome read the wonderful story of Jesus walking on the sea, after which all knelt down and repeated together the General Confession from the Prayer-book, and the Lord's Prayer. A few words of quiet prayer followed, making the children feel that Mr. Welcome was really speaking to the children's Friend, and asking Him to stay with them that night. "Now, you must be off to bed, little folks," he said, as they rose from their knees, "you'll want to be up early to-morrow to help with the haying."

But Maggie clasped both arms round her mother's neck as she stooped to kiss her, and whispered, "Can't we just sing 'Abide with me,' first?" So they slipped off into the land of happy dreams that night with the words of that "sweetest evening hymn" echoing in their hearts, to wake with the birds next morning, wondering how anybody can really like to live in a hot, smoky city, when there is such a lot of room in God's wonderful country.

Did it really happen? If not, then why not?

Prize Competitions.

I hope to announce the winners in our Puzzle Competition next week or the week after, but you can begin at once on another.

Prizes will be given for the best essays at

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

EE  EE

Steedman's
SOOTHING
Powders

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

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

WALWORTH,
SURREY,
ENGLAND.

EE  EE

Perfect Protection
against
Northwest
Winters

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

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

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

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

STOBART SONS & CO., WINNIPEG
Distributors for the West

Flery, Itching, Burning, Blistering
ECZEMA



Why be a victim of this distressing skin trouble? Our ECZ-MA CURE—a wonderful remedy—we've cured thousands during the past 13 years—will cure you. Don't suffer, but send stamps for particulars and books. Describe trouble fully. Pimples, Blisters, Blackheads, Moth-patches, Freckles, Rashes, Goutre, Red Nose, Eruptions, etc., cured at home. Consultation free by mail. Get Booklet "E" Superfluous Hair removed forever by Electrolysis.

Graham Dermatological Institute,
Dept. F. 52 Church Street, Toronto.

BUSINESS SHORTHAND, PEN-
manship, etc., thoroughly taught. Write for special offer. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited, 5 J. O'Connell St., C. E. M. A. Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.

on "Three of my favorite historical characters." You have a wide range of choice, from 4000 B.C. to 1906 A.D., and you may write about any men, women or children you please—except the one Man, our Lord Jesus Christ, who stands by Himself. I would rather have you speak to Him than of Him—at least in print—until you are older.

All who are not over seventeen may compete, and, if possible, the competitors will be divided into classes according to age.

Write your name, age and address clearly at the foot of your essay, and don't forget that all MSS. should be written on one side of the paper only. Don't use a pencil if you want to win a prize. All MSS. should reach me not later than Sept. 25th. Address to
COUSIN DOROTHY,
"Farmer's Advocate" Office, Winnipeg, Man.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Continued.

A light such as had never visited her face before passed slowly over it. "Then God forgive me the wrong I have done this noble heart, for I can never forgive myself! Wait!" said she, as he opened his lips. "Before I accept any further tokens of your generous confidence, let me show you what I am. You shall know the worst of the woman you have taken to your heart. Mr. Raymond"—and she turned toward me for the first time—"in those days when you sought to induce me to speak out and tell all I knew concerning this dreadful deed, I did not do it because I was afraid. I knew the case looked dark against me; Eleanore had told me so. Eleanore herself believed me guilty. She had her reasons. She knew first, from the directed envelope she had found lying underneath my uncle's dead body on the library table, that he had been engaged at the moment of death in summoning his lawyer to make the change in his will which would transfer my claims to her; secondly, that I had been down to his room the night before, though I denied it, for she had heard my door open and my dress rustle as I passed out. But that was not all: the key that every one felt to be a positive proof of guilt, wherever found, had been picked up by her from the floor of my room; the letter written by Mr. Clavering to my uncle was found in my fire; and the handkerchief which she had seen me take from the basket of clean clothes, was produced at the inquest, stained with pistol-grease. I could not account for these things. A web seemed tangled about my feet. I knew I was innocent, but if I failed to satisfy one who loved me of it, how could I hope to convince the general public if once called upon to do so. Worse still, if pure-faced Eleanore, with every apparent motive for desiring long life to our uncle, was held in such suspicion because of a few circumstantial evidences against her, what would I not have to fear if the truth concerning these things was told! When, therefore, Eleanore, true to her heart's generous instincts, closed her lips and refused to speak when speech would have been my ruin, I let her do it. Fear of the ignominy, suspense, and danger that would follow confession, sealed my lips. Only once did I hesitate. That was when, in the last conversation we had, I saw that, notwithstanding appearances, you believed in Eleanore's innocence, and the thought crossed me you might be induced to believe in mine if I threw myself upon your mercy. But just then Mr. Clavering came, and as in a flash I seemed to realize what my future life would be, stained by suspicion, and instead of yielding to my impulse, went so far in the other direction as to threaten Mr. Clavering with a denial of our marriage if he approached me again till all danger was over.

"Yes, he will tell you that was my welcome to him when, racked by long suspense, he came to my door for one word of assurance that the peril I was in was not of my own making. But he forgives me; I see it in his eyes; and I wish! If in the long years to come

you can forget what I have made Eleanore suffer by my selfish fears; if, with the shadow of her wrong before you, you can by the grace of some sweet hope think a little less hardly of me, do. As for this man—torture could not be worse to me than this standing with him in the same room—let him come forward and declare if I by look or word have given him reason to believe I understood his passion, much less returned it."

"Why ask!" gasped he. "Don't you see it was indifference that drove me mad? It was that which made my life a hell. I was determined you should understand. If I had to leap into a pit of flame, you should know what my passion for you was. And you do. Shrink as you will from my presence, you can never forget the love of Trueman Harwell; never forget that love, burning love for your beauty, was the force which led me down into your uncle's room that night, and lent me will to pull the trigger which poured all the wealth you hold this day into your lap. Yes," he went on, "every dollar that clinks from your purse shall talk of me. Every gewgaw which flashes on that haughty head shall shriek my name into your ears. Fashion, pomp, luxury, you will have them all; but till gold loses its glitter, you will never forget the hand that gave it to you!"

With a look whose evil triumph I cannot describe, he put his hand into the arm of the waiting detective, and in another moment would have been led from the room; when Mary, crushing down the emotions that were seething in her breast, said: "No, Trueman Harwell, I cannot give you even that thought for your comfort. Wealth that is laden with such a burden were torture. I cannot accept the torture, so must release the wealth even if it were mine to dispose of, which it is not. From this day Mary Clavering owns nothing but that which comes to her from her husband she has so basely wronged." And raising her hands to her ears, she tore out the diamonds which hung there, and fung them at the feet of the unfortunate man. It was the final wrench of the rack. With a yell such as I never thought to listen to from the lips of a man, he flung up his arms, while all the lurid light of madness glared on his face. "And I have given my soul to hell for a shadow!" moaned he—"for a shadow!"

"Well, that is the best day's work I ever did! Your congratulations, Mr. Raymond, upon the success of the most daring game ever played in a detective's office."

I looked at the triumphant face of Mr. Gryce in amazement. "What do you mean?" I cried; "did you plan all this?"

"Did I plan it?" he repeated. "Could I stand here, seeing how things have turned out, if I had not? Mr. Raymond, you are a gentleman, but we can well shake hands over this."

We did shake hands long and fervently, and then I asked him to explain himself.

"Well," said he, "there has always been one thing that plagued me, even in the very moment of my strongest suspicion against this woman, and that was the pistol-cleaning business. Did you ever know a woman who cleaned a pistol, or who knew the object or use of doing so? No. They can fire them and do; but after firing them they do not clean them. Recognizing this, I hesitated when it came to the point of arrest. The chain was complete, but one link was of a different size and material from the rest, and in this argued a break in the chain. I resolved to give her a final chance. Summoning Mr. Clavering and Mr. Harwell, two persons whom I had no reason to suspect, but who were the only individuals besides herself who could have committed this crime, being the only persons of intellect who were in the house at the time of the murder, I notified them separately, that the assassin of Mr. Leavenworth was about to be arrested in my house, and that if they wished to hear the confession which would be sure to follow, they might have the opportunity of doing so, by coming here at such an hour. They were both too much interested to refuse; and I succeeded in inducing them to conceal themselves in the two rooms from which you saw them issue, knowing that if either of them had committed this deed, he had done it for the love of Mary Lea-

venworth, and consequently could not hear her charged with crime and threatened with arrest, without betraying himself."

XXXVIII.

A Full Confession.

I am not a bad man; I am only an intense one. Ambition, love, jealousy, hatred, revenge—transitory emotions with some—are terrific passions with me.

Those who have known me best have not known this. My own mother was ignorant of it. Often and often have I heard her say: "If Trueman only had more sensibility! If Trueman were not so indifferent to everything!"

It was the same at school. No one understood me. They thought me meek; called me Dough-face. For three years they called me this, then I turned upon them. Choosing out their ringleader, I felled him to the ground, laid him on his back, and stamped upon him. He was handsome before my foot came down; afterward—well, it is enough he never called me Dough-face again. In the store I entered soon after I met with even less appreciation. Regular at my work and exact in my performance of it, they thought me a good machine and nothing more. I let them think so. The fact was, I loved nobody well enough, not even myself, to care for any man's opinion. Life was wellnigh a blank to me, and such it might have continued to this day if I had never met Mary Leavenworth. But when I left my desk in the counting-house for a seat in Mr. Leavenworth's library, a blazing torch fell into my soul, whose flame has never gone out and never will, till my doom is accomplished.

She was so beautiful! When on that first evening I followed my new employer into the parlor, and saw this woman standing before me in her half-alluring, half-appalling charm, I knew what my future would be if I remained in that house. She was in one of her haughty moods, and bestowed upon me little more than a passing glance. But her indifference made slight impression upon me. It was enough that I was allowed to stand in her presence and look upon her loveliness.

And so it was always. Unspeakable pain as well as pleasure was in the emotion with which I regarded her. Yet for all that I did not cease to study her hour by hour and day by day. I soon found I was nothing to her, could not be anything unless—and this thought came slowly—I could in some way become her master.

Six months went by; I had learned two things: first, that Mary Leavenworth loved her position as prospective heiress to a large fortune above every other earthly consideration; and, secondly, that she was in the possession of a secret which endangered that position. What this was I had for some time no means of knowing. But when, later, I became convinced it was one of love, I grew hopeful, strange as it may seem. For by this time I had learned Mr. Leavenworth's disposition almost as perfectly as that of his niece, and knew that in a matter of this kind he would be uncompromising; and that in the clashing of these two wills something might occur which would give me a hold upon her. The only thing that troubled me was the fact that I did not know the name of the man in whom she was interested. But chance soon favored me here. One day—a month ago now—I sat down to open Mr. Leavenworth's mail as usual. One letter—shall I ever forget it?—ran thus:—

"Hoffman House,
March 1, 1876.

"Mr. Horatio Leavenworth: Dear Sir,—You have a niece whom you love and trust; one, too, who seems worthy of all the love and trust that you or any other man can give her; so beautiful, so charming, so tender is she in face, form, manner, and conversation. But, dear sir, every rose has its thorn, and your rose is no exception to this rule. Lovely as she is, charming as she is, tender as she is, she is not only capable of trampling on the rights of one who trusted her, but of bruising the heart and breaking the spirit of him to whom she owes all duty, honor, and observance.

"If you don't believe this, ask her who and what is her humble servant and yours.

"Henry Ritchie Clavering."

(To be continued.)

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 2 weeks.

AN experienced machinist desires situation as engineer for threshing outfit; understands setting of all the valves. H. Leech, 386 Flora Ave., Winnipeg.

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

BLACKSMITH.—I wish to communicate with farmers where a blacksmith is wanted. A. Tappin, Wapella, Assa.

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

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

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

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.—Heintzman upright grand piano that cost \$175. Full compass, ivory keys, and exceptionally good tone. Will now sell for less than half; on easy terms of payment. Write at once for description. Lavton Bros., 144 Prael St., Montreal.

FOR SALE.—Section 19/16/4, East of 1st, Manitoba on Winnipeg Beach Ry. Must go. Make offer. F. B. Hill, Equitable Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

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

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

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

IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. O. Nevill, Real Estate Agent, in LUMBER and dimensions, fence posts and cordwood for sale in carload lots. For particulars, write Theo. Spence, Rainy River, Ont., or J. R. Post, Greenridge, Man.

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

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

WANTED.—Housekeeper on a farm—young woman; duties light. No objection to an child. State wages expected. Address Lock Box 22, Granddall, Man.

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

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

The Wife: "Those trousers of yours look as if they were on their last legs."

The Husband: "Well, they're not. Johnnie will have to wear 'em after I get through with them."

House, 1, 1876.

Dear Sir, you love and worthy of all or any other beautiful, so face, form, But, dear and your rule. Lovely is, tender capable of of one who present the heart im to whom and ob-

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

Legal.

TO RECOVER WAGES.

When I came to Canada from England in March, 1904, I applied for work at Winnipeg Immigration Hall, and they sent me to a man at Olds, Alta. When I arrived here, he had engaged a man, but the latter had not arrived, so he said he would find me work till he did arrive. I stayed with him two months, April and May in 1904, and I have asked for my wages half a dozen times, but he refuses to pay me. Is it too late to summons him for it? E. B.

Ans.—It would be too late for you to summons your employer before a magistrate, under the Master and Servants Ordinance, but you might issue a writ against him in the usual way, and recover the amount of your wages.

GAME LAWS—FENCING ROAD ALLOWANCE.

1. Where could I get the game laws for Alberta? Are they the same as for Manitoba?

2. Is a man allowed to fence across the road allowance, even if he makes gates? A. H.

Ans.—1. The game laws are the same all over the Territories, but are not quite the same in Manitoba. You can get a copy of these by writing to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Regina.

2. You would not be allowed to fence across the road allowance, unless the road allowance was closed up by authority of the Government.

Veterinary.

A CASE OF RINGBONE

I have a two-year-old filly that got lame this spring in the off hind leg in the pastern joint. The joint is swelled a little. Her hoofs got grown out long in the winter, and towards spring I noticed her a little lame, so took her in and trimmed her feet, but ever since, when she trots or runs, she seems to be taken suddenly as if she just sprained it. C. S. R.

Alta.

Ans.—Am afraid you have a case of ringbone to deal with, for which the appropriate treatment is a thorough blistering with biniodide of mercury (1 to 8). Keep the feet trimmed so that the filly stands level.

RHEUMATISM.

Young mare cannot use one side of jaws properly; under lip and top lip drawn to one side; become stiff and swollen in joints of legs and very painful; applied liniment; seems to have settled in one hind leg; does not feed well; only a little at a time.

Ans.—The mare seems to be affected with rheumatism. Give one dram of salol and half an ounce bicarbonate of potash twice daily for a week. The paralysis of one side of the head will disappear along with the other symptoms. Follow medicine with dram doses each of iodide of potash and nitrate of potash twice daily.

URINARY TROUBLE.

1. A heavy horse, ten years old, passes water from six to eight times a day in small quantities, white in color, and may be a little thick at times, but usually quite normal; occasionally strains and passes no water, but this is seldom. He is in no apparent pain and is out on pasture. Is the case serious, and what remedy do you advise?

2. Please give a cheap and effective cure for pinworms in horses.

3. What treatment do you advise for fistula of the withers? J. H. D.

B. C.

Ans.—1. This condition may be the result of stone in the bladder, which may be detected by a rectal examination. Give linseed tea, and if stone is not present, one ounce tincture of buchu and two drams tincture of belladonna, twice or thrice daily, or one ounce saw pul-
metto daily.

2. Take one quart of water and a hand-
ful of common salt and inject the solu-
tion into the rectum.

3. See answer in this issue.

Teething Eczema and Scald Head

Bring Much Suffering to Babies and Young Children—Certain Cure in Dr. Chase's Ointment.

In the home where there are young children, Dr. Chase's Ointment is found useful almost every day of the year. During the teething period, especially, there is almost sure to be an attack of eczema, scald head or some form of itching skin disease.

Besides the keen distress which such ailments bring to the little ones, there is always the danger of eczema becoming chronic and clinging to them through life.

There is no reason for any child to suffer in this way so long as Dr. Chase's Ointment is obtainable, for it is a prompt and thorough cure.

Only a few applications are required to bring relief from the itching, stinging sensations, and the skin is left in a clear, smooth and healthful condition. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

Apple-picking Ladders

We beg to call the attention again of Orchardists and Apple Packers to the advantages of using our "WAGGONER" EXTENSION Ladder for picking.

The picker can pick about one-third more fruit in the same time, besides saving a lot of the best apples in the top centre of the tree which would be impossible to reach with the old-fashioned ladders. In wages and fruit a picker or farmer will save the price of our ladders in two or three days. Then he has them for general farm use all the rest of the year. They are very light, handy and absolutely safe. Just now we are making a lot of specially light Red Elm, the best ladder material in the world. It can seldom be had.

Write at once for free circulars and prices.

The WAGGONER LADDER CO., Ltd.

LONDON, ONT.
Quebec dealers write—L. H. HEBBIT, Wholesale Hardware, Montreal. P.S.—Liberal terms to dealers also. Hardware and Implement men, it will pay you to handle these goods.

E. H. BRIGGS & CO., Winnipeg, are our Western representatives. Write them.

A COLT WITH A HERNIA.

I have a colt that I castrated when he was just three weeks old, and, as far as I could see, did remarkably well; but just as he was healed nicely, I noticed a swelling, which turned out to be a rupture. Would you kindly tell me what is the best thing to do with him, and also was it because of castrating so young that he became ruptured? It does not seem to bother him any, but it does not get any better. F. J. B.

Ans.—Let him alone, unless the hernia seems to get larger, then consult a good surgeon, who may decide to operate. Castration would not necessarily cause the hernia, unless a great deal of struggling occurred at the time of the operation.

UREMIC POISONING.

Three-year-old mare gave birth to foal, which seemed to be in perfect health. There was some loose skin under the belly which tightened up; in the second week I noticed it was suffering pain. As far as I could tell, the organs seemed to be all right. There was apparently water between the outside skin and lining, which I let out, and which gave her immediate relief; at the end of the third week it got bad again, so I let the water out, which gave relief for a time; then it seemed to take convulsions, and died in a few minutes in agony. I opened it and found all the organs perfectly healthy, a slight bruise on the stomach, but I couldn't find a trace of a bladder. The inside was full of water. Would you let me know, through the medium of your paper, what was the matter, and if I could have saved the foal. R. C.

Ans.—The chances are that the urethra, the tube taking the urine away from the bladder, was not pervious, and as a consequence the urine was retained, the foal dying of uremic poisoning.

SKIN DISEASE—BRUISE OF WITHERS.

1. We have a black and white cow, mostly white, and her entire skin, wherever it is white, is coming off, leaving the flesh exposed, excepting for a thin scab. The cow is, of course, failing, and she is very stiff when she walks. The skin is absolutely dry, as is the scab underneath. It does not bleed in any place, nor does it come off on the black spots. Her skin hangs down in ribbons, and big pieces, six inches across by about a foot long, all over her sides.

2. A horse has lump coming on neck just above shoulder blade, where collar would set. The horse has never had a collar on yet, as he is only a young horse. If this is a fistula, how will I go about curing it? The lump is about the size of a man's hand, but it does not stand out very much, as it is in the hollow above the shoulder blade under the mane. W. A. H. L.

Ans.—1. This is an uncommon case, although a similar condition might result from a bad attack of mange. Apply some sheep dip to the sores and feed the cow grain.

2. Quite likely a case of fistula, probably the result of a bruise. If pus is not present, rub on some methylated spirit briskly, and follow with turpentine in a few days. A method sometimes followed is to blister with biniodide of mercury (1 to 8). Surgery often has to be resorted to in such cases.

ERUPTIVE LYMPHANGITIS.

Mare that is a very heavy milker lost her colt at three days' old last year. Her hind legs swelled badly, and at last broke in several places, and discharged a whitish, bloody pus. This year her legs acted the same way before foaling, and two or three days after foaling they gradually got better.

1. Will this condition return each time she is bred?
2. Is it likely to turn to grease leg?
3. What is the name of the complaint? L. B.

Ans.—1. Some mares are particularly predisposed to this condition during the parturient state. Yours is one of this sort, and it is probable she will be more or less troubled each time, especially if not regularly worked or exercised. Regular exercise or light work during pregnancy tends to prevent conditions of this kind, while idleness and good food favor their occurrence.

2. It is not likely to terminate in grease, but there is danger of a chronic enlargement, called elephantitis.
3. Eruptive lymphangitis. V.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN STAMPS.

I have a collection of stamps from different countries. I would like to know if I could sell them, and where? R. H.

Ans.—The stamp fad has entirely subsided now; better keep them for a few years until it revives again.

PET WOLVES FOR SALE.

Would you kindly give me the addresses of dealers in pets, as I have two tame prairie wolves about half grown? G. A. H.

Ans.—We are not acquainted with the addresses of any persons requiring pet wolves. They are quite common and not in much demand. Probably the city councils of some of the eastern cities would buy them. Write Mayor Clark, Brandon Fair Board, who is starting a zoo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Do the Government send out boring apparatus to bore for water on farms? I have been told this is so, and that no charge is made.

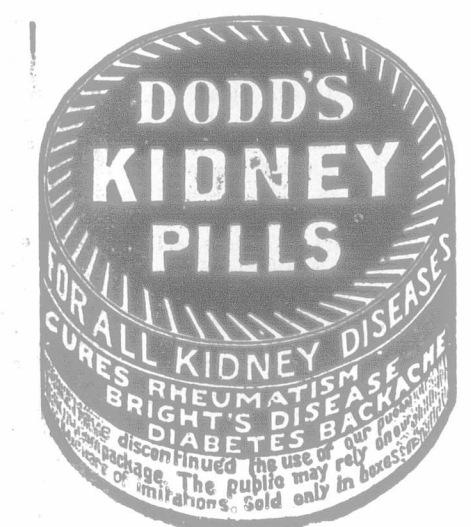
2. Where can I get a sample of water analyzed? Do the Government receive such and what charge do they make?

3. Would concrete be suitable for building a cellar wall? Is the Portland cement to be obtained in Manitoba, and at what price? Can you give simple directions for building a wall, and what thickness should it be? W. C. T.

Ans.—1. Write the Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, Assa.

2. Prof. Shutt, C. E. F., Ottawa, will instruct you as to sending samples. Write him; there is no charge for the analysis.

3. Yes; yes; write our advertisers, or enquire of your local hardware merchant.



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

GOSSIP.

A BELIEVER IN LIVE-STOCK INSURANCE.

Recently we understand, Jno. G. Barron's herd was depleted of a fine Shorthorn female by some disease. Fortunately the owner of Fairview had her insured in the Western Canada Live-stock Insurance Company, Brandon, of which Jos. Cornell is manager, and was promptly reimbursed well up in the three figures. Valuable live stock, such as Woodend Gartley, should be insured, especially when the risks of taking them to the shows are considered.

A NOTABLE IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.

The Scottish Farmer states as follows: "Mr. W. Bryce, Arcola, Assa., N.-W. T., sails to-day with what is out of sight the most valuable shipment of Clydesdales which has left Scotland for Canada for many years. It is not a large shipment, but the quality has rarely been surpassed. The shipment includes two prominent prizewinners at the recent H. & A. S. Show, the champion Cawdor-cup mare, Rosadora, and the first-prize three-year-old stallion, Perpetual Motion, as well as the first-prize two-year-old filly at the Royal, Lady Rotha, whose dam, Lady Garnet, was champion at the same show in June. Besides these, which have been respectively purchased from Mr. Wm. Park, Burnstane, Portobello; Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, and Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestoun, Dollar, Mr. Bryce has bought a three-year-old filly, by Lord Fauntleroy, from Mr. Kilpatrick; two fillies from Mr. James Sands, Greenfoot, Gargunock, who judged at the H. and A. S. Show, Perth, in 1904; one filly from Mr. John Murray, Munnieson, Thornhill, by Sylvander, and winner of third at Stirling; one from Mr. Wm. Henderson, Woodside, Doune, also by Sylvander; one from Mr. Lang, Beild, Gargunock, by Royal Favorite, and one from Mr. Meikle, Craigie, by Marmion. These fillies, it will be noticed, are mainly by the celebrated breeding horses, Royal Favorite, which stood second on the list of winning Clydesdale sires in 1903 and 1904, and his stock are amongst the best in Scotland, and the noted horse, Sylvander, which gained first prizes at Glasgow, Kilmarnock, Ayr and elsewhere when a two-year-old, and the Dunblane, Doune, and Callander, and other premiums in later years. He is a phenomenally well-bred horse, his dam being the H. and A. S. and Ayr first-prize brood mare, Mary Kerr, and his sire, the \$1,000 horse, Montrave Mac, a great prizewinner and district premium horse. To-day, we publish a photograph of Rosadora, taken at the Highland, when she won the highest honors possible to a Clydesdale mare. In addition to winning this—the most coveted trophy of the breed in Scotland—at the Highland, she, no later than Wednesday of this week, won the challenge cup for the best animal at the Durham County Show, which may be considered the principal 'Clydesdale' show in England. She was got by Mr. Park's celebrated prize horse, Marmion, whose record in the show-ring and at the stud is one of the best, and her dam was a Bute-bred mare, by M'Vinnie, a winner of prizes and premiums in this country, and well known also in the Canadian show-yards. We also publish a photo, taken at the Royal, of Mr. J. Ernest Kerr's Lady Garnet, the dam of Mr. Bryce's Lady Rotha, one of the most successful breeding mares of her time. Lady Rotha has won several prizes, and is full sister to the noted breeding and prize horse, Royal Blend, a very fine horse, got by Royal Favorite, which left a big crop of good foals in Bute last year. Perpetual Motion is a notable horse. He was first both at the H. and A. S. and at Ayr Shows this year in his class, and merits his name. His action is remarkably good and level, and he will take a deal of beating in a Canadian or any show-yard. He is a beautifully moulded horse, and quite remarkable for the quality of his bones and hair. His sire was the world-famed champion horse, Blawatha, winner of many cups and champion honors than any horse ever won, and perhaps than any Clydesdale stallion ever exhibited. All Clydesdale fanciers will wish Mr. Bryce success with his high-class shipment, and a quick return. He has had big prizes, but he has a great value for them."

NORTHERN BANK

Head Office, - WINNIPEG.

Provisional Offices: Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg.
Now opened to complete organization.

The following have consented to act as Directors upon election:

JAMES H. ASHDOWN, President J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co.,
Chairman of Provisional Directors.
D. C. CAMERON, President Rat Portage Lumber Co.
G. R. CROWE, President Northern Elevator Co.
H. M. HOWELL, K.C., Messrs. Howell, Mathers, Howell & Hunt.
SIR DANIEL H. McMILLAN, K.C.M.G., Lieut. Governor Province of Manitoba.
FREDERICK NATION, Merchant, Brandon.
CAPT. WM. ROBINSON, Steamboat Owner, President Dominion Fish Co.
HON. R. P. ROBLIN, Premier Province of Manitoba.
FRED. W. STOBART, Messrs. Stobart, Sons & Co.
E. C. WARNER, President Midland Lined Oil Co., Minneapolis.
A. STAMFORD WHITE, Messrs. A. S. White & Co., Chicago, and Liverpool, Eng.

NOTE—The list of Directors is subject to the vote of the Shareholders at their first meeting, who may then increase or decrease the number.

GENERAL MANAGER:

J. W. DE C. O'GRADY, Late Manager Bank of Montreal, Chicago, Ill.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Howell, Mathers, Howell & Hunt.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

In 20,000 Shares of \$100 each.

Of which it has been decided to issue at present 10,000 shares at \$110 per share, being one-half of the authorized capital.

TERMS—\$5 per share of the par value on application, \$15 per share on allotment, \$30 per share on the first day of the month immediately succeeding the date of allotment, \$10 per share every three months thereafter, on the first day of the month, until the whole amount, including the premium, is paid.

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

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

S. S. CUMMINS, Secretary for Organization.
At the Provisional Office, Merchants Bank Building,
Main St., WINNIPEG.

NEW BANK TO OPEN IN WINNIPEG.

(Winnipeg Telegram.)

That Western Canada's leading business men are fully alive to the possibilities of this country, and have unbounded confidence in its material growth, is evidenced by the step which has been taken to found a new bank in Winnipeg, to be known as the Northern, with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, in 20,000 shares of \$100 each. On the directorate will be found the foremost men of the Western business world. A perusal of the list of provincial directors in the advertisement will show that affairs of the new bank could not be in more capable hands, and the names there presented assure the most conservative management, coupled with true Western energy and push.

An epoch in the financial history of the West will be reached with the establishment of the Northern Bank. Heretofore the banking needs of Winnipeg and the West have been served by the big banks with head offices in the East, and while not detracting in the least from the great work which these institutions have done in the upbuilding of the West, the time has arrived when there is scope for more facilities along this line, and the Northern seems to have seized the psychological moment in the financial life of Manitoba and the West. That there is room and need for the new bank need hardly be argued, so self-evident is the proposition.

Some idea of the growth of trade in the Dominion and the opportunities for new banking facilities can be had from the figures published in the prospectus.

In their selection of a general manager, the gentlemen interested in the Northern Bank have been most fortunate in securing the services, as general manager, of Mr. J. W. de C. O'Grady, whose 35 years' experience with the premier financial institution of the Dominion, the Bank of Montreal, marks him at once as a man of sound judgment and experience in his profession. To his efforts can be directly traced the great business which the Bank of Montreal has built up in the two greatest financial centers of the United States. While in Chicago he

gained a unique insight into the grain trade, an experience which should prove invaluable in his new position. He is personally interested in the development and progress of the West, and is the owner of several thousand acres of farm land in the Prince Albert district.

Provisional offices have been opened in the Merchants Bank building, and forms of application for stock, prospectuses, and all other information, can be obtained from S. S. Cummins, Secretary. It is the intention to issue at present 10,000 shares, at \$110 a share, and the subscription books are now open.

TOO REMINISCENT.

Mrs. Bagley was not timid; still, tramps were scarce in that neighborhood, and the one approaching the house did not present a reassuring appearance. The old lady glanced toward the barn and down the lane, reflecting uneasily on her husband's habit of being late for meals.

The tramp, also, had reconnoitred the barn-yard, and noted the absence of a man. He slouched confidently round to the kitchen door, seated himself on the step, peering impudently from under his scraggly brows at the neat, motherly woman, and sniffed at the agreeable odors from the stove.

"I—I s'pose you're hungry," said Mrs. Bagley, bravely breaking the embarrassing silence and going straight to what she hoped was the only point.

"Guess I am," drawled the vagabond. "Got a big thirst, too. Guess you might's well gimme suthin to drink until you git dinner ready."

Mrs. Bagley hastily took the coffee-pot from the stove, poured out a cup of the steaming beverage and handed it to her self-invited guest, praying that Hiram would appear before anything worse developed.

The tramp greedily gulped down the greater part of the contents of the cup; then he started up violently, rolling his eyes wildly. Next he gazed into the cup, seemed to recollect something, and then made a horrible face at his quaking hostess.

"Same ez ma uster do," he remarked,

in a changed and chastened tone. After another frightful face, he forced himself to finish the cup.

"Ma uster put in merlasses," he went on in the intervals of continued facial contortions. "But this is the c'rect thing, all right, same ez ma made. I'll bet anything it come from the no'th side o' the tree!"

"Oh, you poor man!" gasped Mrs. Bagley, for the last words had thrown light on the matter. The coffee-pot was really there on the stove, sending out its delicious fragrance; but in her haste and perturbation she had seized the old coffee-pot. Her grandson over in Brusselville was ailing with spring fever, and in "the old coffee-pot" was brewing one of those old-time concoctions made from the bark of wild cherry, dogwood and yellow sweet-apple, cut religiously, of course, from the "north side of the tree."

"How 'did' I ever come to make such a mistake!" cried the kindly old lady, her fear lost in remorseful sympathy. "Just you wait a minute and I'll fix up something to take out the taste, you poor—boy, you!"

The "boy," strangely subdued, meekly accepted the coffee and plate. He hastily disposed of the quarter of apple pie; then thrusting the doughnuts into his pockets, he rose. "Guess I'll be goin'." Good day, ma'am!

"Now have some more coffee," urged the motherly woman, "and you better sit and rest a while."

"No, guess I'll be goin'." The tramp grinned, sheepishly. "I shouldn't be s'prised if next thing you'd be takin' me across your knee an' layin' it on good an' plenty—same ez ma uster do. Guess I'll be movin' on."

If the sheep man is anywhere at present, he is on Easy Street, and on the shady side of that luxurious thoroughfare.

No longer does the bargain gounier occupy a conspicuous position in the sheep-house. It has been "knocked down" and put away in the dim and unfrequented storehouse of the past. The sheep man neither takes off his hat nor bends the suppliant knee to the buyer. His product is like money in the bank, and he knows it.

There will be no cheap live mutton this year, simply because the sheep-grower is not in the position of a man who has to sell. He has feed and credit, while wool is as good as the yellow article mined on the Klondike.—[Live-stock World.]

Indications of sheep prosperity are seen on every hand. Even the audacious, ubiquitous and ever-active cattle rustler is taking an interest in the industry.

Since wool has become so valuable, bands of wool thieves have become the latest novelty on the range. In some instances sheep were shorn on the range, and in others the thieves took the wool from storage places. Wyoming sheepmen are preparing to make a number of arrests in the near future, and it is claimed that there are several organized outfits at work.

This will give the cattleman a rest and impose on the sheep-growers responsibility for suppressing crime on public domain. Not long since, neither sheep nor wool were worth stealing.—[Live-stock World.]

Through all Scotland, says Andrew Night, writing in 1778, sheep are only of two different kinds, termed the short and the long. It is a great question among farmers whether long sheep would answer in grounds stocked with short; but all agree that short sheep will do everywhere. It is also a question which of the two kinds is preferable. The long dinmons and widders sell higher, as also the ewes and lambs. The wool is much finer, and I think there is more of it. The advocates of the short sheep allege that they take less maintenance. I doubt the fact, upon the authority of a very sensible farmer in my neighborhood. He came here much prejudiced in favor of short sheep, and has stocked the one-half of his farm with them. He says that the short ewe eats as much as the long. The short sheep are more hardy, and will thrive on grounds unfit for the long.

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

WESTERN CANADA CHOICE WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS

(Wholesale and Retail.) Also Improved Farms and Homesteads. The ELBOW OF THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER (the famous Davidson District). The Goose Lake Country. All along the Prince Albert, Arcola and Kerkella Branches and Soo Line. In fact, all parts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Our 26 years' experience in the Canadian West is at your disposal. We will select for you or assist you in selecting for a home or investment. We have the largest selection to choose from.

W. N. REID & CO.,

REGINA, N.-W. T., Scarth St., P. O. box 371.

BRANDON, MAN., P. O. box 38.

TORONTO EXHIBITION

AUGUST 26th to SEPTEMBER 10th, 1905

CANADIAN | | NORTHERN
EXCURSIONS

ROUND TRIP FROM WINNIPEG
\$42.80

TICKETS GOOD TO START—August 24 to 30. Good for return until September 24, 1905.
ROUTES—Via Canadian Northern to Port Arthur, thence All Rail or Lake Routes.
From Stations west of Winnipeg—Rate will be \$42.80 plus single fare to Winnipeg.

THE STEAMSHIP EXPRESS leaves Water Street Depot daily at 16.00k.
arrives Port Arthur " 8.30k.

Full information from any Canadian Northern Agent.

WINNIPEG TICKET OFFICES

Cor. Portage Ave. and Main St. Phone 1066

Water Street Depot. Phone 2826

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SOFT LUMPS ON KNEES.

When my colt was two days old a soft lump the size of a hen's egg appeared on each knee. The colt is not lame. D. A. M.

Ans.—This need cause no alarm. In all probability the lumps will spontaneously disappear before the new year. If they do not, you had better apply a blister. V.

BARBED-WIRE WOUND.

Colt got barbed-wire wound five inches long and one and a half inches deep on hip. What dressing shall I use to make the hair grow all over it? S. A.

Ans.—No dressing will make the hair grow all over it. There will be more or less of a scar left. Apply a dry dressing composed of one part iodoform and four parts boracic acid three or four times daily. Keep clean by bathing with warm water. V.

PRIZE WINNERS IN 1905

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

WINNIPEG

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

BRANDON

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

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

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

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba and N.-W.T. Governments. This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

LOST.

REGINA, Assa.—Since July 16th, 1905, white horse, bridle on, branded round-top T on left shoulder, 900 pounds, aged. Thos. F. McGregor, Regina.

YELLOW GRASS, Assa.—Since June 4th, black mare, branded S, quarter circle over, on left hip, and V on left jaw. Anyone returning same will be well rewarded. J. G. Byers.

STRAYED.

HUMBOLDT, Sask.—Strayed to my place, a team of sorrel horses, one branded E H on right stifle, and the other E on right stifle, a mark resembling a broad arrow on left stifle, L on left shoulder, a diamond with lower sides projected to form an inverted V on left jaw. Alvah Bowman, 80 miles south of town.

IMPOUNDED.

FALLOWMEAD, Assa.—Gray mare, aged, shod, had halter on with swivel attached, no brand, about 1,000 pounds. John Hill (N. W. 14-14-10 w 2).

LIPTON, Assa.—Dark iron-gray pony, mare, four years old, about 900 pounds, leather halter on, branded E J on right shoulder. A. Bailey (N. W. 28-22-14 w 2).

OSSA, Assa.—Spring foal, bay, white blaze on face, no brand; flea-bitten gray mare, about eleven years old, about 1,250 pounds, no brand, blind in left eye; steel gray filly, two years old, white star on forehead, hind feet white, no brand. Ed. Holmes (S. 1/2 6-6-7 w 2).

BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Bay pony mare, young, white stripe down face, left front foot white, no brand visible. George Truscott (N. W. 2-43-18 w 3).

WHEATWYN, Assa.—One bay mare, strap round neck with bell on, branded Z T, reversed B, with quarter circle over, on right shoulder; one roan mare, branded reversed K, Z T, reversed B, with quarter circle over, on right shoulder; one black mare, branded Z T, reversed B, with quarter circle over, on right shoulder; one iron gray mare, branded reversed K, Z T, reversed B, on right shoulder. Albert E. Newberry (S. E. 18-22-17 w 2).

PILOT MOUND, Assa.—One aged bay horse, tip off left ear, branded E D on left hip, indistinct brand on left shoulder; one brown mare about seven years old, with sucking colt, star on forehead, branded reversed D E on left hip. S. Lytle (14-17-18 w 2).

CHICKNEY, Assa.—Roan mare, aged, branded E on near shoulder; black horse, aged, branded wineglass on near hip. Henry Dixon (N. W. 2-20-10 w 2).

FROBISHER, Assa.—One sorrel mare, small piece off-right ear, branded with running T on left shoulder; one iron gray mare, branded with JP, monogram, on left hip. John McCutcheon (N. E. 14-4-4 w 2).

BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Bright bay (class of animal not stated), star on forehead, white spot on nose, wall-eyed, left hind foot white, branded 8 on left shoulder. H. A. Eplein (S. E. 17-44-15 w 3).

LANGENBURG, Assa.—Bay mare, white star ending in small stripe down face, collar marks on both shoulders, left hind foot white, no brand visible. Alfred Hartung (N. W. 21-21-31 w 1).

CARON, Assa.—Chestnut mare, about three years old, branded W on left shoulder, three white feet; brown horse, aged, may have been blistered on left side of breast, brand resembling large running TY, monogram, on left hip (appears to be half diamond inside Y). Jas. Campbell (S. E. 22-17-28 w 2).

BEESTON, Assa.—Gray horse, about 1,200 pounds, 15 hands, branded R on right shoulder, indistinct brand on left shoulder; dark brown mare, about 1,200 pounds, 15 hands, white stripe down face, three white feet, branded lazy J, over inverted V, on right shoulder, O bar, monogram, over bar O, monogram, on right hip, and lazy hay fork on left hip. Peter Todd (N. W. 10-14-8 w 2).

For advertising any advertisements in this paper, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Can Eat Anything Now.

How many Dyspeptics can say that?
Or perhaps you are dyspeptic and don't know it.

Have you any of these symptoms?

Variable appetite, a faint gnawing feeling at the pit of the stomach, unsatisfied hunger, a loathing of food, rising and souring of food, a painful load at the pit of the stomach, constipation, or are you gloomy and miserable? Then you are a dyspeptic. The cure is careful diet; avoid stimulants and narcotics, do not drink at meals, keep regular habits, and regulate the stomach and bowels with **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS**, Nature's specific for Dyspepsia.

Miss Laura Chicoine, Belle Anse, Que., says of its wonderful curative powers:—"Last winter I was very thin, and was fast losing flesh owing to the run-down state of my system. I suffered from Dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood. I tried everything I could get, but to no purpose; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. From the first day I felt the good effect of the medicine, and am now feeling strong and well again. I can eat anything now without any ill after-effects. It gives me great pleasure to recommend Burdock Blood Bitters, for I feel it saved my life."

THE TINLING POULTRY CO

To the Farmers' Wives and Daughters Especially:

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

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, with full directions. Book 9 B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Etc. Mfrd. only by

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

D. FRASER & SONS

EMERSON, MAN.
Breeder and Importer of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

Dr. Young, well known to Manitoba farmers as a veterinarian of standing in Winnipeg, has just returned from a holiday, his first in five years, by taking a trip to New York City, where he attended the gathering of the club, and represent Clap Stewart of this city.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Veterinary.

LAME MARE.

Mare went lame in hock two months ago. I blistered her twice, and the leg has remained swollen since the last blister, and she is still lame. W. J. C.

Ans.—I suppose the lameness is caused by a spavin. I would advise you to give her regular exercise, and hand-rub the leg well until the swelling disappears. If the lameness does not disappear, the proper treatment is to fire and blister, which can be properly done only by a veterinarian. V.

PUFFS ON KNEES.

Colt, two weeks old, has large puffs on his knees, and the legs are slightly swollen below knees, and it knuckles over when it walks. R. H.

Ans.—It is probable the puffs will spontaneously disappear. Leave them alone until winter, and if they are still present blister them. If the colt knuckles to such an extent that the front part of the fetlock joint touches the ground, it must be bandaged to prevent the skin from wearing through, but if this does not occur, leave it alone and the joints will gradually become stronger. V.

ACUTE INDIGESTION.

Aged mare, raising colt and on pasture, took sick, showed great pain. We treated for colic, but she died in six hours. A post-mortem revealed part of the thick bowels a dark color. What was the disease? S. S. A.

Ans.—She suffered and died from acute indigestion, which is caused by eating too greedily, a change of food, water, etc., but often occurs without any well-marked cause, due to a weakness of the digestive glands. It is possible she might have been saved if she had had professional attention at first. Treatment such as you adopted was all that a nonprofessional man could do. V.

DEBILITY.

Mare had distemper last spring; five abscesses had to be lanced. She has been on good pasture and fed boiled oats and bran regularly all summer, but she is very weak and gaunt. She appears to be stiff in hind quarters and appears tired and lies a great deal. I have purged her twice with linseed oil. D. R.

Ans.—Do not purge her. If she becomes constipated give sufficient raw linseed oil to act gently, say a pint. Take 5 ounces each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda (in powder); mix, and make into 36 powders. Give a powder three times daily. If she will not eat them in boiled oats, mix with half a pint cold water and give as a drench. It is possible an abscess may be forming on some internal organ, and, if so, nothing can be done. V.

TYMPANITIS — INFECTIOUS OPHTHALMIA.

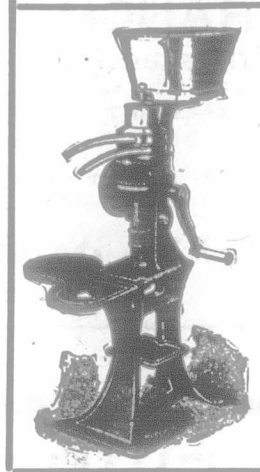
1. Cow bloated; I ran her for a mile and she got better. Three days after calving she bloated again, and I had to puncture her and leave canula in to allow the gas to escape. What would you do in such a case?

2. Cows run water from their eyes, then a white scum forms. I burned alum and white sugar, and blew the powder into the eyes. How would you treat them? J. D.

Ans.—1. If the bloating is not excessive, give three ounces oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil. Repeat the dose in two hours, if necessary. If the bloating is excessive puncture as you did. In either case follow up with a purgative of two lbs. Epsom salts and one ounce ginger, and feed nothing but a little bran for twenty-four hours, then feed very lightly, and give one dram each gentian, ginger and nux vomica three times daily.

2. This is infectious ophthalmia. Isolate all affected; purge each with 1½ lbs. Epsom salts; keep in partially-darkened stalls; bathe eyes, three times daily, with warm water, and after bathing put a few drops of the following tincture into each eye, viz., 10 grains sulphate of zinc, 20 drops fluid extract of Sassafras, to 2 ounces distilled water. V.

De Laval Separators



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS take precedence over all others

To stop Niagara Falls with a pitchfork would be just as easy as to convince the dairy public that another is as good as the DE LAVAL SEPARATOR.

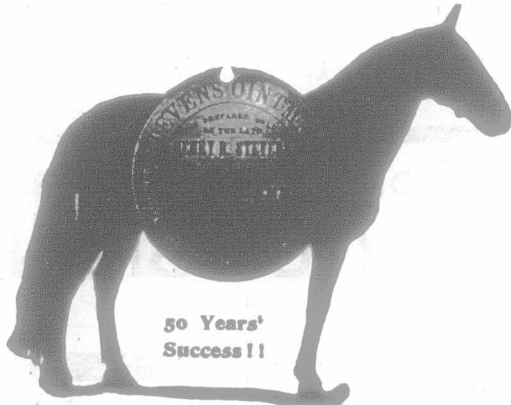
Over 600,000 in use, or ten times all other makes combined.

The De Laval Catalogue gladly sent on request.

The De Laval Separator Co.

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

BRITAIN'S BEST BLISTER



50 Years' Success!!

It takes time, trouble, knowledge and special chemical apparatus to produce

STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables. It is the result of a lifetime's knowledge among lame horses saved up and given to you in concentrated form for use on your lame or disfigured horse. It will surely cure Spillat, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, and all enlargements in horses and cattle. Price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

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

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.

HE SHOULD GET AN AUTO.
"When I was a boy," said the gray-haired physician, who happened to be in a reminiscent mood, "I wanted to be a soldier, but my parents persuaded me to study medicine." "Oh, well," rejoined the sympathetic druggist, "such is life. Many a man with wholesome aspirations has to content himself with a retail business."—[Exchange.]

THIS MESSAGE IS FOR WOMEN

Dame Bradette Cured of All Her Pains by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Suffered for Years Before She Found Quick Relief in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

St. Rose du Degele, Temiscouata Co., Que., Aug. 22. —(Special.)—Suffering women all over Canada will read with feelings of interest and relief the experience of Dame Amedee Bradette of this place.

"It gives me pleasure to be able to tell," says Dame Bradette, "that I am cured of all the ills I suffered for a number of years. I found in Dodd's Kidney Pills quick relief from all my pains. I only had to take one box to bring back my health, and in five months I have had no return of my trouble."

Those troubles known only to women always spring from disordered Kidneys. The female organs are entirely dependent on the Kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure the Kidneys. That is why they always bring health, strength and cheerfulness to weak, run-down, suffering women.

GOSSIP.
Vol. 27 of the American Hereford Association, containing entries from 18,500 to 20,500. Included in the book are the list of shareholders by states. The book is embellished with illustrations of Defender, Beau Donald 5th and Actor 26th, each with showing records. C. R. Thomas is the secretary.

The Canadian Mounted Police have seized 2,500 sheep, belonging to Montana ranchmen, and are holding them for double duty, says a Helena despatch. The duty amounts to \$3,100. Owing to better range conditions across the line, the sheepmen, it is presumed, have let stock stray beyond the international border. The police learned of this, have increased their force, and are preparing for still further seizures.

During the period from June 8th to 17th, 1905, records of 52 Holstein-Friesian cows were confirmed; two of which were begun more than eight months after freshening. All made seven-day records, and one a twenty-day record. The averages by ages were as follows: Six full-age cows averaged: age, 7 years 3 days; days from calving, 42; milk, 442.7 lbs., quality 3.16 per cent. fat; fat, 13,983 lbs. Seven four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years 2 months 18 days; days from calving, 12; milk, 418.8 lbs., quality 3.46 per cent. fat; fat, 14,507 lbs. Ten three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years 4 months 9 days; days from calving, 36; milk, 384.8 lbs., quality 3.31 per cent. fat; fat, 12,746 lbs. Twenty-seven two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years 2 months 14 days; days from calving, 30; milk, 297.7 lbs., quality 3.39 per cent. fat; fat, 10,106 lbs. The good work done by the two-year-old class is specially noteworthy; one heifer, two years and six days old at time of calving, having produced 13,137 lbs. fat from 379.1 lbs. milk. A second heifer, calving at the age of 2 years 1 month 16 days, produced 12,588 lbs. fat from 382.9 lbs. milk. A third heifer, calving at the age of 2 years 5 months 29 days, produced 12,514 lbs. fat from 327.2 lbs. milk. These three heifers, calving at an average age of 2 years 2 months 20 days, the record beginning an average of 31 days after freshening, produced in seven consecutive days an average of 12,746 lbs. fat from 363.1 lbs. milk. These heifers are owned in three different states.—M. H. Gardner, Supt. Advanced Registry.

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

FREE UNTIL CURED



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

DR. C. T. SANDEN

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

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

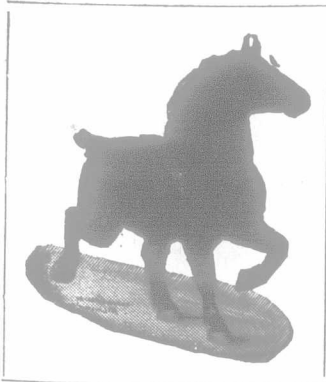
Nobleman (Imp.), a Winnipeg winner, of Nonpareil breeding, and Pilgrim (Imp.), a massive, smooth, red bull; also Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, along with

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

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

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, C. P. E., FAIRVIEW SIDING, C. N. R.

America's Leading Horse Importers



At the Great St. Louis World's Fair, won in French Coach Stallion Classes:

- 4 years and over—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th.
- 3 years and under 4—1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th.
- 2 years and under 3—1st, 3rd.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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

Gossip

Mr. Erick Sandeman, who bought out the Husband ranch of Thoroughbreds, near Pincher Creek, Alta., recently bought from Mr. J. A. Mitchell, of Winnipeg, the Thoroughbred stallion, Experience, and the three females, Nora Howard, Nora Greet, and Duchess of Norfolk.

Mr. W. H. Bryce, of Percy, near Arcola, Assa., who has been on a trip to the Old Country, has picked up some good Clydesdales among the establishments in Scotland. Among the lot is Perpetual Motion, winner of first in the three-year-old class at the Highland, and Rosadora, by Marmion, winner of the Cawdor cup, the highest possible honor this year at the Highland held in Glasgow.

Geo. Johnson, one of our local fruit dealers, has handled over forty crates of the Bowsman strawberries this season. The berries are fine, and prove conclusively that they can be produced profitably in the Northwest. In fact, Mr. Monsees, who grows the berries, states that for profit, wheat-growing isn't in it with strawberries. He predicts that strawberries will be extensively grown within the space of a few years.—[Dauphin Press.]

STATES RANGERS.

Clay, Robinson & Co., Chicago, advise shipping range cattle as fast as possible, their advice stating that big run of Dakota and Montana cattle will not be before Sept. 1. Prices ranged from \$2.75 to \$4.90, and weights from 1,425 down to 759 pounds.

THE DODDIES ON THE WARPATH.

The Aberdeen-Angus Association of Chicago is not abating one whit its hustling to get the breed in its proper place before the public. That association has appropriated \$13,700 for special premiums, of which Canada gets \$400: \$200 at Brandon, and \$100 each to London, Ont., and the Guelph Winter Fair. The association allots the money to each section of a class. From time to time, the secretary of the association, Thos. McFarlane, issues literature calculated to further the interests of the breed.

HORTICULTURAL PRIZE AWARDED.

The prize offered by the Buchanan Nursery Co., of St. Charles, Man., for the best sample of wild gooseberries has been awarded to Miss Rhoda Leavitt, of Cardston, Alberta. A large number of samples were received, coming from all parts of Manitoba and the Territories. It will be interesting to students of horticulture to learn that the samples were very uniform in quality, those from the eastern portions of Manitoba showing scarcely any variation in size and appearance from samples received from the most distant portions of Northern and Southern Alberta. There were two varieties of berries among the samples received, and both of these varieties appeared to be distributed throughout all sections of the Province and Territories.

DIRECTIONS FOR SALTING HIDES.

During the warm weather it is necessary to have green hides salted promptly, or they will spoil; but hides can be shipped green in the winter season in a frozen state without salting. To cure a hide properly, it is first necessary to trim it by cutting off what does not belong to the hide, such as horns, tail-bones and sinews; then spread the hide on the floor and sprinkle salt evenly and freely over the flesh side. In this way pile one hide on the other, flesh side up, head on head, tail on tail. It will take a week or more to cure hides thoroughly.

When hides have lain over a week in salt, they will then do to tie up and ship, after having shaken off the surplus salt.

For a large, heavy hide, it will take about a pail of salt, and a less quantity for a smaller hide or calf skin in proportion to size.

Green butcher hides shrink in salting from 10 to 15 per cent. Consequently, salted or cured are worth from 1 to 2 cents more than green.

During cold weather hides can be shipped green without salting.

Bone Spavin

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

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

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

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

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

FOR SALE: Thoroughbred WEST HIGHLAND BULL

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

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS
At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Robt. Shaw, Bramford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 394.

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 sows. Prices reasonable. S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.

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.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.)—2872—and General—2889—. 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.

Sittytton 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 Sittytton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull. GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORN

herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge—2042—and Royal Sailor—2071—. Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages. T. W. ROBSON, Manitow, Man.

Grandview Herd. Scotch Shorthorns.

Herd headed by Crimson Chief—2407—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta, Farm 3 miles south of town.

Drumrosie Shorthorns—"Drumrosie Chief"

—2882—and "Orange Chief"—2886—at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times. J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe, Alta.

Chicago Great Western Railway

The Right Road To Portland, Ore.

Via Omaha, the gateway to the West and through the Colorado mountains. Choice of routes going or returning. Low rates every day. For full information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

BERKSHIRES

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

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 August, 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 inter-
 mediate points.

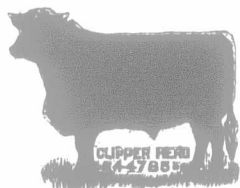
Limit on these tickets thirty days; stop-overs allowed west of
 and at Dauphin. Maps and descriptive folders from any Cana-
 dian Northern Agent.

WINNIPEG TICKET OFFICES:

Cor. Portage Ave. and Main St.
 'Phone 1066

Water Street Depot
 'Phone 2826

MAPLE SHADE



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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

All out of imported sires and
 dams.

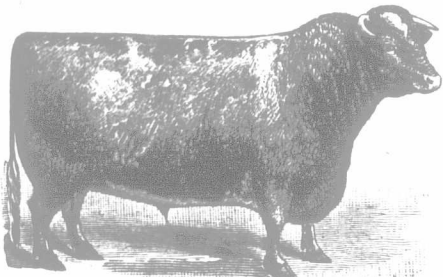
Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Dryden, H. CARGILL & SON,
 Cargill, Ont.

HIDES & SKINS

Consist of...
E. T. CANNON & CO.

Advertise in the



ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

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

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

Spring Grove Stock Farm

SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.

First herd prize and sweepstake,
 Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in suc-
 cession. Herd headed by the im-
 ported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy
 Morning, and White Hall Ram-
 den. Present crop of calves
 sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam,
 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class
 Shorthorns of all ages for sale.
 Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply
 om

E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

Veterinary College, Limited
 100 College Street, Toronto, Canada.
 Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
 General of Canada, and Lieut.
 Colonel in the Army. Fee \$15.00 per session. Apply
 to the Registrar, R.V.S., Prebysal. B-27-om

GOSSIP

WOODEND GARTLEY DIES.
 Wellwishers of the horse industry in the
 West, and in Manitoba in particular,
 learn with much regret of the death of
 the world-renowned Clydesdale stock
 horse, Woodend Gartley (10663), lately
 owned by a syndicate at Napinka, Man.
 This horse was imported in 1903 by
 Alex. Galbraith & Son, of Brandon, and
 after winning distinctive honors at the
 International in Chicago, was brought to
 Manitoba and syndicated to his late
 owners. For the past two years he has
 taken a prominent position in the show-
 ings at Winnipeg and Brandon, but it
 was as a stock horse that he gained
 particular repute, rather than as a show-
 ing favorite. Since he came to Cana-
 da, many of his get have come into
 prominence at Old Country shows, and
 several of them have followed their il-
 lustrious sire to this side of the ocean,
 where they have achieved the highest
 honors at our exhibitions. Some of the
 distinctions of Woodend Gartley stock
 have recently been recorded in our
 columns in connection with fair reports,
 so that we need not recapitulate here.
 During the two years Woodend Gartley
 stood in service about Napinka, he
 stamped his excellencies upon his get,
 and it is doubtful if the district will
 again be fortunate in securing as good a
 getter. So impressive was he as a sire
 that his repurchase and return to Scot-
 land was seriously considered. At the
 Winnipeg Exhibition, it was noticed that
 he was not in the best of condition, and
 immediately after being exhibited at
 Brandon he began to show serious
 symptoms. At first, his complaint was
 pronounced "shipping fever," but later
 the veterinarians concluded that it was
 his kidneys which were affected. Little
 relief was given him until he succumbed
 on the 7th inst at Brandon.

HOW HIDES ARE CLASSIFIED AT CHICAGO.

The following is the regular classifica-
 tion adopted by the Chicago hide dealers
 and tanners:

Green Hides.—Hides just as they come
 from the animals, never having been
 salted.

Part-cured Hides.—Hides that have been
 salted, but not long enough in salt to be
 thoroughly cured.

Green Salted Hides.—Hides that have
 been salted long enough to be thoroughly
 cured.

Green Kip.—All veal skins running from
 15 lbs. to 25 lbs. shall be classed as veal
 kip. All long-haired and thin skins run-
 ning from 8 lbs. to 25 lbs. shall be
 classed as runners.

Green Calf.—All veal skins running
 from 8 lbs. to 15 lbs.

Deacon Skins.—All calf skins under 8
 lbs. shall be classed as deacons.

Dry Flint Hides.—Are thoroughly dry
 hides that have not been salted.

Dry Salted Hides.—Are thoroughly dry
 hides having been salted when green.

Grubby Hides.—Hides having one or
 more grubs.

All dry kip and calf shall be classed
 the same as hides. All hides shall be
 free from salt, dirt, meat, dung, horns,
 tail-bones and sinews; and before being
 weighed all such substances shall be re-
 moved, or a proper deduction made from
 the weight; and when the head hangs to
 the side by a marrow strip, it shall be
 cut off; also when the head is not split
 in the center, it shall be made straight
 before being weighed.

All bull, stag, tainted, grubby, badly-
 scarred, cut, scored and murrain hides,
 both green and dry, shall be classed as
 damaged, unless they shall be very badly
 damaged, when they shall be classed as
 glue stock. Dry hides which are moth-
 eaten, sunburnt or weather-beaten shall
 be classed as damaged. All kip and calf,
 both green and dry, shall be trimmed the
 same as hides, with the exception that
 the tail-bone may be left in calf skins.

All green-cured hides of 60 lbs. and
 over shall be called heavy, and all green-
 cured hides under 60 lbs. shall be called
 light hides. All dry hides, 18 lbs. and
 over, shall be called heavy, and all hides
 under 18 lbs. shall be called light hides.

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.
 Dr. William F. B. (the surgeon,
 according to the Chicagoan, is sure his
 name is to be in the footsteps of
 his father and grandfather, because when
 the nurse gave him the dictionary to play
 with he promptly removed the appendix.



Kidney Disorders

Are no
 respecter
 of
 persons.

People in every walk of life are troubled.
 Have you a Backache? If you have it
 is the first sign that the kidneys are not
 working properly.

A neglected Backache leads to serious
 Kidney Trouble.

Check it in time by taking

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

"THE GREAT KIDNEY SPECIFIC."
 They cure all kinds of Kidney Troubles
 from Backache to Bright's Disease.

50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25
 all dealers or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,
 Toronto, Ont.

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

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

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854.

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

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.
 Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans
 and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer
 calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also
 a few choice cows carrying calves or with
 calves at foot. For prices, apply to
FITZGERALD BROS., Mt. St. Louis P. O.
 Glenvale Sta., Hillside Telephone Office.

Nether Lea Ayrshires—Young stock of either
 sex, from deep-milking
 families, for sale. Two choicely-bred imp-
 bulls at head of herd. Correspondence and
 inspection invited. om
T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

Burnside Ayrshires—One 2-year-old and two
 females of all ages, just imported June 1st,
 Scotch prizewinners; also a number of imp.
 and home-bred cows, due in Aug. and Sept.
 Order a good calf from heavy-milking dams.
K. R. NESS, Burnside Farm, Howick, Que.
 om

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for im-
 mediate sale ten Bulls,
 from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St.
 Lambert or imported stock; also females of
 all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are
 making a special offer. For full particulars,
 address, **H. H. BULL & SON,**
 Phone 63. om Brampton, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

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

WALTER JAMES & SONS,
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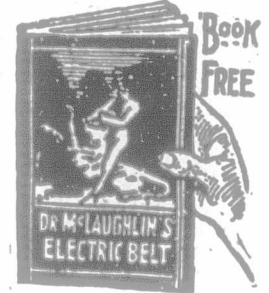
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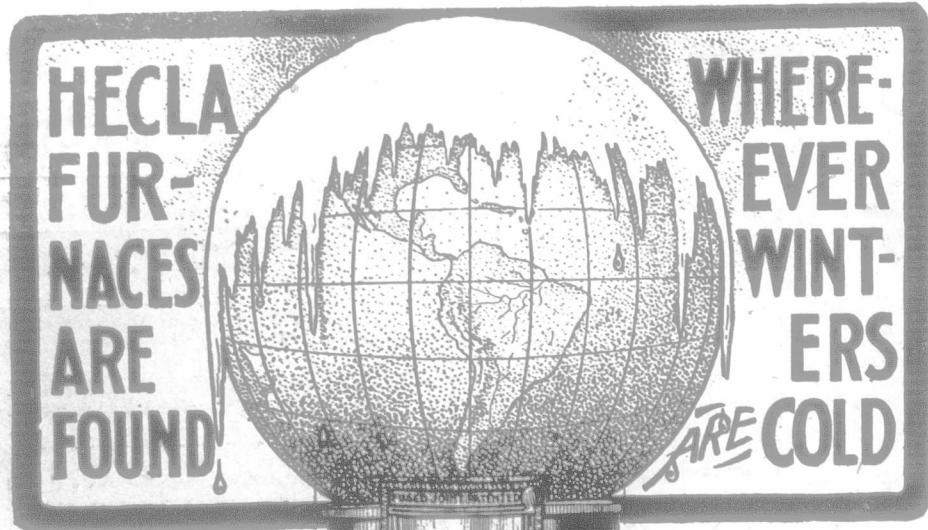
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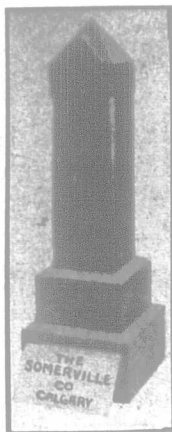
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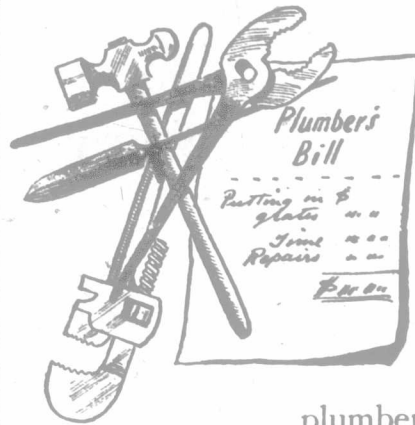
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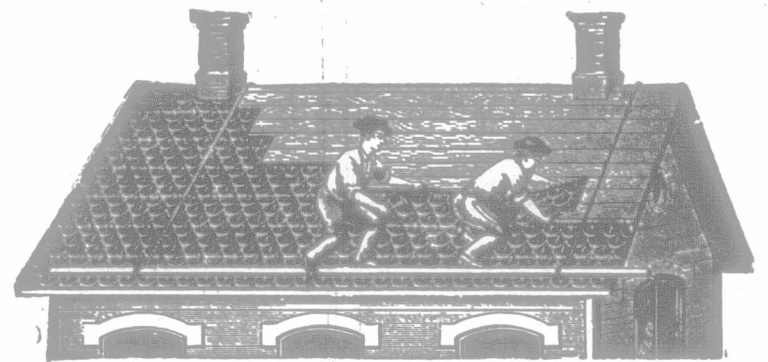


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