

ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA.

ISSUED
EVERY WEDNESDAY.
\$1.50 PER YEAR.

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

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XXXIX WINNIPEG, MAN. AUGUST 17, 1904. LONDON, ONT. . No. 621

Bell
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
PIANO PLAYERS
AND BELLOLIAN

Self-Playing Organs.
The Best Canadian Pro-
ductions. They satisfy.

THE
BELL
Piano and Organ Co.
LIMITED.

GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Send for Free Catalogue No. 40.

om

"Pure soap!" You've heard
the words. In Sunlight
Soap you have the fact.

SUNLIGHT
SOAP REDUCES
EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Box

THE ROYAL

Yorkton's Leading Hotel.
Onsine unexcelled. Charges moderate.
W. J. NEWTON, Proprietor.

A. NAISMITH, President. R. M. MATHEWSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.
A. F. KEMPTON, Secy. and Mgr. 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. PATERSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1903, \$8,145,133
Assets over Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1903, 96,586
The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1903, 8,275.

Over 8,000 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance com-
pany west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. m

The London Life Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, ONT.

Insurance in force, - - \$8,000,000

The interest earnings of the Company show a record for the past twenty-
nine years far ahead of any Company doing business in Canada.
We sell the Whole Life, Limited Pay Life, and Endowment policies—
to children one year old up to adults 70 years old.

SEE OUR POLICIES BEFORE
PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

We want some good live agents in the different portions of the
Province.

JAMES DICKSON, Prov. Supt.,

Office in The National Trust Co.'s Building, WINNIPEG.

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISH
HAS NO EQUAL

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, guaran-
teed for 20 years' wear, with genuine Waltham
movement, for \$10. Prize Cups and Medals, a
specialty.

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM, Jeweler & Optician.

Send Your Watch Here.

If we could take you into our work-room
and show you the infinite care with which
every watch is handled you would realize
why we urge you to send your watch here
for repairs. Our watchmakers have made
a life study of watches. They work upon
nothing but watches. Your watch will
have careful and prompt treatment if sent
to us. A post card brings a strong wooden
mailing box. We will report cost of work
before mailing.

D. A. REESOR, "THE JEWELER,"
BRANDON, MAN.,
Official Watch Inspector Issuer of Marriage
for C.P.R. and C.N.R. Licenses.

SELECT FARMS IN
LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British Columbia's richest farming
district. I publish a real-estate bulle-
tin, 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

Calgary Business College

Open all the year round for thorough
commercial instruction. TOUCH-
TYPING, STENOGRAPHY, BOOK-
KEEPING, etc., etc. For terms apply

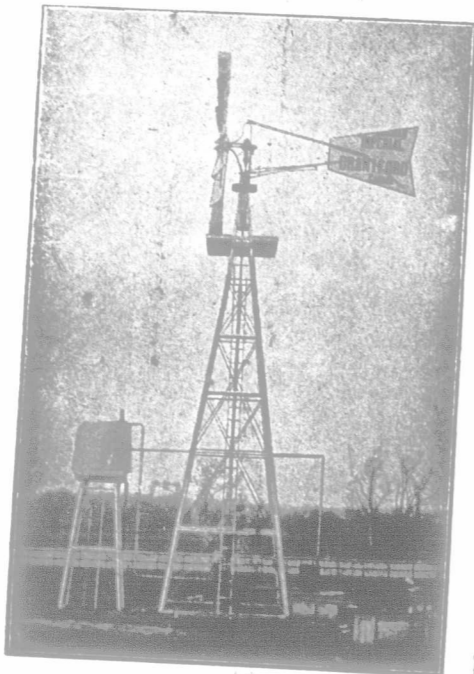
W. H. COUPLAND,
Box 265. CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Grain
Commission

THOMPSON SONS & CO.
Winnipeg, = = Manitoba

Grain
Commission

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



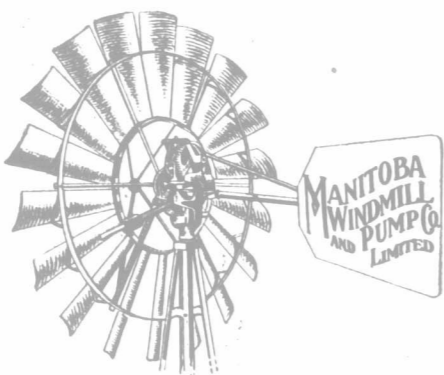
**CUT OF
"IMPERIAL" PUMPING WINDMILL**

Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by **GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited.** Brantford, Canada.
COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG. Agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T.

Experience Counts

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

THE BEST



Let us do it by writing us for a Catalogue.

Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co.
BRANDON, MAN.

Do you want a Pump?

Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corp. Ltd.

HAVE FOR SALE

FARMS AND FARM LANDS

ALL THROUGH THE

Famous Fraser Valley, British Columbia.

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

R. KERR HOULGATE, Mgr.,
401 Granville St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

Printed list sent on application.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"Fruitland," Kamloops, B. C.

Newly-developed irrigated lands in the beautiful fertile valley of the Thompson River, on the main line of the C. P. R., within half a mile of the City of Kamloops, the inland capital of British Columbia, and a well-known health resort. Magnificent soil for fruit of all kinds: Apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, strawberries, and all kinds of vegetables grown in abundance. Perfect climate; air dry and bracing. Good schools, churches, boating, shooting, fishing, etc. For full information apply to:

Manager, Canadian Real Properties, Ltd., Box 185, Kamloops, B. C.

Summer Excursions



DETROIT LAKES
The Ideal Resort.

YELLOWSTONE PARK
Nature's Wonderland.

THE PACIFIC COAST
Including California.

EASTERN CANADA
Via Duluth and the Lakes.

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR
Complete in every detail.

LOW EXCURSION RATES To all points. Travel by the
NORTHERN PACIFIC R'Y

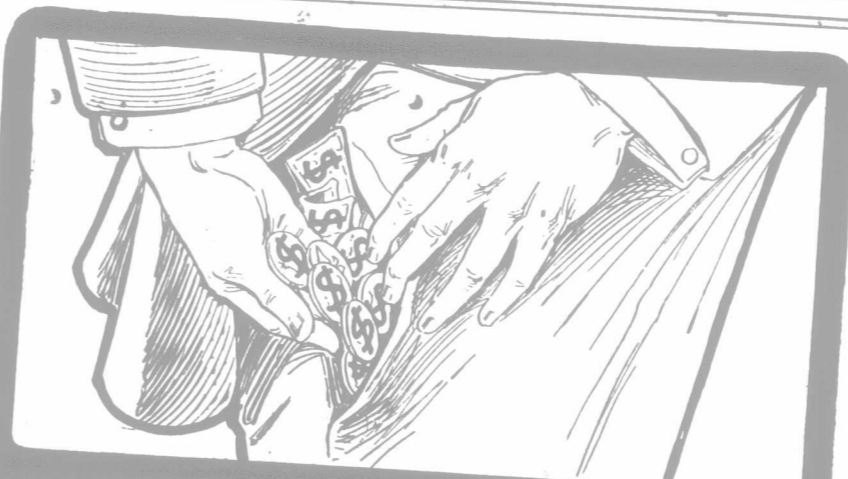
And enjoy your summer trip. Connections with Canadian Northern trains. Write for Booklets on

"DETROIT LAKES"
"YELLOWSTONE PARK"

and other complete information, to 391 Main St., Winnipeg.

H. SWINFORD,
Gen'l Agent.

R. CREELMAN,
Ticket Agent.



IT'S MONEY IN YOUR POCKET

To use Pedlar Steel Ceilings.

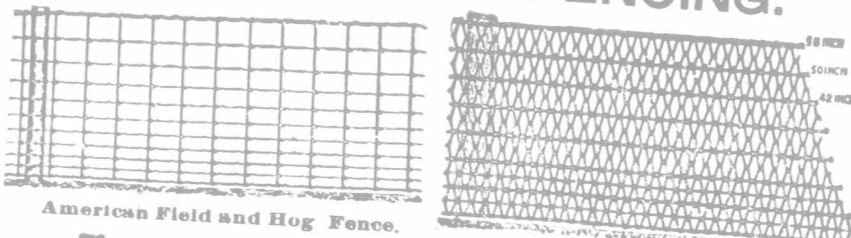
The entire surface appears to be one beautiful combination of curves and angles, without beginning or without ending—a veritable triumph of the interior decorator's skill.

Churches, dwellings, meeting halls, stores, and offices when fitted up with Pedlar Steel Ceiling and Wall Patterns present an appearance of richness and stability that cannot be duplicated in lath or plaster. Besides they are economical.

When we know you are interested, we'll send our handsome catalogue.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

IT'S UP TO YOU
to use not only the BEST, but the CHEAPEST
WOVEN WIRE FENCING.



Any farmer can stretch 300 rods of our American Fence in one day. Don't buy a fence that it takes you all summer to build. If your dealer doesn't handle our fence, write to us. Farmers and railroads from Halifax to Vancouver are using it.

MADE BY The Canadian Steel and Wire Co., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

See our exhibits at the Fair at Brandon.

Maxwell's 'Favorite' Churn



Patent Foot and Lever Drive	No. Holds	Churns
Patent Steel Roller Bearings	0 6 gals. 1 10 " 2 15 " 3 20 " 4 25 " 5 30 " 6 40 "	1 to 3 gals. 5 " 7 " 9 " 12 " 14 " 20 "
Improved Steel Frame	0 6 gals. 1 10 " 2 15 " 3 20 " 4 25 " 5 30 " 6 40 "	1 to 3 gals. 5 " 7 " 9 " 12 " 14 " 20 "

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. Sold by all up-to-date dealers. If not sold by your dealer, write direct to

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, St. Mary's, Ont.

To St. Louis

FREQUENT TRAINS via BEST OF EVERYTHING

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

From Minneapolis and St. Paul

Choice of route via Chicago where connections are made with 10 trains for St. Louis. Stopover allowed at Chicago. Or via Des Moines, Omaha, St. Joseph or Kansas City with stopover at either St. Joseph or Kansas City.

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

For rates and other information address

T. W. TEASDALE
Gen'l Passenger Agt., St. Paul, Minn.



HELP FOR WIVES

Dr. Richard's Periodical Pills.

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

Colonial Medicine Co.,

20 St. Alexis Street, Montreal, Canada.

FRUIT LANDS

in BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the far-famed Lower Fraser Valley, "THE GARDEN SPOT OF CANADA." We have blocks of fruit land for sale close to the city, good market and fruit-canning factory. The best climate in the world. Apples, pears, plums, peaches, strawberries and raspberries yield enormous crops. \$900 worth of strawberries sold off one acre of land. Write at once for descriptive pamphlet and full particulars.

F. J. Hart & Co.,

Real Estate, New Westminster, B. C.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

rite'Churn



LIST

Churns	Capacity
1	3 gals.
2	5 "
3	7 "
4	9 "
5	12 "
6	14 "
8	20 "

out in place of
manship and finish.
If not sold by

. Mary's, Ont.

UIS

TERN

. Paul

is and
e Fair

Minn.

ES

is. and
No
ption
ician.
e the
s of
ause
to
x.
ailed

ada.

S

alley,
D.A.
close
ning
brid,
ches,
nor
ries
once
icu-
o

C.

TE.

About a Horse Nail.

A little neglect may breed great mischief; for want of a Nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the rider was lost being overtaken and slain by the enemy—all for want of care about a Horse Shoe Nail.

—Benjamin Franklin, 1758.

Just a few words about ourselves and the "C" brand horse nails.

This Company was established in 1865, and have therefore been manufacturing horseshoe nails for nearly 39 years.

We make nothing else but horse nails, and are the largest producers of this article in Canada. We believe nearly equal to all the others combined.

Our horse nails are of one quality only—the best that our long experience can produce. We use exclusively a special quality of material, made for our purpose in Sweden, which is the best known or used by any maker of horse nails in the world.

Starting with the best material, we use the

old and well-tried hot forged process, by which our nails are thoroughly forged from the nail rods at a red heat, and finished and pointed by a process used only by us in Canada.

Every nail is hand sorted and examined, to prevent an imperfect nail from entering a box bearing our "C" brand.

Every box is warranted perfect and ready for immediate use.

They are of the best designs, will drive easiest, and stand more hard usage than any other horse nail made or sold in Canada.

We solicit your kind preference for the "C" brand nails when having your horse shod.

We shall be glad to furnish free samples of our various patterns to farriers or dealers.

CANADA HORSE NAIL COMPANY, Montreal.

Wind-breaks Wind-breaks Wind-breaks
HEDGES HEDGES HEDGES

for the million.

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

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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

WINNIPEG HEDGE & WIRE FENCE CO., Limited.

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

FRANK O. FOWLER, President.
ANGUS McDONALD, Vice-President.
JOS. CORNELL, Secy. and Manager.

Full Deposit with Manitoba Government.

Licensed to Transact Business in Northwest Territories.

The Central Canada INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

Fire Insurance. Hail Insurance. Pure-bred Registered Live-stock Insurance.

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



5 Daily Trains St. Paul to Chicago

And each has a good connection for St. Louis, also for New York and all Eastern points. They leave St. Paul at 8.30 a. m., 1.00 p. m., 7.20 p. m., 8.35 p. m., 11.00 p. m., via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Three of these are electric lighted; all of them thoroughly equipped. The Fast Mail goes at 7.20 p. m.; The Pioneer Limited at 8.35 p. m.

W. B. DIXON

Northwestern Passenger Agent
365 Robert St., ST. PAUL

WRITE FOR RATES TO ST. LOUIS

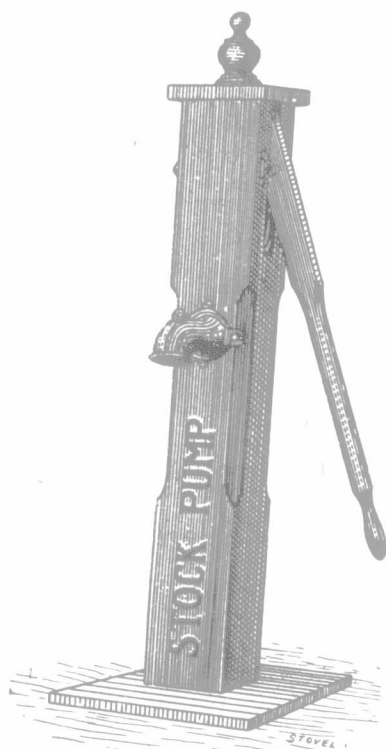
THE MANITOBA FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

Incorporated by Special Act, A. D. 1886.

HON. H. J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. J. T. GORDON, Esq., M. P. P., Vice-Pres.
H. H. BECK, Managing Director.

All classes of insurance written. Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

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

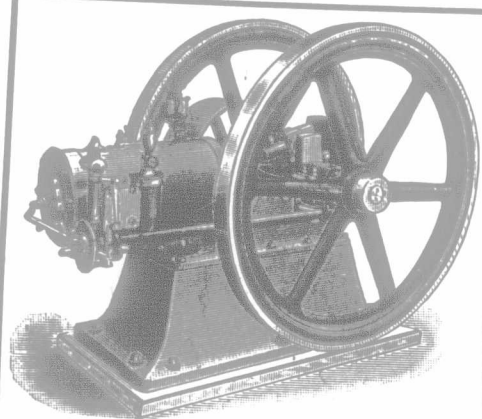


EVERY FARMER should have a PUMP

Read what Mr. Baldwin, of Manitou, says about Cater's Pumps.
IS ALL RIGHT
 H. Cater, Esq., Brandon: Sir,—I have been using your five-inch stock pump for two years and find it to be as you recommended it. Any one requiring a stock pump, I would say the Brandon Stock Pump is all right.
 WM. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man.

WINDMILLS
 We buy them in car-load lots for cash, and can sell cheaper than any local agents. We can supply Pumping or Power Windmills, Grinders, Saws, etc.

Write for Catalogue. Agents wanted in every town.
Brandon Pump & Windmill Works
 H. CATER, Proprietor,
 BOX 410 BRANDON, MAN.



OHIO GASOLINE ENGINES

Portable and Stationary
 For threshing, sawing wood and chopping feed. It's the best Gasoline Engine on the market to-day for farm use. Write for catalogues and discounts.

BURRIDGE & COOPER
 Henry Ave. East, WINNIPEG

STRONG DURABLE
Ideal Woven Wire Fencing
 is made to last and give good service. Large Hard Steel Wire Throughout. The lock cannot slip and will not rust. Catalogue, showing a style for every purpose, FREE. Write to-day.
The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited,
 WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.
 Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, Sole Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T.

Land	Last Mountain Valley has a railroad nearing completion. Now is your chance to buy while the land is cheap, and also get a homestead.
Land	We handle improved farms on the main line east and west of this city. Also choice wild land on the Arcola, Soo and Prince Albert branch lines. Call on us or write for maps and particulars.
Land	Stemshorn & Blackstock BOX 21, REGINA, ASSA.

Ship Your Hides, Furs and Senega Root to THE LIGHTCAP HIDE AND FUR CO., LTD.
 172-174 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.
 Largest exporters of Furs and Senega Root in the West. Dealers in Hides, Pelts, Wool, Tallow, etc. Write for circular.
HIGHEST PRICES. PROMPT RETURNS.

Black Leg Vaccine
PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO.

People We Want to Meet Again.

"How many gentle, lovely lives And fragrant deeds that earth has known Were never writ in ink or stone! And yet their sweetness still survives."

Some people can be charming without any effort—happy people!—and to such I am not writing, but there are some of us who sigh in vain for the gracious, tactful manner that seems to us so much to be desired. As we envy the happy possessors of it we wonder how they manage it, and sigh for the possession of the secret.

Now, the fact of the matter is that unselfishness is the root of the charm, for the charming manner soon fails of its effect unless it is maintained by superior qualities of mind and heart.

A rude, unkind speech or act will make the most beautiful face appear ugly, and spoil the effect of the nicest manner in the world to the one who looks below that surface. Our interest in people—even our love—has its ebb and flow, and sterling qualities must be underneath, or our respect and esteem are lost.

WHIMS AND MOODS.

If we want to be liked, we must not allow moods, emotions or whims to come always to the surface. The friend who meets us with, "Oh, I'm so annoyed; I must tell you how I've been worried!" and such-like exclamations, is not half so welcome as the one who comes to us telling only of the bright happenings—who seems to give rather than to draw from us. And from this fact we can learn one obvious lesson.

And another great secret of charm is charitableness, and scrupulousness in not saying behind a person's back what one would not say to their face. It is so easy to make unkind fun, and sneering and witty remarks about others sometimes evoke much laughter; and people are deceived into fancying that such laughter means popularity. It may amuse us for the moment; but these are not the people one is anxious to meet again, for one feels that the chances are that we may serve at some time or other as material for other witty stories. And, deny the fact though we may, there is no doubt most of us do object to be held up to ridicule.

WHAT A LADY DOES NOT DO.

There are several things always absent in a true lady, which girls will do well to notice and remember. A lady, for example, will never ignore little kindnesses; conclude in a crowd that she has a right to push her way through; consume the time of people who can ill spare it; wear on the street a dress only fitted to the house or carriage; talk loudly in public places; wear a torn glove when a needle and a few stitches would make it all right; fall in answering letters or returning visits, unless she is ill or in trouble; fret about the heat or the cold, the sun or the rain, the air or the lack of it; make an engagement and then not be there in time; complain of her family or discuss personal affairs with strangers; believe the worst rather than the best side of a story. A lady does not do any other than make the best of everything—the world, the weather and herself. She believes in the golden rule, and endeavors, as far as possible, to live up to it.

It is not the moving about, the strange places one sees, nor the people one meets that really count in life, you know. I think it is the things one learns, the places in which we take root and grow, and the people who teach us what is really worth while—patience, and charity and the beauty there is in the simplest and most common lives when they are lived close to nature.

\$50 TO SAN FRANCISCO AND RETURN FROM ST. PAUL OR MINNEAPOLIS.
 Via Chicago Great Western Railway. Tickets on sale daily from August 15th to September 2nd. Good returning until October 15th. Write H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., 364 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn., for further information.



There is just one way to make the most money out of any business. The way to make the most money out of dairying is the Empire Way. The

Empire Cream Separator

makes dairying easier, pleasanter and more profitable. It saves time, trouble and temper. It saves work because it is easy to operate and easy to clean. It saves worry because it is always ready, skims closely and is made to last. Our books about the money-making Empire Way of dairying are free to everybody. They are just common-sense talks in plain language, plainly printed for busy farmers and dairymen. Send for them. They are free for the asking.

Empire Cream Separator Co.

Bloomfield, N. J.
 Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.,
 Special Selling Agents. WINNIPEG, MAN.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

The most successful money making machines ever made. Also machines for boring wells with augers by horse power. Write us if you mean business.

Loomis Machine Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for the boys and youths who are being sent out periodically from their English training-homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Secretary, 115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 206, and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

RUPTURE.

Write for particulars as to how to cure it without a risky operation. Invaluable advice FREE

C. H. Dorenwend, R. S., Toronto, Ont.
 State your case when writing. 393 Yonge St.

Learn Shorthand at Home

by correspondence. Ten weekly lessons will make you perfect.

OBTAIN HIGHER SALARY.

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

Central Correspondence College,

215 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E. C.

If it's an H&R it's an honest well made Revolver that's safe to use and Simple in construction
 Write for Catalogue #6
HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO.
 WORCESTER MASS

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

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.

VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., AUGUST 17, 1904.

No. 621

Editorial.

Where Shall we Get our Live-stock Judges?

This is considered by many as a very difficult question to answer, and rightly so, for the reasons that many of the men qualified to judge are making their living, and in some cases a competence, by breeding and selling live stock, and secondly, that competition is so keen and the advertising of a show so valuable that there is not always the same scrupulous honesty observed that holds good in other lines of trade and commerce.

Bates, of Shorthorn fame, is on record as saying that "he could find forty men fit to be a premier for one fit to judge Shorthorns," and no doubt the same holds good in other breeds of live stock.

The breeder and dealer in live stock is in some cases a reliable judge, but many of them fall down because of their bias for certain pedigrees and business connections in the breeding world; hence, we find one breeder abstaining from showing because another breeder or man closely in touch with a clique is to be the judge; and yet, in spite of all this, not a few breeders hold to a back-century idea that unless a man has lived so closely with stock as to be well smeared with manure or slovenly in dress, that person cannot be a judge of live stock.

Unfortunately, there has been a half-heartedness in this matter by the powers that supply expert judges. Some deserve part of the title, but very few the noun and its adjective, unless it refers to a person as being a judge of an audience, and particularly the gallery. The attempt to make a judge out of a very ordinary but glib-tongued man by placing a score-card in his hand and labelling him "expert judge" is ridiculous and dangerous, and only results in disgusting people who know better, and retards live-stock improvements as well, as a result of the inculcation of low standards and ideas.

The agricultural colleges certainly have an important role to fill in turning out reliable judges, a product in which Guelph has been notoriously sterile, considering the number of students who have gone in and out of her gates. The various stock-judging competitions show the agricultural college man is able to hold his own, as do the records of the show. We do not claim, by any means, that all college men will be efficient judges of live stock. Good judges of animals are scarce, but we do consider that the general public and stock-breeding world will do better to rely on the college-bred judge than the majority of breeders and dealers. In-and-out judging, attempting to divide the honors so that all the judge's friends will be pleased or others placated, or the choosing of one type in one class and another in a different class, will be largely avoided if the agricultural college judge is employed.

A judge who finds it necessary to spend much over an hour on an average-sized class of live stock is badly in need of an agricultural college training. The attempt to make people believe that the whole future of the live-stock business demands deliberation at great length, such as was illustrated in the show-ring recently, deceives no one; instead it gives onlookers the idea, either that the judge lacks decision or else that he does not know his business. Many shows in the States (where they grow the beef cattle that beat ours in the British market) use the agricultural-college-made judge, and report on him as a satisfactory product. It is also significant that thirty (30)

minutes is considered as sufficient time to place the awards in the stock-judging competitions. Not only so, but all the generalship of the showman is wasted when an animal is forced to stand for such lengthy periods—not always in a natural position. If a decision cannot be arrived at in an hour, the animals should be dismissed and another class called, or, in case of two judges, the referee made use of.

The college man's training is such a one that the market requirements are never overlooked; sentiment with him has no place; he has not the remotest interest in this or that exhibit, and can be relied upon not to make himself a laughing-stock, or be dubbed crooked. We are aware of a case in which a big season was made by an inferior stallion, simply because he had been scored away up by one of the so-called expert (government) judges. In marked contrast with this is the fact that the high-priced syndicate horse is always kept away from the keen, businesslike analysis of the properly-educated judge. There is an old saying, "Judges are born, not made," which, like lots of other old sayings, is only partly true; certainly only very few judges are born; the necessary remainder are made, and the best manufactory is an up-to-date agricultural college.

Typhoid and the Water Supply.

Annually, we hear of outbreaks of typhoid fever in some of the little towns of the prairie, and, occasionally, on farms adjacent to such villages. There seems to be a greater number of outbreaks in the dry seasons, which is accounted for by the fact that the water supply, which is surface water in many cases, is lessened. The lessening of the water supply is no reason of itself for the prevalence of typhoid. The presence of this disease of the human intestines is, however, about as good evidence as can be got that the water supply from which the sick ones drank was contaminated, and that contamination was due to the presence of the germs of typhoid fever. Therefore, it is important that the well which supplies the drinking water should be a considerable distance from the privy, and it will be found profitable, as well as sanitary, to use plenty of lime (unslaked) or strong solutions of coal-tar germ-killers in that necessary household office.

As a further precaution during an outbreak of typhoid, and, in fact, at other times, the water for drinking purposes obtained from the shallow wells should be boiled, thus destroying any harmful germs therein contained. In addition, all vessels intended to hold articles of human food, especially milk-containers, should be scalded after being washed in cold or tepid water, and put up to drip and dry in the sun. Typhoid is a fearful scourge, oftentimes fatal, and can be largely prevented by following out the suggestions made. If any household is so unfortunate as to have a case of the dread disease mentioned, extreme care should be taken that all vessels used in the sick-room, and discharges from the patient should be rendered innocuous by the plentiful use of well-tried and proved germ-killers, called by some people disinfectants.

Professional Appreciation.

Dear Sirs.—I congratulate you on the excellent Exhibition Number of the "Farmer's Advocate." The "Farmer's Advocate" is a very fine periodical, and your special numbers have been particularly good.

Yours truly,
B. P. RICHARDSON

Grenfell.

Weaknesses of the Dominion Show.

Before the Winnipeg Dominion Exhibition came to a close on August 6th, it was quite evident to most people familiar with the management of that institution that the time has not yet arrived in this country when an exhibition, even on a presumably large scale, should be allowed to cover two weeks. The summer in this country is too short, the people too busy, and the population insufficient to ensure a large attendance at a fortnight show.

The contention of the poultrymen that two weeks was too long was pretty well borne out by results before the show closed. It will be remembered that Winnipeg Poultry Association, some time before the Exhibition began, requested that the birds be required only to stay eight days. This was refused, and yet before the Exhibition was half over, one exhibitor, a director, was allowed to withdraw animals that had not taken prizes, and on the second day of the second week, a number of horses, including prizewinners, the property of two exhibitors from the Territories, were allowed to be returned home. The showmen from the West need not be blamed because they were capable of working the management to the extent of getting off. It is not they who deserve censure, but those who granted special favors to a few and denied similar advantages to others. We regret very much that anything of this nature has occurred, as it cannot fail to injure the future usefulness of the show, which, by the way, appears to be developing into a gigantic vaudeville and collection of disgusting and demoralizing side-shows, rather than a grand exhibition of an agricultural country's agricultural and live-stock resources.

The day has surely passed when Canadians are prepared to tolerate, much less encourage, such a ridiculous fake as Neromus, the bull fighter, was allowed to put on in no less a place than the live-stock judging pavilion. We feel it a painful duty to have to refer to such matters, and while it may be true that a crowd can be obtained for any performance, no matter how ridiculous, and that sensational attractions are, perhaps, necessary to draw large crowds, it is certainly not necessary for the leading exhibition of Western Canada to give encouragement to that which can have no other effect than to degrade the morals of the youth of this fair young country.

It is bad enough to gather the motley crew that always accompanies the racing stable, but it is ten times worse to herd together an aggregation many of whom are but little better than those who to-day adorn penitentiaries and houses of ill-fame. We hope none of our American friends who visited the Dominion of Canada Exhibition will go away with the idea that our side-shows were a "Made-in-Canada" contribution.

Although, as stated in a previous issue, there was much for which the management deserved credit, there was, nevertheless, a very evident tendency to allow various features to run themselves after the opening shots had been fired. It is one thing to prepare for a large exhibition, but it is another matter to run it properly, and it is in this particular that the directors or management of the Winnipeg Exhibition will have to pay more attention in future.

In the live-stock department this year improvement worthy of appreciation was noticeable in some respects. Exhibitors were compelled to carry their catalogue number into the ring, much to the convenience of spectators. The classes were called out promptly, except in the case of Thoroughbreds, and the breed parades that were

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

WALTER E. GUNN, BUSINESS MANAGER.
W. J. BLACK, B. S. A., AND A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. S. A., EDITORS.
M. D. GRIDDIS, CALGARY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 2.25.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. A couple of weeks necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of The Farmer's Advocate will reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions commence with the date of the first copy received.
11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Generally Known, Particulars of Experiments, Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

held each day of the second week in the horse ring were a feature well worthy of repetition, but there will be need hereafter of a printed programme of each day's judging events, for if there is to be the interest created in this department which it is worthy of, the public must be afforded better means of knowing what is going on. In this connection a bureau of information ought to be established near the stock barns, where catalogues could be had and information regarding the location of stock and the exhibition in general obtained.

Unless these and other features are improved, and less emphasis placed upon bull fights and other demoralizing shows, the agricultural public of Manitoba will be justified in withdrawing their patronage, and distributing it to the advantage of other shows at provincial centers, such as Brandon.

The Strike in Chicago.

In Chicago, the strike between the packers and their employees is still on. The packers refuse to further discuss the situation with the men, and are exerting all their efforts to equip their huge plants with new men. At present they announce that their daily output is about fifty per cent. of the average before the strike was declared. The strike is proving a most expensive proceeding for four classes, the producers, the packers, the men, and the consumers, both home and foreign. Meat in the English market is high, and live cattle sell readily, which should result in the range cattle from our own West making good prices across the pond.

Jas. Allan, Greytown, Assa, (formerly of Greenbank, Ont.), says: "I look with pleasure to the coming of the 'Farmer's Advocate,' and since it was changed into a weekly it is as welcome a visitor."

Horses.

Dietetic Diseases in Horses.

(Continued.)

AZOTURIA.—This disease is described by some authors as a disease of the kidneys, and by others as a disease of the muscles. While, in all cases, both the kidneys and muscles become involved, it is not primarily a disease of either, and as in all cases the predisposition to it is induced by idleness and good food, I think we are justified in classifying it as a dietetic disease. Authorities differ in some details as to its nature, but we will not here discuss its pathology. It is in all cases preceded by a period of idleness, during which the horse has been at least tolerably well fed.

Symptoms.—After a variable period of idleness, the horse is hitched or taken out for exercise. As is reasonable to expect, he usually feels better than usual, and anxious to go. After proceeding a variable distance, from half a mile to several miles, we notice he has trouble in locomotion. The posterior limbs (one or both) are usually affected, but in some cases the anterior extremities suffer. His spirits have suddenly disappeared, he does not want to move, a stiffness is noticed, and in most cases a swelling or hardening of the muscles over the kidneys. He usually perspires freely, and in some cases exhibits symptoms resembling colic. In some cases he goes suddenly lame in one limb, and the driver probably thinks he has picked up a nail. If taken to a stable and made comfortable, the symptoms may disappear in a few hours. In others, and especially if exercise be continued, now it must be forced, he will stagger behind and progress with difficulty, the walk being uncertain and painful. The muscles appear contracted, and the toes are dragged upon the ground with a stumbling gait. At times we observe spasmodic flexion of the fetlocks; he trembles, perspires, breathes quickly, and stands with difficulty on his hind legs. He will fight hard to maintain his feet, and with assistance is sometimes able to do so; while in others, even with assistance, he will sink to the ground and may or may not be able to regain his feet. Excitement and anxiety are great, perspiration is profuse, the pulse frequent and strong, and the respirations frequent and short. The severity of the cases varies greatly. In some, the animal falls during the early symptoms, and has to be returned to the barn on a sleigh or lorry; in others, he retains his feet even though forced to move for a considerable distance to the stable, after reaching which he may or may not fall. When down, the patient usually makes violent but ineffectual efforts to regain his feet, and unless carefully tended, may injure himself during his struggles. There is usually a tendency to constipation, and in all cases a more or less discoloration of the urine, which usually is not voided when the animal is down, and the catheter must be used. The urine varies from a slight darkening in slight or benign cases to the color of very dark coffee in more severe cases. There is seldom an increase of temperature. The temperature of the external surface varies, but the extremities are usually cold.

Treatment.—Preventive treatment consists in giving regular exercise. Where this is not practicable, the quantity of grain should be reduced, and largely supplemented by soft food, as bran and a few roots, during idleness. When possible, idle horses should have large box stalls, in which they will take considerable voluntary exercise, which lessens the liability to this and other diseases due to inaction.

Curative Treatment.—When the very best symptoms are noticed the patient should be carefully walked to the nearest stable, put in a comfortable stall, clothed heavily, and a purgative of 6 to 10 drs. aloes, according to size, and 2 drs. ginger given. The food must be restricted to bran and water, from which the chill has been taken, given in small quantities. Opinions are divided as to whether counter irritation over the kidneys is serviceable. I think it is good practice to apply mustard, mixed with a little oil of turpentine and water. When treatment is given early in the disease, unless it be a very severe case, the patient can usually retain his feet, and recovery takes place in a day or two. If the case be very severe, or if exercise be continued for any considerable time after symptoms appear and the patient falls and is unable to rise, it is much more serious, and often fatal. He should be made as comfortable as possible in a well-bedded box stall, and warmly clothed. It is often necessary to tie his front feet to a surcingle should he be turned from side to side every five or six hours, and a good supply of dry bedding be provided. The action of the bowels should be encouraged by a purgative. If a veterinarian be in attendance, he will probably use eserine for this purpose. Injections of soapy warm water into the rectum should be given every few hours until

the purgative acts. The urine should be drawn off with a catheter every five or six hours. The administration of about one and one-half drams iodide of potash every four hours for four or five doses has given good results. It is well to endeavor to get him on his feet in about forty-eight hours or sooner, if the symptoms indicate that such can be done. In some cases, it is well to use slings, but, of course, unless he can stand when up, he must be allowed to lie down again. After the second day, unless the kidneys are acting freely, nitrate of potash should be given in about three or four dram doses, about every eight hours, until they act satisfactorily. In the meantime, if he will eat, as he usually will, small quantities of hay and bran should be given. In cases that are about to recover, the symptoms and stand for at least a few minutes during the second or third day, but when a case is about to end fatally they usually gradually become worse, and death results the second day or later. When partial recovery takes place, but locomotion is imperfect, nux vomica in two-dram doses, three times daily, is indicated. In some cases there is a wasting away of the muscles that were principally affected, accompanied by imperfect action. In such cases, long rest and repeatedly blistering the shrunken muscles will usually result in recovery; while in rare cases recovery never becomes complete.

"WHIP."

Stock.

Don't Trust the Bull.

The following excellent advice is given in a recent issue of the Farmer and Grazier, of Australia:

"Confidence in a bull, however gentle, tractable or docile he may seem, is never justified, and a bull should never, under any circumstances, be trusted. The only reasonably safe bull is the one with a strong ring in his nose, to which is securely attached, by means of a spring hook, a stout staff, held by a strong man experienced in the management of bulls generally and familiar with the habits and peculiarities of this specimen in particular. A bull is a male animal, wisely enough endowed in a state of nature with instincts and means of self-preservation in the struggle for the survival of the fittest, but an animal from which long years of domestication have not sufficed to wholly eradicate the deeply implanted belligerent instincts, and never will.

"Bulls are always uncertain in their temper, and accidents occur when they are least expected. The sum total of deaths from injuries inflicted by bulls, to say nothing of serious woundings that never get reported, must be very large. Occasionally it is a vicious bull, one known and feared as dangerous, that gets the upper hand and is responsible for a life, but ordinarily it is the gentle bull, one as 'kind as a kitten,' that, in the least expected moment, turns tiger.

"A great many who own gentle, tractable bulls attribute this disposition to kindness, and really believe that any attack made by a bull is because it has been harshly or brutally treated, and that the outbreak is in the nature of a reprisal, or an act of revenge. Do not believe it. The bull reared on kindness from birth, and treated with every consideration, may at any time turn 'heady,' and it is a quiet bull that is responsible for the majority of deaths or serious injuries among those coming in contact with them. The reason is obvious—the animal with recognized vicious propensities is watched, not trusted.

"By all means, be kind to the bull, for keeping any creature in constant fear, bulls not excepted, means constant ire, and those who think a bull is not susceptible to anything but fear are as greatly mistaken as those who place implicit confidence in the animal's temper. Kindness must not take the place of eternal vigilance. 'Familiarity breeds contempt,' and a long period of immunity from accident begets overconfidence; but there is 'bull' devil in every bull, and generally it shows itself at the most unexpected moment. No matter how gentle and tractable a bull may appear to be, never trust it, and never handle it or approach it, unless tied up, without some efficient weapon of defense. Further, always have the bull ringed, and do not wait until he begins to show signs of 'headiness' or consciousness of power before having the operation performed."

The Live-stock Associations' Meeting Place.

The provincial live-stock associations were much in evidence at the Winnipeg Fair, owing to the attractive button worn by the members, and the tent of the secretary, which was a haven of refuge at times for weary ones. The aggressive-ness of these associations (horse, cattle, sheep and swine) is commendable, and has resulted in an increased membership. The suggestion was made that the annual meeting of these associations be held at Brandon occasionally, so as to

catch more of the men from Western Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia, it being pointed out that other associations and societies do this, such as the fraternal organizations and professional associations.

Some Principles of Breeding.

There is an old saying that "Like produces like," the truth of which we have no reason to doubt; yet it is a common practice when mating two animals to select the parents so that each is strong in the points which the other fails in, the idea being that the good points of each will be grafted together in the offspring. Undoubtedly, this plan is sounder in principle and to be preferred to mating two animals which fail in the same respects. Yet, would not the ideal plan be to breed together those which possess the same good points?

When we mate two animals we are combining their characteristics and hereditary tendencies in the new organism. If both parents depart from the standard in the same respects the offspring can hardly be expected to inherit anything but the same failings which are transmitted to it by both parents. If the parents both fail, but in different points, it is extremely unlikely that the offspring will pick out, so to speak, the desirable characteristics in each parent and conjoin them. It is possible that such a thing might happen and result in the production of perfection; but it would so rarely occur that we cannot call it the usual result of this method of mating. Rather should we get progeny with some of the parents' bad points. In other words, if the two halves which go to make the whole are dissimilar, the offspring will inherit its characteristics from one parent or the other; it will seldom conjoin them. If one parent is weak in loin and the other strong, we could hardly expect the hereditary tendencies (the unit cells, or whatever is responsible for the transmission of each characteristic) to be combined in their progeny and mediocrity to be produced; rather should we expect the progeny to inherit either the good loin or the bad one. If, on the other hand, the two halves which go to make the whole are similar, the combination of the similar tendencies will be certain to cause their reproduction.

It amounts to this, that if we want to breed improved stock we must mate together the best specimens procurable, and those which excel in the same good points. The most perfect parents will produce the largest proportion of perfect progeny, and in this fact we find an exemplification of the saying we have already quoted, "Like produces like." In other words, the points which both parents possess in common will be as a rule transmitted to their offspring.

One other aspect of the case may be considered. What if we have not got perfection to start with? The use of a very perfect horse may be ours by the payment of the necessary fee, but our mare possesses little but her pedigree to recommend her. In such a case we must be prepared to exercise patience and build up perfection step by step, improving the offspring of that mare generation by generation. We must first decide what are the most desirable lines in her pedigree; then we must look the mare over to ascertain what characteristics desired in her breed she possesses. The horse to select is one as near perfection as possible, and with, at any rate, the same good points as the mare, so that these points may become fixed in the foal. He must also possess in the three first removes of his pedigree the name of the animal which we find and value in the mare's. A filly foal bred in this way can hardly fail to be an improvement on her mother—a step nearer the goal we are aiming at. She will have her mother's good points intensified, also some of those, we will hope, possessed exclusively by her sire, and she will be inbred to the type we are desiring to reproduce.

In choosing a mate for a filly bred thus, we must seek a sire with all her good points, and with the desirable strain of blood at the back part of his pedigree. In this way we shall gradually build up a valuable strain, and one which will constantly breed true to the characteristics we have so carefully engrafted.

This leads us up to the subject of the influence of the respective parents. It is commonly held that any mare will do for a brood mare, and farmers act up to this belief, by breeding from an old, worn-out, badly-made animal. From what we have previously written, it will be realized that the results cannot be as satisfactory as they would be if the best mares were bred from, though no doubt an improvement may be made on the very undesirable dams. It is questionable whether it is not waste of time to try and raise the standard from the lowest type—that is to say, to advance one step from zero—when one has material at hand to work on which has already advanced or risen several degrees. However it may be, the fact we would wish to emphasize is that the influence of the dam is equal to the influence of the sire. In the long run, the influence of the female side of the family will be precisely as potent as that of the male. This is not generally believed, we know; but the matter has been proved recently by actual experiment, and breeders will do well to bear in mind that it makes no difference in general results, or, even, as a rule, in the results of first crosses, which parent is used as the father and which as the mother—[C. J. Davies, in Live-stock Journal]

Our Scottish Letter.

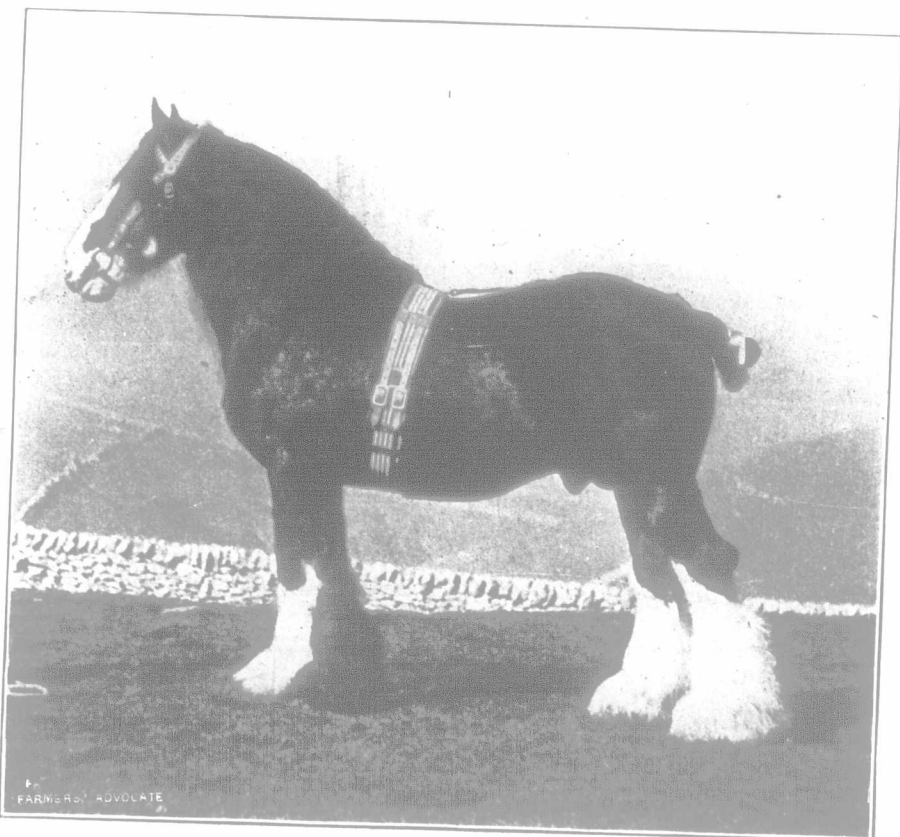
The Highland and Agricultural Society has to-day (22nd July) closed at Perth one of the most successful shows held by it during its long history of more than 100 years. As a matter of fact, this is the 120th anniversary of the society on its present basis. The Fair City, as we call Perth, is the agricultural center of Scotland, and the attendance at this show has in every respect been unique. Among our visitors have been prominent stock-owners from all parts of the world, and not least, the Hon. John Dryden and Mrs. Dryden, who do not need to be introduced to readers of these letters. We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Dryden to Scotland, recognizing in them the true type of Canadians, the centers of a wholesome home life, and their own share of that calm strength which insures future

Castle herd, and the success achieved by him in doing this is a striking demonstration of the truth, that the sire is more than half the herd. These two heifers were, respectively, first and reserve as the best females, both of them being preferred by the judges to the King's red cow, Sylph, which won at the Royal. The yearling heifer class was also led by a Royal exhibit, Madeline, which stood third at the Royal. She was got by that grand old sire, Silver Plate, which did such admirable service at Inverquhomery. His Majesty thus sent three Short-horns, and won three first prizes.

The King has a good herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at his Aberdeenshire farm, of Abergeldie Mains; but although exhibits are often sent from it to the national shows, they have not hitherto succeeded in capturing

the same high honors as come to the Shorthorns, Herefords and Devons from Windsor. This year he showed one or two black Polled animals, which secured mention. In the Aberdeen-Angus section, as well as in the Shorthorn section, the best animals came from south of the borders. The champion of the breed, Pundit of Preston 17156, was bred in Bucks, and is owned by Messrs. Charles Perkins and partners, Birtley, Co. Durham. He is a neat, level bull, true to the black polled type, and a week ago was first and breed champion at the Northumberland Show at Alnwick. The Aberdeen champion of last week had to lower his colors to him. This is Mr. George Cran's Teshurun 19257, a Ballindalloch-bred bull, and no duffer. The third and fourth were also bred at Ballindalloch. The Royal champion, Knight of Danesfield 20738, bred and owned by Mr. R. W. Hudson, Danesfield, Marlow, Bucks, was first in the two-year-old class. He is a bull of greater scale than Pundit. The second one in this class is owned and was bred in Ireland. This shows how the breeding of the blacks is extending, and the class of stock that is being bred in England and Ireland. Ballindalloch himself led the yearling class, Mr. Arch. Whyte, Inverquharitty, Kirriemuir, coming a very strong second. The champion cow came (of all places, as some might think) from Ayrshire, but you find the black polled beasts everywhere nowadays. This animal is Quines 29954, a rare good sort, which won the championship at the Angus show a year ago. Mr. James Kennedy, of Doonholm, Ayr, who owns this cow, is building up a splendid herd in the West.

An outstanding feature in connection with the Galloways was the success of two full sisters from the herd of Sir Robert Jardine, of Castlemilk, Bart. They are known as Alice III. of Castlemilk 16867, and Alice II. of Castlemilk 16352, and were respectively first and second in the cow in milk class. The first-named is the younger of the two, being three years old. She was champion of the breed, beating all the bulls, as well as all the cows and heifers. The sisters are very like each other, and a pair of females of like quality is not seen every day. Perhaps the most peculiar thing about the Galloway exhibits at the Highland is the relative poverty of the bulls in numbers, as well as quality, when compared with the females. This is probably due to the fact that a Galloway bull is just as well to be kept in hard condition and constantly employed. The reverse feature is seen in the Highlanders, the bulls of which type usually excel the females at the National Show. This year we had a splendid display of Highlanders. Perth is a convenient rallying center, and the fanciers of the breed are much disposed to favor the old town on the Tay. One of the best folds, that of the Duke of Atteroll, is in Perthshire, and the celebrated Bochastle fold, which has furnished the nucleus of numerous younger folds, is situated in the west of the country. Not far distant is the Airthrey fold on the confines of Perth and Stirling, but actually in the latter country. The most noted breeding fold at the present time, that of the Earl of Southesk, K. T., is at Kinnaird Castle, near Brechin, in Forfarshire, about forty miles north of Perth. This fold furnished the champion of both this year and last—a great bull, named King Alarie 1712. Reserved to him stood the most beautiful specimen of the bovine species in the show—Mr. D. A. Stewart's first-prize two-year-old heifer, Laochag, from the far-distant Hebrides. She was bred and reared on the island of Eusay in the outer Hebrides. It must have been an animal of her type and character which Thomas Bates took as his model. It is frankly acknowledged that his model was a West Highland heifer. Towards that shape he sought to mould his Shorthorns. The world knows with how much success his aim was reached. Laochag cannot be described. She is just about perfect as an example of true Highland character.



Bay Victor Chief.

Shire stallion in his fifteenth year. One of the greatest English sires of the breed.

stability to the great Dominion. Mr. and Mrs. Dryden have been fortunate in seeing one of the best displays of Scottish live stock gathered together at our great national round-up. The future of British agriculture is bound up with prosperity in the live-stock world. His Majesty exhibited several superb Shorthorns; the supreme honors in this section going to his great bull Ronald (79775), one of the smoothest bulls of the breed I have ever seen. He has had a wonderfully successful show career in Great Britain and Ireland, and winds up by being sold at a phenomenal price to a gentleman from Chili. The style and gaiety of this bull is not less marked than his wonderful fleshiness, depth and scale. He seems to have a certain proportion of old Bates blood in the foundation of his breeding, the superstructure being mainly Scottish or Cruickshank. The other exhibit from the Royal farms at Windsor was the red cow Sylph. She is now rising four years old, and is a daughter of the 800 gs. bull, Royal Duke, which went to the Argentine. She too has had a wonderful career of victory, but is scarcely as smooth an animal as the bull. It was quite good business to bring two such animals from Windsor to Perth, and take all there was to take in prize money, with the supreme champion honor. Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, had first in the two-year-old class, with that great bull, Roan Conqueror, bred by Messrs. Peterkin, Duglass, Dingwall, a bull of immense substance and scale, and particularly level in flesh. Mr. Robert Taylor, Pitlivi, Carnoustie, was second in both classes, with March On (97357), and Vice Consul (84970), respectively, both admirable specimens, and bred in the north of Scotland. Yearling bulls of the Shorthorn breed are this season of quite outstanding merit. Mr. Duncan Stewart, Millhills, Crieff, was first with Royal Eclipse, bred by the late Mr. W. S. Marr, at Uppermill, and got by that great sire, Bapton Favorite, out of a Roan Lady cow. The Aberdeen winner of the previous week, Mr. A. T. Gordon's Sterling Coin, from Combescausway, Inch, was second. In some respects he excels the winner, and Irishmen are naturally proud of him, for he was bred near Dundalk, in County Louth.

The female Shorthorns were worth going a long way to see. The champion, Mr. H. S. Leon's Roseleaf, from Bletchley Park, Bucks, is a lovely two-year-old heifer. She was got by that great sire, Silver Mint 79968, and on the dam's side traces to a Scots foundation, in the Gordon Castle herd at Fochabers. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who owns that herd, was himself second with Duchess 44th, a model heifer, by that most successful sire, Village Archer 71789. This bull was bred by Mr. Duthie, and got by Scottish Archer. He has fairly lifted the Gordon

Farm.

Her own brother stood second to King Alarie in their class. A strong effort is to be made to introduce the Highlander into the Northwest. The breed society has taken the matter up, and will spend some money in developing a scheme.

Ayrshires are not in bloom at this season, still, the exhibition at Perth was unusually creditable. Most of the prize animals are already well known to show-goers, and it would not interest readers to detail them. The breed championship went to a cow named Pride of Ardyne, bred by Mr. Wm. McAlister, Ardyne, Toward, Argyllshire. The champion bull was Mr. James Howie's all but invincible Erin-go-Bragh, from Hillhouse, Kilmarnock. The dairy breed did very well at Perth, but in order to see them at their best, the spring shows in April and May must be attended.

CLYDESDALES are in good demand at the present time. Bayers were present at Perth from Canada and Australia. Some of the best big-boned horses have been bought for the Australian market. The classes at the show were very well filled. The judging was done by fresh men, and on the whole general satisfaction was given. Big-sized horses or mares had the largest share of the money, and in the end of the day that class is likely to be most profitable. The stallion championship went to Mr. Matthew Marshall's noted horse Marcellus (11110), a son of Hiawatha. As he won the Cawdor cup in 1903 for Mr. Marshall, he could not again compete for it; consequently, it was awarded to the first-prize three-year-old, Mr. George Alston's Revelanta (11876), a superb son of Baron's Pride (9122), and winner at the Spring Stallion Show. Another son of Hiawatha, also owned by Mr. Marshall, and known as the great horse Hiawatha Godolphin, won the two-year-old class. He has been first at all the principal shows this year. The first-prize yearling was Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery's Ayr winner, a full brother to Baron Fergus, their winner in the same class a year ago, and a specially good yearling, but this probably excels.

In the female section a wonderful thing happened. Mr. James Boyd, of Carskey, Campbeltown, won the Cawdor cup at his first attempt, with the truly superb mare, Lady Margaret 13833, a daughter of the great Top Gallant 1850, and champion at Glasgow. Reserve to her stood her stable companion, Topsy Pride 15394, a daughter of Baron's Pride, and an exceptionally grand mare. Those who talk about deficiency in size being a Clydesdale weakness, should see these mares, and their views would be changed. Let us hope such mares may be got to breed regularly. The other classes for mares were of superior excellence, and prizes were distributed among the stock of Prince of Brunstance, Baron's Pride and Royal Favorite, both of which latter sired two first-prize winners each. The first two-year-old filly, Lady Monday, was bred by Lord Arthur Cecil, in Kent, and is owned by Mr. Iain Ramsay, of Kildalton, Islay. She is of great size and quality, and is undoubtedly one of the choicest animals ever left by Baron's Pride. Amongst the sheep, perhaps the most outstanding fact was the victory of supreme honors going for the fourth or fifth year in succession to Mr. David Hume, Barreilweil, Brechin, for Border Leicesters. By way of varying things, he captured the honor this year with the first-prize shearing top; more than once in the past he has taken it with the gimmer. The blackface championship went to the renowned sheep breeder, Mr. Archibald, Overshiels, Stow, and the Cheviot championship to the practically invincible flock of Mr. John Elliot, Hindhope, Jedburgh. "SCOTLAND YET."

Samples of Imported Stockers.

Visitors to Winnipeg Fair who saw the long-horned cattle at the north-west corner of the grounds will have a pretty fair idea, according to John A. Turner, Calgary, the noted horse and cattle breeder, of the kind of stock being brought on to the range from Mexico, on which to grow beef. We believe these cattle, termed Mexican (or Texans), were used by the strong man, Neromus, to illustrate Spanish methods of bull-baiting and wrestling. The conformation of these animals is, we believe, after due inspection, better suited to a vaudeville attraction than to grow beef upon. Members of our staff have seen specimens of this rubbish before, and it requires little imagination to see the immense damage the importation of such beasts will be to the cattle breeding and feeding industry. The dairy-bred stockers from the east were had enough; the Mexicans surpass them, however, in length of horn and general uselessness from the feeder's standpoint. The reason these Mexicans have been imported is that, owing to the drought, they could be got cheaply in the south, costing, placed on the Alberta ranges, from \$5.00 to \$8.00 apiece. Similar animals are exhibited occasionally at the Chicago International to illustrate by comparison with the fat-stock show winners, the progress made in the improvement of cattle on which to grow beef. We may consider that in attempting to grow beef on these miserable Mexicans that we are fifty years behind the times.

Interesting and Enlightening.

Dear Sirs, Regarding the contents of the "Farmers Advocate," I will say it is highly interesting and enlightening, full of good advice and reliable information for the farmer.

Parsons, Wis.

J. M. LEWIS.

How Should a Farmer Sell His Wheat?

[Pamphlet issued by the Grain-growers' Association of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.]

This question is becoming more and more forced to the foreground as producers become more fully convinced that to sell advantageously is just as important a part in the production of our staple export as the sowing of the seed, cultivation of the soil, or garnering of the harvest.

When a farmer sees his growing wheat destroyed by stock or a considerable portion being blown into the straw during the operation of threshing, he naturally lets himself be heard about that time, with a view to stopping the waste, but how often have we seen the self-same farmer lose from five to ten cents per bushel on his wheat in the marketing thereof, and not even be aware of it!

SELLING TO LOCAL ELEVATORS.

In years gone by (previous to 1899), before any legislation governing the sale and warehousing of our Western grain had been enacted, farmers had no option but to sell their produce to the local elevator at the latter's oftentimes, extremely safe grading weight and price. There was no such thing as loading platforms or flat warehouses then, except where there were no elevators, and as soon as an elevator was erected at any point where a flat warehouse had previously been put up, the latter was promptly ordered by the railway company to pull down their shingle and go out of business.

True, a car could be loaded direct from the farmer's vehicle, provided the elevator got the usual fee, as if the wheat had gone through his house, but as this was a gross imposition at the very start, and the grain commission men were

SIMPLEST METHOD OF SHIPMENT.

There are many ways of direct shipment, but probably the simplest and best until one gets acquainted with the routine, is to order the desired size car from the railway agent, and when the car is supplied, load wheat, and send shipping bill at once to one of the many reliable grain-commission merchants in Winnipeg, telling him of the shipment, grade you expect, with the request that he sell to the best advantage. As soon as the car reaches Winnipeg, and is graded, seventy-five per cent. of value thereof will be sent to shipper, and the balance, with full statement of details as soon as the Government weight at Fort William is obtained. Farmers are often timid at the thought of shipping their own wheat, but nothing could be more easy or simple as well as absolutely safe, as all commission merchants are under bonds to make prompt and full returns. Any station agent will make out the shipping bill, and all the farmer has to do is to give information as to number of car, estimated number of bushels, and to whom consigned. If the commission firm to whom wheat is being consigned is, say, "Jones & Smith," then besides information already given, write on the bill, "Advise Jones & Smith." As has been already intimated, there are many other ways of direct shipment and sale in car lots, but for new settlers at points where there is probably no railway agent, bank or track buyer, the above is probably the best and simplest. Besides, a multiplication of methods leads to confusion, and once a farmer has shipped a car, finds out for himself that there is no mystery about it and that the method is perfectly reliable, then he will soon pick up the other methods as circumstances suggest or warrant.

SHIPPING SMALL QUANTITIES.

As new settlers, small farmers, and those remote from railways are obviously susceptible to

imposition by local wheat buyers, this pamphlet is written largely for their benefit and guidance.

Large farmers, and those already thoroughly familiar with all the various phases of the grain trade, can frequently get full value from their local buyer, who knows full well that he cannot get such men's wheat unless he bids right for it. Indeed, the ideal method of selling wheat is through elevators in car lots, put on the track from special bin, but until such time as the elevator operators restore the badly shaken confidence of the farmers by fair and honorable treatment, this method will not be otherwise.

Many new settlers with small lots of wheat, less than a car, think they are obliged to sell to the elevator; but this is not necessary. Any car can be partitioned on either side of the door at a cost of less than \$1.00, and two farmers' wheat shipped in the one car and kept separate for both grading and weighing purposes. This makes it possible to use almost any sized car that is available, instead of waiting for the particular size one wants, but which frequently is not forthcoming.

SHIPPING THROUGH ELEVATORS.

If one finds it desirable to ship direct through an elevator by special bin, the farmer should receive a proper storage receipt for every load delivered, and not a little scrap of brown paper with the number of bushels marked on it, which is frequently done. A sample should also be taken out of every load delivered in the presence of the elevator manager, so that a check may be kept on the quality of the wheat put on the track, and which purports when a special bin is used to be the identical wheat that was put in store. When stored wheat is being loaded from special bin, the shipper should be present himself or have an agent to look after his interests to see that the wrong wheat is not loaded by accident or otherwise.

PRECAUTIONS.

Of course, all cars should be well examined before loading for possible cracks or leak holes. Throughout the foregoing there has been no attempt to conceal the fact that if a farmer intends to handle or sell his wheat—that is, the elevator—he will require to keep well posted on the markets, and his weather eye open to all around. At



Callonell and Sea Bird.

Prizewinning Standard-breds: 1st in Roadster class and 1st for Gentleman's Pair, at Winnipeg Dominion Exhibition.

not then under license or bonds, the farmer invariably choose to "trust (to use an apt but somewhat inelegant expression) the devil he knew, rather than the one he did not know," and accordingly sold to the local elevator, and by the load at street price, which frequently was shamefully below the market value of the article. Experience has taught us that this is the last way in the world to sell wheat, and now that the Grain Act supplies an alternative method, there need no longer be patient submission to elevator prices, weights or grades.

THE FIRST REQUISITE.

The first requisite towards making a good sale of a certain lot of wheat is to know the market price of it. This cannot be gotten with reliance from the local buyer, as he usually is not looking for opportunities to pay more than he can get the wheat for. Nor yet can it be gotten from the local papers, as they seldom quote anything but local elevator street prices by the load. Any daily Western paper gives fairly reliable wheat quotations, delivered at Fort William, and then the net price to the shipper can be found by deducting the freight rate from point of shipment to Fort William. For instance, if No. 1 Northern be quoted as worth \$5c. in store, Fort William, and the freight rate from point of shipment to Fort William be 15c. per cwt., which is equivalent to 9c. per bushel, then that lot of wheat would be worth \$5c., less 9c., to the shipper. With this information in his possession, a farmer can go on the market and enquire what the buyer can do for a car of wheat or a load, as the case may be, and if he is quoted, say, 70c. to 72c., then that farmer knows that such a bid is no good to him. But what is he to do to get the proper value? is asked.

the same time, in justice to the elevator operators, it should be acknowledged that no elevator, however honestly conducted, can buy wheat by the load, taking the chances of weights and grades panning out at the price the same wheat in car lots can be sold for, when the shipper takes these chances. Besides this, the elevator or street buyer takes the further serious chance during times of congested transportation of being obliged to hold over the said wheat all the following May under heavy storage insurance, interest charges, and the risk of a fluctuating market. For these reasons it will be seen that selling by the load at street prices is a poor affair at best, but when added to the above one should also fall foul of the elevator buyer, who has gained the well-earned reputation of "doing" you while you wait, it will be seen why selling in car lots at Government grades and weights is much preferable.

The Grain-growers' Associations of Manitoba and the Territories are hopeful that the above hints on how best to sell wheat will be helpful to the Western wheat-grower, and particularly to that class most in need of assistance—the new settler.

In brief, the chief purpose of this pamphlet is to impress upon all grain-growers that there is no occasion now to submit to any injustice in the marketing of their wheat if they will but avail themselves of their rights regarding shipment secured them in recent enactments.

For any particulars re further work and aims of the Grain-growers' Associations apply to R. McKenzie, Brandon, representing Manitoba, or to J. W. Millar, Indian Head, representing the Territories.

When to Cut Wheat.

In late seasons, such as we have this year, it behooves the farmer with standing grain to cut it as soon as possible commensurate with safety, so as to avoid frosted grain on the one hand and shrunken grain from being cut too soon on the other. The experience of many good farmers as to when to cut wheat is as follows:

"I believe it will pay a farmer every time to cut wheat in the dough stage, as soon as he is able to squeeze milk out of the kernel. He runs no risk then from loss by shelling, and the loss by shrinkage of the grain is very little."—W. T. Johnston.

"If the weather is warm and dry, it is safer to let all grains get fairly ripe: on the other hand, if it is cold, and after the 25th of August, I would say cut, even if almost green. When the head, or the straw at the root, turns yellow, that is the time to cut."—W. Saunderson.

"I try to cut wheat at the stage when the straw has all turned yellow, but has not become dry or hard. I think one secures at that stage the fully developed grain, without risk of shelling. Wheat will not shrink so much if cut green towards the end of harvest as it will in the warm days of August."—W. A. Robinson.

"For milling, it is well to cut the grain when the straw is ripe a little above the first joint, and the grain well out of the milk stage, thus securing a grain with thinner skin, consequently more weight of flour and less bran."—Wm. Jackson.

"I generally cut wheat on the green side, but a great deal depends on the season and the weather. Grain will stand cutting some seasons greener than others, but it should be filled."—Jno. Sweet.

"Wheat ought to be cut just when it is out of the milk stage, and the straw ripe from the ground up to between the first and second joints. In this stage, wheat will be a bright amber color, and be better for milling and seed. It would require from the stage mentioned two to four days of good ripening weather to fully ripen wheat, and two or three days means a good deal to our farmers in case of frost or high winds. It is also more liable to bleach or discolor and shell out in the stook if allowed to get fully ripe before cutting."—J. J. Ring.

"I prefer to cut wheat a little on the green side. The sample is better, and there is no loss from shelling. If I have a field that ripens extra early, I prefer to take my seed from it."—F. J. B. Douglas.

The Season is Here for the Seed Breeder and Selector to Get Busy.

One of the methods suggested by the Seed Division's Western representative, Jas. Murray, B. S. A., is to select enough heads this year to sow half an acre for seed next year. The long, well-filled head, as useful at the head of a straw of wheat as on the human animal, is the kind to select, the object being to get pure seed and productive grain. Seed selection means considerable trouble, yet the reward will pay for all the trouble taken, provided also the farmer going in for this work has a clean farm. Read over again the article entitled "Better Seed" in our Exhibition Number, and if you are interested, join the Seed-growers' Association. The aim of our farmers needs to be increased production, and

better quality at less cost. Nothing less is worth striving for, and it cannot be accomplished quickly or easily. The fellows who are apt to get tired by the wayside or get-rich-quick should stay out of the various associations, whether such be to improve live stock, dairy products or grain.

Harvest Methods of Saving Grain.

The quality and quantity of labor at hand has a great deal to do with the results obtained in the field. Cutting resolves itself into a binder of an up-to-date make, a good grade of twine, and plenty of horse-power, and a sensible hustler on the seat. When the grain is all standing up well, little difficulty is experienced, and the work goes easily, but when down or the binder balks, one's troubles begin. Before starting to work, the binder should be gone over carefully, and bolts tightened up, bearings well oiled a few days beforehand, to allow the lubricant to get well to the place intended. The main thing is to have the

ly on one's circumstances. In bad seasons, it is better to have some stacked, and thus avoid delays. Some people insist that the double handling necessitated by stacking does not pay, and, on very large acreages, with some truth; while others state that stacked grain costs so much less to thresh, and permits the plow to be started if the weather turns wet, and also has the grain, if properly stacked, comparatively safe from bad weather; not only so, but if a wet period comes on, and a man has some stacked, he is able to get the machine, while the man with all in stook is waiting for his to dry. Some claim, also, that on the average a better sample is got by stacking. The man with over 160 acres in wheat will not dream of stacking all, but it is good policy to have some stacked so as to keep things moving in case of showery weather.

A Big Revenue from a Small Farm.

In Pennsylvania there lives a man who has

reduced to a demonstration the doctrine of intensive farming. In 1881 he began operations on a fifteen-acre farm, two acres of which were occupied with buildings, yards and garden. Dairying was the special branch of farming followed, and pure-bred Jerseys the particular breed of cattle kept. When the farm was first taken over, it was so run down it would not support a horse and two cows, and was saddled with a mortgage of \$7,200. The returns from the first year's operations lacked \$16 of paying expenses, but in the next six years the mortgage was paid off, and recently the total income of the farm has been

\$3,000 annually. The owner, in the meantime, attended to his duties as a minister, and employed a man and boy to do the work on the farm. Now the farm carries thirty head of cattle, besides two or three horses. The milk from the cows and some of their offspring furnish the revenue. Fortunately, good-producing, pure-bred Jerseys are kept, the calves from which have sold for an average of \$100.

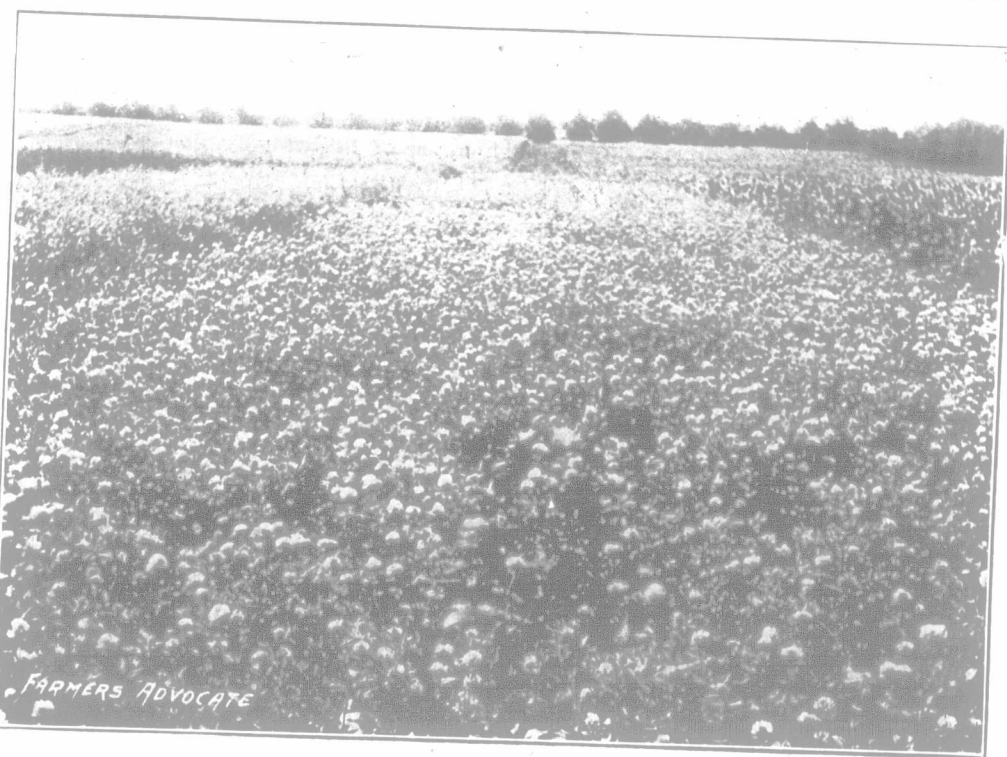
The secret of the success of this farm lies in the practising of soiling and the economic use of the stable manure, which is spread directly from the stables upon the fields. The soiling crops consist of corn, clover, peas, oats, timothy, millet and rye. Two or three crops are raised each year on all the land, and four acres has given sufficient fodder to fill two silos with one hundred tons of ensilage. The owner has carefully mastered the principles of economic feeding, and has every operation about the farm reduced to clock-like regularity. The cattle are kept in the stables the year round, even the young things, of which there are always from ten to fifteen. As for weeds, upon this farm there is simply no place for them to grow; the land is all utilized for other purposes. The object lesson of this small farm is striking. It shows the possibilities of intelligent work when applied to the farm. It also emphasizes the importance of study and system. Recently, the little farm has been sold, and the owner is preparing to carry on operations on a large scale, on three hundred and sixty acres, in Chester County, Pa.

A Weed Exhibit at the Fair.

Provincial Weed Inspector O'Malley had a useful exhibit at the show, with a view of demonstrating one phase of educational work done by the Department of Agriculture. Over forty specimens were shown, named, and methods of extermination described to visitors by Mr. R. G. O'Malley and his assistants.

Pleased with the Change.

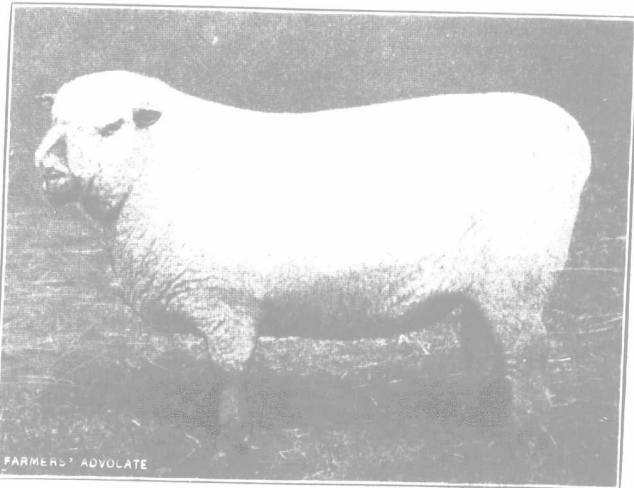
To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
Dear Sirs, I formerly took another Western agricultural journal, and am pleased with the change. No farmer who wishes to work intelligently can afford to be without the "Farmer's Advocate."
Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) J. S. WILSON,
Lamoignon, Alta.



A Vigorous Crop of Red Clover on the Test Plots at Brandon Exp. Farm.

grain, once cut, well set up, so as to be in good shape to mature for threshing or stacking. It is usually considered the work of one man to stook after a self-binder (in the West, all use bundle-carriers), and keep up with the machine, unless it is doing poor work and missing a lot of sheaves in the tying.

The stook best suited to Western conditions is the circular one, nine to ten sheaves in each stook, all set up firmly. Some people prefer the long stook of ten to twelve sheaves, stood up in pairs and placed north and south. These oblong stooks rarely stand up as well after a wind-storm. After a heavy wind or rain storm has passed over a field, cut or in stook, the field should be gone over and all sheaves down put up into stooks with a view of preventing the heads bleaching out; only a certain proportion of the caps will remain on after a wind. While the kind of stook is of importance, good stooking should



Shropshire Tup.

Championship best Shropshire, Dumfries, 1903. Bred by A. Tonner. Age two-shear.

be insisted upon; a mere throwing of sheaves together in a heap is not stooking, neither is it a help to dry the grain or prevent it bleaching or leaching. The big stooks, especially the oblong form, consisting of sixteen sheaves or more, especially when in the round form, are rarely satisfactory, as the wind cannot get to the inner ones. As to stacking or not, that depends large-

Dairying.

Some Points of a Good Milker.

There are several points that go to making ideal dairy cows. Different judges consider different points as indicative of the flow of milk, but perhaps the udder is the most reliable indication of milking qualities, as well as the value of the cow. True, some put stress on the color of the inside of the ear, length of the tail, shape of the head, neck, or of the body, but the rule seems to hold that poor producers have rarely well-developed mammary glands. The greater the development of that organ the greater will be its product. Of late years breeders of dairy cattle have been led to give more heed to this point of importance in the selection and elimination of dairy cows.

An udder rich in flesh is not productive, and is recognized by the fact that the superfluous flesh it contains usually seems to drop, more or less, to the bottom, making it pendulous. Such an udder is unsightly, and is likely passed on by the cow to her offspring. A productive udder depends on the number of secretive cells it contains, and not necessarily on its size. Its shape should be almost square and well-balanced, and free from much flesh.

The front quarters of the udder are not infrequently very imperfectly developed, and is a common failing even in whole breeds of dairy cows. The milk got from the fore and rear quarters differs in quality and quantity according to the type of udder. It has been calculated that in ordinary-shaped udders there is a difference of 16 per cent. of the quantity of milk taken from these sources.

To show the difference actually existing in different types of udders, let, say, a dozen cows be taken with their front quarters noticeably undeveloped, and let the milk from the front and hind udders be separately weighed. It will be found that the rear udder produces as high as 57 per cent. more milk than the front udder.

Again, take a well-balanced udder, the variation in quantity of milk got from the hind and front udders is quite insignificant.

These facts show conclusively that a well-balanced udder is of more value than merely to admire in the sale-ring or show-yard. The average cow, of whatever breed, has an imperfectly developed udder, especially in its fore part. Better development would certainly produce more milk, and, consequently, our cows would be of more intrinsic value in the dairy, for it is the last pound of milk that yields the greatest profit.

Much has been said about milk and udder veins of dairy cows, and their relation and activity to the udder. As far as we know, the mammary secretion is entirely dependent on the amount of healthy blood passing through the glands. Changes in the condition or pressure of the blood influence the amount of milk secreted; hence the necessity for restricting, limiting, and studying the quantity and quality of food given to the dairy cow.

If, then, this be the relation of the milk veins to the udder, it will be readily seen that the development of the veins cannot be overlooked in our estimation of the value of the cow as a milk producer.—[Live-stock Journal.

Some People can Make Money at Buttermaking.

Kitson, Macdonald, Man., tells us that he makes the butter at their farm, and considers it pays to do so. Five cows are milked the year round, and save dipping into the proceeds from the wheat to pay store bills, etc. No trouble is experienced in selling the butter (K. is often seen in the buttermaking competitions; at the fair in 1902 he won second place) at an advance over the current market prices.

Many cows are kept at a loss on farms throughout this country, and while there is undoubtedly money to be made from a cow that will give enough butter-fat to produce 300 pounds of butter in a year, as well as a good calf, we should not feel inclined to recommend any farmer to keep cows just because they can be milked. Have paying cows, or do without altogether. The cow-boarder has helped to spoil the dairy industry in this country.

The Dairy Cow Demonstration at St. Louis.

Ten Days, from July 16th to July 25th.

JERSEYS (25 cows).—Milk, average per day per cow, 43.5 lbs.; average fat, 4.54 per cent.; average butter-fat per day per cow, 1.97 lbs.; average solids not fat, 3.72 lbs.

HOLSTEINS (15 cows).—Average milk per day per cow, 47.1 lbs.; average fat test, 3.6; average butter-fat per day per cow, 1.69 lbs.; average solids not fat per day per cow, 3.68 lbs.

SHORTHORNS (29 cows).—Average milk per day per cow, 30.1 lbs.; average butter-fat test, 3.55; average butter-fat per day per cow, 1.06 lbs.; average solids not fat per day per cow, 2.46 lbs.

BROWN SWISS (5 cows).—Average milk, 41.9 lbs.; test, 3.5; butter-fat, 1.47; solids not fat, 3.57 lbs.

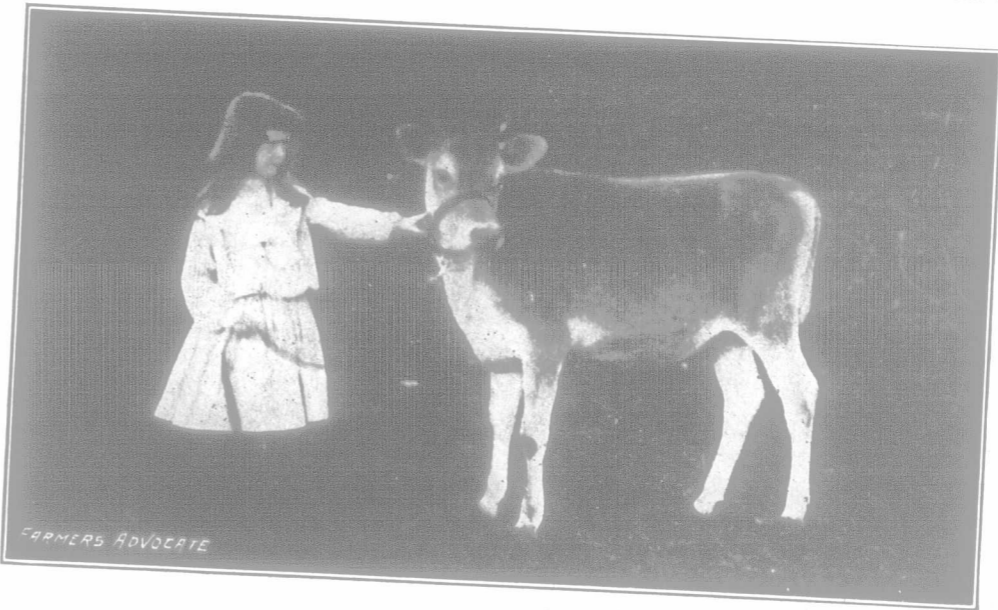
Poultry.

The Poultry-yard in the Fall.

The most essential thing to make chickens grow is not only to feed them well, but to keep them healthy and free from vermin. Cleanliness is next to Godliness, we often hear. Vermin will breed in filth; therefore hencoops and brooders should be kept scrupulously clean. I do not clean out my chicken coops every day, but every second day I scatter a handful of sifted ashes and slacked lime on the floor of the coop, and twice a week they are cleaned out, and ashes and lime liberally applied. Now, what do I feed the chickens on? The best of all the best of feeds is bread soaked in milk, but not too wet. When chickens are quite young they should be fed five times a day, but not only on bread and milk; rolled oats should be given dry for a change twice a day; ground wheat is also excellent. Fresh water should always be supplied, not in saucers or pans, but in automatically feeding fountains. When the chickens are four weeks old, milk, bread and rolled oats may be substituted by a mash made of boiled potatoes, shorts, bran and finely-ground green bone, or boiled, finely-cut beef. All condimental feeds and preparations are to be avoided. They are more or less harmful.

Another excellent chicken feed is made by mixing one pound of bran, one of flour, one of rolled oats, one of ground corn and one of finely-cut green bone or boiled beef, these ingredients to be mixed dry, and then scalded with hot milk or water, and baked in the oven, and fed dry.

When the chickens are eight weeks old, the roosters should be separated from the pullets. If any cockerels are to be kept for breeding purposes they should not be forced to grow by fattening or fed much on meat, but should get all possible



"Comrades." Ivy laughter of W. F. Cameron, Strathcona's Jersey fancier.

free range, and be fed on grain and mash, without meat. Cut green bone, two ounces per head a week, will make them grow fast enough. Broilers should be put in fattening coops, and fed three times a day, but only as much as they will clean up at each meal. Food can be made of boiled potatoes, corn meal, shorts and a little meat, mixed, and now and again a pinch of pepper may be added to sharpen the appetite. The feeding trough and water vessel should be protected by wire or slats, so that birds cannot get their legs into food or water. Absolute cleanliness must be preserved. Two or three weeks' confinement should increase their weight considerably. When three months old, pullets should be put in yards where they are to be kept, as it will deter them from laying if they are removed at maturity from one place to another. At this time they should be fed well on corn, wheat and mash in the morning, and a little green cut bone every day.

HANS VOGLSANG.

Early Moulting.

To assist hens to moult early, feed them lightly only once a day for about two weeks, then feed heavy on grain, cut bone or meat, mixing with the morning's mash one-quarter ounce per hen of oil meal. After six weeks or so, oil meal should be left out, as it is too fattening.

Old hens should be sold just before they begin to moult. It does not pay to keep hens over two years old. Broody hens are a great nuisance. They are easily broken up by putting them in a coop, with wire-netting front, and placing the coop in the open yard. They will always try to get out, and will forget to sit. Water and feed should be placed in the coop.

HANS VOGLSANG.

Events of the World.

King Christian, of Denmark, who is in feeble health, refuses to take the advice of his physicians, to seek quiet and rest.

It is reported that Russia has agreed not to send warships through the Dardanelles while the Far Eastern war is in progress.

The Embassies at Constantinople have been warned that the Macedonian revolutionists are planning to kidnap a foreign Consul, in order to force intervention.

Speaking at Sacramento, Cal., Governor Carter, of the Hawaiian Islands, declared that annexation to the United States had not been a commercial success so far as the islands are concerned.

The correspondent of the London Times, at Paris, says the Russian Baltic fleet is preparing to weigh anchor at any moment, and it is possible that its departure for the Far East has already taken place.

The Senate Chamber at Ottawa was recently the scene of a very sharp controversy. Several members of the Upper House claimed the floor at one time, and some very personal remarks were interchanged before the Speaker could restore order.

The Combes Government in France and the Vatican have come to open rupture by the recall of the Papal Nuncio at Paris and the French Ambassador to the Holy See. This will eventually mean the separation of the church and state in France.

Lieutenant-General Von Trotha, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in German Southwest Africa, wires that the second company of the 2nd Field Regiment was attacked at 8 o'clock on the morning of August 2nd, at Okateitei, by 150 Hereros. The Hereros were repulsed, leaving fifty dead. The Germans lost three wounded, besides two natives killed and one wounded.

The Ziegler relief expedition arrived at Vardo, Norway, on board the Frithjof, July 3rd, on its return from the north. Owing to ice and fog, the Frithjof did not succeed in reaching the America having on board the Ziegler arctic expedition. The Frithjof will sail north again as soon as possible, with coal for the America. The America sailed from Tronhjem for Franz Josef Land, June 23rd, 1903.

The British expedition into Thibet, headed by Col. Younghusband, has reached Lhasa, the capital and sacred city of the Thibetans. No recent fighting was necessary, the Dalai Lama fleeing to a neighboring monastery, where he threatens to remain three years. Food has been promised the British soldiers, and assistance in settling disputes in question. The appearances of the capital city are very prepossessing, and surroundings fertile and prosperous looking. Thibet, it is now expected, will be opened up for trade, so that it no longer will be the great sealed kingdom.

Out of all the conflicting and contradictory reports coming from the East, one can gather that although the Japs lost heavily in recent attacks upon Port Arthur, still they captured some important positions, Wolf Hills, six miles distant, and are constantly closing in on the town. Their army is now so close to Alexief's invulnerable fortress that the Russian guns in the harbor can reach them. In the north Kourapatkin is still shifting and bluffing. Three divisions of the Japanese are about him, and the world may shortly be supplied with the details of one of the most awful events recorded in the chronicles of war, for Kourapatkin has upwards of 200,000 men, and the Japs are forming around him in such force that peace or surrender will be the only alternative to wholesale butchery. On sea the Japs have been endeavoring to confine the Russian fleets to Vladivostok and Port Arthur, but recent despatches say that the latter squadron had escaped from the port, and is now upon the high seas.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain reopened the fiscal campaign on August 4th, by addressing a meeting of ten or twelve thousand persons from the surrounding agricultural counties in the Riding School of Welbeck Abbey, near Worksop, Nottinghamshire. He maintained that

in feeble health, physicians, to seek need not to send the Far East- have been warned planning to kid-intervention. rnor Carter, of exation to the success so far

mes, at Paris, rring to weigh le that its de- ken place.

s recently the al members of me time, and hanged before

l the Vatican of the Papal asador to the e separation

nder-in-Chief wires that ment was at- gust 2nd, at . by 150 s. The were re- leaving fifty e Germans e wounded, wo natives nd one

egler relief arrived at orway, on rith)of, on its re- the north, e and fog, of did not reaching ca having he Ziegler expedition of will sail as soon t. with America. ca sailed ajem for f Land, 1903.

by Col. ital and ing was ghboring e years. and as- appear- ng, and ibet, it so that

reports although a Port sitions, closing ose to uns in spatkin of the rtly be awful spatkin rming r will e the but had seas.

paign on or ricul- obey. that

the misery of their grandfathers was due, not to the price of grain, as alleged, by the free traders, but to the lack of employment. It was, therefore, the duty of the people to ascertain what policy would give most employment and most wages. He proposed to give agriculture the same advantages as manufacturers by imposing an import duty on the chief products, namely, fifty cents per quarter on wheat, and such duty on flour as would result in the whole milling of wheat being done in this country. He would place a similar duty of fifty cents per quarter on every kind of grain except maize, which was an important foodstuff, and five per cent. on meat, dairy products, butter, cheese and preserved milk, poultry, eggs, vegetables and fruit.

Field Notes.

Cholera is epidemic in Persia, and is causing hundreds of deaths.

Russian credit at home has been seriously shaken since the war began.

Natural gas has been found in the neighborhood of Sheep Creek, near Calgary, Alta.

Russel Sage, the famous American financier, celebrated his 88th birthday on the 4th inst., by attending to business in his New York office.

The steamer Halifax recently landed three hundred and fifty French immigrants, accompanied by three priests, who will all settle near Winnipeg, Man.

The proceedings of the Canadian House of Commons were pleasantly varied on the evening of the 4th inst., by the presentation of a resolution expressive of the esteem in which Lord and Lady Minto are held, and of the regret at the necessity of their early departure from Canada. The address was moved by the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and seconded by Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition. His Excellency prorogued Parliament this week, and when it again meets his term as Governor-General of Canada will have expired.

Mackenzie & Mann have filed plans with the Minister of Railways, of their proposed Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway. The plans are for a road from a point on the Great Northern, near Quebec, across the new Quebec bridge, and up the valley of the Etchenun River to the international boundary. Crossing the State of Maine, an air line is taken, with Woodstock, N.B., as the objective point. From Woodstock the line runs to Fredericton, thence via Moncton, through the northern portions of the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland to Pugwash. From Pugwash the company propose utilizing the short line of the Intercolonial to New Glasgow, where they will connect with the proposed line which Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann are constructing to Country Harbor, N.S., the proposed new Atlantic port. A branch is laid down on the map from the main line down the valley of the St. John River to the city of St. John, N.B. Mackenzie & Mann, it is understood, have already secured connections between Quebec and the great lakes, via the Great Northern, which connects with the Canada Atlantic Railway, affording a very direct route to Depot Harbor, at Parry Sound. With such a connection in the east, and with the Canadian Northern already extending from Port Arthur to near Prince Albert, Sask., it will be a comparatively short time until Canada shall have a third transcontinental highway.

Coming Events.

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

- Regina, Assa.....Aug. 17, 18, 19
Carnduff.....Aug. 18
Gainsboro.....Aug. 19
Moose Jaw, Assa.....Aug. 23-24
Kildonan, Man.....Sept. 13-14
Maple Creek, Assa.....Sept. 27-28
Woodlands, Man.....Sept. 28
Armstrong, B. C.....Sept. 28
Springfield, Man.....Sept. 28-29
Chilliwick, B. C.....Sept. 28-30
Selkirk, Man.....Sept. 28-29
Birtle, Man.....Sept. 29
Medicine Hat, Assa.....Sept. 28-29
Macleod.....Sept. 29-30
Saltcoats, Assa.....Sept. 30
Battleford, Sask.....1st week in Oct.
Olds, Alta.....Oct. 3-4
Red Deer, Alta.....Oct. 4-5
New Westminster, B. C.....Oct. 4-8
Meadowlea, Man.....Oct. 5
Austin, Man.....Oct. 6
Gladstone, Man.....Oct. 6
Swan River.....Oct. 6-7
Wetaskiwin, Alta.....Oct. 6-7
Okotoks, Alta.....Oct. 10-11
Pincher Creek, Alta.....Oct. 12
Victoria, B. C.....Oct. 11-14
Cardston, Alta.....Oct. 13-14
Carman, Man.....Oct. 13-14
Raymond, Alta.....Oct. 19-20

Things and the Man.

By Rudyard Kipling.

[Of late years when a political, imperial or international question has engaged the public mind of Great Britain, Kipling has been remarkably apt in giving expression to the British sentiment, in his own characteristic poetry, as instance "The Recessional," "Our Lady of the Snows," "The Absent-minded Beggar," etc. As coming from the recognized but unofficial poet laureate of the Empire, his new poem, "Things and the Man," signaling the renewal of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal reform campaign, is being read with wide interest.]

"And Joseph dreamed a dream, and he told it his brethren: and they hated him yet the more." Genesis xxxvii: 5.

Oh, ye who hold the written clew
To all save all unwritten things,
And half a league behind pursue
The accomplished fact with flouts and flings,
Look, to your knee your baby brings
The oldest tale since earth began,
The answer to your worryings—
Once on a time there was a man.

He single-handed met and threw
Magicians, armies, ogres, kings;
He, lonely mid his doubting crew,
In all the loneliness of wings;
He fed the flame, he filled the springs,
He locked the ranks, he launched the van
Straight on at the grinning teeth of things.
Once on a time there was a man.

The peace of shocked foundations flew
Before his ribald questionings,
He broke the oracles in two
And bared the paltry wires and strings;
He headed desert wanderings;
He led his soul, his cause, his clan,
A little from the ruck of things.
Once on a time there was a man.

Thrones, powers, dominions block the view
With episodes and underlings;
The meek historian deems them true,
Nor heeds the song that Clio sings,
The simple central truth that stings
The mob to boo, the priest to ban,
Things never yet created things.
Once on a time there was a man.

A bolt is fallen from the blue,
A wakened realm full circle swings
Where Dothan's dreamer dreams anew
Of vast and forborne harvestings;
And unto him an empire clings
That grips the purpose of his plan.
My lords, what think ye of these things?
Once in our time is there a man?

A Boon to New Settlers.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find \$1.50 for my renewal subscription, which is now due. Your paper is a boon to new settlers like myself, as it gives the practical information we require.
Battleford. JOV. LAWRENCE.

The Dominion Chemist Returns from British Columbia.

Prof. Shutt, Ottawa, recently returned from an extended tour through British Columbia, for the purpose of studying soil and climatic conditions, and their relation to the production of crops. Institute meetings were held at a great many points, including several places on the Island, the Lower Fraser Valley in the upper country, and the Okanagan. At each of these the Professor took special advantage of the opportunity to ascertain what problems were confronting the farmers, and to learn of the conditions which affected them. There was a large attendance at most places, and the speaker was especially pleased with the reception which he received. His purpose was not so much to deliver an address as to discuss with the farmers vital questions pertaining to agriculture.

In some districts it was found that the land had been continually cropped without any fertility being returned to the soil, the consequence being that now a heavy crop cannot be obtained. He believes that clover-growing will be the great salvation of many sections in B. C. Heavy crops of this legume can be grown without difficulty, and by this means the supply of nitrogen in the soil readily restored. In such districts as the Lower Fraser Valley, where alluvial soils abound, a system of this kind would not be necessary, but, as Prof. Shutt remarked, scarcely any two districts in the Lower Fraser Valley, where alluvial soils abound, are alike, and each particular one must have its peculiar problem as affecting agriculture worked out by itself.

It was for the purpose of looking into these problems that Prof. Shutt visited the Pacific Province, and not primarily for the purpose of disseminating the information.

B. C. Fruit at the Dominion Exhibition.

The efforts which have been put forth by the people of British Columbia during the last few years to make their Province known are worthy of commendation. The possibilities of the most westerly gem of our Dominion can only be appreciated by a visit across the Rockies. On no branch of agriculture does her future hope hang surer than in fruit-growing. Even British Columbians themselves have only begun to realize within the last few years what an immense heritage the orchard and vineyard had in store. To bring this feature of the Pacific Province more prominently before Canadians who have not viewed the sunny slopes down by the western sea, nothing more effective has yet been done than the exhibition which was made of B. C. fruit at the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg, and at the Brandon fair last week. There was a splendid display of plums, cherries, berries and apples, fresh from the trees and bushes. It would be quite impossible to show all the fruits which B. C. will grow at their best at one time. An attractive exhibit was therefore made of fruits of all kinds preserved and in jars. Altogether it was one of the most striking exhibits at the shows, and did credit to the Province from which it came, and those who had it in charge, R. M. Palmer and W. J. Brandrith. These gentlemen were always on hand, and had to answer many questions from interested visitors from the prairie, where cherry, plum and apple do not yet flourish in abundance.



Stock-judging School at Indian Head Experimental Farm.

Conducted by W. J. Black, B. S. A., Editor Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, July 19. Excursion Day.

Notes from the Capital.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION AT OTTAWA.

Occasionally, the representative of the King in opening Parliament utters a forecast of some legislation that will directly affect agriculture, but no bills of this class were promised by His Excellency in his address from the throne on March 10th last for the session of nineteen hundred and four. Nevertheless, if all the measures introduced had passed through the necessary stages to make them law, the session would have been an important one from the farmers' standpoint.

When the session went into the fifth month the legislators decided to finish as soon as possible, and as a result half a dozen Government bills were struck off the order paper. Two measures of the Minister of Agriculture were included. One of those was a bill to control the sale of seed grain; another provided for the incorporation of Seed-growers' Associations.

The legislation which will affect the farming interests of the country considerably is Sir Richard Cartwright's Grain Inspection Act. The estimates provide for some expenditures for new work. The grants for exhibitions, both foreign and domestic, were larger than usual, and attest Mr. Fisher's faith in this kind of advertising. This article is written with a view to giving a survey of the session from the farmer's standpoint.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The grain inspection act consolidates many amendments that have been made from time to time to the General Inspection Act. Some of these amendments conflicted with others. All anomalies were removed, and some new features introduced. Sir Richard Cartwright's chief purpose in enacting an effective grain inspection measure is to maintain the reputation of the Canadian product on the other side of the water. Delegations from Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg appeared before a special committee appointed to consider the bill. The question upon which there was most discussion was the mixing of grain in the West after it had gone into the elevator. Some Eastern millers complained that the grain left some private elevators with the grade marked high, and in such a way as to give those who bought the grain in the Western market an advantage over those to whom it was shipped. It was found impossible to deal with private elevators kept by dealers all along the line, but all grain sent into Winnipeg and stamped by the official inspector shall not be subject to tampering or mixing. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Campbell, who reported the bill, said that after another year it would probably be necessary to inspect at Brandon and Prince Albert, on account of the great filling up of the Northwest. Then the law will have to be amended again.

The new act has provisions for the East, the Manitoba division, and some regulations applying to both. A general provision states that a Chief Inspector, under the Minister, shall have general supervision and control of inspectors. The inspectors shall be obliged to act when called upon by the owners of grain. Boards of grain examiners may be appointed by the Government to test applicants for certificates as inspectors. At the beginning of October each year, the chief inspectors shall furnish official standards of grain, and in cases where a considerable portion of a crop has been injured in a general way, a special grade may be established. On the recommendations of the Boards of Trade of Toronto and Montreal, the Government may appoint a Grain Survey Board, which shall act as a court of appeal from the official inspectors. The fees for inspection of grain in sacks shall be one-third of a cent per cental, and for inspecting grain in bulk, per carload, forty cents. The price for cargoes, per one thousand bushels, shall be fifty cents. It is provided in the special provisions for this section, that all grains produced in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba, passing through Winnipeg going East, shall be inspected in Winnipeg or district, and that this test

shall be final between the Western man and the Winnipeg dealer. Any grain not inspected west of Fort William must be inspected at that point, and grain inspected in Winnipeg may be re-inspected there. When the grain from any elevator is being systematically reduced in quality, the Chief Inspector shall instruct his officials that such grain will not be allowed to pass, except on a lower grade. If the officers find grain of this character, they shall be obliged to take immediate action. The Grain Survey Board for the Western division will consist of twelve persons. Six will be appointed by the City of Winnipeg, three by the Minister of Agriculture of Manitoba, and three by the Minister of Agriculture for the Northwest Territories. The Governor-in-Council will control this board, whose offices shall be at Winnipeg.

In putting the new law into force, all the provisions of the former General Inspection Act relating to grain are repealed.

A LIVE-STOCK STANDARD.

The live-stock division will receive \$34,000, which will be spent on some new work. About \$2,500 will be devoted to publishing a standard work of the different breeds of animals in Canada. Officers of the department, in conjunction with breeders, are now engaged in this work. A national live-stock record will be established, to take the place of the herdbooks in the several parts of the Dominion, in order to simplify the registration of pure-bred stock. Another sum will be devoted to the compilation of a live-stock census. The usual sums will be devoted to lectures at fairs, helping model fairs, sending expert judges to exhibitions and farmers' institutes.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

The animal contagious diseases act has been amended, to provide adequate compensation for beasts slaughtered in the public interests. The act of last session provided that the allowances for animals destroyed after becoming actually diseased should be one-third of their value when sound, the compensation never to exceed \$20 for grades and \$60 for pure-bred animals. When the animals were affected only by coming in contact with disease, the compensation was three-quarters of value, with a limit of \$50 for grade beasts and \$150 for pure-breds. The new law has no discrimination as to actual disease, or affected only by contact. The compensation will be two-thirds of the value in all cases, in contrast with one-third and three-fourths in the former law. In determining limitations of values in the 1903 act, horses were not considered, so that a new schedule has been prepared. For grade animals it is: Horses, \$150; cattle, \$60; pigs, \$15; sheep, \$15. In the pure-bred class the values are: Horses, \$300; cattle, \$150; pigs, \$50, and sheep, \$50. The disease of "maladie du coit" is added to the list of specially-named infectious or contagious diseases, which consists of glanders, farcy, rinderpest, anthrax, and others. The new disease is a much-dreaded one, which appeared recently in the Northwest.

BUDGET CHANGES.

The budget announced no changes of great importance to farmers generally. The clause in the new regulations, placing stallions and mares of less value than \$50 each on the list of prohibited importations, is the most obvious of regulations affecting the produce of the farm.

A grant of \$15,000 was made for the poultry division, some of which will be expended on opening one or two new fattening stations in Manitoba, and one or two in British Columbia. There are already seventeen in Canada.

A vote of \$110,000 was made for Experimental Farms, a slight advance over the appropriation of last year. The extra expenditure on the farms is chiefly due to advance in laborers' wages. The establishment of the new seed-breeding division at Ottawa is responsible for another portion of the increase.

No Farming Without It.

Enclosed please find \$1.50 for year's subscription for the "Farmer's Advocate." I would as soon undertake to run a wagon without a pole as to farm without the "Farmer's Advocate."

C. W. COOK, Clapesholm, Alta., July 20th, '04.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat—The following excerpt from Thompson, Sons & Co.'s report is worth reading, and will serve to steady those farmers who are rich enough to try a flier in the wheat pit. The records (not printed or on file) of such kitletting is that the flier invariably got nipped. It seems patent to experienced members of the grain trade that the opportunity is being taken by interested speculators and operators in the American markets to boom prices, and in their efforts to do so they are daily and hourly pressing on public notice extreme, if not exaggerated, reports as to the unfavorable prospect of the American crop generally, and of the Northwest hard spring wheat crop particularly, and at the same time they suppress all mention of any favorable element in the situation. Their interest and effort is to get the public to buy wheat for future month's delivery at present high prices, or higher if possible, and they will sell it, only the public does not know from whom it is buying. We do not profess to have special information as to the standing of the crop south of the line, but we do know that the prospect for the crop in Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest is, on the whole, very promising at the present date for a yield of from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels larger than last year. The crop is a week to ten days late. The bulk of the crop is now at the late filling stage, and it has still to run the gauntlet of crop accidents, but with favorable weather and no accident for the next two weeks, a full average in yield and quality would be assured. At the present writing we consider the prospect under a continuance of favorable weather good for a yield of 65,000,000 bushels. As we have stated above, the American speculative markets have become excited, and big advances have daily taken place during the week, so that the total advance on the week is from 8c. to 10c. per bushel. The activity, however, has been altogether in the speculative markets, cash and shipping business being reported on a small scale, and it is evident that millers do not see their way to buy much wheat at present prices, and neither can exporters work business freely. Shippers and exporters are out of the field altogether. Prices are: 1 northern, 98 1/2c; 2 northern, 95 1/2c; 3 northern, 92 1/2c; No. 4 wheat, 84c., spot or August delivery, all in store, Fort William and Port Arthur.

Oats—Market firmer, with a cent advance. The N. W. T. crop report should tend to stiffen prices for this important cereal. No. 2 white here are 39c. Oats are also a poor crop south of the boundary.

Hay—\$1 advance; haymaking weather the cause. Seneca Root—1 p 3c., now quoted 52c. Mill Feeds—Oat chop, \$28 a ton; barley chop, \$22; cake, \$27 1/2 bran, \$16; shorts, \$17 a ton.

Butter—Nothing doing in creamery at 16 1/2c; dairy, not coming forward, at 11c. to 12c. Eggs—Good, clean, fresh stuff, 18c. to 19c. here. Live Stock—Cattle—Shipments heavy, and a decline in price to \$3.50, weighed at point of shipment, for export stuff.

Hogs—Steady, \$4.75 being the best going.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5 to \$6; poor to medium, \$4 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4; western steers, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.60 to \$4.15; fair to choice mixed, \$2.55 to \$3.60; native lambs, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Montreal Markets.

Best cattle sold at 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c. per pound; good mediums, 4c. to 4 1/2c.; ordinary mediums, 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c., and the common stock at 2 1/2c. to 3 1/4c. Shipping sheep, 3 1/2c. per pound, and the others 3c. to 3 1/2c.

British Cattle Market.

London—Cattle are firmer at 11c. to 12 1/2c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 11c. per pound. Sheep, 10c. to 12c., dressed weight.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Bay Victor Chief1227
Callonell and Sea Bird1228
A Vigorous Crop of Red Clover on the Test Plots at Brandon Exp. Farm1229
Shropshire Tup1229
"Comrades"1230
Stock-judging School at Indian Head Experimental Farm1231
EDITORIAL.
Where Shall we Get our Live-stock Judges?1225
Typhoid and the Water Supply1225
Professional Appreciation1225
Weakness of the Dominion Show1225
The Strike in Chicago1226
HORSES
Dietetic Diseases in Horses1226

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

STOCK.
Don't Trust the Bull1224
The Live-stock Associations' Meeting Place1224
Some Principles of Breeding1227
Our Scottish Letter1227
Samples of Imported Stockers1228
Interesting and Enlightening1228
FARM.
How Should a Farmer Sell His Wheat?1228
When to Cut Wheat1229
The Season is Here for the Seed Breeder and Selector to Get Busy1229
Harvest Method of Saving Grain1229
A Big Reward from a Small Farm1229
A Weed Exhibit at the Fair1229
Pleased with the Crop1229
DAIRYING.
Some Points of a Good Milk1230
Some People can Make Money at Buttermaking1230
The Dairy Cow Demonstration at St. Louis1230
POULTRY.
The Poultry yard in the Fall1230
Early Moulting1230
FIELD NOTES.
Coming Events, Times and the May A. B. to New Settlers; The Dominion Chemist's Returns from British Columbia, B. C. News from the Dominion Exhibition 1231
W. W. Cook's Capital X-Farm1231
M. J. Cook's Capital X-Farm1231
Famous Royal Show Shires1246
MARKETS1232
HOME MAGAZINE1233 to 1238
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.
Hayes' "Points of the Horse"; performing homestead duties; egg tester wanted1240
The amount of land; plan of hay press wanted; payment for loss by cattle; grass for alkali land; Ontario teacher in the West; when to plant currant bush cuttings1241
Legal.
Voting for line fence - voting - payment for building1241
Hauling straw off farm; rules governing the obtaining of cars1242
Veterinary.
Typhoid and in feet; skin diseases; lamp glass weak forelocks1245



HOME MAGAZINE



"Across the pastures sweet and low
The tuncful sheep-bells ring,
As gentle breezes come and go,
And balmy fragrance bring.
Their music for a moment swells,
Then softly dies away;
Oh! sweet the cadence of the bells
Upon a summer's day."

Young Dr. Jarvis.

He sat alone in his office, reading, perhaps for the twentieth time, the note on the desk before him. The afternoon sunshine touched with a pale radiance the familiar objects in the little room. In a faint, flickering fashion it illuminated the shelves of books, the dusty cases full of specimens, the stiff row of diplomas that adorned the wall, the ragged rug, the worn oil-cloth carpet; but it seemed to linger on the solitary figure in the office chair.

It revealed a sensitive, restless face with signs of great weakness, great passion, and great tenderness; such a face as men like and women love. It was dark with pain and anger now, for the note had roused a host of sleeping memories. The air seemed full of odor, the remembered odor of hyacinths; and in every shadowy corner Jarvis could see the insolent, smiling face of the woman who had written it. He crushed the perfumed paper in his hand, though it was only a kind invitation to the poor, struggling country doctor to take charge of a good case, consult with a famous surgeon, and cure—if he could—a sick old man. It read simply enough:

Dear Dr. Jarvis:
Mamma wishes me to ask you to come up to-day, to see Mr. Morton, who is very ill, and to meet Dr. Linyard, the specialist from the city. We fear an operation is unavoidable, and desire the benefit of your skill.
Sincerely yours,
ESTELLE MORRIS.

Jarvis had many other notes with that signature hidden away in his private drawer. Estelle Morris had never taken the trouble to ask for her letters, when she had sent him his curt dismissal two years ago. How faithfully he had loved and served her, how he had worked and economized, and strained every nerve to hurry through college, that he might begin the life struggle for fame and fortune that should bring him his heart's desire! She had seemed to return all this passionate devotion, and they had been sworn lovers. Would she wait for him? How often she had told him so, the full, white lids drooping over her soft, shining eyes!

Then, three years ago, a sudden change of fortune had come to her mother. They went abroad, and after a few months her letters altered in tone. Finally, there came a short, cool epistle. "She did not love him," she said. "It was wrong to marry without love, and so—good-bye." In silence, in anger, and in bitter despair, he had accepted his fate.

Estelle had come back to America, the promise of her girlhood magnificently fulfilled in the beautiful woman who dazzled the quiet old village. She had many courtiers, and she had chosen the richest of them—a man many years older than herself. The engagement had been proclaimed far and wide. All summer long, from his office window, Jarvis had watched her drive by, benignly arrogant and radiantly handsome. A few days ago, he had heard that her fiancé was seriously ill. To-day this letter had come. Should he go?

He longed with an intense longing, born of his youth and wounded pride, to show her that he was indifferent to her insult, cold to her neglect. If a half defined instinct warned him that neither his anger nor his contempt might be proof against the deadly power of the old love, he crushed it, as he crushed the letter in his hand. Go he would, and the future might take care of itself.

The first meeting was easy enough. Jarvis' cold politeness was accepted without a trace of embarrassment.

"Oh, Dr. Jarvis," said Estelle, "it is more than kind in you to come. We hear so much of your skill, and we—I am so much distressed about poor Mr. Morton. You will help him, I am sure?"

He bowed in answer. Yes, he would do his best.

He scarcely dared to look into her eyes. Did she love this old man, he wondered? At the thought, a sudden, uncontrollable hate sprang up in his heart. He fought against it desperately. Medically considered, Morton's case was intensely interesting, rousing his professional pride and surgical daring; and he knew the patient to be a gentle, sweet natured man.

But Jarvis did not tread the downward path unaided. With all her tact and self composure, it angered Estelle Morris that the old devoted lover, the humble suppliant of past days, should pass her with careless indifference. Without deliberate thought of the mischief she might do, she felt that she must teach him how dangerous it is to forget a woman. Morning after morning she would meet him, ostensibly to inquire after the sick man, but the tones of her voice were full of alluring harmony, and her eyes seemed to pray for pardon although her lips were silent. Each day Jarvis quitted the house more hopelessly miserable, more degraded in his own sight, yet eagerly longing for the hour of return, the fresh torture of her presence, the misery of her welcoming smile.

"It is all over, Miss Morris, and safely, I trust," said the famous surgeon, as he hurried down stairs. "That young Dr. Jarvis helped me wonderfully. I prophesy that he will make his mark. I am quite content to leave the case in his hands. Unless there is more heart trouble than we think, Mr. Morton will rally, and be a happy man yet," he added with a chivalric bow.

Estelle thanked him profusely, and stood listening in the hall until the sound of his carriage wheels died away. Then she swiftly glided up the long stairway. In a small anteroom, next to the sick chamber, she found the nurse and the doctor.

Jarvis was dropping some liquid into a glass, and started at her entrance. In his nervous manner and white face were plainly visible the strain and excitement of the great surgical crisis he had just witnessed. His hand trembled. He was horribly conscious of her presence.

She stood by the portiere, her slender figure outlined against the somber velvet. "Dr. Linyard tells me," she began, "how much we owe to you and your skill. You are so kind"—her voice grew low—"so generous."

The doctor's hand grew more unsteady, "I will bring this in presently," he said, turning to the nurse.

The woman softly slipped away, and the two faced each other alone. White and haggard, Jarvis gazed at Estelle. Every fiber of his body seemed to thrill under the look she returned to his.

"Harry," she said, "for the sake of old times, will you forgive me? I know now how badly I treated you, but girls are fools, and—"

He sprang from his chair, the tightly tensioned cord of self restraint snapping as she spoke.

"What do you mean?" he asked, coming closer to Estelle.

"I only want to be friends once more," she murmured.

But her white fingers had pulled the flood gates too far apart. Jarvis caught her in his arms and clasped her almost savagely. She pushed him angrily from her; yet she listened to his pleading.

"Do you care for this old man? Is the old love dead? Sweetheart, listen to me," he said passionately.

"How can I listen to you?" she answered, all her diplomacy on guard again. "I have promised to marry Mr. Morton." With a slightly melodramatic sigh she went on, "I am bound by circumstances, but, Harry, I cannot bear to have you hate me. Indeed, it breaks my heart. You will forgive me?"

She paused, for some subtle danger threatened in his face; and turning, she vanished from the room. A few minutes later, as she stood before her long mirror, carefully twisting her heavy coils of chestnut hair, she smiled exultantly at the face in the glass.

Meanwhile Jarvis sat stiff and silent, mechanically dropping the medicine he was preparing into the glass before him. It was a powerful anodyne; and as Jarvis held the bottle a sudden deadly inspiration seized him. She had promised to marry the old man. If he were dead—

Drop by drop the liquid fell into the glass. Now the dose was large for a healthy organism; now it had passed the limit; now—Jarvis stopped. The nurse stood by the door.

"He is sleeping, doctor," and she took the glass from him. "I am to give him this as you directed, when he wakes, the first dose?"

He did not look at her face. "Yes," he said, and left the room.

In the street outside he met a boy, breathless and excited.

"Doctor," the lad called, "come quick! There's been a big accident down at the mill. They think Jim Corrigan is killed, and they're going on like mad."

Jarvis hurried away, and in fifteen minutes was fighting for the second time that day the strange, cold mystery of death. There was little time for thought now. On the floor of the mill, surrounded by weeping women, and rough yet pathetic men, he exerted all his skill, and struggled desperately to save the life of the young Irishman. After hours of hard work, he was again successful, and finally helped to carry the patient to his own house. It was late when Jarvis entered his office, and saw the supper his sister had prepared, waiting for him on the little table. Worn with excitement, cold, hungry, and exhausted, he ate voraciously, and soon sank into a heavy sleep.

A little after midnight, he awoke with a start. The fire was low, the room chilly, and his madness was past. An unspeakable horror came upon him, as he remembered his day's work. By this time Morton must be dead. He paced the room in agony, but there was no woman's face to charm and lure him now; only the cold air, the silence, the darkness, which seemed to wrap him in on every side. Surely it must be a dream, this hideous memory of a trust betrayed. Would to God— He shuddered. How dared he, a murderer, call on God?

He wondered why they did not come hurrying after him to call him to look at the dead. He strained his ears to lis-

ten, expectant, yet alarmed at every distant sound. He could see Morton's face, as he knew it must look, cold and white! Even when he tried to think of Estelle, the dead face rose menacingly before him, blotting out every other thought.

Jarvis was the descendant of an honorable race. His nature, naturally weak and sensitive, had been strengthened by an old-fashioned, provincial education, and a simple country life. As the temptation died away, conscience asserted its power, and remorse and horror overcame him. Was there any escape? Yes, one, cowardly as it was, and he slowly moved towards the box where his pistols were. Then he started with a cry, for the door opened and his sister came in. He knew her husband was away, and wondered if her baby was ill, for she held it in her arms.

"You poor boy! How worn and miserable you look, and what a day you've had of it!" she said. "You came in so late, your supper must have been stone cold. I have been lying upstairs, hearing you tramp up and down here, until I decided to come down and drive you to bed; and baby, little rascal, would come too."

Jarvis watched them stolidly—the mother's pure and gentle face and white, caressing hands, the baby's rosy cheeks and darkly shining eyes. This was his only sister. She loved and honored him. Suppose she knew!

"How is Mr. Morton?" she asked suddenly.

"Dead, by this time," he answered harshly.

She played with the baby's curls and said slowly, "I am sorry. You and the surgeon have worked so hard; but after all he has been spared much unhappiness, for," she went on hesitatingly, "Estelle Morris cannot help it, perhaps, but she is a heartless girl. I was thankful enough two years ago when—forgive me, Harry, is it possible you love her still?"

"Love? If you call it that," Jarvis answered wildly. "For her sake I have done murder—murder, do you hear? Do not look at me so. Take the child away. Go, go!"

She stared at him, unbelief and horror mingled in her gaze.

"Murder? Impossible!"

"It is true," he went on ruthlessly, but with a sense of grim relief. "After the operation this afternoon, Linyard left. Morton showed signs of fever. I gave him aconite. I gave enough to kill three ordinary men. There's no doubt about it; he's dead by this time."

Helen gave a low cry, and seemed to shrink and grow older before his eyes. There was a long silence. The baby played with the ribbons of her wrapper, and Jarvis realized that his cup of punishment was full. He knew he had slain the future happiness of this tender, loving woman. He inwardly cursed his weakness in confessing a crime which he need never have revealed.

His sister stirred at last, a momentary gleam of anger flashing in her eyes. "She tempted you—I know it," she cried; then her head drooped, and with a flood of tears she crept out of the room. Again Jarvis was alone.

As he expected, the summons came in the early dawn. He heard the wheels of the carriage outside, and opened the door himself to the sleepy servant who stumbled up the steps.

"We want you to come up to the house, sir. Mr. Morton is dead."

"Yes," said Jarvis. "When?"

"Last night, sir. I was coming after you, but I heard you was gone to the



Neither Cold nor Hot.

Wanted, deeds! Not words of winning note, Not thoughts from life remote, Not fond religious airs, Not sweetly languid prayers, Not softly scented creeds: Wanted, deeds.

mill, and Mrs. Morris said wait till morning. Jarvis led the way out, and they drove through the sleeping town. He, too, was as one dead: for his youth, his ambition, his desire for life, and the mad love that had caused his ruin—all these were gone from him forever. This, then, was to be his punishment—this misery of hopeless remorse; yet, as he shuddered before the thought of the future, he acknowledged the eternal justice of God.

They reached the house at last. With a supreme effort of will, Jarvis entered the dark hall. At the top of the stairs, the nurse met him. She greeted him nervously. "Oh, doctor, after all your trouble, to think he should die this way—so soon, too!"

"When?" said Jarvis. "Last night, about seven o'clock, and—I must tell you, doctor, for I have rather worried over it. He was sleeping so nicely, I did not disturb him at first; and by accident—I never did such a thing before—I upset one of the medicines you left—the fever medicine. We were just going to send for you when he gave a sigh and all in an instant he was dead. Perhaps if I had given him the medicine—"

She paused in surprise, for the doctor leaned forward and took her hand suddenly in his.

"I think," he said—"I think it was the will of God."

Fashion Notes.

The newest thing in waists is the V opening at the neck, a new old fashion, which, being universally becoming, promises to become very popular. With the V the deep collar, either rounded or sailor style, is almost invariably used, although the surplice fronts promise to be much in evidence as the season goes on. With these V waists, of course, a gümpe and inside collar, which may be made of any material and color which contrast prettily with the rest of the blouse, must be worn, but the prettiest, possibly, are those made of all over embroidery or heavy Renaissance lace. In making waists and blouses, it should be remembered that the pouched front has become a thing of the past. A becoming fulness is permitted, but no exaggerated bulge in any part of the waist.

Girdles become more and more pointed, being sharply boned into place, both back and front. Some sages "there be" who dare to say that this pointed belt fancy is but the herald of the boned and pointed basque!!! For our comfort, however, we may reflect that false prophets may have arisen.

Slowly neckwear is becoming revolutionized. Instead of the ribbon stock and turnover which have been in vogue so long, one now sees, in increasing numbers, the dainty little old-fashioned ruching at throat and wrist. In place of the ruching, tiny knife-plaited frills of mul or India silk are sometimes used. The fashion is dainty and feminine, and will be sure to have its legion of devotees. For wear with cotton dresses, fine lawn or India linen collars, with tie ends finely embroidered, are often worn. They are very crisp and natty in appearance, and have the added advantage of being easily laundered.

The lower edge of the autumn gown is to flare more than ever, and in dresses of flimsy material the number of frills and ruffles is to be increased. The most striking innovation in the fall styles, however, is in the "cut" of sleeves. Surely the blouse at the cuff is disappearing and the fullness moving to the shoulder again. This change will be gladly welcomed by the many to whom the baggy effect of the so long fashionable sleeve had a sloppy, untidy appearance.

"The Frugal Meal."

"Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith," or "a dry morsel and quietness therewith." That is what the artist tries to teach us in his picture, which might be as appropriately called "A Farmyard Lesson." The soft eyes of the big tired horses and the contented cooling of the pigeons sharing the few remaining grains upon the straw heap are alike telling us the same thing.

H. A. B.

The message sent long ago to the church of the Laodiceans rings out still its note of solemn warning:—"I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of My mouth." Would Christ then rather see us "cold"—that is, utterly careless about religion—than "lukewarm," or caring a little? He certainly says so: "I would thou wert cold or hot." The church of Laodicea was perfectly satisfied with itself; was contented, with that most dangerous contentment which encourages men to sit with hands folded, instead of struggling onward and upward. It had settled down to a life of ease, in the comfortable conviction expressed by the words: "I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing."

In this, as in all other ages, the "publican and sinners"—those who are in no danger of being satisfied with themselves—are more likely to obey Christ's call than the self-satisfied "Pharisees" who are lulled into a dangerous feeling of security by their lukewarm religion.

Plenty of people are content to jog along easily, like that well-known individual whose son said: "My father is a Christian, but he doesn't work very hard at it." In a modern novel, a very common character is

the falls, knowing nothing of the danger of the swift and pleasant motion, he would have reason to be thankful for anything which might open his eyes while yet there was time to fight successfully against the treacherous current. So, Christ says to the lukewarm Laodiceans: "As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten: be zealous, therefore, and repent." Just because He still loves even lukewarm Christians he will, if necessary, startle them and open their eyes to their danger, perhaps by stern rebuke and painful chastening. The barren fig tree was not cursed for nothing, it has been preached ever since to those who are satisfied with making a respectable appearance of Christianity. The fig tree looked very flourishing, but it had completely failed in the object for which it was created. What a terrible thing it would be if the Master came to us looking for fruit, and found none. And, let us not make the mistake of thinking that the fruit of the Spirit is merely going to church regularly, being reasonably honest and good-natured, giving to the poor, or belonging to a sewing society. "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." These graces cannot be put on from the outside, as we hang oranges on a fir tree at Christmas, they must grow from within, and are the outward, visible sign of Christ's indwelling presence in the soul. Take the first and greatest, which includes all the rest—"Love." If we ask how much love is required of us, the answer is: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor



(J. F. Herring)

The Frugal Meal.

described in these words: "She was one of those fortunate persons who never see themselves as others see them, but move through existence surrounded by a halo or a haze of self-complacency, through which their perception cannot penetrate. The charitable were ready to testify that there was no harm in her. Hers was merely one of a million lives in which man can find no fault, and God no fruit." Such people are not likely to be easily alarmed about their spiritual condition, and yet, if the Bible be true, such an easy drifting with the tide of respectable public opinion is terrible indeed. If a man in a boat were gliding easily on the Niagara River above

as thyself." While we fall so far short of this standard, how can we rest on our oars, or feel satisfied with our spiritual condition? Our Lord's command is to "strive" to enter in at the straight gate, for many will "seek" to enter in and shall not be able. Again He says: "The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." Are we as much in earnest as that? Are we "striving," or only half-heartedly "seeking"? St. Paul says we should run the Christian race as strenuously as a runner who knows that only one can receive the prize. Are we doing that? Is God's service the real business of our lives, or do we think it is quite

enough to devote Sunday—or part of Sunday—to Him, and live for ourselves the other six days of the week? He says that it is impossible to serve "God and mammon." He will not accept a place in any temple where other gods are also worshipped. The Bible is full of warnings against the comfortable idea that we are all right if we do no harm. The rich man in the parable probably thought he had done no harm, and he must have been surprised when his eyes were opened after death. He had not been very wicked, he was only selfish, but the world was no better because he had lived in it—he had yielded "no fruit."

The foolish virgins were shut out from the wedding feast, not because they cared nothing for the bridegroom, or had lost faith in His coming, for they were expecting Him and owned Him as their Lord, but because they had grown lukewarm and careless. They started out well, but did not go daily to Him for the anointing oil of the Holy Spirit. He says that one of the signs of his second coming shall be that "the love of many shall wax cold." The servant who hid his talent in the earth, instead of trading with it and increasing it, was not an unbeliever. He knew that the money was not his, but his Master's, and was punished for slothfulness, not for open rebellion. Are we carelessly wasting the talents placed in our hands—our time, strength, money, mental ability and opportunities of serving God and man? When God comes seeking fruit will he find "much fruit," or none at all?

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

"If any man come to Me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple."—S. Luke xiv: 26. If that stern warning to would-be disciples means anything at all, it surely explains why it is impossible to serve God and mammon. A true disciple of Christ must hold himself and all his possessions in an open hand, ready to give up everything, even life itself, if the Master requires it. Christianity—the real article—is not an easier thing than it was in the days of Nero. Dare any of us say that we have already reached that standard of discipleship? If not, then we have no business to be satisfied with ourselves. Let us never make the mistake of the Laodiceans, and say: "I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing." As Christ said to them, so He says to us: "I counsel thee to buy of Me gold, tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich, and white raiment, that thou mayest be clothed." HOPE.

Picture of Japan.

The Youth's Companion gives Professor Morse as the authority for this touching sketch of Japanese treatment of other forms of life:

"Birds build their nests in the city houses; wild fowl, geese and ducks alight in the public parks; wild deer trot about the streets. He had actually been followed by wild deer in the streets nibbling melon-rind out of his hand, as tame as calves and lambs on our farms. A dog goes to sleep in the busiest streets; men turn aside so as not to disturb him. One day a beautiful heron alighted on the limb of a tree, and the busy, jostling throng stopped. No one attempted to injure the bird, but several began sketching him."

Imagine if you can a wild deer straying into an American town and escaping with its life! Imagine a crowd here giving an artist time to sketch a heron sitting in a tree-top in any of our cities! Why, our sportsmen think it "fun" to go down to the beach and wantonly mangle and murder the beautiful gulls and other sea-birds.

There is a wide field for humane education in America.—[Our Dumb Animals.



Prize Competition.

There were not many competitors in our original poetry competition, but if we failed in "quantity," at least it is very encouraging to see the "quality" of the verses sent in by some of our young Cornerites.

The prizewinners are: Mabel May Smail, Pauline Sanderson and Rose Palmer. None of these poets are over sixteen years of age, and I congratulate them most heartily for their well-deserved success, being especially glad to find that we have real poetical talent among our young readers.

Dena McLeod, Charles Laclington, Nettie Carmichael, Myrtle Kincade, Grace Darling and Mary Mortimer also deserve honorable mention. Of course, the puzzles sent in for our next competition should be accompanied by the answers. How can I tell the quality of the puzzles if I don't know the answers?

A Little Hero.

Written for the "Farmer's Advocate" by Mabel Smail,

Children, listen to the story I will try my best to tell

Of a hero brave as any that in battle nobly fell.

It was not in long-past ages, not in country far away,

But the scene was Bristol city, and it was the other day,

And the hero of my story is a boy but six years old,

Yes, I think his name is worthy to be written up in gold.

Johnny Carr and Willie Stephens went out playing in the street,

Willie was two years the younger, and his face was pale and sweet;

Little Willie! pretty Willie! many a stranger passing by

Turned and smiled at little Willie with his wide blue wandering eye.

Johnny Carr was strong and rosy, curly-haired and hazel-eyed,

Bright and merry, who can wonder Johnny was his mother's pride?

Yet there was a spark of mischief lurking in those dimpled cheeks,

Though you hardly could be angry at his little thoughtless freaks.

Willie's hoop, see, he has taken, running, laughing on before;

Little Willie tries to catch it, till he scarce can follow more:

Then the tears come, yes, he follows, with his little weary feet,

Follows to the fields and hedges far beyond the noisy street,

Then he sits beside the pathway, crying in his childish woe,

Weeping sadly for his mother, asking home again to go.

Chilly is the autumn evening, quickly falls the deepening shade;

Johnny takes the little hand, and bids him not to be afraid.

So a little while they wander, and they miss the homeward track,

And the wind is blowing colder, then the night comes drear and black.

"Oh, I am so tired, Johnny!" little Willie sadly cries;

"And I'm cold and Hungry, Johnny!"—tears are now in Johnny's eyes:

He has teased the little fellow, he is full of sad remorse,

"Get up, Willie!" he is saying, "Get up! I will be your horse!"

Then upon his back he took him, staggering on beneath his load,

Staggering just a little distance on that dark and friendless road.

But the burden was too heavy, and he set poor Willie down—

Sorely puzzled now was Johnny how to get to Bristol town.

"Don't be frightened, Willie," said he, "we will stop out here to-night,

We can find our way directly when there comes the morning light."

On a gate they sat a little, then said Johnny, "Let us look, P'raps within the field behind us we may find a sheltered nook." So into the field they clambered, and a sheltered nook they found, Where the little weary children laid them down upon the ground. But the sodden earth was chilly, and they shivered lying there, Little Willie, cold and hungry, sobbing for his mother's care."

Then got up our little hero, he was only six years old, Yet he could not bear that Willie should be crying with the cold.

In his brave love all unconscious, just in simple childish guise, Never thinking he is sharing in a mightier sacrifice,

Johnny took his little jacket, laid it down to make a bed, And his other clothing simply over little Willie spread;

Then himself laid down uncovered (save his little socks and shirt), Thinking, "I am strong, but Willie's weak, and I shall not be hurt."

With a start there came to Johnnie sudden thought of one who cares For His children, and he whispered, "Willie, we forgot our prayers."

There they knelt, the little fellows, side by side upon the sod, With their simple, "Our Father," casting all their care on God.

Then once more they lay enfolded in each other's arms so fast, And the night wind bleak and cruel froze them with its chilling blast.

See those fathers, half distracted, friends and neighbors pressing near, Into every nook and corner, how with eager haste they peer!

See those mothers broken-hearted, for their darlings, how they gaze, Whene'er the friendly lanterns high up-lifted cast their rays!

Aye, but chiefly, as the tide falls, longing much yet dreading more, Hollow-eyed the oozy mud banks of the river they explore.

Hour by hour of chill and darkness (oh, how slow the morning light!) In their hopeless search they wander all that long and dreadful night.

It is morning: they have found them. Lo! a laborer on his way Came upon them as still folded in each other's arms they lay.

They are breathing, barely breathing, all unconscious, cold as stone; Noble Johnny! pretty Willie! yes, the life has not quite flown.

And they take them to a cottage, and they chafe each frozen limb,— Little Willie has been covered, where is better hope for him.

And the mothers stand there watching, and their tears are falling fast; Little Willie's eyelids tremble; yes, there's hope for him at last!

See, the warm milk he has swallowed!—see, he sighs a little sigh! Then he smiles as on his mother he up-lifts his large blue eye.

But the little hero, Johnnie—oh! they chafe his limbs in vain! Never shall his merry laughter echo through the house again;

Faint and fainter comes his breathing, marble white that open brow; Who would dare to speak of comfort to those stricken watchers now?

"Oh, my Johnnie! Oh, my Johnnie, speak to me one little word!" Sobbed the mother, but I know not whether Johnnie even heard.

Yet at once, as one awaking with his eyelids open wide, Just one word he whispered faintly—it was "Willie!" then he died.

In the churchyard Johnnie's sleeping underneath the grassy mold; No one puts a stone upon it lettered with the tale in gold:— "Neath this stone a little hero, Johnny Carr, of Bristol lies, Who to save his little playmate gave his life a sacrifice."

Boys' Sailor Suits

BARGAIN PRICES . . . \$1.00 Regular \$1.50 to \$2.75

Excellent Striped Galatea Suits for boys, in two pieces, a variety of light and dark blue stripes; others of Linen Crash in plain colors, also of Holland. All with sailor ties and man-of-war collars. Sizes 21 to 28 inches. Good values at their regular prices, \$1.50 and \$2.50. Sale price . . . \$1.00



SPECIAL OFFER.

Extra serviceable Sailor Suits for boys, made of cream twill piped with red braid, with man-of-war collar and lanyard, finished with pearl buttons and has three pockets. Size 21 to 28. Bound to please. Regular \$2.75. Sale price . . . \$1.00

BOYS' BELTS.

Neat Leather Boys' Belts in either tan, brown, red or white. Regular 40c. Mail order special . . . 25c

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. The Great Traders of the Great West. INCORPORATED A.D.1870.

Main, York and Fort Sts., Winnipeg.

OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF MILLING EXPERIENCE,



NEEDY

"They lived in great poverty, and.... when NEED crept in, love walked out."—Yule-tide Stories.

NEEDS have ever crept in, but they NEED not go unsatisfied, hence love won't NEED to walk out. COOKS have special NEEDS. They NEED to KNEAD to supply your and my NEED of the "staff of life," and they NEED Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour to obtain best results.

There are other Flours on which grocers can make more profit, but they'll give you Ogilvie's if you insist.

The OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS Co., Ltd. Montreal, CANADA, Winnipeg.



THEY ARE CANADIAN AND THEY ARE PURE

COWAN'S Perfection COCOA (Maple Leaf Label on every Tin.) Cowan's ROYAL NAVY Chocolate COWAN'S CAKE ICINGS

The Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto

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

Children, think how, when the nations
gather round the mighty throne,
He who gave his life for others will
claim Johnnie for His own.

Think how full of strange, sweet wonder
will the gracious tidings be,
"What thou didst to little Willie that
I count as done to Me."

You have, indeed, chosen a grand
subject for your poem, Mabel, and
deserve very great praise for the
way you have handled it.

Genevieve Armstrong says she
would be glad to correspond with
any of the Cornerites. She is
eleven years old.

Our other prize poems will be pub-
lished next week, if all is well.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Humorous.

An Irish magistrate, censuring some
boys for loitering in the streets, argued,
"If everybody were to stand in the
street, how could anybody get by?"

"What made young Lightpayte leave
before the guests sat down to supper?"

"The host, who can't see very well
without his glasses, told him there was a
smudge on his lip."

"And wasn't there?"

"Nothing but his moustache."

"What are you crying for, little boy?"
said a kind old gentleman to a small boy
crying outside a house.

"Father is p-putting down the c-car-
pet."

"And does that unpleasant task make
you feel sorry for him?"

"No, no,—he h-hit his th-thumb."

"Ah, sympathy for your father's pain
—is that what makes you weep?"

"No, no! I l-laughed!"

At Devenport some years ago a soldier
was brought before his commanding
officer for selling part of his kit, when the
following dialogue took place:

Colonel—"Now, Private Murphy, why
did you sell your boots?"

Private Murphy—"I wore them for two
years, sir, and thought they were my
own property."

Colonel—"Nothing of the sort, these
boots belong to the Queen."

Private Murphy—"I'm sure I'm sorry,
sir, but I didn't know her Majesty took
twelves."

SHE DIDN'T TAKE THE CAKE.

There was a young lady naturally some-
what nervous at first, being her first
dinner party. But the awkwardness wore
away after awhile, and she was soon
quite at ease. The dessert was being
served, and the stately waiters were pass-
ing pretty little pink-frosted cakes to be
eaten with the iced creams. A plate of
them was held before the young lady,
who looked them over, and said, "I
don't care for any." The waiter was
moving away, when she saw, as she
thought, a chocolate cake on the farther
side of the plate. She was fond of
chocolate. "Yes I will too," she said,
reaching over for the little cake. "There
is one with chocolate on it." "Beg
pardon, Miss," said the waiter, as she
tried to pick up the tempting morsel,
"but that's my thumb."

Little Sermons.

Be not overanxious.
Fear of the future is in many minds
nothing but a bad habit. It is gratifica-
tion to them to be always complaining,
and to conjure up anxieties in connection
with every subject.

The sailor rejoices with tranquil mind
in the cheerful sunshine.

Would it be better that he should be
looking forward to shipwreck, while every-
thing is calm around him?

Trust in God, who is with thee even in
the midst of storms. If darkness reigns
around thee at present, be comforted;
here below misfortune is as little lasting
as happiness.

Fear naught if thou hast no reason to
fear thyself!

The future is sent by God, but by far
the greater number of misfortunes that
cloud our lives we bring upon ourselves.

Brace up thy courage, look to God, and
He will do the rest. [Everywhere.



Reproduction of Ferns.

Some time ago, in a paper on
"Ferns," we mentioned alluding, on
some future occasion, to the peculiar
manner in which these plants repro-
duce themselves. Just now, when
the garden flowers are at their best,
needing less care than in their
earlier stages, and when the house-
plants are, for the most part, either
resting in preparation for winter-
blooming, or giving just as little
trouble as they can while helping to
beautify some corner of lawn or
veranda, may be a good time for this
little digression.

Probably very few of the "Farm-
er's Advocate" readers are likely to
make the mistake of the woman who
wrote to a floral journal asking what

green color, somewhat heart-shaped
in form (the prothallium). On the
under side of the prothallium now
appear two sets of tiny organs, cor-
responding to the stamens and car-
pels of flowering plants, by the union
of whose contents the new plant is
produced.

It will be distinctly seen, then,
that spores are not seeds. While seeds
contain within themselves the em-
bryo of the new plant, the spores
only succeed in producing an entire-
ly different body which in turn pro-
duces the new plant. It is to be
remembered also that all ferns do
not bear their fruit-dots on the
under sides of the "leaves." Some—
e.g., the cinnamon fern—pro-
duce especial spore-bearing or fertile
fronds, in which the pinnules are
curled up and massed in the form of
curious little globes about the upper



A Moonwort.



Fertile and Sterile Fronds.

sort of disease had stricken her ferns,
whose under sides had become "cover-
ed with little brown spots, which
could hardly be washed off." At the
same time, it may be news to a few
to know that these little brown
spots contain the essentials for the
reproduction of the plant. They are
not seeds, but they contain bodies
which, after certain metamorphoses,
accomplish the work of seeds. They
are, in short, the fruit-dots, or so-
called "sori" of the ferns.

These fruit-dots may be round,
star-shaped, or long and narrow in
form, but under the microscope they
all appear composed of tiny round
bodies (sporangia), covered, in the
early stages, by a sort of membrane.
Each sporangium or spore-case has a
little ring about it, and is filled with
very minute globules, called spores.
When these spores are ripe, the ring
of the sporangium bursts, and away
go the tiny atoms on the wings of
the wind, ready to set up a new col-
ony of ferns if a suitable locality be
happened upon.

The germination of a spore is very
curious, and, indeed, was not fully

stemlets of the frond; while still
others, as the moonwort, show
fronds in which the lower part is
sterile and the upper part fertile.

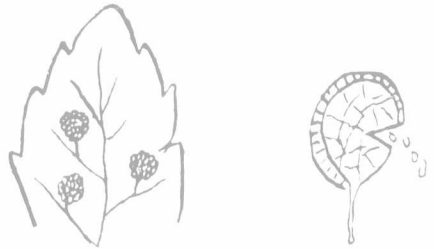
In fruit, as in form and habit, the
fern still preserves its differentiation
from nearly all other plants that
grow, its peculiar charm which has
endured it to the poet of every age,
and recommended it to the super-
stitious, and which enables each one
of us to appreciate more or less, and
especially now as the autumn draws
on, the sentiments of Thoreau when
he said: "It is very pleasant and
cheerful nowadays, when the brown
and withered leaves strew the ground
and almost every plant is fallen, to
come upon a patch of Polypody. . . .
on some rocky hillside in the woods,
where, in the midst of dry and
rustling leaves, it stands so freshly
green and full of life. . . . My
thoughts are with the Polypody a
long time after my body has passed.
It survives, at least, as the type of
vegetation to remind us of the spring
that shall not fail."

FLORA FERNLEAF.

A Lullaby.

Over the river to slumber town,
Blankets of eider and pillows of down;
Angels their watches are keeping above,
Over the river thy pilot is love;
Sleep my little one, sleep my pretty one,
Sleep.

Mother birds sing to their young in the
nest;
Rose-tinted clouds lie low in the west;
Night winds are crooning a sweet lullaby
Myriad stars are asleep in the sky;
Sleep my little one, sleep my pretty one,
Sleep.



1. Sorus or Fruit-dots. 2. Spore-case
discharging spores (very much
magnified).

understood until the middle of the
nineteenth century, although the
spores themselves were isolated as
early as 1669. When the tiny body,
lights in a favorable environment,
the inner of the two coats which
surround it protrudes, forming a
small, flat, leaf-like body of a bright

An Occasional Paper.

I have lately been reading, or, to be
more accurate, re-reading that little gem
of simple fiction, if fiction it is, "Mrs.
Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." One has
often seen advertised, "Fleasant pellets
for pale people." Now, to every fair
soul who has grown pale from dwelling
always under the shadows of life, from
being unable to bask in its sunshine, be-
cause it came to them only at rare in-
tervals, I would recommend more particu-
larly a very pleasant pellet indeed, this
delightful little book; but all may read
it with profit. Some of the readers of
the Home Magazine may have met with
it; others may not. To the first men-
tioned, I will not apologize for calling
their attention to it again. If they have
read it once, they will probably desire,
as I did, to read it once more; whilst
for those into whose hands it may not
already have fallen, I want to make a
few extracts, in case they have no
Carnegie or other library close at hand
from which they might borrow it. In
one of our late issues, I read an article
upon "The Blight of Pessimism," point-
ing out the folly of "looking for trouble,
coaxing it, running to meet it, forming
the habit of unhappiness, of grumbling
over trifles, of looking for shadows." In
contradistinction to this let me in-
troduce the better way in the person of
Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.

The first chapter is headed "Mrs.
Wiggs' Philosophy," with the opening
rhyme:

"In the mud and scum of things,
Something always, always sings!"

Her first remark tells us the manner of
woman she is, and the next few lines
give us an insight into her surroundings,
which are of a kind to prove that her
philosophy is not the mere outcome of a
passive endurance, but rather of a Christ-
like spirit.

"My, but it's nice an' cold this
mornin'," she says. The ther-
mometer's done fell up to zero! Mrs.
Wiggs made the statement as cheerfully
as if her elbows were not sticking out
through the boy's coat that she wore,
or her teeth chattering in her head like
a pair of castanets. But then Mrs.
Wiggs was a philosopher, and the sum
and substance of her philosophy lay in
keeping the dust off her rose-colored
spectacles. When Mr. Wiggs travelled to
eternity by the alcohol route, she buried
his faults with him, and for want of
better virtues to extol, she always laid
stress on the fine hand he wrote. It
was the same way when their little
country home was burned, and she had
to come to the city to seek work; her one
comment was: "Thank God, it was the
pig fustid of the baby that was burned!"
So this bleak morning in December, she
pinned the bed clothes around the chil-
dren, and made them sit up close to the
stove, whilst she pasted brown paper
over the broken window-pane, and made
sprightly comments on the change in the
weather."

Making the best of things had become
by precept and practice the habit of the
Wiggs family. Between them they had
managed to "make stand" at the front
end of the side porch, the only door
saved from the fire, and they were none
the less proud of it, because it opened
the wrong way; but it was the tin roof,
the only one in the Cabbage Patch,
which gave their house its distinction,
Jim and Billy having constructed it of
old cans, which they had picked up on
the Common.

To relieve the congested neighborhood
of what had always been a trying time
on Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Wiggs had
conceived the plan of a Sunday school,
seating the children upon improvised
benches, made of planks resting on the
window ledge or the upturned—but, alas!
empty—flour barrel.

"Mrs. Wiggs with a dilapidated book
in her hand says, 'Now, you all hush
talkin' so we kin sing a hymn. I'll
read it over, and then we'll all sing it
together,'" and most characteristic was
her choice of words and cheerful melody.

"When upon life's billers you are
tempest to'st,
When you are discouraged, thinking all is
lost,

Count y'r many blessin's, name 'em one
by one,

An' it will surprise you, what the Lord
bath done."

This was sanctified philosophy indeed.

g, or, to le
at little gem
it is, "Mrs.
" One has
asant pellets
every per
om dwelling
of life, from
sunshine, be-
at rare in-
more particu-
indeed, this
ll may read
o readers of
e met with
e first men-
for calling
if they have
ably desire,
ore; whilst
t may not
to make a
have no
e at hand
w it. In
an article
m," point-
or trouble,
t, forming
grumbling
shadows."
et me in
person of
ch.

Mrs.
e opening

ngs,
ngs!"

manner of
few lines
oundings,
that her
ome of a
a Christ-

old this
e ther-
Mrs.
heerfully
king out
ne wore,
ad like
Mrs.
the sum
lay in
-colored
elled to
e buried
vant of
ys laid
te. It
r little
he had
her one
as the
rned!"
er, she
e chil-
to the
paper
made
in the

become
of the
y had
e front
door
e none
opened
roof,
Patch,
ction,
it of
p on

rhod
time
had
chool,
vised
the
alas!

book
hush
I'll
g it
was
ody.
are
is
one
ord
eal.

for the frugal dinner preceding the gathering of the children is thus described: "I'm goin' to make you some nice Irish pertater soup fer dinner," she had said, but Chris and Pete, from next door smelling the savory smell, had come early to school, with the hope of partaking of it, whereat even the little Wiggs remonstrated. "Why," cries their mother, "that ain't hospitable, and Chris with one leg too. T'ain't no trouble at all; all I got to do is to put a little more water in the soup, an' me an' Jim won't take but one piece of bread." Jim and Billy finding their places at the table taken sit on the floor and drink their soup out of teacups. "Gee!" says Billy, after a third help, "I've drinken so much that when I swallows a piece o' bread, I can hear it splash!"

But here I must leave this contented family, recommending our readers to make their more intimate acquaintance at first hand, as soon as they possibly can. There is a sequel to this book, by the same writer, Miss Alice Caldwell Hegan, called "Lovey Mary"—good too, but not quite so good as her introductory work, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." H. A. B.

The Mission to the Streets.

When Margaret Andrews was twenty-five, she received what she thought was a call to the foreign mission field. Her parents, although they at first tried to dissuade her, put no obstacle in the way of her hopes, and, full of eagerness, she began her training at a school in another city. One day, says the California Advocate, she received a telegram. Her mother had met with an accident, just how serious could not at once be known. Margaret packed her books and took the first train home, expecting to return in a few weeks. Long before the weeks had passed she knew her dream must be given up. Her mother would never be able to do anything again, and Margaret, instead of making her journey to strange lands, saw herself shut in to the duties of housekeeper and nurse.

For a year or two she bore her disappointment in silence; then she went to her pastor with it. The pastor was an old man, who had known Margaret all her life. He looked at her steadily for a moment. Then he said, slowly: "You are living in a city of 200,000 people. Isn't there need enough about you to fill your life?"

"Oh, yes," the girl answered, quickly, "and I could give up the foreign field. It isn't that. But I haven't time to do anything, not even to take a mission class, and to see so much work waiting, and be able to do nothing—"

"Margaret," the old minister said, "come here."

Wonderingly the girl followed him to the next room, where a mirror hung between the windows. Her reflection, pale and unhappy, faced her wearily.

"All up and down the streets, the old minister said, "in the cars, the markets, the stores, there are people starving for the bread of life. The church can not reach them—they will not enter a church. Books can not help them—many of them never open a book. There is but one way that they can ever read the gospel of hope, of joy, of courage, and that is in the faces of men and women."

"Two years ago a woman who has known deep trouble came to me one day, and asked your name. 'I wanted to tell her,' she said, 'how much good her happy face did me, but I was afraid that she would think it presuming on the part of an utter stranger. Some day, perhaps, you will tell her for me.'

"Margaret, my child, look in the glass and tell me if the face you see there has anything to give to the souls that are hungry for joy—and they are more than any of us realize—who, unknown to themselves, are hungering for righteousness. Do you think that woman, if she were to meet you now, would say what she said two years ago?"

The girl gave one glance, and then turned away, her cheeks crimson with shame. It was hard to answer, but she was no coward. She looked up into her old friend's grave eyes.

"Thank you," she said, "I will try to learn my lesson and accept my mission to the streets."—[The Christian.



We hear a great deal nowadays about education for farmers' sons—not so much, perhaps, about education for farmers' daughters. Some time ago there was a great furor over education for women, but that was at the time when the emancipation—shall we call it?—of women along educational lines was first accomplished, and women began to take their places as high-school teachers, physicians, etc. Now, it is so common for women to occupy these positions, and they have taken their places so unostentatiously and naturally in college and university halls, that the thing has ceased to be a matter for comment. It has been fully demonstrated that women have brains, and that they can use them.

There is still a good deal of misunderstanding, however, as to what this thing called education really means. To many it signifies simply a cramming of book knowledge, the "learning" of history, grammar, algebra, the languages, and a few "ologies. To others it carries a higher idea, and to this learning of things is added the development of the power to think. Unquestionably, education does develop the power to think, but even when that is added the tale is not told. Ruskin comes very near the true definition when he says: "Education, briefly, is leading human minds and souls to what is right and best. . . . The training which makes men happiest in themselves, also makes them most serviceable to others." Hence, the man who is a mere repository of knowledge, unless he has also developed along spiritual and moral lines as well, is not an educated man. Education means development of the whole nature, the term signifying, from its derivation "e," out, and "duco," to lead, a leading or drawing out of the whole nature, of the very best and highest, both in mind and action, of which one is capable.

To come right home to our farm girls, the really educated girl is she whose mind is bright, alert, supplied with a reasonable amount of facts, and capable of thinking out confronting questions to an issue. Her ideals are high, and her intuitions as to right and wrong quick. In character, she is strong, capable of acting when action is necessary, and of deciding matters for herself; at the same time, she is liberal-minded, always ready to learn from others, and glad to give others credit for what they do. Knowing how great are the possibilities still before her, and realizing how very little she knows as yet of the ocean of things to be learned and experienced, she is never "puffed up" in herself, but is simple in life and manner.

The truly educated girl, also, is not the one who reads French novels in the original when the dishes are waiting to be "done," or plays Chopin's symphonies when there is a washing on hand in the back kitchen. The very fact that she is really "educated" will lead her to understand that no duty which really should be done is low or trifling, and that washing dishes or clothes may be, on some occasions, a much higher type of work than writing a theological essay, or solving a problem in the binomial theorem. It all depends upon what is one's duty at the time. Last, but not least, the spiritual nature of the truly educated girl will be strongly developed. She will have learned the lessons of truth, meekness and charity, of hope and trust—a hard thing you may say, if all this is necessary

to be truly educated. Perhaps so, yet one sometimes thinks that it is not what one knows or is, but how much one realizes that one does not know or that one has not attained to, that counts. We may never reach near the perfect life, but if we strive for it continually, we shall not have lived in vain.

I hope it is clear, then, that education does not all depend upon attending collegiate institutes and universities for eight or ten years of one's life. Immense advantages such a privilege undoubtedly has; yet it would be a pity if college and university girls had the prerogative of being educated. Many girls, especially on farms, are compelled to leave school at an early age. Possibly these girls do not realize that the very self-sacrifice involved in this may be a step in their true education, and yet it is likely to be so. Moreover, the little lessons learned in doing the necessary duties about home, the physical development attained by the wholesome tasks of bedmaking, sweeping, etc., are all factors in the all-round development which makes for education.

Yet, one cannot get over the fact that book-study must come in also, not the reading of trash, but of books which will teach and elevate. History, biography, philosophy, natural history, poetry, household science, books of essays, and a few of the best novels, afford rather a safe bill of fare. Theodore Parker has given a very good rule for the choice of what to read: "The books that help you most, are those that make you think the most." Of course, all desirable books do not keep our minds at a tension, but when we come across one that makes us think, we may know that from that one we are receiving especial benefit. . . . Neither does it seem advisable to read too much along the same lines. One has continually to guard against becoming one-sided. As Locke says: "A taste of every sort of knowledge is necessary to form the mind, and is the only way to give the understanding its due improvement to the full extent of its capacity."

Let the girl who has been compelled to stop school early not lose courage. Let her look upon every duty which comes to her, and which is done in the right spirit, as a step in her education; let her read whenever she has the opportunity, and determine, as far as possible, to know things, remembering, with Goethe, that "Energy will do anything that can be done in this world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a two-legged animal a man without it." Above all, let her remember that education does not stop with girlhood, but that it is a process that may go on all through life; the woman of seventy who is still trying to learn or develop in any way is as truly in course of education as the child of ten who pores over his book in a schoolroom. In fact, it is a question if the work of education may not occupy a very great share of eternity. Let us see to it, then, that we do not rob time of its opportunity.

DAME DURDEN.

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

The Ladies Quote the "Farmer's Advocate."

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find \$1.50 to pay for my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate" which I would not be without for any money. The ladies, old and young, want to quote the "Farmer's Advocate" on all occasions. M. J. H. H. A. S. R. H. R. H.

Camera Competition

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

Our offer is:

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and amount. 1st Prize \$5.00, 2nd Prize 4.00, 3rd Prize 3.00, 4th Prize 2.00.

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

RULES GUIDING COMPETITORS.

All photographs must not be less than 4 x 5, mounted, and must be done by amateurs.

They must be clear and distinct.

They must reach the "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man., not later than October 1st, 1904.

The name of the competitor, with P. O. address, must be marked on the back of each photo, as well as the name and location of the photograph itself.

Any competitor may send in more than one photograph, but he can only obtain one prize.

All photographs winning prizes shall become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate," for illustration afterwards. We reserve the right to purchase, at thirty-five cents each, any photographs not winning a prize.

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

No photographs taken east of Port Arthur will be considered when awarding the prizes.

Eyes Increase in Size.

A conversation with a prominent hatter developed the fact that among men of large affairs where decided executive ability and strong mental equipment was requisite, it was common to find an increase in the cranial development. A more detailed investigation among some of the large metropolitan hatters revealed the fact that many of them had, for years, by means of an automatic measuring device, kept records of peculiarities of the cranial outline of many of our prominent men, which had led to the discovery (to which, however, little importance had been attached) that the skull often shows a decided increase in size after middle age.

Thus, if it is a fact that the human eye depends largely upon the surrounding bony structure for its size and proportion, it can readily be seen that, in the case of an eye which presents abnormal visual conditions, due to an inadequate development, the increase in the size of the skull referred to, accompanied as it usually is by generally improved physical conditions, would naturally tend to a corresponding increase in the size of the eyeball, thereby contributing to a possible neutralization of the visual defect.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Vegetables.

Under the head of vegetables are properly included cereals. An adequate diet must contain certain proportions of nitrogenous food, for the rebuilding of tissue; carbohydrates, to supply heat and energy; and chemical salts and vegetable acids, to regulate the secretions, aid in digestion, and prevent acidity. These last are supplied chiefly by vegetables of the less nutritive kind—green vegetables. Their action is called antiscorbutic, which means that by preserving the alkalinity of the body fluids they prevent certain disorders of the system, such as scurvy. Those whose properties are of special value in this way are cabbage, tomatoes, lettuce, and all the vegetables used for fresh salad. Tomatoes, however, are not good for persons afflicted with gout or rheumatism, since they contain a certain amount of oxalic acid. Meat furnishes most of the nitrogenous element of food, but it may also be obtained from cereals and other vegetables, especially oatmeal and beans. Peas and beans are of greater value as food when cooked with pork, and they contain some fat themselves. Kidney beans are highly nutritious, but not unless very thoroughly cooked. They must be soaked until swollen and soft before cooking. Lima beans are indigestible when old, and the same may be said of peas, which to be useful must be cooked until quite tender, when their food value is high.

Potatoes are invaluable, and best baked. If they are boiled the skins should not be removed, for besides starch and sugar, they contain chemical elements which are necessary for the body, the escape of which in cooking is largely prevented by the skins. When properly prepared, and in the most favorable condition for digestion, the potato is mealy. New potatoes, therefore, are not so digestible as old ones. Soggy potatoes are extremely indigestible.

Corn, when ground into meal, is very nutritious. As a vegetable, unless very young and tender, it is indigestible. All vegetables which grow above ground are more digestible when young and fresh.

Some vegetables are laxative, on account of their chemical composition, namely, spinach, tomatoes, and most of the green vegetables, if fresh and properly cooked. Others have a laxative action, because of the greater quantity of waste matter left to be expelled after digestion, as corn and cucumbers. The latter are indigestible, on account of the seeds. Cooked cucumbers is a very agreeable dish, of no special value as food.

Young and tender beets are very nourishing, containing both starch and sugar, and a small percentage of nitrogenous material. All green vegetables contain a large percentage of water, and on this account and because of their chemical composition are indispensable to first-rate health.

Carrots, parsnips and turnips are wholesome and digestible, and must be well cooked. Carrots are the most, and turnips the least nutritious of the three. Turnips are not good for sick people, who need the greatest amount of nourishment with the least wear and tear of the digestive organs.

Oyster plant is a good and wholesome vegetable, and easily digested. Barley is a cereal of great value, and could be used more than it is with great advantage. A great many people eat far too much meat, which the average individual does not need more than once during the day. A man doing very hard work can stand more than one who is not called upon for much physical exertion, but less meat and more cereals would be beneficial to a great many people. When so much meat is eaten it is impossible to eat as much as the system requires of vegetable foods, more especially the green vegetables. One naturally thinks of salt in connection with diet, and this is absolutely indispensable to good health. A deficiency of it diminishes certain diges-

sive secretions; an excess also interferes with digestion. The individual taste is a good guide ordinarily, as some persons need more than others.

ALICE G. OWEN.

August 5th, 1904.

NOTE.—In writing of consumption, I mentioned "yellow sputum" as an appearance of which to be especially suspicious. Comments which I have heard, have led me to fear that there may be a misunderstanding on this point, and I therefore wish to emphasize the following remarks:

Consumptive sputum is not always yellow, and may be white.

Persistent expectoration of sputum of ANY color, gives ample reason for alarm, and medical examination of the same, since an early recognition of consumption is one of the essential conditions for its cure.

ALICE G. OWEN.

August 5th, 1904.

Use of Old Papers.

They can be used on pantry shelves. They can be put under the carpet, as they are excellent nonconductors of heat and cold.

The illustrated weeklies may be circulated among friends, and sometimes exchanged with mutual pleasure.

They may be made into picture-books to amuse visiting children. The larger the better, so that a number of children may gather round it.

They may have their pictures tacked on the walls of the cook's room.

They may be sent to hospitals, asylums, reformatories, settlements and the like.

Newspapers may be used to clean windows and kitchen ranges.

They may be cut into bits, moistened and sprinkled over the carpet before sweeping.

They may be laid over ice to retard the melting.

They may be given to children to cut into scallops, and points, and bars, and stars, being far more amusing to most babies than many toys.

They may be used in an emergency on a chilly night like a pair of extra blankets on your bed. Some housekeepers have been known to stitch them in sheets for the purpose, one or two layers deep.

Where is C-Flat?

Richard Strauss, the musician who recently visited this country, told a little anecdote which will be appreciated by musicians, and perhaps by laymen as well.

He was teaching his young son the piano keyboard by the inductive system, and the boy having learned all the notes, both white and black, Strauss began to review the lesson by asking, "And now, Henry, show me A-flat."

Henry soon figured it out. The next question was: "Where is G-sharp?"

That also proved easy. After asking the boy several more questions about sharps and flats, Strauss said: "Where do you think we shall find C-flat?"

Henry looked at the keyboard long and curiously, he put his finger on C, and next on B, then he got down close to the piano, and after examining it carefully replied: "I don't know, papa, but I guess it's gone down that crack between B and C."—[N. Y. Tribune.

Scene, a Sunday-school.—Teacher (to best girl in the head class, to whom was accorded the privilege of choosing the hymn to be sung before closing the school): "What hymn would you like, B?" Scholar: "Please, sir, the hymn about the little she bear." Teacher: "The little she bear? What do you mean?" Scholar: "Please, sir, the hymn that says:

"Can a mother's tender care Cease toward the child she bare?"

Buying Pianos and Organs By Mail

is not so risky as it looks. We have a stock of

Gerhard Heintzman Pianos

Which are recognized as Canada's best make. Mr. Heintzman has thrice been honored by the Canadian Government in having his piano chosen to represent Canada, first at the exhibition in Buffalo, then in Japan, and now at St. Louis. This is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence.

Write to us for prices and terms. We will use you right, and will guarantee you the best quality money will buy.

We are also Alberta agents for Mendelssohn Pianos, Doherty Organs, Cecilian Piano-Players, etc.

D. J. Young & Co. Calgary, Alta.

CREAM!

If you want to make the most out of your cream, and with the least trouble, write the

Crescent Creamery Co., Winnipeg MAKERS of FANCY BUTTER

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

J. Y. Griffin & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

British Columbia Farms

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

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

HEADQUARTER FOR

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY



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

W. H. MALLET, Brandon,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

**WEDDING INVITATIONS
ANNOUNCEMENTS
AT HOME CARDS
VISITING CARDS**

All the latest specialties and up-to-date styles. Write us.

THE LONDON PTG. & LITHO. CO.
London, Ontario.

WRITE US



about your complexion, your hair, scalp, skin, hands or figure, if you have any trouble you want removed or cured.

FOR 12 YEARS

we have been treating all skin and scalp affections, with the very greatest success. Describe your trouble fully. It will receive our careful attention without expense to you. Our handsome book sent on receipt of stamps.

Graham Dermatological Institute
Established 1892. Dept. F, 502 Church St., Toronto.

Humorous.

WHO, INDEED?

An old Scottish minister took it into his head to marry his housekeeper. His precursor being ill on the day when the banns were to be proclaimed, the minister, not caring to make the intimation himself, arranged with his herdboy to do it.

"Now," he said, "you must call out in a loud voice, 'Proclamation of marriage between the Rev. Mr. Murray, of this parish, and Jean Lowe, o' the same.' Ha! ha!" laughed the minister, as he concluded. "Wha'd hae thocht it?"

The Sabbath came round and the congregation assembled. When the moment arrived the lad, who had duly prepared himself, rose and called out:

"Proclamation of marriage between the Rev. Mr. Murray, of this parish, and Jean Lowe, o' the same. Ha! ha!" he laughed, thinking this to be a part of the proclamation. "Wha'd hae thocht it?"

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

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

August Clearance Sale of PIANOS at Bargain Prices

Here's a magnificent opportunity to save money in the purchase of a fine piano; one you should not miss, even though you had not intended purchasing for some time; one you should not miss, even if just now it means considerable effort. The offering is rendered imperative by the anticipated arrival of our Exhibition stock of Gourelay, Gerhard Heintzman and Mendelssohn Pianos. The display of new and special styles will be so comprehensive every inch of available space is needed, and every other instrument, no matter how nearly new, has to be sacrificed.

TERMS OF SALE.

1. We guarantee every piano, and agree to pay return freight if not satisfactory.
2. A discount of 10 per cent. off these prices for cash.
3. A handsome stool accompanies each piano.
4. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Pianos under \$150—\$10.00 cash and \$4.00 per month.
Pianos over \$150—\$15.00 cash and \$6.00 per month.
Pianos over \$250—\$15.00 cash and \$7.00 per month.

If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, half-yearly, or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you.

Read the list carefully and write us at once about the instrument of your choice, or else the one you most want may be sold.

HEINTZMAN & CO.	7-Octave Square Piano, by Heintzman & Co. Rosewood case, with handsomely-carved legs and lyre, plinth mouldings. Has full iron frame, overstrung scale, etc. Is in perfect order. Was originally \$400. Now.....	\$113
HAINES BROS.	7-Octave Square Piano, by Haines Bros., New York. Handsome rosewood case, with carved legs and lyre, etc. A splendid square piano, solidly built and thoroughly re-made. Were it an Upright it would bring nearly double the price. Was originally \$400. Now.....	\$123
DOMINION	7-Octave Upright Piano, by the Dominion Organ and Piano Co., Bowmanville. Dark finish case with polished panels, attractively carved in relief. Is in thoroughly good order. Was originally \$350. Now.....	\$159
NEWCOMBE	7-Octave Upright Piano, by Newcombe & Co. This piano has been carefully reconstructed, new parts having been supplied throughout, and is to-day as good as when new. Was originally \$350. Now.....	\$174
MASON & RISCH	7-Octave Upright Piano, by Mason & Risch. Attractive design of case, nicely panelled in burl walnut and carved in relief; tri-chord, overstrung scale; a rare bargain. Was originally \$350. Now.....	\$189
MENDELSSOHN	7½-Octave Piano, by the Mendelssohn Piano Co.; medium size. Handsome walnut case, double veneered throughout; new design. Cannot be told from new. Used less than a year. Regularly \$340. Now.....	\$238
HARRINGTON	7½-Octave Upright Grand Piano, by Harrington, New York; Handsome walnut case, with full-length panel and Boston fall board; extra heavy flanged iron frame; used less than fifteen months. Regularly \$425. Now.....	\$247
GERHARD HEINTZMAN	7½-Octave Boudoir Grand Piano, by Gerhard Heintzman. In handsome walnut case of simple and artistic design, with full-length panel and music desk; contains all the improved ideas for which the name Gerhard Heintzman stands, and could not be told from new. Regularly \$400. Now.....	\$298
GERHARD HEINTZMAN	7½-Octave Gerhard Heintzman Piano, in handsome walnut case with full-length panel and music desk, carving in relief, and a case that will add to the beauty of the best-appointed room. Boston fall-board, etc. A piano possessing a tone rarely equalled. Regularly \$425. Now.....	\$315

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Attractive Displays at the Dominion Exhibition.

It is conceded on all sides that the importance which manufacturers accord the West was prominently illustrated in the efforts they put forth to have displays at the Dominion Exhibition which would leave no doubt in visitors' minds as to the advantages of their lines. From east, west and south came expert decorators and designers to put up exhibits that would not only catch the eye of the average passerby, but rivet the attention of those directly interested in them. The demand for literature from those who came here to get new ideas regarding goods of many different kinds was practically endless, and it is safe to say that as a result of their coming into touch with present and prospective customers, business men who showed at the fair will long have cause to remember the splendid results achieved. The attendance in all of the palaces was not excessive during the first three days of the exhibition, but this proved a blessing in disguise, as it gave the exhibitors a chance to put on the finishing touches to their various sections, which always serve to beautify and make more conspicuous the best details of these mercantile designs.

Below we give some commendatory references to a number of exceptionally fine displays, in the hope that they may provide valuable information to the thousands upon thousands of our readers who, for different reasons, were unable to be in Winnipeg during the duration of the first Dominion Exhibition ever held in the West:

THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., LTD., TORONTO.

The mail-order system, which has done so much for the West, in giving to it high-class goods at conscientious prices, is shown in the operations of the Robert Simpson Co., of Toronto, in order that goods may be got from the maker to the consumer at the smallest possible expense. Their methods of store-keeping enable them to buy in the best markets in immense quantities, and at lowest cash prices. They handle mail orders with a staff of clerks who are expert in every detail of their business, so that no time and money are lost that might otherwise be saved to the patrons of this well-known mail-order company.

In this western country, where local prices are so high and stocks so small, the mail-order system is a thing to be appreciated, as it not only saves money and time in the buying and selection of all necessary articles, but offers a very wide range of goods as well. Why should those needing any kind of goods secure their supplies in a small store, where the stocks are necessarily limited, when the postal and express and freight service puts him in touch with one of the greatest general stores in Canada? There is absolutely no trouble whatever in ordering by mail, as every direction of the buyer is followed out to the letter, and if any dissatisfaction should result, the purchaser is secured from loss by the guarantee of the firm, which says, "Money refunded if not satisfied."

A word or two about the Simpson Co.'s exhibit in the manufacturers' building should prove of interest, when it is said that few other displays at all compared with it in beauty of design and general setting. It occupied a prominent position on the north aisle, and possessed as its central attraction that famous oil painting by G. A. Reid, R.C.A., called "Family Prayer." A copy of this picture will be given free to all those who send an order from the new fall catalogue for one dollar or upwards. Perfect arrangements were made for visitors to place their names on a list for the semi-annual catalogue, and every attention paid to any questions they asked regarding the great store and the management that had made it known from coast to coast.

We cannot too strongly impress upon our readers the importance of getting in touch with this splendid department house. Their catalogues and any other information can be had by writing the mail-order department at Toronto, Ont.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO.

A most artistic exhibit was made by the Mason & Risch Piano Co., in the manufacturers' building. Their apartment was made to represent a handsome drawing-room. The walls were a pretty shade of green ingrain, with a white base, combined with a transparent ceiling of white, giving a very charming effect. A number of very excellent water colors by celebrated English artists were hung on the wall. The various styles of pianos made by this firm were exhibited. The prominent feature of the Mason & Risch Piano Co. is the individuality of their instruments; the chief difference in value of their instruments being in the style and finish, every piano possessing the same high-grade mechanism and quality which is necessary to produce the mellowness of tone for which the Mason & Risch is so widely known. The large grand piano attracted a great deal of attention in the excellence of the tone produced by this instrument, the climax of piano manufacturing being attained. The Pianola had a great many admirers, and it was impossible to tell standing away from the exhibit that the music was not being produced by human skill. The Vocalion, an instrument that has all the tone and qualities of a pipe-organ, without the disadvantage of size, being very suitable for small churches, was also exhibited. The Mason & Risch Piano Co. have sold a number of instruments this year to a number of churches throughout the country, and they are giving the greatest of satisfaction.

THE ANGLO-SAXON STOCK FOOD.

Having achieved a most enviable reputation in Ontario and the East for their Anglo-Saxon preparations, the Naisbitt Co., Limited, of Toronto, opened up an exhibit in a large tent at the fair, in order that leading Western agriculturists might become familiar with the supreme value of their goods. That the West would take as kindly to them as the East, had previously done was a foregone conclusion, but even the most sanguine expectations of the company were exceeded by the way visitors to the great show appreciated the merit of the Anglo-Saxon lines.

The Naisbitt Co. have established an office at 184 James St., Winnipeg, and appointed Mr. P. C. Powys as general representative. The latter is very familiar with farming conditions, having studied with success at the Ontario Agricultural College, and will prove a decided acquisition to the firm's distributing staff.

All the company's fifteen preparations are sold on positive trial. This is the strongest and most reliable guarantee that can possibly be given, and constitutes an absolute protection to the purchaser. It is thus possible for anyone to test the merits of the goods without the expenditure of a single dollar in advance. Dealers are authorized to sell under this warranty, and do so without the slightest hesitation, as they know and have confidence in Anglo-Saxon manufactures, which are as follows:

- Stock Food, Poultry Food, Worm Remedy, Heave Cure, Spavin Remedy, Hoof Oil, Gall Cure, Louse Killer, Healing Oil, Disinfectant and Sheep Dip, Cough Remedy, Colic Cure, Sweeney Remedy, Harness Dressing, and Bug Killer.

We strongly recommend dealers to write this company for prices and full particulars, as their preparations sell themselves and stay sold. Through the medium of a bright little monthly paper the firm assists those handling their stock to get into connection with the best breeders, stockmen and farmers all over the country.

THE MUNRO WIRE WORKS, LTD.

The exhibit of the Munro Wire Works, Limited, New Glasgow, N.S., was truly remarkable, not only for the finished products shown, but because of their processing display, which attracted crowds from morning till night. A machine in full operation turned out woven wire with an ease and accuracy that caused constant comment. It provided a faithful idea of the rapid advancement made by the Munro Works in order to be not only abreast but ahead of the time. The fine wire manufactured by this enterprising company includes all

(Continued on next page.)

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

Attractive Displays at the Dominion Exhibition—Continued.

kinds of wood and wire styles, as well as posts, pickets, rails, iron gates, turned cedar posts, lock fence, and all kinds of wire, including barb and plain twist, for every fencing purpose.

The Munro round-top, all-steel fencing meets with general admiration, because of the stability of its construction and the speed with which it may be erected.

The section of the firm's showing devoted to iron and brass bedsteads and mattress springs elicited endless expressions of approval from the many visitors who inspected their noteworthy features.

Consumers and dealers in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, should write at once to the Company's Winnipeg office for price-list and full particulars.

THE T. EATON CO., LTD., WESTWARD HO!

The definite news that the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., Toronto, had made all arrangements to open a store in Winnipeg created a feeling of satisfaction throughout the homes in Manitoba and the West that has never been equalled by the advent of any other firm.

The company's comprehensive exhibit in the east end of the Manufacturers' building revealed at a glance the marvellous manufacturing powers of this great firm, and showed to visitors the high-quality goods that can be purchased by mail at prices which exclude every intermediate profit.

more widely read than the most-popular works of standard authors.

Across the aisle from the model house stood a show-case of imposing proportions, and containing an exhibit of ladies' furnishings that challenged comparison.

The harness section comprised five stalls, each of which was given over to harness and saddlery requisites such as have never been seen in Western Canada.

All this by way of introduction. The fact that must be borne in strongly upon the people of the prairies is embodied in the statement that behind this superlative exhibit a staff of over five hundred expert men and women are ready to supply the needs of customers, far and near, with goods that represent solid saving in every particular.

Women's and children's cloaks, dresses, skirts, suits, waists; men's and boys' clothing, shirts, collars; furs for men, women and children; women's and children's neckwear; belts; harness; blinds; upholstered goods, etc.

We cannot too strongly impress upon our readers the advisability of at once securing a catalogue from the T. Eaton Co., and the making of it a constant reference guide in the purchase of articles for daily needs.

THE WONDERFUL SEVEN MONKS REMEDIES.

The Seven Monks Temple of Health was a pretty and also a very unique attraction of the Fair. On entering the manufacturers' building, our attention was first drawn to this exhibit by hearing the tolling of beautiful cathedral chimes, the source of which we found to be in the belfry of the Seven Monks Temple of Health.

The front of the building was constructed of thousands of packages of the various Seven Monks Remedies, with doorway of Moorish design, with onyx pillars, stained-glass windows in front and sides.

The entrance of the Seven Monks Temple was always crowded with people mentioning their ailments, and the company very generously gave away free samples of their remedies, manufactured suitable for every purpose.

So great has been the demand for these preparations, and that the manufacturers have been obliged to add a very substantial increase to their plant.

pharmaceutical skill that is known to science, and, as a consequence, they always prove effectual when used for the various ailments and ills of both man and beast.

In having most of these remedies in tablet and powder form, the use of alcohol is entirely dispensed with, and thus people do not contract a "patent" medicine habit, which, sad to say, is too often the case where remedies contain alcohol as a preservative.

CANADIAN OIL COMPANY.

For many years the oil business has been dominated by the larger interests of the United States corporations. A number of Canadian independent companies have been in operation, but have been handicapped by the competition with each other and the "Oil Trust."

The Canadian Oil Co. is the amalgamation of the seven large independent oil companies of Canada, being absolutely owned by Canadian merchants, and manufactured with no foreign capital.

Another exhibit was also made of the well-known 1,000 Mile and Sterling Axle Grease. The goods manufactured by this company will be known as the Sterling Brand.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITS AT THE DOMINION FAIR was the Siche Gas Co., showing their generators for both lighting and cooking in full operation.

The small 15-light machine is especially suitable for farm buildings, for both houses or barns, as when it is once installed it is the cheapest light known.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Tamworth swine by T. E. M. Banting, Banting, Man., to be found in another column of this issue.

FOURTEEN additional seven-day tests of Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers have been accepted for entry in the Canadian Record of Merit.

COSSIP. Attention is called to the advertisement of Tamworth swine by T. E. M. Banting, Banting, Man., to be found in another column of this issue.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEINS. Fourteen additional seven-day tests of Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers have been accepted for entry in the Canadian Record of Merit.

Another great advantage of the Siche system is the simplicity of operation. All the attention that the machine needs is re-charging and cleaning out about once every week, which can be done in about five minutes by the most inexperienced.

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

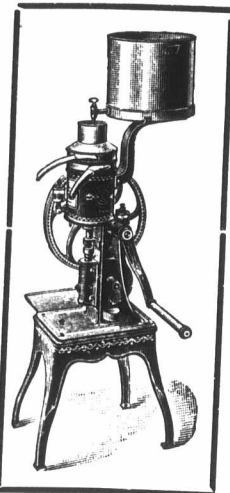
MISCELLANEOUS. HAYES' "POINTS OF THE HORSE." In reference to the article, in your issue of June 29th, re M. Horace Hayes' new edition of "Points of the Horse," would you kindly inform me, through your columns, where and at what price the book can be obtained.

PERFORMING HOMESTEAD DUTIES. Can a person perform his duties upon his homestead by living part of the time upon said homestead and part of the time with his father, who is living upon his own homestead in an adjoining township?

EGG TESTER WANTED. Please inform me through your columns if there is any way egg-packers have for testing eggs to see if they are good, and where a person could get one?

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

DeLaval Separators



THE KIND THE CREAMERYMEN USE

THE VAST MAJORITY OF ADVANCED DAIRYMEN USE DE LAVAL SEPARATORS. Many of these bought separator experience in inferior machines before buying the De Laval, while others profited by their experience and saved money by buying De Laval Separators in the beginning. The moral is: **DON'T WASTE MONEY IN COSTLY EXPERIMENTS. BUY THE DE LAVAL.**

SEND FOR OUR PAMPHLET, "BE YOUR OWN JUDGE." IT WILL INTEREST YOU.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO'Y

Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

248 McDermot Avenue, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Walworth-Ralston Co., Vancouver, British Columbia Agents.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

THE AMOUNT OF LAND.

I have a piece of land, 352 yards long and 39 yards wide, and there being a dispute as to how many acres it is, will you kindly answer through your columns?

P. J. M.

Ans.—Two and eighty-three one-hundredths acres, or practically two and three-quarters acres.

PLAN OF HAY PRESS WANTED.

Would you be kind enough to give a plan for a homemade hay-press? Claresholm, Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We have never seen a hay-press of any practical value that could be called homemade. If any of our readers have a plan of such a machine, we would be glad to have it for publication, and would give suitable remuneration for preparing it.

PAYMENT FOR LOSS BY CATTLE.

In our municipality there is no herd law prohibiting cattle to run at large. Can I take action against my neighbor, his cattle having destroyed much of my grain and hay? Killarney. A FARMER.

Ans.—Under the circumstances, you have no claim against those who turn their cattle at large in your district. Under ordinary circumstances, if your lands were fenced with proper legal fences, and the cattle broke them down, you might look to the owners of the cattle for damages caused by the breaking down of your fences, and damage to your hay crop. There being no by-law of the municipality prohibiting the running of cattle at large, you cannot prosecute the owners for allowing these cattle to be at large; your only course, in order to secure protection, is to build such fences as would turn cattle.

GRASS FOR ALKALI LAND.

I have a piece of land with some alkali. What kind of grass seed would you advise me to sow on it? Will it do to sow the seed on breaking? N. V. Tantallon, Assa.

Ans.—Unless the land is strongly alkaline, it would be advisable to sow either Western rye grass or awnless bromus, two of the best cultivated grasses for hay. If neither of these thrive, a trial might be made with barnyard grass (*Panicum crus galli*), which will thrive in land more strongly alkaline, although it is not in itself nearly so useful a grass. In a year or two the other varieties would probably succeed. If properly prepared, there is no reason why the seed should not be sown on breaking.

If you do not use an incubator you are neglecting one of the greatest profit-producing departments of your farm. There is always a high demand for chickens. The greatest success in poultry raising has been achieved with the

CHATHAM INCUBATOR

It has a record of hatching out every fertile egg put in it. It is the perfect incubator and requires the least watching. We sell the Chatham Incubator on very easy terms. We'll ship one anywhere in Canada—freight prepaid—and let you have three years to pay for it in. It will make many times its cost in that time.

Write for full particulars and catalogue to M. CAMPBELL, FANING MILL CO. Dept. 252 Chatham, Canada.

WANTED—Strictly fresh EGGS for high-class trade. J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Miscellaneous.

ONTARIO TEACHER IN THE WEST.

I hold a first-class certificate of Ontario. Where would I have to go to qualify for a teacher in the Territories and in Manitoba? How long is the term? Where should I apply for further particulars? Are schools plentiful or scarce, and what is the average salary? Fleming, Assa. C. N. I.

Ans.—With a first-class professional certificate from Ontario, you should have no difficulty in getting a school in Manitoba or the Northwest without attending Normal School. As a rule teachers are none too plentiful, and fair salaries are paid those who are competent. Write the Dept. of Education at Regina, Assa., and at Winnipeg, Man., for further particulars.

WHEN TO PLANT CURRANT BUSH CUTTINGS.

Kindly tell me the best time of the year to plant cuttings of currant bushes. Portage la Prairie. J. G.

Ans.—The best time to plant cuttings of currant bushes is in the spring, as soon as the land is workable. The usual and best method is to take the cuttings in the fall, and tie them in small bundles, and place with the butt ends in the earth over winter. By this means they heal in. If planted in the fall, they would make no more rapid growth than if set out in the spring, while the latter gives an opportunity of placing the soil in good condition.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

PAYING FOR LINE FENCE VOTING PAYMENT FOR BUILDING.

1. Will you please tell me how to proceed to compel a neighbor to build his share of a line fence that both will use. Can I compel him to build his part of a line fence, when he is living on the land, whether he needs it or not? If I have already built a half-mile line fence, and a man moves on to the next quarter-section and builds a fence to it, so making a pasture, how can I make him pay for half the fence I had built?

2. In your legal answers of June 29th, the question was asked if married women, who own property and pay taxes on it, can vote at school meetings, and your answer was yes. I have been told by others that I could not vote in school meetings because I live with my husband and he works my land. He has land also. I have read the law, and cannot see what could prevent my voting. Please make this clear.

3. If a person makes me a gift, and I accept it from him, can he, in a settlement, collect pay for his gift?

4. If a man lives with me for a few months, and builds a shed on my place for his own cattle, can he make me pay for the shed when he leaves, there being no agreement on my part, except to consent to his building his shed? Alberta. I. A. C. B.

Ans.—1. You may build a line fence yourself, and as soon as your neighbor attaches his fence to it, he is liable for one-half the expense of the line fence, and if he refuses to pay upon demand, you may sue him for the amount.

2. If a married woman owns property, and her name is on the assessment roll, she is entitled to vote at school meetings.

3. No.

4. No. There being no agreement, he cannot make you pay for the building.

GOSSIP.

RANGE LAMBS AT BROOKINGS, S. D.

The South Dakota Experiment Station has issued a bulletin on the feeding of range lambs. The subjects of the test were purchased from ranchmen in the western part of the State. The lambs reached the station in the autumn, were put upon rape for ten weeks until cold weather arrived, after which they were given daily a light grain allowance, a mixture of the grains to be used in the experiment. The feeding period began January 2nd, and covered 111 days, ending April 22nd.

The food fed was as follows: Those of lot one were fed common bread wheat; lot two, macaroni wheat; lot three, oats; lot four, barley; lot five, spelt; lot six, millet; lot seven, corn; lot eight, corn and spelt; lot nine, barley and spelt, and lot ten, macaroni wheat and spelt. The grains fed to lots eight, nine and ten were mixed half and half by weight. They were started on one-half pound per head daily, and finally were given all the grain they would eat clean, both morning and evening. The roughage consisted of prairie hay and Russian bromus hay. The millet fed was of the Black Veronezh (*Panicum miliaceum*) variety. This variety, introduced by the Department of Agriculture, has proved to be a heavy yielder, and a very palatable and nutritious food for cattle, sheep and swine. The millet fed was coarsely ground before being fed. The following summary is given in the bulletin of the results:

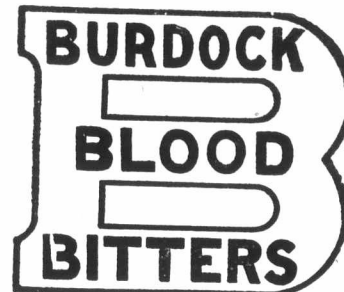
1. The record of the lot fed on spelt in this test confirms the results obtained by feeding this grain in former experiments, that it requires from one to two pounds more to produce a pound of gain than with the other grains.

2. Macaroni wheat as a feed for sheep is equal, pound for pound, to bread wheat, and can be fed profitably at the prices quoted in this experiment.

3. This test indicates that the Black Veronezh (*Panicum miliaceum*) variety of millet seed, when ground coarsely, is excellent feed for lambs; and, on account of the advantages for its growth in this State over other commonly grown cereals, it is a very valuable addition to our list of grains for the production of mutton.

4. The lot fed a mixture of spelt and

(Continued on next page.)



Is a purely vegetable System Renovator, Blood Purifier and Tonic.

A medicine that acts directly at the same time on the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood.

It cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Pimples, Boils, Headache, Salt Rheum, Running Sores, Indigestion, Erysipelas, Cancer, Shingles, Ringworm or any disease arising from an impoverished or impure condition of the blood.

For Sale by all Druggists.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

JOHN LOGAN, M. Archison, Man., Shorthorns.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man., Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTS & FOR SALE.

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

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

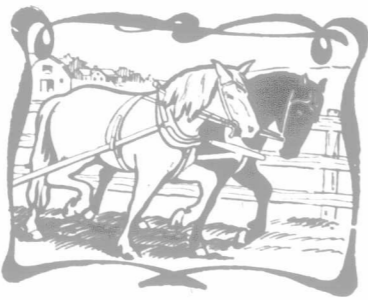
THE LOVELY FRASER VALLEY, British Columbia. Write for a list of farms for sale to Jas. W. Gilmer & Co., P. O. Box 310, Vancouver.

A SNAP.—320 acres of land, half mile from thriving town of Cartwright, 175 acres under cultivation. All fenced, with river running through it. Price \$6,000; \$2,000 down, balance to suit. Apply: Box 22, Cartwright.

FARMERS.—Pre-serve your eggs. Keep 8 months. Eggs for sale, 50¢ silver. References, Empire Supply Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

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

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



Harvest Time and Fall Plowing are at hand—GET BUSY AT ONCE.

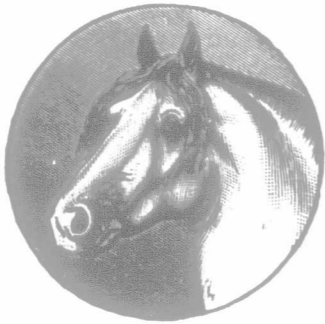
Put your draft horses in shape for the extra hard work they have to do. Give them regular rations of PRUSSIAN STOCK FOOD, the best tonic, stimulant and renovator on the market for horses, and also for cattle and hogs. It makes and keeps horses healthy, sleek and strong. H. W. Booker, Bloomingburg, Ohio, writes: "I always feed Prussian Stock Food regularly to my teams in harvest and plowing time, and they always come through in fine shape." Prussian Stock Food is used all the year round by hundreds of thousands of American and Canadian farmers because it pays. It is fully guaranteed, and has been on the market for 15 years. Pkgs., 25c., 50c. and \$1. 25-lb. pails (1,200 feeds), \$3.50—1c. for 3 feeds.

PRUSSIAN POULTRY FOOD
Is invaluable in the successful management of all kinds of poultry. Makes chickens healthy and thrifty, and hens lay more eggs. Guaranteed to prevent chicken cholera. Price, 25c. and 50c. a pkg.

PRUSSIAN HEAVE POWDERS
Are guaranteed to cure any case of heaves, excepting bellows or whistling heaves. Most efficient in the cure of coughs, epizootic, and lung fever, and only 50c.

PRUSSIAN LICE POWDER
Is a dead shot on lice and other vermin on cattle, hogs, dogs and poultry. Easy to apply and sure to work. Every flock of chickens will have lice at some time, and lousy hens won't lay. 25c.; by mail, 40c.

PRUSSIAN KNAPO - CURO
Is the best disinfectant on the market. Prevents disease and contagion. Guaranteed.



Remember that all of the Prussian Remedies are guaranteed, and that in the States they are standard remedies. "There is nothing like Prussian Heave Powders."—O. H. Monroe, Whiting, Kansas. "Have used your Stock Food and Poultry Food for years, and they always give satisfaction."—J. Wolf, Mapleton, Iowa. "Your Prussian Poultry Food is simply immense."—Al. C. Myers, Mt. Morris, Illinois.



Send for free 68-page Farmer's and Stockman's Handbook. Address:

PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., 20-24 E. Chicago Ave., ST. PAUL, MINN.

STOP! Farmers, Think JUST ARRIVED: A SHIPMENT OF Winners! Winners! Winners! THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

We have the CHAMPION STALLION OF AMERICA AND CANADA, 1903, and many other noted prizewinners. PRIVATE PARTIES AND SYNDICATES would do well to inspect this shipment before purchasing.

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

OUR MOTTO: "NOTHING BUT THE BEST." PRICES RIGHT. TERMS TO SUIT.

APPLY TO **J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 483, Brandon, Man.** OR TO **ALEX. COLQUHOUN, Douglas, Man.**

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

Offer a limited number of strictly FIRST-CLASS STALLIONS

of the various breeds, from two years old and upwards, AT ONE-HALF THE ORDINARY PRICE, to make room for new importations. We are taking orders for imported registered mares. Let us know your wants early.

JAMES SMITH, Manager.

Is Your Horse Lame?

Do you know that you can cure that lameness in a few days by the application of

Dr. Clark's White Liniment.

This wonderful remedy cures the soreness, takes down swelling and removes the stiffness. Price, 50c. per bottle.

THE MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

SECURE THE BEST RESULTS BY Advertising in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

(Continued from page 1231.)

barley, half and half by weight, made a larger gain for feed consumed than the average of the gain made by the two lots fed on barley and spelt. This was also true for lot nine, where corn was mixed with spelt in the same proportion as above, but with both lots it required more pounds of the mixture to produce a pound of gain than it did with either lots fed on barley or corn, which indicates that spelt has a greater feeding value for lambs when mixed with other grains than when fed alone.

5. The increase in gain per head daily made after shearing confirms the results of former experiments, as it was larger but not so marked as with the experiment one year ago.

6. Dipping lambs in the fall before putting into the feed lot improves the quality of the wool, by washing out foreign substances, as is shown by this and with the test of one year ago.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

HAULING STRAW OFF FARM.

1. A lives on his own farm and rents a farm of B. Has A any right to haul the straw off B's farm?

2. There is no agreement made about the straw. Has A a right to the same share of straw as grain?

Yellow Grass, Assa. SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—1. A would have no right to haul the straw off B's farm, unless agreed to by B.

2. There being no agreement, A would have no right to a share of the straw. It is likely that the rent is paid by a share of the grain. You will be able to find this in the agreement.

RULES GOVERNING THE OBTAINING OF CARS.

As we have no agent at Rounthwaite, I sent a letter to the agent at Brandon on June 13th, ordering a car on or about the 20th, as I am under contract to put wheat on track by August 1st. On the 22nd, I spoke to the conductor about it, and he said that there would be a special up that day, and if they left off any cars, I could take one. The special left off a car next morning on her return trip from Brandon, and I started to load. When I had a hundred bushels loaded, another farmer came to me saying that car belonged to him, showing me a waybill and number of car given by another agent at Methven Junction, also a letter from said agent informing me that I had taken illegal possession of car, and if I insisted holding it, he would take legal proceedings against me. I should mention that the farmer who claimed this car sent in his order for six cars on June 16th. He was loading one when he brought me the letter, claiming the car that I had abandoned the car, although I did not think he was entitled to it. So to satisfy myself in case it may occur again, I would like to know was I entitled to the car, and had the agent at Methven Junction authority to give the other farmer a waybill on the car? He only drove down that morning after he had seen I had taken possession of the car. Can a farmer hold two cars on track at the same time? INQUIRER
Rounthwaite, Man.

Ans.—We cannot see any reason why there should be trouble at this time of the year in connection with loading cars. However, there is a rule, that during the season of the year when freight traffic is congested, and when it is very difficult to obtain cars, farmers shall file their applications for cars, and that the cars should be given to them according to the date of filing the applications, with the provision that a farmer alone cannot get more than one car until such time as each of the applicants who have filed prior to the date of arrival of the cars, have obtained one car. In this instance, we are of opinion that the farmer having a waybill will have a right to the car. It will be well for the inquirer to file a copy application when desiring a car, or cars, that he might be in a good position to claim such car when the proper time comes.

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 book tells you more.

Spavin and Ring-bone

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy—no other method sure.

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Free illustrated book about Lump Jaw, Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Bog Spavin and other stock ailments. Write for it. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.**

ONE THOUSAND ACRES

IN THE FAMOUS

Last Mountain Valley

DISTRICT, specially selected for wheat-growing; nearly all fit for the plow. Railroad will shortly be within three miles of this land. Plenty of water. Land is selling in this district now at \$10. This will be sold in bloc or a half section at \$8. For full particulars write—

FRED. C. HAMILTON, 433 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Thorncliffe Clydesdales

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM has for sale some excellent YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLIONS of right stamp, and a number of superior MARES from imported dams, by imported sires, and now in foal to the imported stallion "Right Forward." For prices, etc., apply to

ROBERT DAVIES 36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

Importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes and poultry.

CLYDESDALES
Have for sale "Sonsie's Best," winner in two-year-old stallion section, Calgary, 1901. Activity's Prince, winner at Calgary Stallion Show, 1904. Cairngorm, 2nd-prize yearling, Calgary, etc.

HACKNEYS
Have prizewinning stallions and fillies of the famous Robin Adair strain. Also draft teams and pure-bred Shropshires.
WILL MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS. Can supply any of the above singly or in car load lots. Also some choice registered Shorthorn cattle.
J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

D. FRASER & SONS

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

HORSES: Clydesdales bought and sold on commission. JAMES MORRISON, - Elkhorh, Man.

TO SECURE RESULTS Advertise in the Advocate

\$13.00 TO ST. P. Via Chicago Ticket on September 1 Information A. 361 (10)

GOSSIP.

OWED TO THE HEN.

"Of robin and skylark and linnet, spring poets write page after page, Their praises are sounded each minute by prophet, soothsayer and sage. But not since the stars sang together: not since the creation of men, Has any one drawn a goose feather in praise of the patient old hen. All honor and praise to the singing that cheers up the wildwood in spring; The old recollection oft bringing joy, childhood and that sort of thing. But dearer to me than the twitter of robin, or martin or wren, Is the motherly cluck, when a litter of chickens surround the old hen. And her midwinter cackle, how cheery above the new nest she has made: It notifies hearts, all awary, another fresh egg has been laid."

In another column of this issue will be found a photo-engraving of Callonell and Sea Bird, the famous prizewinning roadster team owned in the noted Chilliwack Valley, B. C., by J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson. They are both registered in the Standard-bred Studbook, and are full sisters, by Colloquy, out of a Book-maker mare. They stand sixteen hands in height, with clean-cut heads and necks, splendid depth and fullness of chest, strong backs, and a set of limbs of the kind that makes good roadsters admired. Above all, this pair is possessed of a symmetry and style which places them in a class by themselves, and at no time do they show their good breeding and training better than when in motion. They have been shown since foals, and have won many large prizes, and this year they topped the list by landing first for gentleman's turnout, and the highest honors in the road class. Wilkinson Bros. showed several other choice Standard-breds at the Dominion of Canada Exhibition, and won a fair share of prizes. Among these was a brood mare and foal, a three-year-old mare, and a two-year-old stallion. In sheep also the same breeders had a choice flock of Southdowns, with which they brought honor to the Province at the Pacific coast.

An exhibit at the recent Dominion Exhibition of interest to Westerners who are engaged in the raising of high-quality bacon hogs at profit was that of Andrew Graham's Yorkshires. As will be seen by consulting the records of the Winnipeg Show, Mr. Graham corralled many prizes. The following animals were noticed specially: Forest Home Primrose 3rd, a prizewinner, a deep, lengthy, smooth sow, with a good head; the last year's sweepstakes sow, Sunnydale 12th, probably the best thing in Yorkshires at the show, a sow of much scale and quality, smoothness and depth, all without any sacrifice of constitution. Another porcine matron is Primrose Maid 3rd, a full sister to the champion boar, heavy, deep and smooth, with sides in line with shoulders and hams. We might continue to individualize, but mention Woodstock Lady Frost and Woodstock Dalmeny Gem, two of the recent importations, and the sows, Forest Home Marjory 2nd and 3rd, both level and smooth, and bred from the old foundation stock, also Sunnydale 13th, a deep, lengthy one, and the sow, Oak Lodge Prudence, a sow of great substance, and a tendency to flesh that belies all those who say Yorkshires are hard feeders. She certainly shows easy-keeping tendencies. The stud boar is Forest Home Favorite, the grand champion, a deep, lengthy-sided fellow, hams of the right shape, a great top, and plenty of constitution, and yet not lacking in masculinity. One feature of the Forest Home herd of swine is its consistent excellence year after year, never going after the money unsuccessfully. Consult Andrew Graham's advertisement if you want Yorkshires.

\$13.00 TO ST. LOUIS AND RETURN FROM ST. PAUL OR MINNEAPOLIS. Via Chicago Great Western Railway. Tickets on sale August 15th and 29th, September 12th and 26th. For further information apply to H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., 361 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED.

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



cases low as \$4; if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, etc. As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment, my forty years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

What would you not give to have your old vim back again? What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same glad some, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you. Call or send to-day for my belt; or, if you want to look further into the matter, I have the best two little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

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

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

TREES! TREES! TREES!

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

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

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

Sewing Machines Free

For 20 days' trial. We send out all machines on 20 days' free trial before we ask you to accept or pay for them. If not satisfactory, send them back at our expense. We sell some oak woodwork, for \$17.50; a better machine, same pattern, guaranteed for 20 years, sells for \$21.50; machines with ball bearings and extra fine woodwork cost a little more, but only about half what others charge. Our sewing machine catalogue, fully explaining our different styles, will be sent on application.

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

Minnedosa Ranching Co.

BREEDERS OF **HEREFORD CATTLE and HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.** A car of choice young bulls for sale, from one to two years; also a few females.

J. ROSS, Manager, Medicine Hat P.O., Assa.

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

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



LITTLE BOW Herefords

Alberta's Prizewinning Herd. Always a nice lot on hand for sale. Write for what you want to.

JNO. T. PARKER, Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta.

ROBT. SINTON Stillwater Farm, Regina.

Breeder and importer of **HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS** My cows are bred to such well-known bulls as Britisher, Dale, Perfection, Majestic and Java. Car of choice young bulls for sale.

Poplar Grove Herefords

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

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE IN THE WEST.

300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address **WILLIAM E. COCHRAN, Cayley, Alberta.**

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

FOR SALE. 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address **T. M. CAMPBELL, MANAGER, HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.**

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

HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A complete and permanent constitutional CURE. Book 57 Free. Write at once for it, to
P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM
 HERD OF
ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

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

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES

Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903; also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Choice young bulls for sale, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. m
GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30389 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28878 =.

CEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

For sale: Loyalty (imp.) 40437, also four choicely-bred Ontario bulls, and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (thrice champion at Calgary). The cows have calves at foot by Loyalty (imp.). Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA. SHORTHORNS

Stock bull, Baron Bruce, winner at Calgary, 1902. Stock of both sexes for sale from the prizewinning herd of

J. & E. BOLTON, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

SHORTHORNS—Maple Shades Farm—for sale: Shorthorn bull Sir Christopher, 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy, bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Shorthorns. Current prices.

J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man

Woodmere
 CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND BARRED ROCKS.



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

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

PINE HURST STOCK FARM
Scotch Shorthorns
 Headed by Golden Count = 30082 =. Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweepstake bull at Calgary. Young stock of both sexes for sale, with grand mossy coats and thick-fleshed, low-set frames. **ROBT PAGE, Pine Lake P. O., Alta., Red Deer Station.**

Live stock is the sure foundation of Agriculture

Sittyton Stock Farm.

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

Bowness Stock Farm

STOCK BULLS AT HEAD OF HERD:

MERRY CHAMPION (Imp) 84116, bred by W. Duthie, Collynie, Scotland; got by Lovat Champion. Merry Champion won the monton sweepstakes at both Calgary and Edmonton Fairs this year.

ROYAL EDWARD 46977, a Princess Royal; sire Merry Man (imp.). Royal Edward is a prizewinner and has also proved himself an excellent sire.

The Bowness herd won the championship both at Calgary and Edmonton this year. The sweepstakes female at Edmonton and reserve at Calgary belongs to this herd.

25 Head of Cows and Heifers for Sale at Reasonable Prices. Write to

WM. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.

GOSSIP.

The King's grand three-year-old Short-horn bull, Ronald (79775), winner of the championship at the Royal and the Highland Society's Shows, this year has been sold to Jose Miguel Benavides, Valparaiso, Chili, S. America, for 1,500 gs. (\$7,875). Ronald was bred by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and is by Prince Victor (73320), out of Rose of Westmoreland II.

New Dundee, July 20th, 1904. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Canadian Agents for W. F. Young, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.:

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find \$2 for a bottle of your "Absorbine." Have just used a bottle, and find it to be a wonder-worker. Please send same as soon as possible, as we are greatly in need of it. **DAVID SMITH, New Dundee, Ont.**

Official Records of 37 Holstein-Friesian cows, from July 11th to July 24th, have been approved, four of which were made at least eight months after freshening. The thirty-three cows that made records previous to eight months after calving averaged in seven-day tests as follows: Five full-age cows: age 9 years 8 months 23 days; days after calving, 30; milk, 407.2 lbs.; fat, 13.330 lbs.; quality of milk, 3.28 per cent. Eight four-year-olds: age 4 years 4 months 28 days; days after calving, 24; milk, 417.2 lbs.; fat, 13.310 lbs.; quality of milk, 3.19 per cent. Nine three-year-olds: age 3 years 3 months 8 days; days after calving, 15; milk, 326.7 lbs.; fat, 11.358 lbs.; quality of milk, 3.49 per cent. Eleven classed as two-year-olds: age 2 years 4 months 26 days; days after calving, 25; milk, 317.6 lbs.; fat, 10.416 lbs.; quality of milk, 3.29 per cent.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS.
 The cattle shipments up to the end of July this year show a substantial increase over the past years in which the conditions were the same as this year. Of course they are below those of last year when Montreal benefited by the embargo placed on the ports of Boston and Portland.

During the month of July, the shipments totalled 17,703 cattle, 6,977 sheep and 19 horses, and the shipments from the beginning of the season to the end of July were 48,591 cattle, 11,198 sheep and 151 horses. With the exception of last year, the highest total reached in the same period was 39,112. The shipments are a little later this year than usual.

IMPORTED STOCK FOR O. A. C.
 Hon. John Dryden, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, and Prof. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, have purchased in Great Britain some typical specimens of cattle and sheep for the education of the college students, including two beautiful Hereford heifers from Mr. John Tudge's world-renowned Hereford herd, three first-class Aberdeen-Angus cattle, consisting of a bull, cow, and calf, from the celebrated herd at Picton-hill belonging to Mr. W. S. Ferguson, who also supplied five high-class Border Leicesters. Shorthorns are represented in the importation by an extra good heifer from Mr. Deane Willis' herd, and Mr. Minton, of Montford, had the honor of supplying the requirements in Shropshire sheep.

BILL NYE'S COW.
 Bill Nye, the humorist, once had a cow to sell, and advertised her as follows: "Owing to my ill-health, I will sell at my residence, in township nineteen, range eighteen, according to the Government's survey, one plush raspberry cow, aged eight years. She is of undoubted courage and gives milk frequently. To a man who does not fear death in any form she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her present home with a stay chain, but she will be sold to any one who will agree to treat her right. She is one-fourth Shorthorn and three-fourths hyena. I will also throw in a double-barrel shotgun, which goes with her. In May she usually goes away for a week or two and returns with a full red calf with waddly legs. Her name is Rosa. I would rather sell her to a non-resident."

Trouble With The Kidneys.

Ailments of the Most Painful Nature Result—Prompt Cure Comes with the Use of

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

From every part of this broad land come letters of recommendation for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

They seem to be well suited to the needs of many people, who obtain no benefit from ordinary kidney medicines.

When you wait to think of the hosts of cures they are making it is no wonder they have such an enormous sale. Mrs. Caswell Reid, Orrville, Muskoka, Ont., writes: "For nearly twenty years I was troubled with kidney disease and have recently been completely cured by using three boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I have tried a great many remedies, but never seemed to get anything to do me much good until I used these pills."

Mrs. J. C. Johnston, Carman, Man., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from kidney trouble, and have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with very marked benefit. I cannot say too much for this medicine, as it seemed to be the only treatment that suited my case."

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

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

140 Shorthorns in Herd. Stock bulls, Challenge = 3462 =, dam Missie (142) (imp.), and Royal Sailor = 36820 =, bred by W. Watt, Ontario. FOR SALE: 25 young bulls and females of all ages. **JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOUB, MAN.**

Shorthorns, Clydesdales. First-class young bulls for sale. Ready for service. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde stallion Pilgrim for service. **ROBT. MENZIES, Shoal Lake, Man.**

SHORTHORNS

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

At Meadowfield Farm are **Shorthorns for Sale!** Males fit for service and females of all ages. Prices reasonable considering the quality, type and breeding of the offering. **ANDREW COOK, Clanwilliam, (C. N. R. 1 mile) 10 miles from Minnedosa C. P. R.**

SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm. For sale—Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand quality. Right prices. **J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.**

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

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

Drumrossie Shorthorns.

Drumrossie Chief = 29832 = at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Will be pleased to show herd to visitors.

J. & W. SHARP, LAOOMBE, ALTA.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES. LAKE VIEW FARM.

Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices. Animals of first-class quality bought. Yorkshires—Smooth, thrifty pigs. Ready for breeding in January.

HAMILTON & IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MANITOBA. Breeders of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED. Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low. **W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.**

I CURE MEN!



NO PAY TILL CURED.

This is for the man who has spent hundreds of dollars trying to remove the burden that is taking all the pleasure out of his life—the weakening drain upon his vitality which is destroying his strength. I can cure you, and if you will secure me for my money when you are well you need not pay a cent till cured.

I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and I am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of

health. Look at all these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest, and I don't want it at all until I have cured you if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you.

Just lately I have received letters of praise from these men:—

"It is beyond my expectation; back is much stronger; no fagged out feeling; no pain in the scrotum or back, and sleep perfect."—**E. C. HANSEL, Bridgeburg, Ont.**

"My varicocele has greatly diminished, which is a source of great satisfaction to me, and otherwise I feel better too."—**CHARLES NEWLOVE, Bracebridge, Ont.**

"It is thirty days since I began using your Belt, and it has cured my troubles."—**MRS. ROBERT MOFFAT, Blackheath, Ont.**

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

Come and see me if you can and I'll fix you up and you can pay me afterwards, or, if you can't call, write to me and I'll do the same. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send sealed, free.

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

Handy to Have About the House

To Cure The Ills Of All The Family By Using

A Pill in time is a wonderfully good thing and saves many a fit of sickness. Every person, young or old, needs a little help often to put their systems right. If there's Biliousness Constipation or Indigestion a dose of BEECHAM'S PILLS will generally set things right. Sick Headaches are cured as if by charm, and you will

SAVE EXPENSE

and be enabled to enjoy many a pleasure heretofore made impossible.

BEECHAM'S PILLS make life worth living by putting your system in condition to enjoy it.

Any trouble arising from derangement of the organs of digestion and secretion is quickly set right if you use

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England. Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

Mange is a serious disease at any time, but is torture for stock in the summer time. Perspiration aggravates the itching, making it almost unbearable. There is really no reason why stock should be compelled to suffer with it at all. Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip

Never Fails to Cure Mange

The reason the disease is present in the herds of so many farmers and stockmen is because they don't try to get rid of it.

You've got to go after it right, and to do that you need Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip. Use it freely—it is inexpensive—all the year round, and your stock will never know what mange is. Kills lice; heals cuts, wounds and bruises. Used for ten years and endorsed by experiment stations and large breeders.

Shipped in concentrated form; you add the water. Sold by dealers everywhere, in sealed, trade-marked cans. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gals., \$12.50. Send for free booklet on diseases of stock.

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

W. B. Watt's Sons

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Don't miss the chance to get a grand cow or heifer, in calf to the \$1,200 Scottish Bean (imp.) from the herd that has produced more champions and won more herd prizes than any other herd in Canada. A fine blocky pair of bull calves and a yearling stallion for sale at once. Write for particulars. Elora Sta., G.T.R. & C.P.R. Salem Post and Tel. Office. 'Phone connection.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

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

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

SHORTHORNS

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

H. CARGILL & SON, OARGILL, ONTARIO.

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

Advertise in the Advocate

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BREEDERS OF CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

We offer for this season a selection from a splendid bunch of show rams, yearlings and two-year-olds. Also a select stock of imported yearlings, ewes and rams of very choice breeding. om Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.

First herd prize and sweetstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Ross Mo ning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp Prince She-beam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. om Apply T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.



Apply T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ECZEMA.

Horse has had skin disease for three years. He scratches hair out of mane, tail, shoulders, etc. A. O.

Ans.—He has eczema. If the hair is long enough, clip him. Give him a thorough washing with warm, strong soft soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush, and rub with cloths until dry. Then dress well twice daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, twenty-five grains to a quart of water. Give him internally one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily every alternate week as long as necessary. V.

FOUL IN FEET.

Cattle swell between the clouts; get very sore and lame; both fore and hind feet are affected. S. G. G.

Ans.—This is foul in the feet, caused by standing in or walking through some irritating matter, as liquid manure, rushes, twigs, etc. Remove cattle to clean, dry quarters, and apply warm linseed meal poultices to the feet. Change poultice every six or eight hours. If any eruptions appear, dress with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts. If proud flesh appears, apply a little butter of antimony with a feather. V.

SKIN DISEASES.

1. Horse scratches sides of neck and shoulders. There is no roughness, and no hen lice.

2. Two-year-old has lumps on body, principally on shoulders. They resemble stings. They get moist and itchy, dry up, and leave bare spots. There is also some roughness on legs. W. R. S.

Ans.—1. Purge with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation commences. After bowels become normal, give one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning every alternate week as long as necessary. Wash the parts twice daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, thirty grains to a quart of water.

2. Treat the same as No. 1, but give only half the doses internally. V.

LUMP JAW.

Heifer has lump on jaw, which started last winter. I have given three ounces iodide of potassium, and applied Fleming's lump jaw cure. I lanced it, and it ran matter for a while, and then healed, but the lump appears to be growing. J. W. C.

Ans.—The iodide of potassium treatment has given the best results; but you must give sufficient of the drug to produce what is called iodism, the symptoms of which are: a loss of appetite, and refusal to drink, slaving and a discharge of fluid from the eyes. Commence by giving one dram three times daily, and increase the doses by ten grains daily, until some of the above symptoms are shown. Then discontinue giving the drug for three or four weeks; when, if necessary, repeat treatment. If taken in the early stages, this treatment seldom fails, and is often successful in cases of considerable standing. V.

WEAK FETLOCKS.

Colt knuckles forward on the fore fetlocks. The tendons from knee to foot are swollen. G. S.

Ans.—Keep the colt as quiet as possible. Get your harness-maker to make a pair of bandages out of thick felt, extending from the hoof to the knee, and wide enough to cover the leg and overlap a little at the back. There will require to be at least six straps and buckles attached to each to fasten it on, and, in the front, on the outside, a piece of green wood or whalebone, extending from near the top to an inch below the bottom of fet. When adjusted the inferior projecting piece of wood extends down on the hoof, and prevents the fetlock joint flexing forward. The legs should be covered with batting before the bandages are put on, and they should be removed occasionally and allowed to cool to prevent scarification. Any contrivance that will support the joint and not scarify will give good results. V.

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

We want you to know Tubular Cream Separators as they are.

The low can, enclosed gears and ease of turning are shown in this illustration from life. Tubulars have neither oil cups, tubes, nor holes—they oil themselves. They have bowls without complicated inside parts—they hold the world's record for clean skimming, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing. They save half the work—greatly increase the amount and quality of butter—are wholly unlike all other separators. Catalogue H. 188 will interest and benefit you. Write for it.



Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.



30

First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

9 imported heifers. 21 home-bred heifers. These heifers are Scotch, many of them in calf. Prices moderate. om

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS.

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Herd won 1st prize open to all ages, and for herd under 2 years, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imp. "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr; imp. "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a Cruickshank Clipper. Imported and home-bred bulls and heifers for sale. om

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

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865 =, and imported Proud Gift (8421). They have both breeding and individual merit. om

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls. Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MAQUVILLE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS. Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. om JAN A. CRERAK, Shakespeare, Ont.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

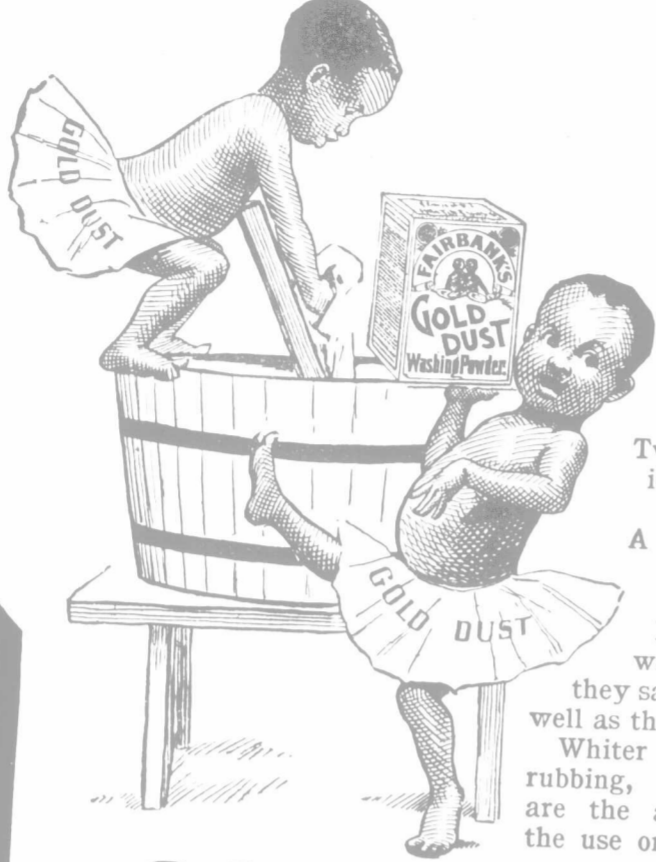
Special offering at present: Young Yorkshires pigs, either sex; pairs not akin, and of right type. om

A. E. HOSKIN, Cobourg, Ont. P. O. and Station. BELL BROS., CEDAR STOCK FARM, BRADFORD, ONT.

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Present offering: heifers and heifer calves, a s. 1 bull (bred), 16 months. Shropshires, all ages and both sexes.

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

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



When Monday Rolls Around

the Gold Dust Twins are the busiest little rascals that ever lived. A huge wash has no terrors for them and the knowing housewife realizes that they save her back as well as the clothes. Whiter clothes, little rubbing, quick results are the arguments for the use on wash day of

GOLD DUST

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oilcloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap. Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal—Makers of FAIRY SOAP. GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

Famous Royal Show Shires.

To heavy horse lovers who do not study back history it may not be out of place to mention a few celebrated Shire stallions which have been first-prize winners at the Royal Shows of bygone days, and also helped in building up the Shire breed and making it the best and (possibly) soundest breed of draft horses in the world, and certainly the most popular.

It is only within comparatively recent times—since the 1882 show at Reading—that Shires have been recognized as a distinct breed by the R. A. S. E. Until then they were included in "Agricultural Horses, not Clydesdales or Suffolk," but it must not be supposed that mongrels came and took the honors, and true-bred Shires went empty away. On the other hand, weighty, blue-blooded Shires invariably won, and (if it were possible) no better sight could be provided for present-day Shire breeders than a muster at Park Royal of past winners of this breed at the sixty-four shows already held by the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Some of them appeared again and again, notably Honest Tom 1105, who accomplished the absolutely unique feat of winning first prize six years in succession, beginning at Bury St. Edmunds in 1867 and ending at Cardiff in 1872, between them coming Leicester, Manchester, Oxford, and Wolverhampton. As well as a show horse, he was a prolific sire, and no sale catalogue can be read without finding his name very frequently. He was bred by Mr. Welcher, Watton, Norfolk, his dam being a third-prize R. A. S. E. winner, and her sire, Emperor 688, won first at the Warwick Royal of 1859. Another horse of exceptional stock-getting ability was Spark 2497, owned by Sir (then Mr.) Walter Gilbey; he won first at Derby in 1881, and second at Reading in 1882, besides being first at the S. H. S. on three occasions and champion twice. It is gratifying to notice that his exhibitor is still one after nearly a quarter of a century has passed.

The late Lord Wantah's Prince William 3956 is a horse to be remembered, having taken the Queen's Gold Medal at the Great Jubilee Show, Windsor, 1889, and has since become remarkable for being the sire of fifty animals sold at the Lockinge sale of 1894, which averaged over £116 each, no other sire being represented.

Bury Victor Chief 11105 stands out conspicuously as a winner at three successive Royal Shows, viz., Plymouth, 1890—as a yearling—Doncaster, 1891, and Warwick, 1892, and as a two-year-old he was sold by Mr. Jno. Rowell to Mr. Joseph Wainwright for the sensational sum of 2,500 gs., at which, however, he has proved to be cheap.

Since then the London champion of 1893 (as a yearling) has been a Royal champion, Lord Belper's Rokeby Harold, but space forbids going into further details. Still, enough has been said to prove that the Shire breed has hitherto been worthily represented at the shows of the premier agricultural society of Great Britain—[Live-stock Journal].

GOSSIP.

Sam Martin, of McGregor & Martin, Roundhwaite, breeders of Aberdeen Angus cattle, informs us that they are sold out of bulls fit for service. Many of the sires made are to farmers in Manitoba to cross on their cows, the bulk of which are Shorthorn grades. The combination should, with proper care, result in a better quality of finished beef cattle and stockers. The Angus men are holding for a chance to get at the other fellows in a fat stock show.

At the visitors to the Dominion of Canada Exhibition at Winnipeg, was Wm. H. Hamilton, Ont., a Yorkshire Swine breeder, and a very successful one. He is a member of the Ontario H. G. Club, and is the first named 200 lb. pig ever raised in Canada. He is a member of the Ontario H. G. Club, and is the first named 200 lb. pig ever raised in Canada. He is a member of the Ontario H. G. Club, and is the first named 200 lb. pig ever raised in Canada.



HAVE you been smoking a good deal lately and feel an occasional twinge of pain round your heart? Are you short of breath, nerves untinged, sensation of pins and needles going through your arms and fingers? Better take a box or two of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and get cured before things become too serious. As a specific for all heart and nerve troubles they cannot be excelled. A true heart tonic, blood enricher and nerve restorer, they cure nervousness, sleeplessness, nervous prostration, smoker's heart, palpitation of the heart, after effects of la grippe, etc. Price 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Are you thinking of going in for YORKSHIRES?

If you are, get good foundation stock. We have some young Yorkshire boars and sows by our new boar, S. H. D. L. M. NY TUK 2nd (imp.) = 1245, and shall be glad to quote prices. We have also some good young Shorthorn bulls left.

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoba

THE GOLD STANDARD HERD



Of large English Berkshires. Nearly 100 of the finest spring pigs I ever had are now for sale, mostly March and April farrow. These are bred from a lot of prizewinning sows of the long, up-to-date bacon type, and sired by boars of the same stamp. Don't delay, send me your order to-day. They are growing fast, save express charges by ordering early. A few fall pigs still for sale. Address J. A. MCGILL, NEEPAWA MAN.

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.

Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered. C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

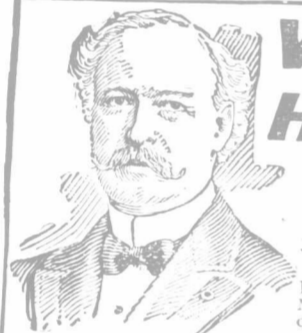
Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

The most select herd of Berkshires in North-western Canada. My brood sows are all prizewinners at Winnipeg Exhibition. Headed by the diploma bear Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Boars and sows of August, September, October and December litters. A few first-class sows to farrow in April, May and June. Booking orders for spring pigs. Order early and get the pick. Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man. JAMES M. EWENS.

BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns. The finest in Manitoba, Minnedosa, Berkshires pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready for the length of fellows; hard to beat; No. 1 feeders. HUGH M. DYER, Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba, Breeder of prize TAMWORTHS, 1903 litters all sold, others for spring litters booked now.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES. Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best breed type and breeding with fresh blood, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few 200 lb. young boars ready for service and some ready to breed. Spring pigs have come young and we can supply pairs not akin. A. B. H. WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.



Varicocele Cured to Stay Hydrocele Cured in 5 Days

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all venous swellings and swellings subside. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health. I ensure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

Certainty of Cure is what you want. I give a Legal Guarantee. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home. Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and lectures mailed FREE upon application. H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 529 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

A Live-stock Market NOW ESTABLISHED at Calgary.

Commodious horse stables, cattle sheds and open corrals have been erected adjoining the C. P. R. Scales to weigh from one to twenty animals; office buildings, hotel accommodation, and every facility for stockmen and buyers to get together. Responsible men in charge day and night. Feed of all kinds on hand, and supplied to through shipments. Live stock handled on commission. Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be August 1, 1904, of horses; August 1, 1904, of horses. Consign your cattle or horses to our sales. Send for circulars. Correspondence solicited.

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.



RED POLLS The Dual-Purpose Cattle. Good milkers and excellent beef type. Each two miles from Calgary. Write for particulars to Harry V. Glendenning, 1117 WARDEN, MAN.

JERSEY CATTLE & REG. C. P. SWOOD SHEEP. Now on hand, for sale, all kinds of Jerseys. Write for particulars to W. J. WILSON & SON, 100 Pine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, Ont.

JERSEYS For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to B. H. BULL & SON, on C. P. R. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association. Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society. Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered. Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cables—Sheepcote, London.

60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs of choice breeding. For particulars write to R. H. HARDING, Thornedale, Ontario.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Secy., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees and forms received for Vol. 5. For information of breeders, etc., address: A. J. TEMPLE, Secy., CAMERON, ILL. U. S. A.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

When inserting any advertisement on this page, kindly mention THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

IMPOUNDED.

WEYBURN, Assa.—Black cow, five years old. Roan cow, five years old. Red bull, two years old. Two white-and-red cows, eight years old.

BRINDLE-SPOTTED cow, five years old. White cow, some red hairs, nine years old. Walter Martin (S. E. 36-7-16 w 2).

MARIAHILF, Assa.—Brown horse, about five years old, about 1,000 pounds weight, branded H T, monogram, on right shoulder, has chain and small lock around neck. W. S. Smith (N. E. 34-20-6 w 2).

BROADVIEW, Assa.—White gelding, ten years old, no brand or marks. A. W. Fisher, poundkeeper.

HILLESDEN, Assa.—Bay mare, white star on forehead, branded J. C. on left shoulder, high hind fetlock white.

Bay mare, white star on forehead, about 1,000 pounds weight. Both the above animals have been worked well. W. Dixon (N. E. 20-15-6 w 2).

ROULEAU, Assa.—Since July 21, 1904, sorrel gelding, white stripe down face, branded C C on left hip, three white feet.

Buckskin pony, branded three-quarter circle, with dot in center, on right hip. A. W. Dalgleish, poundkeeper.

EDENWOLD, Assa.—Black horse, past nine years old, weight about 1,200 pounds, white star on forehead, and stripe down nose, no brand.

Roan mare colt, one year old, no brand. Sorrel mare, seven years old, about 700 pounds weight, branded H on right shoulder, branded W on left shoulder, has colt. Philipp Mang (S. E. 10-19-17 w 2).

MOOSOMIN, Assa.—Gray general-purpose horse, aged, fresh barb-wire cuts on breast and stifle. L. W. Griffin (S. E. 32-14-31 w 1).

BROADVIEW, Assa.—Bay gelding pony, two or three years old, white on forehead, brand resembling kite with quarter circle over, on right hip, hind feet white. Glasgow Winter (N. W. 10-16-5 w 2).

RAYMOND, Alta.—Clear red cow, six years old, indistinct brand, apparently R N, low on left side near joint of shoulder.

Brown mare, indistinct brand, apparently stirrup with quarter circle under (joined). Bay filly, two years old, branded diamond, with lazy T in center, on left thigh.

Black mare, white stripe down face, branded S on left shoulder, branded horse's head on left thigh, three white feet.

Light sorrel mare, branded S on left shoulder, branded horse's head on left thigh. Bay filly, two years old, branded R on right jaw.

Dark sorrel mare, white stripe down face, branded A, with cross on top, on left shoulder. Brown mare, branded X C, combination, on left thigh.

Brown horse, branded 7, quarter circle over, left hind leg. Red-and-white-spotted steer, three years old, muley, indistinct brand on left thigh.

Dark brown mare, about ten years old, 1,000 pounds weight, white hairs around root of tail, branded lazy B on left thigh. W. S. Johnson, poundkeeper.

MARIAHILF, Assa.—Gray mare, about 1,000 pounds weight, branded HT, monogram, on both shoulders, has leather halter on. W. B. Smith (N. E. 34-20-6 w 2).

PENSI, Assa.—Black gelding, about six or seven years old, about 1,200 pounds weight, white stripe down face, about 15 hands high, high feet white, branded X inverted V, monogram. Jas. W. Brunsell (S. E. 14-16-22 w 2).

PILOTT BUTTE, Assa.—Brown horse, branded R on right shoulder, branded 3 on left shoulder.

Gray horse, branded R on right shoulder. Bay horse, branded R on right shoulder, under cut brand on left shoulder.

Bay horse, branded R on right hip, branded, left hip, H with quarter circle over. Gray filly colt, one year old, right hind foot turned. John S. Lytle (14-17-18 w 2).

CHICKNEY, Assa.—Bright bay mare, small white spot on forehead, near hind foot white, small white spot on near front foot, no brand, has foal at foot.

Dark bay pony, black points, white star on forehead, no brand. Mare filly, bay, large star on forehead, three white feet, part of near front foot white, no brand. Henry Dixon (N. W. 2-20-10 w 2).

LANGENBURG, Assa.—Gray horse, white face, brand resembling reversed S, with vertical bar through, on right shoulder, has halter on. Alfred Hartung (N. W. 21-21-31 w 1).

ELLISBORO, Assa.—Dark gray gelding, one or two years old, weight about 700 pounds, white star on forehead, little white on hind feet, unbranded.

Sorrel gelding, aged, about 1,000 pounds weight, white stripe down face, branded W S on left hip, indistinct brand on left shoulder, hind feet white, saddle marks. D. McKaig (N. E. 22-18-10 w 2).

BROADVIEW, Assa.—Since July 20, 1904, iron-gray gelding colt, two years old, no brand. Since July 20, 1904, black mare, weight 950 pounds.

Since July 20, 1904, bay mare, white star on forehead, indistinct brand on left shoulder, white fetlocks. Since July 20, 1904, sorrel mare, white stripe down face, white hind feet.

Since July 20, 1904, bay mare, branded K on left shoulder. Since July 20, 1904, bay mare, white star on forehead, indistinct brand on left hip, hind feet white. The above animals quarantined for mange. Andrew Welch (N. W. 16-15-4 w 2).

RAYMOND, Alta.—Dark sorrel mare, branded X C, combination, on left thigh. Dark bay filly, two years old, branded A, under V, combination, on left thigh.

Buckskin horse, thirteen years old, zebra marked, branded T on right shoulder. Bay mare, stripe down face, branded JF, monogram, B on left thigh, has a roan colt.

Bay mare, branded cross or clover leaf, with bar under, on left thigh, has a roan colt. Iron-gray mare, branded P, open E, combination, over inverted V, on left thigh, brand resembling 5 C on right shoulder.

Yellow filly, one year old, no brand. Iron-gray horse, pony, white on face, branded inverted V, over V, L or quarter circle under, on right shoulder.

Bay horse, aged, about 1,300 pounds weight, branded T6, monogram, bar under, on right shoulder. Bay horse, branded K I P left shoulder, white hind feet. W. S. Johnson.

LOST.

INDIAN HEAD, Assa.—Roan pony gelding, aged, black mane and tail, tail cut above hocks, branded A K left shoulder, about 14 hands high; brown gelding, aged, about 16 hands high, about 1,100 pounds weight, foretop been cut, had bandage on right front leg, was a little lame when trotting, fore legs stocked between knee and ankle, last seen going south on June 13. Ten dollars reward for their recovery. G. R. Anderson.

ARCOLA, Assa.—Bay mare, about five years old, about 1,150 pounds weight, white spot on point of nose, supposed to be branded H on right shoulder; bay mare, about four years old, weight 900 pounds, white star on forehead, branded H on right shoulder; bay gelding, about 1,050 pounds weight, three years old, branded H on right shoulder; iron-gray mare, three or four years old, supposed to be branded H on shoulder, appeared to be heavy in foal. Ten dollars reward for information which will lead to the recovery of the above animals. Walter R. Howay (32-6-4 w 2).

REGINA, Assa.—Lost since July 10, 1904, black gelding, hind halter and chain on when last seen, white face, hip cut, left and right front feet white, branded XA on left hip, feet shod. Five dollars reward for return of horses to either Grassick's or Mollard's livery stables, Regina.

LOGBERG, Assa.—Gray mare, four years old, branded D on hip with indistinct character in front of it; gray mare, seven years old, same brand as above; black horse colt, one year old, bell on; black horse colt, one year old, bell and halter on. Five dollars reward for information leading to their recovery. M. Kalavsch (22-34-31 w 1).

The Gull Lake Ranch Company, North of Saskatchewan River, below Red Deer Forks, gray Percheron stallion, aged, about 1,700 pounds weight, unbranded, collar and ear marked, scar on near front foot, also some mares, branded M4, monogram. Address J. Miller, Medicine Hat, Assa.

LEBRET, Assa.—Mouse-colored pony mare, four years old, branded A E F, red-roan pony mare, four years old, star on forehead, no brand; black colt, light build, two years old, no brand, lost since about April 29, 1904. Suitable reward offered. Eug. Gfroerer.

DALRYMPLE, Assa.—Bay stallion, two years old, white face, branded lazy R, half diamond over, on right shoulder, white feet. George Root. DALRYMPLE, Assa.—Since April, 1904, five ponies: buckskin gelding; chestnut gelding, white face; small dark bay gelding, mane and tail trimmed; bay mare; dark bay filly, two years old. Suitable reward. J. B. Musselman (8-23-16 w 2).

BULL HEAD, Medicine Hat, Assa.—Bay mare, black points, lump on forehead, about 1,300 pounds weight, indistinct brand resembling open A or curved line on left thigh, branded 3 on left shoulder. James Brydges. YORKTON, Assa.—Buckskin horse, aged, branded H. R. Mitchell (22-26-3 w 2).

ARCOLA, Assa.—Brown mare, about four years old, 1,150 pounds weight, white stripe down face, branded C over diamond on shoulder, hind feet white; bay mare, four years old, 1,000 pounds weight, white stripe down face, branded C over diamond on shoulder, one white hind foot; brown saddle horse, twelve years old, ears cropped, branded O, bar, B, combination, on hind quarter, club foot; black mare, branded inverted U on shoulder, club foot torn open behind; bay mare, four years old, branded R on shoulder; bay mare, indistinct brand, has colt at foot. W. R. Howay (32-6-4 w 2).

OHLEN, Assa.—Since November 1st, 1903, gray brown cow, 1,200 or 1,300 pounds weight, small curved horns. John Olson (N. E. 30-18-2 w 2).

HIGH RIVER, Alta.—Bay stallion, two years old, unbranded. A. H. Eckford. SADDLE LAKE, Alta.—Since about May 15, 1904, black stallion, three years old, fourteen hands high, white face, left hind leg white to hock, right hind leg white on inside, left knee white, no visible brands. E. Brosseau.

ESTRAY. MINTO, MAN.—On May 11th, a ranch roan mare, branded on nigh shoulder, and with halter and headstall on, with snaps for bit attached. Ten dollars reward will be given. Communicate with W. M. Richardson.

YORKTON, Assa.—Since May 1st, 1904, dark brown mare, about four or five years old, white star on forehead. Rudolph Pachal (28-27-4 w 2).

HEATHER BRAE, Alta.—Since May 20th, 1904, bay pony mare, about nine years old, white spot on ribs, brand resembling running V, with curved line over on left shoulder. W. H. Douglas.

ESTEVAN, Assa.—Since about June 2nd, 1904, five steers, two red and three red and white, about four years old, branded J, reversed J bar under. Edward Kolke (S. E. 24-1-11 w 2).

KUTAWA, Assa.—Since July 1st, 1904, bay pony, tip on left ear, branded P on left shoulder. Joe Ironquill.

LITTLE PLUME, Assa.—Bay gelding, eight years old, white stripe down face, branded T, with horizontal bar through center on right shoulder, off hind foot white. A. B. Carle.

LITTLE ROW (Sun Dial), Lethbridge P. O.—Gray mare, branded C 5 on right thigh. J. B. Dorman.

SENNYSLOPE, Alta.—White bob-tailed pony, glass eyes, no eyelashes, branded O or D on right shoulder. Dan B. Brown (N. W. 6-30-25 w 1).

CANBY, Alta.—Bay mare, weight about 900 pounds, brand resembling 4

PROOFING PAROID G. Buy It and Try It. THRESHERS' SUPPLY CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.

inverted V, reversed J, combination on right hip, brand resembling 4 with quarter-circle over and under on left shoulder. J. R. Miller (S. E. 27-30-2 w 5).

MACOUN, Assa.—Sorrel mare, white stripe down forehead, white around left hoof, hipped and stifled on left side. Gilbert Abrahamson (30-9-4 w 2).

MACOUN, Assa.—Gray pony mare, branded on flank, dark mane and tail, hob-tail. D. L. Anderson (34-4-9 w 2).

WESTVIEW, Assa.—Since June 25th, 1904, black mare, about five years old, white stripe down forehead and nose, branded W, H under on left shoulder, same brand (small) on left hip, left hind foot white. James S. La Londe (14-19-28 w 2).

WORKMAN, Assa.—Since May, 1903, red and white (mostly white) cow, about four years old, when taken up dry and wild, brand resembling sickle or curved line on left side. W. C. Coade (18-1-31 w 1).

PHEASANT FORKS, Assa.—Sorrel mare, branded P on right flank, branded Z T on right shoulder. F. W. Pinder, Pearl Creek Ranch.

RAYMOND, Alta.—Spotted heifer, three years old, brand resembling reversed 6, 3 with bar over on left ribs, two under nicks cut out of right ear. B. K. Bullock.

HAZELWOOD, Assa.—Bay mare, about 1,100 pounds weight, branded open A, FCO on left shoulder, has sucking colt at foot. Bay mare, three years old, hind feet white, no brand. T. Harkness (35-10-6 w 2).

FOXWARREN, Man.—One dark-brown horse, three years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, one hind foot white, and small white streak around opposite front foot, white spot on face, and white spot on nose. Finder will be suitably rewarded. Wm. Humphrey.

LETHBRIDGE, Box 223—North side of Old Man's River, sorrel mare, bald face, branded U on right shoulder, had halter on. Buckskin horse, branded T F on left shoulder, branded lazy B on right ribs. Edward Johnson (4-10-23 w 4).

Lethbridge.—Twelve-mile Creek, bay mare, white stripe down face, no visible brand. H. Link (S. W. 21-11 w 4).

CROWFOOT, Alta.—Roan mare, about eight years old, branded P over W monogram on right shoulder. John Clark (S. E. 2-23-20 w 4).

FALBRITE, Assa.—Since April 1st, 1904, buckskin mare, ten years old, about 1,300 pounds weight, branded H 2 on left thigh, lame on right hind leg. White mare, about 1,000 pounds weight, about ten years old, brand resembling P, and with bar under on left shoulder, branded Z on left thigh. Dark gray mare, about 800 pounds weight, about thirteen years old, white face, indistinct brand on left shoulder, white hind feet, has colt. Sorrel mare, about fourteen years old, about 800 pounds weight, branded arrow on left shoulder, hind feet white, has colt. E. V. Cornstock (20-5-12 w 2).

HIGH RIVER, Alta.—Bay mare, aged, weight about 1,000 pounds, about 15 hands high, white star on forehead, branded T P monogram on left shoulder, hind feet white. Bay gelding, white face, weight about 1,200 pounds, branded J, joined by a broad bar on left hip, fore feet white. A. H. Eckford.

YORKTON, Assa.—Since about the middle of June, 1904, strawberry-colored cow, three years old, large barn in middle of feet. John Clark (14-23-5 w 2).

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

SMALL THRESHERS



Save All Your Grain.
Belle City Small Threshers are so low priced that farmers can own them and **Thresh Any Kind of Grain** when it is ready, at less cost than to stack it. Light enough to take anywhere; strong enough to do any work. Compact, durable, guaranteed. Big illustrated catalog free. Send for it.

BELLE CITY MFG. CO.,
Box 133, Racine Junction, Wis.

E. A. Harris & Co.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Farms, Ranches and Residences

VANCOUVER ISLAND and on mainland.

Write us exactly what you want, to **VICTORIA, B. C.**

Victoria, B. C.

We have a large number of small properties for sale close to the city, with cottages, buildings, etc. Splendid little locations, yielding their owners nice incomes; owners retiring from old age, desiring to purchase larger properties, etc.

Pemberton & Son
Victoria, B. C.

Real Estate and Insurance Agents.



For **"EMPIRE"**
EASY-RUNNING
Cream Separators
Champion Harvesting Implements
Anderson's Force Pumps, Windmills or Real Estate

write **A. J. SMYTH**
Box 3, Calgary, Alta.

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, - ASSA.
LANDS FOR SALE.

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

If you want reliable information re
FARMS AND FARM LANDS

write to the old reliable real-estate man, Chilliwack, B. C.

J. HOWE BENT.
Money to loan.

CHILLIWACK, B. C.,

Farms For Sale

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

JUSTINIAN PELLY, Chilliwack, B. C.

Town of Chilliwack, B. C.

FOR SALE: My real-estate large store, up-to-date public hall, dwelling; large lot, choice fruit & stock goods, general store—a big snap. Or would lease premises. In consequence of death of my husband, wish to close out business. A bargain. Address

EMILY A. FARR, Chilliwack.

Kreso Dip

FOR ALL
Live Stock, Sheep, Swine, Cattle, Horses, Etc.

Prevents and Cures Parasites and Skin Diseases.

Kreso Dip is a powerful germicide and disinfectant, an unfailing tick destroyer and lice-killer. It cures scab, mange and other parasitic diseases; kills dog-fleas and poultry-lice; prevents disease and keeps away flies. It is scientifically prepared in our own laboratories, never varies in strength, and is always reliable.

Non-carbolic, Non-irritating, Non-poisonous.

Easily prepared—just mix it with water; 1 gallon Kreso Dip makes 100 gallons ready for use.
Kreso Dip is obtainable through druggists in any quantities desired. Write for illustrated booklet. It is free.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Eastern Depot: 378 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.

For 16 years in this western country the name of
STEELE & CO. Ltd.
has been associated with pleasing
Photographs.

You are invited to call at our galleries at Calgary and WINNIPEG.

Vulcanite Rubber Roofing

In 1-ply, 2-ply, 3-ply.
In rolls containing 108 square feet, 40 feet 6 inches long and 32 inches wide.
Not affected by heat or cold. Always pliable and flexible. No annual painting. Cheapest and best roofing on the market.

ELLIS & GROGAN
CALGARY

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.
Capital Paid up, \$3,000,000
Reserve Fund, \$2,850,000

T. R. MERRITT, President.
D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man.
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—
Lloyds Bank Limited, Head Office, Lombard Street, London.
Branches in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Quebec, and Ontario.

WINNIPEG BRANCHES:
North End—Corner Main street and Selkirk avenue. F. P. JARVIS, Mgr.
Main Office—Cor. Main street and Banatyne avenue. N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
Canada Life Building,
WINNIPEG, CANADA.
Solicitor for Farmer's Advocate.
T. R. FERGUSON, W. W. RICHARDSON.

EDMONTON & ATHABASCA STAGE
Stage leaves Edmonton every Tuesday morning for the Athabasca Landing, carrying mail, express and passengers, arriving at Athabasca Landing Wednesday evening. Leave Athabasca Landing Friday morning, arriving in Edmonton Saturday evening. Good stock and conveyance. Good meals along the way. Stage connects with boats for the Lesser Slave Lake and all points north.

RATES, \$7. EXPRESS, 3c. POUND.
GEO. E. MACLEOD, P. O. Box 229, Edmonton

TORONTO C. ENGRAVING CO.
92 BAY ST
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALITY

ALBERTA LAND AGENCY
OKOTOKS, ALBERTA.
For bargains in South Alberta lands, also loans and insurance, address
WM. E. McLEOD, OKOTOKS, ALBERTA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CHILLIWACK FARMS

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

JOSEPH SCOTT, Chilliwack, B. C.

J. C. LINTON, Established T. B. LINTON, CALGARY, ALTA. 1883. ROSSLAND, B. C.

LINTON BROS.
Booksellers & Stationers,
DEALERS IN
Toys, Fancy Goods, Wall Papers, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Agents for Empire Typewriter.

LINTON BROS.,
ROSSLAND, B. C., AND CALGARY, ALTA.



THE STEAMSHIP LIMITED

NOW IN SERVICE **Port Arthur and Winnipeg**
DAILY BETWEEN

Leave Winnipeg 16.50 k } DAILY (Leave Port Arthur 18.50 k
Arrive Port Arthur 8.30 k } (Arrive Winnipeg 10.30 k

THROUGH FIRST-CLASS SLEEPERS, DINING CAR SERVICE,
FIRST AND SECOND CLASS COACHES, VESTIBULED THROUGHOUT
EQUIPMENT OF THE NEWEST DESIGN—MODERN—COMFORTABLE.

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

THROUGH ONE-WAY AND ROUND-TRIP TOURIST TICKETS
Via Lake and Rail, and All-Rail Routes between points in EASTERN CANADA and MANITOBA and the CANADIAN WEST.

ON SALE WITH ALL TICKET AGENTS.

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

GEO. H. SHAW, TRAFFIC MANAGER.

VANCOUVER ISLAND
Homes and Farm Properties.

We have property of every description for sale. Suitable for poultry-raising, orchards and small-fruit farms, dairying and mixed farms of every description. We will be pleased to send a printed list, giving description of a number of very desirable localities.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY.
Head Office: VICTORIA, B. C. Branch: VANCOUVER, B. C.

GRAIN

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

1 CENT PER BUSHEL ON CAR LOTS
3c ON 5,000 BUSHELS OR UPWARDS
3c FOR BUYING AND SELLING FUTURES

GET OUR QUOTATIONS.

MANITOBA COMMISSION COMPANY, Limited,
Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

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