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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XXXIX

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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JULY 20, 1904.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 617

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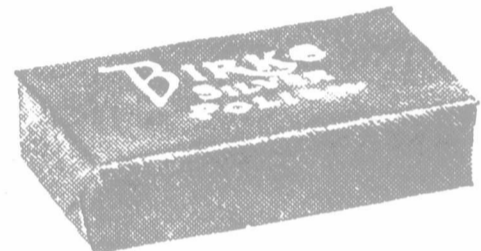
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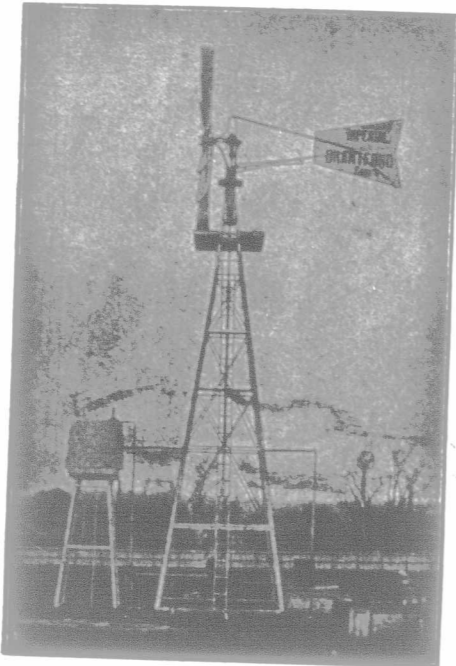
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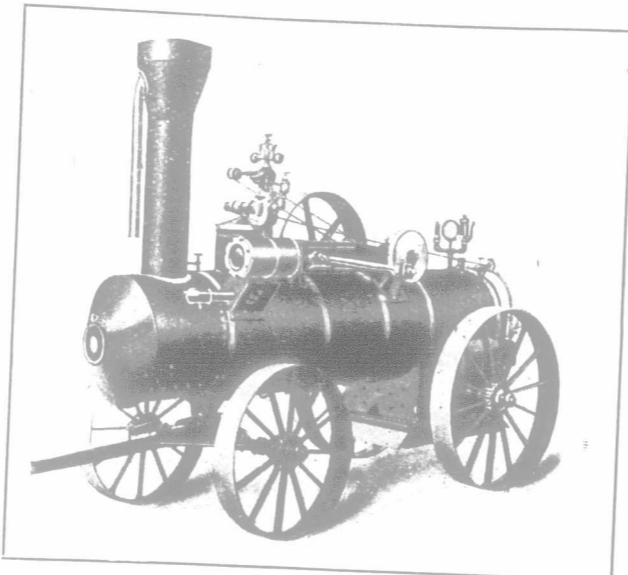
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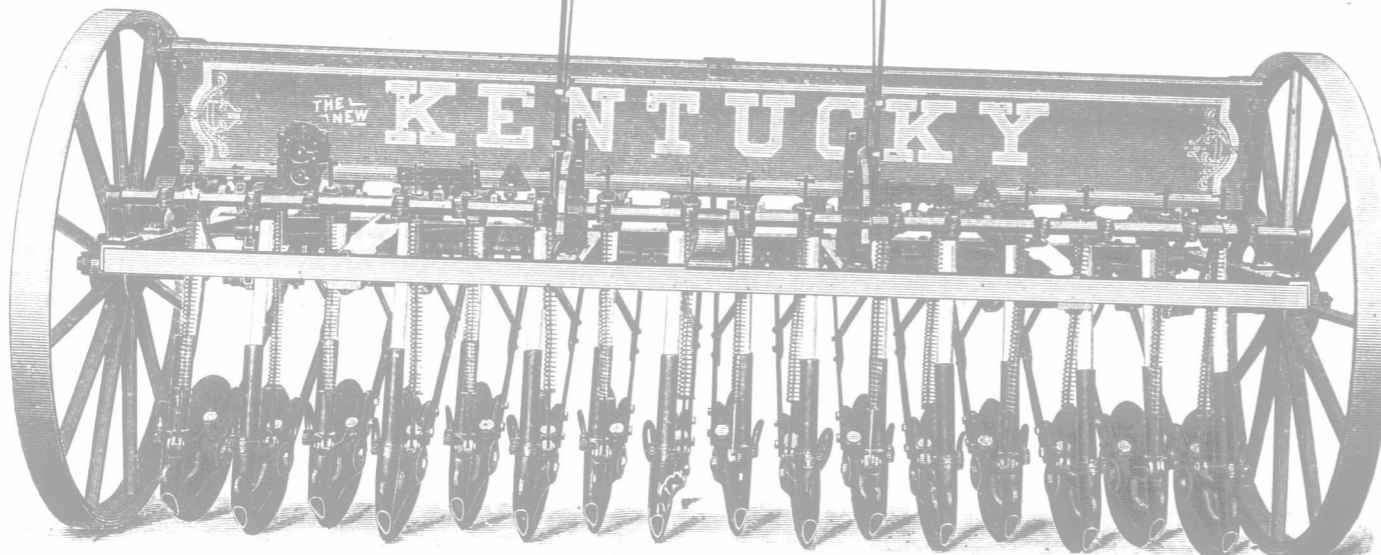
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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXIX

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., JULY 20, 1904.

No. 617

## Editorial.

### Killing Wild Mustard.

In some quarters, a discussion has arisen over an article on killing wild mustard by spraying, contained in a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." In one case, it is claimed that the weed commonly known as mustard, and probably most common in this country, is not charlock (*Brassica senapistrum*), the weed known in Ontario and England as wild mustard, but bird rape (*Brassica campestris*), differing only from the former in that the leaves and stem are smooth, instead of being covered with short hairs or bristles. On this point, we need only ask our readers to examine a plant, if they are unfortunate enough to have any in their locality, and we are sure that the consensus of opinion will correspond with our observation, and that of the Provincial Weed Inspector, Mr. R. G. O'Malley, who claims that Charlock is much more common in Manitoba than the so-called bird rape.

The surprising feature of the discussion is that some writers, who are, doubtless, quite conscious of the fact that weeds are alarmingly prevalent, appear to be anxious to discourage experiments in spraying calculated to give this method of destroying wild mustard a fair trial. A few years ago, a provincial botanist of considerable fame undertook an experiment, using as his spraying machine a hand syringe. Needless to say, the results were not very satisfactory, owing to the fact, no doubt, that a really fine spray, such as is required in effective work, could not be obtained with such an instrument. With this exception, practically no attempt has been made to see what may be done at the wholesale destruction of this most pernicious weed in the Province of Manitoba. In England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, the United States, and other countries, carefully conducted experiments have shown beyond a doubt that a two or three per cent. solution of copper sulphate will destroy this weed, if sprayed at the proper time, and without materially injuring a crop of cereals in which it may be growing.

On another page of this issue will be found the results of experiments along this line, conducted by Prof. Wright, of the West of Scotland Agricultural Society, and, in the May 25th issue of this publication, similar experiments were reported from Cornell Experiment Station, N. Y., all of which went to show that our contention is correct. Even if it were true that our so-called wild mustard is bird rape—a smooth-leaved and smooth-stemmed plant—it will be interesting to notice that the results of Cornell experiments go to show that even common rape is severely injured by spraying with copper sulphate or bluestone.

As an objection to our recommendation, it has been pointed out that the expense is too great, and that the bluestone would cost about one dollar per acre. In this connection, most critics fail to take into consideration the fact that after mustard is killed it ceases to take water from the soil, and the grain crop is hence enabled to make a greater growth and produce a heavier yield, which more than makes up the cost of spraying. A case of spraying mustard in oats which came under our personal observation a few years ago, illustrated this point very nicely. At cutting-time, the oats on the plot which was sprayed stood, on an average, three inches higher than those under exactly the same conditions, but in which the mustard was allowed to ripen.

With a proper spraying outfit a large acreage may be gone over in a day with two men and a horse. And there are but few farmers in the Red River Valley, where the pest is most troublesome and where water is comparatively plentiful, who would not gladly spend three or four dollars per acre, if necessary, each year to eradicate this pest, provided they had any reasonable assurance that after three or four years it would be practically extinct.

There is, undoubtedly, no surer way of wiping out wild mustard, or, in fact, any other pernicious weed, than by hand pulling, and where it has not become too thick for hand pulling to be done at a reasonably small expense, it is certainly the proper method, but where it is so thick that hand-pulling is out of the question, spraying with bluestone (copper sulphate) is the most up-to-date method. Nevertheless, far be it from the "Farmer's Advocate" to depreciate good cultivation. This, in a general way, must be the great preventive against weeds, as well as the chief destroyer, but in the case of the weed in question, where it is difficult to get the seeds in the soil to germinate because of their oily nature, and where summer-fallowing appears to lessen its grip but little, there is very sufficient reason in Manitoba for giving methods of eradication by spraying at least a fair trial.

### How the Western Representative to the D. S. H. B. A. Should be Elected.

Among other needed reforms in the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, is increased representation on the directorate and executive for the members of the Association residing outside of Ontario, and the important thing is that such additional representation should be chosen by the people most interested, not by the meeting in Toronto. The election of Western representatives (and, for that matter, Eastern also) could be made at the various annual meetings of provincial associations at Calgary and Winnipeg, and those held in Eastern Canada. We would suggest that a post-card vote be taken by the secretaries, Messrs. Greig and Peterson, from those members of the D. S. B. A. unable to attend the provincial meeting, and submitted to the scrutineers, along with the other votes cast by those present. Such a method would be the only fair one, and no member could then complain that he or she had no voice in the election of representatives, who should have some say in the running of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

### Poultry Dressing and Fattening Demonstrations.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has been doing a great work in the improvement of the quality of hog products, the cheese and fruit of Canada, and has within a recent period undertaken to improve the seed grain used and the quality of the poultry marketed. The bulk of the work along these lines has been confined to Eastern Canada, where the Department has exerted its energies hitherto, but it has been announced that poultry-fattening stations are soon to be operated in the West. In the meantime, would it not be well for the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying to send a poultry expert with a few crates and utensils, as recommended by his branch, to give demonstrations, and, possibly, an occasional lecture on the fattening of poultry, and also on the dressing of such for market. We believe some such demonstrations, to take an hour or two in the morning, at one or more of the big shows

would be an attraction, and would be working along the practical and therefore popular line now being attended to by means of buttermaking and stock-judging competitions.

### Join the Live-stock Associations.

If you are interested in any breed of live stock it will pay you to join the association of men banded together to look after the interests of the breeds you prefer. The fee is merely a nominal one, and no measure of the benefits to be derived from such association. The secretary of the Associations, Geo. H. Greig, will have a commodious tent near the judging pavilion at the Dominion Exposition, in which will be found Henry Wade, registrar of pure-breeds, from Toronto, and A. P. Westervelt, the Ontario secretary of that Province's live-stock associations. The time will be opportune to take out a membership in the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association at a cost of \$2.00, and thus become entitled to registration at the member's rate, and a copy of the herdbook for the year. By being a member, one saves, on the registration of a very few head, the cost of membership.

The most important association for each man is his own provincial association, charged with the important interests of live-stock men in each Province. Strong associations mean reasonable transportation rates, better marketing facilities, increased opportunities for education in live stock, better prizes at and more attention by the managers of the fairs, improvement in the live stock of the country, and more honesty in the breeding and selling of pure-bred stock.

### Country Roads and Ditches.

Roadmaking by statute labor has, any person will admit, been a failure, not because the men doing the work were incapable of doing better, but because the theory or idea holds good that roadwork is a chore, without any prospective return, but done in order to fulfil the law, and it is the same standard of morality which prevails in the doing of roadwork which permits a man to beat a railroad or any other big concern.

The statute labor system, then, is not only productive of inferior roads, but is also a stimulus to doing inferior work—skimping, in fact—which is, after all, a rapid decline from the dictum, "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Briefly, then, roadwork under the statute-labor system is wrong in practice, and vicious in theory. The earth (or dirt) road is undoubtedly the one the prairie traveller will have to depend upon, hence the improvement (although, in the nature of things, the opposite of permanent) is worth thinking about. The great idea at the bottom of all roadmaking is to keep any water off which would tend to soften the road or cause it to tramp or cut up. Therefore, ditches are of no use, unless such collect the water off the road and take it far enough away that it will not soak into the roadbed. Far too many ditches, instead of being water conduits or gutters, are a sort of pervious open cistern, in which the water only gets away by two methods—evaporation and soakage, and in both cases very slowly. As a general rule, it would be far better to leave the roadside without ditches. Before any ditches are made, levels should be taken so that the correct fall for the drainage water may be got.

A frequent harrowing of the road crown would also be of much benefit, and would largely prevent the wearing of the road into holes.

The question of culverts is one rarely studied

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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As it should be by municipal bodies, road commissioners or pathmasters. The official is too often pinched for money by his council, or, if he gets a sum of any consequence, he endeavors to spread it over too much work, and, as a consequence, a lot of work is started and perhaps half done, but nothing really finished. From personal observation, we remark that the majority of culverts put in are far too small, one evidence of which is the frequent and repeated washing away of the approaches. The employment of a competent civil engineer should pay any municipality. These are the days of specialists, the taxpayers' contributions should not be used to pay the cost of experimenting by amateurs.

### At the Dominion of Canada Fair.

The "Farmer's Advocate" will be represented at the Dominion of Canada Fair by its staff of editors, who will have charge of the reporting of the exhibits, especially the features of interest to the farmers, such as the live stock, dairy, grain and horticultural exhibits. The "Farmer's Advocate" reports of the live-stock judging, and the comments made, are eagerly looked for by all the stockmen and farmers. In this respect, Canada's great weekly has no rival in the field. In addition, we shall have our subscription agents, who will afford each and every person a chance to get a sample copy, and subscribe for the great agricultural paper WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED IN THE WEST.

Stockmen wishing to record the excellencies of their stock in an imperishable manner can have it done by means of "Farmer's Advocate" cameras. The pictures made will be true to life, and not horrible caricatures of nature's handiwork. Our live-stock illustrations are noted for their accuracy and beauty, and no stockman can afford to use an inferior illustration, because it hurts his business.

If you want to know about advertising, and how to bring your wares to the attention of the purchasing public, see us at the show, in the "Farmer's Advocate" tent, which will be convenient to the live-stock exhibits.

### Our Crop Will be a Bumper One.

What sounds are these our senses greet?  
'Tis the chinch of the chinch bug chinchin' wheat.  
The grinding sound  
Comes from the ground.  
In awful greed  
It eats the seed.  
And not a spear of wheat will grow  
With the chinch of the chinch bug chinchin' so.

What sound is this of measured tread?  
'Tis the army worm we so much dread.  
He marches on  
And the wheat is gone.  
His awful boots  
Kick up the roots.  
And not a blade of wheat will grow  
When the army worm struts to and fro.

Methinks I hear from the fields a sigh.  
'Tis the swish of the wings of the Hessian fly.  
These monsters seek,  
With pointed beak,  
And awful claws  
To fill their maws.  
And not a blade to grow will try,  
But it's gobbled up by the Hessian fly.

The hopper and the locust too  
Are doing all that they can do.  
The insects all,  
And grubs that crawl  
And sun and sleet  
Are killing wheat.  
But still, when all is said and done,  
Our crop will be a bumper one—[N. W. Miller.]

## Horses.

### French Horses and Disease.

The following excerpt from the Live-stock World, Chicago, is worth noting, and refers largely to the disease known as *maladie-du-coit*, a slight outbreak of which occurred in the Lethbridge district, but was quickly quarantined by the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture:

#### MAY STOP IMPORTATIONS.

Iowa horsemen who have been affected by the introduction from France of a serious horse disease will not soon forget their experience. The matter of prohibiting the importation of horses for some time is being considered by the Department of Agriculture. Certain it is that the strictest kind of inspection should be given to any animals brought into this country. If the disease in Iowa is as bad as reported, the loss will amount to thousands of dollars.

In "Points of the Horse," Capt. Hayes, we note that periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness) is common, especially among the greys, the author referring to Breton horses, which have been crossed a good deal with Percheron.

### The Conformation of the Drafter.

The following from the Live-stock Journal (London, Eng.) will be of interest to horse-breeders generally:

"Everything in its place, and its requisite size and strength, is the idea of the builder of a ship. No power in fuel is to be unnecessarily wasted. She must hold to sea with the minimum of repairs, attain the maximum of economy consistent with speed and delivery, and keep out of the dry dock. One looks for something like this in the modern draft horse, no matter of what breed. Its load may be light and its voyage short, yet, all the same, it has to get through its work somehow.

"Is proportion duly studied? We come upon horses at times which are absolutely undefinable as to knees. These, on the other hand, are abnormally developed at the hock. Thigh muscle is conspicuously absent from most of our stallions, from a reason easily explained—we do not put our stallions in the yoke now. A real good knee is an absolutely essential lever for heavy street work. It is very easy to repeat such truisms as 'no foot, no horse,' but those who carry the check books through the market know quite well that the thin division do not command a ready sale.

"When anyone who understands work horses at all is about in the market place, he instinctively pitches upon those which are suggestive of pith and power. Minor show-yard attractiveness is not altogether forgotten, 'the like come, like go' having to be held in view, just as it was in the days previous to studbooks.

"If a horse is come of a family of good sound constitution, and there is no absolute malformation, even if a little behind the show-yard standard as to feet and pasterns, we should hold him to be preferable. The commissioner sent out with a certain amount of money to spend has no time to talk over the points which came up at the last

county show. The railway whistle shifts his ground to another country, and although the slobbering, lobbing sort may not be altogether in his mind, he knows they will fill the bill.

"A good-sized draft stallion or mare should have a well-developed knee, and fetlock joint in proportion. It is scarcely of any use trotting out the old adage, 'no hoof, no horse,' as nearly all the draft horses now have fairly good feet. Hocks, we think, should always be proportionate to stifles and quarters. They are not so, somehow, a great, thin, ill-spread, leggy sort having at times hocks which throw it out of all bearing so far as the contour of a picture is concerned."

### The History of Hambletonian 10.

Many a horseman has, when looking over one of the roadster class, been informed by the owner that the animal looked at was a Hambletonian (although away far back in its ancestry), so that the following from the Century will be interesting:

"Hambletonian was a bull-like horse that was trained by Hiram Woodruff, but could never develop a speed equal to a mile in three minutes—3.18, to be exact, being the best mile he ever did. As to his pedigree, Mambrino, the grandsire, was by Messenger, but he was worthless and also vicious. He could neither run nor trot. He was bred by Louis Morris, of Westchester County, New York, and sold to Major William Jones, of Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. As he was worthless and a serious disappointment, Major Jones virtually gave him away, and he was used as a travelling stallion at a small fee.

"John Treadwell, a Quaker farmer near Jamaica, Long Island, had two Conestoga or Pennsylvania Dutch draft mares. Out of one of these mares, by Mambrino, was born Abdallah. This horse was so bad-tempered that he could never be broken to harness, but was ridden under the saddle. He had no speed, either as a runner or trotter, not being able to do a mile in four minutes at any gait. He had a mulish head and ears, a badly-ewed neck, and a rat tail, but he was a Messenger, despite the Conestoga crossing, and he was sold to Kentuckians for \$4,500.

"In less than six months the Kentuckians repented of their bargain, and sold him back to New Yorkers for \$500, Messrs. Simmons & Smith, Bull's Head dealers, buying him back as a speculation. This was in 1849. No purchaser could the speculators find at any price, and the stallion was virtually given away to stop expenses of keeping him. About this time, Charles Kent wanted a new horse for his butcher wagon, and traded through Alexander Campbell, of Bull's Head, his worn-out mare to Edmund Seeley, a farmer in Orange County, New York, for a steer for butchering. This butcher's mare had originally been sold to him by Campbell, who obtained her in a drove of Western horses, paying \$40 for her. Her pedigree was quite unknown.

"This mare is known in American horse history as the Charles Kent mare, and is said to be by imported Bellfounder. She was in foal to Abdallah when Seeley got her, and the colt became the property of Bill Rysdyk, a hired man on Seeley's farm. Rysdyk looked around for a name for his colt—a name which should indicate the Messenger blood in him. There had been in the early years of the century a famous son of Messenger named after Alexander Hamilton. This horse finally became known as Bishop's Hamiltonian. In his effort to borrow the name, Rysdyk, being weak in his orthography, called his horse Rysdyk's Hambletonian. And so he lives in history—false in his pedigree as in his name."

### Breeding Fillies.

A noticeable feature in connection with the recent importation of fillies by Graham Bros., sold by them in Toronto, was that the two-year-olds had all been stunted before leaving Scotland. Enquiry disclosed the fact that this is a common practice in that country of good draft horses. On this side it is a very rare thing to breed a filly before she is three years old, although, with our early-maturing stock and comfortable stables, the main reason why it is not done is simply force of habit, or a vague impression that immature mares will not produce strong foals. Scotchmen raise the best of horses, and breed their fillies at two years old. Why should we not breed a year earlier and make use of one of the best years in the brood mare's life? Of course, it is redundant to say the filly should be well grown and in thriving condition, and should be kept so. Too often the two-year-old fillies are not given the advantage they deserve, because they are supposed to be big and able to forage for themselves, and are only growing anyhow, and consequently their third year is not remarkable for development. If early breeding is followed by greater care and more liberal treatment, perhaps the ill effects supposed to result from breeding at an earlier age might be entirely avoided. It is not too late to try breeding the two-year-olds this season, and some valuable experience may be gained from it.

**Stock.**

**How Shorthorns are Recorded in Canada.**

(Continued from page 1018.)

It is proposed in Volume 20 of the herdbook (which is now in the press) to reprint the annual report, which is distributed to all members of the Association, which no doubt will prove a valuable addition to this year's herdbook. A glance over the manuscript for Volume 20 shows that it will contain the pedigrees of 5,476 cows and 4,837 bulls, making a grand total in the twenty volumes of 109,541 pedigrees.

A list of premiums awarded at the different exhibitions throughout Canada will appear in Volume 20, and should also add interest to that volume. The Association has, since 1895, distributed prize money to the fairs in the several Provinces and Territories amounting to over \$22,325.

In 1898, the annual fee was reduced to \$2.00 per annum, which has resulted in a very large increase in membership, consequently circulating more of the herdbooks amongst the breeders. The penalty fees have also been reduced—to members, from \$1.75 to \$1.00, and for non-members, from \$2.25 to \$1.75. The time limit was changed, in 1897, to two years, instead of eighteen months. Every member of the Association receives each year a copy of the herdbook free, and for the benefit of the readers of this article who do not know the cost of registration, it is as follows: For registration and certificate: to members, 75c.; non-members, \$1.25; if over twenty-four months old, \$1.00 to members, and \$1.75 to non-members; membership fee, \$2.00 per year; transfers, 25c., and duplicate certificates, 25c.

I would suggest that all breeders of Shorthorns who are not thoroughly posted on these rules and regulations, cut these out and paste them in a scrap book, or keep them in some other handy place of reference.

Representatives of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will attend the Dominion of Canada Exhibition at Winnipeg, and the Secretary will be glad to supply any information, forms, pedigree blanks, transfer slips, etc., to any Shorthorn breeders who may require the same. Registrations and membership fees may also be made and paid during the Exhibition, as a convenience to the Western breeders. HY. WADE, Secretary and Registrar.

**Beware of the Male Entire.**

Time and again, we see in the daily press sad accounts of the snuffing out of life's candle by the assault of a male entire. Many a family has lost its head, many a loved parent or relative has been taken, communities have lost estimable citizens, through overconfidence in the biddableness of a bull, boar or stallion.

It is wise advice to anybody owning males: "always be on the watch, all are more or less treacherous"; and it is not wisdom for any man to take chances with human life in the one scale and apparent restraint of a male entire in the other. Fewer men have to do with stallions than with bulls or boars, consequently our remarks are directed more particularly to the owners and handlers of such stock. Kindness and firmness are essential to the successful handling of live stock, and abuse never pays, yet it is never safe to repose any trust in or take chances with the temporary (more or less) friendliness of the male entire.

Except in cases of valuable pure-bred bulls which are often brought to the show-ring, there is nothing to be said in favor of retaining the horns on a bull that has shown the slightest irritability—human life is too sacred to let a little matter of appearance decide on the retention of the horns.

With boars, the tusks should be removed, and can be done quite easily as follows: A strong rope, noosed, is slipped over the upper jaw of the boar. Then he is snubbed to a strong, firmly-planted post, a pair of pincers are placed to grasp the tusk, and a sharp tap to the pincers is given with a hammer, and the work is done. Horns and tusks might be termed evolutionary remains, and serve to remind us that the struggle for existence in the past among the different classes of live stock was severe, consequently there is little to be said in favor of the retention of these organs of offense and defense among the domesticated live stock as found on the farms of to-day.

A prominent local Government official states that one of the features of the work to be done at Manitoba Agricultural College will be the analyzing and publication of such analyses of stock foods, etc. This work is in line with what is now done in Great Britain by the big agricultural societies, who analyze for their members artificial manures and commercial stock foods. In the United States this work is done by the experiment stations.

**Impressions of the Royal Show.**

MANAGEMENT IS COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL. (Special correspondence.)

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": The sixty-fifth annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was held at Park Royal, the new and permanent grounds, close to the City of London. Perhaps no other agricultural exhibition held in any part of the world has so wide an acquaintance and is so highly recognized as the English Royal. For years it has stood in a class by itself. To be a Royal winner is a commendation for an animal in any country. This being the case, we would naturally be anxious to see and learn of the methods employed in managing so important an institution. This year, for the first time, the writer enjoyed such a privilege.

This show has had a most wonderful history, commencing as it did at the beginning of the reign of the late Queen Victoria, who was at one time President of the Royal Agricultural Society. For some sixty-three years annual shows were held from year to year, missing but one, in the various parts of the country. In all some thirty-five different towns were visited, some of them twice, and a few three times. Under this itinerant method, going to the people as it were, the show became very widely and favorably known. People looked forward with expectancy to the time when the show would be held in their locality. All sections were interested, because sooner or later it would come to their locality. Some three years ago a majority of the members, or those in charge, decided that in the future it would be more satisfactory to have a permanent meeting place. London was selected. This brought forth dissent from many quarters. In some instances large numbers of the members resigned, believing the plan to be wrong and inconsistent, that those districts remote from London would not be benefited. The first show on the new and permanent grounds was held last year. The entries were numerous, but the people were not there in sufficient numbers to

methodical work of the recent Royal. It was a truly agricultural show. Nothing but agriculture and those branches which have a most direct bearing on this work could be found in any part of the grounds. There were no side-shows, gambling dens or horse races to be seen at any time during the entire week. Everything was arranged so as to be of the greatest possible educational value. The convenience of the exhibitor was not considered, if the outcome would in any way be detrimental to the views or comforts of the spectators. The latter were always given every possible consideration, and everything was arranged in accordance with this end. The machinery exhibits were all to be found on one side of the grounds; the general agriculture and educational exhibits on another, and all of the live stock on another. The grand-stands and horse-judging ring are in the center, thus convenient to all parts.

The arrangement of the stalls and the animals in the stalls was most complete, and very helpful to the spectator. The cattle, sheep and swine barns were all arranged in two rows of buildings, with an alley between. Each barn would accommodate about twenty or twenty-five animals, or pens of animals; then the animals are arranged in the same order as they appear in the catalogue. This was carried even further. Instead of having the entire herds belonging to one exhibitor or firm located in the same barn, as is the common custom in America, all the animals of one particular class are in the same row of stalls. This made it possible to make a careful study and a comparison of any class of animals at any time during the entire show. This is as it should be at any recognized fair.

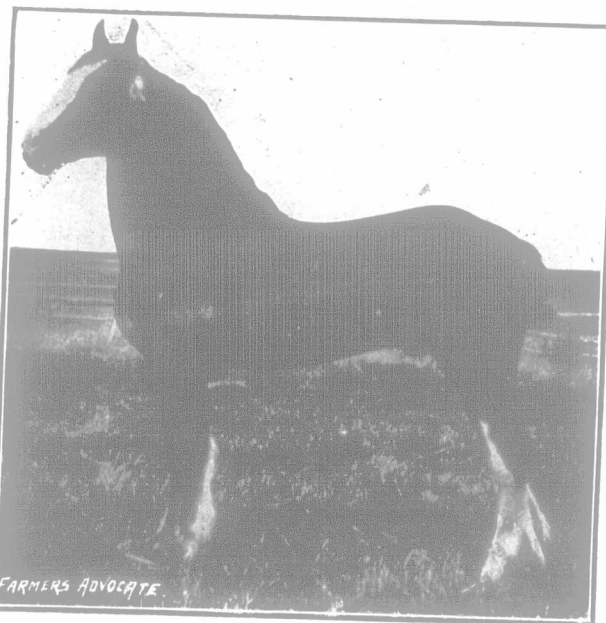
The judging is all done the first day, and at the same time in all the breeds. This makes it impossible to follow the work of the judge at the time the work is being done. But there is not much satisfaction in so doing anyway, as where the people are kept on the outside of the ring it is next to impossible to form safe opinions. (At the Royal only the judge and one attendant for each animal was allowed in the ring.) The remainder of the week this can be done in the stalls, where the animals are always to be seen, as they are plainly numbered, and large placards giving the judge's rating are posted in a conspicuous place. At certain specified hours the prizewinning animals are all paraded in front of the grand-stands. They pass around in the regular order of their winnings in the ring. This affords an excellent opportunity of seeing them in motion. A noticeable feature in all the breeds of stock on exhibition was that there was always competition. This was due to the fact that according to the rules of the society any breed which was not represented by three different exhibitors lost its classification the next year. In fact, it was cancelled at the time, and the entry fees returned to the owners who were present. This ruling may work both ways. It is enforced for the purpose of compelling the exhibitors or breeders of any particular breed of stock to see that there is a good representation of the breed on exhibition. Sometimes it happens that a most worthy breed is barred, while some other breed of little or no value is represented, and draws money out of the treasury for prizes won. During the recent show the Cotswold and Border Leicester sheep were excluded by this ruling, while some other breeds with little or nothing to commend them were entitled to show and win premiums. The same ruling also applies to the different classes of any breed. The Angus and Galloway cattle both lost some of the younger classes by this ruling. The judging is all done in the open, as no pavilions or protection of any kind are provided for in case of bad weather. But the judging is all done in a few hours, and bad weather is not likely to entirely prevent the work. All work is done by the single judge system, which aids very much in the dispatch and general satisfaction of the same.

The live-stock exhibits, on the whole, were very good. Perhaps no other show offers such an extensive classification, as in all more than fifty distinct breeds were on exhibition. Nothing but breeding animals are shown. The animals were all in good condition; some were overdone. The latter was true of several of the aged animals, and those in three-year-old classes. The younger things, as a rule, were not so highly fitted as animals of the same age would be at the American shows. For some reason there were a number of animals very bad in their feet and legs. In some instances they might almost be classed as cripples; otherwise these carried their form nicely, and showed little or no indication of patchiness or roughness at the tail or along the back and loin.

The horses made a fairly good showing, being of average quality and not overly numerous. The Clydesdales and hunters were noticeably weak, while the Suffolks and Cleveland Bays made a strong representation. Shires and Hackneys were present in sufficient numbers, and possessed enough quality to make an average appearance. The show would not compare with the exhibits seen at some of America's best fairs.

The cattle department made a much better appearance. In most instances the breeds were well represented, in both points of numbers and individuality. This was especially true of the Shorthorn, Devon, Hereford, Jersey, Guernsey, Kerry, Sussex and Dexter Kerry breeds. The remainder of the breeds, while in some instances lacking in numbers, usually were good in quality.

Sheep are generally strong at the Royal. This year proved to be no exception, as in all some nineteen breeds were represented. The Hampshires and Dorsets were very strong, while Southdowns, Oxfords, Shropshires and Suffolks made a good showing. The other



**Clydesdale Stallion.**

Bold Boy 2nd, sire Bold Boy (Imp.). Owned by McPhersons, Calgary, Alta. (See Gossip, page 1109.)

show an appreciation for such a worthy cause. Was it that the Londoner did not care for an agricultural show? Then the people from the other sections, why did they not attend? The first year is always more or less of an experiment, thus it would take a couple of years to awaken an interest in the city people, so thought the managing board. This year nothing was left undone in the way of advertising, the papers were most liberal in their notices, posters were to be seen in all directions, but again the Londoner did not come. This year's Royal will go down in history as being a good show, so far as exhibits were concerned, but poor, yes, almost a failure, in point of attendance.

Some, and they are by no means a small minority, claim that the management is not close enough to the people; that the show needs and must have a thorough reorganization before it will be a success in every respect; that the district fairs, patterned after the Royal, will replace the latter, unless new and more closely connected relations are obtained between the people and the managing board. It will be most unfortunate, not only for England, but for all other countries, if the Royal show should cease to serve the needs of its people. If the present condition of affairs continues, there is but one outcome. Exhibitors will not continue bringing out well-fitted animals and parading the same before empty grand-stands. Whatever may be said against the management in regard to the attendance at the recent show, it must be admitted that they conducted one of the cleanest, best arranged, most convenient and truly educational shows ever held by any society in any part of the world. Everything was ready when the show opened, and event after event passed off in clock-like order, and the show was drawn to an end without the slightest indication of a hitch in any part of the working staff. The writer has been a regular attendant at the leading fairs of Canada and the United States for almost twenty years, and never before did he see anything which approached the

breeds were not so numerous, but in many instances good individuals were to be seen.

The swine exhibit consisted of five breeds: The Large Whites, Middle Whites, Tamworths, Berkshires and Large Blacks. The exhibits, while not large, were of fairly good quality. The Berkshires were rather too short in the body to be in keeping with modern ideas. The Tamworths were very nice, being smooth of shoulder and having plenty of length and depth of body. The Large Blacks are rather ungainly looking, and, in the writer's estimation, have not very much to commend them to any people. The Large and Middle Whites made a very good showing. The latter breed is too short and thick to be desirable from a bacon standpoint.

The general agricultural exhibits consisted of the various booths of the different seed firms, which were exceedingly well arranged, butter, cheese, poultry, honey, bees, wool, hops, and the displays prepared by the different agricultural colleges and kindred institutions.

In the machinery department were to be found every kind and description of implement or vehicle which could possibly be used by the agriculturist. American companies were represented, but their implements, being of lighter construction, are not so popular in the eyes of the English farmer as the home manufactured, which are built to wear. In many instances simplicity of operation and general convenience is sacrificed for durability.

W. J. KENNEDY.

London, England, June 29th, 1904.

### Breeding Shorthorns.

In the course of a recent lecture at the Aberdeen University, Mr. John Marr, of Cairnbrogie, a well-known breeder of Shorthorn cattle, said:

"When I left this University about thirty-seven years ago, my father sent me to learn farming with Amos Cruickshank, at Sittyton, and I had the benefit of his wise instruction during a year's residence there. At that time the Cruickshank herd was rather mixed. It was a good herd, but there was not much uniformity of type about it. The individual cows from which it was descended had been purchased here and there throughout the country, and the herd, as a whole, had not then existed for a long enough time to acquire any great family resemblance. The stock bulls had been bought in England or Scotland, wherever a good one could be got. Some of these bulls, though magnificent animals themselves, proved rather disappointing breeders, because they failed to transmit their own excellence to the calves got by them, but yet by their use a pedigree had gradually been built up full of ancestors possessing a high degree of individual merit, and therefore such a pedigree was of the greatest value as a foundation to continue building upon. Amos Cruickshank steadily kept one type of animal in his eye, viz., the thick, blocky sort. This he thought the best, and tried to breed. He would take as much style in a stock bull as he could get, but it was a non-essential as compared with robust constitution and thick, natural flesh. Booth and Bates were very fashionable in those days, but Amos Cruickshank made no account of it. To him a good pedigree was simply a pedigree built up of good individual ancestors. His brother, Anthony, who had a proprietary share of the interest in the herd, laid considerable stress on style—and his influence may have been the means of introducing more of it into the stock than would otherwise have been the case."

Having mentioned the purchase of Lancaster Comet from Mr. Wilkinson's herd at Lenton, Nottingham, Mr. Marr proceeded: "Mr. Cruickshank did not say very much to me about him, except that he was from a very grand herd of Shorthorns, and that he proved a good breeding bull. From other breeders I learned that he was a remarkably thick-fleshed bull, but that he had extraordinary horns, standing up more like the Highland than the Shorthorn breed. I know that some other breeders of Shorthorns used to chaff Mr. Cruickshank about him, but notwithstanding his extraordinary horns, I am sure there never was any reason for doubt about his pedigree being all right—and he was just the kind that Mr. Cruickshank fancied in regard to thick, natural flesh. After being brought north he was turned out to grass along with a number of grand cows which were not settling to his other bulls, but the change to our cold climate and the exposure of going out and in the fields during the fall of the year proved too much for him, and he did not live very long. Fortunately, several of the cows proved in calf to him, and one of the best of these produced the famous Champion of England—a bull which was destined to bring the Cruickshank Shorthorns into world-wide fame. This bull just about filled Amos Cruickshank's ideal. He was a big roan bull, on short legs, with a very masculine head, enormous girth behind the shoulders, and thick flesh all over. I do not think I have ever seen a thicker block of natural flesh. His hind quarters drooped a little, and therefore he was not a particularly stylish bull according to the ideals of style in those days. This may account for a fact which, perhaps, is not very generally known, viz., that having been exhibited at least once at an important show in England, he failed to get into the prize-list. But this did not alter Mr. Cruickshank's opinion of him, nor did it prevent him adopting the policy which was destined to carry him to success—for there were very few stock bulls bought for the Cruickshank herd after the advent of Champion of England. The method which Mr. Cruickshank henceforth pursued and continued to the end was to select his best calf in

successive years and use him on those females which were least closely related to him. Thus it came in time to be that the pedigrees of the different families in the herd were worked pretty much on the principle of a corkscrew. The sires were all descended from Champion of England, but they were worked round on the different families of cows, a bull from one family of cows being used to a different family of cows, and so on. At the same time he kept in view the individual mating of the animals, so as to develop their good points and correct their deficiencies. Champion of England proved a very impressive sire. His stock generally inherited his robust constitution and thick flesh. His sons and grandsons being used on successive generations, soon produced a distinct type throughout the herd. It became filled with the blood of Champion of England, and the family likeness became very strongly marked throughout the whole of it. And not only so, but owing to the strong concentration of his blood in the young bulls which were sold to other breeders of Shorthorns, these young bulls proved very prepotent sires, and left a distinct stamp of the type of the old Champion wherever they were used."

Mr. Marr went on to speak of inbreeding and its dangers: "It is a fact that those who know best will be the last to deny that Mr. Cruickshank carried on this system almost to the limit of its profitable employment. He knew that he was needing fresh blood introduced into his herd. He saw quite well that his long-continued inbreeding was beginning to tell adversely upon the constitution and fertility of the herd, but being by this time a very old man, he hesitated to make the experiment of bringing in new blood. He therefore chose the other alternative, which was almost the only one open to him, of selling out the entire herd. And a most fortunate thing it was for the Shorthorn interests of this country that financial and other troubles in the Argentine Republic prevented the bulk of it from landing there. I have indicated that Mr. Cruickshank's herd was becoming too closely inbred, and that the introduction of new blood would be something of the nature of an experiment. A radical cross must always be an experiment, because it causes a tendency of the progeny to sport and vary, or revert perhaps to some more remote ancestors, who were probably of a less improved type. And Mr. Cruickshank's herd had become so closely inbred to Champion of England that almost any Shorthorn blood outside his own would have been pretty much in the nature of a radical cross. Had he been 20 years younger, I am sure he would not have hesitated to take the necessary step, but I think no one will blame the old man of about 80 years from shirking the risk of impairing the uniform type of his herd, which it had been his life work to produce. Other breeders had the pull over him in this respect, for they were using his highly inbred young bulls upon cows of more mixed blood; therefore, even when they used Cruickshank bulls in successive generations, they were further away than he was from the dangerous point where inbreeding begins to tell adversely upon the constitution and fertility of a herd. . . . It is a fact that when inbreeding is pursued to the extent of seriously injuring the constitution of a herd there is no more dangerous animal to use than a bull thus affected. It is a mistake to suppose that because such an animal has a grand pedigree, and is come of famous ancestors, he is sure to breed well, even though he is an indifferent specimen himself. The chances are all the other way. The first bad effect of inbreeding is some loss of size in successive generations. Afterwards come impaired constitution and fertility. So long as diminished size is the only bad effect which has resulted from inbreeding, an outside breeder may use a bull from that inbred herd with perfect safety, provided he is healthy, vigorous, and of the proper type. Such a bull on cows of mixed blood will produce stock of increased size and vigor, while his inbreeding rules the type. But suppose an inbred Cruickshank bull is introduced into a herd of cows as strongly inbred, say, on Booths or Bates lines as the bull himself—the results may be any and fertility may be expected, but the type, as the result of a conflict between two strong strains of blood, will probably be the reverse of uniform. This explains why breeders who possess inbred herds are so chary of taking fresh blood into them, much as they may need it. Where inbreeding is accompanied by a concurrent test of muscular vigor and power, it will not be so harmful as where that test is wanting. In the breeding of cattle we work in a direction which is not parallel to natural selection. We certainly want to get vigor of constitution, and this explains the immense importance which breeders rightly attach to the girth behind the shoulder, and the thickness through the heart as a sign of it. But we also want an animal with a placid disposition, inclined to get fat, and carrying a large proportion of flesh on its roasts, rumps and rounds, qualifications exactly the reverse of those which in a state of nature would be advantageous to it. Nature allows a certain amount of latitude in the observances of her laws, but the limit of deviation is soon reached, especially if it be in a direction where it is unchecked by any test similar to that which she imposes."

Mr. Marr went on to deal in a thoroughly practical way with the work of the breeder: "The various breed societies, by their studbooks and their herdbooks, etc., have accomplished excellent work in the way of improving their respective breeds. They have provided breeders with a knowledge of the material they have got to work upon. Some breeders have used this knowl-

edge to good account, and others have not. It will be generally admitted that the improvement of the several breeds has been greatest and most rapid during the early years of the existence of their respective breed societies. After a time there has come a difficulty in maintaining the same rate of progress—perhaps it may even be a difficulty in maintaining the former standard of excellence. When this latter stage in the history of a breed is reached, it would seem to be the duty of its supporters to examine the foundations and see whether they be wide enough to carry a structure which is continually increasing in height, with no corresponding or strengthening of the basement whereon it rests. Pedigree registration tends to diminish the foundation area of a breed. A particular family becomes dominant, and everyone runs after it. Sires from this family, although showing very moderate individual merit, are used by all breeders who can get hold of them. Weedy females of the fashionable blood are largely bought up, while other strains are neglected. This discourages breeders who have not got the fancy blood. They see their good cattle sold for perhaps half the price given for fashionable-blooded weeds. They neglect registration, and the consequence is that much useful material gradually drops out of the herdbook, and the basement thus tends to become narrower as time goes on. The word 'pure' has a great fascination for breeders. . . . The Booth and Bates patrons used to sneer at our Scotch Shorthorns, and call them 'crosses,' although they were duly registered in the same herdbook as their linebred families. They could see nothing good outside their own foundations, and they continued to build on them until the deterioration of their cattle was patent even to themselves. Meanwhile, Scotch breeders were pursuing a wiser course, and working upon methods mere in accordance with nature's laws; instead of studying chiefly how to breed cattle whose pedigree would make them interesting reading from a genealogical point of view, they were breeding cattle which carried their pedigrees on their backs. . . . The results of this wise policy is now manifested by the world-wide demand which has sprung up for Scotch Shorthorns, and by the fact that they are now being successfully used to reinvigorate the old linebred families throughout England. But there lies a danger ahead of Scotch Shorthorn breeders which should be guarded against. . . . The fascination of the word 'pure' is the danger. We know that 'pure Cruickshank' or 'pure Scotch' pedigrees are highly prized almost everywhere, and the danger is that, in trying to keep them too pure, Scotch breeders may deteriorate their cattle. . . . Advantage should be taken of a timely infusion of fresh blood wherever it is needed, making sure it is accompanied by outstanding merit in the individuals by which it is introduced."

[Note.—The Farmers' Gazette has done service to the cause of cattle-breeding by chronicling the above words and timely advice from John Marr, and D.S.H.B.A. can well afford to cogitate over it in conjunction with our suggestion to open the Dominion Herdbook up to admit Coates' registrations.—Ed.]

### Pure-bred Cattle for Argentina.

According to the Old Country exchanges, Argentina continues to purchase the best British pure-bred cattle, and, as a result, is a constant scare to its Yankee competitors for the British beef markets. At a sale held in the Argentine, April 17th, a Marr-bred bull brought £2,100 (\$10,500), the average for thirty head being £148 15s. (over \$700.00). A significant comment is made by an Argentine contemporary, when remarking on the poor demand for one lot of cattle offered, as follows: "Perhaps, after all, it will be admitted that the Argentine estancieros (ranchers) know just a little about what they want, when they want it, and what to pay for it," and, "It is quality and pedigree that sell in the Argentine nowadays, and not quantity; and that the demand for the best was never better, but below this standard trade is dull."

### The Embargo.

The Staffordshire (Eng.) Chamber of Agriculture has unanimously resolved that they "regard the proposal for the alteration of the Diseases of Animals Act of 1896 so as to admit the importation of live Canadian cattle as likely to be injurious to agriculture as a whole, being of opinion that the advantage to a section would be quite inadequate to compensate for the risk of importation of disease."

The old bogey of the risk of importing into Britain what does not exist in Canada has done service so long that it should be discarded for something new. Why not give the real reason at once, and have done with it?

"Some provision should be made on every farm for crops to be utilized for soiling during the summer season. During the late summer and early fall the pastures should be given a complete rest, for the drouth is then generally at its height, and coupled with close grazing is almost certain to effect their permanent destruction. Those who have not had experience with soiling crops cannot appreciate their full value, but it will pay them to study this important subject, and to utilize green food more freely than is generally done."—[Prof. Soule, in Practical Farmer.]



*Farm.*

**Chilliwack, B. C., Farmers' Institute.**

[Address by Prof. F. T. Shutt, Chemist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.]

With President N. F. Gillanders in the chair, a meeting of the Chilliwack Farmers' Institute was held in the Court House on Thursday evening, 23rd ultimo. Quite a large number of farmers thronged the building, evidently anxious to hear Prof. F. T. Shutt, who is paying Chilliwack Valley his second visit.

Prof. Shutt, in rising, expressed great pleasure at being once again in Chilliwack. He was here some four or five years ago, and it was through the kindness of Mr. Anderson that he had come again. Although his time was somewhat hurried, he was convinced that the farmers would be able to accumulate a large amount of information from his remarks, as he had likewise acquired during his short sojourn in this Valley. He said he had examined some of the local soils and those on Victoria Island, and had come across three or four distinct types. There was not any representative of the mineral type here; that is to say, of sand or gravel. The chief reason why the peat soils are not so productive as the loams is because they are lacking in vegetable food. Undoubtedly, there is in Chilliwack Valley some exceedingly fine soil, in very fine mechanical condition—so fine, in fact, that the different ingredients cannot be distinguished with the naked eye. Clay soils which bake hard are not the most profitable soil, yet they may be rich in plant food. Upon such, of a necessity, must be returned vegetable matter. "Take care of your soils here," urged the Professor, "they are not surpassed in any part of British Columbia." Nitrogen in the soil, such as grain, hay and roots. The crops use up nitrogen in the soil, and diminish it. The more we plow the greater chance there is for vegetable matter to disappear. It is the air in the soil that burns up the vegetable matter, especially in sandy loams, more than those of clay. Referring to moisture, the speaker stated that if we want to have soil moist, there must be a certain amount of humus. Plants also take a little food in form of gas from the atmosphere by their leaves, and also from the soil through the roots, in the form of a solution. Many of the soils here could be improved by drainage. The Professor said he wanted to emphasize this latter remark on his hearers, because where water was contained between the particles of the soil it was impossible for the roots to breathe. He here pointed out that drainage would not take all the water away, as it was equally possible to have a moist, yet aerated soil. This can be obtained by having a clay and sand soil, but when we let the air into a sandy loam it dries out. It has been found that in every cubic inch of fertile soil there is a large amount of vegetable life. This is, of course, invisible to the naked eye, but can be seen through a microscope under certain conditions. This life takes the form of germs, closely related to those germs which are our greatest enemies. A great many of these germs are our agents. They require food, and if the soil does not contain sufficient humus, there will be less germ life. It is the work of these germs to pre-digest the soil for the crops. Then, again, if the soil is rich in phosphoric acid, there is no reason why it should not require more phosphoric acid. Speaking of clover, the Professor assured his audience that he was convinced that there should be no difficulty in getting clover here. There need be no despondency as to this. Nitrogen is not taken in by clover by its leaves; it is taken in from the air that is in the soil, so that if we use clover we shall be enriching the soil in nitrogen. Clover is so deep rooted that it brings up new layers of the soil and sets it free for the use of other crops. Speaking of barnyard manure, the Professor said that we knew that the liquid is more valuable than the solid, because it is richer in plant food, or, in other words, it is soluble. He did not believe in piling manure in the shed, because it caused too much fermentation. If left piled in the open, it should be kept moist and well packed. It was preferable, however, to put it on the soil immediately, there being less loss of plant life. In the winter, the growth here does not cease; therefore, the manure should be applied to the grass. The solid manure will look after itself; look out for the liquid. Lime in certain portions on heavy clay soils will certainly improve it. One or two tons to the acre should be a fair trial. The Professor suggested that he would like to see some of the farmers make a test of basic slag. Three to five cwt., accompanied by 100 lbs. muriate of Potash would give good results. He was in favor of rotation, and asked farmers to guide themselves by experience, and inform themselves of the

condition of their soils at all times. At this point he remarked that he would be pleased to help any enquirers at any time, if they felt the inclination to communicate with him. The Professor now took his seat, amid hearty applause.

On being asked as to the continued use of lime, the Professor said that the exclusive use of lime must not be continued. One or two tons to the acre every fourth or fifth year was sufficient, and, in conjunction with the lime, he would recommend clover. Rape was also a profitable crop for feeding pigs, sheep and steers.

**Calgary Fair.**

The citizens of Calgary and the surrounding district are jubilant over the success of their fair. The weather has been warm and dry, and, contrary to former years, no washouts have occurred to prevent stockmen from getting their exhibits on the grounds. The grand-stand receipts during the second day exceeded by over \$100.00 the highest total of previous years.

Never in the history of the city has such a grand collection of live stock been on exhibition. The entries were fully twenty-five per cent. more than a year ago, and the quality of the animals decidedly superior to those shown at any former Calgary Fair.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns were the two breeds most largely represented.

The contestants were numerous, and this, backed by the splendid individual quality and finish of the animals shown, made the placings in most rings exceedingly difficult. An intensely interested crowd of onlookers closely watched the proceedings, frequently favoring, yet sometimes disagreeing with the placing of the awards.

**HORSES.**

The same class included Shires and Clydes, but the English horse was nowhere in evidence. In stallion four years and over section, the erstwhile champion, Orpheus, owned by E. J. Whelan, De Winton, again led, and, later, won the open championship. Charming Prince, owned by R. W. Meiklejohn, Cochrane, a very active, true-moving horse, of excellent quality, got second placing. McClinker's Heir, owned by H. Bannister, Davisburg, third.

C. W. Peterson got first in three-year-old section, with a clean-limbed horse of good type.

Sensie's Best, owned by Wm. Moodie, De Winton, was the favorite two-year-old, and reserve for champion. He is a very active, well-coupled colt of splendid quality. The special gold medal donated by Clydesdale Association for best Clyde stallion was won by him. Orpheus was barred, having won J. A. Turner's special for best draft stallion, with conditions which prevented competition.

J. A. Turner's Sonsie Lass won first in aged mare section; also, with two of her offspring, the brood mare and progeny prize. Delectable Lass, sire Prince Delectable, a three-year-old owned by the same exhibitor, won first in her class, and, later, the championship and medal for best mare any age.

Best exhibit, comprising three, the progeny of a registered stallion, was won by J. A. Turner, with Balgrogan Hero stock.

Hackneys.—Four Hackney stallions competed, Black Doctor, owned by Rawlinson Bros., winning first and cup donated by the Hackney Association for best Hackney stallion, any age. W. L. Christie, of High River, got second. Agility, owned by Wm. Moodie, De Winton, was first in two-year-olds, and reserve for championship. Moodie also won first with a three-year-old filly, and Rawlinson Bros. first with mare and foal.

H. H. Husband, Calgary, showed some very fine Kentucky-bred Thoroughbreds.

Dr. Reed, of Georgetown, Ont., was horse judge.

Shorthorns.—In this class, there was keen competition between the herds of Hon. Wm. Beresford, of the Bowness Pure-bred Stock Farm, and R. K. Bennet, of Rushford Ranch, both of Calgary.

Two-year-old bulls and over made one class, so Beresford's Merry Champion (imp.), and Bennet's thrice champion, Trout Creek Hero, competed, along with others, making an exceedingly strong ring.

John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont., was the judge, and after considerable deliberation, placed the imported bull first. Afterwards, he won the male championship. Royal Edward, owned by Beresford, got third placing. H. McPherson got first with yearling bull, R. K. Bennet same placing with bull calf, and Beresford first with calf of calendar year.

Cows three years and over made an exceedingly strong class, there being seven out. R. K. Bennet's imported Olive Wenlock 2nd was an outstanding winner, and, in the estimation of many, should have been female champion. J. & W. Sutor, of Gladys, got second, and H. Hans, Gladys, third. With two-year-olds, Beresford got first and second, and H. Hans third, R. K. Bennet's Duchess of Athelstane, being set back to fourth place after considerable deliberation. Previous to that it was between her and the winner of first. She was the largest and most meaty heifer of the lot, with great depth, a grand chest, and good width. The reason given for the decision was that the heifer was too fat, and, owing to that, not likely to breed. She showed signs of heavy feeding, being patchy in places and slightly sagged in the back. However, some of those placed ahead of her were not devoid of the effects of high feeding, although not in so high flesh.

At the leading fairs, animals of the beef breeds must be very fat ere they have any chance of winning, and by following that standard, the heifer was quite eligible for a place. To load breeding animals to such an extent with fat does distract from their usefulness, but, with present standards, it is hard to win without abundance of flesh. In the long-yearling section, which included from eighteen months to two years, R. K. Bennet's Carnation 6th (imp.) was an outstanding winner. She also got the female championship. Bennet's Mary Queen, a yearling, was also outstanding in her class.

Beresford won the herd prize with his sweepstakes bull, first and second prize two-year-olds and second-prize long yearling. Bennet got second, with Trout Creek Hero, second-prize bull, and three outstanding females in their respective classes, one of them female champion of the breed. H. Hans got third placing, and McPherson fourth.

Herefords.—Owing to the great loss which Mr. Sinton, of Regina, had while en route to the fair, namely, the burning of his car of prizewinning Herefords, Mr. Jas. Tough, of Edmonton, had comparatively little opposition. Mr. Tough has a splendid herd, and had Mr. Sinton also been fortunate in having his reach Calgary, the Hereford showing would have been an exceedingly strong feature of the fair. Mr. Sinton feels the loss very much, yet is not discouraged, and the many breeders of the West will be pleased to hear that he will be heard from again.

Polled Angus and Galloways made a fair showing. Quite a few dairy and beef grades were also shown. P. Burns won most of the prizes for fat cattle.

The poultry and hall exhibits were very good.



Some of John Wallace's Pure-bred Herefords, Cartwright, Man.

Sheep and pigs were not out in large numbers, yet the quality was good.

A more detailed report will appear in our next issue.

### Edmonton Fair.

The Edmonton Industrial Exhibition Association held its fourth annual summer fair on June 30th and July 1st and 2nd. It proved a success from commencement to finish, being the "Banner One" in the town's history.

The live-stock entries were 30 per cent. larger than last year, and the quality of these exhibits good. Ideal weather during the entire three days added to the enjoyment of the pleasure-seekers, and assisted the management in making the primary object of the fair, the educational feature, stronger than it otherwise could have been. The fair board had worked hard to make the show a success, and succeeded beyond their highest expectations.

The attendance broke all records. Nearly 10,000 people passed the gates on Friday, the "big day" of the fair. On the opening day (Thursday) about 7,000 sight-seers enjoyed the sports and viewed the stock judging. On the last day fully 8,000 attended.

The fireworks were exceedingly good; much better than a town of Edmonton's size would be expected to have. One evening five illuminated balloons were part of the display, one of which, after soaring a considerable height, gracefully descended into the broad Saskatchewan, and floated down stream in "full bloom," a beautiful but uncommon sight. The bombardment of Alexandria, which brought the fireworks to a close, was grand, surpassing expectations.

Although the directors have just reason to feel proud and exultant over the success of the show, there is still a few places where slight improvements could be made, and it is with the desire of throwing out suggestions which, if followed, will increase the usefulness of some of the strongest features of the fair and establish them in a higher plane and more secure footing, that we call attention to the lack of arrangement in calling out live-stock classes, especially the horses.

A ring was prepared for cattle-judging, which gave good satisfaction. Another, in a suitable place for judging horses, would be a decided improvement. When animals are not to be judged in the order of printed catalogue, whatever changes are to be made should be clearly stated, so that exhibitors may not be uncertain for a long time as to when their animals are to be judged.

The plan adopted at Edmonton was to judge all driving or harness horses in the forenoon of the first day, thus allowing the use of the race track, whereas during the afternoon it would be required for racing. The plan is a very good one, provided, as we said before, that exhibitors had understood in what order driving and harness sections would be judged. This was not done, hence considerable confusion and dissatisfaction.

A live-stock judging competition, open to farmers or breeders twenty-five years of age or under, butchers excluded, was an instructive and interesting part of the proceedings.

The hall and grain exhibits were strikingly good. A very fine display of grasses and sheaf grains, some of last year's growth, and part of this year's, helped materially to show the agricultural resources of the Edmonton district. Thos. Daly, Clover Bar, again won the diploma for best grain exhibit. This is the fourth consecutive year in which he has secured this worthy award at Edmonton.

A display of mineral products from the Edmonton iron and coal mines helped give visitors some idea of the mineral richness of the district.

### HORSES.

The showing was good, both in numbers and quality. Aged heavy draft stallions, registered, was the strongest draft class. This ring caused the judge, Dr. Reid, of Georgetown, Ont., to make the remark after placing the ribbons, that there is but the toss of a copper between the two winning horses. There were only two prizes in each horse section, and in this case Shires and Clydes contested, the decision being in favor of Brilliant 6478, a black Shire horse, owned by the Spruce Grove Shire Horse Association, of which Dan Brox is secretary. Brilliant is an excellent type of Shire, of the thick, deep-bodied make. He has a finely arched, massive neck; strong, sloping shoulders; is well ribbed and short coupled. The quality of his bone is also good, but he has not the quantity of his less fortunate rival, Godolphin (imp.).

Godolphin is a dark-brown horse, bred by the Duke of Leeds, Bedale, Scot. Sire MacGregor, dam Bank's Treasure. Godolphin is owned by the Stony Plain Clydesdale Association. This horse is not so large as the Shire, nor is he in as high condition. He is a very muscular horse, with splendid limbs and a smoothly-turned, well-proportioned body. With a fair share of the outlookers he was the favorite. Another good one which had to go unplaced was Mansfield.

There was only one two-year-old shown, quite a promising young horse, owned by W. Clarke. The only other registered drivers were a pair of Clydesdale mares owned by G. T. Fraser, Edmonton.

Heavy draft teams, not registered, were next called, and four very good pairs faced the judge, first money going to R. H. Davison's span of fine black geldings, while the iron grays owned by the Dowling Milling Co. got second.

Mares over 14 cwt. with foal, brought out three, G. H. Cresswell winning first, with a thick, heavy-bodied mare, and Dan Brox second.

Brood mare, any age, with or without foal, was next in order, and Dan Brox had the only entry, an exceptionally fine mare of good draft type.

GENERAL PURPOSE.—Five teams in harness now looked for places. Albert Kuhl's entry, a good, serviceable pair, won the red ribbon; a very smooth, though smaller team, owned by J. Sellers, got the blue. There also was a prize for single mare or gelding in harness, which Geo. Hutton won with an extra fine mare. Brood mare with foal by side brought out five, T. A. Tingley winning first (also special for best general-purpose team on grounds); D. B. Wilson got second placing in brood mare section, with a good, useful animal. In two-year-olds, H. Kuhl was first, and Jas. P. Sears second. These were of very different type, the first winner being of fair size and extra quality, while the second was of much more upstanding make. Foals brought out seven, a very strong class, Geo. Cresswell's entry winning first, and R. June's second. The Sturgeon River Horse Co. offered a special prize for the best foal sired by Admiral Dewey. Geo. Cresswell's foal also won this.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—There was only one stallion shown in this class. He is of good size and breeding, owned by Kennedy & Killips, St. Albert. Best team, not under 16 hands, brought out a fine pair of blacks, half-brothers, sired by a German Coach. They are owned by R. Hainstock, Olds. Best single driver of same height was shown by J. Hislop, Dr. Braithwaite's entry taking second place.

The only Hackney on the grounds was Blackfoot, owned by J. R. Thompson, Calgary. He is a Robin-Adair horse, a full brother to Saxon, winner of first at Toronto.

ROADSTERS.—In road stallions, J. E. Reid, of Edmonton, showed a very promising two-year-old, full of quality and promise, and has won many prizes. He is named "Brown Spot," and was sired by Slander. There were several other road stallions on the grounds, one took sick, and some others missed being placed owing to not being on hand when wanted.

In brood mare with foal by side class, first went to J. H. McNulty, and second to Wm. R. West; the foals followed in the same order as their dams. The two-year-olds made a very strong section, six in number, G. T. Fraser and J. Grainer & Co. won in order named. The third placing was also a beauty, well worthy a prize. Two yearlings lined up; S. C. Scaman and J. Grainer & Co. being the owners. E. D. Grierson showed the only road team, a very fine pair of large bays. They had roadster gait and appearance, and carriage size. Three single drivers were shown, all good ones. D. C. Robertson's bay mare was awarded first. Mr. S. Feather got second.

SADDLE HORSES.—This was not a strong class in numbers, although the quality was very fair. J. B. Lubbock and Williamson Bros. were the winners in section over 15 hands. F. D. Webb won in pony section. Best saddle horse ridden by lady, C. Robert. T. A. Groat won with a very fine mare in the gentleman's section.

### CATTLE.

The cattle exhibit was very good, especially the Bowness Shorthorns and Jas. Tough's Herefords. The latter herd had no opposition, yet the size, quality and finish of its individuals was such that keen competition would have been required ere many prizes would have been lost.

In the Bowness herd the judge found both the male and female championships of the breed, and in addition most of the wearers of first prizes hailed from that noted western herd.

Bulls three years and over brought out five, all of them worthy herd headers. John A. McPherson, Stony Plain, got first, with a very thick, deep, smooth bull. Henry Hans, Gladys, followed, with a thick-chested, broad-backed, deep, level fellow, and Wm. Daly, Clover Bar, got third placing, with a smoothly-turned, mellow-handling roan, of good size. The latter bull was used by the contestants in the judging competition, and the cattle judge, John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont., scored this bull 91.35, out of a possible hundred; nevertheless the champion was found not in this but another class. [This bears out the contention of the "Farmer's Advocate" some time ago, that the score-card was a dangerous thing, unless in the hands of experts accustomed to its use. The sweepstakes bull at such shows as Winnipeg or Toronto is a remarkably good animal when it may be justly scored over ninety.—Ed.]

Two-year-olds being called, three faced the judge, and Merry Champion (imp.), bred by Duthie, and owned by Hon. Wm. Beresford, of the Bowness Pure-bred Stock Farm, Calgary, received the red ribbon, and later the male championship. He is a low-set, thick, deep bull, naturally well fleshed, with a mellow hide, a good coat of hair, and is fleshed well down the thighs. Royal Edward 46977=, owned by the same breeder, was placed second. He is a grand, thick bull, of true beef Wm. Golley, of Edmonton, got third. Thos. Daly, of Clover Bar, showed the only yearling. J. A. McPherson

got first and second with bull calves, and T. D. Edgar, Strathcona, third.

Cows four years and over was a very strong class, there being eight of good beef formation competing. The winner, Golden Princess 3rd, came from the Bowness herd. At Calgary last year she got second place. J. W. Saitor, Gladys, got second, with a large red cow of good quality. T. D. Edgar got third, and L. P. Ottewill was highly commended. Cows three years old made a strong section. Henry Hans was first, T. E. Webb second, T. D. Edgar third, and J. A. McPherson highly commended. Five two-year-old heifers were shown, and the winner of first, Lady Marjory, later won the female championship. She was got by Royal Prince (imp.), dam Lady Madge (imp.), a Marr-bred cow. This two-year-old is owned by Mr. Beresford; she is a well-grown, thick, blocky heifer, of prime quality, and was conceded by the onlooking stockmen as fully worthy of her position. The second-prize two-year-old was found in the same herd. She is a thick, meaty heifer, of very desirable type. H. Hans got third placing on one, and another was highly commended. W. Beresford's Village Daisy, got by Royal Prince (imp.), won first in yearling class; R. P. Ottewill got second, and R. P. Thompson third. In the calf section, J. A. McPherson had an outstanding winner; P. Turner second and third, and R. P. Ottewill highly commended. In herd, bull and three females, Beresford was first, second going to J. A. McPherson, and third to H. Hans. For bull and two of his get, J. A. McPherson's entry, the same exhibitor winning for best Alberta-bred bull.

HEREFORDS.—In this class Jas. Tough, Edmonton, won all prizes. His herd bull, Gladstone, is a grand animal, with great heart girth, an excellent broad, well-covered back, and an excellent handler. Last year at Winnipeg, in strong competition, he won first in his class. Mr. Tough has a very fine young bull calf, called New Year's Gift, also an excellent cow by Corrector, named Choke Cherry. Delicata (imp.), a two-year-old heifer, bred by J. Price, Pembroke, Eng., led in her class, and is worthy of special mention. Miss Blackstone, a yearling, and Bella, a calf, by Cock Robin (imp.), are of the kind that rank among the top-notchers.

GALLOWAYS.—In this class C. Potter, of Duagh, Alta., showed a very nice lot, and won all prizes except two. F. S. Mitchell got second with aged bull, and W. T. Wilkinson first in the cow section.

JERSEYS.—In the prize catalogue it was stated that registration was not required in this class, which was by no means polite to the breeders of the Island butter producers. Arthur Davies and C. M. Cameron won in order named, both having several excellent specimens of the breed, which Mr. Cameron had purchased at Dentonia farm, near Toronto. Gem of Dentonia, first at Toronto last year, won second prize in the heifer class.

### SHEEP.

In long-wooled sheep, J. R. Thompson, of Calgary, had a very select number at the fair, and with them won all prizes. He had no competition.

In short-wools, John Kennedy won in ram sections, and Geo. Middleton first with ewes, Williamson Bros. second; the last named winning with ewe lambs.

F. E. Tall and Ed. Fury each showed a very nice pen of goats.

### SWINE.

In Berkshire boars, one year or over, first went to Thos. Daly. In sow, first was won by W. F. Wilkinson, and second by T. Swift. For best brood sow with pigs, first T. Swift. This brood sow was a long, smooth pig, and her litter a choice even lot.

In Poland-Chinas, Jas. Tough was the only exhibitor.

Yorkshires.—P. Berube won two firsts, and Jas. Tough one first and two seconds.

Tamworths.—F. C. Scaman showed a good lot of Tamworths, but had no opposition.

For fat pig, not less than 500 pounds, first went to Alf. Hutchings.

For pen of three pure-bred bacon hogs, F. C. Scaman got first, second going to Jas. Tough.

A very good showing of vegetables, grains, grasses and poultry were on exhibition, a fuller report of which will appear in our next issue, if space permits.

### Look to the Summer-fallow.

A trip across the country at the present time will convince anyone that a great deal of the summer-fallowing being done is destined to be anything but satisfactory. In some cases, plowing was done early, and no cultivation has been given since, with the result that sink weed and a few other weeds that bud, bloom and bring forth seed in a hurry, have now arrived at the stage when plowing means the covering up of a fresh crop of weed seeds that are sure to produce plants next season.

As is always the case, a large percentage of those who have undertaken to summer-fallow are doing it well. The cultivator has been kept going, and weed seeds by the hundred have been induced to germinate on every square rod. Those who have done this work in a haphazard way may expect a comparatively clean crop next season, but others who have let the weeds grow up and seed, have either undertaken more than they

can handle, or else are unworthy the dignified name of good farmers.

As the harvest season approaches the fallow should be given careful attention. A few days with the cultivator will pay well if it is not already in good shape. As harvest goes on there may not be many wet days when the summer-fallow may be worked, and anyhow, weeds cannot be satisfactorily destroyed during rainy weather.

**Spraying Mustard with Bluestone Gives Results.**

The following is a summary of Prof. Wright's (West of Scotland Agricultural College) experiments in the spraying of mustard:

- 1. That runch and charlock weeds in the oat crop can be completely destroyed by spraying with three-per-cent. solutions of sulphate of copper applied at the rate of fifty gallons per acre.
- 2. That while a single spraying may be effective in destroying a greater part of the weeds, it will be found safer, and, on the average of years, probably more profitable, to apply the spraying twice, at intervals of about a fortnight.
- 3. That the best time to give the first spraying is just when the greater number of weed plants are bursting into rough leaf, and not at a later stage in their growth.
- 4. That where the weeds are at all abundant in the crop, its produce can be greatly increased by their destruction, and the increase will far more than repay the cost of spraying.
- 5. That the spraying of corn crops for the destruction of runch and charlock, wherever these weeds are prevalent, forms, therefore, a sure and a highly-profitable means of increasing their yield and returns, and that it ought, accordingly, in such circumstances, to be made a regular part of good farm practice.

**Is Exclusive Wheat-growing Farming?**

Wheat-growing, taken as a distinct industry, is, in my opinion, simply another form of gambling, and if the player is in real good luck and can break the bank quickly enough, he can jump the bank (in the shape of his farm) to recuperate from the loss the best way it can. The question of making money by this system depends on the operator's business ability, the favorable location and quality of his land, the conditions of the world's markets and the weather. It has, hence, nothing to do with the operator's capabilities as a farmer, so that may be left out of further mention in this article, while we proceed to deal with the farmer proper.

A farmer, as a rule, in the older settled districts, is a man who has carved out a home here, and has hopes of leaving his family well provided for, with at least a good farm and a prospect of making a comfortable living. His first idea, when he finds his land beginning to work unkindly and his wheat crop to dwindle down, is how best to keep it up to the mark. Not so with the wheat-grower proper, but, instead, he looks to where he may find the nearest tenderfoot with some money, to whom he may sell out. The reason for the reduction of the crop is twofold—the fertility of the soil has been materially reduced by the removal of the accumulations of humus or decaying vegetable matter, making it harder work for the plant to find the available food it requires. From the same cause, the mechanical texture of the soil is spoiled by the removal of all fibrous matter, making it less porous and preventing the circulation of air and the retention of moisture, both very necessary for the supply of nitrogen, one of the principal elements of fertility, and one of the easiest to become lost. A soil devoid of humus will be very poorly supplied with nitrogen, and a soil poorly supplied with nitrogen will grow very unsatisfactory grain crops.

This brings us to the question of keeping up this supply of humus, and, fortunately, the farmer proper has not far to go to find the answer. Barnyard manure is good, and, as I have proved by experience, can be readily utilized in this country by drawing it direct to the fields from the stable during the winter. However, admitting the necessity for the use of it, the methods of application can be discussed later. Next to the manure comes the rotation method of cropping, including a grass crop. Unfortunately, labor in this country has been scarce and high-priced, and, until lately, the care of cattle, and especially milk cows, has entailed, almost of necessity, extremely long hours on a farm. Boys have been disgusted with all work and no play, and have pulled out on their own hook as soon as possible, and a general idea has obtained that keeping stock means nothing more or less than abject slavery. If that were the case, we had all better quit. But it is not. A man is able to do so much in a day, and do it right, and is entitled to his pay for it. Ten hours is a fair day's work, and if sons and hired men have to work two hours more at each end of the day for the same wages, no wonder they kick over the traces. Now, you may fairly ask me what has this to

do with wheat-growing. I claim it is the very point on which our future success as wheat-growers depends. We must replace the humus we are removing from our soil if we would keep up its fertility. To do this, we must keep stock to supply the manure and to utilize the grass we must grow, and to enable us to keep stock without going back to the slavery of our pioneer days we must keep men. And to enable us to keep the men, when we can get them, we must come to recognize stock as a profitable adjunct to wheat-growing—a regular portion of the farm work, and not as chores. There is a great deal of truth in the suggestion of the undue driving of the hired man in the old story of "Sandy, man, go down in the cellar and pick over those turnips while you are resting." I actually saw that done this spring, only it was potatoes, not turnips. Now, let me point out, in conclusion, that according to actual returns obtained from test plots at the Central Experimental Farm, ten tons of manure per acre nearly doubled the average crop of cereals over a number of years, manure fresh from the stables giving the best results. From our experience, we know that a grass crop will recuperate our lands. We should be, therefore, able to grow the same or a larger amount of grain from two-thirds of the land which we at present cultivate by dispensing to a great extent with summer-fallow, and seedling down a good area each year. My idea would be to have about the same area to manure for barley or oats which we generally fallow, and some to break out of sod each year. This subject is a very important one, and we would be very glad to hear from others through the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."  
Swan Lake, Man. ARTHUR C. HAWKINS.

**Dairying.**

**The Cream-gathering Creamery System.**

By J. W. Mitchell, B. A.

The growth of the cream-gathering creamery system of buttermaking in Canada during recent years has been remarkably rapid, and any attempts that have been made to check this development apparently have proven quite futile. The system has already established itself as an important, and, we believe, permanent branch of our dairy industry, and is forcing itself more and more upon the attention of our leading dairymen.

True, it offers some knotty problems for solution, but these can doubtless be solved, in a very large measure at least, if we but attempt them resolutely, which we are in duty bound to do.

At one time it was felt by most dairymen that this system was, and could be at best, but an elementary form of co-operative dairying, whose usefulness was, and would continue to be, limited to new and sparsely-populated districts. It was an advance upon home buttermaking, and might in many cases serve as a stepping-stone to the higher forms of co-operative dairying—the separator creamery or cheese factory—no thought being given to the possibility of it superseding them. However, within recent years affairs have assumed a new aspect, and many of the separator creameries have had occasion to look upon the cream-gather-

ing creamery system as their approaching "yellow peril"; for the system is not being limited in its application to Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and the more sparsely-settled sections of the older Provinces, but is gradually invading and capturing the supposedly exclusive field of other forms of co-operative dairying. For example, within the past two years the two largest separator creameries in Ontario, namely, Renfrew and St. Mary's, have changed over to the cream-gathering plan, and to-day not only is this system in vogue in the West, with its more scattered population, but is all but universal in the older Province of Ontario, and is by no means a stranger to Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

**DEFECTS OF THE SYSTEM.**

Has the system a monopoly of all the strong points, and is it without defects? What is the cause of the rapidly-growing popularity of this system, and is this but a mushroom growth?

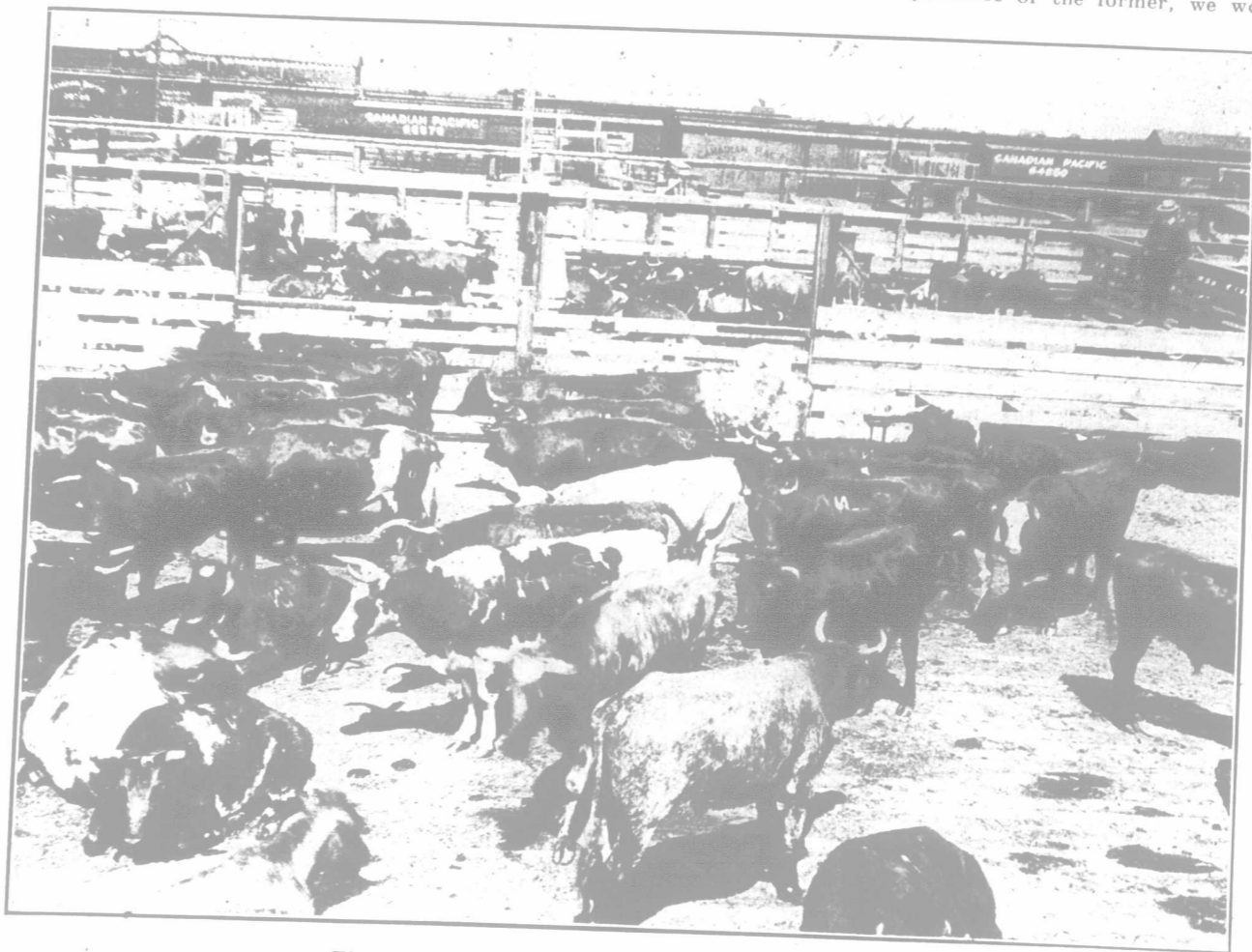
It is certainly not without its defective features, the most important one of which, as the system now operates, being that it takes out of the hands of the buttermaker, to a very large extent, the control over the ripening and flavor of the cream which he has for years struggled to gain, introducing such methods as the pasteurization of the milk or cream, and the use of a starter to accomplish it. Again, in many creameries where the cream is brought in in loads, with several patrons' cream mixed together in a tank or large can, and the cream sampled into tubes by the cream collector, the buttermaker has little or no opportunity to examine the individual patron's cream, or to meet and advise him as to the care of it. These are the most potent and important weak points in the system as it now operates, and we mention them, not to condemn, but rather to discuss how best to overcome these difficulties.

**SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE CREAM-GATHERING SYSTEM.**

On the other hand, the system undoubtedly possesses many real merits, and merits which strongly commend themselves to both the patron and the creamery proprietor, and although one would scarcely credit it, the separator agent most unselfishly keeps their memories green upon these points. Let me briefly mention some of them. The farmer rightly prizes the skim milk as it comes from the hand separator, fresh and in ideal condition for feeding; the cost per pound of butter for both delivering the cream and manufacturing the butter is materially reduced, and the creamery can serve a much larger territory under this system than under the separator creamery system, as a result of which the profits to the manufacturer are much greater at even a considerably smaller charge per pound of butter for manufacturing. These are some of the real substantial features about the system which strongly recommend it, and which lead us to believe that it is a system which is not ephemeral in character, but has come to stay. It would be a very easy matter to cite instances of creameries now operating successfully under this system in quite thickly-settled districts, where separator creameries and cheese factories had previously either proven failures or been operated at a considerable loss to the owner.

**HOW IMPROVEMENTS CAN PROFITABLY BE MADE.**

The system, then, has its undoubted merits, and, as it now operates, its defective features, and notwithstanding the great importance of the former, we would



**The First Export Range Cattle of the Season.**

Average weight, 1,100 pounds, when loaded, Calgary, July 5. Destination, Liverpool. Gordon, Ironside & Fares.

feel in duty bound to condemn the system if the latter could not be overcome; but we feel that they can be, in a large measure at least, if a systematic and persistent effort is made to bring our creamery patrons, each and all, to a full realization of the increased responsibility that the system imposes on them, and get them to adopt improved methods in the production and care of their cream, and an equally persistent effort to place our buttermakers in possession of what the system has in many cases deprived them—a uniformly clean-flavored, sweet cream; control of the ripening of the cream, and a knowledge and supervision of the work done by the patrons.

Keeping the accomplishment of the foregoing in view, we would offer the following suggestions:

The cream should be both clean-flavored and sweet when it leaves the farm. The patron should be led to feel a sense of individual responsibility, by pointing out to him that one lot of inferior cream will act as a culture to possibly seriously injure a whole day's make of butter, and in short, that the quality of the product of the creamery is largely of his making. Too great care cannot be exercised as to the kind of utensils used and the care given them. For instance, many hand separators throughout the country are placed in most objectionable surroundings, and kept in a filthy condition. They should be kept in a clean place, and thoroughly cleaned each time they are used, and not merely flushed out at night and allowed to stand in this condition until again used in the morning, as is foolishly recommended by some separator agents, and adopted by some of our factory patrons. The eyes and nose will readily indicate to one whether his separator is clean or not, and they should be used.

Milk should be put through the hand separator as quickly as possible after milking, and the cream immediately put into and kept in a separate vessel until cooled. Immediate cooling, and the keeping of the cream in a separate vessel until thoroughly cooled, are two factors indispensable to the proper care of cream. Few farmers are so circumstanced that they can afford to be without ice. Store some ice, and for cooling the cream use a tank containing water, with a plentiful supply of ice in it. Be sure that the tank has clean surroundings.

The cream should be sent to the creamery at least three times a week in summer, and the cans or tanks for carrying it should be well insulated and protected from the sun by a suitable cover. Where the cream is brought to the creamery in large cans or tanks with several patrons' cream mixed together—the most common method of delivering it—the cream collector should carry with him a bottle, in which to bring a sample of each patron's cream to the creamery. A half-pint bottle, with a pasteboard cap, such as used for city milk delivery, is very suitable for this purpose, and is easy to clean. The sample taken in this bottle should be a representative one. Upon arrival at the creamery each patron's cream sample should be examined by the buttermaker, a small sample taken and put into the patron's composite sample bottle, and the balance of the sample emptied into the cream vat. The Babcock test of the composite samples can be made either once or twice a month. THE BABCOCK TEST IS THE BETTER TEST, AND WILL, WE BELIEVE, EVENTUALLY COMPLETELY SUPERSEDE THE OIL TEST IN CREAM-GATHERING CREAMERIES. The bringing of a sample of each patron's cream to the creamery in a separate bottle places the buttermaker in a position to judge of the work done by each patron—a very decided advantage. He can then intelligently advise with his patrons, and look after the careless ones.

When we place the buttermakers of our cream-gathering creameries in a position to practically know how each patron cares for his cream—this is quite possible and practicable—and when such methods of producing, caring for and delivering the cream are adopted as to ensure its arrival at the creamery both sweet and clean flavored—this also is quite within the range of possibility—much will have been accomplished in the way of restoring to the buttermaker the control over the ripening and flavor of the cream, which he rightfully prizes so much. If in addition to this we can successfully introduce the pasteurization of the cream as it arrives at the creamery, followed by the use of a good culture to ripen it, the buttermaker will practically have had his kingdom restored to him.

The cream-gathering creamery system has, as we have said, many substantial and attractive features to recommend it, and the more general introduction of the principles that we have attempted to lay down would greatly strengthen and enhance the popularity of the system, and rapidly break down the strong and undoubtedly well-founded prejudices that the trade now entertains against cream-gathered creamery butter. While recognizing and taking advantage of the indisputable merits of the system, let us at the same time not overlook but rather endeavor to eradicate its present defects.

[Editorial Note.—Prof. Mitchell, B.A. (Queen's University), writer of the above, is well known to many in the West as a progressive, up-to-date dairyman. His career has been one of steady progress. First he learned the trade of butter and cheese maker; later joined the Dominion Government's dairy staff, under Prof. Robertson, having charge of the creameries in one section of the Northwest Territories; he was also Instructor in Milk-testing at the Guelph Dairy School, of the Ontario Agricultural College; later he was promoted and given charge of the creameries in the Maritime Provinces, following which he was made head of

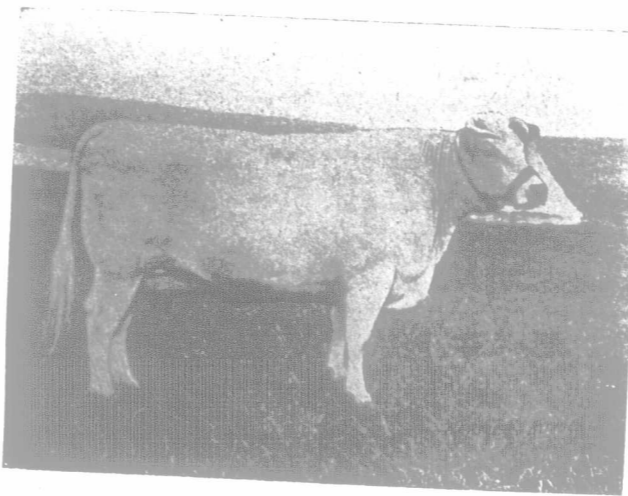
the Kingston Dairy School, run by the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture. He is very highly esteemed as a practical and scientific dairyman, by such authorities as Professors Robertson and Ruddick.]

### What the Irish are Up Against.

The different dairy schools and agricultural colleges still continue to flood the country with aspiring creamery managers. In fact, the market in this respect has been overstocked for many years. It is evident that such a condition of things is certain to lower the standard of managers as a whole, as well as to produce a less efficient body. . . . The ranks of creamery managers are being augmented at a rate out of all proportion to the extent of the vacancies which are likely to occur. Is this going to continue?—[Farmers' Gazette (Irish).]

### Jersey Butter Test.

The butter test held in connection with the Island of Jersey Spring Show, May 12th, 1904, seems to have been one of the best ever conducted, both in number of entries and annual yield. Fifty-six cows competed, yielding an average of 33 lbs.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. milk, and 2 lbs.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. butter, and averaging 141 days since calving. In this test the milk of twenty-four hours churned, and cows credited with one point for each ounce of butter and one point for each completed ten days since calving, deducting the first forty days, and limiting the number of lactation points to twelve. Every cow came within the standard prescribed for awarding Certificates of Merit. Two of the cows yielded 3 lbs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. and 3 lbs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. butter, respectively, in the one-day test, their milk yield being 36 lbs. and 42 lbs. 12 ozs., 135 days and 65 days, respectively, after calving.



White Heather.

Champion Shorthorn Cow, Royal Show, London, Eng.

### Remedy for Hard-milking Cow.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
Having seen many enquiries in the "Farmer's Advocate" for a remedy for hard-milking cows, I give you the plan I use, and if properly done, it is a perfect cure. It is this: Slit the teat a little at the outlet. To do this, use the small blade of a common pocket knife. Take the teat in one hand as if about to milk, with the milk forced down to the end of the teat; stick the end of the blade into the teat, and with a quick movement force the blade into the teat not more than a quarter of an inch. If the blade is wide enough, the work is done; if not, give it a little pull toward the edge. If the cow still milks too hard to suit you, repeat the operation in a week's time, turning the edge of the knife the opposite way to what it was used first time. Just before milking is the best time to operate. "Will it bleed?" Only a few drops. "Won't it make the teat sore?" Not to interfere with milking. Only, in stripping the cow, the milker should not let his finger slip down over the end of the teat until the wound heals—a matter of four or five days' time. The operation is simple, anybody ought to be able to do it, and I have found it a sure cure.  
J. H. D.

### New Zealand Tries Cool-curing.

Recent New Zealand papers mention the installation of an extensive plant for the cool-curing of cheese by the Dalefield Dairy Company, said to be the largest cheese factory in the world under one roof. The management of this factory have carefully watched the results obtained by cool-curing at the Government illustrating stations in Canada and at the American experiment stations, and in consequence have been the first in New Zealand to adopt the new system. The machinery alone in the Dalefield cool-curing room cost nearly \$2,500, and the proprietors expect that this outlay will be amply repaid. Our Canadian factory owners cannot afford to let their competitors in the sister colony get ahead of them in the matter of factory equipment and up-to-date methods of management.

### Butter Test at the Royal Show.

The two-days butter test at the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held in Park Royal, London, last month, included two classes for cows of any age, breed or cross, one class being for cows exceeding 900 lbs. live weight, the other for cows not exceeding 900 lbs. There were eleven entries in each class.

The first prize of £10, and the English Jersey Society's silver medal went, in the heavier class, to Dr. Watney's Jersey cow, Wild Teasel 2nd—age 4 years, weight 934 lbs., days in milk 135, yield of milk in two days 82 lbs. 12 ozs., of butter 5 lbs. 1 oz., ratio, viz., lbs. milk to lb. butter 16.34. The second award in this class went to a Jersey and Shorthorn cross-bred cow weighing 973 lbs., her milk yield being 86 lbs., and butter 4 lbs. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. The heaviest cow in the class was a Lincoln Red, six years old, weighing 1,638 lbs., yielding at 12 days in milk 102 lbs. in two days, and of butter 5 lbs. 5 ozs., a ratio of 19.27. She was highly commended, her total number of points in the butter test being 85, while the first-prize cow made 100 points, and the second 98.25.

In the class not exceeding 900 lbs., live weight, the first award and gold medal went to Mr. D. Mutton's Jersey cow, Primrose Day—age 8 years, weight 875 lbs., days in milk 160, milk in 48 hours 97 lbs. 2 ozs., butter 4 lbs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs., ratio 20.31. All the entries and prizewinners in this class were Jerseys, no others competing. One cow in this class gave 100 lbs. 8 ozs. milk in the two days, and 4 lbs. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. butter, 71 days after calving.

### The Butter-worker.

A lady contributor to Dairy Farming writes: Very few farm dairies number among their utensils a butter-worker. The bowl and ladle constitute the working outfit now, the same as forty years ago, in nine-tenths of the cases. The dash churn has given place to the barrel, the tin pans are laid aside in favor of the more modern methods of creaming, but the bowl and ladle still hold their places in popular favor with farm buttermakers.

The working of butter is something which it is very easy to overdo. An energetic woman can very easily ruin the grain in her ambition to do a good job, leaving it smooth and glossy, possessing about as much grain as so much lard, at the same time complimenting herself upon the quality of the article she has turned out. I make the statement unhesitatingly—the great majority of dairy butter suffers from being overworked.

The question is, would the average farmer's wife do any better work if she were provided with a modern implement for working her butter? Habit, stronger than bands of iron, controls the actions of every human being. Some women, safe in their own approval, perfectly sure that they know how to make butter and make it right, will give their product just so much working, no matter what they do it with.

The principal objects in working butter are to expel the water and evenly incorporate the salt. Further than this manipulation is unnecessary, and is an absolute injury to its quality. A good many times grain is sacrificed in order to secure an extra dry quality. I have seen it worked and re-worked until the last drop of brine was expelled, leaving about as much grain as could be found in a box of vaseline.

In the public creameries good equipment usually is found. Few, if any, such establishments are conducted without a butter-worker, yet who will be brave enough to say that the butter turned out from these sources is never over-worked nor under-worked? There is no saving grace in such an implement, unless the operator knows how to use it intelligently. Where such a knowledge exists a good article will be turned out, butter-worker or no butter-worker.

Under the influence of the new thought, I learned better than to gather my butter in a solid mass, but left it in granules until after salting. This was found to be a much better method, and has never been departed from.

By having the temperature just right—controlled largely by that of the last rinse water—I found I could work the butter very nicely in the barrel churn by revolving it very slowly, allowing the contents to drop solidly from end to end. If the butter formed into large lumps the churn was opened and these cut apart with the ladle. The process was then continued.

Five minutes will be ample for working the whole churning in this way, and there will be neither streaks, mottles nor excess of brine left in. All that then remains to be done is to press it into shape with the ladle, making into prints, or packing in crocks or other receptacles for shipment. But as above stated, there must be no mistake as to the temperature—it must be exactly right. If too low the granules will not adhere, and too much moisture will be retained. If too high the butter will be soft and the grain injured. With conditions perfect, this method of working I consider to be an ideal one, and butter worked in this way will score as high in texture as any ever made.

Poultry.

Cats Killing Chickens.

As soon as it is light in the morning, the little chickens, shut in their rat-proof coops, begin to "cheep" loudly to be let out. I decided that it was too bad to keep them shut in early in the morning, when they might just as well be out gathering worms, so I arranged the coops so that they could come out as soon as it was light. Everything seemed to go well for a few mornings, and then it seemed as if some were missing. A count revealed the fact that eleven had disappeared. That night I closed the coops, and early the following morning leaped out to see if anything could be seen that would account for the missing chickens. On one coop sat a cat, belonging to a neighbor, apparently waiting for the chickens to come out, while another cat was jumping about the further coop, and occasionally thrusting its paw into the ventilator-slot. A few minutes later those two cats were going through the orchard like rabbits, each with a charge of very fine shot scattered over its hide. A few days later I saw a large cat sitting in the chicken yard, apparently asleep. It appeared to be as harmless as a dove, and the chickens did not seem to notice it. To satisfy myself that it was as harmless as it appeared to be, I sat down behind an evergreen to watch it a while, with a gun within easy reach should it be needed. The cat dozed for about an hour. Finally, a chicken came within a foot of its nose, and stood there. The cat appeared to awaken like a flash of lightning, and that chicken's head was in its mouth as quickly. The next moment its hide was like the top of a pepper-box. Two years ago I saw a pretty pet cat we had dart out from under an evergreen, catch a chicken, and disappear like a flash. I could scarcely believe my eyes, because I had seen that same cat lying asleep on the grass many a time with chickens all about it. I came to the conclusion that no cat can be trusted among chickens.—[Farm and Fireside.

Hot-weather Notes on Chicken Rearing.

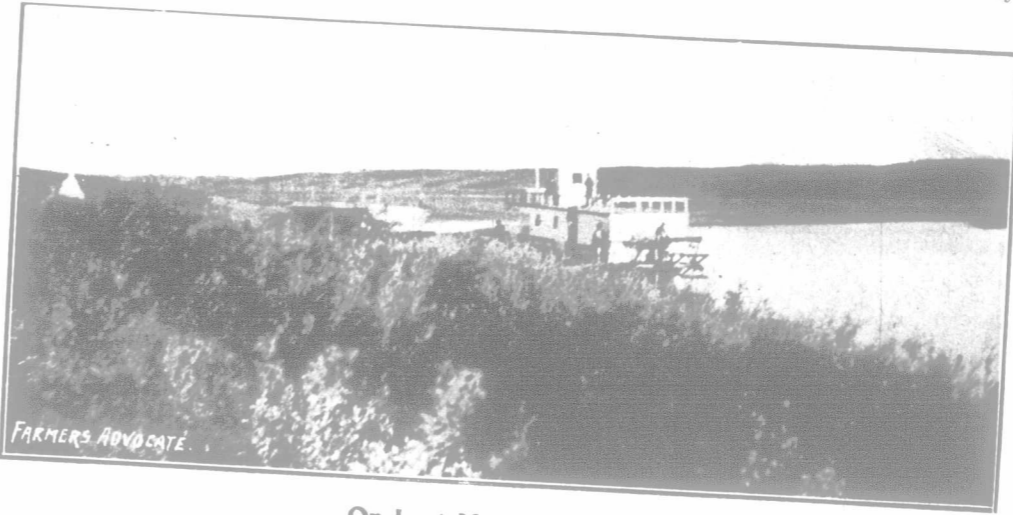
A few hints for the young stock now that the weather is becoming hot and dry. Spray the dust bath for the young stock. The dust they stir up is almost as injurious to their lungs as it is to the lice. Many people think that lice kill them in hot, dry weather, but, in reality, if they breathe in much dust it frequently kills quite a number. Also, it is better to omit meat altogether from their diet; they find more insects than is good for them at this time of year. Feed as much dry food as possible, and if milk is to be given to them, mix it in with the mush, as they should have only clean, clear water during the "dog days." Save all your scraps of bread and toast them black. Put a good-sized piece into every drinking cup. It prevents thirst, and is more nourishing than plain water. Never soak bread in hot milk or water, nor boil it with the scraps. It is the cause of a list of ills. Keep your birds growing. While I was in Victoria I was selling laying pullets in June. Again, do not be afraid to use a good poultry spice with the food, and use it in moderation. Because a pinch of it among a dozen will make them lay and keep healthy, it does not follow that a tall spoonful will induce any hen to lay more than an egg a day. Above all, don't tire of your flock because the weather is "so hot." A chick cannot be neglected for one day of its life. B. C. (MRS.) OCTAVIUS ALLEN.

Producing Early Molting in Hens.

The West Virginia Station calls attention to the fact that "when a specialty is made of producing winter eggs it is of much importance to have the hens shed their feathers early in the fall, so that the new plumage may be grown before the cold weather begins. In case molting is more delayed, the production of the new coat of feathers in cold weather is such a drain on the vitality of the fowls, that few, if any, eggs are produced until spring, while if the molt takes place early in the season the fowls begin winter in good condition, and with proper housing and feeding may be made to lay during the entire winter." The Station reports tests on two-year-old Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns of the Van Dresser method of promoting early molting, which "consists in withholding food either wholly or in part for a few days, which stops egg-production and reduces the weight of the fowls, and then feeding heavily on a ration suitable for the formation of the feathers and the general building up of the system. Beginning August 5th, the chickens received no feed for thirteen days, except the very small amount they could pick up in 15 by 100 foot runs. They were then fed liberally on mash, beef scraps, corn, wheat and oats—i.e., a ration rich in protein or nitrogenous matter, which is believed to be especially val-

uable for promoting the growth of feathers as well as muscle. The hens stopped laying on the seventh day. Thirty days after the test began, the Rhode Island Reds had practically a complete coat of new feathers, had begun to lay, and within a week from that time one-half of the hens were laying regularly, while another lot of the Rhode Island Reds, which had been fed continuously, were just beginning to molt, and the egg production had declined materially. The White Leghorns were a trifle slower in molting than the Rhode Island Reds, but otherwise the treatment affected them in a similar way.

The results seem to warrant the general conclusion that "mature hens which are fed very sparingly for about two weeks and then receive a high nitrogenous ration molt more rapidly and with more uniformity, and enter the cold weather of winter in better condition than similar fowls fed continually during the molting period on an egg-producing ration.—[U. S. Bulletin.



On Last Mountain Lake.

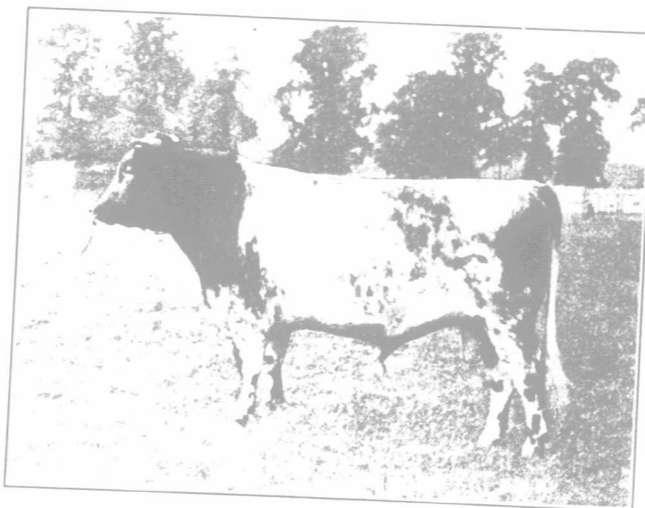
The new boat that will run from Craven to points up the lake in the Last Mountain Valley.

No Demonstrations of Poultry-fattening at 1904 Fairs.

Our suggestion and request of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, Prof. Robertson, that his branch make an exhibit at the Dominion of Canada, Winnipeg, and other leading fairs, with especial reference to poultry fattening, met with the very hearty sympathy of that gentleman, who regrets, however, that it will be impossible to make such an exhibit this year, owing to the fact that the branch lost its poultry expert at very short notice. Prof. Robertson holds out hope of exhibits as mentioned for the big fairs of 1905, at which we are sure they will be welcomed by the farmers.

For Laying Hens.

Get ready now for a full supply of properly-cured clover or alfalfa hay for next winter. If you cannot grow it, look about you so that you can buy it. Clover or alfalfa hay, to be the best for hens, should be cut at least a week sooner than it would naturally be cut to be cured for hay for market. In other words, cut early, while the stems are tender. In this way, if nicely cured, it will be green clover or green alfalfa hay, and not dark brown or black, as it is often seen.



Elvetham Conqueror.

First-prize Yearling Shorthorn Bull and Reserve for Championship, Royal Shows, London, Eng., 1901. Property of Lord Callthorpe.

Canada is to be favored by a visit from the Black Watch and Pipers' bands. The bands will leave Edinburgh on August 15th, and will arrive in Montreal on August 27th, proceeding from thence to play at the Toronto Exhibition. Afterwards they will make a four weeks' tour of the country, spending the first week in Western Ontario, the second in Winnipeg and the West, the third in Eastern Ontario and Montreal, the fourth in the Maritime Provinces, the last concert being given in Moncton, N.B.

Events of the World.

The Government of Queensland, Australia, has resigned.

As the result of a recent tornado at Moscow, Russia, two hundred people were killed.

A Russian submarine was accidentally submerged in the Neva River last week, and 21 sailors were drowned.

A despatch from Tauris, Persia, states that a general massacre of Armenians has begun in the vicinity of Van, Turkish Armenia.

The village of Attarmuchy, N.J., is overrun with snakes, which have been driven from the neighboring mountains by recent blasting operations.

The Government of Paraguay is preparing to exploit the culture of cotton in that country, which is said to be capable of yielding a greater amount of cotton to the acre than any other country in the world.

The Haytien incident has been satisfactorily arranged so far as France is concerned. President Nord has forwarded an apology for the insult given to the French Minister, and has promised that the offenders shall be summarily dealt with.

The arrest of twenty Finns, on the charge of having been indirectly connected with the assassination of Bobrikoff, the Russian Governor, has been made. Prince Obolensky has been appointed in Bobrikoff's place as Governor-General of Finland.

The coroner's jury in the Slocum inquest has returned a verdict incriminating the captain and mate of the vessel, the inspector, and the captain of the steamboat company's fleet, for carelessness and mismanagement in regard to the General Slocum.

The British residents of Tangier, Morocco, are petitioning Lord Lansdowne to take steps for the protection of their lives and property. The American warships left the harbor on June 30th, and Raisuli has since taken up his residence at Zinat, only one hour's ride from the city.

One of the most dreadful naval calamities ever known occurred recently in the sinking of the steamship Norge, off the Hebrides Islands. The ship was bound from Copenhagen to New York, and was laden with emigrants, 636 of whom were drowned; 200 children were included among the lost.

The Mad Mullah is again on the warpath in British Somaliland, and has encamped with 6,000 followers, 2,000 of whom are armed with rifles. It is stated that since the withdrawal of the British troops from the country, several tribes hitherto friendly to the British have gone over to the Mullah.

At the St. Louis convention, Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, to run against the Republican candidate, Theodore Roosevelt. Senator Fairbanks (Rep.), of Indiana, and Senator Davis (Dem.), of West Virginia, were the nominees for the Vice-Presidency.

Recent despatches from the Far East are most interesting. It now appears that Kuropatkin's army is practically surrounded by the enemy, and events are expected to move forward with accelerated pace. In the south General Oku continues to advance northward, having now reached a point some miles to the north of Kaichow. Part of his army is reaching out toward Newchwang, whose fall will, probably, be but a matter of a few days. To the eastward of Liaoyang, General Kuroki still holds the mountain passes, while those west of the town are occupied by General Nodzu, who is rapidly pushing on towards Haicheng. In the central plain between these three lies the great Russian army. An interesting feature of the situation is that, in all probability, the Japanese will be forced to fight their next battle on the plains, where, for the first time, the Russian cavalry, which is the chief dependence of the Russian army, will have a chance to show what it can do. To spectators of the Occident, the Liaotung is now spread out as a gigantic chess board, upon which every move is awaited with anxiety. However one may view the situation, it is at once picturesque and—terrible.

### Field Notes.

"Genius is a superior aptitude to patience."—Buffon.

The Bisley team sailed for England on June 24th.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will visit Canada in August.

The Government is to build a 2,000,000 bushel elevator at Port Colborne, Ont.

The T. Eaton Co., of Toronto, has purchased a block in the business district of Winnipeg.

"It is of the nature of wisdom to dispise nothing."—[Maeterlink.

A cow near Danbury, Conn., has adopted a colt, and is bringing it up with her own calf.

The Huron Synod, which was convened recently, passed a resolution endorsing church union.

"Do not anticipate trouble or worry about what may never happen. Keep in the sunlight."—[Franklin.

It is reported that an important scheme of military reorganization for the Dominion of Canada is under consideration.

The strike at Sydney, C. B., has reached such proportions that the militia had to be called out to preserve order.

Lord Roseberry unveiled a bas-relief portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, last week.

"One form of prose is a plain American mule drawing an imported automobile up a hill."—Poor Richard Junior's Philosophy.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will visit parts of Canada and the United States during September and October.

The citizens of Guelph, Ont., recently presented Dr. James Mills, of the Railway Commission, with a magnificent clock.

The Canada Atlantic liners have cut the steerage rates for Europe, the cost of a ticket to Great Britain now costing only \$15.

The revenue of Newfoundland for the fiscal year which ended June 30th, shows a total of \$2,400,000, an increase of \$100,000 over that of the preceding year.

Tenders are in demand for the erection of a new immigration hall at Winnipeg. It will be erected close to the new C.P.R. station, and will cost about \$200,000.

A permanent corps of cavalry is to be organized in the Territories. It will probably bear the name of Strathcona's Horse, out of compliment to the High Commissioner.

"Every year of my life I grow more convinced that it is wisest and best to fix our attention on the beautiful and the good, and dwell as little as possible on the evil and the false."—Cecil.

Three new iron-bearing areas have been discovered in the Michipicoten District by Dr. J. M. Bell's exploring party. The iron-bearing rock lies principally along the valley of the Pacaswa River.

On July 6th, Lou Scholes, of Toronto, won the final heat in the Diamond Sculls at Henley, defeating F. S. Kelly by four lengths, thus winning the world's amateur championship for oarsman.

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Brien, and three children, formerly of Niagara Falls, Ont., were among the victims of the General Slocum steamboat holocaust in New York.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, has issued instructions to his clergy to forbid their flocks participating in Sunday excursions, under the pain of "committing a grievous sin."

The Standard Varnish Works, the largest establishment of the kind in the world, whose headquarters are at Staten Island, will establish a Canadian branch in Toronto, and will spend \$40,000 in providing plant and buildings.

The town of Sydney, C.B., will be called on to pay at least \$600 a day for the troops guarding the plant of the Dominion Steel Company against the strikers. The force dispatched for the protection of the works numbers 400.

The Governor-General has approved of an order in Council, adding the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River, the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia to the list of British colonies entitled to the benefits of the preferential tariff in Canada.

"There is not enough real brains used. Farmers are doing dairy work with scarcely any reading and good thinking on the subject. Go where you will, you will find that the thinking man is a reading man."—[Hoard's Dairyman.

Prof. Koch has returned to Germany, after eighteen months' research in South Africa. He claims to have discovered serums for the prevention of cattle and horse epidemics, which have been killing 90 per cent. of some of the African herds. For his services Prof. Koch was given \$150,000 by the Rhodesian Government.

At a meeting of the Ontario Medical Council, on June 29th, it was decided that a committee should investigate the composition of patent medicines now on the market. The advisability of having the formula of all such preparations marked on the packages will be laid before the Legislature.

The Canadian steamship lines, as a result of the rate-cutting by the other lines, will make a reduction on

the first-class passenger rates. It has been announced by the Allan Line that after August 10th the minimum first-class rate on the Tunisian and Bavarian will be reduced to \$60, and on the Ionian and Bavarian to \$65. The other companies are expected to follow suit.

There is a hitch in the ratification of the Anglo-French Convention because of the fact that serious friction has arisen between the French and Newfoundland fishermen regarding their rights as defined by the treaty. Lord Lansdowne and M. Cambou, assisted by two technical advisers, are seeking a solution of the entanglement, which is looked upon as serious.

On June 24th, Captain Warren, and three men of the Governor-General's Body Guard, made a record trip from Niagara to Toronto. Leaving Niagara with four mounts and a pack horse, which carried all the provisions necessary, and the great coats of the men, at 12.20 a.m. of that day, the party arrived at Nurse's Hotel, on the Humber, at 11.45 that night, having ridden the 90 miles in 35 minutes less than 24 hours, and spent 18 hours in the saddle. The ride was undertaken to show the value of the pack-horse system of rapid transit for cavalry movements.

Plenty of trees about the farm, and especially the buildings and yards, are a splendid thing, both for ornament and comfort. Trees break the monotony of landscape, make the country beautiful, afford shade and shelter for man and beast, and enhance the value of farm property. The farmer has cut down and grubbed out many a fine tree in the field because it occupied a little room and he had to work around it. Leave them for ornament and to shade the stock. Don't deface the beautiful country for a dollar or two that may be had from the soil occupied by one of nature's grand productions. Better leave such trees to the children rather than a few extra dollars.—[Wisconsin Agriculturist.

### News from Ottawa.

(Special Correspondence.)

The special committee on Sir Richard Cartwright's grain inspection bill completed their work July 7th, and reported the measure, with many changes, to Parliament. Mr. Archibald Campbell, M. P., of West York, chairman of the committee, says the modifications in the bill will affect Eastern Canada chiefly, as that act of a few years ago seemed to give satisfaction to the people of the West. Survey boards in the east will hereafter be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, upon the recommendation of the Montreal and Toronto Boards of Trade. The provision requiring chief inspectors to furnish samples of an official grade, the chairman believes will be a great improvement on the old methods. In addition to the change in the system of inspection in the east, a new grade of oats, to be known as No. 4, has been created. Twenty-eight pounds to the bushel is the standard weight. The grain weighing act of last session is to be incorporated in the new act. This gives power to the Governor-in-Council to order compulsory weighing at lake terminals, of grain intended for distribution in Eastern Canada. Manitoba grain is not to be inspected in the east, unless it deteriorates in transit. The bill as reported by the special committee has yet to be considered in the House. The agriculture committee proposes to order the printing of the act, for distribution among shippers. Mr. Fisher, the Minister, favors this proposal.

### BROME GRASS.

Mr. D. E. Stewart, M. P., Pilot Mound, Man., has placed on exhibition in a committee room of the Commons, a sample of awnless brome grass, grown near his home. The grass grew on an area closely cropped by cattle in May. The grass is forty-five inches long, and shows a growth of 1.07 inches a day. It is stated that this grass has been of enough value to Western Canada to compensate for the establishment of one of the branch experimental farms.

### VISITING THE CENTRAL FARM.

The Experimental Farm staff received over four hundred visitors from the Province of Quebec, along the Grand Northern Railway, and some Ontario people, from the Canada Atlantic line, on July 7th. This was one of the largest excursions of the season. Over forty French priests were in the company. Several members of Parliament, including J. A. Ethier, South Perth; C. Bazinet, Joliette; J. Bureau, Three Rivers; T. Christie, Argenteuil; and S. Desjardins, Terrebonne, accompanied the party. They were shown around the various places of interest at the farm. They saw the crops at their best. The same day an excursion from Kemptville also visited the farm.

### WILL VISIT WINNIPEG.

Hon. Sydney Fisher intends visiting the opening of the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg on July 25th. If not too busily occupied, he will pay an early visit to the St. Louis Exposition.

### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, proposes to make some important changes in the Act respecting infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals, which was assented to on August 13th last. As the law stands, compensation for animals slaughtered, when the Government decides to make any, shall be one-third of the value of the animal before it became affected, but in no case to exceed twenty dollars for grade animals and sixty dollars for

pure-bred animals. These maximum value stipulations are to be altered to read: For grade animals—Two hundred dollars for each horse, sixty dollars for each head of cattle, and fifteen dollars for each pig or sheep; For Pure-bred Animals—Five hundred dollars for each horse, two hundred dollars for each head of cattle, and fifty dollars for each pig or sheep. As in the present law, the value of animals will be determined by the Minister or by some person appointed by him. A change will also be made in the section dealing with animals which have only come in contact with the disease, and are not actually diseased, but, nevertheless, dangerous. Now, the compensation is three-fourths of the value, with a maximum of fifty dollars for grade beasts and one hundred and fifty dollars for pure-breds. According to the proposed legislation, the full three-fourths value will be paid. One new disease is added to the list of mentioned "infectious or contagious diseases," that of "maladie du coit." It is a disorder which has been found in the Northwest Territories, and, it is believed, has come from the United States. The Department will take drastic measures to stamp it out. It has been placed in the list of glanders, farcy, rinderpest, anthrax, Texas fever, hog cholera, mange, rabies, tuberculosis, and other vicious diseases. It is understood that the proposed amendment to the Act will fill a much-felt want in parts of Canada. The present law does not provide for compensation in case of slaughter of horses.

### SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The further supplementary estimates just presented to Parliament contain items in the Agricultural Department amounting to \$55,000. There is \$10,000 for experimental farms, and \$45,000 for exhibitions. These expenditures were unforeseen when the last appropriations were made. The outlay on experimental farms is for increased wages, and the other payment was made chiefly in connection with the St. Louis Exposition.

### MOVE THE WHEAT CROP EARLY.

In answer to Hon. Mr. Perley, in the Senate, on June 30th, Hon. R. W. Scott stated that the Minister of Interior had received letters from Northwest farmers expressing the desire that fifty per cent. of the crop should be transported before the close of navigation. He expressed the hope that the railways would supply the necessary rolling stock to bring about this result. Senator Perley urged that the Government use its influence upon the railways of the West to have them move sixty per cent. of the grain before the lakes freeze up. He was speaking on behalf of the Northwest Territories Wheat-growers' Association.

### Edmonton's Live-stock Judging Competition.

During fair week at Edmonton, a live-stock judging class was held, with John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont., the cattle judge, in charge.

A diploma was offered to the farmer or breeder, 25 years of age or under (butchers excluded), who made the most points. Score-cards were used, their advantage being pointed out and general explanations given of how to mark them; also, in addition, the judge in a brief, pointed talk emphasized the importance of farmers being able to "size up" an animal intelligently and quickly.

A roan Shorthorn bull, owned by Wm. Daly, Clover Bar, was the animal chosen to be scored, and twelve young men formed the class. The following is a list of their names, the first four only being placed according to their score. The corrected score was 91.35, and Geo. Carson came nearest, with 91; J. Riddock, A. Ottewell and S. Swift followed in close succession. The others were J. Porteus, Z. Keith, W. Ottewell, E. Swift, M. Duged, P. Lynn, Geo. Ottewell and Jas. Allen.

These classes are a good feature in connection with any fair, and should be encouraged. The "Farmer's Advocate," as our readers know, has on several occasions offered gold medals for live-stock judging, and is again giving the young live-stock men at Winnipeg and Brandon an opportunity of winning a gold medal, and also at the same time of learning considerable about live-stock judging. Cattle, horses, sheep and swine are all included, and in most cases three or four of each are lined up, then the competitors have to place them and give reasons within a time limit.

### Mexico Gets Better Cattle, While we Have Some of the Refuse.

The following news is quite significant when coupled with the exodus of Mexican cattle to the Territories, which is being made the dumping ground for a lot of inferior beef stock, by the parties interested in bearing (lowering) the prices to be paid the ranchers for their cattle:

A shipment of one hundred and fifty-three pedigree Shorthorn bulls and cows is now on the way to the ranch of the Corrolitos Cattle Co., in Chihuahua, Mexico. One hundred bulls are included in this lot, which were selected in Missouri and Iowa by E. C. Houghton, of the Mexican company, assisted by K. Godfrey.

**Boissevain Plowing Match.**

The annual plowing match of the Boissevain Grain-growers' Association was held on the farm of Mr. Thos. Johnston, about one mile from the town, on July 1st, and was in every way a decided success. A bright sunny day, generous prizes to the competitors, and a holiday crowd of between two and three thousand spectators, combined to add interest and life to the contest. There were 14 entries, the work throughout was splendid, and as many experienced plowmen from previous keenly-contested fights were on the field, even to lose was an honor in that company, where all did excellent work.

The following acted as judges: Thos. Jasper, Bradwardine; Fred Baker, Brandon Hills; Peter Elder, Rounthwaite; Jas. Henderson, Brandon; N. Reid, Brandon; and Jas. Bowes, Boissevain. The farmers of the district and citizens of Boissevain are to be congratulated on the success of this annual meeting, which bids fair to become one of the leading matches in the country. The winners in the contest were as follows:

- 14-inch walking—boys—Herb. Henderson.
- 16-inch walking—men—Alex. Simpson.
- 14-inch professional—men—1, J. Sutherland; 2, A. T. Elder; 3, Ed. Kelly.
- 12-inch gang—men—1, Sam Dixon; 2, Wm. Johnston.
- 14-inch gang—men—1, D. Campbell.
- 12-inch gang—boys—1, L. Robison; 2, W. Cliff.
- 14-inch walking—men—1, A. Brown; 2, Jas. Simpson.

In the special prizes, L. Robison landed the first for best groomed and harnessed team, while Alex. Simpson followed a close second. The best crown and finish for boys under 17, with 12-inch gangs, fell to L. Robison, with W. Cliff second, and only one point behind.

The ever-increasing success of the plowing matches throughout the country is a sign of progress in the right direction. We cannot all hope to be provincial champions in these matches, but we see in nearly every contest an approach to the ideal, and to follow an ideal always tends to lift us above the commonplace and ordinary. Let us hope that the good work may continue, and that we shall have more contests, larger crowds, and greater success with each succeeding year.

**Improvement in the Shorthorn Herd-book.**

By the courtesy of Mr. H. Gerald Wade, Assistant Secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, we have received sample pages of the new volume of the herdbook, which shows that the D. S. H. B. A. has instituted a reform in the printing of the same, by which considerable money will be saved the Association for printing. This change will, we are sure, meet with the approval of the majority of the members, as they will now be furnished with less bulky volumes for their shelves. If now the certificates sent out were made out in the extended form, the improvement would be even more marked. The card-index system would, of course, be needed for such work. The use of the tabulating typewriter, as used by some of the big railroads, would render the work suggested feasible and economical. Mr. Wade informs us that last year, 1903, 2,000 volumes of the herdbook were ordered printed. There are 1,936 members according to the last report, so that the margin of copies is as small as it can well be.

**Notice to Poultrymen.**

The attention of poultrymen and fanciers is drawn to the fact that a new class for turkeys, goslings, ducklings, etc., of 1904, has been opened in the prize list of the Dominion of Canada Exhibition. The new class is numbered 46A, and the sections in it are numbered to correspond with those in class 46, but with the affix A. Birds are to be shown in pairs, the entry fee being fifty cents per pair.

In class 46, birds will be shown singly, and the prizes offered will be the same for males and females as are offered in the sections as they appear in the prize list.

In class 49, birds must be shown in pairs, and the entry fee will be fifteen cents per pair.

**Brandon Fair Marconigrams.**

The Brandon Fair directorate met recently, and decided against allowing licensed betting on their grounds. John McQueen, of Carievale, Assa., will preside in the ring when heavy horses are there; for light horses no judge has yet been named.

The work on the new main building is progressing rapidly, and will be concluded before the date fixed for the fair.

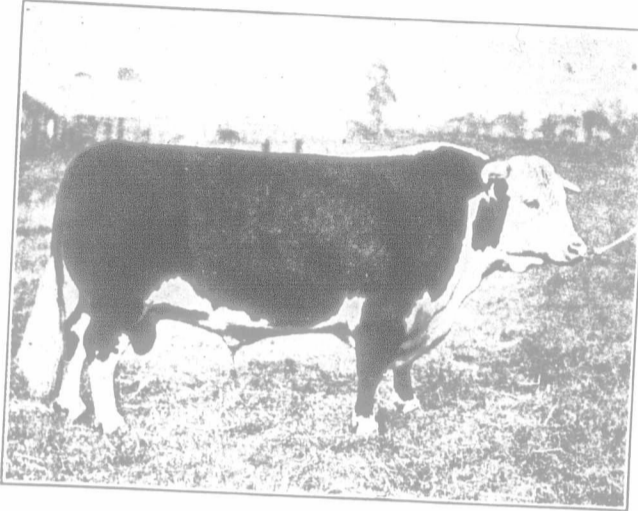
**Fuel Dealers Must do Shipping Early.**

The C. P. R. has notified coal and wood dealers when grain shipping season begins no cars will be available for the shipping of coal and wood. This should lead dealers in fuel supplies to get their stock forward in good time, and it should also leave more cars available for grain shipping.

**Preservatives Not Harmless to the Human Being.**

The following results of a test by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., is instructive and timely, as showing how harmful borax and boric acid are as preservatives of food products, especially meat, milk and butter:

"The use of borax and boric acid as preservatives of food intended for common and continuous use is inadvisable, according to the Government report, based on the results of last year's tests on the 'poison squad.' The bureau of chemistry, which conducted the

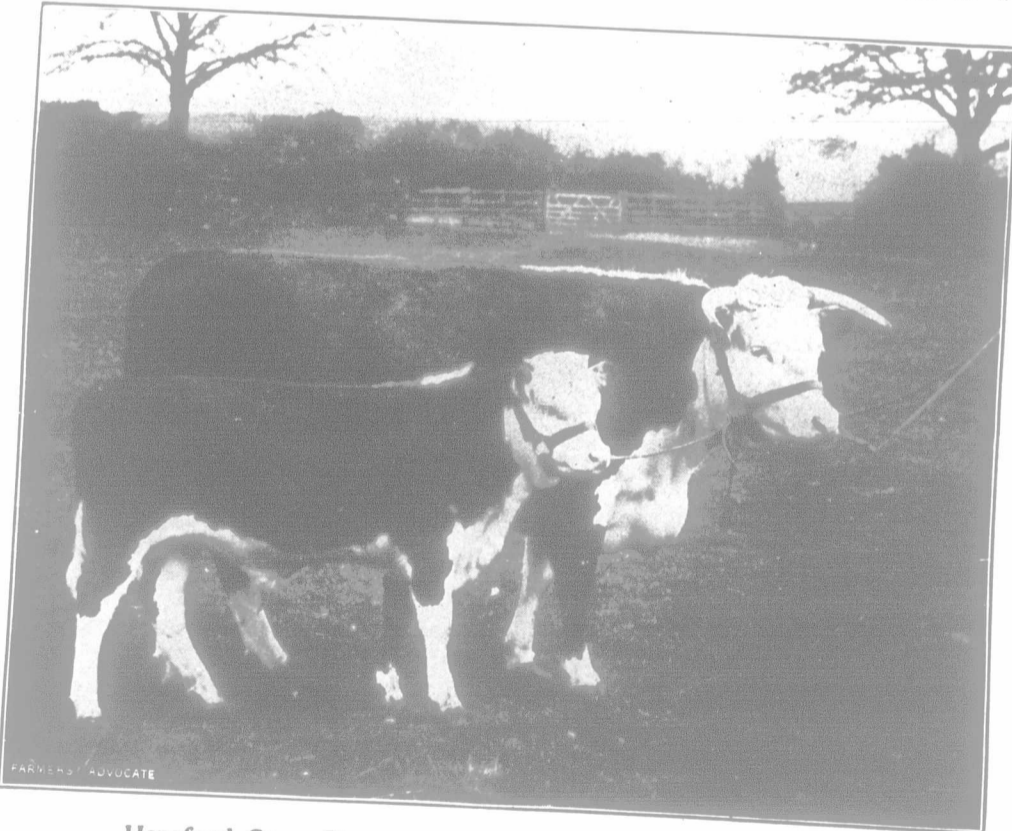


**Fire King 22135.**

Champion Hereford bull, Royal Show, London, Eng., 1904. Property of H. M. the King.

tests of ten young men who volunteered for the service, says that in doses no larger than seven and a half grains a day, these chemicals are prejudicial to health when consumed for a time. It is held foods containing them should be marked plainly.

"No visible effects, the report says, are produced in persons of good health by the occasional use of borax or boric acid of small quantities, but the young, the debilitated and the sick, it adds, are not to be forgotten, and the safe rule is to exclude these preservatives from foods intended for general consumption. When mixed with the food they are absorbed into the circulation. They tend to create a dislike for the food in which they are found. If continued for a long time in quantities not exceeding seven and one-half grains per day, they cause occasional loss of appetite, ill feeling, fullness in the head, and distress in the stomach. If given in larger and increasing doses, these symptoms are developed more rapidly, and are accentuated by a



**Hereford Cow, Shotover, and Bull Calf by Royal Rupert.**

Champion female of the breed at the Royal Show, England, 1904.

slight clouding of the mental faculties. When increased to forty-five grains a day the doses cause nausea."

The use of such preservatives cannot be excused, if we consider the effect on the consumers, and the cause of the dirty dairyman, whether milk producer, middleman or vendor, is not one that should be defended by municipal officers. Milk inspection in Canadian cities is, generally speaking, a farce. We consider it far better to let people take their germ-containing solution well diluted (with water), than insist on an inspection which refers only to so much solids, including fat.

Hot weather and impure milk exacts a fearful toll in infant life every season in the cities, for which the

municipal health sections are largely responsible. There must be no let-up in the war against filth, for such is the breeding place of disease-producing germs.

**Quarantined for Mange.**

The following area has been quarantined for mange in horses, by proclamation at Ottawa:

"Commencing at the source of the Red Deer river in Alberta, thence following the center line of the stream of the said river and the various windings thereof to a point where the said line intersects the fourth meridian, thence along the line of the fourth meridian southerly to the intersection thereof with the international boundary between Canada and the United States, thence westerly along the international boundary of Alberta, thence northerly and along the western boundary of Alberta to a point therein due west of the point of beginning, thence in a straight line to the source of the Red Deer river and the point of beginning. The removal of horses from the affected tract is prohibited, unless and until they have been examined by a veterinary inspector of the department and certified to be free from contagion."

**The Territorial Veterinary Association.**

The above Association met at Edmonton, Alta., recently, Dr. Riddell, Calgary, being in the chair. Secretary C. H. H. Sweetapple, V. S., of Fort Saskatchewan, brought up the business of the Association. The officers elected are: Dr. Riddell, Calgary, President; Dr. Murphy, Strathcona, Vice-president; Dr. C. H. H. Sweetapple, Secretary-Treasurer; Council—Dr. Pickering, Edmonton; Dr. Allan, Leduc; Dr. Forbes, Calgary. It is intended to go to the Legislature for a charter, and thus place the profession on a better footing. The Territories need an ordinance similar to the Manitoba Veterinary Act, if they are to get veterinarians as well qualified as the sister Province to the east. Manitoba has the highest veterinary standard of any Province in Canada, and, until a short time ago, of the North American continent. As a result, better and more efficient veterinary service is afforded, and no hardship is involved. The veterinary profession in the N.-W. T. is entitled to as much consideration as the legal, medical, dental, surveying and other learned professions. Not only so, but the need for more highly-trained men is evidenced by the existence of such serious diseases as swamp fever, maladie-du-coit and mange.

**Hauling Flour Cheaper Than Wheat.**

Like a bolt from the blue, came the announcement last week that the eastern railway managers, far from profiting by the lessons of the past, disregarding, absolutely, all argument or sense of justice, had reiterated and emphasized their mistaken position toward wheat and flour, by establishing a rate of three cents a bushel at and east of Buffalo on wheat for export; this rate to go into effect immediately, and to continue until September. This means that wheat will be hauled for five cents a hundred, while flour must pay eight and one-half cents; a discrimination against the manufactured product of seven cents a barrel, more than sufficient to absolutely kill the sale of export flour. The feeble pretext for this outrageous discrimination is the necessity of equalizing the rates prevailing on Canadian lines. How futile and short-sighted this reason really is, may be discovered by applying the reduction to flour rather than wheat, which would give as much or more tonnage; would enable the mills to operate to full capacity; would employ American labor and American capital, and assist the miller to build up an export trade which would be permanent and enduring, at the same time meeting the Canadian competition on wheat with American competition on flour.—[N.-W. Miller.]

The Farm Students' Review, Minnesota Agricultural College, says: "Mr. Sam. Hooper, an official architect in Canada, spent some time at the Station on June 15th, viewing the buildings, to get ideas to incorporate in a \$75,000 agricultural educational building at Winnipeg. Minnesota will soon have to readjust her plumes. The present laurels are not strong enough to lean back on for future glory."

**Carberry Plowing Match.**

The farmers of Carberry district right royally celebrated the anniversary of Confederation, by carrying out one of the best plowing matches that has ever been held in Manitoba. The scene of the event was on the farm of Chas. Rasmussen, two miles north of the town, and it is estimated that fully fifteen hundred persons were present. The sweepstakes was won by John Brown, a progressive young farmer from Big Plain, his score with a fourteen-inch walking plow being 92 out of a possible 100.

The result in the different classes was as follows:

Men's 14-inch gang plow—1, Bert Johnson, Douglas; 2, Geo. McVicar, Portage la Prairie; 3, K. Murchison, McKenzieville; 4, Jas. Hope, Fairview.

Men's 12-inch gang plow—1, James Cathrae, Fairview.

Men's 14-inch walking plow—1, John Brown, Carberry; 2, N. Rasmussen, Carberry; 3, W. Gardiner, Summerville; 4, W. Eassy, Brookdale.

Boys' 14-inch walking plow—1, C. Denstadt, Carberry; 2, M. Rasmussen, Carberry; 3, W. Cathrae, Fairview.

All comers, 14-inch walking plow—1, A. J. Foster, Douglas; 2, John Rays, Brandon; 3, W. Rogers, Macdonald; 4, D. Foster, Douglas.

Best groomed and dressed team—1, W. Eassy, Brookdale; 2, C. Denstadt, Carberry; 3, N. Rasmussen, Carberry.

Best dressed three or four horse team—1, K. Murchison, McKenzieville.

**Duping Farmers.**

A letter from Marshalltown, Iowa, says that a number of farmers in Franklin and Butler counties have been duped by a stock-remedy company. A farmer orders \$4 or \$5 worth of remedies, and is asked to sign a contract before they are sent. On arrival there are more than ordered, and he finds the items listed by the dozen in his contract, but figures not carried out. The amount is over \$100. If he does not settle, he is notified to appear at Algona and defend suit. In many cases farmers have settled by paying \$75 and sending back the goods. Sometimes they stand trial, but rarely have a good defence, having signed the contract without careful reading. At one time there were 30 cases pending in the district court at Algona on contracts of this kind. Every time the court ruled against the remedy company on any point the form of contract was changed, until now a leading attorney says, "it is wonderfully and wickedly gotten up." Moral: Don't make contracts with strangers; pay cash for goods when you get them, if according to statements.—[Country Gentleman.

**Tent Caterpillars in B. C.**

In some districts of British Columbia, tent caterpillars have been troublesome this year. During an institute tour in the Province, Prof. Shutt, of Ottawa, found many trees ruined, and, in general, but little effort made to control the pest. This neglect was, no doubt, due to the fact that the caterpillar only lately has become a troublesome insect in the orchards at the Coast.

There is no better way of controlling this insect than by spraying the trees regularly during the early part of summer with a solution containing one-quarter pound of Paris green to forty gallons of water.

**McGill University has a Great Reputation.**

The Northwest Farm and Home, referring to the Montana Agricultural College, says: "The President, Dr. Jas. Reid, a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, best known for its medical department, etc." While McGill is undoubtedly well known for its medical college, it has even a better equipment as an engineering school. In fact, by the people who are engaged in engineering, it is considered the best college on the continent, and has been recommended as such by some of the largest engineering concerns in the U. S.

**Judges at the Dominion Exhibition.**

The judges who are expected to place the ribbons at the Dominion Exhibition are as follows:

Beef Cattle—Frank Harding, Waukesha, Wisconsin.  
Heavy horses—Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.  
Thoroughbreds and Hackneys—Dr. Rutherford, Ottawa, Ont.

Standard-breds and Roadsters—Dr. Tolmie, Victoria, B. C.

Hereford, Galloway and Angus cattle—Dr. Medd, Wilmowdale, Ont.

Sheep—J. McQueen, Caievale, Assa.

Hogs—J. E. Brothour, Barford, Ont.

Poultry—Sharp Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.

Prof. Gridale, Ottawa, will have charge of stock-judging school.

**A Good Example.**

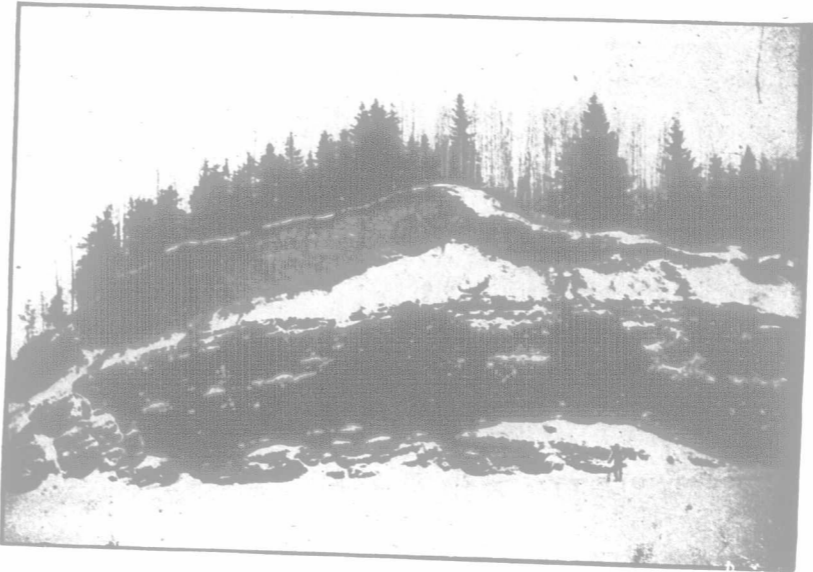
The following is from the News (Toronto), of recent date: "At the meeting of the Executive of the Exhibition Board yesterday afternoon, Manager Orr read a letter from Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt, offering to subscribe \$500 towards the erection of an arena for judging live stock. Dr. Orr was instructed to reply, thanking Miss Wilks for her generosity.

The arena, which is to cost \$140,000, will be erected, provided \$25,000 is raised by public subscription."

**Our English Letter.**

Hot weather has prevailed during the greater part of this week and last, with the result that harvest prospects have improved a great deal. Even the wheats are less defective than it was at one time feared they would be. Where they are thick enough, as they are in exceptional cases, they are fine crops, but the great majority of pieces are too sappy to come up to the mark. Other corn crops, with the doubtful exception of peas, which vary considerably, now promise to be excellent. The hay crop has been ricked in splendid condition, and that it is abundant is allowed by all.

The Show of the Royal Agricultural Society was held in London last week, under most favorable conditions, and it is much to be regretted that the attendance of the general public did not come up to expectations. The record of 1903 was a disastrous one, and raised many forebodings, but that of 1904 is even more ominous, proving, as it practically does, that the Londoner has no interest in agricultural shows, and that he is unwilling to pay to see such exhibitions. With regard to the show itself, it can safely be said that it is the best that has ever been held by any society in this country. The show of stock was generally excellent, whilst the attendance of foreign buyers was bigger than ever, consequently pedigree breeders were well satisfied with the week spent at Park Royal. It is difficult to say exactly the prices some of the cattle realized, but it is known that a large number have been sold at very high figures, particularly in the Short-horns. In the sheep section the Lincoln breeds has probably been in as large demand as any, and I hear that one first-prize yearling ram has been sold for \$3,150, to go to the Argentine. Another breeder reports a sale of a valuable and select consignment, consisting of yearling rams and ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, to a Canadian client, with a view of being exhibited in your country and at St. Louis and Chicago.



Forty-foot Coal Seam on the Saskatchewan, near Edmonton.

Two of the King's Southdown ewes were sold for Canada or the States, and I understand that a selection has been made out of His Majesty's prize pen of ewe lambs. The Earl of Cadogan's champion pen of ewes has supplied two for one of the leading Canadian buyers, and His Lordship's yearling ram has been sold for the States. Two out of the Earl of Ellesmere's second-prize pen of ram lambs have been secured, one for Canada and the other for the States. The demand for Oxford Downs has been more than an average one, and the same may be said for Dorset Horns. In both of these Canada has bought freely. A selection of Kent or Romney Marsh sheep were sold for Canada. This is a notable sale, the first of its kind on record.

There has been more firmness in the wheat markets during the past few days, owing to reduced shipments. The supplies for some weeks to come can, however, hardly fail to be liberal. With fine, warm weather, therefore, there is little inducement to buy beyond one's immediate requirements.

**THE CATTLE TRADE.**

The trade at Deptford cattle market this week has not been quite so firm, but prices have been fairly well maintained, best States beasts making up to 12 1/2c. per lb., with seconds 12 to 12 1/4c. Canadian cattle are not coming forward in any very large numbers, but what do find their way to this market are good serviceable lots, and are making from 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per pound. The American and Canadian sheep sold this week are quoted 12c. to 12 1/2c.

**BACON.**—The enquiry for Canadian selections has somewhat improved during the present week, and a good weight of supply having been lifted off the market, a partial recovery in prices has taken place. The leanest sorts are now making 10c. to 10 1/2c. best, 9 1/2c. and prime heavy, 9c.

**BUTTER.**—This market keeps rather quiet, with the finer descriptions most inquired for, at about former quotations. Canadian butter is claiming greater attention as supplies augment, and creameries are selling from 18c. to 19 1/2c. per pound.

**CHEESE.**—The demand for Canadian cheese has slackened this week, the trade being disinclined to operate to any extent on the existing basis of values. Finest old colored and white cheese, though scarcer, have been purchasable at 8 1/2c. to 10c., and new at 7 1/2c. to 9c. The principal importation this week has been that of 20,620 boxes cheese, per "Cervona," from Montreal.

July 2nd, 1904.

**Our Scottish Letter.**

**THE ROYAL SHOW.**

This letter is written from the Metropolis of the Empire. The room is in the Kenilworth Hotel, Great Russell St., W. C., and respectable citizens cannot be better served than in this same place. The subject is the Royal Show at Park Royal, the new site of the Royal Agricultural Society, and so far a somewhat unfortunate site for this important institution. The Briton is a conservative individual at least, and of all Britons the Londoner is most conservative. He does not know anything about Park Royal; it is a new name for the old site of Twyford Abbey, and therein lies one of the errors in the management of this Royal Agricultural Society. Knowing nothing about Park Royal, but something about Willesden, the Londoner would have been more easily impressed had he been told to go to Willesden to find the great show; for in spite of all drawbacks and difficulties, it is a great show, and we have nothing else in the least like it on this side the water. Unfortunately, the society was for many years managed with very little foresight, with the result that its shows outgrew the possible accommodation at its disposal anywhere near to a great center of population. For more than 50 years its shows were held in different parts of England, and it was a very educative experience indeed to visit these centers in circuit, and see the different modes of farming pursued in each. Unhappily, the lessons of the overgrown show-yard were learned too late, and the question of holding the show on a permanent site had to be faced. It was faced in a fashion which would not have been tolerated for one hour in Canada. The opinion of the

members was never once asked, and, naturally, they felt themselves under no obligation to help a society which treated them in such a cavalier way. Worst of all, the King, when the Prince of Wales, was asked, as chairman of the great show-yard meeting at York in 1900, to express the hope that no controversial matter be introduced. It is now rumored that His Majesty has discovered why this request was made, and is not too well pleased. Whether this be so or not, it is certain that royalty, except in the person of H. R. H. the Prince Christian, has not been much in evidence at this gathering. The weather has been ideal, the exhibition of stock, implements, educational results and many other things is well worth going to see, but the public follow royalty, and they have not been much in evidence at the show. Canadian visitors rub shoulders with visitors from all parts of the Empire, the Argentine, and other foreign countries. The Hon. John Dryden is here, having in his wake Professors Day and Gamble, of Guelph. A distinguished Guelph student, Professor Kennedy, now of the Ames College, Ia., is also here. They have seen a fine exhibition, except for the regrettable absence of the public.

The stock classes are best filled. The breeds most worthily represented in cattle are Shorthorns, Herefords and Galloways. Aberdeen-Angus are fairly good, but exhibits are confined to breeders in England. Ayrshires are represented by one class of cows, and Highlanders the same. Red Polled make a very good display. Devons and Sussex are weak in numbers, and not strong in quality. Reminiscences of the past are suggested by Bakewell's great breed, the Longhorns. They might, with equal propriety, be designated the "longbodies." More lengthy cattle we have never seen, but they are short in the rib, and light in flesh. It is not worth while preserving them, except on archaeological grounds. Kerries and Dexters, as well as Welsh cattle, are in evidence, and fill a large place in local favor. The Kerry is the dairy cow of the Irish peasant, the Dexter is a short-legged, fleshy little animal, equally good for beef or milk. The bull champion for both Shorthorns and Herefords went to His Majesty's Royal herds at Windsor. The champion Shorthorn bull is a big red specimen, named Ronald 79775, a three-year-old, very sweet and level in his flesh, with fine bones, but perhaps a little feminine-like in the formation of head. He was a clear winner, and has been seen this year. His breeding appears to be a combination of Cruickshank and Bates. The reserve champion bull was Lord Calthorpe's first-prize yearling, Elvetham Conqueror. He is a roan "Clipper," a family in special favor among breeders of Cruickshank cattle. The first-prize two-year-old is a great, wealthily-fleshed bull, named Rolleston Serf 84539. He was an expert judge, Mr. John Handley, Milnthorpe, Westmorland. Few men excel John Handley as judges of

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Shorthorns, and he can bring them out very fit. The male classes were rather strongly mixed, and the extent of the foreign demand was indicated by the somewhat uneven condition of the classes. After the first half a dozen in each class of bulls, the remainder were of moderate quality and unequal. The female championship again went to Mr. J. Deane Willis' first-prize cow in milk, "White Heather." She was bred by Mr. J. B. Manson, Kibblean, Oldmeldrum, and has more than once been first at the Royal. Perhaps she was lucky this time to win the championship, but she looks quite the kind of animal a general-purpose Shorthorn breeder fancies. The reserve champion was Mr. Herbert Leon's roan two-year-old heifer, Roseleaf, from Bletchley. This heifer was first in a strong class, and is a very well-bred one. Her sire was the Collynie-bred bull, Silver Mint 7996S, got by the fine breeding bull, Silver Plate, bred by the late Mr. Bruce, Inverquhomery, and a noted breeder in different herds. His Majesty was first, with the three-year-old heifer, Sylph, a great, wealthily-fleshed red, with a few white markings. She was got by the great champion bull, Royal Duke, from a cow by Volunteer. There are few better specimens, although possibly quality is not quite the strongest point of the heifer. A favorite with everybody was the first-prize yearling heifer, Lady Amy 7th, owned by the Earl of Powis, in the West of England, and one of the best animals exhibited. Few better specimens of the breed were on exhibition.

The King's champion Hereford bull was Fire King 22135, a very fine specimen. The champion Hereford cow was Mr. John Tudge's Shotover, which we seem to have heard about before. American friends are inclined to say that they could beat us for Herefords, and I agree with them. They are great cattle, and for the Western ranges stand easily first. The champion Devon was a very bad walker. This is a breed which pays dearly for its fine gift of laying on flesh. One rarely sees a show animal of the breed which goes well on its legs.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle were championed by a female, Mr. R. W. Hudson's Effulgent of Danesfield, a great animal, whose record in the south is almost phenomenal. Mr. Hudson's place is at Danesfield, Great Marlow, and his stock are difficult to beat. This is a cow of uncommon scale and wealth. She has all the substance and length of carcass wished for in the choicest cattle. The reserve breed champion was Mr. Greenfield's Darling of Haynes 2nd, the second-prize winner in the same class as the champion. The bulls were not equal in merit to the cows. The male championship went to Mr. R. W. Hudson, for Knight of Danesfield 20738, a great specimen, which has been sold at a long price for exportation to the Argentine. The reserve, Wizard of Maisemore, is a young bull, very useful, and a winner in the south.

Galloways had no champions. The breed has been deeply worked into by foreign customers. Mr. Swigart, from Champaign, Ill., rather cleaned out some of the best a year ago. The first-prize older bull was Mr. Robert Graham's Defiance of Kirkconnell 8266; Messrs. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, being second, with their well-known Excelsior. For yearling bulls Mr. Andrew Montgomery, of Netherhall, Castle Douglas, was first, with Count IV. of Castlemilk, bred by Sir Robert Jardine, Bart.; a new exhibitor, Mr. Harry Livesey, Rotherfield, Sussex, being second, with Honor Bright, bred by Messrs. Biggar & Sons. Sir Robert Jardine had first and third for cows, with daughters of The Pathfinder 3rd, the two being full sisters, surely a very satisfactory record. They were divided by Mr. John Cunningham's Lady Harden II., of Durhambill, from Tarbreoch, Dalbeattie. Mr. Cunningham had first for a heifer. Other successful exhibitors were the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. G., and Messrs. Biggar & Sons.

Highlanders call for little remark; only five of them were in the field. An American asked what he would do with them if he had them over in America. In the

N.-W. T. they might be useful. Ayrshire cows were a good lot. The Knockdon herd of Mr. Alex. Cross got first honors, with Blood II. of Knockden, the H. & A. S. champion of last year; the second and third being Colonel Ferguson-Buchanan's two good cows, which have both been winning prizes this year at the Dumbartonshire, Glasgow, and other shows in the West of Scotland. Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Barcheskie, showed a couple of good big commercial dairy cattle, having the right kind of vessels and teats.

Jerseys were a very strong display, but they are a breed I don't understand. Guernseys look more utilitarian, but one never can tell about these things.

Horses, taken all through, were a poor show. Shires were moderately good, and fairly numerous. Clydesdales were scarce, but fairly good. The male championship went to Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, for the first-prize two-year-old colt, Fairy King. He was second at Castle Douglas in spring. The reserve was the same owner's first-prize three-year-old, Baron Alister, which this year is the Lesmahagow premium horse, and won champion honors at Ayr. The first- and second-prize colts in both classes were got by the Duke of Leeds, Bedale, was first, with a yearling colt, got by Drumflower, and out of a Baron's Pride mare. He is uterine brother to the champion horse, Hiawatha Godolphin, which won first at this show last year. The Seaham Harbor Stud (Ltd.) showed several very useful specimens of both sexes, in lean condition. The female championship went to Mr. Fenwick Wilson, Marden, Cullercoats, Northumberland, for a big upstanding three-year-old filly, by Woodend Garty. She had as her reserve Mr. Thomas Smith's beautiful filly, Baroness Burgany, which won first at Edinburgh.

Light horses were an inordinate display, although some very good horses appeared in the hunter classes. The champion Hackney was Sir Walter Gilbey's Rosador horse, Kirkburn Sensation; a very good horse, named Dan Leno, from Mr. Hall, Walton, being reserve. Dan Leno is a good goer, but badly wants middle.

Shetland ponies were perhaps as good as any section of the horse department. Mr. R. W. R. Mackenzie, Earlsall, Leuchars, Fife, got a good share of the prizes. Driving was pretty fair, some good horses appearing.

What's the Matter at St. Louis?

A recent letter from St. Louis stated that the buildings for the live-stock exhibit were yet on paper, and not seeing them even in course of erection, many were led to doubt whether there will or can be the shows proposed. The dairy cow test, though greatly delayed, is now under way, and the authorities owe it to themselves and the public to give some definite assurance as to whether or no the other great live-stock competitions for which such elaborate preparations have been made are going to materialize. Explanations have been given in some of the States papers that the delays have arisen partly in consequence of the resignation of Chief Coburn, of the Live-stock Department, and the length of time elapsing before his successor, Mr. Mills, got into harness. The Canadian Government, though not undertaking any national exhibit of live stock, has promised to duplicate any prize money which might be won by individual breeders making an exhibit. The inadvisability of embarking in a national exhibit, as pointed out by a writer in the "Farmer's Advocate" nearly a year ago, rested on three grounds, viz.: that the prospective returns in the way of future business were too elusive to warrant the necessarily large expenditure; second, the restrictions imposed upon the entry of Canadian live stock into the Republic have become so rigid and vexatious as to be practically prohibitive; and, third, the danger of contracting some of the

dangerous southern live-stock diseases. As the live-stock exhibition is not due to open till August 22nd, the American capability to hustle will, no doubt, be equal to the emergency of getting the buildings ready before that date, if the show is to be an actuality.

Reclaiming Land at Sumas, B. C.

A movement is on foot at Sumas, B.C., to reclaim some twenty thousand acres of land by dyking. The promoters of the project are Seattle men, and the estimated cost about \$300,000.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. report: "The market still depends on the weather, and in the beginning of the week, should the weather have become fairly settled and favorable, prices will likely hold easy and perhaps decline some, especially for cash or early delivery; if, on the other hand, there is more bad weather, markets will probably react upward again. The visible supply is expected to decrease around a million bushels. Chicago—July, 88½c.; Sept., 84c.; Dec., 83½c. Minneapolis—July, 96½c.; Sept., 84½c.; Dec., 81½c. Winnipeg—July, 89½c.; Aug., 89½c.; Oct., 82½c. Manitoba wheat dull, demand small, exporters doing nothing. 1 northern, 89½c.; 2 northern, 86c.; 3 northern, 83c.; 4 northern, 75c.; feed, 58c.; all in store, Ft. William and Port Arthur."

Oats and Barley—Market quiet; No. 2 oats quoted at 35c. to 38c.

Hay—Prices have fallen under heavy receipts \$2.00 a ton. Choice prairie baled, f.o.b. Winnipeg, \$8 per ton, in car lots; new hay, loose, \$8 to \$10 per ton.

Flour and Feed—Same as last quotation, except oat chop, which is \$2 a ton higher.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery, 16c. to 16½c., f.o.b. creamery; dairy offerings heavy, 11c. to 12c. being paid at Winnipeg by the jobbers.

Eggs—Jobbers holding off, prices rather high for them; retailers in Winnipeg are getting 20c. to 25c. a dozen.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCTS.

Cattle—A 25c. fall in prices, due to heavy receipts. Mullins reports prospects for export stuff good. British markets firm, and ocean space cheap. Best butcher stuff, \$4 to \$4.75; medium, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Stockers—Light demand; yearling steers, good quality, \$13 to \$15; two-year-olds, \$22 to \$24.

Hogs—\$4.50.

Sheep—\$3.75 to \$4.

Hides—Prices firm, supply limited; abattoir, 6½c. for No. 1; farmers, 5c. to 5½c.; lambs, 15c. to 20c.; shearings, 10c. each.

Seneca Root—Foreign demand light; good dry root, f.o.b. Winnipeg, 48c. to 50c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.40; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.20 to \$5.40; good to choice, heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.40; light, \$5.10 to \$5.30.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$4.80 to \$5.25; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.25 to \$4.25; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$7.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Canadian cattle are steady at 11½c. to 13c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 10½c. to 10¾c. Sheep, 10c. to 12c., dressed weight.

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"In every flower that blooms around,  
Some pleasing emblem we may trace;  
Young love is in the myrtle found,  
And memory in the pansy's grace.  
Peace in the olive-branch we see,  
Hope in the half-shut iris glows;  
In the bright laurel, victory,  
And lovely woman in the rose."

### Sara's Tramp.

Sara Allen was standing on the porch one morning, when a ragged, surly-looking tramp opened the gate and came up the walk.

The two were a striking contrast as they stood facing each other, and the traveler realized it. He knew only too well that he was ragged and filthy, and that many of the good housewives had locked their doors against him as he had come through the street.

But Sara was utterly unconscious how sweet and dainty she looked. She only knew that it was a beautiful morning, and she was very happy. Indeed, she was so happy that she could not help feeling sorry for the wretched-looking man as he stood before her.

"Give me something to eat, will you? I'm hungry," he said, abruptly.

He did not understand it, but somehow he felt uncomfortable, and wished vaguely that he had not come in here.

"Certainly, I will get you something," answered Sara, promptly. "Sit down and rest while I get it." It was characteristic of her that she put up a dainty little lunch, just such a one as she would for her brother Ralph.

"Poor man!" she thought, as she made sandwiches, "he doesn't look as if he had ever had anything nice. I wonder why it is some people have so much to make them happy, and others so little? I'm afraid that I have more than my share, so I must try to do all that I possibly can for those who haven't as much."

When she took out the lunch, wrapped in a pretty Japanese napkin, the man looked in surprise, first at the lunch and then at Sara.

"Is this for me?" he asked.

"Why, of course; haven't I just put it up expressly for you? I hope you will enjoy it very much," replied Sara, smilingly—though her eyes filled with tears, for he did look so forlorn and wretched.

"I'm afraid you've had a hard time, and I'm ever so sorry for you. I only wish that I could do more for you."

The man hesitated; he was not accustomed to having anyone speak to him like that, and he hardly knew what to do; then he made an awkward attempt to touch his apology of a hat.

"You've done more'n anyone else has done," he said, "and if I was fit I'd say God bless you; but I ain't."

"All the same, I feel as if I had been blessed," said Sara to herself, as she watched him go slowly down the road, her lunch untouched in his hand. Hungry as he was, he did not taste it; somehow he could not. There was something about the fair young girl that reminded him of his mother, who had died when he was a little boy.

He wondered, as he sauntered along, if he would have come to this if she had lived!

Her hair had been light and fluffy as this girl's was, and her eyes blue. He could think just how she looked even now, after all these years, and he remembered how she would put his cap and mittens on, and tie a little scarf round his neck, and kiss him good-bye

every morning when he started off for school. Oh, if he could only go back and be an innocent little boy again, and feel his mother's kiss on his lips once more! What would she say to see him now! How thankful he was that she could not; and then he remembered her last words to him, though he had not thought of them for years.

They had carried him to her bedside in the night just before she died, and she kissed him for the last time, and whispered, "Be sure to meet me in heaven, Robbie—I'll be waiting for you."

Heaven—what prospect was there of his going to heaven! Here he was planning to break into a man's house this very night to rob him. If he should resist—well, it might be murder!

And his mother was waiting for him in heaven, and that pure, sweet-faced girl said that she was sorry for him! He stopped under a big tree, and, pulling his hat down over his face, lay there for a long time busy with his thoughts. The longer he thought the more he loathed himself as he was, and then he began to wonder if it was possible for him at this late day to be different, to live the rest of his life so that he could meet his mother again.

When he thought of himself as he was, and remembered the life he had lived, his heart sank within him. There could not be any hope for such a wretch as he!

He got up, and, thrusting his lunch into his pocket, went hurriedly on his way. He would waste no more time thinking. There was no use; he was past all hope; he might as well finish up as he had begun.

But though he plunged along furiously, he could not get away from his thoughts; he seemed all the while to hear his mother saying: "I'm waiting for you, Robbie; be sure to come." He had gone a long way, when suddenly he stopped in the middle of the road.

"I'll go back," he said to himself. "She said she wished that she could help me, and I believe she meant it. Perhaps I can see her again; if I do—I'll ask her if she supposes there's any chance for such as me. If there is—I'll have it."

Just as he turned to go back he heard a woman's voice crying piteously for help. The road was close to the railroad track, and there, only a few rods from him, was a woman, her foot caught in some way between the tracks, and they could both hear the heavy rumble of an approaching train; it would be round the curve in a minute or two. There was not an instant to lose. The tramp sprang forward, caught the woman and hurled her from the track, trying at the same time to put himself out of the way.

But he missed his footing, and fell across the rail, and the heavy train thundered by.

He was badly mangled, and they saw at once there was no chance for him, so they laid him gently on the grass by the roadside.

He moaned feebly once, and someone bending over him heard him say, "Mother—God—be—merciful."

There was another little moan, and it was over.

"Oh, mamma!" said Sara, when she heard of it, "that was my tramp, I'm sure. Don't you know I told you how sorry I was for him? I wish that I could have helped him; but he hadn't even touched his lunch, so my little effort was a complete failure."

"Perhaps not, dear. It is a comfort to know that he thought of his mother and his God at the last, and it may be

that your kindness and sympathy had touched his heart."

"Well, I shall always feel as if he had blessed me—even if he did say he wasn't fit," replied Sara.

### An Occasional Paper.

(Continued.)

I wonder how many of the readers of our "Home Magazine" who were able to visit the Industrial Exhibition held last year in Toronto found their way to its Women's Building, which, on the application of the Toronto Branch of the National Council of Women, supplemented by personal appeal and the support of the Mayor and Board of Control, was placed under the management of the local Council, and fitted up exclusively for women's work and women's interests. In spite of several initial difficulties, it was a pronounced success, and the larger plan for its fuller development includes a Demonstration Hall, where lessons in cookery, buttermaking and kindergarten methods will be given, provision also being made for a "rest-room" and "stalls" to be occupied by the different women's societies.

Not in every center where industrial fairs are held could such complete organization exist for affording object lessons in women's industries to the crowds visiting them, but through the already existing women's institutes, supported, as they surely would be, by the men's institutes of the different sections, some steps in that direction might be taken. The industrial fairs will soon be with us, and I venture to think that in these more enlightened days the wisdom of such a movement would meet with prompt recognition by those in charge of the local arrangements. At any rate, let the subject have due consideration, and the request be made to the several boards of management. It seems an accepted axiom that women never could invent, never initiate, they could only follow along beaten tracks, leaving it to the masculine mind to discover new and better methods, and if the masculine mind had nothing better to suggest—well, they must just go plodding on under the old disabilities and along the "calf path" of the past. Happily, life's conditions are largely changed nowadays, and opportunities are afforded to the woman, as well as to the man, to develop the best which is within her. Once the woman of inventive mind had to content herself with handing over her idea to some man relative or friend, whose name appeared triumphantly upon the patent roll, but now, through their institutes and other organized channels, women can pass on, from one to another, the thousand and one ready devices for labor saving, home ornamentation or remunerative occupation which are the outcome of her own womanly instincts and the results of her own experience. Let us, then, hear from the women of the farm, how, under this adverse condition or that, they met their difficulty and conquered it, what remedy they found for this or that inconvenience: what they substituted for what they lacked, etc., etc. It seems to me that were the life's story told of many a wife and mother of the farms and homesteads

of the Dominion there would be no need to turn to the pages of fiction in our search for interest or amusement. We would rather draw our object lessons from real life, realizing, to use the words of Lady Aberdeen, during an address at the Society of Arts in Old London, that "the women settlers in the once outlying parts of Canada, and, more recently, in these wonderful Western Provinces of the Dominion, have counted, and are counting, for very much in the building up of the new country. The present position of Canada has been largely won by the unremitting toil of its pioneer settlers, and none have borne a heavier share of that toil than the young mothers who have reared their families on the lone prairies or in the depths of the forests and mountains, and who have thus left their impress upon the young manhood and womanhood of to-day." Surely such as these must have valuable experiences to offer, whilst a record of their unselfish lives could not fail to convey inspiration and encouragement to us all.

H. A. B.

### Humorous.

FUNNY ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Annual sale now going on. Don't go elsewhere to be cheated—come in here."

"A lady wants to sell her piano, as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."

"Wanted, experienced nurse for bottled baby."

"Furnished apartments suitable for gentlemen with folding doors."

"Wanted a room for two gentlemen about 30 feet long and 20 feet broad."

"Lost a collie dog by a man on Saturday answering to Jim with a brass collar around his neck and a muzzle."

"Wanted, by a respectable girl, her passage to New York, willing to take care of children and a good sailor."

"Respectable widow wants washing for Tuesday."

"For sale—a pianoforte, the property of a musician with carved legs."

"Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skins."

"A boy wanted who can open oysters with a reference."

"Bulldog for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children."

"Wanted an organist and a boy to blow the same."

"Wanted, a boy to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."

A charitable young lady visiting a sick woman, inquired, with a view to further relief, as to her family. She asked: "Is your husband kind to you?"

"Oh, yes, miss," was the instant response. "He's kind—very kind. Indeed, you might say he's more like a friend than a husband."

Without the resolution in your hearts to do good work, so long as your right hands have motion in them, and to do live, no life worthy of the name will ever be possible to you, while, in once forming the resolution that your work is to be well done, life is really won, here and forever.—Ruskin.



**"Every Man Hath his Proper Gift of God."**

(I. Cor. vii. : 7.)

"Thou usest all Thy works ;  
The weakest things that be ;  
Each has a service of its own,  
For all things wait on Thee.  
Thou usest the high stars,  
The tiny drops of dew,  
The giant peak and little hill—  
My God, O use me too !"

I have been filled with wondering amazement while reading the many kind remarks about the Quiet Hour, sent in for the "Suggestion" contest. Surely, I may well thank God and take courage, feeling that He has used me already, and will continue to bless the seed I try to sow. Only three suggestions for improvement have reached me. One reader wishes the "Quiet Hour" to be divided into four or five separate sections, one to give information about the various Christian societies, another to discuss temperance questions, etc.

Some people might be able to do this, but, as our text says, "every man hath his proper gift," and it is no use pretending to have a gift when we haven't it. I have no business to occupy valuable space by talking of things I know nothing about. Even if it could be done, the words would be dry and formal, simply a repetition of other people's words. One who lives in the country, in constant attendance on a helpless invalid, has no opportunity for personal and practical acquaintance with the great public questions of the day. I have not spent a night away from home for years, so must leave the discussion of public work to others who know something about the subject. Another reader would like me to take up the Sunday School lesson, but, again, the text stands in the way. In the first place, a teacher's business is chiefly to teach, to instruct, and I never take up any subject in the "Quiet Hour" as if our readers were Sunday-school children, although I am glad to see that some of the children read it. I would not presume to teach you, and my object is not to give information—you can find plenty of useful information in the other columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," but not much in this one. I am trying to reach out and touch my fellow-Christians, trying to cheer and encourage them by opening their eyes to the invisible realities around and within them, which can transform and brighten the most dull and commonplace existence. I want to help them to climb nearer, day by day, to the throne of God, winning them to a closer and more personal friendship with Jesus our Lord.

My gift is not to convert unbelievers, nor (through the "Quiet Hour," at least) to teach children. These two important duties are in the hands of people better fitted than I am to carry them out successfully. Then, there would be another objection to my following the routine of the S. S. lessons each week. When really worked up on any particular subject, the space allowed me is seldom large enough, but to be tied down to one particular subject each week would take all the life and spontaneity out of me. For instance, if the lesson happened to be about Abraham, I should very probably—from the natural contrariness of my disposition—want to talk about Elijah or John the Baptist. Sorry as I am, therefore, to refuse any kindly suggestion offered, it won't do to copy the famous old man and his ass, and, in attempting to please everybody, completely knock all my ideas on the head, and

so succeed in pleasing nobody, not even myself.

The third suggestion I gladly adopt. It is to give a short text, with a few words of explanation, to catch the attention of some who may not take the trouble to read a long sermon. My dear friend, Miss Rye, who has now passed joyfully through death into life, sometimes used to give me a text as a sort of inspiration for the day. So I will try to offer you an inspiration for the week, in line with the sermon preceding it.

As this is an explanation rather than a sermon to-day, you will have to turn to the Inspiration Corner and enlarge it into a sermon for yourself.

**A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.**

"Thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my Lord the King shall appoint."—II. Samuel, xv. : 15.

"Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do? . . . It shall be told thee what thou must do."—Acts, ix. : 6.

Our business in life is not to do the work that seems most important in our eyes, but the work that really is most important, because God has given it to us. We are only soldiers, whose first duty is obedience. It is not our business to question the importance of the post where our Commander has stationed us, but simply to obey orders. When we are needed at the front, or in the thick of the battle, we shall be ordered there. Most of us know quite well what is our duty for to-day, to-morrow is no concern of ours. If we don't know, then let us say: "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" And most certainly, if we "are ready to do whatsoever the King shall appoint," it shall be told us very plainly what our present duty is. If we fail to do the small duty, then we should be pretty sure to fail if given more important work. HOPE.

**Gems of Thought.**

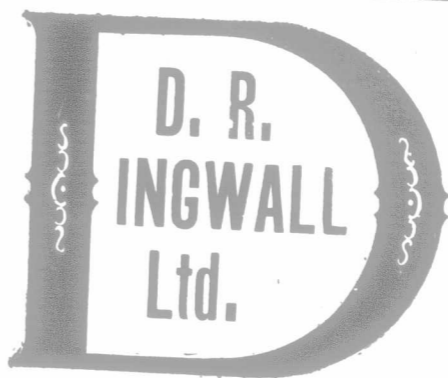
Cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty and affliction, convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable.—Joseph Addison.

He who sits down in a dungeon which another has made, has not such cause to bewail himself as he who sits down in the dungeon which he has thus made for himself. Poverty and destitution are sad things; but there is no such poverty, there is no such destitution, as that of a covetous and worldly heart. Poverty is a sad thing; but there is no man so poor as he who is poor in his affections and virtues.—Orville Dewey.

None of us can tell for what God is educating us. We fret and murmur at the narrow round and daily task of ordinary life, not realizing that it is only thus that we can be prepared for the high and holy office which awaits us. We must descend before we can ascend. We must suffer if we would reign. We must take the via crucis (way of the cross) submissively and patiently if we would tread the via lucis (way of light). We must endure the polishing if we would be shafts in the quiver of Emmanuel. God's will comes to thee and me in daily circumstances, in little things equally as in great; meet them bravely; be at your best always, though the occasion be one of the very least; dignify the smallest summons by the greatness of your response.—F. B. Meyer.

No task is ill where hand, and brain,  
And skill, and strength have equal gain,  
And each shall each in honor hold,  
And simple manhood outweigh gold.  
—From "At Sundown": J. G. Whittier.

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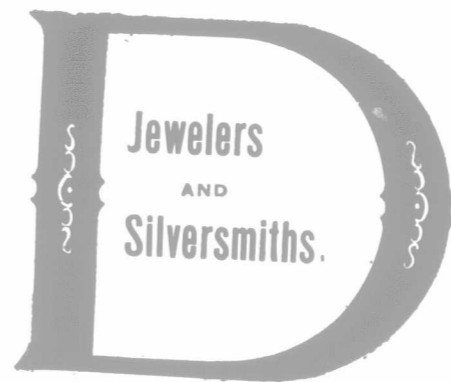
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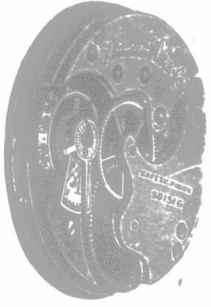
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**Emergencies.**

**FAINTING.**

In case of fainting, the individual should be laid flat on the floor or a lounge, without any pillow under the head, which must be placed on the same level as the feet, or even a little lower. Fainting is caused by too much blood leaving the brain, and the object of the above treatment is to bring it back again. It is also the easiest thing to do, and the only sensible one. Anyone who begins to feel faint would do well to lie down at once upon the floor, and so avoid actually fainting. In a sitting position, which for any reason it is desirable not to change, fainting may be prevented by leaning over and pushing the head down between the knees, the effect still being to cause more blood to flow towards the brain. Clothes should be loosened, and cold water may be applied to the face, but the essential thing is the flat position. When an accident of any kind occurs, a ring should be made around the person injured to give him air and prevent the crowd from getting in the way of those who can assist him.

**VOMITING.**

This, especially if accompanied by disturbance of the bowels, may be a symptom of some serious trouble, requiring the physician's immediate assistance, and should not be allowed to go long before sending for him. If not of a serious nature, or to relieve while waiting for the physician, merely abstaining from food and resting absolutely in bed on the back may be tried, and a mustard paste over the stomach often gives relief. A little cracked ice swallowed occasionally sometimes helps. The sour stomach, known as heartburn or waterbrash, may be relieved by about half a teaspoonful or less of baking soda in a little water. In a case of vomiting caused by a bilious condition, a glass of very hot water taken slowly, combined with rest in bed, is very useful. A little lemon juice may be added to the water, but no sugar. Milk is sometimes vomited in one solid curd, because it has been taken too quickly. Milk is

curdled in the stomach naturally, but if taken too quickly, instead of being curdled in instalments, it forms a solid mass, and is promptly expelled. When vomiting can be directly traced to something in the way of food that has been eaten, the trouble is usually over when the stomach has relieved itself. A good large glass of cold water may be given then. It will be refreshing if it stays down, and if not, will wash out the stomach. The discomfort of vomiting may be greatly relieved if anyone will hold the sick person's head firmly between her hands, pressing on the temples, while it lasts, and the mouth is rinsed out with fresh cold water afterwards.

**DOG BITE.**

The first thing is a thorough and prolonged washing with water containing some disinfectant. Two corrosive sublimate tablets to two quarts of water is strong enough. Disinfectants must always be used absolutely according to directions and with the utmost care, for most of them are deadly poisons. Keep a stream of this solution flowing over and into the wound slowly until the whole two quarts are gone. If possible, as in the case of a hand or foot, or the leg or arm of a child, the wound can be put right in and allowed to soak for about fifteen minutes, then bind with a clean rag, and go at once to the doctor. Go to him immediately if he is close at hands, but if a journey of an hour or more is involved the washing must come first. Do not kill the dog. He should be kept shut up in some safe, but sufficiently large, clean and comfortable place, with proper food and plenty of air and water, for a few weeks at least. If he is ill, and the bite, therefore, dangerous, the disease will in that time declare itself, and the person bitten can be directed by the physician as to what he must do. If no disease develops in the dog, there will be no danger of hydrophobia, and if the wound has been properly cared for the chances are that nothing serious will result, and the dog need not be killed unless the owner does not wish to keep him. As a means of prevention,

neither children nor grown persons should be allowed to tease and irritate or ill-use a dog until it turns upon them, and water should be placed within the reach of all stray dogs and cats, as well as pet animals. It is a very simple matter to keep a pail of fresh water near the gate or somewhere where stray animals can help themselves, and it is quite easy to understand that a dog parched with thirst, especially on a hot day, may well feel disagreeable and be easily provoked. By extending a little kindness in this way to stray animals, both cats and dogs, people would be in reality protecting themselves and their children, and acting on a sound and humane principle.  
A. G. OWEN.

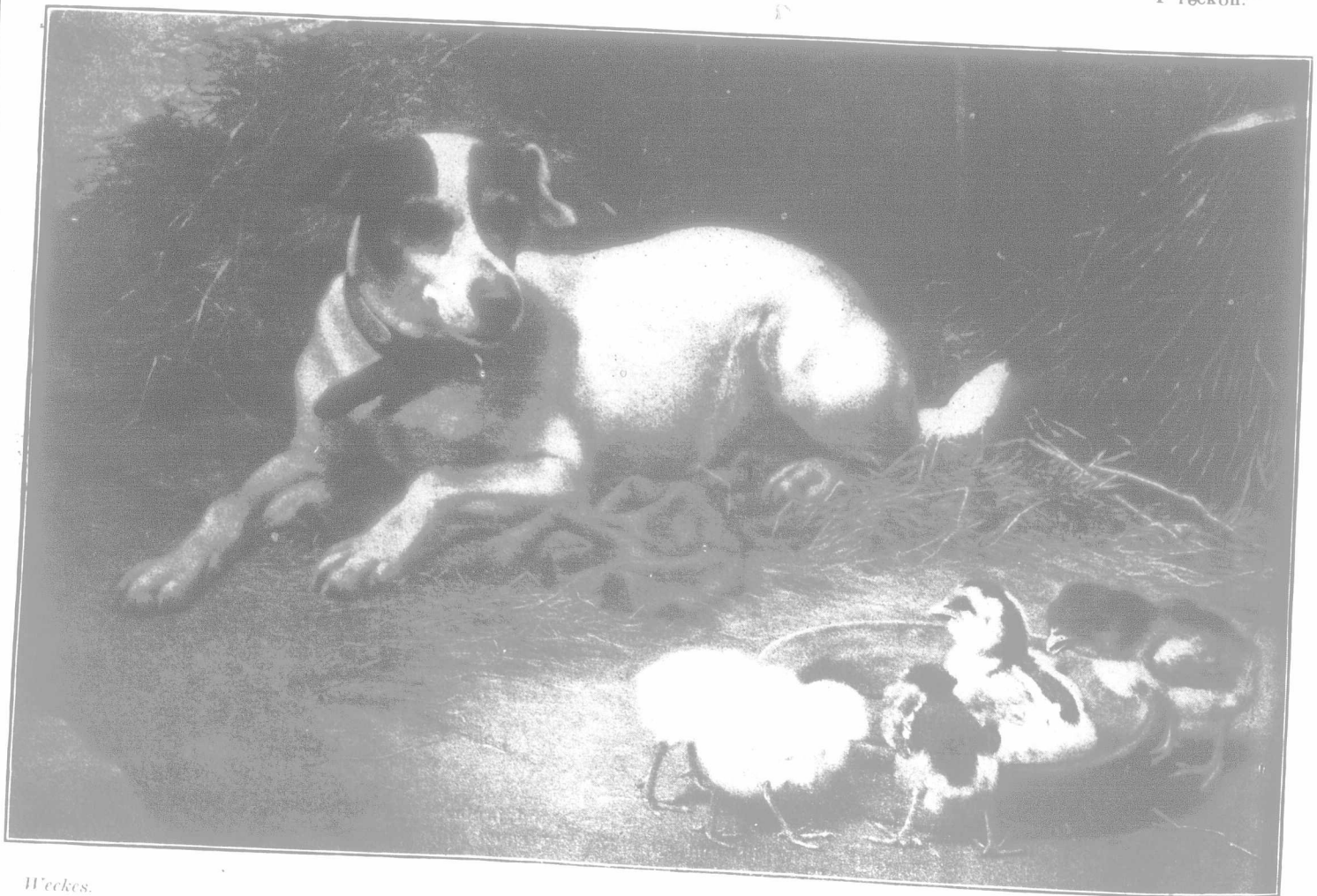
June 23, '04.

**Unconcerned.**

Our picture gives us a homely and familiar illustration of the old adage, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." The little invaders of Carlo's stronghold take possession of the remnants of his meal, and disport themselves in his pan of water, wholly unaware that by one stroke of his paw, or by one scrunch of his sharp teeth, he could deal death and destruction amongst them. But as Carlo is strong, so is he merciful. There's a kindly look in his eye, and a comical little twist in his inquisitive nose, which tell of good comradeship rather than revenge. "Welcome, little strangers," he seems to be saying, "and you may come again to-morrow, if you don't take any more liberties than you are doing to-day; but if you do, then look out!"  
H. A. B.

**A Hard-working Woman.**

All day she hurried to get through,  
The same as lots of wimmin do;  
Sometimes at night her husband said,  
"Ma, an't you goin' to come to bed?"  
And then she'd kinder give a hitch,  
And pause half way between a stitch,  
And sorter sigh, and say that she  
Was ready as she'd ever be,  
She reckoned.  
And so the years went one by one,  
An' somehow she was never done;  
An' when the angel said as how  
"Mis' Smith, it's time you rested now,"  
She sorter raised her eyes to look  
A second, as a stitch she took:  
"All right, I'm comin' now," says she,  
"I'm ready as I'll ever be,  
I reckon."



Weeks.

Unconcerned.

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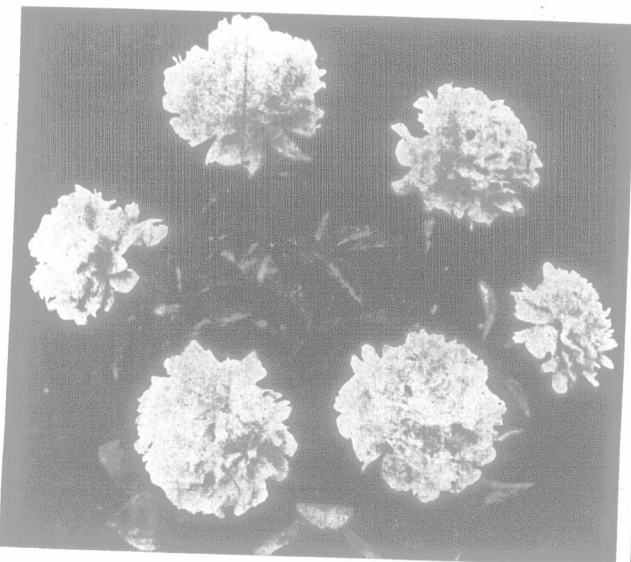


# With the Flowers

## The Peony.

If there is one flower whose popularity, above all others, is amounting to a perfect furore at the present time, that one assuredly is the peony, and when one considers the magnificent beauty of the different modern varieties, the only wonder is that the craze did not set in long ago. The old-fashioned, purplish-crimson kind is now almost a thing of the past, and, in its stead, we have species bearing flowers of all shades, from snow-white to deepest crimson—cream, flesh-color, salmon, rose, cerise, dark red, in all the gradations. In form, too, there is infinite variety. In some, the petals are recurved, in others they spread loosely, like shaggy chrysanthemums; still others are fringed; while in a few varieties the outer petals are large, the inner ones being smaller and crinkled, resembling poppies set in the center of the flowers. Most beautiful of all, perhaps, are the great, waxy, single peonies, in the hearts of whose blossoms recline spreading masses of stamens, yellow as gold. Add to all this that the majority of the choice varieties are odorous as roses, and one can understand why the peony may well be a fitting candidate for popularity.

The culture of the peony is exceedingly simple: Procure the tubers in the fall, some time during September, and plant them in deep, rich soil, well enriched with hen manure, if you can get it. The situation is the better of being somewhat sheltered; but if not, the peony will not fail you. It is quite hardy, and, although responsive to care, will flourish under conditions which would be



An Old-New Favorite.

fatal to many plants. After planting, the tubers may be left undisturbed from year to year, the only care necessary being to spade in a little fertilizer about the roots from time to time. The tubers will increase rapidly, and before long you will have a fine clump of plants, beautiful both in flower and foliage. One such mass recently seen had produced forty flowers in a single season. It occasionally happens, however, that the tubers overcrowd one another, and the plants fail to bloom. In such a case, the roots should be divided in the fall. Peonies are almost wholly free from insect pests or fungous diseases of any kind, and so recommend themselves especially to people who have little time for fussing with flowers. In short, we have little hesitation in saying that for the farm home, no other plant can give more all-round satisfaction, and we shall be well satisfied if anything we can say will induce every farmer's wife in the Dominion to try at least one or two species of this beautiful flower.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

Farmer's Advocate office, Winnipeg, Man.

A young Scotch minister, with an exalted opinion of his forensic powers, said one morning to his man in the kirk: "I don't think, John, I need put the gown on; it's only an incumbrance, though some folk seem to think it makes a preacher more impressive." Verger John—"Aye, aye, sir, that's just it; it makes ye mair impressive, an' ye need it, sir, ye need it."

sad end, as the football rolled into the lake, at which everyone was amused. When tea-time came, all sat down to another hearty meal, which had been prepared in the afternoon by the older ones.

After tea it was time to go home. Dora and I went home with Mr. McKay in the livery rig. When we arrived home we were very tired, but also very happy, and could not go to bed until we had told all the happenings of the day to those who stayed at home.

MAGGIE E. BICKELL (age 13).

Your "good time" was certainly worth telling about, Maggie, and I hope some other children may follow your example and tell about their good times too. The 25th of June is always an important day in the eyes of our children, as it is the dear grandmother's birthday. This year one of my nephews rushed in excitedly to tell us that a little baby colt was celebrating its birthday too. Of course, the choice of a name was a very serious matter, but we finally decided to call it "Granny," and then we should never forget to keep its birthday. A very funny little granny it looks, too, running beside its big mother.

Lila McEwen thinks it would be a good idea for the Cornerites to correspond. Would any of the rest of you like to take up her suggestion. If so, send your name and address to me. I have mislaid your address, Lila, but if you will let me have it, I will publish it, and perhaps you may receive letters from some of the members of our Corner.

### FUZZLE COMPETITION.

Prizes will be given for the best collection of puzzles and riddles sent in by children under sixteen. All MSS. must be posted before August 15th. Write on one side of the paper only. If you don't seal up your MSS., but leave them open like circulars, and mark in the corner (outside your wrapper) "Printer's Copy," they will go for a cent. Write your name, age and address on each sheet of paper.

The puzzles need not be original—clippings will do, but not clippings from old copies of the "Farmer's Advocate." Address as usual, to COUSIN DOROTHY, Farmer's Advocate office, Winnipeg, Man.

### Refused to Serve.

A Frenchman went to a brother member of his lodge and said to him:

"What does a polar bear do?"

The brother answered:

"What does a polar bear do? Why, he sits on the ice."

"Sits on zee ice?"

"Yes," said the brother; "there is nothing else to sit on."

"Vell, vat he do, too?"

"What does he also do? Why, he eats fish."

"Eat fish—sits on zee ice and eats fish. Then I not accept."

"You don't accept? What do you mean?"

"Oh, non, non. I does not accept. I was appointed to act as polar bear to zee funeral.—[Atlanta Journal.]

### His Life a Failure.

"Yes, I consider my life a failure." "Oh, Henry, how sad! Why should you say that?" "I spend all my time making money enough to buy food and clothes, and the food disagrees with me and the clothes don't fit."

### In the Holidays.

"O, aren't you glad that July has come, And school-books are packed away? Let us camp by the creek just over the hill, And live out-of-doors all day!"

So the children prepared a playhouse fine, Beneath a big willow tree, With rugs and old carpets they made the walls— It was snug as snug could be.

The stove was built of stones and old bricks, With an iron tray for the top, 'Twas furnished with plenty of pots and pans— (Old cans from the grocery shop).

"O, auntie, do come and have tea with us!" Cried Harry and Tom and Ned, "Bring a frying-pan out to cook the fish!

Or shall we boil them instead?" "We've new potatoes, and green peas too,

And plenty of bread and cake, For mother says she won't let us starve— But we've no fine dishes to break;

"For 'fingers were made before forks,' they say, And shingles make splendid plates, We've berries and sugar and hard-boiled eggs, And a pound of splendid dates.

"You can sit in state on our three-legged stool— It's shaky, but won't break down— So auntie, do come! Never mind your hat,

For campers are always brown.

"Now isn't that fine?" they all exclaimed, As the camp appears in sight, And like a queen I am waited on By my boys so gay and bright.

The chub were small, but beautifully fresh, And Tom proved a famous cook, They were crisp and brown, and as nice as trout—

Don't ask me how many I took.

That meal was the nicest I've had for years— I'm sure you'll agree with me, If you follow our lead and cook your fish Out under a willow-tree.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

### The Best Time I Ever Had.

It is sometimes very difficult to tell the best time we ever had, but I think the best time I ever had was on the twenty-fifth of June last year, when my cousin Dora and I were invited to a picnic.

Dora had just come from the city, and such an invitation as this made her very excited. Neither she nor I could be patient till the day arrived.

The day of the picnic came, and we were up early in the morning, congratulating ourselves with the beautiful morning and the lovely drive we were to have. We prepared two baskets of food, after which we started on our journey to the woods in which the picnic was to be held.

When we got there the tables had already been set on the grass, swings were up, and boats were ready to row in by the time the crowd began to come. Dora and I were together all day; we had a number of swings, and we also went for a boat-ride across the lake.

When meal-time came, everyone seemed hungry, and all partook of a good feast, which had been prepared by the ladies of the neighborhood.

After dinner the big boys played a game of lacrosse, which was very interesting to watch; afterwards they played football, but this game soon came to a



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.

### Are You In the Rush and Bustle?

While we join in the rush and bustle of this busy world, overtaxing our energies and racking our systems, many of us are morally culpable of reckless disregard of bodily strength and fitness. Then perhaps the health breaks down, and we seem doomed to long periods of pain and depression. Our whole life is darkened.

### YET THERE IS A REMEDY AT HAND

Hundreds and thousands of ailing men and women have found that

# BEECHAM'S PILLS

verily "make life worth living."

*They Purify the Blood, set right the Disordered Stomach, arouse the Sluggish Liver, dispel Sick-Head-ache, build up the Nervous System, and repair the damage caused by overwork and brain worry.*

The genuine worth and never-failing efficacy of

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

have been fully proved during a period of nearly sixty years, and they are recognized as the

Best Safeguard Against Bilious and Nervous Attacks.

The most satisfactory evidence of the universal esteem in which BEECHAM'S PILLS are held is found in the fact that the

Sales Each Year Increase Marvelously.

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, England.  
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

**STENOGRAPHY** Book-keeping etc., thoroughly taught. Situations for all graduates. Complete Course for Home Study, \$5. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD., E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Can.



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.

REGINA STOCK FARM—Ayrshire cattle and Improved Yorkshire pigs. For sale: Choice young bulls and fall pigs (Improved Large Yorksires). Now booking orders for spring trade. J. C. Pope, Regina.

CHEESEMAKER'S tools for sale: 1 Double Gang Press and 21 hoops 1 Unright Press and 2 hoops, 1 Curd Mill, 1 400-gallon Vat, 2 Curd Knives. For price and particulars address D. Markberg, Pres. Tindastoll B. and Ch. Mfg. Assn., Markerville, Alta., N. W. T.

WANTED—Agents in every town and district in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory 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.

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OUR STOCK IS AN EXHIBITION IN ITSELF.  
COME AND SEE IT WITHOUT FAIL.

## Barrowclough & Semple

228 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

NO MATTER HOW YOUR WISHES MAY RUN  
WE CAN MEET THEM IN ALL LINES OF  
**GENERAL MUSIC**

Not a stock in the West is as thoroughly comprehensive as ours.

Every addition of the classics may be found on our shelves.

And we've the work of modern composers in complete volumes as well.

Instruments that delight the eye and please the ear withal: Violins, mandolins, guitars, banjos, autoharps, cornets, etc.

Violin strings from the best makers.

Pianoforte and vocal music in expensive and inexpensive editions.

Mail orders for small or large goods attended to with the utmost care.

Write us at once about any article you may wish to buy. Our information is yours for the asking.

## Exhibition Sale New and Used Organs

During the exhibition we will offer exceptional values in Organs, and for the benefit of those interested we give a few quotations below.

W. Doherty & Co., 7 stops,	\$35
Mason & Hamlin, 5 stops, chapel style,	\$35
Prince & Co., 7 stops, chapel style,	\$35
Mason & Hamlin, 9 stops,	\$40
J. P. Rowe, 12 stops, parlor organ,	\$55
Doherty & Co. parlor organ, 6 octaves, 12 stops,	\$65
Karn, piano case, 11 stops, six octaves,	\$75

Write for particulars if you are not coming to the city. Terms, \$3 to \$5 per month.

## Mason & Risch Piano Co.

356 Main Street, Winnipeg.



### The Household Fly.

At this season of the year the annual combat against flies begins in earnest. During the early part of the summer these pests give comparatively little trouble, but just as soon as preserving season begins, the marshalling of the battalions reaches its climax, and into the house the small foragers come, buzzing about our very noses, with all the effrontery in the world, unless we exercise the most scrupulous care and untiring vigilance in keeping them altogether out of doors. . . . Have you ever wondered how it is that you never see any "little" house-flies? Possibly you have, and yet it has seemed a very hard matter to settle down to ferreting out the mystery. The majority of us have very little time for spending on such investigation, even were we gifted with the tireless patience and keen powers of observation which mark the true devotee of natural science.

Those who have studied the life history of this little insect, however, have told us many interesting things about it. They have placed it in the family called Muscidae, whose members are typical, true flies, a family to which also belong the blue-bottle, and the horn and stable flies, which were introduced from Europe, along with many other unwelcome guests from that continent.

You may have noticed that, quite early in spring, a few house-flies put in their appearance. Now, we are told that these are usually females, survivors from the preceding year, which are now out seeking some favorable place in which to deposit their eggs. If one of these females finds a heap of horse manure, she seizes upon it as the spot par excellence in which to begin operations, and she keeps at work assiduously until she has deposited from 100 to 150 eggs in it. Failing the horse manure, she contents herself with any other decaying matter or filth. Others of her kin assist her in filling this repository with eggs, and so successful are the efforts of this co-operative society, that as many as 1,200 house-flies have been known to issue from a single pound of the material in which the eggs were laid. Little wonder is it, then, that there is a grand army ever ready to fight, in the very face of our vigilance, towards our preserving kettles. The nuisance, however, would be much greater were it not for the fungous diseases and parasitic enemies which prey continually upon the bodies of the flies. You see in all animal life the old rhyme holds good:

"Big fleas have little fleas  
Upon their backs to bite 'em;  
And little fleas have lesser fleas,  
And so ad infinitum."

The eggs of the house-fly hatch in about six or eight hours, the larva which issue from them appearing first as tiny white maggots. These reach their full growth in four or five days, and then begins the wonderful transformation which, with various modifications, precedes the "turning" of all larva into flies, moths, butterflies, or whatever it may be. The outer skin hardens, and becomes brown; within it the pupa forms, and as it grows it casts its skin twice, finally emerging in four or five days through a round hole in one end of the pupa-case, as a full-grown fly, the case being left behind as an empty shell; hence it is that we never see any "little" house-flies. Small ones, it is true, may be found in the house, but they belong to another species, not to the Musca Domestica, or true house-fly branch.

Flies have been given credit for doing duty as scavengers. They have, on the other hand, been known to be the direct means of carrying the germs of such diseases as typhoid fever and tubercu-

losis, and of causing blood-poisoning, by first feeding on putrid matter, then on unhealed sores or cuts. In consideration of these facts, then, as well as of the "dirt" and annoyance that they create, we should certainly leave no means untried by which we may rid ourselves from them.

How to be rid of them—"To be, or not to be?"—that is the question; and sometimes, notwithstanding all our efforts, it would seem as though the answer must be "to be." Somebody will tell you that sweet clover is a sure fly-expeller, and straightway you fill the house with bunches of sweet clover. Someone else recommends oil of this or that, and you spend money for it, and load the air with pungent smells that half sicken everyone about the place. All to no avail, and you resolve that the fly is proof against all such gentle blandishments. A great deal may, however, be done in the way of banishing flies, if only one goes the right way about it.

In the first place, no house should ever be built very near barns or stables, particularly horse-stables. If the damage is already done, the best thing to do will be to thoroughly safeguard every door and window with wire screens, which have proved to be the best protection against these insects yet devised. Great care should be taken, also, never to leave food of any description about where the flies can get at it. A few drops of milk or grains of sugar left on a table for half an hour may seem a very small matter, yet may provide an ample repast for a great many flies during that time. Boxes covered with netting are fine for placing such things as require ventilation in. The semi-spherical wire-net covers, which may be bought at the hardware store, are also a great convenience for covering pies, dishes of fruit, etc., while covers of cheese cloth or mosquito netting to throw over the table while it stands waiting at meal-time are a luxury that no house should be without.

Fly poison and sticky fly paper are also of use, and although the latter may seem a cruel instrument of torture, its cruelty is, for the most part, only an apparent one. Flies have practically no nerves, hence cannot feel pain as we understand it. When they light on the sticky paper they struggle, of course, to get away, but have been known to fly off minus two or three legs, as though nothing had happened. A method which has also been recommended is to sprinkle pyrethrum powder very liberally through a room, then close the room until the flies have succumbed to the poison. Nothing, however, can equal the screens for real comfort, so far as immunity from flies during the summer months is concerned.

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

### Brown Bread and Devil's Food.

(Contributed by Mrs. Wm. Mayhew.)  
I enjoy the "Home Magazine" so much, and find the recipes so helpful, that I am sending a recipe for

**BROWN BREAD.**  
which I find very nice. Indeed, and enjoy it so much with baked beans:  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar (brown), 1 cup molasses,  $\frac{1}{2}$  small cup butter melted, 1 egg, 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups sour milk, 2 cups graham flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup corn meal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup white flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful soda, 1 tablespoonful salt. Put batter in a greased pan, place in a steamer, steam three hours, bake one-half hour, then serve.

**DEVIL'S FOOD.**  
Two eggs, 2 cups brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sour milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup boiling water, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoonful soda, 2 teaspoonfuls vanilla, 1 bar chocolate. Mix sugar and butter together, then the beaten eggs and sour milk; put soda into the water, and pour over the grated chocolate, then put in butter. Add flour lastly, also vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven.

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

Fashion Notes.

What to wear during cool summer and early autumn days sometimes becomes a problem to the woman who is obliged to economize as regards her wardrobe. For the day which is cool throughout, nothing serves the purpose better than the shirt-waist suit of fine serge, mohair, pique, thick duck or linen, or the checked summer or taffeta silk, which is being much used this summer by the dressy woman for such general utility suits. The silk, of course, costs a good deal to begin with, as it is never very wide, and a good many yards are necessary for making up the suit. It is claimed, however, that a good soft piece wears very well, and that it has the advantage of always looking well, never wrinkling much, or becoming mussed-looking, as linen suits sometimes do after a few days' wear. With these dresses, heavy underclothing may be worn, and a jacket dispensed with.

When the days are warm and the evenings cool, some sort of a jacket seems absolutely essential, so that one may have the luxury of a cool waist during the day, and run no risk of taking cold after sundown. The jacket and skirt suit, made of cloth of some sort, with a shirt-waist of lawn, organdy, chambray, vesting, or silk, seems to answer all requirements in this line admirably, and, if prettily made, the fit, above all things, being perfect, will be found serviceable for most occasions. These little jackets are usually made in the Eton style, or in the close-fitting "corset" design.

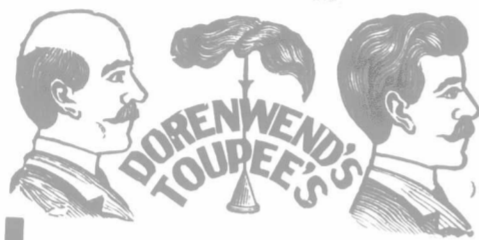
For those who wish something really dressy, however, for wear with frilled organdies or "fussy" dresses of any description, possibly the silk coat will be found most satisfactory. These are usually seen in black, biscuit or champagne shades, and are almost invariably made in the loose box style, with wide bell sleeves, or with the regulation puff and cuff. To look really well, the trimming should be somewhat elaborate; the deep, round collar of lace, with cuffs to match, being much worn. Fancy braid, which, for a black coat, might be black and white, and for a fawn one, cream and gold, is also quite fashionable as a trimming, and the Persian band embroidery, which may be obtained as richly elegant in design and as delicate in coloring as one could wish.

Whichever one chooses upon, shirt-waist suit, skirt and jacket, or separate coat, it should be remembered that "fit" counts more than material or trimming, and that it really pays to have a garment well made, even if one has to do with a dress or two less in the year to make up for it. In conclusion it may be said that the country girl or woman who has not yet tried the utility of a cravenette raincoat as a general knock-about wrap, has a comforting experience ahead of her. For driving in all sorts of summer weather, there is nothing better. It keeps off the dust as well as the rain, and, on occasion, may be used for warmth also, always looking suitable, and enabling one to emerge from its sheltering folds after a long drive, with the consciousness of looking clean and respectable.

Corset covers made quite full in front and elaborately trimmed with lace, through which baby ribbon in pale blue or pale green is run, are very dainty for wearing with semi-transparent waists of organdy, mull, Brussels net, Swiss muslin, or with the openwork yokes of all-over lace or embroidery.

Have you some old shirt-waists that are hopelessly out of style?—then make them into kimonos for morning wear. Take off the neck-band and cuffs, leaving the lower part of the sleeve open to the full width. About the neck, round the sleeves, down the front, and all the way round the lower edge of the waist, stitch a bias band of striped or dotted goods in some shade that will match the waist, and you will wonder what a pretty kimono you will have.

Pointed girdles are quite the fashion just at present. Most of them are made of soft silk or ribbon, with a vertical buckle up the back, and a lower, broader one in the front.



The Dorenwend Co. of Toronto, Ltd. Largest Hair Goods Concern in the World. Wholesale and Retail.

The reputation our Hair Goods have gained for quality and style, has built up a business for us unparalleled on this continent. Every man, woman or child who has lost their hair should write us for our Illustrated Catalogue. It is sent Free. It contains instructions of how to measure your own head and order by mail. We can serve you by mail equally as well as if you were here in person.

OUR LADIES' WIGS with Pompadour, wavy or curled fronts, are most perfect productions. We have many designs in POMPADOUR BANGS and SWITCHES, wavy or straight, etc.

Gentlemen, Are You Bald?

If so, wear one of our natural hair Toupees and appear young, for baldness is a drawback to your success in social and business walks of life. Don't be misled by smaller concerns who exist only on paper, but order from us. We have our Toupees and Wigs upon the heads of 55,000 men in all walks of life.

PROFESSOR DORENWEND

is well known throughout Canada and United States, and any orders entrusted to us will have special care and inspection before they leave our establishment.

Write for Our Circular, "BALDNESS."

All communications promptly answered.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

THE DORENWEND CO. OF TORONTO, LTD., 103 & 105 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

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.

BUTTERMAKERS...

Why work your wives and daughters to death during hot weather making Dairy Butter when more can be made out of your cream and free from trouble by shipping it per express to

THE CRESCENT CREAMERY CO.

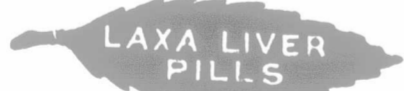
Write them and mention this paper. WINNIPEG.

MAKERS of FANCY BUTTER

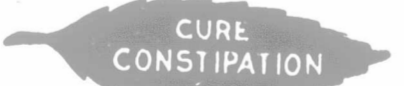
If you wish to find a steady cash market for your butter, at good prices, write us for particulars.

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

MILBURN'S



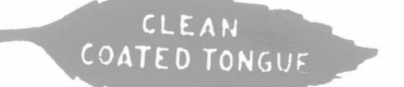
Are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for diseases and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.



Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Blotches and Pimples.



Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Liver Complaint, Sallow or Muddy Complexion.



Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c. a bottle or \$ for \$1.00. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A herd of seven Jersey cattle belonging to Mr. Horace Huson, of Paris, Ont., it is reported, were killed by lightning in the field on Saturday, July 9th.

A daughter of Woodend Gartly, a three-year-old filly, was winner in her class and champion female at the Royal Show, England, last month.

The attention of all persons interested in poultry is directed to the advertisement in this issue of Mr. Hans Voglasang, Clayton, B.C., breeder and importer of pure-bred poultry and Belgian hares. Mr. Voglasang has a provincial reputation for good stock. We gladly receive his announcement in our columns.

J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, B.C., have met with a serious loss, in the death of their Standard-bred stallion, Colloquay 18051. This horse sired several carriage pairs that sold at good money.

These breeders are expected at the Dominion Exhibition with several good horses and a flock of Southdown sheep.

HAIR ON THE HEAD is very necessary if the physical structure would be complete. The Dorenwend Co., Toronto, whose advt. may be found elsewhere in this issue, have a national reputation for their hair goods. Read their announcement.

Domestic Economy.

SOME USES OF OLIVE OIL.

A tablespoonful of olive oil a day, taken internally, will help liver trouble and indigestion. It is also healing for throat or stomach catarrh. Serve it frequently in salad dressings, where it will be both appetizer and medicine. For severe internal disorders or emaciated and run-down condition of the body, rub the patient every morning for twenty minutes with the oil, then with a bath towel; at night rub the spine for ten minutes, and in two months you will see great improvement. Mixed with quinine, then rubbed on the chest and back, it prevents cold; mixed with camphor, then applied to the throat, it cures soreness; mixed with kerosene and turpentine, then used on the throat and chest, it relieves the most obstinate cough. Heated and applied to the bowels, it helps constipation. Try it for chapped hands and roughened or burned skin. Before putting away the stove, rub the nickel parts with the oil, also the gasoline oven or other sheet iron, and you will see no rust. Use it on shoes instead of blacking. It is especially good for patent leather; apply at night, rub off and polish in the morning.—[Woman's Home Companion.]

TREATMENT FOR POISON IVY.

This is not a germ disease, but when the ivy comes in contact with the skin it acts as an irritant the same as mustard. Ointments and all oily liniments must be avoided, as they dissolve the ivy poison, and thereby tend to spread it over the skin and produce further inflammation. For the same reason, if alcohol is used to wash the part it must be removed entirely (by water) as the poisonous principle is soluble in it, while insoluble in water. The part of the skin affected should be thoroughly scrubbed three times a day until well with soap and water. The affected part should then be washed in plain water and thoroughly dried. Bind the part with an old, clean linen handkerchief, and do not apply anything else to the poisoned part. Clean linen must always be applied after each washing, as otherwise the poison might be spread by hanging to the dressing.

Hans. Voglasang, BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

PURE-BRED POULTRY.

S. C. B and White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, and S. C. Black Minorcas. Eggs for sale in season. Pure-bred Belgian Hares for sale.

MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM CLAYTON P. O., B. C.

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

# The Beautiful Town of Chilliwack, B. C.



Residence of Henry Kipp.



Isaac Kipp's Residence.



Residence of Justinia Polly.

In my rambles in this western Province of B. C. it has been my privilege to spend several days in this beautiful little town of Chilliwack and surrounding country, and when I say it is a paradise of lovely modern homes, with their well-kept lawns, banked in all kinds of prolific luxurious flowers, vines and shrubs, I know it cannot but attract a visitor to this valley to long for a home amid such environments and pleasant surroundings. Another feature which is very commendable is its many churches, common and high school buildings, which is a true index to the high moral standing, intelligence and social refinement of its citizens. This feature of society permeates the very atmosphere in the Chilliwack valley, and while the town possesses a very neat and artistic court-house, serious crime in the valley is almost unknown; hence there is little use for a police force, or any charge for criminal justice in the municipality.

The business houses are of a substantial character, many of the stores carrying large and well-selected stocks, which would be a credit to many a city. They are warranted in doing this, as the valley is rich in agricultural wealth, and which is daily shown by the large number of land-seekers coming to the valley in search of land and homes, attracted here by its choice climate, its very productive soil, and its adaptation for dairying, stock-growing, and, especially, to the opportunities for growing all kinds of fruit of the best quality, and in immense quantities, supplying in the very near future the wheat prairies of the east with the luscious fruits of the B. C. valleys. It is certainly only a question of time when this valley will be cut up in gardens of growing fruit, at least many portions of it.

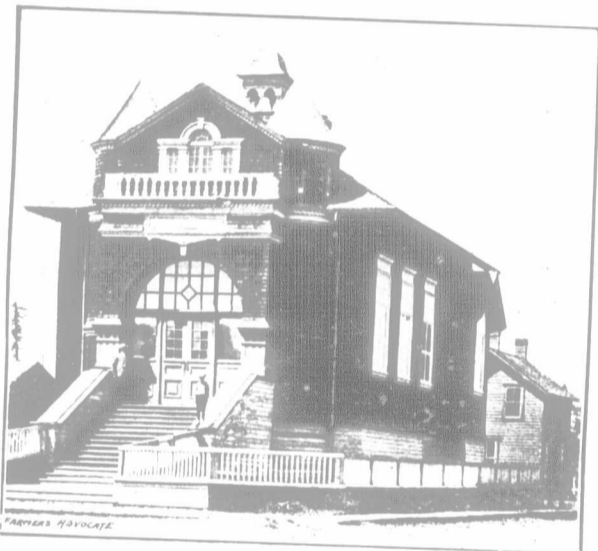
This district has a good chance of being served by the Great Northern with a branch line, and there is at present a company being organized for the purpose of building an electric railway from Westminster to Chilliwack, furnishing the town with electric energy for light and power purposes. It is an assured fact. Chilliwack has a bright and prosperous future.

Not the Chilliwack valley alone, but the world is indebted to the pioneers of Canada that faced the forest and prairies, forded its rivers, and planted civilization among the redmen and wild beasts that roamed over it. I need only to mention such men as the Kipps, Ryders, Chadseys, Ashwells, and very many others, as an object lesson of what can be done by energy and perseverance. Mr. Isaac Kipp settled in the valley in 1862, the first white man in that part of the valley, Mrs. Kipp coming a little later, and never saw a white woman for five months. Their first child was the second white child born in the Chilliwack valley, or along the banks of the Fraser river: his brother,

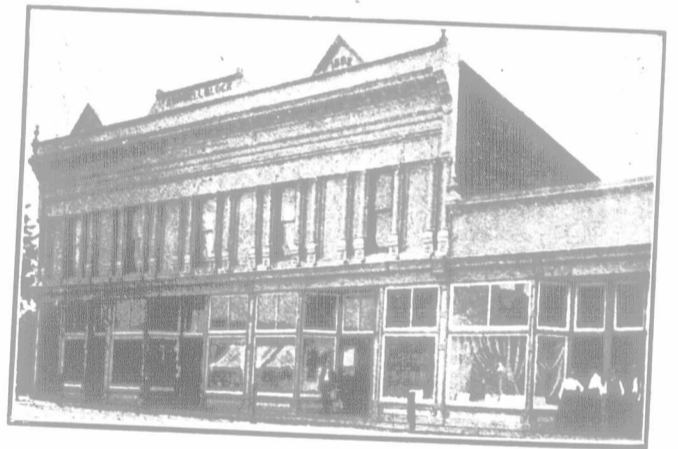
Henry Kipp, coming to the valley two years later. They have lived to carve out for themselves and children beautiful homes and a competency. Such industry and perseverance deserves more than a passing notice. Monuments are erected to perpetuate the memory of generals and great men of fame and renown in the nation's history, but these men and others have erected their own monuments. They can now, in the sunset of life, look back over their years of toil and realize that they have not lived in vain, enjoying now the luxuries of their labor in old age, and their foot-prints will be seen by the younger generation when they have passed away.

I cannot close this article without making special mention of the hotel accommodation of Chilliwack. It is certainly praiseworthy. The Harrison House is a model of neatness and comfort.

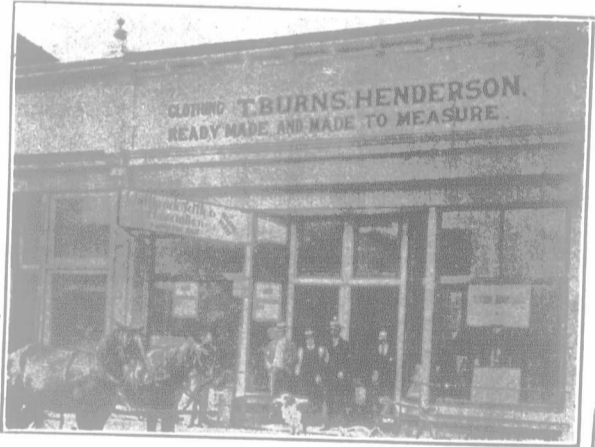
W. T. CRANDALL.



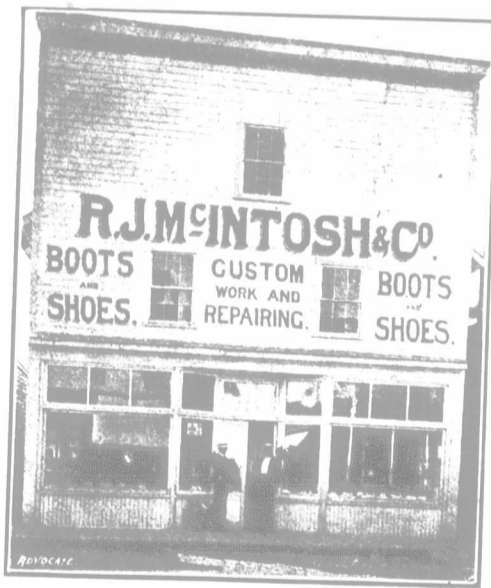
Court House.



G. R. Ashwell & Sons' Departmental Store.



Nelems & Scott, Real Estate Insurance Agents of C. P. R. and Dominion Express.



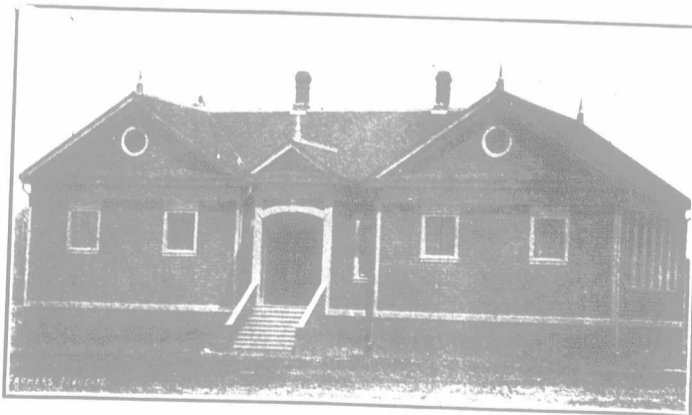
R. J. McIntosh & Co.'s Store.



Residence of W. T. Jackson.



H. Reading's store



High School.



Commercial Hotel.

For information concerning Chilliwack and the surrounding district, write the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

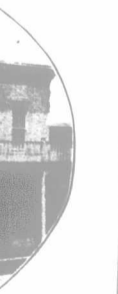
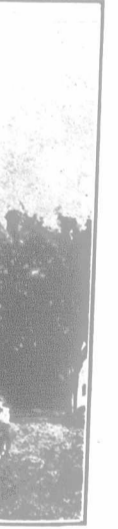
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free. 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. 3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

CASTRATING BULL CALVES.

What is the simplest way of castrating a young bull calf? J. K.

Ans.—If small, lay it down on its back and have an assistant hold it, and with a sharp knife, cut into the sac, draw out the testicles and scrape the cords until separated. Wash with some antiseptic, such as are advertised in our columns.

WEAK JOINTS IN FOAL.

I have a colt, two weeks old; when he puts one of his hind feet down it seems to give way at the joint, describing a rotary motion. Will he grow out of it, or can anything be done for it? Oak River.

Ans.—Provided the mare affords sufficient nourishment to this foal and that it is not forced to overtax its joints by following the mare around, it will grow stronger, and eventually be all right.

ROUP OR COLDS.

Hens have a disease like roup. Have noise in the throat, and difficulty in breathing, and some have a discharge at mouth and nose. I have killed half a dozen during spring, and have only about a dozen left. How can I cure them, or would it be better to kill them? Would those not yet affected be safe for eating? Am preparing to build a new chicken-house. How will I prevent the young chicks from catching the disease? Fishburn.

Ans.—You would save yourself trouble and expense by killing the rest of the fowl. Disinfect the henhouse thoroughly, and before installing new stock, see that no apertures exist that would cause the fowl to roost in a draught.

A SLIGHT ERUPTION.

My nine-year-old bay mare has an eruption, consisting of a lot of small pimples or sores, with a yellow scab, which bring a few hairs out with them if picked off. The seat of the trouble is only around the roots of the forelock and mane. The mare has been on the grass for the last few weeks, and has had an occasional feed of oats, and done very little work. She eats heartily, and is in good condition, except for the above mentioned eruption. A BEGINNER. Dundurn.

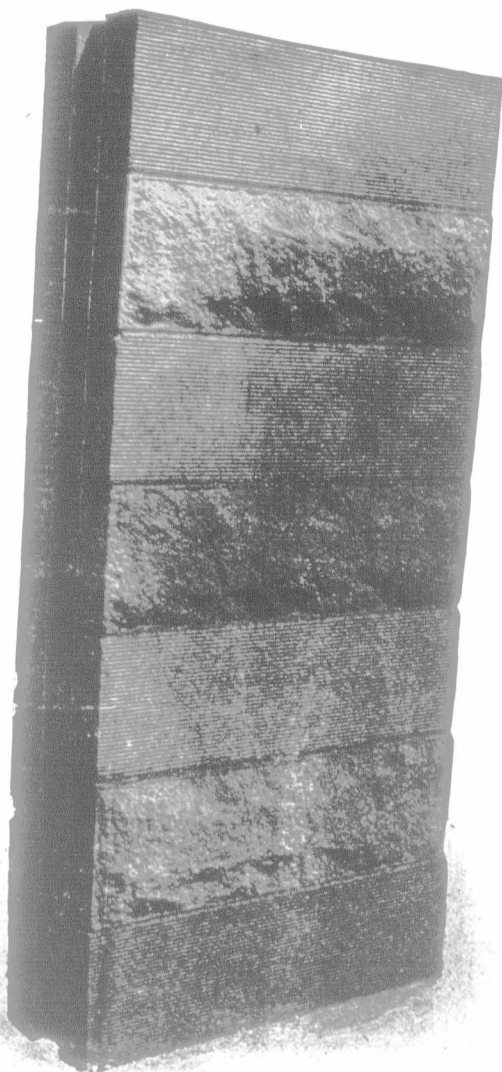
Ans.—Wash the spots with some of the dip mixtures advertised in our columns—the coal-tar ones, such as Zenoleum, Chloro-naphtholeum, etc., will answer the purpose. A can of some such material should be kept on hand for disinfecting purposes on all farms.

GARGET (MAMMITIS), INFLAMMATION OF THE UDDER.

Have a cow, freshly calved, which has a swelling on bag. When milking, find milk somewhat bloody in all four teats. Last year only one of the teats was affected, and as we do not care to let calf run with her, would be pleased to know what remedy to apply, and how long after a cure is effected the milk will be fit to use. ALBERTA.

Ans.—Your cow has had an attack of garget. Give her a dose of Epsom salts, 1 1/2 pounds dissolved in a quart of hot water, to be given as a drench when cool; drench slowly. The following liniment is recommended: Fluid extract of belladonna, half an ounce; tincture of aconite, four ounces; tincture of opium, three ounces; raw linseed oil, to make one quart. Bathe the udder well with hot water (just as hot as your hand can stand it), dry, and rub some of the liniment in.

The Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C., was established for the purpose of investigating diabetes in a scientific way. Of this disease, comparatively little is known. They have had remarkable success up to the present time, and those interested should write the above address by an early mail.



CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS AT WINNIPEG FAIR

CALL AND SEE US MAKING THEM

Architects, builders, contractors and others are quickly adopting this material for building purposes.

It is fire and frost proof, looks just like hand-cut stone, and wears forever.

It is no longer a question of material, but a question of Machine. We have tried them all and we have found the PALMER machine and the NORMANDIN Machine are the ONLY ONES. We have the sole agency for Canada for the Normandin, and Manitoba and the West for the Palmer Machine. Write us for prices and territory.

Selling agents for the National Portland Cement, made at Durham, Ontario, and the Lehigh Portland Cement, made at Coplay, Penn., U.S.A. The two best brands on earth.

The Cement Building Block Co.

41 Merchants' Bank Bldg., WINNIPEG.

Rock Faced and Tooled Faced Concrete Blocks.

HARRISON HOUSE



HOUSE

THE illustration represents the Harrison House in the little Town of Chilliwack, and was erected on its present site some 14 years ago, when the valley was little or unknown to the outside world. Since then it has received numerous improvements, and is now known from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast by the travelling public as a perfect home and resting place for the weary traveller; also for the overworked and tired-brain citizens of the commercial cities of this and other lands, where they can find perfect rest from the active duties of business and city life during the holiday season. The property has recently been purchased from the former owners by Messrs. Chamberlain Bros., Leeds County boys (Ont.), most favorably known in the east, and can assure the travelling public and those seeking rest and comfort that they purpose sparing no pains or expense to maintain the reputation hitherto enjoyed by the former proprietors and those seeking rest and comfort that they purpose with all of the delicacies of the season—luscious fresh-picked fruit from the hotel orchards will be found daily upon the tables, fresh vegetables from the gardens and an unlimited quantity of fresh Jersey cream for daily use. The fine, bracing atmosphere and beautiful walks through the lawn and grounds amid the sweet fragrance of all kinds of flowering shrubs and plants give a new lease of life to the tired and weary. To those who delight in outdoor sports, croquet lawns, tennis courts, etc., are provided. While you sit upon the spacious verandas in front of the hotel on a summer's evening and look out over the valley, dotted here and there with heavily-laden fruit trees of all kinds, drinking in the pure air of heaven, you have only to cast your eyes skyward and in the distance behold the mountain peaks with its glories, reflecting the roseate hues of the setting sun. For those who take delight in shooting there is plenty of game, and for those who take delight in the piscatorial art the Fraser River and tributaries afford grand fishing. The hotel is open the year round, and rates moderate. For persons or families wishing to make a prolonged stay special terms will be made.

FARMS AND FARM LANDS

write to the old reliable real-estate man, Chilliwack, B. C.

J. HOWE BENT. Money to loan.

For Sale: BRITISH COLUMBIA 160 Acres

more or less; 30 acres improved, balance easily cleared; no buildings. About 1 mile from church and school, Eden Bank creamery and sawmill; gravel road. \$1,800. Enquire of

L. NEVILLE SMITH, Chilliwack, B. C.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Team had distemper last winter, and have coughed some ever since. They will cough several times when starting to trot. I am afraid of heaves.

J. A. M.

Ans.—Feed only food of first-class quality, and limit the amount of hay; dampen both hay and grain with lime water, and give to each night and morning, two drams solid extract of belladonna, one and a half drams gum opium, one dram camphor and twenty grains powdered digitalis, moisten with treacle, and give in a ball or shake up with a pint of cold water and drench.

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.

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.

Advertise in the Advocate

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**POINTS OF THE HORSE WANTED.**

Where can I get "Points of the Horse," by M. Horace Hays, F. R. C. V. S., and what is the price? O. C. Duck Lake.

Ans.—"Points of the Horse" may be had through this office at the regular net price, ten dollars.

**LUMBER MANUFACTURER WANTED.**

Can you give me the address of some reliable lumber firms who sell direct from manufacturer to builder?

Carlyle. A SUBSCRIBER.  
Ans.—We do not think that any lumbermen are selling direct to the consumer; but some are doing so through commission agents. Try Dunn Bros. & Co., 151 Bannatyne St. E., Winnipeg.

**BUYING HOMESTEADS.**

Is it possible to buy homestead land at \$500 the quarter-section? I understand that Messrs. Enderton & Co., of Winnipeg, make this offer. Can you verify the fact, and publish it for my benefit as well as others?

Broadview, Assa. SUBSCRIBER.  
Ans.—Some scrip land was for a time sold at \$5.00 per acre; but none of special value is now being offered at that price.

**KEEPING FLIES OFF STOCK.**

Could you give me the formula for making the fish oil and crude carbolic mixture for keeping flies off cows?

DAIRYMAN.  
Ans.—Take one pint of fish oil and add about one ounce of the crude carbolic. The liquid may be made thin and sprayed on the animals with an ordinary hand sprayer, or it may be put on lightly with a swab. The former is, of course, the quicker and cleaner way; but the latter is more effective. Every part of the animal should be covered, because if even a small part is left untouched, the flies are sure to find it and give trouble. The carbolic acid, as long as the hair remains tainted with it, appears to paralyze the flies, and the oil assists in keeping it present for a reasonably long period.

**"Who has the right time?"**  
The man who has  
**ELGIN**  
**TIME**  
every time

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to  
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

**HOG-RAISING ON A LARGE SCALE.**

I intend to go in for hog-raising, as I believe it will pay here; but I have not handled hogs in quantity. Can you give me some pointers? I intend to raise 100 to 150 for market. I have a large slough on my place that I think could be used. How much land would I need for pasture, and what fencing, feed, etc? Kindly answer through your paper.

High River, Alta.  
Ans.—Hog-raising in this country requires careful attention to detail to make it pay, and like every other calling there are a great many details that must be mastered in a practical way before one can hope to make a success of the business. We would not advise anyone who has not had practical experience with hogs to undertake hog-raising on a large scale. It would be better far to begin in a small way, and, as experience would be gained, the herd might be increased. It would take a book to tell all that a beginner ought to know about raising hogs, and we would

recommend "Pigs: Breeds and Management," by Sanders Spencer, price one dollar, through the "Farmer's Advocate" office. The amount of land required for pasture would depend very largely upon the kind of feeds grown. If rape, brome or rye grass were used largely for pasture, ten acres, if used in plots, and fenced with portable fence, such as illustrated in a recent issue of this paper, should be sufficient for one hundred and fifty pigs during one summer. If ten acres were well managed, it should, in fact, pasture many more than that number.

**GREEN RYE FOR HAY.**

Will you kindly tell me through your valuable paper what you think of rye as hay for cattle? At what time should it be sown; should it be sown thick, and how far along should it be when cut? I have heard it was not good for cows in calf.

Macleod. RANCHER.  
Ans.—In districts in Alberta where fall wheat grows, there is no reason why rye may not be grown for cattle feed. A mem-

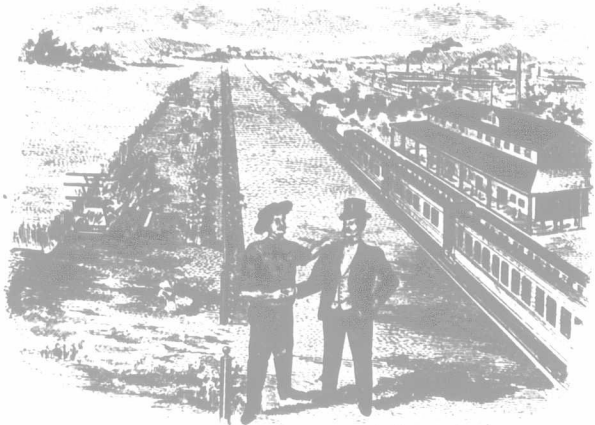
ber of our editorial staff, some years ago, while farming in a district where fall wheat grew luxuriantly, had a very favorable experience in feeding rye hay. The regular fall rye should be used, and should be sown in the fall, about a week later than fall wheat, and harvested the next summer just when it is in blossom. The objection to its being injurious to cows in calf arises from the fact that upon rye, when allowed to approach development or ripeness, there frequently develops a fungous growth in the grain, known as ergot—a substance having a specific effect in causing abortion. However, where the rye is not allowed to pass the blossoming stage before being cut, there is no danger. In making the hay, it should be handled as is brome, rye grass or timothy. Exposure to rain damages it severely; but rye hay, properly saved, is a valuable fodder, and in districts where it may be grown, there is good reason for giving it encouragement. It is, of course, not intended that it should supersede brome, rye grass or timothy for hay; but it has a place where feed is likely to be scarce and the aforementioned grasses have not produced a good stand when sown.

**Veterinary.**

**NEEDS A TONIC.**

I have a horse, little up in years, but a good worker; has a good appetite, and is always ready to work; but is very thin and poor. Skin seems a little tight, but looks healthy enough. What can I do for him? He gets double the amount of oats that I give the others. Gleichen.

Ans.—Get an aloetic eight-dram pill from the druggist, and give it by means of a stick, or else dissolve in a pint of warm water, and drench with it. Give the following powders: Powdered iron sulphate, two ounces; powdered nuxvomica beans, two ounces; fenugreek, six ounces. Make into sixteen powders and give one in the feed twice daily. Get a copy of Veterinary Elements, \$1.50, this office, and read it carefully, it will help you.



We bring the Farmer and Manufacturer together, saving Retailers' and Jobbers' Profits.

# FARMERS!

Why not save the enormous profits that are being made by the middlemen and buy your goods direct from the manufacturer?

## The Farmers' Wholesale Buyers' Association of Winnipeg, Ltd.

are now operating throughout Manitoba, opening branch stores in all thickly settled districts, and will furnish you goods at wholesale.

We charge you a small annual fee to buy from this Association, saving you many dollars that you are now paying the middlemen.

If our promoters are not operating in your district, and you have not had an opportunity to have our methods explained to you, write for particulars. No matter what your wants may be, we can lay all goods down to you at wholesale prices and much cheaper than you can buy as individuals.

We are now in operation at Carman and Wawanesa, Manitoba. We are carrying a full line and all classes of goods that are usually carried in a general store.

We sell to our members only.

We also furnish a full line of harness, buggies, etc. Our buggies cannot be excelled in quality, durability or make, as we deal with such manufacturers as guarantee their goods to us and this enables us to guarantee the goods to the consumers.

We are in a position to lay the best \$100.00 top buggy down at any branch in Manitoba for from \$65.00 to \$70.00, saving at least \$25.00 to \$30.00 to our members.

We are incorporated under the laws of Manitoba, and our capital has been placed at \$100,000 for the present need of the Association.

Address all correspondence to

## THE FARMERS' WHOLESALE BUYERS' ASS'N

416 McIntyre Block, - Winnipeg.

F. J. WEBSTER, M. C. VON HASSAGER,  
Pres. and Gen. Man. Vice-Pres.

T. R. FERGUSON, Sec'y-Treas.

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

# 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.

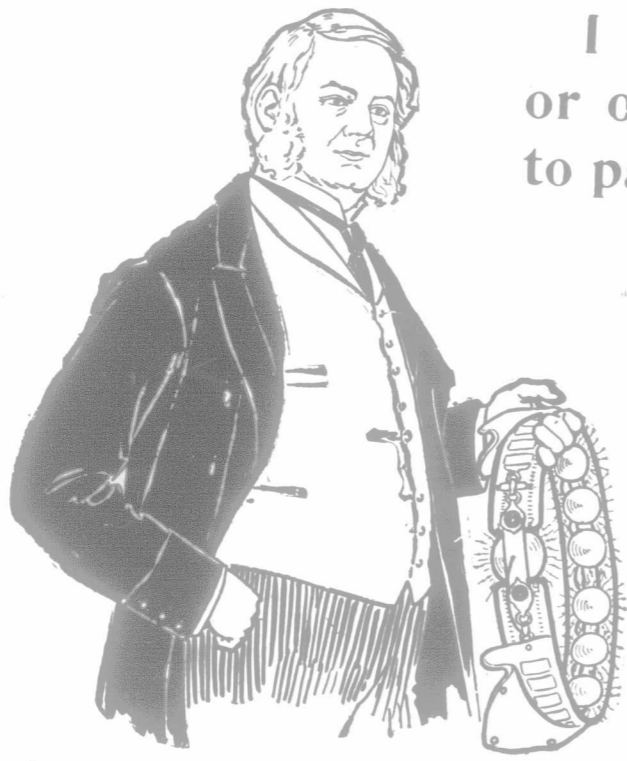
## Canada Horse Nail Company

MONTREAL.

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

# Men Try my Cure Free!

I ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I accept your word to pay me when cured.



I know the terrible mental torture of the nervous debility sufferer, but I also know his gratefulness when restored, and that is the basis for my free treatment until cured. Can any such sufferer come to me and be made a man among men, and then refuse to pay a few dollars for aiding him to become so? I say, no, and my wonderful success backs up my judgment. I wish that every sufferer knew that 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—giving way to glowing, soothing vigor through every weak part. A few weeks' to a couple months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly 40 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 men are more or less skeptical I will continue to give my Herculex

## Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured

and as said not one cent is to be paid in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt and use, say for 60 days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—many cases low as \$1—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. Think of a remedy that has stood every possible test for nearly 40 years—the only one ever successfully given to sufferers on its own merits!

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment my 40 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.

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

## Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p. m.  
Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

### 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 July 22, 1904, of horses; July 29, 1904, of horses.

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

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Canada Life Building.

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Solicitor for Farmer's Advocate.

T. R. FERGUSON, W. W. RICHARDSON.

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.

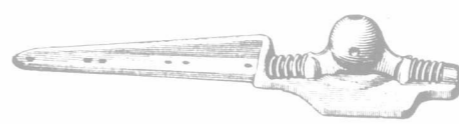
92 BAY ST

CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES

LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY.

### THE TAYLOR KNIFE HEAD

Is the Ounce of Prevention that's worth a Pound of Cure....



It prevents the bothersome breaking of binder and mower blades, heads or pitman.

Don't be without it during the harvest.

Full particulars and information sent for the asking.

F. H. BRYDGES & SONS

WINNIPEG, 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.

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

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

#### IMPOUNDED.

BROADVIEW, Assa.—Six calves, one year old (three red and three white), slit in left ear. A. W. Fisher, pound-keeper.

MOOSOMIN, Assa.—Black horse, eight years old, white stripe down forehead, white splash right nostril, leather halter on, rope, scar on near hip, near hind foot white, general-purpose. L. W. Griffin (S. E. 32-14-31 w 1).

CHICKNEY, Assa.—Red-and-white heifer, three years old. Henry Dixon (N. W. 2-20-10 w 2).

HIRSCH, Assa.—Red-and-white spotted cow, ten years old.

Bay mare, white stripe down forehead, hind feet white.

Bay mare, white star on forehead.

Bay stallion, right front and right hind foot white. A. Levi (S. E. 16-3-5 w 2).

WAPPELLA, Assa.—Two stallions, general purpose, two years old (one black and the other dark iron-gray), no brands. Donald McDonald (N. W. 20-14-33 w 2).

WEYBURN, Assa.—Since June 2nd, 1904, three Hereford cows, with calves, branded L on the right hip, hole punched at the edge of right ear.

Since June 2nd, 1904, black heifer, two years old, white face, hole punched at the edge of right ear.

Black horse, broncho, about 1,100 pounds weight, brand resembling apple on right shoulder, has heavy halter on.

Since June 1st, 1904, bay mare colt, two years old, white hind feet.

Since June 1st, 1904, small roan pony, three years old, had mane cut last summer. W. W. Bossard, poundkeeper.

COALFIELDS, Assa.—Since June 8th, 1904, sorrel stallion, three years old, white stripe down face, light-colored mane and tail, not branded. Samuel Frayn (N. 4 22-1-6 w 2).

BALCARRES, Assa.—Bay Mare, white star on face, about 1,000 pounds weight, branded III, monogram, over 75, on right hip, and J reversed J, monogram, on left hip, three white feet.

Chunky bay gelding, about three years old, small stripe down face, hind feet white, no visible brand.

Bay gelding, yearling, white spot on nose, white star on face, white right hind foot.

Dark bay mare, small white stripe down face, branded half diamond on left hip.

Bay filly, yearling, white spot on nose, no visible brand.

Brown mare, white heart-shaped star on face, no visible brand.

Bay gelding, yearling sucking mare, white stripe down face, little white on hind foot.

Bay mare, small stripe down face, branded half diamond on left hip, hind feet white. John Morton (S. W. 28-21-11 w 2).

MILESTONE, Assa.—Since June 14th, 1904, bay mare, six or seven years old, about 1,000 pounds weight, small white spot on forehead, branded D, with quarter circle over, on left shoulder, branded circle, with vertical bar through center, on left flank, feet shod.

Since June 14th, 1904, white mare, nine or ten years old, about 1,000 pounds weight, no brand visible, feet shod. T. A. Wallace, poundkeeper.

WOLSELEY, Assa.—Since June 13th, 1904, sorrel stallion, two years old, white face, branded lazy anchor on left shoulder, hind feet white. R. Magee, poundkeeper.

ALAMEDA, Assa.—Bay mare, three years old, white stripe down face, weight about 1,100 pounds, branded running S. Alfred Reed (S. W. 4-5-2 w 2).

REGINA, Assa.—Sorrel stallion, two years old, white star on forehead, light mane and tail, left hind foot white. W. H. McEneaney (N. E. 36-18-19 w 2).

OSLER, Sask.—Bright bay horse, eight or nine years old, heavy blast on face, branded heart on left shoulder, branded T over H on left hip. Mahlon Baragar (S. E. 14-39-4 w 3).

Dr. S. A. Dear... BREED stock k... JAMES Man... THE PRO... WANTED J. E. CO... it's an... well made... that's safe... Simple... HARRINGTON & WORCE...



### Curb, Splint,

contracted cord, thrush, greasy heel and all forms of lameness yield readily to

### Tuttie's Elixir.

Used and endorsed by Adams Express Co. Reading Trotting Park, Mass., Aug. 31, 1899. Dr. S. A. Tuttle, V. S. Dear Sir:—I want to add my testimonial to your list recommending Tuttie's Elixir for curbs, broken tendons, thrush, and nails in the feet. I have used it on all of these cases many times, and never failed to make a cure. J. H. WAY. Given internally it is sure cure for Colic, Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc. TUTTIE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttie's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief if any. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

### 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. Robinson, Man., Shorthorns.
- A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Hoxwood, 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, Me'gund 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. Galloways.
- C. H. CROCKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
- A. DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from St. N.
- JAS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.

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 market for chickens. The greatest success in poultry raising has been achieved with the

**CRATHAM 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 Cratham 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. CAMERON, FARMING, MILL CO. Dept. 252, Chatham, Canada.

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

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

### Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Continued.

#### LOST.

SASKATOON, Sask.—Strayed from Lizard Lake, on or about December last, one dark bay mare with black points, about 1,250 pounds, six years old, branded H on left shoulder; also bay pony, three white feet (two hind and one front), white stripe on face, branded T on right shoulder. Information leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded. John Moody.

WOLSELEY, Assa.—Two buckskin mares, about 900 pounds weight, branded Z T; two dark bay mares, each three years old, branded Z T; sorrel mare, two years old, branded Z T; chestnut mare, two years old, branded Z T, had bell around neck; sorrel horse, yearling, white face. The above mentioned animals are also branded with other brands. \$15 reward. Strayed from the premises of D. A. Huet (23-16-10 w 2).

QU'APPELLE, Assa.—Bay Clydesdale mare, seven years old, white face, white spot behind ear, 1,500 pounds weight, branded star on left shoulder. \$25 reward. McMichael Bros.

SASKATOON, Sask.—Bay mare, eight years old, branded Q; bay horse, seven years old, branded G reversed L; black mare, kink neck, branded Q, each brand on left shoulder. Suitable reward given. Frank Tuson (37-11 w 3).

FILE HILLS, Assa.—Brown mare, about 1,200 pounds weight, has halter on, heavy in foal; black mare, about 1,100 pounds weight, heavy in foal, white face, has halter on; yearling bay colt. \$10 reward will be paid for their return, or for information leading to their recovery. Adam Alexander.

KUTAWA, Assa.—Since June 9th, 1904, bay mare, aged, 1,450 pounds weight, white face, off hind foot white, unbranded; bay mare, ten years old, 1,400 pounds weight, hind foot white, halter on; gray roan mare, twelve years old, 900 pounds weight, branded on off hind thigh, circle with W in center, thin tail and mane, halter on; dark bay mare, seven years old, fetlocks clipped, 1,100 pounds weight, black mane and tail, tail cut to hocks; black mare, twelve years old, 1,200 pounds weight, white face, hind feet white, thin tail and mane, halter on; black gelding, thirteen years old, 900 pounds weight, fetlocks clipped, hobble marks, halter on. \$10 reward for information leading to their recovery. Johan Frehs & Johan Piatka.

REGINA, Assa.—Since about May 1st, 1904, buckskin horse pony, aged, black stripe down back, heavy mane, tail black and docked, zebra marks on legs, some, white on feet. Reward for recovery. T. P. Merrick.

GRENFELL, Assa.—Since May 1st, 1904, branded J P, Indian pony, wall eye. Since June 18th, 1904, buckskin pony, white stripe down face. Peter Todd (10-14-8 w 2).

ARAT, Assa.—Since April last, heavy gelding, white blaze on face, branded GM on left hip, hind feet white; heavy white, gelding, twenty years old, unbranded; gray yearling gelding, had halter on, unbranded. \$15 reward offered for return of same. John J. Buhler (1-19-18 w 2).

QU'APPELLE, Assa.—Bay horse, white spot on forehead, branded J—(on hind quarter, hind feet white. Reward given. N. Burenstein (36-22-13 w 2).

FAIRY BANK, Alta.—Cayuse mare, gray, about seven years old, about 800 pounds weight, branded S on right shoulder. W. C. Herrich (S. E. 6-44-26 w 4).

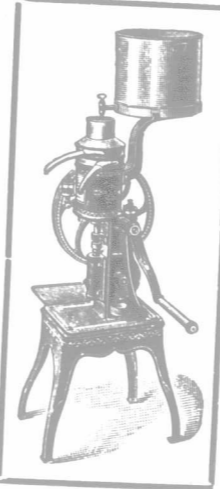
GLEICHEN, Alta.—Since May, 1903, bay gelding, two years old, indistinct brand on right shoulder. E. A. Wyndham.

MACLEOD, Alta.—Bay gelding, two years old, white spot on face, hind feet white, unbranded. James Storey (S. E. 4-8-26 w 4).

FILE HILLS, Assa.—Light buckskin mare, weight from 900 to 1,000 pounds, white stockings. J. B. Dauphinais (10-24-11 w 2).

MACLEOD, Alta.—Since November, 1903, dark red steer, white forehead, horns standing up, four years old, branded 65, or 6 sickle, on left side, white belly, white on hind quarters, root and end of tail white. Archibald Mitchell (22-8-26 w 4).

## DE LAVAL SEPARATORS. DOG DAYS



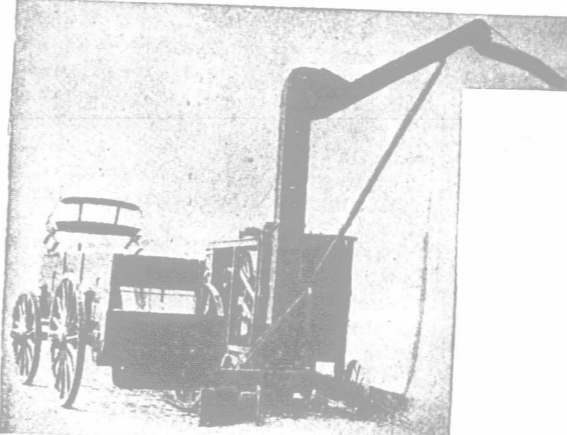
DOG DAYS mean an uncomfortable time for the dog, but they also mean an uncomfortable time for the dairyman without a separator.

He sees his calves failing daily on sour milk and can't discover the profit from his dairy with a ten-horse-power microscope.

Let a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR protect your dairy interests. Our nearest Local Agent will bring you one. If you don't know his name, ask us.

**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.

## PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATORS



The illustration herewith shows a Portable Grain Elevator operated by a gasoline engine. This is one of the greatest inventions for handling grain for either loading granaries or for track loading. The Western Implement Mfg. Co., who are sole agents for this outfit, have sold a large number in Manitoba and the N.-W. T., and the demand is greatly increasing for them. Now Portable Grain Elevators have come to stay; they have been operated on the other side very successfully, and no up-to-date farmer thinks of loading his grain in the old way of shovelling or carrying it in bags. Labor is scarce, for one thing, and then time is precious, as well as much as five men in the old-style way. They intend having at the Exhibition one of their H.P. and one of the gasoline outfits at both Winnipeg and Brandon. Anyone who is looking for some way of making money which can be done by economizing labor and time should not neglect calling to see them and see these machines for himself. They are giving away some very nice souvenirs and it would pay any of our friends to call and get one.

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

## GASOLINE ENGINES

Stationary and Portable.

See our Gasoline Engines at the Dominion Exhibition. We will have them in working order.

### BURRIDGE & COOPER

Office and Warehouse, Henry Ave. East., Winnipeg.

## 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.

**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,**  
44 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

## 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.

## HORSES FOR SALE

1,000 horses to select from.  
150 Clyde mares, all in foal.

Well-broken heavy draft and farm teams. Also drivers and saddle horses. The foundation of this barn was formed by the purchase of T. McMillan's whole Clyde bunch; also 50 selected Clyde mares, and in addition the Quorm outfit of Thoroughbred and Coach horses. Also one (imp.) Shire stallion. Will sell singly or in any quantity desired.

**LIVINGSTON, PUGH & HOADLEY.**  
Address:  
**GEO. HOADLEY, Okotoks, Alberta.**

## 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 Short-horn 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, - Elkhorst, Man.**

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

**HACKNEYS**  
Have prize-winning stallions and fillies of the famous Robin Adair strain. Also draft teams and pure-bred Shrop-shires.  
**WILL MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.**

## GOSSIP.

Mr. Richard O'Heran, of Sangamon Co., Ill., is the owner of a half-bred, twenty-five-year-old Clydesdale mare that has produced twenty colts. She has been in the possession of her present owner for twenty-three years, and is now suckling her twentieth colt.

During the warm weather be sure to give the family dog regular attention to keep him free of mange and fleas. The West Disinfectant Co. advertise a special remedy for these affections, and also small pumps for applying fly sprays to cattle. See their advertisement.

At a sale of Berkshire pigs, on June 22nd, from the herd of H. H. Clough, Elyria, Ohio, 52 head brought an average of \$31.87. The two-year-old boar, Royal Premier, brought \$320, and was taken by Riley & Son, Thorntown, Ind. The boar, Rockland's Gentry, six years old, sold for \$205, to the same buyer.

The Show of the Royal Agricultural Society, of 1904, says the Scottish Farmer, has often been surpassed so far as merit is concerned in the champion animals. The depletion of the Short-horn herds consequent on the extraordinary demand from Argentina could not but make the exhibition poorer. The champion bull from Windsor is a noble specimen, and it ought to be matter of thankfulness that the King is carrying on the Royal farms in such a spirited way. Herefords were a remarkable display, but our American friends believe they could beat us here, and we agree with them. The Hereford is the breed of the Western ranges, and one who has not seen the Hereford section of the International at Chicago has not seen the best that the Hereford can do. For the rest, Galloways made the best and most representative showing at Park Royal. The Ayrshire cows conveyed a good impression of the dairying properties of the Western breed.

The firm of John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield, Ont., ranks among the best-known breeders and importers of Shire and Clydesdale horses and Scotch Short-horns. The herd is headed by Imp. Scottish Prince (84728), by Golden Champion, by the great show bull, Lovat Champion. Scottish Prince is bred much the same as the champion, Lord Banff, and is a bull of good scale, well covered with flesh of good quality, and his calves so far promise well. Most of the young things in the herd are by Prince Louis, a Lancaster bull, some of which will make show heifers, the dams of two being half-sisters to St. Valentine, the sire of Ruberta, the champion of America.

The Shire mare, Laura, that has won many honors, including silver cup and medal at Toronto several times, is now nursing a fine stallion foal, by Newham's Duke (imp.), a gold medal winner at Toronto, 1902, as a three-year-old. Royal Albert 20367, the three-year-old Shire stallion, has done extra well since the Toronto Spring Stallion Show. Black Bess, a four-year-old, by Darnley, is a thick, heavy, good mare, as is also her yearling filly, sired by Pride of the Morning; but to the writer's mind, Viola, one year old, is one of the choicest in the lot. She is sired by Pride of the Morning, and her dam, Violet, won second prize at Toronto, 1903, with a two-months-old foal by side. Violet has been a medal winner at Toronto previously. Clydesdales have only one representative here at present, viz., Sweet Briar 5071, by Eastfield Laddie 1712, and a very good one she is. This firm has also established a select flock of Lincoln sheep.

## THE FIRST TRAIN-LOAD OF EXPORTERS.

On another page of this issue will be seen a glimpse of the Winnipeg stock-yards, containing the first shipment of export cattle from the ranges this year bound for Great Britain. They were loaded at Calgary on Tuesday, July 5th, and consisted of seventeen carloads. Gordon, Ironside & Co. handled the lot, and consigned them to Liverpool. They were a fine-looking bunch of cattle, showing considerable Shorthorn and Hereford blood, but were a little on the thin side for choice exporters. Nevertheless, they carried much flesh for this season, and their general appearance indicated that 1904 will be a fat year for the ranchman.

## HEALTH NOTES

FLEMING'S

## NO. 9 TONIC TABLETS

Cure more ailments of the stomach and liver by the simple treatment contained in them than can be derived from any other medicine. We know they have been built upon 20 years' experience and are all we say they are. One trial will convince the most skeptical.

50c. a box, postpaid, or 6 for \$2.50.  
ENDORSED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS.

**FLEMING'S DRUG STORE**  
BRANDON, MAN.

## 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.**

## ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

in the best of regulated stables, and it behooves you to always have on hand a bottle of that great remedy,

## DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

This remedy is called by many "the Stable Doctor," because it soothes, heals and cures so many things. Sold by all dealers.

Price 50 cents.

**THE MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO. - WINNIPEG, CANADA.**  
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

**Black Leg Vaccine**  
**PASTEUR VACCINE Co.** CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO.

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



**OUR MILLS** are well built, heated by the most improved system, lighted by electricity, with plenty of pure air, giving every convenience for skilled operators. Health and comfort means results. Our Mills use the best wool on earth—Manitoba and Western wools.

# We Want Wool

Farmers having wool to sell, would do well to drop us a card and get our quotations, for cash or in exchange for goods.

We make **White and Grey All-wool Bed Blankets, Knitting Yarns (2 or 3 ply), Sheetings, Flannels, etc.**

### OUR SPECIALTY

Custom work and Exchange from manufacturer to consumer direct.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

**Brandon Woolen Mills Co., Ltd.,**  
P. O. BOX 583  
BRANDON, MAN.

## 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.

### RIVEREDGE FARM FOR SALE

936 acres, 2 miles from town; \$21 per acre. Some good Shorthorn females also for sale cheap.  
A. A. TITUS - NAPINKA.

### 8 Hereford Bulls and 50 Females FOR SALE.



JOHN WALLACE,  
Cartwright, - Man.



**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.

### HICKORY GROVE

**Herefords.**  
Oldest Established Herd in America. Grand champion bull, Prime Lad 108911 heads the herd. We have for sale 30 young bulls of set viceable age, and 50 young cows, two-year-old and yearling heifers, most of which are bred and in calf to our best stock bulls. Come and see us, or write for our prices before you buy.  
W. S. VAN Natta & Son, Fowler, Ind., U.S.A.

### 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.

### Bonnie Brae Herefords.

A number of each sex for sale, representing some of the richest blood of the noble "White-faces."

Farm one and a half miles from Lacombe.  
**OSWALD PALMER,**  
LACOMBE, ALTA.

### GOSSIP.

The auction sales by Jno. Thornton, of Shorthorns, at the Royal, were quite successful; a yearling Broadhooks heifer brought 395 guineas (\$1,975).

Lou Dillon is starting the season faster than she was last year. At Cleveland, June 16th, she trotted a mile in 2:07 1/2, and last Saturday was driven by her owner on exhibition to road wagon in 2:06 1/2. The final quarter of the mile was in 30 seconds. The same day Mr. Billings rode the trotter, Charley Mac, a mile in 2:17 1/2, in an effort to beat the old amateur record 2:19 1/2.

A shaftless sulky has actually been patented. In this device the seat is just above the back of the horse, and by an ingenious arrangement of supports and wheels, the horse will not have to bear any more weight on his back than he has to with the rig presently used. A corporation has been formed to place the invention on the market. The Kentucky horseman, George W. St. Clair, is credited with having made the shaftless sulky practical.

### TRADE NOTES.

**HARRISON HOUSE, CHILLIWACK, B. C.**—To those who intend visiting B. C., either on business or pleasure, we would suggest that they read the advertisement of the Harrison House, Chilliwack, B. C., which appears on another page. This hotel is one of the most homelike in Canada, and has a reputation for general excellence of appointment that is country wide. The environment is extremely attractive, and the cuisine unsurpassed.

**MULLINS BUYS MANY CATTLE.**  
H. Mullins returned from the West a few days ago, where he succeeded in purchasing nearly one thousand head of rangers for export. This is one of the largest purchases ever made so early in the season, and speaks well for the range outlook, and for the business ability of this enterprising buyer.

**STOCK-GROWERS**—We call our stockmen's attention to the advertisement of Uncle Sam Sheep Dip, cattle wash and disinfectant. This being made according to the U. S. formula, is, without doubt, among the highest of dips and washes for cattle infested with mange, Texas itch, or other infectious diseases, also scab and ticks on sheep. It is composed of carbolic acid and other ingredients which are death to vermin of all kinds. This firm issues a 32-page booklet that contains a vast amount of valuable information on the pests of stock, and their remedies. It shows many of them in a magnified form. It also illustrates how to make the best and cheapest homemade dipping tanks—one drew the national prize of \$100. This will be sent you free, if you mention our paper. The Northwestern Hide and Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn., is an old, reliable firm to trade with, either to buy or sell such goods as they deal in.

**CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.**—We would call attention to the advertisement of the Central Business College, of Winnipeg, which appears on another page announcing the fall opening of their school for September 6th. The Central, though but a young college, has met with deserved success during the past year in fitting young men and women for business life. The total enrollment was 275, consisting of names from Manitoba, New Ontario, the N.-W. Territories, British Columbia, and North and South Dakota. The coming year promises a large increase. The Central has made a name for itself in giving sound, thorough instruction in the various branches taken up. The principals, Mr. T. A. Wood and Mr. Wm. Hawkins, are progressive, energetic young men of long experience in commercial education. The institution has the additional advantage of having as its President, Mr. W. H. Shaw, of Toronto, who is known all over Canada as one of the foremost business educators. The growth of the attendance has recently compelled the management to move into fine large premises in the Shaw Block, on William Ave.

## All Used up by Headaches.

Could Not Eat or Work—Powders and Quick Cures of no Avail—Lasting Cure Obtained From

## DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

This case of Mr. Barber well illustrates the way in which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures headaches.

He tried the so-called "quick cures" first, but without obtaining benefit. It is a well-known fact that such remedies when they do bring temporary relief do so with a tremendous waste of nerve force and consequent injury to the system.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures by enriching the blood, vitalizing the nerves and building up the system. Headache, as well as all other symptoms of an exhausted system, disappear before its influence. Its cures are lasting because it removes the cause of trouble.

Mr. O. Barber, Simcoe, Ont., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a splendid medicine. I was troubled for a long time with headaches, which would come on about once a week with such violence that I could not eat or do my work. I tried headache powders and quick cures, which did no good."

"About eight months ago I took six boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I have not been troubled with headache since. It made a thorough and lasting cure."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

### THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.



For sale, cheap: 20 bulls singly or in car lots, good thrifty, low-down, beefy type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 90 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. O'NEIL, BROB., Southgate, Ont. m

### 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.

### 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, E., 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.

### 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.

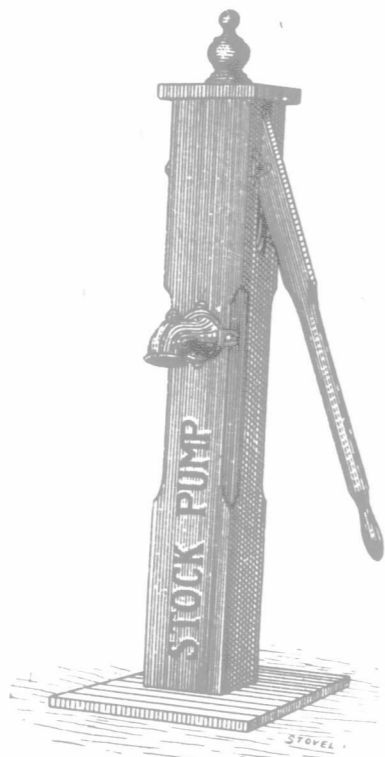
S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.



### RED POLLS

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

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.

WINDMILLS

We buy them in car-load lots for cash, and can sell cheaper than any local agents. We can supply you with

Pumping or Power Windmills, Grinders, Saws, etc.

Write for Catalogue. Agents wanted in every town Address:

Brandon Pump & Windmill Works

H. CATER, Proprietor, BOX 410 BRANDON, MAN.

SHORTHORNS MANITOBA'S LEADING HERD.

10 YEARLING BULLS Among which are the 1903 1st and 2nd prize winners at Winnipeg.

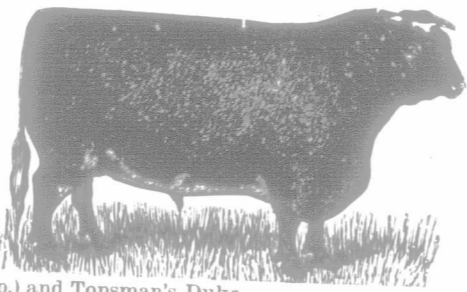
20 VIGOROUS BULL CALVES

out of choice females and by TOPSMAN'S DUKE, NOBLEMAN (imp.), and PILGRIM (imp.), mostly by the latter sire, which has developed into a grand massive bull.

FEMALES, ALL AGES - Sired by Nobleman (imp.) and Topsmans Duke. Older females in calf to Pilgrim (imp.).

ALSO HERD BULLS - Nobleman (imp.) and Topsmans Duke. This herd won most of the principal prizes for Shorthorns at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1903. Farm 3 miles north of town; Western stables will direct visitors. All visitors welcome.

J. C. BARRON, Carberry, Man.



FOREST HOME FARM



CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS,

Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks.

8 young bulls ready for service, some extra good ones in this offering; will price away down for next month. Boars ready for service. Sows old enough to breed. A choice lot of spring pigs. Our yard of Rocks is very choice. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per hundred.

Carman and Roland Stations, Pomeroy P. O.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

Bowness Pure-bred Stock Farm.

STOCK BULLS AT HEAD OF HERD:

MERRY CHAMPION (imp.) 84116, bred by W. Duthie, Collynie, Scotland; got by Lovat Champion.

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

SITTYTON HERO 15th = 38861 =, bred by the late J. I. Davidson, Ontario. Sire Sittyton Hero, dam 40th Duchess of Gloster, by Hospodas (imp.).

RED CHIEF 2nd = 33073 =, sired by the Cruickshank-bred bull, Spartan Chief.

25 HEAD of cows and heifers For Sale

Write to WM. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SHORTHORN HERD AT REGINA. SITTYTON HERO 7th and BANNER BEARER at head of herd. Sittyton Hero 7th = 30892 = won 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg 3 years in succession; also progeny prize, 1901, and 2nd at the Pan-American, being only beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff.

For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and show-ring winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,505.00. Also a number of young bulls and heifers.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood ARRB.

Advertise in the Advocate

AND GET BEST RESULTS

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

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.

PINE HURST STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns Head, d by Golden Count = 39062 =. 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.

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 Topsmans cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. 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 = 30339 =; Lord Stanley 13 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) = 28878 =.

CEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

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.

GOSSIP.

The dispersion of the Uppermill herd, the property of the late W. S. Marr, is to take place next October.

D. McEachran shipped 500 stockers to Maple Creek recently, which were got in the vicinity of Virden, Man.

Now that butter has taken a drop in price, would it not be wise for farmers to patronize the creamery. It is not too late in the day to patronize this worthy institution. Mr. Bricker is anxious to receive more cream, and there is no limit to what he will take. You may depend upon getting the highest market prices. - Okotoks Review.

The final edition of the premium list of the Live-stock Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is being issued and sent to all applicants. A grand total of almost half a million dollars is being offered in prizes for live stock - the exact figures being \$438,702.25. It is divided as follows: Horses, \$115,790; cattle, \$105,106.25; sheep, over \$50,000; swine, over \$47,000; poultry, pigeons and pet stock, over \$22,000; dogs and cats, over \$15,000.

The Manitoba Ranching and Grain-growing Company, of which Nat. Boyd, M. P., and R. I. M. Power are two of the principal directors, secured sixteen valuable Clydesdale fillies at the recent sale held by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. This is by far the best shipment of fillies ever brought to Western Canada. The three-year-olds are: Lady Campbell, by William the Conqueror 9093; Charming Lady, by Charming Prince (Burr's). And the two-year-olds are: Golden Queen, by Gold Mine 9540; Fair Lady, by Gold Mine 9540; Lady Valentine, by Up-to-Time 10475; Black Beauty, by Pride of Bacon 10837; Miss Roumania, by Gallant Burnhead 10754; Ruby, by Boy in Blue 5578. The yearlings are: Grace, by King of the Roses 9927; May Fashion, by Fickle Fashion 10546; Bessie, by King of Roses; Rosarene, by King of Roses, and Kelton Lady, by Rozelle. Most of the three- and two-year-olds have been bred to such noted sires in Great Britain as Majestic.

The consignment arrived in Carberry from Toronto without the slightest injury from the journey, and were immediately transferred to the large ranch, some miles south of the town.

A PIG ADOPTED BY A DOG.

A registered bull terrier, owned by J. Roy Tucker, Calloway Co., Mo., has adopted and is raising a registered Duroc-Jersey pig. The sow farrowed in the barn and the bitch under the barn, and for some reason known only to herself, the bitch wanted one of the pigs in her collection, so she took the pig to her bed with the pups when each was one day old. The pig was taken back to the sow several times, but the bitch would get the same pig and take it back to her bed again. They are the same age, but the pig outgrew the pups, for she is always hungry and fights the pups, till they get the pig by the ear, then it is all over for the pig until the pup is choked off, but they live very happily, and the bitch seems to think as much of the pig as of the pups, and the pig eats, sleeps and goes with the pups.

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE.

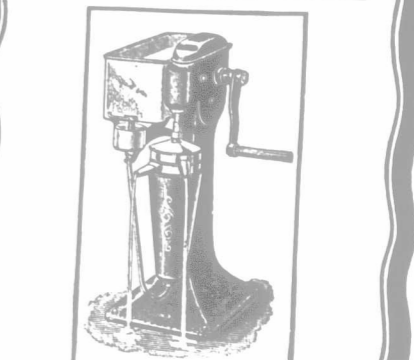
Castor oil is neither new nor nice, but it is good for many things. It will cure a cold, brighten bleary eyes, clear a Canton-flannel tongue, clear a muddy complexion, and drive away the blues and make the wheels go round. A dose a month, followed by a diet of soups, chops, toasts, hot beverages and fruit, will reform a bad stomach and rebuild the health of a dyspeptic.

The druggists charge ten cents a dose. They use root beer or pop. It is cheaper and more convenient to buy an ounce and a lemon, and take them before going to bed. Squeeze half the juice into a small glass, pour on top one tablespoon of oil, add the rest of the lemon juice and swallow. Two days later the ugly girl will be in fine fave.

This old-fashioned remedy is the best thing in the pharmacopoeia for pimples, cold sores and similar eruptions. It never fails, and it is absolutely harmless. As a cold cure, it hasn't a peer. It will succeed after everything else fails. - Healthy Home.

Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS

THE ONLY CONVENIENT KIND



No other occupies so little space, sits so firmly, has waist low can, enclosed self-rolling gears, light bowl without inside parts. Tubulars hold present world's record for clean skimming and perfect cream. Write for Catalog M-198. Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

For sale: Loyalty (imp.) 40437, also four choice-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 - 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.

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, LAOMBE, ALTA.

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

Five richly bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females.

S. R. ENGLISH, Warwick P. O., Alberta.

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 offspring. ANDREW COOK, Clanwilliam, (C. N. R. 1 mile) 10 miles from Minnedosa C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize ring record made by the herd.

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepeawa, Man. Five miles from town.

SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm.

For sale - Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand quality. Right prices.

J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepeawa, Man. Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepeawa.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

140 Shorthorns in Herd. Stock bulls, Challenge = 3162 =, dam Missie (112) (imp.), and Royal Sailer = 3820 =, bred by W. Watt, Ontario. FOR SALE: 25 young bulls and females of all ages.

JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, 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.

Don't (imp.) from other herds once. W. Flora Sta.

MAPLE Am Shortl as well

Choice ewes imported from A. W.

Shorthorn Scotch Ramsdens, General = 2 (8421). The vidual merit J. T. GIB

PINE GROVE High-class

Herd won 1 herd under 2 ronto, '03, her bred by Marr by Duthie; 'Missie 153rd shank Clipper and heifers fo W. C. EDW Jos. W. BARN

T. DOU STRATH BREEDERS SH OF 85 Shorthorns 14 young bulls age, and cows and stallion and two Farm

SHO Some e bulls fo JOHN CLAN H. CA OARGILL.



"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



Wash day is Work Day unless you use Gold Dust. It's the all but never ending bending, rubbing and scrubbing that makes tired backs and weary bodies.

GOLD DUST

will do the heavy work and do it better than anything else. Whiter clothes, quicker results and greater economy is what the use of Gold Dust offers you.

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

GOSSIP.

A 1,400-pound grade Clydesdale mare, owned by Stephen Goldsworthy, of Racine, Wisconsin, is reported to have given birth to twin mare mules, one of which is so much smaller than the other that it can walk under its big sister without touching her; its weight at two weeks old being only 40 lbs., and its head and ears were nearly as big at birth as all the rest of it.

On another page of this issue can be seen the photograph of the Clydesdale stallion, Bold Boy 2nd, owned by McPhersons, Calgary. As the illustration will show, he is a well-made horse, with lots of quality. However, his strongest claim is his breeding qualities. At the Calgary Spring Show of the present year in draft foal classes, his progeny figured conspicuously. The first- and second-prize winning filly foals in the above mentioned class were sired by him, also the first-prize colt was a son of his. In the district where he is best known, he is valued very highly as a sire. His progeny are naturally of good quality and very growthy. He was sired by Bold Boy, imported by D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, an excellent getter, and a prize horse of no mean order. He was by Lord Erskine, and out of Lalla Rookh.

When the "Farmer's Advocate" man dropped down upon the little town of Cartwright, he paid a hurried visit to the Hereford herd of Jno. Wallace, just outside the town. The Whitefaces, with their uniformity of color and even markings, are always a beautiful sight when seen upon the broad pastures of the prairie, and the fifty head upon the farm of Mr. Wallace were no exception to this rule. Unfortunately, Mr. Wallace expects to retire at an early date, and the entire stock is now for sale. A number are being fitted for the Dominion Exhibition, and judging from present form, will prove keen competitors in the great show. Young Actor, the bull at the head of the herd, is in splendid shape, and his deep, broad, well-fleshed body has been carried down to his progeny with remarkable uniformity. Altogether this herd is well worth a visit, and reflects great credit upon Mr. Wallace and his genial Scotch herdsman, familiarly known as Jock Waldie. We would advise our friends to look them up at the fairs, and note the advertisement appearing in another column of this issue.

BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD.

In our advertising columns Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, Ont., signify their intention of exhibiting two carloads of Jersey cattle at the coming Exhibition at Winnipeg. The exhibit will include a number of animals bred in England, the Island of Jersey and the United States, such as the great bull, Blue Blood, that was the silver medal bull at Winnipeg, Toronto and other fairs last year, and is now in elegant trim, and is pronounced the best show bull on the continent; then there is the promising young bull, Brampton Nameless King, bred by Mr. Wm. Rockefeller, of New York, and is closely related to the great cow, Blue Bell, that sold at auction this spring, when fourteen years old, for three thousand and six hundred dollars. He won first prize in his class wherever shown last year, including Toronto and Ottawa, and was at the head of the gold medal herd at Ottawa. There are also descendants of the bull, Flying Fox, that sold for seven thousand five hundred dollars; also bulls and heifers sired by the celebrated Brampton Monarch (imp.), whose stock have proven him to be the greatest Canadian Jersey sire. Messrs. Bull & Son will also have for sale a number of grand family cows, remarkably suited for city or town use, and which will be sold at reasonable prices. At six leading fairs in 1903, the Brampton Herd won sixty out of a total of seventy-three first prizes and sweepstakes. These fairs were: Winnipeg, Toronto, London, Ottawa, Brampton and Woodbridge. This record proves the quality, and as it is the largest Jersey herd in Canada, great choice can be given purchasers. Messrs. Bull & Son invite all fanciers of fine stock to visit their display, whether they are buyers or not.

JUST A COLD SETTLED IN THE KIDNEYS, BUT IT TURNED TO DROPSY. IT WAS CURED BY DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

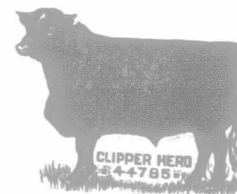
Read of This Wonderful Cure. It May Do You or Your Friends Some Good to Know About It.

Miss Agnes Creelman, Upper Smithfield, N.S., writes:—About 18 months ago I caught cold. It settled in my kidneys, and finally turned into Dropsy. My face, limbs, and feet were very much bloated, and if I pressed my finger on them it would make a white impression that would last fully a minute before the flesh regained its natural color. I was advised to try DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, and before I had used half a box I could notice an improvement, and the one box completely cured me. I have never been troubled with it since, thanks to DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Price 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25; all dealers, or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

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 lot of yearling ewes, mostly sired by the imported Mansell ram, "Royal Dreamer."

Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

We are now offering an extra good lot of young bulls, home-bred and imported; also stallions, and a few young mares which are in foal.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, Claremont Sta., C.P.R. on Brougham P.O.

OAK LANE STOOK 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., MACVILLE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

Special offering at present: Young Yorkshire pigs, either sex; pairs not akin, and of right type.

A. E. HOSKIN, Cobourg, Ont., P. O. and Station.

BELL BROS., CEDAR STOOK FARM, BRADFORD, ONT.

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORN CATTLE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Present offering: heifers and heifer calves; also, 1 bull (red), 16 months. Shropshires, all ages and both sexes.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

A YRSHIRES

We are making a special offer during next four weeks of our present stock bull, "Surprise of Fairfield" 10209; rising six years; dehorned; active, vigorous and sure; also young bull, eleven months old, sired by "Surprise of Fairfield"; dam "Annie" 11874, by "Macrorie" 9986; grand dam "Lady Diana" 2nd 3531, by "Carlyle of Lessnessock" (imp.) 1655.

Steele Bros., Glenboro, Man.

JERSEYS FOR WINNIPEG

Forty Jerseys selected from the Brampton Jersey Herd will be exhibited at Winnipeg Fair. We will have bulls and females of all ages for sale. Call and see our exhibit, which will be the largest ever made in Western Canada.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

W. B. Watt's Sons BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

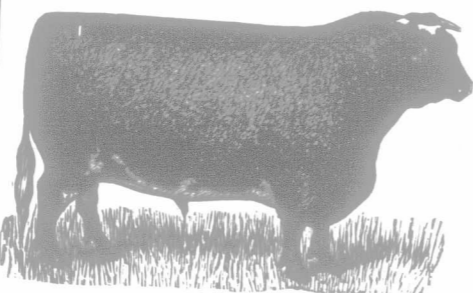
Don't miss the chance to get a grand cow or heifer, in calf to the \$1,200 Scottish Beau (imp.) from the herd that has produced more champions and won more herd prizes than any other herd in Canada. A fine blocky pair of bull calves and a yearling stallion for sale at once. Write for particulars.

Flora Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. Salem Post and Tel. Office. 'Phone connection.

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



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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

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweep-stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,000. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156736 at the head of herd. om JAS A CREKAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

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

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

SHORTHORNS

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

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

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# 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.

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Cleaning out the flues of most furnaces is so difficult and complicated that only an expert can do it, and experts' services usually come high.

The flues in the Sunshine Furnace can be cleaned from two different clean-out doors and from the feed-door, so that there is no part of the flues which is not easily reached.

A special brush for this purpose is always supplied, and the operation is so simple that a boy can perform it.

The whole Sunshine Furnace construction is on the same plan of simplicity.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for booklet.

# McClary's

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N.B.

### GOSSIP.

A herd of some years' standing and of interest to students in animal husbandry is the Shorthorn herd of Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. Here one may find cattle heavily charged with Bates blood, and with a tendency to milk heavily and continuously, as well as cattle of the more modern Scotch types, with a tendency to flesh plentifully. The careful blending of the types at present in this herd is one of the engaging occupations of Mr. James (another being the work of the M. A. C. advisory board), in which he is assisted by his eldest son, E. R. James. The herd, when viewed by us, was on a native grass pasture (rather against their wills, their previous fare had been bromo grass, to which the cattle are very partial), and was in fair breeding condition; in fact, in working order, the matrons carrying bags on them that promise square meals daily for the calves in the boxes. Among the females we noticed Rosette X. =25574, a smooth, red-and-white daughter of Village Hero; Imp. Moss Rose, Vol. 19, a breedily-looking, level, red-roan cow, by Murillo; the level-topped, red Lady Coburg 2nd =30946, a cow of considerable depth and substance; Minister's Favorite =50876, a blocky red, bred by Jno. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; Fanny 9th =45603, a rich roan, thick through, and with a tendency to flesh, albeit a wee bit gaudy back of the books; Lady Louisa, a very thick-hearted heifer, well filled in her fore-flank, and with a rump from which beef will not slide off. A light roan, breedily-looking cow is the ten-year-old Helen 2nd, whose calves show her fitness as a breeder. In the barns were some heifer calves which are not only attractive, but show improvement over the parent stock; the smooth shoulders, ample crops, level backs and femininity in these growing young missies augurs well for the future of the herd, which shows a tendency to more compactness without any sacrifice of style or milking abilities. The males at stud are Judge Senator, a red two-year-old, by Judge, a rare good handler, masculine in appearance, and a sire of promise, barring a slight lack in superficiality; Choice Goods, the main reliance, is a roan with a good head and crest, a very well covered fellow, especially over his loin and ribs. In addition, he is beautiful in his touch, so essential as a promise of ability to thrive. He was bred by Davidsons; being got by their Stillyton Hero.

The Maple Grove people do something with Yorkshires and Barred Rocks. In white swine, the stock boar, S. H. Dalmeny Turk 2nd (imp.) =12245, is a lengthy, level, smooth, well-haired pig, which, if shown at the big fairs after a little fitting, would make his rivals think a bit. One of his mates is the lengthy, deep, line-boned sow, Mabel, with a litter at foot.

The surroundings at the homesteading (Maple Grove) show the effects of persistent effort at tree-growing on the prairie, which efforts have been very successful, judging by the spruces, elms and pines flourishing in profusion. The E. R. James farmstead is one marked by Dame Nature's efforts in horticulture, which are, provided no hindrance is allowed in the shape of fire, a thing of beauty and a joy forever. This farm, lately purchased, is admirably located and sheltered, and much of the stock will be wintered there. Some interesting experiments are being made with toddler corn of the following varieties: N. D. White Flint, Red cob, Ensilage, Giant Profile, Ensilage, Dakota Dent, N. W. Dent, Squaw Flint and Angel of Midland, which was all planted between May 19th and 14th, and is the best lot of corn seen by us this year.

Allan James persists arduously to animal husbandry, and was busily engaged in turning sod upside down with a breaking plow. More tree plantations are being planned, for which there is plenty of room on the 2,000 acre estate.

### HAVE GOT RID OF MANGE?

The Gazette says: "By dipping their cattle the Colorado cattlemen have succeeded in eradicating mange and lice in their herds. The effect of dipping the past year has been marked and there will be practically no cattle to leave Colorado this season without good bits of health."

## MAKES MEN SOUND AND STRONG

Detroit Specialist Discovers Something Entirely New for the Cure of Men's Diseases in Their Own Homes.

YOU PAY ONLY IF CURED.

Expects No Money Unless He Cures You—Method and Full Particulars Sent Free—Write for It This Very Day.

A Detroit specialist who has 14 certificates and diplomas from medical colleges and state boards of medical examiners, has perfected a startling method of curing the diseases of men in their own homes; so that there may be no doubt in the mind of any man that he has both the



DR. S. GOLDBERG, The Possessor of 14 Diplomas and Certificates, Who Wants No Money That He Does Not Earn.

method and the ability to do as he says. Dr. Goldberg, the discoverer, will send the method entirely free to all men who send him their name and address. He wants to hear from men who have strictures that they have been unable to get cured, prostate trouble, sexual weakness, varicoles, lost manhood, blood poison, hydrocele, emaciation of parts, impotency, etc. His wonderful method not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart disease, nervous debility, etc. The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him, and if he accepts your case for treatment it is equivalent to a cure, as he does not under any consideration accept insurable cases for treatment, and, remember, if he does accept your case you may pay when you are cured. He sends the method, as well as his booklet on the subject, containing the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply Dr. S. Goldberg, 238 Woodward Ave., Room 116 Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be yours free.

## 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 boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Pairs 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. JAMES M. EWENS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES. Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood a few good young boars ready for service and the sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin. Address: WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. R. HONEY, Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

JERSEY CATTLE & Reg'd C. ITSWOLD SHEEP Some very fine heifers, all ages; 2 bull calves, 14 months and 8 months. Also some very fine ewes. WILLIAM WILSON & SONS, Fine Ridge Farm, Newmarket, 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 K. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ontario.

BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns The Ranch, Minnedosa, Berk-hire pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine lengthy 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. Orders for spring litters booked now.

## 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. DALMENY TURK 2nd (imp.) =12245, 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 bears 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.

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Discovers New for diseases

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Unless He and Full Free-

certificates and state a perfected a cases of men in ay be no doubt has both the

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HIRES

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If you come to me and I tell you that I can cure you I've got confidence enough in my treatment to take all the chances. I am curing hundreds of weak men and women every day, and I know what I can cure and what I can't. If you will secure me you need not pay until cured.

Weak, Puny Men

I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that; you can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity, and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks, and are now among the finest specimens of physical manhood.

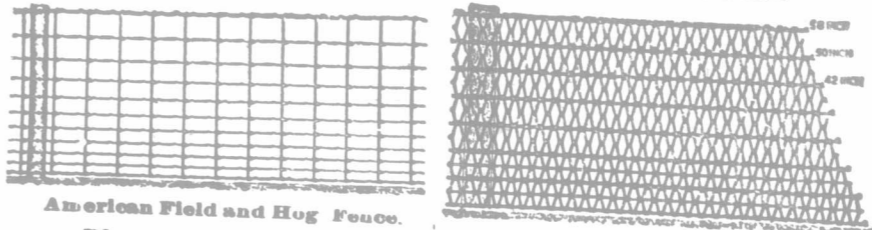
The Treatment is Even More Than is Claimed For It.

Dear Sir: I am glad to tell you, after giving your Belt a thorough trial, that it has proven to be all you said it would, and even more. I am very much better in every way, and feel sure I shall in time be completely cured. Thankfully yours, Mrs. Emma Patterson, Picton, Ont., December 12, 1903.

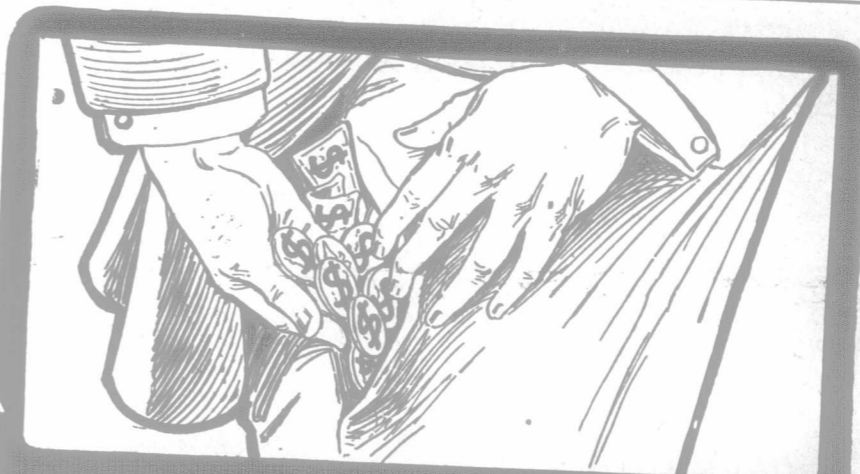
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The entire surface appears to be one beautiful combination of curves and angles, without beginning or without ending—a veritable triumph of the interior decorator's skill.

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No Cutting or Pain.  
Guaranteed Cure or Money Refunded.

**VARICOCELE** Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health. I cure 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.

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Regular price, \$10.00 per complete set. During July, 8.00 cash with order.

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In the valley of the fertile Saskatchewan, and Last Mountain Valley—the garden of the West. Improved and unimproved farms on the Pheasant Forks, Arcola, Prince Albert, Soo, and C. N. R. railway extensions.

Write for maps and particulars.

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"My Papa Used UNCLE SAM Sheep Dip on my Sheep" "I wish mine had"



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is made according to the U.S. formula. The up-to-date dip and disinfectant for general use for progressive stockmen and farmers. It is the most powerful non-poisonous germicide. Not only is it the very best, but it is sold cheaper than inferior Dips and Washes.

PRICES—1 gal. can dips 100 Shorn Sheep, \$1.00; 5 gal. can, \$4.00; 1 case, 10 1 gal. cans, \$8.50; 50 gallon barrel, \$35.00. net cash prices, f. o. b. Minneapolis. Complete Directions for use on sheep, cattle, horses, chickens and disinfecting purposes furnished free. Book, 32 pp. "Illustrated Stock Grower's Enemies," postpaid for 2 cents. No goods sold on credit. Ship us your Wool, Hides, etc. Northwestern Hide & Fur Co. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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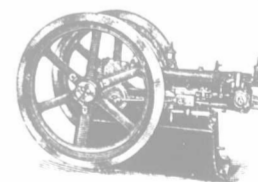
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Stage leaves Edmonton every Tuesday morning for the Athabasca Landing, carrying mail, express and passengers, arriving at Athabasca Landing Wednesday evening. Leave Athabasca Landing Friday morning, arriving in Edmonton Saturday evening. Good stock and conveyances. Good meals along the way. Stage carries with boats for the Lesser Slave Lake and all points north.

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