

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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AUGUST 22, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 726

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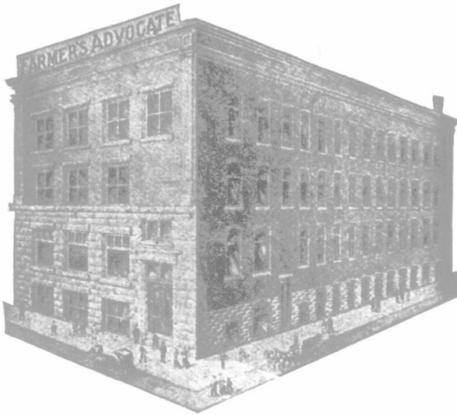
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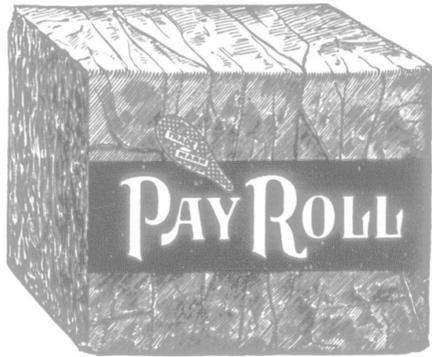
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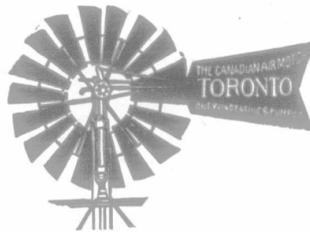
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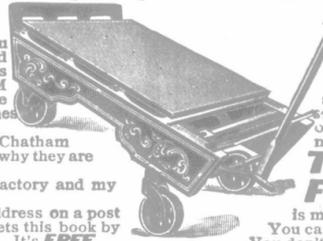
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**Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Limited**

# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

August 22, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 726.

### EDITORIAL

The man who insists on a hot dinner every day is misnamed.

\* \* \*

The emmer and speltz fads have about run their respective courses.

\* \* \*

Now why not greater attempts to bring out the Eastern girls at harvest time to help the farmers' wives?

\* \* \*

The Aberdeen-Angus men are strictly in it, when the time comes for the knife and fork brigade to get to work.

\* \* \*

Nothing tends so to foster vegetarianism as a daily attempt to masticate beef from a poorly-fed, ill-bred cow or steer.

\* \* \*

Now doth the farmer debate in his own mind whether to hand over his farm to the newly-arrived harvest hand or leave the crop uncut.

\* \* \*

Time stolen from a football match or picnic to prepare the land for and plant some raspberry canes, currant and gooseberry bushes will return a hundred times more pleasure than the game.

\* \* \*

Smutty wheat is one of the things that will again perplex the farmers this fall. Immersed wheat seems to be free, that rushed through a pickler is often found to be diseased.

\* \* \*

It would not come amiss if each of the several Departments of Agriculture in Saskatchewan and Alberta and Manitoba sent down an active woman just before harvest to drum up a train load or two of girls.

\* \* \*

Let the wife and mother of the house take a breathing spell at noon, as soon as the men get away to work after dinner. An hour's nap, or a couple of hours in a shady nook or in a hammock under a tree, or on a well shaded verandah will do considerable towards the preservation of good health, good looks and good temper.

\* \* \*

Mr Walter Long of the British House of Commons is wasting his talents at Westminster, he really ought to be at Chicago, and there hand out expert crop reports. If his statements regarding other things mundane are made as freely and as recklessly as those regarding the health of Canadian cattle, he might be dubbed—the modern Munchausen!

\* \* \*

The settlers in the newer districts will find it advantageous to make barley one of their staple crops. Barley, if sown and cut at the right times, is an aid in holding weeds in check, besides being a better crop to follow with wheat, than oats are. Swine raising and marketing will be practically unknown in the newer districts unless barley is made a staple crop.

\* \* \*

The sensible married woman will have her husband and children trained to enjoy cold dinners during the hottest weather. No good reason exists why a woman should stew over a stove every day in the week in hot weather to tickle the palates of her menfolk with hot meals. Let them have cold meats and plenty of green stuff, cut out the pies and other pastry creations and let simple milk puddings take their place.

#### Controlled Markets.

The prospect of securing control of the world's wheat markets must seem a rather large undertaking even to the American Society of Equity when they fully realize the magnitude of the task. Nearly 98,000,000 hundred weight of wheat was imported into Britain last year. Of this Canada and the United States supplied a little over 13,000,000. The great bulk came from countries of a semi-heathen character where no bond of union could ever bind together the tillers of the soil.

The hope for improvement in prices must be built on a solid, economic basis. There is good work to be done in the way of extending our markets and improving transportation, but the farmers' trust with power to set the price of the world's bread and is not yet in sight.

#### A Forecast on Oats.

With an increased acreage and the prospect of an increased yield, with present prices hanging heavy at twenty cents a bushel it needs no prophet to forecast low prices for the Alberta oat crop this year. The B. C. market which has hitherto been our selling ground seems overloaded. Large quantities are in the hands of farmers and the prospect for the coming crop, as far as yield is concerned, seems all that could be desired.

Meanwhile the price of dairy produce keeps up. The Provincial Creameries find a ready market for their product. Quality coupled with uniformity in the butter marketed is leading to "repeat" orders. The demand improves as consumption stimulated by excellence increases. Overstocking seems a question of the remote future, and this leads us to the one conclusion that in dairying, hog raising and poultry rests the certainty of success and permanent prosperity.

Last winter's work showed growing interest in dairying; this year will witness still greater development.

With hay an abundant crop and the raw materials for production cheap there is no reason why winter dairying should not absorb the bulk of the oat crop of the Western provinces. At the same time will come a natural development of bacon production. The two industries are partners and cannot be divorced, and poultry raising is every day gaining a stronger and stronger hold upon the people.

In this process of agricultural development lies the remedy for low grain prices. The far sighted, intellectual farmer is steadily working towards this goal. Mixed farming is the ideal for the Western farmer. It is on this that enduring national prosperity will be built.

#### The Lumber Trade and Rising Prices.

If ever the absurdity of the lumbermen's contention a short time ago for a duty on American lumber was made manifest, it is the present summer with the steady increase in the cost of lumber to the farmer.

There are always excuses given for such increases but while labor may be higher now than two years ago the increase in the men's wages is not at all commensurate with the higher prices now being paid by (extorted from) western farmers and townsmen. The demand outside of Canada is frequently cited as a valid reason for the skyrocket action of lumber prices. Bearing in mind the good demand in Canada and the rapid depletion of our available sources of timber we believe an export duty might with benefit to the country as a whole be imposed. To do so would not be a violation of the best and most workable economic theories, but would be common sense, for, to use a very old illustration, under the present system, Canada is permitting herself to be despoiled by the Egyptians. The Manu-

facturers' Association has continually cried "Canada for Canadians" which some people have been unkind enough to say meant "for a few Canadians," but however that may be, the C. M. A. could well afford to support a measure likely to be of benefit to all. The contention for an export duty on wheat is not on as sound a basis for two reasons, first, the total Canadian output of wheat could not be consumed at home, and secondly, there is practically speaking, no likelihood of the supply being exhausted; whereas the Canadian wheat output is increasing annually the lumber output is bound to decrease before long owing to the depletion of the forests. It will therefore be apparent that the call for an export duty on lumber is sound and likely to be of benefit, whereas that for an export duty on wheat is not common sense and would be detrimental to the country at large. The present prices and the recent increases are such as to lend color to the grave suspicions that a combine is in force among the lumbermen to the restraint of trade and the injury of the people. We believe that a Commission should be appointed by the Dominion government with power to take evidence under oath and that if a combine is found to be in existence, that such should be proceeded against legally and maximum penalties imposed. Parliament is to meet this fall and it would be well if individual farmers, and such organizations as the various farmers' associations were to get busy and stir up their several representatives; prod them into some action. Unfortunately far too many M.P.'s. are mere puppets of party, or care only for the loaves and fishes. No matter what party you belong to or what party your representative at Ottawa may have allied himself to, it may be with either party, or with the combines; in any event you may be sure that he will not, unless an exceptional man, move to look after your real interests, although ostensibly putting in time doing so. Laziness and similar vices are as common in the House as out of it, so remember the parable of the importunate widow and "keep at 'em"

#### [Stock] Taking After Fairs.

The stock taking of fair boards is likely to result in the conclusion that there are too many fairs. The more successful will think so because if it were not for the others their success would be more pronounced, and another class will think there are too many fairs for reasons of which every fair board is well aware. The casual observer thinks there are too many fairs because he sees the effort it is to maintain some and the lack of justification for many. The struggle for existence with the ultimate survival of the fittest might soon settle the fate of many fairs, if it were not for the outside assistance of the government grant. Doubtless the governments realize this but the policy of affording assistance to agricultural societies is somehow mysteriously interwoven with provincial politics, and this brings us to the point of these remarks. We believe the money and effort expended in holding many of the one day local fairs with attractions and distractions to draw the public could be put to better use, and we do not think that directors of a fair should consider their efforts a failure if they assumed the responsibility of closing the fair and devoted their attention and the government grant to other forms of agricultural educational effort. We are convinced that in the few years in which stock judging classes have been held more solid knowledge of animal form and function has been acquired by the public than the average man gains by attending all the fairs from the time he takes his first ride on the merry-go-round until he places his first young hopeful in the same saddle. We also believe that this sort of work has stimulated the stock business,

and made more proselytes to the doctrine of pure breeding than the exhibits of stock at the local fairs could do in twice the time, and this is the object of fairs, at least it is so represented by boards asking for grants, to create an interest in advanced agriculture particularly the keeping of the better classes of stock.

The comparative value of the fair and the stock judging class is an example. There are other phases of agricultural education that might also be followed with similar results. Children go to fairs for amusement, but why should the government spend money to amuse the children in practically every village? A better way to do and one that would ensure the best use of the investment would be to hold demonstrations for school children, the boys being instructed in the identity of weeds, breeds of stock by use of charts, grains, grasses, seeds, woods, etc., and the girls in the elements of cooking, sewing, churning, etc. The system might also be extended for men and women, and the plowing match, cooking school, travelling dairy etc., would all lend their influence to the creating of a keener interest in farm work and the better enjoyment of it by those who follow it.

#### Experimental Work in Alberta.

The superintendent of the new Experimental Farm in Central Alberta will certainly find abundant opportunity for action. The work has been so long neglected that it must be a problem to know where to begin. The farm is rather small for an experimental station. One hundred and sixty acres hardly gives sufficient scope for all the good work that should be done. Dr. Saunders states that it is the desire of the department "to work along any lines that are likely to produce results beneficial to general farming in Alberta." No doubt good work will be done in the growing of cereals, fruits and vegetables, but the great problems of dairying, bacon production and live stock work seem destined to go untouched. It is a noticeable fact that while our dairy industry has been forging ahead, improvement has been almost entirely in the line of manufacturing and marketing. The producing end of the business practically remains as it was years ago. We would like to see the government assist the farmer in production, in the elucidation of the many problems connected with the feeding and breeding of dairy stock as well as in manufacturing and marketing.

In the south dry land farming, or as the Americans choose to term it scientific farming is worthy of every attention. In the United States, according to Professor Mead, the great authority on irrigation, there is only sufficient water to irrigate ten per cent. of the land even if every available drop were utilized. We may not be so poorly supplied with the necessary fluid as are our friends across the line but at the same time, the comparative scarcity of water in all irrigation districts point to the necessity for an earnest study of the methods of dry land farming. All it needs is brains, science and seed selection. This is the trinity destined to overcome the difficulties of farming in every land but more especially in countries of deficient rainfall.

#### The Saskatchewan Agricultural Scholarships.

A most encouraging sign for young enterprising farmers is that given in our advertising columns by the Department of Agriculture at Regina, wherein are offered good scholarships for residents of that province to strive after. The advertisement is self-explanatory as to the terms and conditions under which such scholarships may be obtained and we are glad to note that the Minister of Agriculture has confined such scholarships to the two year courses, and by so doing is offering help where most needed and in a way to bring the best results. Our readers will remember the editorial comments on page 1216 of the issue of August 1st, and will note the close approximation of the suggestions there made to the plan as announced. The scholarships are restricted to bona-fide residents of at least two years in that province, and taken all round, the department of agriculture for the great cereal growing province is to be congratulated on its liberality and practical manifestations of sympathy for those engaged and about to engage in the premier profession, that of agriculture.

It is to be hoped that many young farmers will avail themselves of this opportunity and will at once take the necessary steps. Early applications should be made, as agricultural colleges fill up very quickly and the best institu-

tions are now being deluged with applications. Attendance must be at agricultural colleges recognised as such by the department. At this time we have no information as to the colleges that will be able to meet the requirements; the following colleges are likely to be acceptable as such give two year courses, viz., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man., North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D., Wisconsin Agricultural College, Madison, Wis. We could not recommend the Minnesota or Iowa colleges for the simple reason that the course at the Gopher (Minnesota) State institution is a three year course, while Iowa devotes her attention to the four year course. While we would prefer to see the students attend Canadian institutions, for the reason that the work done is more thorough, yet the two institutions named along with the two Canadian colleges give very good courses. The Manitoba college opens its doors for the first time this fall and is necessarily, therefore, more or less in the experimental stage, there need be no hesitation, however, about attending this school as the names of the faculty are a guarantee that the instruction given will be at least as good as can be obtained elsewhere.

#### Climatic Fables.

There is a heap of ignorance, misrepresentation and twaddle in the average man's idea of our country and its resources. New-comers get their views from the old timer. He is guided by defective memory aided by imagination. And in this manner all kinds of yarns and fables find a lodgement in the brain. Government reports



W. H. FAIRFIELD  
Superintendent of the Southern Alberta Experimental Farm,  
Lethbridge, Alta.

extending over a number of years afford the most reliable data. The amount and distribution of the annual precipitation, the maximum, mean and minimum temperatures and the daily range are more accurate means of judging than the statement of Mr. Somebody that in the year 18— there was insufficient rainfall.

We have a country worth knowing; there are many outsiders who desire definite information; this can only be given by a study of official figures. Canadian Westerners know your country, so that when questioned about it you may be very ready with the definite facts, and thus by your knowledge prove your faith in the heritage.

In these days of industrial prosperity the old idea that the aristocracy of brains was superior to the democracy of muscle and brawn is getting some rather hard knocks. Cases in point—The bricklayer getting his five to six dollars a day, and the school teacher four to six hundred a year; the domestic at twenty a month and found, the stenographer at thirty-five a month; the farm laborer at thirty a month by the year, forty-five a month or two dollars a day for the harvest and found. One fellow wearing a B.A. was heard when discussing the subject, to remark, "By jove, does it pay to be educated?" which makes one think that some people's ideas as to what education is, need revising.

## HORSE

The great show and stock horse, Baron's Gem, has been sold by Mutch Bros. of Lumsden to Taber and Traynor of Condie.

\* \* \*

Napinka promises not to forget the name of Gardhouse as a judge of horses. It was a hard fight to lose but Napinka has a young horse with lots of outcome to him and may yet head the list at Winnipeg.

\* \* \*

The British remount officer is in Alberta looking for horses but complains that he cannot buy them at present prices. A French officer is also in the range province and expects to remain a year. The horses just suit him and a rancher don't care whose money he takes.

\* \* \*

Young Mr. Fred Pabst of the famous Wisconsin town has generously devoted himself to horses. Last year his string of drafters was the sensation of the State fairs and the International Exposition, and this year he has imported a valuable string of Hackney breeding stock.

\* \* \*

Can some people ever be satisfied? is the question prompted after reading the following sentences by The Raider in the *Scottish Farmer*. The Clydesdale is practically the draft horse breed of Canada and the States and does not surely need kingly aid at this late date:

"Is it quite fair of His Majesty to boom one breed of horses in Canada? There seems to be something awry in the latest Shire move."

#### Clydesdale Character and Draft Type.

The decisions of Mr. John Gardhouse in the Clydesdale ring at Brandon should be given more than local significance. They are worthy of more careful thought than simply that such and such a horse won. It was a case of the exhibitors bumping up against a judge who was looking for draft horses and who has cut himself free from breed fancies. The adherents to Clydesdale breed type were somewhat aghast at the manner in which breed character was ignored, and the emphasis Mr. Gardhouse placed upon substance and general massiveness. Many protested that such placings would be ridiculed in Scotland by the best judges of Clydesdales and for the present we do not doubt their assertions, but notice that reports from Scottish shows state that there is more of a tendency to favor draft character than Clydesdale type this year than has ever before been witnessed.

We seem to have come to a time when it shall be decided whether or not the Clydesdale is to be classed as a draft horse. Hitherto we have assumed that he is, but while the demand has been increasing for horses of weight and substance the Scottish breeders have been busy developing a horse with the best possible feet and legs apparently leaving out of consideration the value of weight. Now, it appears, the Scots are to devote themselves to the problem of putting more horse upon the feet and legs they have produced, and the action of Mr. Gardhouse in favoring substance, as he did at Brandon, was but a prelude to the coming policy of Clydesdale breeders.

In evolving the draft horse of Scotland, Clydesdale breeders have no one to emulate, they have begun their work at the ground and will no doubt complete it at the top, for it is not sufficient that the Clydesdale should take rank as an agricultural horse. His foundation is so constructed that he, when he has the weight of body, is superior to any other breed for draft purposes, and it is for this object that draft horses are bred, those falling short being classed as agricultural cobs or light drafters which, although they bring a good price now, are never considered market toppers.

The contention was raised among horsemen at Brandon that all the teaching and theorizing upon sloping pasterns and flat bone in draft horses has been contradicted by the placings in the ring. To us this appears an extreme view for although the horse with the best feet, pasterns and legs did not win, those of the prize horse were not a negative quantity. The judge's opinion he was fairly good then, a Clydesdale

and very good according to draft horse standards. The Clydesdale horse when perfection is reached, will not be less finished about the ground than the best specimens now are, but will have increased substance and his Clydesdale character will be somewhat sacrificed to draft type. The market demands it and Clydesdale breeders are too shrewd to ignore the market demands.

It is not the object of these paragraphs to justify Mr. Gardhouse's decision. We believe he discharged his work conscientiously and in his opinion, to the best interests of the breed. It was a rare case where a line had to be drawn between extreme Clydesdale type on the one hand and a draft type on the other. Probably such an instance will not occur again for a long time but for the present it serves as an object lesson of the relative values a man in close touch with breeding and market operations sets upon Clydesdale character and draft-horse type

Clydesdales are of such incalculable value after all. In a general way we know the Shire is to be faulted and there is a very general impression that their short pasterns cannot last long at hard work but, somehow, theories have a peculiar way of vanishing in actual life and if Shire pasterns are of sufficient length to stand the dray work in English cities, then the fact should be more generally known and demonstrated by exhibitions of animals that have stood it for a time at least. A show of breeding stock is good, but by all means, Old Country breeders, give us a show of working horses even if you have to shave exhibition grants to do so.

initial expense which is not an insuperable obstacle after all.

If a man knows milch cows, how to feed and select, and has the ambition to breed Shorthorns there is no reason why he should not begin and make the venture a paying one from the start, if he will only select sound, deep milkers; milk the cows from the calving and raise the calves well by hand. There are numbers of such deep milking cows in the breed, and, given a little care in the handling and selection, such traits may be indelibly stamped upon the herd as it multiplies year by year. It is just as feasible, even more so, to make a profit by milking Shorthorn cows, as it is to expect to do it from grades. In fact for one to get the most profitable (year in and year out) cows of the breed, it is essential that the beginner should select cows with plenty of femininity, deep and wide chested, ample bosoms and large middles, big, tortuous milk veins and spacious milk wells, as well as shapely bags and moderate sized squarely-set teats. Avoid the heifer matured at eighteen months or two years, especially if she bear those marks of indulgence at the feedbox, viz., bunchiness at hips and tail root, or hard rolls over the back ribs. Beware of the cow whose udder development resembles more that of a bovine virgin; which may have had a calf, but which Dame Nature with her inexorable laws, let die because its mother could not feed it. Get therefore, one or more cows of size and feminine appearance, breed them and milk them as you would expect to do with a herd of grades that had to pay its way. The matrons with the silky skins and velvety touch, mild-eyed and calm, carrying plenty of evenly laid on flesh and of irreproachable smoothness, given such cows, mated with bulls from deep milking dams, lowset, thick and heavily fleshed and one need not be afraid of making the venture a success. It matters not what breed one keeps, the milking function must not be allowed to decline or remain in abeyance. Nature as already mentioned, never fails to extort the penalty, which in this case is, early decline of bovine good looks and an exasperating sterility, so provoking and unprofitable in its barrenness.

One of the snags which has capsized many a man's ideas of the milking Shorthorn is the rushing after cattle of the breed that approximated to the so-called dairy type, discovered a few years ago by an editor of a dairy paper or professor of dairy husbandry, we forget which. The Cumberland and the Old Country breeders have had the type for years, and there is no reason why our breeders should not also, provided they do not forget the possibilities in selection and the power of inheritance.

**The Judging of Cattle at Shows.**

The following from the pen of Robert Bruce the noted expert on British live stock, is well worthy of consideration by many of our judges and fair boards, and if observed would tend to avoid heartburnings and friction at the shows: "The successor otherwise of the judging of cattle may be said to depend upon the classification, the executive of the show, and the judge or bench of judges acting in the rings.

"With regard to the classification in a schedule of prizes offered, it sometimes happens that it is drawn up in such a way as to render it impossible for awards to be made with any degree of satisfaction to the judges, the exhibitors and the public. In cases such as great disparity of the ages in animals, difference of sex, or different breeds competing together, the impossibility or arriving at a conclusion with any degree of satisfaction must have been often felt by judges.

"With reference to ages, if we consider the difficulty experienced at those shows where ages count from the date of the show, the trouble referred to must be at once apparent. Take, for instance, a calf class where the animals under adjudication may vary in age from three or four months to a single day under twelve months, or a class of yearlings where the ages may run from twelve months and one day to twenty-three months and thirty days. The difficulty of judging in such a class need only to be referred to to be understood by all practical men.

"Further, with regard to classification, it is most unreasonable to request judges to award special prizes, where two or more breeds are brought into competition, with any degree of satisfaction, even to themselves. Such competitions are bad enough at a fat stock show, but it should never occur at a breeding show. No one could expect

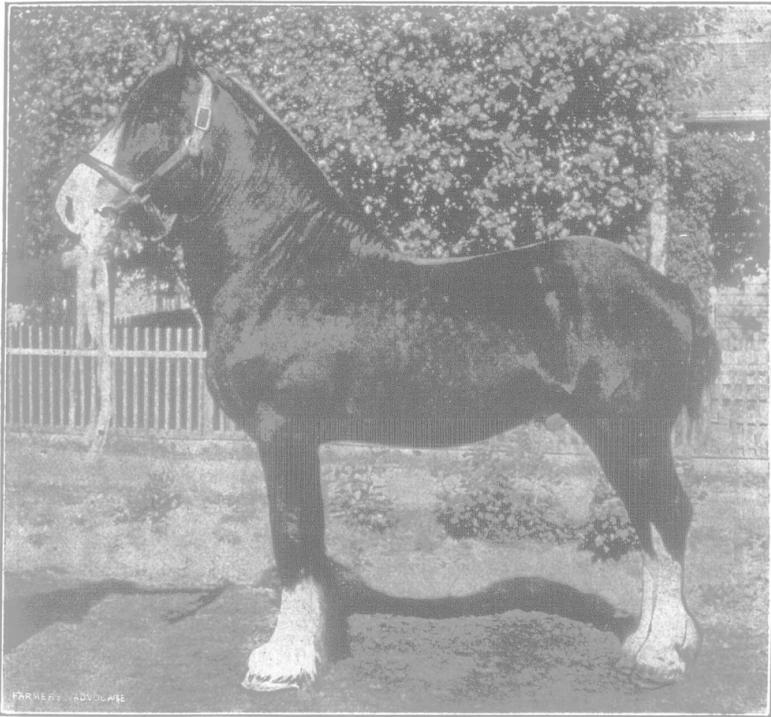
**STOCK**

**Popularizing the Shire.**

Last year the Shire horse breeders of Great Britain became aroused over the apparent lack of appreciation on the part of Canadians and Americans of the Shire as a draft horse, and instituted enquiries as to how to proceed to popularize the breed. The suggestion most generally made by those most interested on both sides of the water, including the FARMER'S ADVOCATE,

**Starting a Shorthorn Herd.**

Several young farmers we have known have shown at times sufficient interest in purebred cattle, to discuss embarking in the breeding of the reds, whites and roans. These young fellows did not begin for several reasons, one being that the view that they took was discouraging to a beginner with little money and anxious to get



IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION  
Owned by David Cargill, Peigan Creek Horse Ranch, Seven Persons, Alta.

was that a representative string of modern Shire geldings be exhibited at the leading fairs in Canada and the United States. This is in line with the policy of the Dominion government in making displays of Canadian produce at foreign exhibitions and one that has proved most effective in popularizing any commodity. The English Shire men soon realized the value such a display would mean to the breed but for some reason or other have not been able to get together a string of geldings. Instead, a shipment of breeding stuff from His Majesty the King's and Lord Rothschild's studs has been landed and will be on exhibition at the larger Canadian exhibitions and at some of the American state fairs. Those who have seen the representatives of these two studs pronounce them a very superior lot, and they, no doubt, will do the breed good. But the real need of the Shires in America as has been pointed out before is a display of geldings. We have imported a large number of Shire stallions and mares whose blood has been mixed with that of the stock of the country to its benefit, especially in giving massiveness and weight. What is now wanted is a demonstration of the type of drafters that is in most favor for dray work in English cities. We all want to know if the shorter pasterns of the Shire are so much discredited in their own land, if the long pasterns of the

returns right from the start. They saw breeders pay big money for fashionably bred cows, which later calved, and straightway were given wet-nurses, while these same cows were allowed to forget the maternal duties and were dried up so as to make a good appearance at some of the big shows; other purebred matrons shared the duty and pleasure of raising their offspring with aliens, in many cases cows plebian by birth, but whose milk was every bit as nourishing as that of the bovine aristocrats. Unfortunately the would-be breeders of Shorthorns looked no further, but after figuring the matter up decided in their own minds, that as they had their living to make they could not afford the purebreds, so contented themselves with the grade cattle of the country. Herein they were not entirely to blame as neither breed society nor exhibition association gave hint that some other procedure might be followed with profit, or that different types of cows might be had, cows whose views on race suicide were not so radical as to prevent donating to the world a calf every twelve months and giving a sufficiency of milk not only to raise that calf, but with some to spare for the human race. We would say right here that the only possible and legitimate deterrent to the investment in one or two good Shorthorn cows by the beginner on his own account in breeding good live stock, is the in-

to arrive at anything like a satisfactory conclusion as to whether, for instance, a Shorthorn or a Jersey bull should win. Another difficult task is the award of a special prize when males and females enter into competition. Some judges give their award upon the principle that a bull is of more value than a cow or heifer—an argument frequently used being that a female cannot be expected to produce more than one calf a year, whereas a bull may produce quite a number. Although this argument ought to have weight with the authorities who are responsible for the classification, it is highly questionable if it should receive consideration from the judges. It would seem unfair to handicap a female, if under the rules of the society she is allowed to compete, and the only logical conclusion judges should arrive at is that they are in the ring to say which of the two—the male or the female—they consider the better specimen of their sex. Every practical breeder will acknowledge that it is much more easy to breed a good female than a bull, and even on this account competition between animals of different sex ought to be avoided as much as possible by those compiling prize schedules.

"Much of the success connected with judging at a show depends upon the executive. Judges should have every opportunity of seeing and examining animals properly, and to meet this a certain amount of ring space is absolutely necessary so that exhibits may be seen from all points of view. Further, while deprecating anything in the nature of a rush, judges will agree with me that delay in bringing exhibits before them ought to be carefully avoided. Nothing is more upsetting and tiresome to judges than waiting for classes to be brought into the ring.

"And now with regard to judges. If the single judging system is pursued, it has much to recommend it, although there can be no question but that many exhibitors do not approve of it. The principal advantages it possesses is that it saves time, fixes responsibility and, if properly carried out, ought to be educational to the public, as under it there ought to be a uniformity of the type selected as winners.

"If two judges act, then it will sometimes be found that the work is got through under a "give-and-take" system, and although from the judges' point of view such a system saves friction, it is from every other standpoint far from satisfactory. Under the two judges system a referee ought to be on the ground—one whose name has been made public, so that intending exhibitors have the opportunity of knowing the full bench of judges before making their entries. In many cases at present even judges have no idea who may be brought in should they disagree, and in consequence fall back on the "give-and-take" arrangement rather than run the risk of someone whose opinion neither of them respects being brought in.

"Having undertaken to judge at a show, men should enter the ring with the full knowledge of the responsibility they have undertaken. This responsibility certainly means that they have to give their individual opinion regarding the merits of the exhibits, and in cases where two judges do not see eye to eye, the referee ought to settle the question at issue. No doubt the result of an appeal to a referee means single judging pure and simple, and such being the case, every care ought to be taken by the executive in the appointment of a referee.

"It has been a matter of general remark that "handle" in many instances receives less attention by judges than it did in days gone by. In fact, instances are quoted where decisions in important competitions were arrived at when "handling" the exhibits was entirely ignored. Such a state of matters cannot be approved when we consider how much judges may learn regarding the merits of animals by careful handling. Take, for instance, the question of flesh and fat, and it may be strongly held that almost the only test that can be applied to determine between natural flesh and piled up fat in animals in high condition is the flank handle. Beyond this breeders of cattle will agree that a careful handling of animals must be of the greatest assistance to judges in their endeavors to arrive at a conclusion regarding the merits of exhibits under examination."—*Live Stock Journal*.

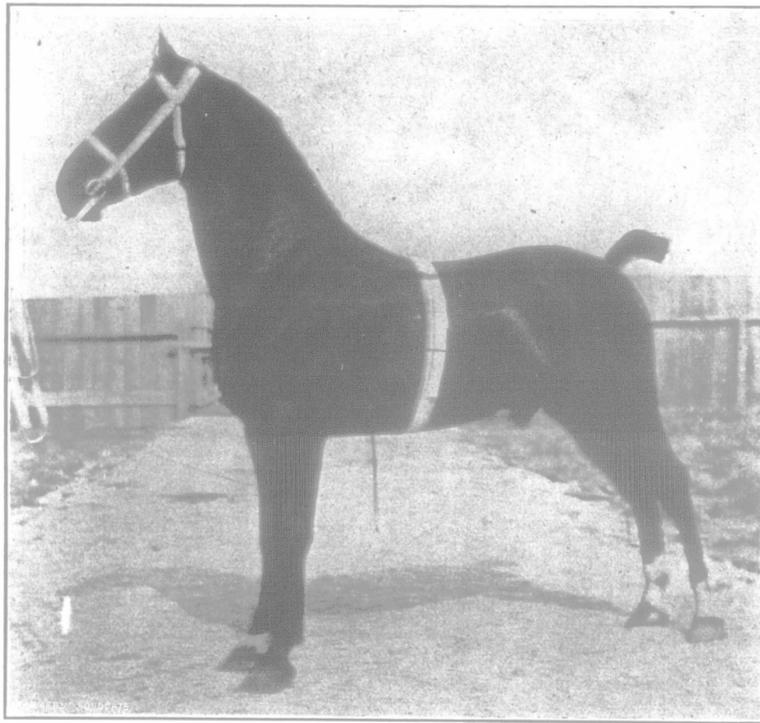
The bachelor homesteader has been made too much of in the past; it's the women and the children and their accompaniment of schools, churches and home life that make the country.

### Our Scottish Letter.

#### THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY SHOW

Writing in Peebles, the center of Tweeddale, in the neighborhood of the classic land of Scott and the Ettrick shepherd, on the third day of a most successful exhibition, one feels rather more lively than after the depressing experiences of Glasgow in the matter of agricultural shows. Peebles is a comparatively small town, and grave doubt was entertained by many as to the wisdom of holding the Scottish National Show within its borders. The railway accommodation is not the most ample, and, although very popular as a health resort with Edinburgh people, the town has comparatively limited hotel accommodation. It must be frankly conceded now that all misgivings have proved unwarranted, and the show has proved an unqualified success. The attendance on all three days has been unprecedented for a show held in the Border district. There is still one day to go, and I expect the result will be a record for a show of the H. & A. Society held in this neighborhood. Hitherto the center for the show when the Border district was visited has been Kelso, except in 1889, when Melrose was preferred; but Peebles has done so handsomely for the Society that it has probably secured the show for itself every eighth year under the present itinerary. The drawings for the first three days of this show have been £2,261, while for the

his price would be hard to estimate. No unworthy second was found in Mr. John Ross' stock bull, Ajax 80320, a six-year-old red from Meikle Tarrel, and a very smooth, level, well-finished specimen. He was bred by Mr. Robert Bruce, Heatherwick, Inverurie, and claims as his sire Sittyton Archer 73059, a name which almost indicates breeding, and his dam was one of the Inverquhomery Augustas, by the great sire, Waverley 68072. Mr. A. T. Gordon's Fascinator 88569, the Aberdeen champion bull of the preceding week, was first in the two-year-old class. He was bred by Mr. James Durno, Jackson, Rothie-Norman. Mr. W. T. Malcolm, Dunmore, had second in the class with Ballachraggan Admiral 87842, a nice roan, got by the Collynie-bred sire, Challenger 74199, out of Lady Annette, by the great Chamberlain 60461. Another spirited breeder, Mr. Alexander Robertson, Haugh of Ballechin, Ballinluig, was first with the yearling bull Avondale, bred at Stonytown and got by Pride of Avon 86878. The champion female was Mr. George Harrison's big cow Ursula Raglan, a Westmorland-bred roan, seven years old and a winner at the Royal. There is plenty of substance in this cow. Sir Richard P. Cooper, Bart. was first with the two-year-old heifer Dalmeny Beauty 2nd, got by Villager 80177, a nice sweet sort. The first yearling heifer was Mr. Taylor's Pitlivie Rosebud 2nd, the winner at Aberdeen



THORNTON ROYALTY.

Hackney stallion champion at Winnipeg and Brandon, 1906. Imported and owned by J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man.

first three days at Kelso in 1898 they were £1,422, 4s. 3d. The railway companies have risen to the occasion, as it was scarcely anticipated that they would, and to-day, with the gate admission one shilling, the amount drawn at the gates have been £1,077. This means that somewhere about 21,600 people have paid for admission. This attendance has been almost wholly rural, the bucolic element being very strongly in evidence all round the yard.

As an exhibition of stock, the show has rarely been excelled in the history of the Society. That it has been excelled goes without saying. The best sections have been those for sheep. The district of the show is nothing, if not pastoral. Blackfaces, Cheviots, Border Leicesters and half-breeds are everywhere on the hills and slopes, and all round the atmosphere is redolent of the shepherd and his interesting calling. Clydesdales also make a brave appearance, and Shorthorns, Galloways and Highlanders are shown in large numbers, and with no deficiency in quality.

The Shorthorns are championed by Sir R. P. Cooper's beautiful white bull, Meteor 86631, which stood first last year at the Highland, and this year was second at the Royal. He is a lovely, level specimen, with straight upper and under line. His birthplace was Wales, but he has good Scots blood in his veins through his sire, Moonlight 75110. Were this bull red in color

in the preceding week, and a very superior specimen in every way.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle were not as numerous as they have sometimes been at the Highland; but, although rather out of their habitat in Tweeddale, it is not to be forgotten that one of the best herds of the breed that ever existed—that of Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, Bart.—found its home in this county. The championship of the breed was awarded to Mr. I. Ernest Kerr's noted heifer, Juana Erica 36285, a well-bred three-year-old, bred by the Countess Dowager of Seafield, at Cullen House, Banff. She is this season unbeaten, and in faithfulness to breed type, is almost without rival among females to-day. Her sire was Premier of Finlary 17059, and her dam Ettina Erica, by Earl of Finlary 12434. In a capital class of old bulls, Sir George Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, Bart., was a good first with his stock bull Teshurun 19257, now five years old. After several years' service in the Morlick herd of Mr. George Cran, this fine bull has returned to head the herd in which he was bred. He was got by Eblito 14306, and is a remarkably true specimen. He should breed well in the Ballindalloch herd. The second and third were also bred at Ballindalloch. They were respectively, Prince Forest 21106, and Khartoum of Ballindalloch 20732, and stood first and second at the Royal. The first-prize two-year-old bull

was Mr. Garden A. Duff's stock bull Eblis 23060, bred at Hatton Castle home farm, Turrieff. He was got by Evarra 20507, out of an Erica cow. His breeder was Mr. James Kennedy, of Doonholm, Ayr, who has a very fine herd of black cattle in the very heart of the dairying district of Scotland. Eblis was first at the Aberdeen in the previous week, and his merits were not obscured by those of the great Prince Forest, which there beat him for champion honors. Mr. D. M. Macrae's Everlasting of Ballindalloch 24435, the highest-priced bull stirk at the Perth sale in the spring, was first in the yearling class.

Galloways have found a new and spirited patron in Mr. William Montgomery Nelson, of Queenshill, Ringford, Kirkcudbright. This gentleman is anxious to help forward in every good work, and his friends and the friends of the Galloway were pleased to see him lead. He took champion honors with the great bull Campfollower 3rd of Stepford 8407, a five-year-old, by Great Scot 6489, and a great massive specimen, and was first with the beautiful cow Joan of Queenshill 17454, a superior specimen which is pretty sure to attain to further honors. A phenomenal animal in this breed this season is Mr. Fox-Brockbank's Jacamine 18939, the first-prize yearling, and got by Cairn House 8784, out of Knockstocks Jessie 16116, the Galloway breed champion of 1905. Sir Robert Buchanan-Jardine, Bart., Castlemilk, Locherbie, had second and third with a pair of beautiful cows.

Only at the Highland can a really grand show of Highland cattle of all ages be seen. The breed

strated the need for some radical reform in the judging of Ayrshire cattle. The champion bull was Mr. James Howie's Spicy Sam, the unbeaten two-year-old of this season. The first-prize three-year-old was Mr. Barr's Zomosal, which only at the Royal has this year been beaten, and this week, with the Royal judge on the bench, he has been reinstated in his old position, being put in front of the bull which beat him at the Royal. Both decisions are sound, an evidence that animals may alter greatly in their showyard appearance.

A most important meeting in connection with the Ayrshire breed was held in the Board Room in the show-yard on Tuesday afternoon. It was the result of a memorial addressed to the Directors of the Highland Society by certain breeders of this class of stock. There was a very large attendance. The object of the memorialists is to get the basis on which Ayrshires are judged made parallel with the purposes for which the breed is intended, viz., the production of milk. It is admitted that a good many prize heifers and cows are very unprofitable in the dairy, but so eager are so many breeders to win prizes that the fancy points of a tight, level vessel and short teats are still able to command sufficient support among patrons of the breed. It is to be hoped some good will come out of the conference, although the outlook is not too hopeful. The milk stockmen are very much dissatisfied that any such memorial should have been presented, or any movement initiated in favor of reform. The movement, however, has behind it the clear

fourth aged stallions were, respectively, Baron's Best, Baron of Buchlyvie, Baron's Voucher, and Blackheath, all sons of Baron's Pride. A good many favored Baron of Buchlyvie for first honors, and another fine horse in the class, Mr. William Renwick's Margrave 12240, a handsome bay four-year-old, by Hiawatha, for second place. He was, however, placed fifth. In the three-year-old class the winner was another Montgomery horse, Warlaby 12779, a very stylish bay colt, with close movement, got by Rozelle, a son of Baron's Pride. Mr. Wm. Clark, Netherlea, Cathcart, who owns Baron's Best, was second with Dunnydeer 12557, a capital colt by Sir Hugo. Messrs. Montgomery were third with Baron Winsome 12475, a thick, strong-boned colt, by Baron's Pride, and champion at Edinburgh when a two-year-old. He is a right good sort for the Australian market, but has been already hired like many more, for 1907.

M. H. B. Marshall, of Rachan, Broughton, was second in the two-year-old class with the Edinburgh winner, Royal Choice 13165, a son of Everlasting, and a nice, sweet-boned colt. The same owner was first with the two-year-old filly, Baron's Brilliant, a beauty, of great weight and good action, by Baron's Pride. The first, second and third yearling colts were all owned by Messrs. Montgomery, the first being the Baron's Pride colt which won at Ayr, and the second and third were, respectively, by Everlasting and Royal Edward, sons of the champion sire. The only first-class winner in the show not got by Baron's Pride or his son, was Mr. Robert Park's magnificent big mare, Floradora 16295, got by Prince of Brunstane 9977, and unbeaten last year. She was first in the yield mare class, and is a mare with very fine action. She is own sister to the celebrated breeding horse Marmion, sire of the Cawdor-Cup champion of 1905. This year that honor goes to Pyrene, which last year stood reserve.

Quite a number of Canadians were at the show, as well as gentlemen from New Zealand and other colonies. Some of the New Zealand men are not much enamored of the present-day Clydesdale. They prefer the kind of animal in favor in Scotland forty or fifty years ago. We still occasionally meet that kind, but they are not at the top, and are not much in favor with breeders. Mr. Robt. Ness, Howick, Que., sails on Saturday with a capital selection of Clydesdale stallions. He has purchased them out of several of the foremost studs in Scotland, and among them are some that will give a good account of themselves in Canadian show-yards. About a fortnight hence many other shippers will be making tracks home. They are buying cautiously, and not hurrying. Mr. William Duthie, Collynie, is not with us this year at the Highland. He sailed for Canada a week ago, and is, I believe, to judge Shorthorns at Toronto. Canadians have a treat in store to meet the "Shorthorn King." We have only one William Duthie, and we love him, but do not grudge him on loan to our friends on the other side of the water.

SCOTLAND YET.



THE HORSEMEN AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

champion this year was the Meggernie Castle fold bull, Lord Clyde 2034, a great square, brindled specimen, bred by the late Earl of Southesk, K. T., and first in his class last year as a two-year-old. He was then beaten for champion honors by the Eusay three-year-old heifer, Laochag Bhuidhe IV. 6584, which led her class as a two-year-old, and this year she leads as a cow with calf at foot, but was not preferred for champion honors to Lord Clyde, but stood reserve to that great specimen. The late Earl of Southesk also bred the first-prize two-year-old bull, Saladin 2067, which is now stock bull in the Kinnaird fold. One of the finest specimens exhibited was the first-prize three-year-old heifer, Empress Victoria 6513, a very stylish animal, with lovely head and horns, and squarely-set body, owned and bred by the Countess Dowager of Seafield, Castle Grant.

Ayrshires were but poorly represented. There were many blanks in the classes for cows in milk, and it cannot be said that the award of the championship to a small-teated, tight-vesseled, three-year-old heifer in milk did much to enhance the breed in the eyes of the onlookers. The fact that such an animal was preferred before all the bulls, and a very fine specimen of the dairy cow, named Dairymaid, owned by Mr. Wm. Murray, Burrowmoss, Wigtown, which won in the cow class, more than anything else, demon-

needs of the breed for commercial dairy purposes, and in these days this is a momentum which in the end will carry to a certain victory.

CLYDESDALES were shown in goodly numbers and except in one class, were admitted to have been well judged. The champion stallion was Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery's Scottish Crest 13183, first in the two-year-old class. He was bred by Messrs. Wright & Sons, Silloth, and was got by Baron's Pride, out of Seabreeze 15902, a notable mare of a notable race in Cumberland. This colt is thick, solid, and of great substance, with short legs, strong, flat bones, and a good mover. He has not before been shown, except as a foal. He is a colt dark-colored in body, but having a good deal of white about his feet and legs. The champion female was Mr. John Ernest Kerr's grand mare Pyrene, also got by Baron's Pride, champion at Edinburgh and Glasgow this year, and first last year in the yield mare class at the H. & A. S. Show at Glasgow. She is a thick, low-set bay mare, with capital feet and legs. Mr. Kerr had first in the brood-mare class with the handsome black mare Chester Princess 1637; first in the three-year-old class with the unbeaten three-year-old of this season, Veronique, and first with the yearling filly, Marilla, which was first at Kilmarnock, and is regarded as one of the finest animals of the breed exhibited this year. The first, second, third and

#### A Dangerous Heresy.

In an Irish contemporary is given a few suggestions to farmers by the agricultural instructor of the Co. Down and the concluding words contain dangerous advice and are as follows: "In addition he might perhaps be able to introduce a few Jerseys into his herd."

We might say that a similar doctrine was once preached in the state of Wisconsin to the almost mortal hurt of the live stock industry, as the cattle deteriorated in size, the returns from those cattle declined and the farmers became disgusted. The instructor needs instructing!

#### Milk and Tuberculosis.

Dr. Calmette of the Pasteur Institute of Lille France, states that as a result of years of study and experiment he finds that the ingestion of tuberculous products, was dangerous for subjects already affected by tuberculosis, and could be injurious for animals free from that disease.

His final conclusion is that milk, even sterilized, must be prohibited from use for food with man, and especially with children, if it comes from tuberculous cows. Sterilization is powerless in removing all danger. Milk containing dead tuberculous bacilli stimulates the development of tuberculosis in those that are affected with it. —*Am. Vet. Review.*

## FARM

### Being Prepared For Drouthy Seasons.

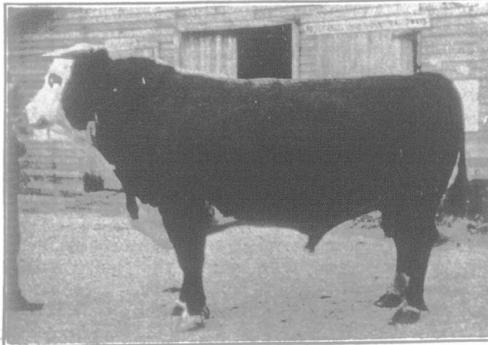
The trekking of whole families and settlements from that vast tract of land lying in Southwestern Manitoba and Southeastern Saskatchewan is not a forgotten incident by those who had their eyes upon the country in the early nineties. The trouble then was lack of rainfall to mature crops under the system of cultivation as believed to be the best at that time. Since then there has been a more liberal rainfall so that good crops are now grown, and there has also been evolved a system of cultivation that practically ignores precipitation. Over a hundred years ago an Englishman named Jethro Tull advocated deep plowing and constant cultivation to increase the fertility of the soil, now the same practices are advocated and followed, but in dry climates fertility has a new name, "moisture conservation". The efficacy of the system of deep plowing and persistent cultivation to produce crops in the semi-arid regions has been demonstrated over and over again by the people of South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado acting upon the suggestions of an enthusiast named H. W. Campbell of South Dakota, whose experience compelled him to adopt some method of watering his crops when nature failed to provide sufficient rain for crops and the demands of the hot drying winds.

The doctrine of surface cultivation is not a new one even to the new West but it is too often assumed that it applies only to hill and row crops. If this was the case the return of dry seasons would be a serious calamity for the open prairie farmers, but this system has proved of immense benefit in growing wheat and other field grains. We have advocated the harrowing of wheat after it is up to break up the crust on the soil and so conserve moisture but the farmers in the American semi-arid belt harrow as long as the harrow teeth will reach the soil whether the crop is wheat, oats or corn.

More than this they prepare for a drouth by deep plowing and packing of the soil. The plowing changes the particles of the soil from coarse to fine, and the finer the particles are in a given weight of soil the more moisture it will retain, also the deeper the fine particles extend, the greater is the sponge-like character of the soil. So that deep plowing is the first essential. Packing then follows for the purpose of settling the soil together and to prevent an excessive circulation of air which would carry away the moisture. After these preparations, if a heavy rain should come, the surface soil is in the best possible condition to retain moisture from leaching away, and surface cultivation immediately after the rain prevents evaporation, thus holding whatever rain falls in a position where it can do the greatest good to the crops. This system further insures not only moisture to crops under it, when those under the old system are parched, but it also gives a uniform supply whether or no there has been a recent rainfall. The following table is taken from the report of a field in Nebraska under the supervision of Mr. Campbell before referred to. No. 1 is under the new system of cultivation and No. 2 ordinary cultivation. The table covers the first ten tests of July and is typical of the results from many another field:

Date	Inches Rainfall	Percentage of Moisture	
		No. 1	No. 2
July 1	None	18.49	9.71
" 3	"	18.23	9.68
" 4	"	18.30	10.25
" 5	"	19.89	9.16
" 6	"	19.19	10.43
" 8	"	17.04	10.00
" 9	1-16 inch	18.85	9.85
" 10	None	18.37	8.62
" 11	"	17.36	8.93
" 12	"	16.29	8.20

The uniformity of the moisture content of this soil is not so well marked in the dates given as by a circumstance which occurred a few days before these tests were made. Tests were made from the two fields when No. 1. showed 17½ per cent. moisture and No. 2, 7½ per cent. This was followed by a downpour of 5½ inches of rain, immediately after which tests showed 25 per cent. of moisture in No. 2 and only 19 per cent. in No. 1 for water was absorbed more freely in the latter field, and went down below the level of the test to come up slowly as needed.



HEREFORD BULL SAMPSON  
At head of Scarcliffe herd, the property of H. M. Bing,  
Glenella, Man.

Then within a few days the percentages were as given in the table. The ability of a deep soil to absorb moisture is a most important feature for 25 per cent. of moisture makes mud that may soon bake hard while with eight per cent. of moisture the soil is simply dust. Around 18 per cent. a soil can be squeezed into a ball.

These are demonstrations of principles of cultivation that are found to conserve moisture, the greatest agent of crop production in any soil and the element that is most likely to be found lacking, especially upon the continental plateau which begins a little east of Brandon.

### The Threshing Problem.

Within the last three weeks representative farmers from all over the wheat belt have written us expressing their opinions upon stooking and stook threshing. From these communications it is evident, even were it possible to get help, there would be little probability of stacking becoming general for the reason that it adds to the cost of raising the crop, and under our present marketing conditions there is no tangible remuneration for this expenditure. Those who can get a machine as soon as the wheat is ready to thresh are of course satisfied, those whose turn is not slated until late in the season will likely leave their wheat in the stook and hope for propitious weather and fast threshing. Where work is exchanged the late thresher, or his teams, at least, will spend their time assisting neighbors.

We have often wondered if, for the man whose turn to thresh does not come before the first half of the season, anything could be quite as unsatisfactory as this system of changing work. He gives a day's work in the early season for one in the late at par, and taking the work alone into consideration it is probably a fair exchange. But there are so many other things that count. The labor of the man who waits insures the safe storage of his neighbors' grain while his own stands out exposed to wind, rain, snow, and possibly prairie fires. He makes it possible for his neighbor to go ahead with plowing whenever

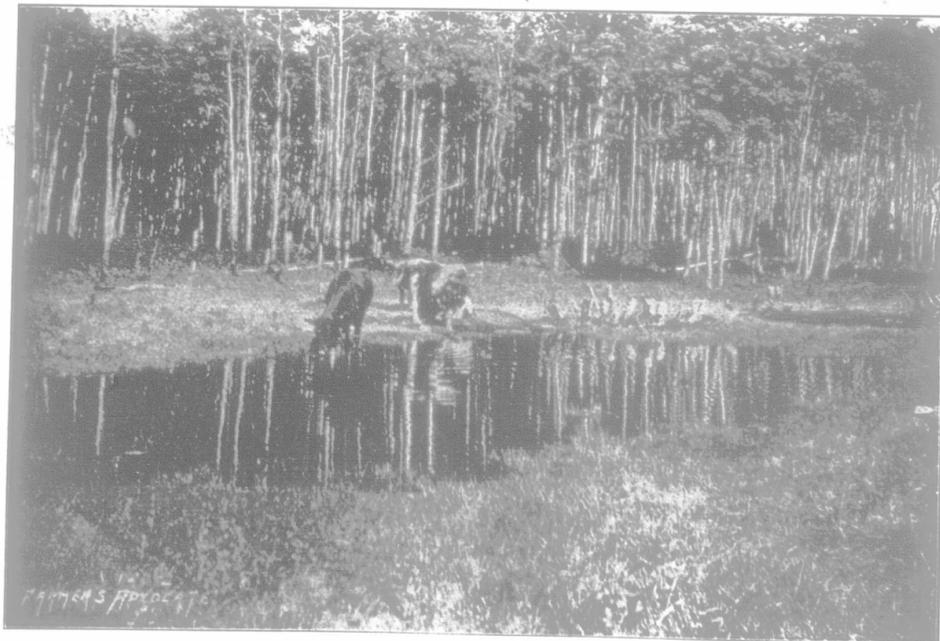
the weather or an accident compels the shutting down of the machine, and frequently by the time the last man gets threshed and a carload shipped out the market has taken a fall preparatory to the closing of navigation.

In some cases all these difficulties are obviated by an arrangement whereby the work of a machine for the season is laid out and it is specifically agreed among a few neighbors who are using the outfit that a certain part of each man's crop shall be threshed in rotation, so that all may have a chance to get some plowing done and some wheat removed from the influence of the elements. This arrangement is seldom made between men having less than four hundred acres in crop but we see no good reason why it should not work among a community of homesteaders where the average crop is around one hundred acres.

Conditions point to a time when the threshing season must be shortened by using more machines, and if the outfits in common use now are found too expensive for a shorter season, then there will be a greater demand for smaller sizes, but if a large machine is well stored between seasons, so that it will last over many years, the first cost of an outfit should not operate against the sale of the larger machines. The object is to get the threshing done quickly and the larger the machine in use, provided other things are equal, the more grain should it separate.

### Shall I Backset or Disk?

The question above is a vital one and may be considered as settled for this year, according as the breaking was done shallow or deep, for the beginner on a prairie farm, especially when he has a good outfit of horses or oxen, but no cash reserve and has in addition several debts to meet twelve months hence. Supporters of, or opponents to either system may be found, but looking at the matter from all sides, the quicker and larger returns are to be had from breaking and disking rather than from breaking and backsetting. The latter practice is the more extensive, the average charge for getting it done runs at \$5.00 an acre and it requires stout horses or good oxen to get over the ground and give a profit on the work done. For disking to be allowable, it is essential that breaking be done fairly deep and early in the season, not later than the middle of July, in fact the real season for breaking is from the middle of May to the middle of July, although a week may, under stress, be added on at either end, and best results are however usually obtained by keeping to the time given. The half section farmer needs four very good horses or five average ones on a two twelve inch plow for backsetting or fall plowing; such an outfit being more profitable, the amount of the investment, and work done considered, than a five or six horse outfit on a two fourteen inch plow. The futility of breeding, as a farm staple, the so-called general purpose horse is at once seen on the prairie farm when backsetting or heavy plowing has to be done. If disking is to be the method followed, it must be thoroughly done



A SHADY PASTURE NEAR PONOKA, ALTA.

and on the average, although one's experience and the character of the soil must be the main guides, should be disked twice each way, and an extra time or two if heavy rains fall, as moisture and heat are essential to rapid decay of the sod, soon after breaking the land out of the sod.

Late breaking is rarely satisfactory so 'tis said, the effect being more noticeable on the second crop. This, we believe may be partially overcome if the ground is plowed deeply, practically backset, as soon as the first crop is cut and stooked, surface cultivation being given before freeze-up. The practice of discing instead of backsetting also gives more time in the fall for stubble plowing, and thus permits early sowing; and when all the above advantages are considered should not be disregarded until its disadvantages are known to outweigh the benefits likely to be derived.

#### Stooking and Color of Wheat.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I do not claim to be much of an authority on stooking, and I do not know as I know much about it at all, but I am convinced that there is such a thing as good and bad stooking done.

We prefer a long stook of say five sheaves on each side set up tent fashion, and the side joints broken, but we think perhaps with the ordinary help we have to get along with that the round stook will stand up a little the best. In our opinion it does not matter so much about the shape of the stook as whether it stands up all right, as where grain touches the earth at all it is bound to spoil to some extent and thus reduce the grade of the whole stook. We believe in capping if the caps would stay on, but in this country the fall of the year is very windy and we have never been able to get our stooks capped, so that even a small percentage of the caps would remain where placed. We think it is better not to cap at all than to run the risk of the caps blowing off, as these will reduce the grade of wheat quite as much as in the case where the stooks themselves fall down.

I think most farmers know the advantage of stooking well, but it is hard to get help that you can depend on to do it the way it should be done.

I am quite certain that grain threshed from the stook, if left for any length of time, will not be as good a sample as that which has been stacked, but the trouble is that where a man has a very large area under crop he has not got the time to stack at all, even though he knows he will get a better sample. Some farmers claim that grain which is off-color a little when threshed will get the color back if kept in a bin for two or three months, but I have not had enough experience to know whether that is so or not.

E. R.

#### Grain Grades and Color of Wheat.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Re grain grades, and why wheat does not grade as high some years as others is a difficult question to answer. Some five years ago we had a good crop of wheat here and ninety per cent. of it graded 1. Hard. Since that time we have had good crops, big yields but our grain only graded 1. Northern and sometimes not that. I can't see that it makes any difference in color of grain to stack it, lots of people think it does. I ran a threshing machine here for nine years, and every year threshed grain out of stook and stack sometimes stacks were up for a long time also, but I never could see that grain was any better coming out of stack, I have also talked the matter over with men who have tried both ways of handling wheat and they could not see that it made any difference in color or quality. Mr. Editor I think the difference in grade of our wheat is only a matter of color of wheat and not of quality. I think the whole grading of our wheat is wrong, color should have nothing to do with it. I have talked with millers, men who have been years in the business and I never heard one yet to say that Northern wheat would make any less quantity or quality of flour than a hard wheat, and as long as wheat was plump and a Fife wheat the color cut no figure. What difference should it make in price of wheat supposing it was black, if we can get the same number of pounds of flour from it and sell that flour for as much per pound as any other flour? Any commodity is just worth its market value and should be paid for accordingly. Last year I was selling wheat at our local market, the purchaser was the miller; he had twelve years' experience in the business and is now running a mill for a company grinding

twelve hundred bushels per day. I said to him; "Although you grade that wheat 1. Northern why do you not give me top price for it as you get just as much flour out of it as any other wheat?" He said; "Yes, we get just as much and just as good flour as out of 1. Hard wheat, but we don't have to pay that price for it. We can buy wheat off color for less money than 1. Hard, the latter is shipped and generally ground in the Old Country. We can ship our flour there and compete in their market with their mills and we have the advantage of time and five cents per bushel in price," and Mr. Editor I believe that is the whole thing in a nut shell. I have sowed wheat on my own farm, all the seed being taken from one bin, one field would give out Hard and the other 1. Northern wheat, both wheats weighed the same per bushel, only one had a few more white grains through it than the other, both of those fields had produced the same color of wheat the previous year and the following year also. Now how can any man account for that? I contend there was no real merchantable difference in those grains, but as our grades stand at present one part of the community is permitted to take advantage of the other, and make more out of the other's raw material. If any one should get an advantage in any line of business it is the producer of raw material and as our grades are at the present he is discriminated against. Samples of grain should be collected all over the country as soon as any threshing is done, the value of flour in a certain number of pounds ascertained, duplicate samples of wheat sent all over, same as samples are sent now, and the number of pounds of flour in each pound of sample, and all wheat bought on those samples.

The amount of interest that grist mills are paying on their lands at present show that the farmers are not getting as much for their wheat as they should. Why can't millers in Canada pay as much for wheat as those across the line? Flour is sold in the world's markets just the same. We pride ourselves on having better wheat than that grown south of the line, and yet have to sell it for five cents per bushel less than they do.

OAK LAKE, MAN.

G. G.

#### Prefers to Stack.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With regard to the matter of stooking of grain, I may say we have generally followed the common practice of putting from eight to ten sheaves in round stooks without caps, except in special cases where from uneven ripening or other cause the grain happened to be cut too green, when we would try to get the stooks capped. The great trouble with cap sheaves is to get them to stay on, we find a large proportion of them generally blow off with so much wind as we have here it is hardly possible to get them to stay on, however, I don't know that the grain suffers much for want of them, provided it is fairly well ripened when cut and not left standing too long in the stook, the latter is to my mind the cause of more or less damage, especially if it gets wet and dry again several times, it is almost sure to be off in color.

With regard to stook threshing, we have not practised it extensively and are not in favor of it, generally speaking. Of course the main advantage claimed for it is that it saves labor, and it is perhaps true to some extent under favorable conditions. If you are on a large scale and have your own machine and plenty of help, with fine weather and everything right, or if the thresher-man will find all the men and teams, etc., necessary and you can get it done at the right time, it may be all right. The trouble is to get all the conditions right, and the practice some follow of five to six farmers combining and changing work to do their threshing in this way I have no use for. It may be all right for the one whose turn comes first, but generally all wrong for the last one, although I have seen it happen to be just the reverse. Then if it should rain you have the whole gang on your hands till it fairs up and is dry again, and there is always a strong temptation to begin again too soon and much damage is often done in that way. So on the whole I am in favor of stacking, except in special cases. I claim several advantages for this way, you are more independent, you have your own work and your own men directly under your own control and can get better work done with less waste and better satisfaction all round. When properly stacked the grain should be and generally is of better quality, and will by its enhanced value pay for any extra labor, although I am free to confess

that grain buyers as a rule do not pay as much more as they should for stacked grain. They will all advise you to stack and tell you how much better it is but the trouble is they often pay you no more than the man gets who stook threshes. Elevator men are always afraid of stook threshed grain and never keep it an hour longer than they can avoid, but get it out as quickly as possible, it seems to be generally understood that grain has got to go through the sweating process somewhere, if not in the stack then in the bin or elevator, with more or less danger of getting overheated and spoiling. I find many farmers who previously practised stook threshing have not found it satisfactory and are back to stacking again. These are my opinions after an experience of twenty-five years in Manitoba. You can take them for what they are worth.

A. LOVATT.

#### The Regina Show.

The Saskatchewan capital is in the throes of civic improvements, roads, parks, sewerage and waterworks and yet one section of the townfolk have found time aided by the stockmen of the district to have in hand a fair which, it is hoped eventually to make a provincial institution of. Whether destined to be successful or not there are great possibilities ahead when the location of this fair is considered and the many fine herds and flocks in the vicinity are kept in mind. This show like all the other summer shows held in the Canadian Middle West, labors under several disadvantages, first, the town cannot yet find hotel accommodation for more than the ordinary number of transients incident to our growing time and steady flow of immigration. Then, again, grains have to be last year's, vegetables are barely mature, and the spring show has only been held some four months previously, harvest is crowding on, it is a grain country as yet, few people are thinking about investing in live stock, but rather through a real estate or Dominion Lands office. The conditions depicted or hinted at are, however, subject to change without notice, as the price lists say, and it will not be a great while before a different story will need to be told. We have already expressed the opinion that one show of breeding stock at Regina is ample in twelve months, barring, perhaps, a stallion show, which after all is said and done, can only be local in its effects for many years to come. The bull sale needs to be detached from all other things and got over with in one day.

The Regina fair people used considerable effort to make their show a success, the gambling and lewd shows were sternly frowned upon and not allowed to flourish or spread their deadly miasma over the young and more easily influenced members of the community, in other words the fair during the time we had to see it was, we believe, clean and decent. Stable accommodation was at a premium and came near causing some unpleasantness owing to brazen selfishness of some racehorse men, who would have the farmers and other exhibitors of valuable live stock vacate box stalls to house their animals which are of little intrinsic value, generally speaking, and more detrimental than otherwise to the community. It is pretty nearly time the trotting and pacing brigade and their followers were shown their proper place and given to understand that their sun has set so far as the running of fairs is concerned.

The B. C. people had their splendid fruit exhibit which must be accorded the credit of being the most attractive of the inside exhibits at the summer shows, it was in charge of Messrs. Palmer and Brandrith who have been literally besieged by hordes of people who would go and smell the briny or live under their own peach, plum, or apple trees. We trust their efforts will be successful in the attempt to let Western Canadians and others know that it is not necessary to go California-wards to enjoy a mild and equable climate, that our Pacific Coast province can fill the bill.

#### HORSES.

At a show of the magnitude of Regina and in a country where horse power is so necessary to land cultivation, it is only to be expected that a fine exhibit of draft horses should be seen, in fact, it is doubtful if any other district in Canada contains more breeding studs of high-class draft animals, when one calls to mind the Mutchs, Traynor Bros., B. H. Taber, P. M. Bredt, Robt. Miller, Thos. Brooks, and others. Larger exhibits have been seen, which must be accounted for by the

busy season. In Clydesdale and Shire stallions four years and over, the old-time winner, Baron's Gem came forward and annexed the red ribbon, and later the championship, he is now owned by Taber and Traynor, Condie, his place being taken at Craigie Mains by Stipend. In three-year-olds P. M. Bredt had a half brother to the champion in Baron Kerr, an outstanding winner in his class, and a very promising colt, albeit a little high over the croup which tends to give one the impression that he droops and lacks length on the top of the rump. Sturdy McGregor owned by Traynor Bros. with fair quality, being second, the Spring Rice horse being third. The other ratings handed out by Dr. Standish were as follows:

Stallion, two years and under,—Robert Napper, Regina; brood mare with foal by side,—Traynor Bros., Bredt being second and third with some of the useful type; three-year-old filly,—Traynor Bros., two-year-old fillies went to Taber's, a very sweet one with lots of quality. Eva Gem by name, by Baron's Gem, out of Charming Eva, second going to him on Baroness of Hillcrest, big and breedy, with quality, well set limbs, good feet and large clean square joints. In yearlings fillies Traynors were to the front, Taber also having out Baron's Sunbeam from Lady Charming. The other prizes went as follows:—Stallion and three of his get, Traynor and Tabor on Baron's Gem; special prize by Traynor for best foal 1902, sired by Roseleigh of Pitlivie, I. Forest, Regina; special by P. M. Bredt and A. and G. Mutch for best stallion heavy-draft, any age or breed, Traynor and Tabor.

AGRICULTURAL—Team of mares or geldings in harness, A. McConnell, Regina; brood mare with foal by side, McConnell; three-year-old filly or gelding, Traynor; two-year-old filly or gelding, A. Neville, Cottonwood; foal, Traynor; registered stallion and three of his get, the produce of grade mares, Neil Martin, Condie.

GENERAL PURPOSE—Team of mares or geldings in harness, Alex. McLaren, Cottonwood; brood mare, with foal by side, F. H. O. Harrison, Pense; two-year-old filly or gelding, Traynor; yearling filly or gelding, Nicholes Bolen, Regina; foal, B. F. Marshall, Regina.

In the lighter breeds and types there was not the same competition, although I. S. Mutch's noted Hackney, Zealand Sensation (imp) and the Hackney grades of Bredt bred at Calgary were noteworthy.

ROADSTER AND CARRIAGE—Stallion, standard bred, registered, three years or over, Dr. C. H. Christie; thoroughbred stallion, registered Williamson, Mull and Carveth, Grand Coulee; hackney stallion, registered, I. S. Mutch, Lumsden; pair carriage horses in harness, mares or geldings, Thos. Brookes; brood mare with foal by side, Mutch; two-year-old filly or gelding, P. Fitzpatrick, Regina; yearling filly or gelding, P. M. Bredt, Regina; foal, Mutch, Lumsden.

PONIES—Pair ponies in harness, mares or geldings, I. Brewster Martin; single driver, mare or gelding, Dr. Christie; saddle ponies, Christie.

The absence of the Mutch Bros. this year on account of pressure of work, Alex. Mutch having just returned from Scotland with a shipment, lessened the competition unavoidably.

## CATTLE.

In cattle there was a strenuous contest between the Bredt and Kinnon herds, Jno. Davidson, Ashburn, Ont. and Dr. A. G. Hopkins being called upon to decide the rightful owners of the society's ribbons which would denote the placings. It was a see-saw contest, first one and then the other. In aged bulls it was Kinnon's roan Sittyton Hero 7th first, Raffenburg's Heir Apparent, a smooth, red second, Bredt's light roan Sappyfellow third. In two-year-olds Trout Creek Guard (lately of East Selkirk) was first, the Kinnon entry being second. Bredt was alone in yearlings, but in senior bull calves Raffenburg had it with a red calf; well covered on top, a bit light in lower thighs and high at the tail. Bredt's white being second, he is a sappy calf but showed a slight bareness on top forward of the loin cut. Bredt was also third. In junior calves Bredt was first with a smooth calf in fairly good fit by his stock bull, which afterwards was made champion; Kinnon had a smooth roan too young to show well, the third also going to the Bredt contingent. The aged cows brought a quartette of good ones, Kinnon's dry cow, a red and very thick fleshed, being placed first, although several onlookers were of opinion that had Bredt's breedy, milky looking, deep-bodied roan, a bit off in flesh having just calved a fortnight previously, been given the red no injustice would have been done, she got the blue, the third being found in the Kinnon entry, faulty in her head, fourth went to Bredt. In three-year-olds, Kinnon led with a smooth, sappy one, Bredt being second and third with a smooth red and white and one a bit rough at the hooks, the fourth being also faulty there and off in the rump, she was from the Cottonwood herd. In two-year-olds it was Kinnon, one, two and three with a trio of roans, the first smooth and well fleshed, the blue ribbon one lacking a little in depth, the third lacking in smoothness, bunching a little at the rumps and rather prominent in the hooks. In yearlings Kinnon was one, two with some smooth, wide middle heifers, Bredt's third and fourth respectively being leggier and high at the tail. In senior calves Bredt had Kinnon sandwiched into second place by a smooth thick-fleshed calf with wellsprung ribs, and one bigger, leggier and rougher, the Kinnon heifer not being quite so heavily fleshed. Bredt had both junior calf prizes, the white showing considerable quality and smoothness. Kinnon's two-year-old was the sweepstakes female. The herd went Kinnon, Bredt, Bredt, Kinnon. Cow and two of her progeny went first and third to Kinnon, second to Bredt.

Kinnon won in bull and two of his get with two even heifers by Sittyton Hero 7th. In the homebred classes the herd went Kinnon, Bredt, the latter having the bull any age, Kinnon the female any age, that for two calves going to Bredt.

In other beef breeds it was Robt. Sinton's with his Whitefaces although D. A. Purdy got a look in occasionally. Pope lapped up all the prizes for the lacteal fluid givers with his Ayrshires, of which he has stuff of no mean quality, it is only regrettable he was not at Winnipeg to give the other breeders a hard tussle. His aged bull Castlehill and a yearling bull Cesare are worthy

of note, as also his string of cows, including Gurta's Queen with a grand touch and large milk veins and wells, Kitty of Guelph, with not as strong a milk vein development and Duchess of Assiniboia. Pope also annexed the three ribbons for grade dairy cows, his first prize winner being a lowset cow with a shapely vessel.

In beef grades nothing remarkable was seen, the prizes awarded being as follows:

Cow, four years or over, Industrial School; heifer, one year, Peter Horn, Regina; steer, over two years, Peter Horn, Regina; best team of oxen, James Lamack.

In the old dairy buildings were some good exhibits of grain both threshed and in the straw, those especially noticeable being made by P. M. Bredt, Regina, and A. Neville, Cottonwood. There were some especially good specimens of small fruits shown. The poultry were not in the best surroundings to get a good view of their quality and merits.

## Morden Standing Grain Contest.

By the generosity of Dr. McConnell of Morden and efforts of Dominion Government, a standing crop competition has been rendered possible as in neighboring provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the societies are aided by their respective departments of agriculture in this laudable work. The Dominion government supplied the judge; the plot, one of five acres of Jno. Borthwick being rated highest and therefore securing the money, thirty five dollars. The following men were competitors: John Borthwick, J. C. Thompson, Oswald Bowie, Joseph Godkin, A. Lawson, Thos. Hanbury, Robert Graham, George Sanky and Thomas Gray.

## No Excuse for Idlers.

The Manitoba *Free Press* states that for the purpose of obtaining a correct statement of the labor requirements of its members, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association issued a circular on June 28 last, asking particulars regarding help wanted by members only. The following results were obtained: Number of manufacturing firms addressed, 1,913; replies received, 315; number of manufacturers requiring help, 205; number of manufacturers not requiring help, 110; number of employees required, men 3,394, women 1,231, boys 465, girls 1,183, total 6,273.

Of this total of 6,273 the following numbers were required by each province: Ontario, 3,318; Quebec, 1,665; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 780; British Columbia, 358; Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, 152.

It is interesting to note out of the 152 required by Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan 50 were harness makers.

## Believes Racing Essential to Financial Success of Fairs.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have noticed in nearly every single number of your paper references to racing and side shows at fairs. These you utterly condemn and certainly, if a show or fair could be run to pay expenses without these attractions, it would be better, but, you must acknowledge that it would be extremely difficult and almost impossible to do so. Gate money is what all the show directors are after and they must have it.

If directors do not see their way to make their show pay without these attractions it would surely be



Photo by Mrs. H. Conolly, Nutana

LOCATED ON THE BOUNDLESS PRAIRIE.

idiotic and unbusinesslike to cut them out. Let me make my point clear by hitting a bit nearer home.

Why do you, who publish and edit the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, insert paragraphs advertising the racing attractions and different side shows at certain fairs? To make money I presume. Why do you permit photos of races at fairs? To make your paper more attractive and get new and retain old subscribers.

Why do you publish articles having nothing to do with farming or the farmer's home? Again to make your paper attractive. Why do you print advertisements having no connection whatever with farming or the home?

I presume that you do all these things to make money and thus be able to give eventually a better paper to subscribers throughout the country. I am not kicking against your paper. It is a splendid paper and well worth the money, but if you have to insert these things in your paper, which are not instructive to farmers, surely you should allow Agricultural societies to also insert side shows, etc., until such time as their finances allow a show to be a show and not a sort of circus.

Personally I am dead against racing at Agricultural Shows but being a director of the local society and knowing that if we cut racing out we would have no gate money, it would be unwise and unbusinesslike to do away with it at present. Hoping you will pardon me my little grumble.

A DIRECTOR OF AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[The cases are not parallel, the agricultural societies are created by government and supported by grant solely for educational purpose, vide statutes containing the acts or ordinances referring to same.—Ed.]

## DAIRY

### Cow Testing and Its Results.

Tests of cows during the dog days and when pastures begin to fail show up the men who study the comfort of their cows and who seek to avoid declining yields.

The first test for the Lake St. John district association results as follows:

No. of cows tested.....	112
Ave. percent. of fat (Babcock) .....	3.8
" yield of milk .....	474 lb.
" " fat.....	18.3 lb.

The seventh test at Cowansville, Que. elicits the following from the Dairy Commissioners' branch.

With an average production of 582 lb. milk for all the 391 cows tested, there are four conspicuous herds with individual cows giving over one thousand pounds. There is plenty of room for more such individuals.

No. of Cows tested .....	391
Average test .....	3.8
" yield of milk .....	582 lb.
" " fat .....	22.5 lb.

It shows a slight decrease of 2 lbs. of fat on the average from the June test.

Lake Chicoutimi, St. John districts give the following as their quota:

No. of cows tested.....	154
Average test.....	3.7
Average yield of milk.....	718 lb.
" " fat.....	27.0 lb.

it being the results of the first test. The best cow's yield was 1,170 pounds. The noted old dairy county of North Oxford shows a shrinkage from June of 137 lb. milk per cow. Probably, if the heat of July had been prepared for in May by everyone in the test sowing a supplementary soiling crop of peas and oats, the 1000 lb. average of last month might have been repeated.

No. of cows tested.....	394
Average test .....	3.2
" yield of milk .....	867 lb.
" " fat.....	28.0 lb.

## POULTRY

### Poultry Notes.

Fresh air is the best medicine for poultry.

Healthful conditions prove profitable! Cleanliness is the first essential. See to it that this work is not neglected.

Get free from the boarder, the hen that only adds to feed bills. Old hens are dead stock—they should be decapitated.

If the poultry house has not yet had a good inside coat of whitewash, see that it gets it before the beginning of winter is right on; it only means a few hours work.

The time to buy good cockerels is in early fall when the breeders have the largest selection from which to pick and the birds they offer you are the early hatched ones.

Mr. A. W. Foley reports that at his own home in Ontario, this year's pullets have already commenced to lay. "They simply have to do it," says Mr. Foley. "an egg is nothing more than the product of the surplus food a hen eats, therefore a young chick well fed and in good condition should begin to lay just as soon as she is fully matured.

"My luck is against me," says a disconsolate poultryman. No, friend you are wrong. Your lack of knowledge is at the bottom of the trouble. There are certain fundamental principles which when followed lead the way to success in poultry raising. The first and greatest of these is knowledge of your work. Without this no permanent success will ever be built.

An exchange says: "Badly ventilated, damp or draughty houses, too much or too rich food, in-and-in breeding, the use of immature stock, tainted ground and infection are the main causes of diseases in poultry flocks." The farmer who has ample range need worry little about "tainted ground". There is little need for him to place his flocks in last year's feeding ground.

Pliny says: "It is a maxim universally agreed upon in agriculture that nothing must be done too late, and again that everything must be done at its proper season; while there is a third precept which reminds us that opportunities lost can never be recovered". These precepts apply just as truly to poultry raising as to agriculture. It is ancient philosophy with a modern application.

### The Care of Chickens in Summer.

#### COMMON CAUSES OF FAILURE.

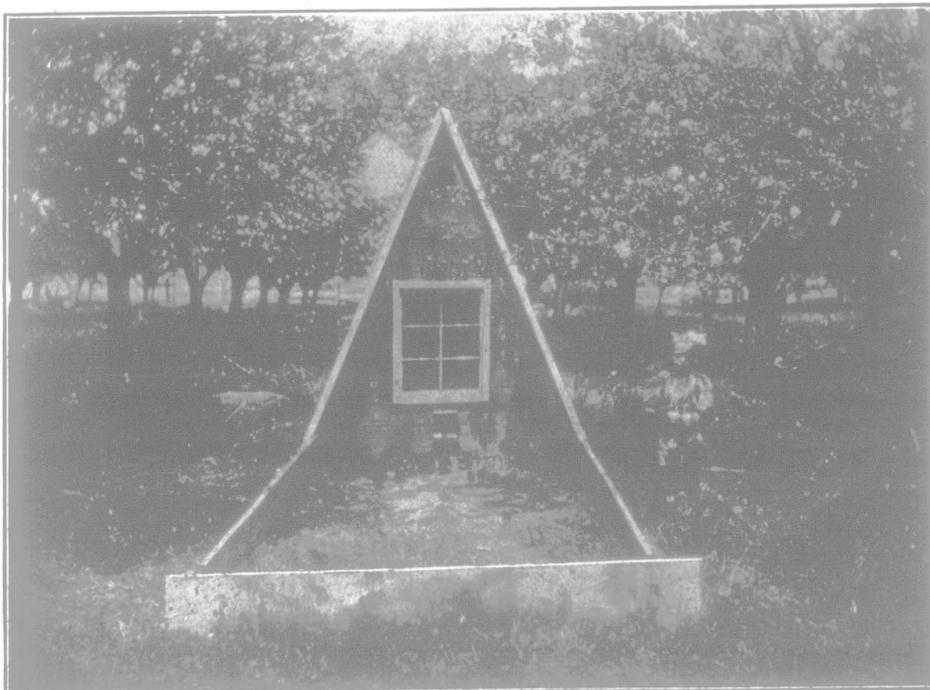
The only way to produce healthy, vigorous and well grown fowls is to keep them growing and thriving during chickenhood and until they attain their full size and development. A chicken (or a duckling) which receives a check at any stage of its growing period will seldom prove profitable to its owner. The birds that win prizes in the show pen, make egg records, or pay for rearing when killed, are generally those which have made an unchecked growth from shell to maturity, or to the time when they are to be turned into money. Those which linger on in a miserable way as if tired of life before it had really commenced, and which have to be tempted

to eat or else almost left to starve, are never profitable or creditable to their possessor.

It is very often the case that at this time of year the later hatched chickens appear to flag; often lose their appetites, become rough in plumage and almost stop growing. There are several causes for this state of affairs, which in most cases can be removed by a little extra care and attention. One of the commonest causes is over-crowding in the sleeping quarters, and being shut up closely during the hot nights in places terribly wanting in ventilation. It is very necessary when rearing chickens in any number to look forward planning what to do with the youngsters as they grow, keeping them on the move to more commodious quarters or dividing them into small lots. In the case of coops I have known chickens to be kept to the same one at night until they could not possibly pack themselves away inside. During the cooler nights of the spring the evils of over-crowding at night are not so much in evidence, as the effect of the lower temperature outside keeps the interior fairly cool; but when the nights become warmer the air inside the coop or house rises in proportion, and when the chickens are too numerous for its capacity becomes terribly hot, vitiated and unwholesome.

When chickens are reared by hens in coops it is a very good plan to have a simple run constructed for each coop, the sides and one end made of wood, the same height and width as the coop, and the top covered with wire netting. These are very useful in early spring for confining the chickens in bad weather, and of great benefit during summer, as drawn up to the coop at night and preferably hooked to it they allow them plenty of air, their partial liberty at daybreak, and protects them from marauding cats, dogs and birds of prey. When this is not sufficient protection, or when the mother has left them and they must be protected from rats, a frame of wood, covered with wire netting of half inch mesh, made to fit into the front of the coop and fixed thereto with wooden buttons is a capital arrangement for hot summer nights, and if the coop is turned back to wind it will be all they need until large enough to move into other quarters.

Another and very prevalent cause of chickens failing to thrive is the presence of vermin, of which the two most common kinds are lice and ticks, and as they multiply very rapidly in warm weather it is then that their ravages are usually most noticeable. There are several kinds of poultry lice, but those which mostly infest chickens are small, light-colored and very active little insects. A sitting hen should be perfectly free from vermin, and during the time she is brooding chickens should be examined occasionally. If the hen is infested with vermin the chickens are sure to be attacked, and if not checked the pests will rapidly increase in number in summer, causing the chickens to refuse food and pine away. Very good lice killers can be purchased in the form of powder, but rather a cheaper one is a mixture of equal



CHICKEN RAISING AND FRUIT GROWING.

A British Columbia and Ontario combination that has attractions for some of our Alberta readers.

parts of Pyrethrum powder and flowers of sulphur (which can both be obtained from any druggist), and if dusted among feathers or down from a small pepper-box or other tin with a perforated top will soon put an end to lice.

Lice appear to exist on the scurf or scales of the skin and feathers and the annoyance is chiefly irritation, but ticks are more baneful in their effects, as they bury the head or part of it in the skin and actually suck the blood. They are mostly grey in color, much larger than lice and are generally found on the head and neck of the chicken, hidden by the down but easily detected when this is put aside. A few of them on a chicken will soon cause its death from exhaustion, taking a quantity of blood from the little bird. When found on the chickens, however, they are easily crushed, and to stop further ravages a little mercurial ointment is very efficacious, or an easily concocted dressing can be made by boiling a small quantity of water, adding to this while still boiling about the same amount of paraffin oil, stirring well, and then mixing in while hot sufficient lard to make it thick. The mixture should be allowed to get cold before using, when it may be rubbed in among the feathers or down, and it will be found a good remedy for ticks as well as bad cases of lice, scaly leg and other parasitic complaints.

Gapes, or pip, as it is commonly termed, is also a great scourge of summer chickens, and can be easily detected, as the symptoms are unmistakable to anyone who has once seen them. The chickens become very rough in feather, the wing drooping almost to the ground, while the chick holds up its head and gasps, or gapes, at regular intervals in a most distressing manner. This deadly and parasitic disease is really caused by a minute worm (or, rather two worms joined together) in the trachea, or windpipe, adhering to the sides. The irritation they cause sets up mucus therein, which makes breathing difficult and eventually, if not stopped, chokes the bird. These worms, which multiply very rapidly, originate from eggs which are either deposited in the drinking water by wild birds or by other means, or else, it is supposed, have lain dormant in the soil for some considerable time. Gapes is a disease in which prevention is every thing and cure in most cases comparatively a failure, because if not checked it spreads very rapidly and increases from one or two isolated cases to quite an epidemic, and when once a chicken is severely attacked it becomes so debilitated that it is almost waste of time trying to cure it.

As the chief medium of contagion is the drinking water this must be the first thing we look to for cause and also for checking its ravages. Drinking water for chickens, and indeed for all fowls, should be the purest procurable, and the vessels to contain it must be placed in a shady place and frequently cleansed and replenished. If any signs of gapes are observed, however slight, among the chickens, at once get some camphor and put a small piece in the water, renewing it as required. This will, in nine cases out of ten, stop effectively the spread of gapes. Making an affected chicken swallow a small piece of camphor is also a good remedy, and the worms may be extracted by slightly moistening a small quill feather with turpentine, putting it down the windpipe, twisting round and drawing it out. Two horse-hairs knotted together are also useful for this purpose, cutting off the ends close to knot, place the loop thus formed down the windpipe twist and extract. It will be found, however, that quite young chicks are very difficult to treat in this way, the throat being so small and the opening of the windpipe difficult of access.

A fourth very important matter affecting summer chickens is the state of the ground on which they have to run. If this has been used by earlier broods it has often by this time become stale, contaminated by their droppings, and the short, succulent herbage so necessary to the well being of chickens in summer conspicuous by its absence. When these things are noticed every effort should be made to get the chicks on to fresh ground, and the difference in their appearance after a day or two will be astonishing.

Shade on hot days is also very necessary, as, if they are exposed to the full rays of the sun, they become listless, drink more than is good for them and very often refuse food. Should the run or rearing ground be so situated that no natural shade is available, a hurdle, supported on four stakes about eighteen inches above the ground, with some straw or a piece of sacking laid on the top, will prove a very acceptable shelter from the sun, and also break the force of sudden heavy

showers of rain. Natural shade in the form of bushes, hedgerows or trees is, however, far more preferable at this period, for it is in the shade thrown by these that young tender grass, insects of all kinds, as well as a refreshing coolness, is found so acceptable and invigorating to chickens on a hot summer day.—*Farmer's Gazette.*

## APIARY

### Producing Both Comb and Extracted Honey From the Same Colony

The following paper, by James A. Green, was read before the National Beekeepers' Convention in Chicago last December:

"Whether comb or extracted honey can be produced most profitably, is a question that is often asked, and one that each man must settle for himself, according to the conditions under which he must work. Having settled this, he is too apt to assume that he should confine himself to the production of one or the other entirely. We all know something of the advantages of speciality, and I would be one of the last to decry them. Yet I think that, in many cases, at least, the beekeeper is making a mistake in so deciding. The extracted honey man is all right. He has no need to produce any comb honey, and, in many cases, it will not pay him to do so.

"With the comb-honey producer it is different. All practical comb-honey producers know that it is a difficult matter to get all colonies in such condition that they will enter the supers promptly at the beginning of the honey flow. A colony that is in just the right condition will go into the sections with a rush, and keep things moving right from the start. Another, apparently as strong in numbers, will hesitate about going into super, and do nothing for some days except to crowd the brood combs as full as possible of honey. This perhaps results in swarming, which, in many localities, and with some systems of management, effectually spoils the chances of any comb honey from that colony. In any case, the colony that started promptly in the super is pretty sure to have a great deal more honey to its credit than the one that is slow about starting, even when they are apparently equal in all other respects. It is exceedingly important that the bees form the habit as early as possible of storing their honey in the super.

"Beekeepers generally are in the habit of using 'bait-combs' in the supers to secure this early start. But even a full super of drawn combs in sections is not as good as for this purpose as a nice set of extracting combs.

"For a number of years I have combined the production of extracted honey with that of comb. My extracting supers are only six inches deep, with the frames at fixed distances, firmly held in place by a thumb-screw through the side of the hive, after the style of the Heddon hive. This makes them easily handled as a whole, and none of the frames are ever handled separately until they come to the extracting room.

"One of these supers is placed on each colony at the beginning of the honey flow. The bees enter this readily, and if there is any surplus to be gathered, it goes into the super. After the bees are well at work in it, a super of sections is placed under it, after the usual tiering plan, or sometimes the extracting super is removed altogether, and is replaced by the super of sections. The combs thus removed are placed over the poorer-working colonies. There will always be some colonies that will not do good work in the sections, because they are not strong enough in numbers, because they are not good comb-builders, or because they do not cap their honey with the nice white finish so necessary for a fancy article. On these colonies the extracting combs may be tiered up to any desired height, and left to be finished, or until you are ready to extract the honey. This gives you the ability to use profitably those colonies that are not good for comb honey. In most apiaries there are bees that are not fit for producing comb honey, simply because they fill the cells too full so that their combs have a water-soaked appearance that detracts largely from its market value. These should be culled out, if comb honey is what you are trying to produce, and their queen superseded with better stock as soon as possible. In the meantime, they are just as good for extracted honey as any.

"It takes a strong force of workers to work comb honey profitably. A colony that will do very fair work at storing honey in combs already built, may do little or nothing in building comb in super. That foundation principle of beekeeping, 'keep your colonies strong,' applies with much greater force to colonies producing comb honey than to those run for extracting.

"For this reason I keep extracting combs on all colonies that are not yet strong enough for the profitable production of comb. When they have reached the point where they can build comb profitably, the extracting combs may be exchanged for sections. When a colony swarms, or is divided, its comb supers go with the swarm while a set of extracting combs is put on the old colony until it is in good working condition again. Any colony at any time during the honey flow is found to be doing poor work in the sections, has those sections promptly removed and replaced with extracting combs.

"One of the greatest advantages of this combination system is seen at the end of the season. As the honey flow draws to a close, instead of giving new sections that may never be completed give extracted combs to the colonies that are doing the poorest work in the sections, and give their sections to other colonies to complete. In this way you not only secure a larger amount of finished honey, but you avoid the expensive nuisance of having a lot of unfinished sections on your hands at the close of the season. By working in this way, I have sometimes had nearly every section in an apiary of over 100 colonies run mostly for comb honey, finished up in marketable condition at the close of the season. Another important point to be considered is that, in many localities, the last honey gathered is not fit to be put into sections, but can be much more profitably handled in the extracted form.

"It will be seen that by this system there is considerable changing about of unfinished supers. Usually the supers are first freed of bees by the use of bee-escapes, but during the honey-flow I simply get out the greater part of the bees by smoking, and then shaking or 'jouncing.' The few bees that are left do no harm, and are just as useful in one hive as another.

"Of course, a queen-excluding honey-board is a practical necessity with this system, but its advantages are so many and so great that I would not think of doing without it.

"Several years ago I was much taken up with the idea that has been made public during the past season, of using one or more extracting combs in each comb super, but I soon gave it up, as it seemed to me too fussy and complicated, and not nearly as well suited to the work in a large apiary as separate supers, used according to the needs of the particular colony.

"The system I have outlined has been in practical use in many apiaries for nearly twenty years. There are some small advantages that I have not mentioned, but, briefly, the advantages of the system are that it secures more honey, a higher grade of comb honey, saves a great deal of waste, and does it with a control of the bees and an economy of labor that is not to be secured by any other method that I am familiar with."

"Considerable discussion followed the reading of the paper. We append the comments of Mr. R. F. Holtermann, of Brant Co., Ont.:

"The objection which I have seen to the production of comb and extracted honey in the same hive is this: It requires a good deal of concentrated energy to produce good comb honey; and as far as skill and time is concerned, it requires more careful and skilful application to produce good comb honey than it does good extracted honey; and where you have a percentage of your extracting combs in that super, you are really producing extracted honey at an increased expense, compared with comb honey, and the more you produce, the greater is the cost of producing that extracted honey. The question has been touched upon as to the unfinished sections on the outer sides of the hives. It has also been mentioned that it is not necessary to have those unfinished sections. That, I am thoroughly satisfied, is correct. I learned some years ago by putting in wedges between the bottom-board and the brood-chamber, that the brood-chamber was practically raised an increase of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch from the bottom-board, and by that means the bees are compelled to go up at the side. By having a double bee space at the sides, by careful experiment, I have found that the outside sections are in many cases even better filled than the center.

"I have never seen a bait section as well finished as a section built upon comb foundation. But, on the other hand, I want to plead this, that for these bait sections you can get a better price than you can get for honey after it has been extracted from those extracting frames. That is the reason I do not consider the system without its faults."

## Horticulture and Forestry

### The Harmless Butterfly.

We are passing through the butterfly season. In the warm days of August these pretty, little, delicate whims of nature are to be seen on every hand. So seldom are they seen to rest that one might wonder on what they subsist. Occasionally they are seen to be extracting food from flowers or decaying material but most of their time is spent in darting hither and thither making a display of their beautifully colored wings. Their actions seem to indicate that they are taking all the pleasure possible out of life, and, indeed, one cannot blame them if they do not toil and take life seriously as do the birds and some other instincts for nature does not allow them much time to disport their gaudy clothes. After a few days the pretty butterfly or moth, for there is a distinction, strictly speaking, having deposited a few eggs is then ready to die.

The moths and butterflies themselves are all harmless, being capable of eating only liquid food which they appropriate by means of a long-slender tongue which coils up on the under side of the head like a watch spring. In some instances this tongue is entirely wanting while in others it is as much as seven inches in length. Many of these pretty little insects are useful for fertilizing plants which are so constructed as to require a long probe to carry the pollen to the pistil.

Everyone has noticed that butterflies are full grown at birth and that their coming is not heralded. The life cycle of these little creatures is most interesting as they furnish an example of what is called complete metamorphosis, that is, there is a complete change from one form of body to another, with the same life always within. The eggs which the butterfly lays may hatch in the fall or not till the following spring depending upon the species. Everyone knows the form following the egg stage which in some species is called grubs, as, for instance in the cabbage worm and in other caterpillars. It is during the crawling period that growth is made and in making their growth an incredible quantity of material is consumed. On reaching maturity the grub or caterpillar crawls away to some secluded spot and makes himself a case in which

he goes to sleep to awaken later a beautiful winged butterfly or moth. Nothing could follow the rule of contrary more than do these insects for there is not the slightest similarity between the voracious chewing grub and the dainty sucking butterfly yet it is the same life that animates both.

Another thing that is most peculiar about the butterflies and in fact of all such insects and that is their unvarying fidelity to type. Among larger animals one can notice individual characteristics but among butterflies there is not the slightest suggestion of variation and that notwithstanding the fact that a new life emerges from the shell each year.

### Basswood.

In the west the basswood is native only in Southern Manitoba, its western limit ending about range 30, west of 1st principal meridian, while it reaches a fair size in the Pembina Mountains and along the Assiniboine valley.

The wood of this tree is light and easily worked, and is largely used in furniture and carriage manufacturing, and for other purposes. For forestry purposes it should be very valuable in certain sections of Southern Manitoba. It is a rapid grower and reproduces vigorously after being cut down. For street planting the basswood forms a very handsome shade tree, and is largely used for this purpose in eastern towns. In spring the flowers are very numerous and emit a very pleasant odor, the honey obtained from the same being reported as excellent. In plantation the basswood is a moderate shade bearer.

The basswood is usually raised from seed, which ripens about September 1st. The seed grain is about the size of a pea and is very hard. It should be sown soon after picking in drills about one and one-half inches deep. Quite frequently the seed remains dormant in the ground for a whole season, germinating only in the second spring. Consequently the ground should not be plowed up if the seedlings do not appear at once. The seedlings will probably require two years in the nursery.

### Hop Drying.

There is no great skill required to remove the 75 to 80 per cent of water contained in freshly-gathered hop cones. But we must remember that the absorbing capacity of natural air is limited. At its normal temperature of 60 degrees Fahr. a cubic metre of air will not carry more than 12 grammes of moisture. It is then saturated. But its capacity is increased in rapid proportion by heat; when it is raised to 68 degrees it takes up 17 grammes, 22 grammes at 77 degrees, nearly 40 grammes at 95 degrees, over 50 grammes at 104 degrees, and when increased

to 122 degrees its point of saturation is rather over 82 grammes, being four times as much as when the temperature is at 77.

The natural condition of the atmosphere in some countries reduces its power of absorption to a certain extent, dependent upon the weather; therefore when it is wished to hasten any drying process we are compelled to raise the heat by artificial means, and thus introduce another element into consideration. We must also provide for the continuous changing of the air, as when saturation has taken place no more moisture can be carried, and the drying process is checked. Therefore arises the necessity of what we describe as draught, and whatever the system of drying may be, if it is deficient in this particular, our efforts will only result in failure.

If an open vessel filled with water is placed upon a fire, evaporation goes on rapidly, and we soon perceive that the vessel is empty and dry. But if the vessel be covered, though not hermetically closed, the water is lowered very slowly, as the vapor is condensed upon the cover, and returns to the water. The hop cone is a closed vessel. Not only are the petals which are folded over each other an obstacle to evaporation, but the water contained in the tissues of the petals can only escape slowly by microscopic openings.

Again, the load of hops upon the drying floor is composed of many layers, each of which forms a screen hindering the passage of air; the whole being a very imperfect conductor of heat, the resulting vapor also having the same effect. Thus, unless the pressure of the draught is sufficiently powerful to overcome this resistance, the lower layers are over dried, while the upper ones are damaged by the condensation caused by the cooler hops near the surface of the load. The lower hops become, as it were, roasted, their color is spoiled, and the precious lupulin is practically destroyed, while at the same time the upper layers are stewed.

The volume as well as the temperature of the air must therefore be taken into account. For instance, if with the air at 170 degrees, 20 cubic metres are required to evaporate a given quantity of water, five times as much, or 100 cubic metres, will be necessary to produce the same effect if the temperature is reduced to about 100 degrees. It is clear that extreme heat is not necessary if the proportionate additional volume of air is compelled to circulate.

The German system of partially drying the cones by exposure to natural air, and subsequently finishing the process on a kiln at very low temperature, has many advantages, which are confirmed by the preference given to hops thus cured by native brewers, and it appears that the nearer we can approach to it, the better the results we shall attain. The Germans are well aware of the delicate nature of the material they have to deal with, and have found by long experience that in order to preserve the essential qualities of the hop they must prevent the escape of the lupulin, and must avoid any chance of the change of the soft resins into hard, which change always accompanies the application of excessive heat.

## FIELD NOTES

### Events of the Week.

#### CANADIAN.

"Old Faithful," a noted brave of the Sioux Indians died at Portage la Prairie at the advanced age of 107.

\* \* \*

Mayor Sharpe, of Winnipeg, was elected president of the Union of Canadian Municipalities.

\* \* \*

Harvey Greenway of Crystal City, Man., son of Hon. Thomas Greenway, is dead. He was a well known athlete, and was principal of the Crystal City public school.

\* \* \*

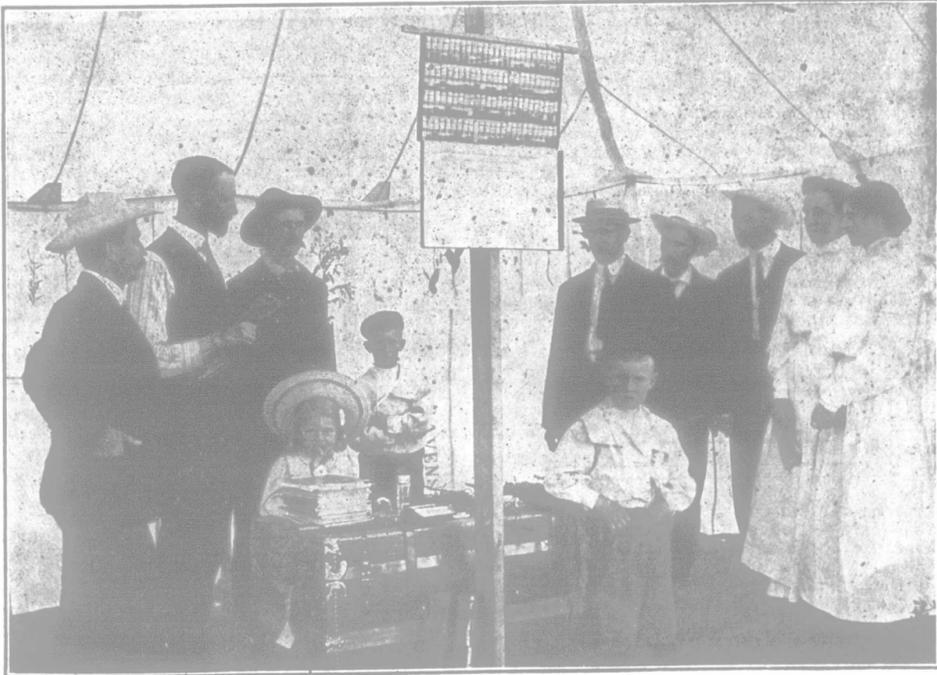
Charles Sullivan of Truro, N. S., has been appointed to the chair of mathematics and mathematical physics in Alberta College, Edmonton.

\* \* \*

The city of Hull on the Ottawa has again been scourged by fire. One small boy with one small cigarette started a blaze which has destroyed \$35,000 worth of property and rendered two hundred people homeless.

\* \* \*

The Indian chiefs who went from British Columbia to present their grievances before the King are much delighted with their reception. They contrast his



THE ALBERTA GOVERNMENT STAFF ATTENDING THE FAIRS.  
In the tent of the weed instructor, Arch. Mitchell.

conduct when he "spoke softly" to them with the indifferent reception accorded them at Ottawa. As a gift to Queen Alexandria, they presented three work-baskets of beautiful Indian workmanship, and to the King they gave a document attesting their loyalty to the son of the great Victoria.

T. A. Edison, the great inventor, is visiting Canada to inspect our cobalt resources, with a view to obtaining cobalt to aid in carrying on his experiments. He is now at Montreal.

Two agricultural organizations in Alberta, the Society of Equity and the Farmer's Association, have effected a union. It is now the proposal of the new organization to exercise every influence to enable the Grain Commission to probe every cavity in the grain trade.

The Fruit division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, reports the prospects for early and fall apples about an average and for winter apples a large crop of good quality. Plums are reported a failure everywhere in Canada except in British Columbia. Grapes will be a medium crop and the tomato yield is expected to be large.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

For the eighteenth consecutive time Speaker Cannon has been nominated for Congress by Illinois.

Forty wealthy Colorado farmers have visited Calgary and will invest in lands located in the irrigated district.

The British court has decided that a Canadian vessel is a British vessel within the terms of the mercantile shipping act.

Prince Ranje or Ranjitsinhji, the famous Hindoo cricketer, will in all probability succeed to the throne of the Jam of Navanagar, his father by adoption.

The Sultan of Turkey has been seriously ill. As a mark of gratitude for his recovery to health he has ordered the release of all prisoners who have served two-thirds of their sentences.

A most cordial meeting took place between King Edward and the Kaiser upon the arrival of the former in Germany. The meeting seems to point to more friendly relations between the two countries.

Meagre information of a most serious earthquake in Valparaiso the capital of Chili has been received. Hundreds are reported killed and the city is in flames. The disturbance is said to have lasted five hours.

#### Prince Albert Fair

The 23rd annual exhibition of the Prince Albert Agricultural Society was held on the 14th and 15th inst. The crowd was smaller than expected on account of the threatening weather, but the exhibits were numerous and up to the standard, so the fair can be called a success in every sense of the word. The three chief exhibitors of pure bred stock were R. W. Caswell of Saskatoon, R. S. Cook and the Mossom, Boyd Co. of Prince Albert. The Mossom Boyd Co. carried off all honors in the Hereford class while the Shorthorn prizes were divided between Messrs. Cook and Caswell. Mr. Cook, however, secured the Imperial Bank Cup and as this is the third year he has done so it now becomes his property.

The different classes in horses, sheep, swine, and poultry were also very well filled but the society hope to see still more exhibiting next year so that competition will be all the keener.

#### Starting a Poultry Farm.

Give your opinion of the chances of a poultry farm near Winnipeg? What kind of poultry should one raise for egg production and table uses? What would be the price of land per acre and would ten acres be sufficient?

Rainy River, Ont. E. A.  
Ans. The opinion is commonly expressed that the right kind of a man could make good money at poultry keeping for the Winnipeg market, but few of us are competent to judge of a man until he has proved himself. Everything depends upon the management; the market is here, poultry does well in this climate and there is plenty of grain and other feeds. If one went into such a business he would need to specialize in several branches. For egg production he would need a good laying strain of Leghorns, and for table birds he should raise Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons or Wyandottes. Along with these he should raise ducks and turkeys so that he would have several sources of income.

Ten acres would be sufficient for runs and to raise considerable but the more land one has the better he might expect to succeed. The price of the land would depend upon the distance from the city and would vary from twenty dollars to two hundred dollars an acre.

#### The Brandon People Failed to Clean Up.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I hope the F. A. will continue the crusade which it inaugurated last year against the presence of disreputable "attractions" at the agricultural fairs. I am sure the decent section of the community, who are the large majority, will eagerly support you in such a course. It is a shame that this thing has continued so long, and it is time that public opinion should be aroused. Certainly exhibition associations that allow these immoral performances to be carried on in the grounds should be deprived of public grants. The presence of prostitutes, pimps, pick-pockets, toughs, thugs, gamblers, blackguards and all round crooks at the fairs cannot be entirely prevented, but they can at least be denied the privilege of carrying on their dirty work before the public gaze. If these nasty so-called attractions were prohibited, the number of these human weeds who infest the shows, would be considerably decreased. These thoughts are developed by a visit to the recent Brandon fair. Here the "attractions" occupied the most prominent place in the grounds, directly at the main entrance, and the first of these were anything but respectable, judging from the outside performance. In fact it is a disgrace to allow such performances to be placed before the young people of the country. Many gambling devices were also in evidence. I had the discomfort of riding in a railway coach from Brandon with a number of the side show performers, and the hub-bub and continual flow of profane and indecent language which came from them, testified that the nastiest epithets which I have used above, would apply to them, both men and women. It should be possible to procure attractions for the fairs which, if not elevating and instructive in tone, would at least not be dirty and immoral. It is time slum performers from the large cities were barred from our shows.

D. W. BUCHANAN.

#### Experimental Work at Brandon.

The season so far has been ordinarily favorable for the experimental plots on the Dominion farm at Brandon. Quite frequently the grain is lodged by the rains as the land is a river bottom and very rich. Superintendent Wolverton has the work well in hand and the farm looks its very best. The Manitoba maples, which were threatened last year by a seige of lice are practically free this season and look very healthy. The trees, shrubs and flowers in the arboretum and garden are growing and flowering beautifully. The field corn looks healthy but the red clover suffered the fate of many another field during the latter part of winter.

Some of the most valuable experiments under way are to determine the effects of certain crops upon the fertility of the soil. Wheat is sown after oats, barley, wheat, peas and flax and the differences in yield from the different plots noted. Already there is evidence of the drain of flax upon a soil followed by wheat. Oats and wheat seem to take less vitality out of the soil and barley is about the same, but on land which grew a crop of peas last year the wheat looks as healthy as that upon fallow. Experiments with rotations are still under way and the results will furnish some interesting suggestions.

The experiments with varieties of wheat, oats and barley demonstrate the value of certain kinds for late localities. Preston and Stanley wheats are fully ten to fourteen days ahead of Red Fife and Daubeney oats are two weeks earlier than Banner. The oats stand up well and look like a fairly good yield but the straw is short and would be quite light on the average soil. Storm King oats promise well this year, although very rank in the straw. The early wheats and Daubeney oats no doubt will materially assist in pushing the grain belt much farther north.

Mensury barley still maintains its lead over other varieties both in appearance of yield and stiffness of straw. Speltz is standing up well, but emmer commonly called speltz is badly lodged.

The apiary is in a flourishing condition, although there has been too much swarming for best results.

Altogether Mr. Wolverton is proving himself a most capable and courteous superintendent and if given sufficient liberty by the Director of farms at Ottawa will endeavor to make the Brandon institution of more value to Manitobans and will use his influence to abolish some of the check work which the Director appears to think is the chief motive of the government in establishing experimental farms.

## MARKETS

For a time at least the downward trend of wheat prices seems to have been checked. This week prices range about 26 cents per bushel lower than they were a year ago for old crop, but only 3 to 4 cents below the opening figure for last year's new crop. Producers naturally resent the annual decline of prices just as the new crop is ready for the market but unfortunately there seems no redress for such a condition as supplies from earlier countries satisfy the demand just previous to threshing in the Canadian West. The crop has ripened very fast, the last few days, in fact complaints are quite general that

the hot weather ripened it too fast for filling.

Prices in the Winnipeg market are 1 Nor. 74½, 2 Nor. 71½, 3 Nor. 68, cash in store Fort William or Port Arthur. Futures are Sept. 70½, Oct. 70½, Dec. 70½.

#### COARSE GRAINS AND PRODUCE.

MILLFEED, per ton—		
Bran	16 00	@ 16 50
Shorts	18 00	@ 18 50
CHOPPED FEEDS—		
Oats and barley	24 00	
Barley	20 00	
Oats	26 00	
HAY, per ton (cars on track,		
Winnipeg)	9 00	@ 11 00
Loose loads	11 00	@ 12 00
OATS	30½	
BARLEY	40	
FLAX	1 03	
POTATOES, new, per bushel	90	@ 1 00
CREAMERY BUTTER—		
Boxes, at factory	18½	@ 19
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Straight lots at country points	14	@ 16
CHEESE—		
Finest Manitoba, at factory	12	
EGGS—		
Fresh gathered, Winnipeg	13	

#### LIVE STOCK.

Hogs 8 cents. \* \* \*  
All kinds of hogs wanted. \* \* \*  
American buyers operating in Eastern Canada. \* \* \*  
Export cattle \$3.50 at shipping points in Alberta. \* \* \*  
Bater and McLean exported six cars from their ranch at Claresholm last week. \* \* \*  
Up to the 18th inst. Gordon & Ironsides had exported 14000, most of them going by American ports. \* \* \*  
D. Coughlin & Co., a new firm of commission merchants, at the yards, exported six cars last week. \* \* \*

J. Burgess of Burgess, and McQuarrie, Minnedosa, got together a car of hogs and calves for last week's market, but even at \$6.75 on cars at country points hogs were hard to get. \* \* \*

J. A. Eldridge of Eldridge Bros. Live Stock Co., Lethbridge, was on the market last Friday with 21 cars of their own stuff and 2 cars for the Knight Sugar Co. The exporters were forwarded by H. A. Mullins. \* \* \*

One of the best bunches of the season was that of 30 car loads, 515 head, mostly Whitefaces, consigned through Bater & McLean by A. J. Day, manager of the Creswell Cattle Co., of Swift Current. They went by Portland via S. S. Michigan. \* \* \*

These are busy days at the Winnipeg stock yards. Cattle are coming forward freely and in good condition. The stock-growers have their representative in the yards inspecting brands and two government veterinarians are constantly on the watch for mange or other infectious diseases. J. T. Gordon states that the trade cannot stand eight cent hogs with prices in Chicago on a six cent basis and in Toronto below seven. A certain number of live hogs, however, must be had and the difficulty of getting them in the country seems to indicate that a pretty high price will have to be paid. The cattle market eased off a little at the end of last week with the yards nearly full of the best of exporters. The ocean rates are rather stiff this season and a great deal of the Montreal space has been secured by Chicago dealers. Canadian cattle are going as far south as Philadelphia and a great many to Portland and Boston.

Prices on export steers, grass fed, 4c., heifers 2½c. to 3c., cows 2c. to 3c., bulls 1½c. to 3c., sheep 6c., calves 4½c. to 5c. Hogs, best bacon off cars, 8c., rough and light \$6.75.

#### Will Wheat Keep in Open Bins?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am wishing to build portable granaries without roof and floor, in fact, just square bins, but I am rather frightened of rain; would any of your readers give me their experience with these kinds of granaries, the amount of rain they have had on their grain without harm, etc.?

Sask. J. S. HOPKINS.  
While waiting for the experience of some of our readers who have built such bins you might as well go ahead and build yours for we have never heard a complaint of rain injuring grain so stored.

#### Notes.

A settlement of seventy families of Hungarians will be located near Mill Creek, Man., before the end of the year. \* \* \*

Edward Brown, secretary of the National Poultry Society says that poultry-raising is better in Canada than in the United States. \* \* \*

The prime minister of New Zealand, Sir Joseph Ward, has cabled asking Canada for twenty young moose in exchange for twenty red deer.

# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The prayer book used by Lord Nelson when a midshipman on H. M. S. *Albermarle* was recently sold in London for over two hundred dollars.

\* \* \*

A joint British and American committee has secured the house in Rome in which John Keats died and propose to make it a memorial of Keats and Shelly, gathering in it a library of the works of the two famous poets.

\* \* \*

Four documents relating to the Spanish Armada were sold in London for £425, the most important being a resolution of a council of war of the English commanders, signed by Lord Howard, of Effingham, Sir Francis Drake, and Sir Martin Frobisher, which realized £240.

\* \* \*

A magnificent picture by Turner, representing "The Rape of Europa," and painted about 1836, realized the high price of 6,400 guineas. This picture, which is a fine example of Turner's power to state the full glory of golden sunlight on sea and land, was brought by the last owner for £295. A portrait of Mrs. Dorothea Morley, by Romney, for which the artist himself had received thirty guineas, realized 2,500 guineas.

\* \* \*

The Canadian Associated Press learns that a large number of valuable historic papers relating to the early history of Upper Canada has been found in a farmhouse in the southwestern part of England. One parcel contains an original drawing of the elevation and blockhouse of the Old Fort at York, now Toronto, and of one on the peninsula, now Hanlan's Point. The documents include correspondence of Lord Dorchester relating to the military and civil government of the Province.

### AN UNWISE BARGAIN.

An announcement which appeared in the *Winnipeg* dailies a few days ago was received



KITTENS BY THE BASKETFUL.

with a sigh by the great majority of the population. It told of the selling of Elm Park, the most beautiful spot in the city's environs, to be cut up into building lots. It brought a pang of regret to the hearts of the children to lose a beautiful enchanted country where the voice of the policeman was not heard and no keep-off-the-grass signs spoiled the landscape; it grieved the grown folk to think of the destruction of those fine elms whose magnificent growth stands for years of sunshine and rain and whose numbers are pitifully few in this Western country. It is to be feared that *Winnipeg* is not the only one of our rapidly growing cities that will sacrifice the comfort and good of her people to gratify the commercial spirit. The price received for such a property looks large in dollars, but dollars cannot cover the real value of a city's breathing space or provide a substitute of equal worth.

### THE GENTLENESS OF TRUE GIANTHOOD.

From "The Investment of Influence," by Newell Dwight Hillis.

One of the crying needs of society is a revival of gentleness and of a refined considerateness in judging others. There is no disposition that cuts at the very root of character like harshness, and there is nothing that blights happiness and breeds discord like unlovingness and severity of judgment. We hear much of industrial strife, social warfare, and want of sympathy between the classes. Be it remembered, gentleness alone can be invoked to heal the breach. There is a legend that, when Jacob with his family and flocks met Esau with his children and herds, the angels of God hovered in the air above the two brothers, and began to rain gifts down upon their companies. Strangely enough, each, forgetting the

gifts falling in his own camp, rushed forth to pick up the gifts falling in that of his brother. There was anger stirred. Epithets and stones began to fly, until all the air was filled with flying weapons. In such a scrimmage the messengers of peace had no place. Soon the sound of receding wings died out of the air, the gifts ceased to fall, and all things faded into the light of common day. This legend interprets to us how harshness breeds strife, and robs man of his gifts from God and his happiness through his brother man.

Several years ago, an industrial war was waged in the coal districts of England that cost that nation untold treasure. It is said that the strife grew out of harsh words between the leaders of the opposing factions. It seemed that the industrious and worthy poor men overlooked the fact that there were industrious and worthy rich men, and insisted on speaking only of the idle and spendthrift rich. Then followed his opponent, who, as an industrious and worthy rich man, insisted on ignoring the industrious and worthy poor, but spoke only of the idle and thriftless poor, the paupers and parasites. Soon gentleness was forgotten and harshness remembered. Soon there came the trampled cornfields and the bloody streets.

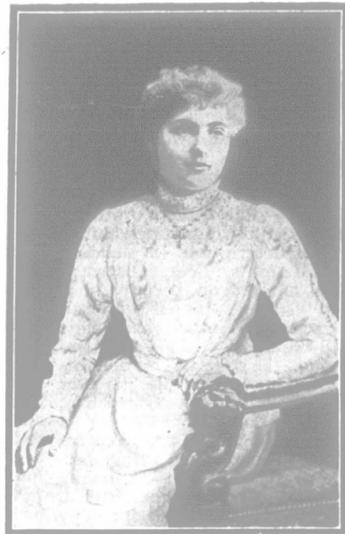
Teachers also need to learn the lesson of Arnold of Rugby. One day the great instructor spoke harshly to a dull boy, who an hour afterward came to him with tearful eyes, and in a half-sobbing voice exclaimed: "But why are you angry, sir? I am doing my best." Then Arnold learned that a lesson easy for one mind may be a torture for another. So he begged the boy's pardon, and recognized the principle of gentleness that afterward made him the greatest instructor of his time.

Not war, not pestilence, not famine itself, produces for each generation so much misery and unhappiness as is wrought in the aggregate through the accumulated harshness of each generation. Blessed are the happiness makers! Blessed are they who with humble talents make themselves, like the mignonette, creators of fragrance and peace! Thrice blessed are they who with lofty talents emulate the vines that, climbing high, never forget to blossom, and, the higher they climb, do ever shed sweet blooms upon those beneath! No single great deed is comparable for a moment to the multitude of little gentlenesses performed by those who scatter happiness on every side, and strew all life with hope and good cheer.



ALFONSO, KING OF SPAIN,

Who recently married Princess Ena of Battenburg.



QUEEN VICTORIA (ENA OF BATTENBERG) OF SPAIN,

Who with the King is enjoying a holiday in peaceful Scotland, all the more enjoyable after the troublous events in their own land.

## WASHINGTON IRVING.

Among the earlier American writers, one of the most illustrious is Washington Irving. He was born in New York on April 3rd, 1783, the son of a Scotch father and English mother, who, however, were enamored enough of the land of their adoption to call their son Washington. During his boyhood the lad was no prodigy. He was, in fact, probably owing to ill-health, the only one of his family who never went to college. Neither did he show any remarkable application in home study, that alpenstock to the educationally hampered; and the only foreshadowing of his future ability lay in a fancy for scribbling verses—a facility usually regarded as a gift of rather questionable worth.

At sixteen he entered a law office, and at nineteen his verse-scribbling had begun to crystallize into prose, in contributions, pretentiously subscribed "Jonathan Oldstyle," which appeared in the local papers. Shortly afterwards he was threatened with consumption, and went to Europe, where he spent some time in Italy. Like Thackeray, he there became enamored of the idea of being an artist, but it does not appear that he ever made any especial progress in the study of painting. He was, however, acquiring that broad culture which showed itself later in his writings, and which, joined to an unusually attractive personality, caused him to be much admired, and much sought after in society.



WASHINGTON IRVING.

In 1806 he returned to New York, and was admitted to the Bar, but continued his literary endeavors, his first work of importance being "A History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker," a burlesque on the old Dutch settlers of Manhattan. In 1815 he went back again to Europe, and remained for 17 years. Part of this time he spent in business life, in partnership with his two brothers; but, on the failure of the firm in 1818, he fell back on literature as a profession.

"The Sketchbook," which is, perhaps, the most popular of his works with Americans, was published in 1820. Many of the sketches deal with England, Westminster Abbey, Stratford-on-Avon, rural England, London's big national library—all are there, outlined by a pen that reminds us, somewhat, in its subtlety of description, its delicacy of humor, of Lamb's. Yet, it is when writing of his native land, perhaps, that Washington Irving "finds" himself most. "Rip Van Winkle" has made the Catskill region classic ground. Impossible though the story is, this delightful sketch is no mere fairy tale, nor ever will be while there is a hen-pecked Rip, a hen-pecking Dame Winkle, or a Nicholas Vedder with his pipe and his chair at an inn door. According, perhaps, to the fashion of his time, Irving rather delighted in the supernatural. It appears again in the Legend of Sleepy Hollow, which is interesting, but somewhat lacking in the human touches that have made "Rip Van Winkle" immortal. Where the shades of long-dead personages are not invoked, as in the legend

of the Catskills, dreams are summoned to supply the deficiency. In the "Art of Bookmaking," the author's rummaging for ideas through the black tomes of the great library, deck themselves (behold the satire!) in the sleeves, capes and skirts of bygone knights of the quill, and the portraits of the authors on the wall thrust accusing heads and shoulders and countenances full of fury, from out the dust-covered canvas. In the "Mutability of Literature" a "little, thick quarto, bound in parchment, with brass clasps," hems, and yawns, and breaks forth into complaining speech.

Of all the minor essays, however, perhaps every British subject who has a trace of humor in him, must enjoy "John Bull" the most. John can stand a bit of criticism, can even afford to smile when he chances to catch an odd glimpse of himself, so delightfully reflected as in the following:

"John Bull, to all appearances, is a plain, downright, matter-of-fact fellow, with much less of poetry about him than rich prose. There is little of romance in his nature, but a vast deal of strong natural feeling. He excels in humor more than wit: is jolly, rather than gay; melancholy, rather than morose; can easily be moved to a sudden tear, or surprised into a broad laugh; but he loathes sentiment, and has no turn for light pleasantry. He is a boon companion if you allow him to have his humor and to talk about himself; and he will stand by a friend in a quarrel, with life and purse, however, soundly he may be cudgelled." (Compare Lamb's Lovel, who was a good fellow, and "would strike.")

"In this last respect, to tell the truth, he has a propensity to be somewhat too ready. He is a busy-minded personage, who thinks not merely for himself and family, but for all the country round, and is most generally disposed to be everybody's champion. He is continually volunteering his services to settle his neighbor's affairs, and takes it in great dudgeon if they engage in any matter of consequence without asking his advice, though he seldom engages in any friendly office of the kind without finishing by getting into a squabble with all parties, and then railing bitterly at their ingratitude. He unluckily took lessons in his youth in the noble science of defense, and, having accomplished himself in the use of his limbs and his weapons, and become a perfect master at boxing and cudgel play, he has had a troublesome life of it ever since. He cannot hear of a quarrel between the most distant of his neighbors but he begins incontinently to fumble with the head of his cudgel and consider whether his interest or honor does not require that he should meddle in the broil. Indeed, he has extended his relations of pride and policy so completely over the whole country that no event can take place without infringing some of his finely-spun rights and dignities. Couched in his little domain, with these filaments stretching forth in every direction, he is like some choleric, bottle-bellied old spider, who has woven his web over a whole chamber, so that a fly cannot buzz nor a breeze blow without startling his repose and causing him to sally forth wrathfully from his den."

Of course, a "Yankee" wrote this, but who can think of Britain's little tempests in South Africa, in China, in Thibet, even her more recent demonstrations after the Dogger Bank incident before the Algeiras Conference, and last of all at Tabah, without recognizing a few of the "filaments" and enjoying the sight of the spider sallying forth, armed with confidence, and with portentous mien.

But we must on. In 1822 Irving's "Bracebridge Hall" was published, and in 1824 his "Tales of a Traveller." In 1826 he went to Spain, and there laid the foundation for his "Life of Columbus," "Conquest of Granada," "Voyages of the Companions of Columbus," "The Alhambra," "Legends of the Conquest of Spain," and "Mahomet and his Successors," some of which were written on his return to the United States, after having held a four years' appointment as Minister to Spain, a position to which he was assigned in 1842. His other works are: "A Tour on the Prairies," "Recollections of Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey," "Astoria" (written in conjunction with his nephew), "Adven-

tures of Captain Bonneville," "Biography of Goldsmith," "Wolfert's Roost," and a "Life of General Washington," in five volumes. This biography was his last work. He died at his home in Sleepy Hollow on the 28th Nov., 1859, and was buried in the cemetery near his home. Owing to the death of his fiancée, to whose memory he was faithful all his life, Irving never married, and to his nephew, the same who assisted him in the writing of "Astoria," fell the duty of writing his biography, and of telling the world what it knows of one of America's best-loved authors.

## ABOUT THE HOUSE.

## HELPFUL HINTS.

To remove tar from hands or clothing rub well with clean lard and afterwards wash with soap and water.

To take out ink stains place the article at once in skimmed milk and soak, then rinse out thoroughly. Salts of lemon (oxalic acid) powdered finely laid on the spot which has been moistened and left for a few hours then rinsed in clean water is successful.

A very thick solution of gum arabic (colorless glue) stirred into enough plaster of Paris to make a very stiff paste, makes an excellent cement for broken china. Leave the mended articles for three days before handling.

Molasses or alcohol rubbed on grass stains before washing the white garments that have suffered damage, will remove the stains.

To curl ostrich plumes put some coals of fire on a shovel, sprinkle brown sugar on the coals and hold the plumes in the smoke. A little salt sprinkled on a hot stove and the plume held over it will restore the curl.

## RECIPES.

Fruit Cake.—Cake made according to the following recipe is not very rich and not very expensive, but it is very tasty and when covered up will keep as long as the much richer variety; 3 cups flour,

3 scant teaspoons baking powder, 1 scant teaspoon salt, 3 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar, 3 teaspoons cocoa or grated chocolate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cocoanut or chopped walnuts, 1 pound raisins and 1 pound dates, 1 cup milk. Beat butter, sugar and eggs together well. Add the milk and the chocolate dissolved in a little warm water, sift in the flour, baking powder and salt, add the fruit and nuts. Bake three quarters of an hour in a moderate oven in a flat baking pan.

Potato Pudding.—One pound nice mealy potatoes, four ounces butter, five and a half ounces sugar, five eggs, one teaspoon salt, plenty of lemon peel and juice if liked. Boil the potatoes dry, mash until smooth with a light hand, and mix while hot with the other ingredients. Pour into a well buttered dish and cover with bread crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven for forty minutes. Serve with fruit or sweet sauce.

Rice Griddle Cakes.—Cook rice until perfectly soft; drain it dry and mash with a spoon. To each cup of rice take two eggs, one pint of milk, one heaping teaspoon baking powder, half a teaspoon salt and flour enough to make a thin batter. Fry in hot lard or butter.

Peanut Cookies.—Two tablespoons butter, half cup sugar, one egg, two tablespoons milk, one cup flour, one cup chopped peanuts, one teaspoon baking powder, one half teaspoon salt. Cream butter, add sugar a little at a time, then flour and egg well-beaten. Mix baking powder with remainder of the flour and add peanuts. Butter and paper a shallow tin, and drop the mixture in teaspoonfuls upon it and bake.

Oat Meal Macaroons.—One tablespoonful butter, one cup sugar, two eggs, two cups rolled oats, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-quarter cup of flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful vanilla; cream, butter and sugar together; mix, remaining dry ingredients together; stir the slightly beaten egg into creamed butter and sugar; add dry ingredients, add flavoring; mix thoroughly; drop from end of teaspoon into a buttered bake dish; bake in a very hot oven for ten minutes.



YES OR NO?

## Special Offer in Covert Cloth Coat



This coat was made to sell somewhere around \$7.50, but to give our mail order friends an opportunity to profit by one of our very special bargains, we have laid aside 200 of the coats, and marked them down to \$5.00. They were made in our Toronto workrooms from cloth bought by us direct from the manufacturer, so that at our special price you get a coat \$2.50 below a price that represented the cost of making with our small profit added.

The material used is a superior grade fawn covert cloth; the workmanship is strictly high class, and the fit, like all Eton-made garments, is perfect. The weight of the garment makes it suitable for the cool evenings of the long fall.

**These are the details of the style:**

Tight fitting coat of fawn covert cloth, neatly tailored, front trimmed with strappings of self, and insertion of velvet. Finished with self covered buttons. Length 22 in. We challenge comparison with any coat outside this store at double the price.

**Special Eaton Price  
\$5.00**

**THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED**  
PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG

### Ingle Nook.

Dear Chatterers:—For the first time in more than a month I am back in my little office writing to you. I am afraid you will think that the Ingle Nook has been shamefully neglected, but am sure of your forgiveness and sympathy when I tell you that those weeks were spent by the bedside of my dying father, and the little work I could do for the Nook was irregular and scanty. My own personal affairs have never received much space in the past but some of you have come so often bringing your joys and sorrows that you seem like dear friends to whom an explanation is due and is not so hard to make as to strangers. He was not an old man—just sixty—but few lives are as full of work as his had been. He brought up a family of eight children all of whom gathered home to be with him at the last. He ministered to a congregation for fifteen years which he found divided in opinion poor and struggling and left it in peace, prosperity and of good repute in the town. For ten years he had looked after the neglected and dependent children of a large section of Ontario. Over four hundred little Canadians waifs he placed in good homes, visited, comforted and advised them, and gave them the opportunity to become useful, helpful citizens of their native land. Nothing was too hard to do for his "children," and in the mental wanderings of his last illness he was speaking of them and enquiring as he had done scores of times before: "Have any of you got a pair of shoes that would fit a big girl?" He wore out, no one of his powers was allowed to rust.

Will you pardon this very personal chat with you this time?

DAME DURDEN.

### DO YOU ALL AGREE WITH ALLAN ?

Dear Dame Durden:—I read with interest in the *ADVOCATE* issue of August 1st an article copied from the *Delineator*.

The principle advocated is right. A husband should trust to his wife a sufficient proportion of his income to meet all household expenses. A woman should insist upon her rights on this point but it would be far better if she was to speak to her future husband about it before the date fixed for the marriage ceremony then wait till she has been married six months before broaching the subject. All these things are generally left to luck and we should never trust to luck in this world. When we enter into a partnership, we should consider fully its duties, privileges and responsibilities.

For my part, I would like to see a revised edition of the marriage ceremony. A clergyman, especially if he is a married man, should know better than to ask a woman to obey her husband. He does not ask for obedience from his wife and knows he would not get it if he did ask. Every married woman in the country has solemnly promised to obey her husband. It is just a matter of form. Promises are often thus made which were never intended to be carried out. It would be far better for people to mean what they say.

The marriage ceremony is a relic of the past. It comes down to us from the good old times when a man used to rule his house with a big club. In these more enlightened days a man looks upon his wife as his equal, his companion, partner and helpmeet. Were a man inclined to use the old way of persuasion, he would have to board for a while at the expense of the government, at Stony Mountain jail. I have never been there myself but judging by the reluctance people show in going there, I do not think that the board is much good. "Autres temps, autres moeurs."

Marriage is a partnership founded on love, mutual respect of each other's rights and mutual trust. Where does obedience come in? Nowhere! It is not wanted.

At the time of marriage, women promise to obey their husbands but in actual life, it is more often men who do the obeying. When I was getting a business training, a senior told me

## MAKE YOUR OWN ICE CREAM AT HALF COST

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A PACKAGE OF

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A NEW AND DELICIOUS PREPARATION FOR MAKING ICE CREAM. A PACKAGE WILL MAKE A QUART OF THE PUREST AND MOST DELIGHTFULLY FLAVORED ICE CREAM YOU EVER TASTED. PURE, QUICK AND ECONOMICAL. FREEZES IN TEN MINUTES. PUT UP IN THREE FLAVORS, VANILLA, CHOCOLATE, STRAWBERRY AND UNFLAVORED. TEN CENTS PER PACKAGE. AT ALL GROCERS

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WINNIPEG LIMITED

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The well known makers of "Tiger Brand" clothing have abandoned the wholesale "ready made" trade entirely and have perfected plans to go direct to the wearer with strictly MADE-TO-MEASURE clothing.

From "Maker to Wearer" is the motto. All middlemen's profits cut out.

Good men will find an excellent opportunity to open and manage agencies for this well advertised line.

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Toronto

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Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

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1906

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## CREAM SEPARATOR

For many years the U. S. Separators have been tested under all conditions, and have proved to thousands of satisfied users that they are the best machines of their kind. There are good reasons for their superiority. With only two simple parts inside the bowl the U. S. skims so thoroughly as to hold the *World's Record* for clean skimming.

All parts of the machine are strong, simple and easy to get at. The gears being entirely enclosed are protected from dirt and dust. The bowl having only two simple parts inside is easily and quickly washed. The whole machine is very light running because the working parts run in oil, and are accurately made and fitted. No other separator has all these advantages. The U. S. is the cream separator for you to buy.

Look into this. Write today for a copy of our handsome, new separator catalogue. Ask for number 110. It is finely illustrated and tells all about the U. S. Address

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ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

448



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH.

## NOTICE

ATTENTION is directed to the following changes in the Regulations re Mange, made by order of Council dated July 23rd, 1906:—

(1) During the present season there will be no compulsory dipping of cattle, other than those found to be affected with Mange, or to have been in contact with affected animals, as provided in the general order in Council of date June 27th, 1904.

(2) No cattle other than those consigned to Winnipeg or points in Canada east of Winnipeg, shall be removed or be allowed to move out of a tract which may be described as bounded on the south by the International Boundary line, on the west by the Rocky Mountains, on the north by the Red Deer and Saskatchewan Rivers to the line between ranges 7 and 8 west of the 3rd Principal Meridian, and on the east by the said line between ranges 7 and 8 west of the 3rd Principal Meridian south to the International Boundary line unless they are accompanied by the certificate of an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture stating that they have been examined by him and found free from contagion of mange. Any such cattle, however, shall if deemed advisable by the Inspector, be detained, dipped, sprayed or otherwise treated in such manner as the Veterinary Director General may, from time to time, prescribe.

(3) No railway company shall accept or load at any point within the said tract any shipment of cattle destined for any point west of Winnipeg or for export to the United States or elsewhere via any point on the International boundary, west of Winnipeg, except for immediate slaughter as hereinafter provided unless such shipment is accompanied by the certificate of an Inspector.

(4) Cattle originating west of Winnipeg, whether within the above described tract or not, consigned to Winnipeg, or points east thereof, shall be inspected at Winnipeg, and no railway company shall release such cattle at Winnipeg or load such cattle for reshipment therefrom until they have been submitted by daylight to an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture and certified by him to be free from Mange and other contagious or infectious diseases.

(5) Cattle found on inspection to be affected with Mange or other contagious or infectious disease shall be dealt with as may be ordered by the Inspector.

Owners and persons in charge of cattle are strongly urged to dip or otherwise treat them in a thorough and systematic manner whether indications of Mange are present or not.

The disease, while under control, is not entirely stamped out and carelessness or neglect may render it necessary for the Department to revert in the near future to the policy of compulsory dipping.

The provisions of the Order in Council of 27th June, 1904, remain in force. The provisions of the Order in Council of 10th July, 1905, with the exception of that requiring compulsory dipping, are continued by the Order in Council of 23rd July, 1906. See posters.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,  
Veterinary Director General.



## Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.

Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906.

Stock for Sale. Farm adjoins city.  
R. S. COOK, Prince Albert, Proprietor.

what to do when a customer came into the store with his wife. "You just put a broad smile on your face and offer the lady a chair. (The man can stand, that's good enough for him.) You ask the lady what she wants and take no notice of the man till the time comes to give him the bill." "But if it is all for the man himself?" "That does not matter, he must wear what his wife orders." "Any exceptions to that rule?" "No, this is one of the rules without exceptions."

If I have judged human nature aright, it seems to me that, in a good many homes both the husband and the wife want to be the "boss" and there is no need even of one let alone two. When people want everything their own way, they should remain single and will not often get it even then. There must be co-operation. Selfishness should be laid aside by both parties and the common good of the common home become the sole aim of their lives. Hoping these thoughts may interest others. ALIAN.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER

Dear Boys and Girls:—Holidays are almost over. They go so much faster than school days, don't they? What new things are we going to do in our Corner this year? Has anyone any plan to propose? I have been thinking of one that would be interesting and would not interfere with any others we might make.

There are about two hundred members of the Children's Corner, and from what so many of you have told me your birthdays are pretty well scattered through the whole twelve months of the year. My idea was that each member should write a letter to be printed in the month in which his or her birthday comes. That is if your birthday is in September you will write a letter so that it can appear in the paper in September. Do you understand? Then when we have gone through all the months round to September again we can decide which month had the most interesting letters. To carry out this plan you will need to get your letters in to the office by the 25th of the month before that in which your birthday comes. So that all you September children will need to get your letters ready by the 25th of August. That does not give you very much time but I'm sure you will all get to work and have a page that we can be proud of for the first and one that all the other months will have to work hard to beat. Will you try it for this year?

Cousin Dorothy.

## GOOD FOR A FIVE-YEAR-OLD.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a little boy five years old. I have never written to you before. I have a little chicken which I call Pete. Well as mamma has called supper I will close.

BURRIS RICHARDSON.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Corner. I hope to see my letter in it. My father has been taking the paper for twenty years. I like to read the letters in the corner. We have eight horses and one colt. Its name is Bell. We have one dog and eleven young pigs.

(Age 7 yrs.) LEA SMITH.

## CROPS ARE SPLENDID.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was so pleased to see my letter in print I thought I would write again. Our school starts on Monday. I am glad to go to school again for I like it. I am in the highest grade. The crops around our way are looking splendid this year, and the harvest is going to be early. I am watching the ADVOCATE to see if Cousin Dorothy's picture is in it as I would like to see it. I like to read the ADVOCATE especially the children's page.

ANNA S. BRANDT.

## INTERESTED IN THE C. C.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner, and I would like to see it in print. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for many years and thinks it is a fine paper. I am much interested in the Children's Corner. I am 13 years old and am in the fifth reader.

MYRTLE CAMPBELL.

## A POST CARD COLLECTOR.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have just been reading the Children's Corner, and I see that the girls have got more letters in than the boys. I live six miles from Kisbey and one mile and a quarter from Morrisview school. I am not going to school this week as the men have gone away West and I have to help to do the chores. I feed five horses and two calves while my auntie does the milking. I have got one hundred and thirty P. P. C. from all over Scotland and England and some parts of Canada and United States.

FANNY M. SUTHERLAND.

## A THIRD VISIT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I read so many letters in the Children's Corner so I thought I would like to write again too. This is my third letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We have 32 head of cattle and 11 horses with the colts. We sold a team and another horse. We go to Seeburn school but we have six weeks' holidays just now. I like riding very much. I often go for a ride in the evening when it is not too hot. We have three little kittens. We call them Frolic, Fluffy and Heather; they are all three great pets. I guess I will close and leave room for some one else.

ELLA E. POFF.

## Bleeding Piles Entirely Cured

WHEN DOCTOR'S TREATMENT AND SURGEON'S KNIFE FAILED CURE WAS EFFECTED BY

## Dr. Chases Ointment.

For the benefit of persons who are accustomed to look upon bleeding piles as incurable except by surgical operation we quote the letter of a young school teacher, who, after frightful experience undergoing an operation which failed, was cured positively by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. Arthur Lepine, school teacher, Granite Hill, Muskoka, Ont., writes:—"I am taking the liberty of informing you that for two years I suffered from bleeding piles, and lost each day about half a cup of blood. Last summer I went to the Ottawa General Hospital to be operated on, and was under the influence of chloroform for one hour. For about two months I was better, but my old trouble returned, and again I lost much blood. One of my doctors told me I would have to undergo an operation, but I would not consent."

"My father, proprietor of the Riche-lieu Hotel, Ottawa, advised me to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and two boxes cured me. I did not lose any blood after beginning this treatment, and I have every reason to believe that the cure is a permanent one. I gratefully recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment as the best treatment in the world for bleeding piles."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

For Fall and Winter Plastering

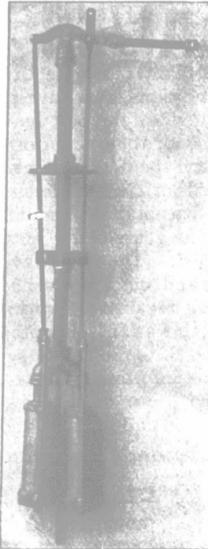
## Hard Wall Plaster

is indispensable.

## THE EMPIRE CEMENT HARD WALL AND EMPIRE WOOD FIBRE PLASTERS

are the popular brands. Our new mill will soon be ready. In the meantime we can supply you from our stock.

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## The Genuine . HAYES FORCE-PUMP Double-Acting

1. Made of steel, brass and malleable cast
2. All galvanized, non-rusting and non-freezing
3. Double Cylinders, making it easy to work
4. Draws water from any depth; forces it any height
5. Windmill and hose can be attached

Beware of numerous imitations made of old metal and covered with spelter.

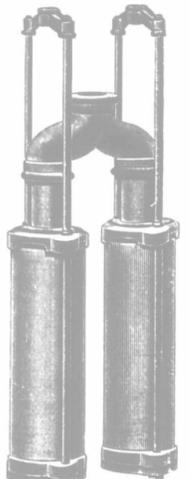
Pump head with cylinders complete, extending 6 ft. into well \$12.00. Add 25c. for each additional foot in depth.

Pump for 12 ft. well \$13.50; for 20 ft. well \$15.50, &c. Double handle 50c. extra.

See your dealer or write—

THE MANITOBA HAYES PUMP CO.

MORDEN, MAN.



**A QUESTION TO ANSWER.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never entered your Corner before. I am going to ask the members which they would rather be "ugly and rich, or handsome and poor?" You asked any of the members of the Corner to describe a flower. I have a plant of which the blossom is yellow, the stem is quite common, and the leaf is long and narrow and branches out like a tree.

We have one horse, her name is Nellie. We have two cows, their names are Cherry and Boss. We have three heifers, Spot, Floss, and Duchess. Well if this does not escape the W. P. B. I will come again. My brother is going to write too. Wishing you all every success.  
RUBY RICHARDSON.

**LIKES HER TEACHER.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter that I have written to the Children's Corner and I like to read them very much. I have two brothers and one sister. I walk two miles to school every day and my teacher's name is Mr. P. I like him very much. We have five horses and one colt. Its name is Patsy. We have twenty-nine head of cattle, two dogs and two cats. I have an old hen with a lot of little chickens. There are quite a few wild flowers out here in Alberta. We are having our summer holidays now. I hope to see my letter in print as I have seen others. I live in Alberta and my father has 160 acres of land.  
GLADYS ARMOR.

Most of our early summer flowers are gone now. There are a few roses left but not many. I have some sweet peas in flower now and I have some nasturtiums flowering.

Wouldn't some of the rest of the boys and girls who read the Children's Corner like Cousin Dorothy to put her picture in the paper? I would like her to. I like reading the stories and letters in the Children's Corner.

This spring I dug up some ferns that I found near the creek and planted them in pails and put them in the house. They are growing fairly well but some of them got broken. I am going to try to keep some through the winter if I can.

As this is a long letter I think I will close now.  
MABEL SUDDABY.

P. S. I am very sorry that the flowers lose their color and do not press nicely.  
M. S.

Thank you for the flowers and the good description of them. In some parts of Canada the same flower is called the "harebell" and its botanical name is "Campanula rotundifolia"—a large name for a dainty plant.  
C. D.

**A B. C. MEMBER.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first attempt to write the Children's Corner, but seeing all the other letters I thought I would try too. I have two brothers named Campbell and Cecil. Campbell was 13 years in May and Cecil will be a year at the end of



A GROUP OF BABIES.

**A TRIO OF KITTENS.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. My father has taken this valuable paper for six years and we all like it fine. Our school stopped on the 20th of July for six weeks' holidays. We intend to go to Neepawa for two weeks. I have one cow and two calves and a pretty little yellow kitten which I call Heather. My brother's kittie is black with a white head, and my sister's is gray. Last night as I was looking over the Children's Corner I spied Bertha Macdonald's letter and she said she would like to correspond with me, but she did not give her address. Would you please give it to me as I would like very much to correspond with her?  
BERTHA V. POFF.

**THE BELL FLOWER.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write you a letter and try to describe one of our Manitoba flowers. The flower I am going to describe is the bell flower. It grows by the roadside in sand or gravel and in dry places usually. It is of a blue color and blooms from mid-summer until autumn. The bell flower grows from six or eight inches to a foot and a half or two feet high. The leaves of the bell flower are like blades of grass, although the stem is not like the grass stems. The flowers hang like bells and by some they are called blue bells but this is not the right name.

this month. We have three cows and three calves, their names are Buny, Millie, Nellie, Lillie, Pansy and Daisy. Lillie is Cecil's, Millie Campbell's and Pansy mine. We have four horses named King, Kittie, Fly, and Bobbie. Bobbie is Campbell's. At school I am in the Senior Third Reader, but when I go back I think I will be in the Fourth Reader. I have been going to school for about two years. I have one mile to walk to school and live on a place of 10 acres. We think the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a good paper. I was glad to see my name as a prize winner in the Geography Contest. I have not received my prize yet but expect to see it any day. I think it would be nice for Cousin Dorothy to give us her picture. You see I agree with that other girl in the Corner. Wishing every success to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and hoping this letter will escape the W. P. B.  
(Age 11 yrs.) IRENE CUTLER.

**A WORLD OF TROUBLE.**

A wee gray mouse on a pantry shelf  
Sat nibbling her midnight tea;  
A banquet meet for a princess to eat,  
Yet she sighed as she munched, did she,  
And quoth, "Ah me! if it weren't for cats  
How pleasant this world would be!"  
A tabby cat on a sunny step  
Was lapping her morning tea;

**STANLEY MILLS AND CO. LIMITED**  
Hamilton, Ont.

A "SQUARE DEAL" to every customer. If you have not received our new Fall catalogue write for it. DO IT NOW.

**TWO LEADING OFFERINGS**

SEND FOR ONE OF THESE RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD SCALES



No. H 4883. Improved Spring Balance Scales, guaranteed correct and stamped by Inspector of Weights and Measures Department of the Dominion Government.

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UNBREAKABLE CELLULOID HANDLED KNIVES

No. H.C. 7. Practical "Everyday" Tea Knives. The handles are unbreakable celluloid composition and securely fastened to blade which is of durable Sheffield quality. The correct size for general table use. 6 in. neat box.

Per box \$1.00

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00  
FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

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Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

**Make Him Keep His Word**



He promised to buy a new stove this fall and of course it must be the best. One that is easily cleaned, easily worked and a good baker. The range that combines all these qualities is the **EMPIRE QUEEN RANGE**.

We guarantee every stove will give you satisfaction. Write us for a catalogue free :: ::

**THE CHRISTIE BROS. CO., Ltd.**  
Dept. A., 238 King St., WINNIPEG, Man.

**Shooting Outfit**

No. 28 A

Price \$16.50

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She'd milk and mice and she'd every-thing nice,  
Yet sighed as she lapped, did she,  
And cried, "Dear, dear! if it weren't for dogs,  
How lovely this world would be!"

A prudent pup in a hiding-place  
Was gnawing his middy tea;  
"With silly kits to be scared into fits,  
And sumptuous bones," mused he.  
"Alack, alack! if it weren't for boys  
A heaven this world would be!"

#### THE BIRD THAT TOLD.

Dudley wasn't very good-natured  
It was a warm afternoon.  
"How would you like to eat supper  
outdoors?" said mamma.

"Oh, goody!"  
"Papa won't be home, so you and  
Helen and I will take something in a  
basket and go down to Squaw Lake.  
Run and find Helen."

Dudley ran outdoors. "Oh, Helen!"  
he called, "we're goin' down to Squaw  
Ache and eat our supper in a baxit."

Helen bounced out of the hammock,  
and was in the house before her brother.  
Mamma was getting ready brown  
bread sandwiches and apricots and  
cookies and milk.

"Oh, can I have a papercot now,  
mamma?"

Dudley was very fond of apricots.  
Mamma gave him two.

"I think you'd better have your  
shoes on, my boy. Briers are bad for  
bare feet."

Helen ran to find the shoes.  
"I don't fink we better stop now,  
mamma. 'Sides, I can't wear 'em,  
'cause my sore toe isn't got well."

"Let me see."  
Dudley stood on one foot, and thrust  
five little toes up over the edge of the  
sink.

"Why, there's no sore toe there,  
child."

"I fink it was the uver foot."

Five more little toes showed up.  
"Nor there," said mamma, looking  
carefully. "Well—it's warm—never  
mind his shoes, Helen. I suppose  
they'll fret him."

It was cool and shady by the lake.  
Mamma put the basket into a bunch of  
tall ferns at the foot of a big tree, and  
they all went down to the water's edge  
to find conch shells. There were ever  
so many, and Helen filled her hand-  
kerchief with them. Dudley amused  
himself by digging his toes into the sand  
and watching the holes fill with water.  
It was such fun! He would never have  
dreamed of crying if a sharp stone had  
not hurt his foot.

"I know just the place for a boy with  
a hurt foot," said mamma. "It's on  
the shawl under that big tree."

Dudley limped slowly away into the  
shade, and after much fussing found a  
soft place to lie down. Soon his little  
nose sniffed something.

"I smell papercots, I do b'lieve.  
Maybe they grow on this tree. I fink  
I'll climb it and see." He jumped up  
quickly. "Oh, I 'most stepped into a  
baxit. Here's where the papercots

are! How many? One, two, free,  
four, ten, eight, and —oh, lots more.  
I fink I'll take one. Course I'll ask  
mamma. Maybe I'd better have two,  
free. Oh, dear, I've squeezed 'em!  
Course they're spoiled now. Course  
I better eat 'em, 'cause nobody wants  
'em now."

Dudley ate the fruit and threw the  
stones away.

"You—you—took three-e-e! took—  
thr-e-e!" cried a bird voice overhead.

Dudley started and looked up into  
the tree. A brown bird was whisking  
his tail and flirting about.

"You—took—thr-e-e!" it repeated.  
Dudley threw a stick. It touched  
one of the lower branches, and the bird  
flew away.

It was a very quiet little boy that  
mamma and Helen found sitting in the  
middle of the old gray shawl when they  
came up. "We'll have supper now.  
This little boy is hungry. Hand up the  
basket, Helen."

Dudley brightened up when mamma  
told the children stories of the woods  
and seashore as they ate sandwiches  
and cookies.

"Here's the biggest apricot. Dud  
can have it," said Helen, dropping it  
into his outstretched hand.

"Took—thr-e-e!" called the thrush  
from a treetop.

Dudley's apricot rolled away in the  
grass, while he hid his face in mamma's  
lap and burst into tears.

"What is it, dear?" asked mamma,  
anxiously.

"I did take three papercots, mamma.  
I was going to tell you," he sobbed,  
"but they all got squeezed, an' I—I—  
didn't. 'At old b-bird fought I was a  
f-fief, an' he mus't-tell."

"Took—took—thr-e-e!" sang the  
thrush, and mamma understood.

They had a sober little talk then.  
When it was over Dudley felt much  
better.

"I'm glad 'at frush told," he said as  
they finished the apricots, "'cause I  
might have forgotten if he hadn't  
'membered for me."—*Sunday School  
Times.*

#### ABOUT THE HOUSE.

##### MY MOTHER'S COOKY JAR.

By A. B. BRALEY.

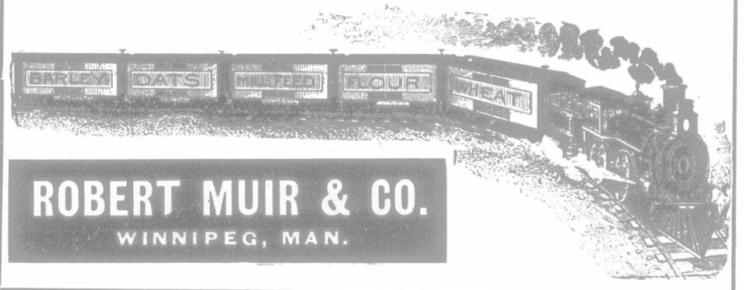
In a dim old country pantry where the  
light just sifted through,  
Where they kept the pies and spices and  
the jam and honey, too,

Where the air was always fragrant with  
the smell of things to eat,  
And the coolness was a refuge from the  
burning summer heat,—

It was there I used to find it, when I  
went to help myself,—  
That old cooky jar a-setting under-  
neath the pantry shelf.

Talk of manna straight from heaven!  
Why, it isn't on a par  
With those good old-fashioned cookies  
from my mother's cooky jar.

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They were crisp and light and flaky;  
they had lots of sugar on;  
And I think the way they tasted that  
the fountains of the dawn

Had been robbed to give them flavor,  
and the sweetness of the South

Had been kneaded in them somehow,  
for they melted in your mouth.

How I used to eat those cookies when I  
came in from my play!

Yet the jar was never empty, spite of all  
I put away.

Oh, the "days that were" were better  
than dyspeptic days that are,

And I wish I had a cooky from my  
mother's cooky jar!

I am sick of fancy cooking; I am weary  
of the ways

Of the butler and the waiters. Give me  
back my boyhood days!

Give me back the good old kitchen, with  
its roominess and light,

Where the farm hands did their "spark-  
ing" almost every winter night!

Give me back my boyhood hunger and  
the things my mother made!

Give me back that well-filled pantry  
where I used to make a raid!

Take me back, as though forgetting all  
the years which mark and mar—

Let me taste once more the cookies from  
my mother's cooky jar!

—*Cooking School Magazine.*

#### RECIPES.

Banana Fritters.—One and a third  
cups flour, one teaspoon baking powder,  
one-quarter teaspoon salt sifted to-  
gether. Beat one egg well and add  
two thirds cup of milk and stir into the  
flour. Peel and scrape the coarse  
thread from two bananas, cut into  
small pieces and stir into the batter.  
Drop by small spoonfuls into deep, hot  
fat and fry to a golden brown. Make  
the batter an hour before cooking but  
add the bananas just before frying.

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D. W. McQuaig, President, M.G.G.A.

Cheese Cakes.—One cup of sour milk  
and one cup sweet milk boiled together  
until they curd. Strain through a  
sieve and add the yolks of three eggs,  
half a teaspoon sugar and a teaspoon of  
vanilla. Beat the ingredients until  
smooth then bake in patty pans which  
have been lined with good pie crust.  
Beat stiff the whites of the eggs and  
cover the cakes when cooked return-  
ing to the oven to brown slightly.  
This is an ancient recipe by which the  
cook at the famous "Star and Garter"  
won the favor of Queen Elizabeth when  
she stopped at the Richmond inn.  
The age of the recipe has not proved  
detrimental to the flavor of the cakes.

Lemon Pudding.—Half a pound of  
suet chopped fine, adding during the  
chopping three tablespoons of flour.  
Mix in half a cup of sugar and ten  
ounces of grated breadcrumbs. Beat  
three eggs until light, add the juice of  
two lemons and the grated rind of one.  
Stir this into the dry mixture. Steam  
for two hours in a buttered mould and  
serve with sauce.

Steamed Plum Pudding.—One cup of  
flour sifted with a teaspoon of baking  
powder and half a teaspoon of salt.  
Chop in two tablespoons lard and mix  
with a cup of sweet milk. Butter a  
deep dish, put in a layer of dough about  
three quarters of an inch deep, then  
a layer of peeled and pitted plums in  
halves, then a layer of dough and an-  
other of plums until all the materials  
are used. Add sugar to each layer of  
fruit. Cover closely and steam three  
hours.

# THE QUIET HOUR

## COMMON FRIENDLINESS.

Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love.—Rom. xii. : 10.  
Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted.—Eph. iv. : 32.

"He was a friend to man, and he lived in a house by the side of the road."

"There are hermit souls that live withdrawn,  
In the place of their self-content;  
There are souls, like stars, that live apart  
In a fellowless firmament;  
There are pioneer souls that blaze their path.

Where highway never ran—  
But let me live by the side of the road,  
And be a friend to man.

"Let me live in a house by the side of the road,  
Where the race of men go by—  
The men who are good and the men who are bad,  
As good and as bad as I.  
I would not sit in the scorner's seat  
Nor hurl the cynic's ban.  
Let me live in a house by the side of the road.  
And be a friend to man."

"Be ye kind," says St. Paul, and the three little words are very plain and matter-of-fact. Only three syllables, and yet what a paradise this world would be if everybody obeyed them every day. Are we always kind to the people we live with, careful not to be rude to them or hurt their feelings needlessly? Are we watching for chances to do little kindnesses to the friends and neighbors about us?

Each age of the world has its own peculiar spirit; there are always certain sentiments in the air which seem as infectious as disease germs. If there is one sentiment which this age is struggling hard to perfect, it is the feeling of brotherhood. In spite of class distinctions, in spite of those tremendous "strikes" which generally produce most unbrotherly conduct, the spirit of brotherhood is in the air. People are roused to the fact that union is strength, even those who do not accept the fatherhood of God as a living reality are ready enough to own the brotherhood of man.

This recognition of brotherhood has sprung from Christianity, though it is held to-day by men who disown the Christ. He is our brother, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. His life-blood is pulsing in our veins, His humanity thrills us through and through. Just because He is your brother and mine, we are brethren and one with each other. He who is the King before whom the greatest kings of the world bow in lowly adoration was once a poor carpenter in a despised village. He rules over the rich, and is linked hand-in-hand with the poor. We must own this as a matter of theory, or else renounce our Christianity altogether, but the practising of it is not such an everyday matter-of-course. Those who are in any great trouble find that the world is a very kindly world. Friendly words, spoken or written, cheer and comfort them, until they feel that trouble was a good thing, for it revealed depths of friendliness unsuspected before. Everyone can be kind and friendly at such times, but there are some people who are always kindly affectioned, with brotherly love. Do we not all know and like such people? Their faces may be rugged, their English may not always be exactly correct, their table-manners may not be according to the latest book on etiquette, but it is always a pleasure to be with them. It does one good simply to meet such people in the street, or to run in at the back door to borrow a little baking powder for a cake, or half a loaf of bread, or some other little thing that has unexpectedly run short. They are so genuinely pleased to lend or give what is needed that the borrower goes home with the pleasant feeling of having conferred a favor rather than asked for one. To be kindly and affectionate, one must, as St. Paul says, be "tender-hearted." A gushing manner and a pretence of being pleased to see

everyone is not friendliness, and is seldom pleasing to anybody. We read thoughts far more than words, and are seldom really deceived by mannerisms. Wireless telegraphy—or telepathy—is no new thing. Affectation—especially an affectation of affection—is always harmful and seldom deceives anybody. Never cultivate an outward friendliness which is only a sham, but let us all earnestly try to be really affectionate at heart, towards disagreeable as well as agreeable people—anyone can get on with "nice" people, we should attempt harder tasks than that. It is so easy to say that a certain person of our acquaintance is uninteresting or objectionable, and to consider that we have a right to be unfriendly and "standoffish." We don't stop to consider that such people are very dear to our Master, that their battles against sin and struggles after holiness are intensely interesting to Him and to themselves, and would be interesting to us, too, if we only tried, with real kindness, to get into touch with them.

Oh, let us make a persistent, prayerful, daily effort to come down from the place of our self-content, where we have been dwelling alone and apart from our fellows, let us "live in a house by the side of the road" on a level with our brothers and sisters. It is never good for a man to live alone, the nearer we get to people the more we know their difficulties and temptations, and the more interesting we shall find them.

When I called this paper "Common friendliness," it was not because friendliness was to be found everywhere, but because it ought to be found everywhere. And let us remember that the little things always count more than the big things in life, because they are so common—there are so many of them. A friend who would sacrifice great things for us may cut us to the heart continually with sarcastic or unkind speeches, or may hurt us every day by careless neglect and forgetfulness. Some people are kind and thoughtful in hundreds of little ways, and how "nice" such people are. Well, we can be nice too, if we steadily practice the habit of considerate kindness, and conquer any bear-like grumpy ways.

"A good-bye kiss is a little thing,  
With your hand on the door to go,  
But it takes the venom out of the sting  
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling  
That you made an hour ago.

"A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare  
After the toil of the day,  
And it smoothes the furrows plowed by care,  
The lines on the forehead you once called fair,  
In the years that have flown away.

"'Tis a little thing to say, "You are kind;  
I love you, my dear," each night,  
But it sends a thrill through your heart,  
I find,  
For love is tender, love is blind,  
As we climb life's rugged height.

"We starve each other for love's caress  
We take but we do not give;  
It seems so easy some soul to bless,  
But we dole the love grudgingly less and less,  
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live."

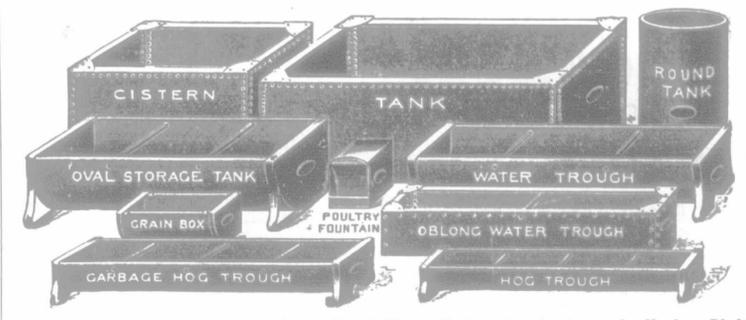
Love is a wonderful sweetener of life and heavy burdens are far more easily carried if some friend really cares. Then why do we so often hide real affection for friends and relatives under an indifferent manner which seems to imply that we don't care in the least for them? Why are we so ready with blame, while we deal out praise—in our own homes at least—as though we were shipwrecked sailors, and there were not sugar enough to go round? Praise, if really deserved is good for anybody, though flattery is a sweet poison. A kind heart is not all that is needed to make friendliness a success. We must try to look at things from the other person's point of view. The other day a small

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- To the student from the Province of Saskatchewan standing highest in General Proficiency in the graduating class on completion of the regular two year course.....\$200.
- To each student from the Province of Saskatchewan graduating in the regular two year's course.....\$100 (N.B. The winner of No. 1 is not eligible for this scholarship.)
- To the student from the Province of Saskatchewan leading his class in General Proficiency in his first year.....\$75.
- To the student from the Province of Saskatchewan taking first class honors, either in Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairying or Horticulture in his final year.....\$50.
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Students from the Province who desire to take part in the competitions for these scholarships should communicate with the undersigned giving the name of the Institution they propose to enter when further information will be furnished.

Scholarships will be awarded and paid as they fall due upon receipt by the Department of reports from the Principals of the respective colleges showing the standing of students from the Province.

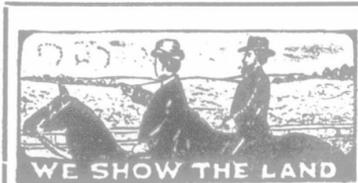
The scholarships will be paid only to students taking the regular two year courses of study.

Students winning scholarships will have to furnish proof satisfactory to the Commissioner that they have been bona fide residents of the Province for at least two years immediately preceding matriculation and that during that time they have spent at least two summers in practical work on a farm.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN,  
Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture,  
Provincial Government Offices,  
Regina, Sask.  
August 1st, 1906.

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boy of my acquaintance suggested that his mother should spend a birthday present she had received on a horn and a mouth-organ. The fact that he thought these articles would be very desirable by no means proved that she would care to possess them; and, if we don't cultivate the habit of real tact and sympathy, we may—with the best intentions—make just as great mistakes.

And one thing more, let us look on the bright side of life—or "polish up the dark side." I once belonged to a Society called "The Bright-side Club." Most of the members were invalids, and one strict rule was that they were never to talk about their ailments. Troubles always seem greater if we drag them to the front where we have a good view of all their sharp points. The habit of always looking smiling and cheerful can be cultivated, and a smile cheers up the people on both sides of it—the man behind the smile as well as the man in front of it.

"A busy, bonny, kindly place  
Is this rough world of ours,  
For those who love and love and  
work apace,  
And fill their hands with flowers.  
To kind and just and grateful hearts  
The present grace is given  
To find a heaven in themselves,  
And find themselves in heaven."  
HOPE.

### A FRIENDLY HAND.

When a man ain't got a cent, an' he's  
feelin' kind of blue,  
An' the clouds hang hard and heavy an'  
won't let the sunshine through,  
It's a great thing, O my brethren, for a  
feller just to lay  
His hand upon your shoulder in a friend-  
ly sort of way.

It makes a man feel curious; it makes  
the tear drops start,  
An' you sort of feel a flutter in the re-  
gion of your heart,  
You can't look up and meet his eyes;  
you don't know what to say,  
When his hand is on your shoulder in a  
friendly sort of way.

Oh, the world's a curious compound  
with its honey and its gall,  
With its cares and bitter crosses; but a  
good world, after all,  
And a good God must have made it—  
leastways, that is what I say  
When a hand rests on my shoulder in a  
friendly sort of way.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

### LUMPY JAW IN CATTLE AND IN MAN.

Dr. Salmon, late head of the B. A. I. at Washington, has the following to say on 'lumpy jaw' and its chances of being handed from cattle to mankind;

"Granting the identity of the disease in man and cattle, the question has been raised whether cattle are responsible for the disease in man. Any transmission of the infectious agent may be conceived of as taking place during the life of the animal and after slaughter from the meat. That human beings have contracted actinomycosis by coming in contact with diseased cattle is not shown by the cases that have hitherto been reported, for the occupations of most of the patients did not bring them into any relation whatever with cattle. While the possibility of such direct transmission is not denied, nevertheless it must be considered extremely rare. Practically the same position is maintained at present by most authorities as regards the transmission of the disease to man by eating meat. Israel, who has studied this question carefully, found the disease in Jews who never ate pork and who likewise were protected by the rigorous meat inspection practiced by their sect from bovine actinomycosis. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that actinomycosis is a local disease, causing great destruction of tissue where the fungus multiplies, but very rarely becoming generally disseminated over the body from the original disease focus. The fungus is only found in places where the disease process is manifest to the eye or becomes so in a very short time after the lodgment of the fungus. Only the greatest negligence would allow the actually diseased parts to be sold and consumed. Finally, this parasite, like all others,

would be destroyed in the process of cooking. The majority of authorities thus do not believe that actinomycosis in man is directly traceable to the disease in animals, but are of the opinion that both man and animals are infected from a third source. How far these views may be modified by further and more telling investigations of the parasitic fungus itself no one can predict. There are still wide gaps in our knowledge, and the above presentation simply summarizes the prevailing views, to which there are, of course, dissenters. An attempt to give the views of both sides on this question would necessitate the summarizing and impartial discussion of all the experiments thus far made—a task entirely beyond the scope of the present work.

"Whether an animal affected with actinomycosis should be used for human food after all diseased organs and tissues have been thoroughly removed is a question the answer to which depends on a variety of circumstances. Among these may be mentioned the thoroughness of the meat inspection itself, which allows no really diseased animal to pass muster, the extent of the disease, and the general condition of the animal affected.

"Whether an animal affected with actinomycosis should be used for human food after all diseased organs and tissues have been thoroughly removed depends upon the extent of the disease and the general condition of the animal affected. If the carcass is in a well-nourished condition and there is no evidence upon post-mortem examination that the disease has extended from a primary area of infection in the head, the carcass may be passed, but the head, including the tongue, should be condemned. If the carcass is in a well-nourished condition and the disease has extended beyond the primary area of infection, the carcass may be passed after destroying the affected parts, provided the lesions are slight, calcified, or encapsulated, and are confined to a single body cavity in addition to the original seat of infection. When, however, the general health of the animal is affected, or when there are more extensive areas or a larger number of centers of disease scattered throughout the body than above described, the carcass should be condemned as unfit for human food."

### A SUGGESTION RE QUACK (COUCH) GRASS ERADICATION.

Let it alone until about the middle of June, or when it is heading; at this time the old roots are nearly all dead and new roots are forming, which makes the plant very tender. Then with a sharp plow, plow it very carefully, after which cut it up thoroughly with a disk. Let it alone a few days then disk it again; after that it is best to stir it occasionally with a corn cultivator, go over it at least half a dozen times each time you cultivate, so as to be sure to have stirred every particle of root that may have started to grow. After cultivating it it is well to go over the ground with a fork and throw out what root may be found. This method is said to kill quack grass in one season provided there are no seeds in the ground which will start it again.

A new vicar was being shown round the parish by his warden, says the *Glasgow Times*:

"The natives are a hardy lot sir," he said; "but you haven't seen Peter Sparks—he's the quaintest character in these parts."

This individual turned out to be the sexton, and he was discovered ringing the church bell.

"Is not this bell-ringing almost too much for you, my friend?" asked the vicar, sympathetically noting the bent figure of the old man. "You must be a great age."

"Yessir, yessir," mumbled the old fellow. "Ow many years I've tolled the bell I can't tell you, but it's beginning to tell on me. 'Owsoever, I've tolled the bell for five vicars."

"Dear me!" ejaculated the clergyman uncomfortably.

"And," continued the sexton, "I'll be happy when I've made up the half-dozen. I think I'll retire then."

## WHY INSURE WITH THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE?

### BECAUSE

- (1) Their ratio of expense to income is only 15.4%.
- (2) They have paid every cent of the estimated profits.
- (3) They are a British company of established reputation.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal  
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B. HAL BROWN - General Manager

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W R. Allan - - - - - Agent

BULLMAN BLOCK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## McKillip Veterinary College

CHICAGO. (Chartered 1892)  
(Affording unlimited clinical advantages.)  
The College Building, is new and contains all modern equipment.  
Session begins October 1st, 1906.  
Write for catalogue and other information.  
GEO. B. MCKILLIP, Secretary,  
1639 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Illinois.

### FOR SALE

The following rebuilt engines in first-class order ready for immediate delivery:

- One of our 25 h.p. Compound Traction Engines
- One of our 20 h.p. Simple Traction Engines
- One of our 18 h.p. Simple Traction Engines
- One of our 16 h.p. Portable Engines

Other sizes ready shortly, call and examine them.

The  
John Abell Engine & Machine Works Co.  
760 Main Street, WINNIPEG Ltd.

## The New Home of the Canada Business College

CHATHAM, ONTARIO

The only building of the kind in Canada built and used exclusively for Business College purposes and the finest equipment of the kind on the Continent.



Canada's Greatest School of Business

Fall term opens in the new building Tuesday, September 4th.

Our Catalogues are free for the asking and will tell you all about this splendid school, the finest of its kind on the Continent, and the grand work it has been doing for the past thirty years.

If you cannot come to Chatham and want to be a bookkeeper, stenographer or penman, take our home training by mail. Special catalogue will tell you all about our home courses. Catalogue W will tell you all about our training at Chatham.

Write for the one you want addressing  
D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ont.  
P.S.—Please mention this paper.

## HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS

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

E. B. CURLETTE

**CLARK'S**



**Clark's  
Corned Beef**

All good meat, boneless and wasteless. Open the germ proof can and it is ready-to-serve at any hour. Order some from your dealer to-day.

**WM. CLARK, Mfr.**  
Montreal.

**Province of Alberta**

**NOTICE TO STOCK OWNERS**

Notice is hereby given that on and after the first day of July, 1906, the joint office of the Recorders of Brands for the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan will be situated at Medicine Hat, Alberta. All communications in connection with brands should, after that date, be addressed to the Recorder of Brands, Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Persons ranging cattle in the vicinity of the inter-provincial boundary (the Fourth Meridian) when applying for brands should, in order to protect themselves, also apply for a record of the same in the Province of Saskatchewan, which may be effected on payment of an additional fee of \$1.00.

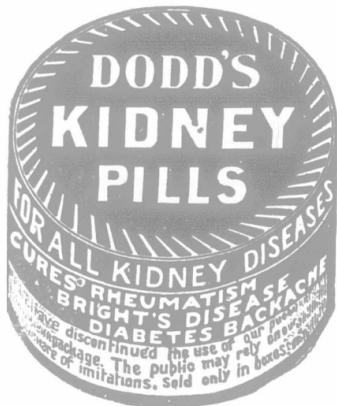
**GEO. HARCOURT**  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.  
Department of Agriculture  
Provincial Government Offices  
Edmonton, Alta.

June 21st, 1906.

"I can read you like a book, Lord Debusted," said the haughty father, a wealthy publisher, who had listened to the proposal for the hand of the fair daughter.

"Like a book, sir? Explain yourself."

"You've got an attractive title, but I don't like the way you seem to be bound. Your type is bad and your development is poor. Your principal character is not well defined, and the best place for you would be on the shelf—and a back one at that."—*Tit-Bits*.



**PRESENTATIONS AT OGILVIES.**

An interesting event took place at the office of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., addresses and presentations being made to Frank G. Simpson and A. T. Hepworth by the staff and grain buyers, Mr. Simpson having resigned his position as general superintendent of the wheat buying department, and A. T. Hepworth that of accountant, to enter the grain commission business.

Mr. Simpson has been with the Ogilvies for twenty-four years; in fact, he is one of the pioneers in the grain and flour business in this country. Those who know the early pioneer days of wheat buying in Manitoba will remember the barren town sites, marked by nothing more than the railroad siding or spur track, and can realize what it was to go to a point like Killarney, where twenty-four years ago there was no vestige of a building, and now is a populous community. Here Mr. Simpson bought the first load of wheat marketed and shipped the first cars, living during the time at the nearest farm house, a mile and a half from the track, and endured the greatest hardships incident to the business of those days. Contrast the position with the present—also that of Carman in 1882, when to buy wheat meant going six miles before daylight in all kinds of hard winter weather to the end of the track, where there were no houses, and merely spurs put out from the end of the line, upon which were cars placed, to be loaded from farmers' sleighs every bag of wheat being lifted into the car and weighed and emptied by the buyer himself.

Mr. Simpson has watched the evolution of the grain business from the commencement, and has had the supervision of immense interests, and now feels with the rapid strides being made in all directions, and with his long experience and practical knowledge of the business he should take an active part for himself in the grain interests of the country, and the large number of farmers in Manitoba and the Western provinces, whom he is proud to number amongst his best friends, seems to warrant his taking this decisive step, and should ensure the success of the Simpson-Hepworth Co.

Mr. Hepworth first came to Winnipeg in 1885, and from that time until 1892 had extensive railroad and grain experience in this country. In 1892 he moved to Duluth, Minn., and for fifteen years was an official of one of the large terminal elevator companies at that point, and has had considerable experience in American markets. Last year he accepted a responsible position with the Ogilvies, but concluded to join forces with Mr. Simpson and organize a grain commission company, feeling that the combined efforts of two men, covering all branches of the business, should work to advantage of shippers as well as themselves.

**THE ADDRESSES.**

The address to Mr. Simpson was as follows:

To Frank G. Simpson, Esq., from the office staff, wheat buyers, inspectors and salesmen of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

Dear Mr. Simpson,— This being the last day of your service with the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., with whom you have been connected for the past twenty-four years, and during that time filling important and responsible positions, we could not allow the occasion to pass without placing upon record our appreciation of your sterling worth, both as a business man and friend, and asking your acceptance of the accompanying gift.

Having resigned your position to organize a grain commission company, we predict for you and your company a large measure of success, as we know that with your thorough knowledge of the wheat business, combined with the highest integrity, and being well known in every harvest community, you will demonstrate to shippers everywhere your ability to handle their consignments to advantage in every way possible.

You have our sincere wishes for your continued prosperity and happiness.

Both gentlemen were presented with very handsome cut glass water services. There were a number of other brief congratulatory speeches, and hearty

cheers for Messrs. Simpson and Hepworth.

The address to Mr. Hepworth was similar.

A few days ago Mr. Hepworth was also the recipient of the following:

"We, the undersigned employees of the mill, do hereby take the opportunity of expressing our regret that business interests have determined you to sever your connection with the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. The relation existing between you personally and the boys at the mill is one that cannot be overlooked or overestimated. We have ever found you courteous in the extreme, no matter whom you came in contact with, and we have been proud to work under you. We, now, one and all, wish you the success you deserve in your new venture, and as a token of appreciation, we beg your acceptance of this case of pipes, and we sincerely hope, at the end of the day's business cares, they may solace you and that you may cast a backward thought to those who considered it a pleasure to be associated with you. Signed: F. W. Green, J. W. Morris, H. W. Chalfant, Stephen Horn, Edward T. Bell, E. Birch, G. Decker, Joseph Kent, James Whyte."

THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP Co. at their Toronto factory are now preparing an order for shipment to the Levant of thirty Canadian airmotor outfits, also a shipment of two 16 ft. airmotors for Egypt. That this firm's goods are giving satisfaction may be judged from the following extract from a journal printed by the Imperial Government in one of the Crown colonies of the East.

"The satisfaction that these airmotors have given is great, and up to this time no complaints have been heard. This company by issuing such a good article have experienced a steady growth in their business every year for the last ten years. They are moreover again extending their factory in order to better carry out their large trade."

It is interesting to note that these airmotors are used largely to supplant water wheels worked by mule power, for irrigating purposes.

**ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME.**

A young lady who had returned from a tour through Italy with her father remarked that her father had liked all the Italian cities, but especially he liked Venice.

"Ah, Venice, to be sure," said the friend to whom she was relating some of the adventures of their trip. "I can readily understand that your father would prefer Venice, with its gondolas, and St. Marks' and Michael Angelos—"

"Oh, no," said the young lady, "it wasn't that. But he could sit in the hotel, you know, and fish out of the window."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

**LIVED BY HIS PEN.**

"That man may seem to you somewhat uneducated, and yet he makes a fine living by his pen." "Why, I would never take him for a writer." "He isn't he raises pigs."—*Baltimore American*.

"Phwere hov yez been this avenin'?" asks O'Tunder of O'Tooie.

"Sure, I've been playing Bridget whist. 'Tis a foine game, it is."

"Bridget whist? An' how do yez play thot?"

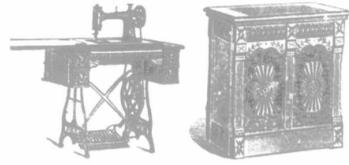
"Oi sit in the kitchen wid Bridget and ate pie an' cake an' chicken, an' when Bridget hears the mistress coming she says, 'Whist! and Oi hide in the pantry.'"—*Judge*.

A certain Irishman was a painter. Usually, being paid by the hour, he worked rather slowly, but a friend, one day, found him painting away like a steam engine. The friend paused to investigate so strange a matter.

"What's come over ye, McGuire?" he said. "It ain't like ye to work that fast."

"Whist," said McGuire, "shtand out o' the way, an' don't shtop me. Oi'm thyrin' to get through before me paint gives out."

**RAYMOND SEWING MACHINES**



Ten Years' Guarantee

**What do you want in a Sewing Machine?**

**SIMPLE** Do you want a sewing machine that never gets out of order—if so, you must have a high grade machine—but simple.

The Raymond is the simplest high grade machine on the Canadian Market.

**Do you realize what it means to run a noisy machine? Have you nerves?**

**QUIET**

The Raymond being perfectly adjusted, all noise is practically eliminated.

**LIGHT RUNNING** Hard running machines mean backache and headache.

The Raymond, with ball bearings at all speed points runs like a charm.

**The kind of machine to buy should not only run merrily to-day, but for the years to come.**

**DURABLE**

Here's where the simplicity and strength of the Raymond tells—has told for half a century—we give a ten years' guarantee.

**HANDSOME** A machine should not only be a piece of mechanism but a work of art.

The Raymond in quarter cut golden oak, piano polished, is indeed a work of art and beauty.

**Ask anyone who has used a Raymond, let it speak for itself, or see one of our agents who are in every town.**

**SATISFACTION**

Send for Booklet

**NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR**



**SIMPLE**

**DURABLE**

**SURE**

**EASILY**

**TURNED**

**LOW DOWN**

**MILK CANS**

**FEW PARTS**

Not the cheapest but the best, used from one end of Canada to the other, by all the leading Dairymen. Send for Catalogue.

MANUFACTURED BY

**RAYMOND MFG. CO.**

OF GUELPH, LTD.

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS

344 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG

## WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

**FARMS.**—For rich farming and fruit growing. Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich. 14-37f

**THE ADVERTISER** likes to know what paper you take, so mention the Farmer's Advocate.

**WESTERN FARM** lands for sale—Correspondence solicited. McKee and Demeray, Regina, Sask.

**WHEN ANSWERING** advertisements on this page do not fail to mention the Farmer's Advocate.

**LIVERY STABLES** and Hotels on C. and E. line, also dwellings, farms and business houses; some sweeping money makers. A. J. Strong, Penhold, Alta. 22-8

**WANTED** on farm by a widower with two children, a good experienced housekeeper, wages \$12.00 per month, steady place for the right party. Address Box 145, Melfort, Sask. 22-8

**TWENTY THOUSAND** acres improved and unimproved lands in the Penhold fall wheat district. Prices from eight to twenty dollars per acre. Correspondence solicited. A. J. Strong, Penhold 22-8

**FOR SALE.**—Good farm in well settled district, 160 acres, nine miles from Calgary, one mile from school, easy terms. Price \$23.00 per acre. The proximity to a good city makes this a very desirable property. Jas. McElroy, Calgary. 26-9

**ALBERTA FARMS.**—regular snaps, prices right, terms easy, write to-day. Hulbert and Foster, Strathcona, Alta. 3-10

**FOR SALE.**—Section 13, 17, 9, west 2 M., half mile from Summerberry where there are 3 elevators. All prairie, soil heavy black loam, clay subsoil, level, no sloughs, bluffs or waste land. All wheat land in a noted district. Inspection invited. \$25.00 an acre. For particulars apply Robt. Mills, Summerberry, Sask. 3-10

**FOR SALE.**—155 Acres Northwest quarter, Sec. 12, Township 16, Range 22, west adjoining Laurier town site, 35 acres cultivated, small house and stable, mostly fenced, \$10 per acre, small cash payment. Write James Badie, 500 Pender St. Vancouver, B. C. 22-8

**FOR SALE.**—West half 17—27—22 west 2nd, Last Mountain Country. James Evans, Elkhorn. 29-8

**THRASHING OUTFIT** for sale—Just the thing for one or two sections. Nearly new. In thorough repair. Will sell cheap as I have sold my farm and have no use for it. Write for particulars. N. Wolverson, Ex. Farm, Brandon. 29-8

**FOR SALE.**—120 Acres of land in fall wheat belt, quarter of a mile from Cowley Station, 110 being put in Turkey Red Wheat, 10 acres pasture, good 5 room house, good stables and corral well fenced. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply to C. B. Miller, Cowley, Alta. 22-8

**FOR SALE.**—To Stock Raisers a profitable receipt (horse and cattle food) For increasing weight and improving quality of flesh. Enclose stamped envelope for full particulars. R. S. Anderson, P. O. Calgary, Alta. 19-9

**\$200. FOR SALE.**—Store Building, 20x24, with 3 rooms over and half acre lot, known as Glen-smith Post Office. Harry Ivey, Glensmith, Man. 29-8

**FOR SALE.**—Irish water spaniels, great duck dogs, natural retrievers, just right to work this fall. Also some good wolf hounds. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa. 29-8

**FOR SALE.**—Three Engines: Morris Ready, John Abell, Stevens Burns, 16 Horse Power. J. R. Cornwall, Sidney, Man. 29-8

**FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA** investment, especially in and around Vancouver, write Western Corporation, Limited, 412 Hastings St. West, Vancouver 31-10

**LAND SEEKER.**—I have thousands of acres, Saskatchewan lands for sale, improved and unimproved. Price \$7.50 to \$18. Jas. Johnson, Churchbridge, Sask. 5-9

**ALBERTA FARMS.**—Improved and unimproved, all kinds, easy terms and prices. A. E. Keast, Innisfail. 1-8

**GASOLINE ENGINE.**—For Sale, one twenty-five horse McLaughlin Portable Gasoline Engine; used one year. Price six hundred dollars. Three years terms. C. F. MacDonald, Lemberg, Sask.

**DOGS.**—Deerhounds, real Scotch, always a few of extra good ones for sale, best of pedigrees. 1 extra special, "Gentle Shepherd," winner at S.K.C. Show Edinburgh 2 years old, a grand around dog. Sire, Cham. "Sir Ronans Ranger," bred by owner. Price £25—Pups and young dogs £5. Veitch, Allan Ramsay, Hotel Carlisle, Penicuik, Scotland.

**FOR SALE.**—1. Thoroughbred pedigree Hereford cow in calf to a thoroughbred pedigree bull. Will calve about January. Price \$130.00.  
2. Do. do., not in calf. Price \$130.00.  
3. A thoroughbred pedigree Hereford bull calf, 8 months old, son of No. 1. Price \$100.00.  
4. A do., do., 3 months old. Price \$40.00.  
Pedigrees of Nos. 1, 2, 3, as also pedigree of mother of No. 4, are in owner's possession. The father's pedigree will be written for. A reduction will be made if the lot is taken. Apply to Colonel Gouldsbury, Stonewall, Man.

**FOR SALE.**—Mixed farm or small ranch, 1850 acres, excellent shelter, wood, water and hay, land rolling, soil chiefly deep black loam suitable for grain, excellent crops on adjoining lands, about two-thirds can be plowed, 1 and 1/2 miles river frontage and one-and-a-half miles of picturesque Jumping Pond Creek, with open springs ensuring a never-failing water supply, first class trout fishing, 200 acres can be irrigated. The ranch is fenced, into pastures all connected by subways with 12 miles of four-wire cedar post fencing. There are two small houses and out-buildings on the property, situated within half-a-mile of the School, Church, Post Office and shipping point of Cochrane, Alberta. Price \$12.00 per acre. G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta. 26-9.

## POULTRY & EGGS

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

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.**—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotts, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$5 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

**UTILITY BREEDS.**—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Poultry supplies, 16 page Catalogue mailed free. Mavis Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

**POULTRY** will yield a very large dividend on the small investment required, if you keep and feed your hens properly. The Canadian Poultry Review tells you exactly how to do it. Fifty cents a year, or send us One Dollar and the names of two yearly subscribers and we will send the Review to you for one year free. **CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW,** Toronto, Ont. 22-8

**LIGHT BRAHMAS.**—Stock for sale. H. P. Terry, Whitewood, Sask. 28-9

**POULTRY GRIT.**—Sharp, free from sand, 100 lb. bag P. O. B. \$1. Sample sent applicants. Charles R. B. Hill, Murillo, Ont. 29-8

## Breeders' Directory

Breeders name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms, Cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

**H. H. KEYS,** Pense, Sask.—Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Buff Orpington Chickens for sale.

**WA-WA-DELL FARM.**—Leicester sheep and Shorthorn cattle. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

**O. KING, WAWANESA.**—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and White Rock fowl and Toulouse geese.

**W. N. CROWELL,** Napinka, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

**P. F. HUNTLEY,** Registered Hereford cattle. Lacombe, Alta.

**BASKIER BROS.,** Napinka, Man. Clydesdales for sale.

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

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

**ADAMSON BROS.,** Gladstone, Man. Young Scotch-topped Shorthorn bull for sale.

**GUS. WIGHT.**—Napinka, Man. Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. Evergreen Stock Farm.

**BROWNE BROS.,** Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

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

**C. BALDWIN,** Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire swine, both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Camfield, Minn.

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

**REMEMBER.**—It will pay you to say you saw the ad. in this paper.

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS,** Highfield P. O., Ont. Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

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

**T. W. ROBSON,** Manitou, Man. Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale.

**JAMES WILSON,** Innisfail, Alta., Herd Short-horn Breeder. Grand View Stock Farm.

**R. A. & J. A. WAIT,** Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. P. R. R. Champion herd at Toronto and New York States fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants.

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

## Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments.

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

### ALBERTA.

#### ESTRAYS.

**CAMROSE.**—Two mulley heifers, three years old, no visible brand, piece cut off right ear like V. One heifer with horns, three years old, no visible brand' piece cut off right ear like V. T. E. Myher.

**MEDICINE HAT.**—One white mare, branded P on left side. One roan mare, branded spur on left thigh. D. McLean.

**CALGARY.**—Since July 12 last, heavy chestnut mare, unbranded, with foal at foot, also yearling chestnut stallion, unbranded, probably offspring of above mare. A. Von Mielecki.

**HAYNES.**—Since May 10, one sorrel mare, branded P on left shoulder. One bay horse, lame on right fore foot, unbranded. O. G. Welton (N. W. 22—39—26w4) Pleasant Valley.

**LEDUC.**—Horse, bay, long star on face, weight about 1,000 lbs., branded J O on left hip. J. S. Johnston.

**CLARESHOLM.**—Since July 10, red and white cow, branded 27 quarter diamond over on left hip, also slit under neck, calf at foot. John Smedstad (14—12—26w2)

**ROUND HILL.**—Since June 15 last, one blue mare, two years old, star on forehead. One blue horse colt, one year old. One brown filly colt, one year old. None of these horses have visible brands. Albert Bruce (S. W. 1-4 12—43—18 w4).

**RAY.**—Brown horse, has wire cut on front foot had halter on with rope attached when found, weight about 1,200 pounds, about ten years old, indistinct brand on right hip. Angus McDonald (3—55—26w4).

**BOWDEN.**—Since July 17, one sorrel mare, white spot on forehead, hind feet white, branded script S T monogram. One bay pony mare, with four black legs, branded lazy W on left hip. John Robinson (S. W. 1-4 30—23—28 w4).

**ASKER.**—Since January last, red heifer, coming two years old. W. O. Stephenson.

**OLDS.**—Since May 1, heifer, red, two years old, branded indistinctly E P quarter circle under P on right ribs. A. L. Traverse (S. W. 1-4 18—33—2w5).

**BRUDERHEIM.**—Since June 1, cow, white with small red spots, about 13 years old, unbranded, cow calved while on premises. Julius Prochman (N. E. 1-4 6—50—20).

**BARDO.**—Since July 1, black gelding with a rope around his neck, age about 5 years and weight about 1,000 pounds, no visible brand. Owner can have same proving property and paying expenses. P. Scranstad, S. E. 1-4, 20—49—19.

**RED DEER.**—One Chestnut mare, weight 1,100 pounds, branded two parallel horizontal lines with half circle above and below them on left shoulder. Also one brown Clyde mare, 2 years old. Liberal reward for information leading to their recovery. L. Martin.

### IMPOUNDED.

**MAGRATH.**—One sorrel horse, white spot on forehead, right hind foot white, branded N bar over on right thigh, also N bar under on right shoulder. One bay mare, branded lazy S over J on left shoulder, four points of compass on circle on left thigh and lazy B quarter diamond above and below on right shoulder. One sorrel mare, front feet crooked, branded lazy S over J on left shoulder, four points of compass on circle on left thigh and lazy B quarter diamond above and below on right shoulder. One black yearling mare, branded lazy B quarter diamond above and below on right shoulder, four points of compass on circle on left thigh. Geo. Thompson.

**MACLEOD.**—Since July 13th, one yearling heifer, roan, each ear marked with half moon cut out of top, brand indistinguishable. Since July 15, one red steer, branded inverted U bar under on left ribs. Since July 16, one roan steer, branded C 6 K on left ribs. Since July 26, one roan muley cow, branded R Z on left shoulder. Fred Rhodes.

### ESTRAY ENTIRE.

**DUHAMEL.**—Since July 12, 1906, bull, red, branded V quarter circle under on left ribs. Andrew Seslie (3—46—21w2).

**CALGARY.**—One yearling chestnut stallion, unbranded. Stallion is running with mare and foal and is probably offspring of mare. A. Von Mielecki.

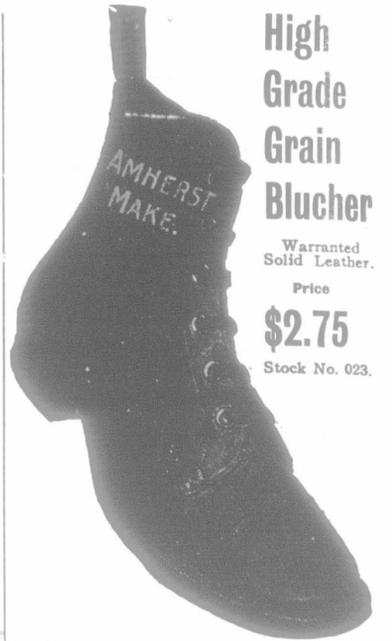
**CALGARY.**—One bay stallion, three years old, branded inverted N Y on left shoulder. E. Clemens (S. E. 1-4 22—24—29w4).

**MAGRATH.**—Stallion, black, stripe on face, both hind feet white, weight about 350 pounds, two years old, branded A bar under on right thigh. Peter Rasmussen.

### LOST.

**STETTLER.**—Since June 1, last, bay mare, white face, pieced-toed, weight 1050 lbs., branded Z E on left shoulder. One dark bay mare, star on forehead, weight 900 pounds, branded Z also another blurred letter on left shoulder, both had halters on. Reward offered. Richard Price.

**CAMROSE.**—Strayed or stolen, one brown pony mare, branded heart bar under on shoulder and on each hip. One bay mare, branded N V over T S on shoulder, one or both mares should have foal at side. One bay yearling mare. Two black yearling stallions. Information leading to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. W. S. Van Patten.



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### MANITOBA.

#### LOST.

**OAK RIVER.**—Three strayed from the premises of undersigned, about July 13, one bay horse, about eight years old, with one white hind foot and one white front foot, also barb wire cut on right hind leg and on muscle of right front leg. Anyone giving information about the same will be liberally rewarded. Carlyle Bros. 29-8

**BAGOT.**—About April 1, four yearlings heifers, two pure black, one dark red, one with white line down its back, its head red and white. Information leading to their recovery will be fully rewarded. Jas. Arnold

#### ESTRAYS.

**SKULL CREEK.**—Since last summer, one red steer, brocked face, 3 years, branded —HF over crutch reversed L and — on left ribs. Geo. Benallist.

### SASKATCHEWAN.

#### IMPOUNDED.

**SQUAW VALLEY.**—Brown mule, no brands. B. F. Browning (Sec. 10—24—29w2).

**BATTLEFORD.**—Small black horse, white face also white feet, short tail, branded 10 on left shoulder. F. M. Caywood (N. W. 32—34—17 w3).

**BALCARRES.**—Sorrel mare, white face, hind feet white, about four years old, branded S with double horizontal bars running through it, on left shoulder and indistinct brand on left thigh. Yearling sorrel horse, white mane and tail, stripe down face, left front foot white, strap around neck, no visible brands. Sorrel gelding pony, left eye blind, saddle marks, no visible brands. R. A. Welsh.

**BALCARRES.**—Red and white bull calf, eight or nine months old, left ear split, no visible brand. H. A. Welsh (S. W. 2—22—12w2).

**CANNINGTON MANOR.**—Red and white steer, two years old, white face, no horns, no visible brands. Red and white heifer, two years old, no visible brands. Red and white steer, two years old, no visible brands. Red and white cow, two years old, no visible brands. Red and white cow, about eight years old, has horns broken about four inches from head, branded an indistinct W on right hip. Clayton W. Husk (N. W. 6—9—33w1).

**LONG CREEK.**—Small black mare, aged, white star on forehead, white marks under collar right hind foot white, old scars on buttock weight about 800 pounds, no visible brands. Dark bay gelding, four years old, weight about 1,150 pounds, old scar on breast and on left forearm, left hock joint enlarged, hock capped no visible brands. Geo. G. Kerr (S. W. 28—, 10—21w2).

**MORTLACH.**—Bay stud, about two years old, weight about 600 pounds, branded Y 6 with bar above. White gelding, about 9 years old, weight about 800 pounds, branded AD on right shoulder, also money gram brand on right hip. John O'Neill (S. E. 34—17—1w2).

**MOOSE JAW.**—Brown mare, aged, hard-wire cut on right fore leg, branded bar W on left shoulder and 8 on right shoulder. Brown pony mare, aged, four white feet, weight about 900 pounds, branded RS monogram with quarter circle under, on left shoulder. Bay mare, aged, collar marks on shoulder, weight about 1250 pounds, no brands. John I. Weber (S. W. 22—16—27w2).

**SASKATOON.**—Dark sorrel horse, about twelve years old, weighs about 1350 pounds, right front foot and right hind foot white, stripe in face, no visible brands. Paterson and Hoffman.

**BATTLEFORD.**—Brown mare, aged, small white spot in face, right fore foot white, branded A and C below and another indistinct design. F. M. Caywood (N. W. 32—43—17w3).

**MILESTONE.**—Light bay horse, about 10 years old, left hind leg thick, right hind leg lame, hoofs freshly trimmed, no brands. Michael Trauss (N. E. 20—9—21w2).

**LLOYDMINSTER.**—Working team of oxen, one red and the other red and white, about 7 years old, no brands. G. DeLisle (N. W. 1-4 32—43—27w3).

**FORT QU'APPELLE.**—Black and white milch cow, seven years old, with short horns turned down, large bell around neck. Brown bull, eighteen months old, no brands. W. J. Prize-man (N. E. 33—20—14w2).

(Continued on page 1345.)

THE INTELLIGENCE OF COLLIE DOGS.

We were sitting on the front porch of Jim Martin's farm house near Gotham, Wisconsin, discussing the points and merits of his noted Dorothy family of Red Polled cattle as the gloaming shadows closed in upon the valley. Suddenly a stray pig from a neighbor's farm scraped in under the front gate of the driveway and grunting with satisfaction, commenced a foraging expedition to the lawn. But the grunts fell harshly upon the ears of two apparently sound asleep collies lying at our feet and away went the younger of the two, bristling with indignation, while the aged patriarch, crippled from rheumatism and accident, toddled after, offended fearfully, whining with anxiety to teach a lesson, such as the younger of the two was already doing, but too slow to get into the scrap. But the stray went home a-kiting and soon the guardians of the premises resumed their nap without a word of comment from their owner. Later a neighbor arrived and hitched his horse by the garden gate and as darkness fell two old grey mares were turned loose and commenced grazing peacefully, after a preliminary roll of luxury on the soft green grass. But shortly the novelty wore off and the mares, remembering previous feasts of ear corn, worked their way to the wagon shed, entered it and getting among the implements made a racket that once again waked the dogs from their placid dreams of collie heaven. "Biff!" went the young dog; "wow-o-oo" went the old one, as both started to the shed at a dash and a waddle, while their owner cried "Put them out of there!" and added in an aside, "I guess that's more than they'll manage." But not a bit of it! Soon, after much barking, noise and bustle amid sounds of kicks, crashes and the rattle of chains and other articles, out came the mares on the run with the collies at their heels urging them on until they were safely returned to where they belonged in the paddock.

How this reminded us of old times in Scotland and of many similar exhibitions of collie intelligence. Instinct, you may call it; reasoning it seems to me and wonderful always to the student of animal character and capabilities. Have we not heard a shepherd whisper, while smoking the pipe of peace in the ingle neuk of his cottage, the day's work over and the collie the subject of conversation with a visiting friend, "Clyde; it's time the kye (cows) were hame, A'm thinking", at which the dog, starting from seeming slumber, would dash from the house and speedily return at the heels of the dairy herd. You may say he knew his work from long experience and that instinct taught him it was time for the evening home-coming of the cows, but he knew the meaning of the shepherd's words and recognized them unemphasized in the running conversation. For collies understand their masters' commands, do what he tells them and have their own way of telling him things of import. An anxious whimper draws his attention; a growl or sharp bark speaks of something wrong or surprising but the well trained collie "bides at heel" until given leave to act or investigate.

How often have we seen this fact exemplified! Up in the Cheviot hills, on the banks of the Breamish Waters not far from the village of Ingram, there is a ewe hill on the right and a wether hill on the left. The water flows between and there is nothing else to separate the flocks. In the spring time when the first primrose buds peep from the beil of the bowlders by the burnside and the lambs begin to arrive the "herd" makes his rounds three times a day, collie at heels, to see that all is right, to give assistance here "mother" a lamb there, carry an orphan to the cottage for warmth and stimulants, keep an eye on the foxes and kindly, skillfully, lovingly care for his flock. It is a grave mistake for a wether to stray over to the ewe hill at such times and sudden and incisive is his dismissal when discovered. But the shepherd need not look for such strays. His collie unerringly picks them from the ewes and, indeed, describes them from afar, although, to the eye of the inexperienced the Cheviot ewe and wether

look practical identical. A low whine from "Moss" at heel causes the herd to look about, then say "Tak him hame, Moss!" and with a dash the agile dog breasts the brae and soon has the stray sheep on the run toward the shepherd. "Hold him" says he and the dog heads off and stops the affrighted panting sheep. "Punish him", comes the word of command and, instantly, jumping over his back, Moss takes a fall out of the wether that long will be remembered. Twice, perhaps, is the punishment given him then, "Hame with him," cries the herd and Moss chases the wether away, tail and tags clattering, at a tremendous pace, until he surges into and out of the water and away to the brackens and sweet grasses on his "ain side o' the hill."

Then Moss will whine again when, away down in the valley, he spies a heavy ewe or wether "lying awkward" in a furrow. A sheep soon dies if allowed to lie upon its back and often the animal is quite unable to rise when a depression holds the broad back and heavy fleece of wool. Then must the herd or his dog mend matters by setting the sheep on his feet again and great is the value of the collie who can do this work "instinctively" and well. Told to act away he goes at a dash, bounds over the recumbent animal and catching the wool in his teeth pulls the sheep over on its side or scares it into renewed, more strenuous effort until it is right side up again.

Some dogs are extra proficient in work such as this and instantly see and act when opportunity offers.

The "hill dog" or "ootbye dog" as he is called by the shepherd works perfectly by signals or whistle far out on the face of the mountain, is slight in make-up and fleeter of foot than the "in-bye" collie of the level, pastoral lands of the plain, does work that a host of men could not accomplish and most of it is in heading, guiding and driving. His instinct is as keen as that of the heavier, shaggier collie of the valley but the latter has the more gentle, "nursing" work to do. When lambs and ewes get "mixed up" when first turned on grass in the spring and the bleating is loud, persistent and plaintive the in-bye dog is invaluable to his owner. By instinct he knows the twins that belong to this ewe and the single that should go with that. Point out a lamb chasing into a mob of them and he will follow it in and out, here and there never losing track of it and soon pinning it to the ground with jaws stretched wide apart and bridging its neck but biting not at all, or holding just above the hock of a hind leg firmly but with out drawing blood. How patiently he takes the lambing ewes to their lying-in yard at night; how quietly he lies at the gate, out of sight and "saying never a word" as the herd, lantern in hand, steps carefully among the peaceful, recumbent ewes, listening, watching and giving assistance as required. The sheep know this dog friend and boss of theirs and he knows them. Any other dog at such a time would put every sheep upon its feet, bleating, leaping and panting in affright and with dire results to the "crop" of lambs.

The collies we speak of here were not chained at night but lived with the herd in his cottage. Under a table by the door of the front room or "ben" was their sleeping place. We remember particularly two in-bye dogs used on a Till Valley Border Leicester sheep farm. Clyde and Toss were their names; the former a black and white slim built youngster, the latter a sable and white, stout, experienced, shaggy, heavily-feathered and ruffed old dog. When Toss went the morning rounds Clyde remained dosing under the table until the herd's wife "Leebie," at the stroke of noon, set the steaming iron pot of "dog dinner" in front of him to cool and serve for the needs of two. Often Toss was late for dinner, when extra work had delayed his master, and at such times Clyde, as the porridge cooled would lick around the surface and then, as soon as possible, commence operation upon the contents of the pot in which pieces of meat, bone and vegetables were mixed with the meal. Great gulps and swallows he took at first but slower and slower he went as the upper half of the contents disappeared. Slower yet and slower; then little light licks were taken about the top of the re-

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maining food with many a look and calculation, regretful pause and hesitating finishing touch, until the exact half of the food was left for Toss. Many and many a time have we watched this intelligent act and always when Toss came in Clyde would arise and kiss him then sit and watch attentively the gradual disappearance of the dinner and always as the bottom of the pot became more and more plain and the dog's appetite became appeased he would stop before all was gone leaving a tid bit for Clyde who awaited it trustfully and disposed of it with gusto. To be sure "Leebie" had provided amply for both and both ate their fill. Still we could not conclude that Clyde remembered Toss, looked for his coming, carefully calculated the amount of food due him and did these things for

love of his mate and was repaid for his kindness in kind. This same Clyde sometimes sat at the door of the cottage which looked down upon the valley being set squarely at the end of the road leading from the village. The "wee hoose" looked out upon all comers and its window well might have served the purpose of J. M. Barrie when he penned the sweet tales of a "Window in Thrums." From the door one could see far off the stranger as he came from the "toon" and Clyde would growl half an hour in advance when the man approaching was unknown to him but wag his tail were the figure a "kenned" one. Three years after the writer had left the place where Clyde worked so well he returned from America and revisited the old familiar farms. Walking from the village memories of past

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times charged upon us and wondered if this one still was there, if that one still herded sheep and then if Clyde and Toss still rested under the table in the "wee hoose on the hill." Coming to the foot of the hill the cottage came into view and scarcely had we commenced the ascent when a dog could be seen standing at the door and watching intently. Then we saw him come toward us "on the jump"; a black and white dog frantically with joy and as he leaped and fawned upon us we saw that he was Clyde and that he had not forgotten.

It is dogs such as this that are companions as well as helpers; friends for weel and for woe, in fair days and in foul, in dark days and shine. We have known the coollie of the drunkard stand his abuse and blows without a snarl or snap and guard him by day and by night with love passing that of a woman, the love that has made a dog such as he pine even unto death even upon the grave of his master. We have seen a collie dog set to watch a pin thrust into the sod by his owner and woe betide the one who would venture to withdraw it and not until told to come away would the faithful beast leave the post he considered one of trust. Such were the collies used by sheep stealers in the "good old days" when both thief and dog were hung by the neck until dead, "the punishment fitting the crime." The thief would visit the flock by day, go "through" the sheep with the herd and point out the choice sheep he promised to come and pay for another day and the dog at his heels would keep track of each sheep as chosen and at night go back to the field, "cut out" and "round up" the selected beasts and drive them surely and stealthily to some appointed place.

One might add anecdote to anecdote in proof of the sagacity of the trained and rightly bred collie but that were unnecessary so well are the abilities of these "canny critters" known and appreciated. But we speak of the utilitarian collie, not of the curled darling of modern society, that long, greyhound-snouted, narrow browed, brainless, in-bred, delicate, animated door mat, fed on caramels, bathed, combed, manicured and ribbon-bedecked by silly women and utterly bereft of the famous attributes of the "oot-bye" and "in-bye collie of the highlands and the lowlands of Scotland. Pretty as may be these modern products of the fancier's skill they are dog dudes of the collie kind and would be chewed and disowned by all of the Clydes, Tosses, Mosses, Sheps, Jessies and Lassies of the Borders.

For the man on the farm, the man having sheep to care for and cattle to mind, as well as women-folk and children to be protected, the collie is the dog beyond compare and priceless when thoroughly trained. He must be a dog like "Boz: Son of Battle" and he need not be pretty provided he is from the right stock, and, according to the excellent rules set down by Mr. Ogilvie, "trained in the way he should go" from puppyhood, so that, when full grown into the important place of boss dog of the farm or ranch he may not "depart therefrom." DR. ALEXANDER, in the *Weekly Live Stock Report*.

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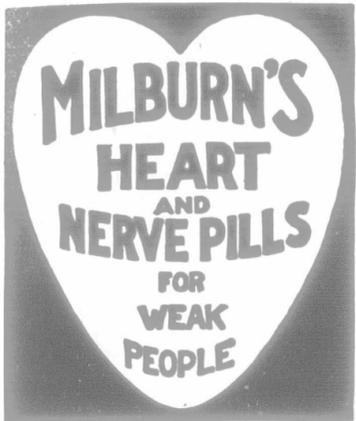
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**WOMAN'S WIT.**

(Continued)

time he wanted an hour or two for some outing or a visit to a fair, it would not be granted—he might know that. At the very moment when the meat was to be served on the polished table in the small dining-room, Lady Dacre's bell rang sharply. Jermyn returned with orders that Andrew was to depart, instantly, in a hackney coach, with a message to Mistress Dartmouth, whom Lady Dacre hoped would visit her that afternoon. So it happened that only Jermyn waited on the ladies in the room, while the dishes were carried up the long passages by the other young man, whose training was not yet considered sufficiently perfect to permit of his helping Jermyn in the room.

He only saw, through the door, an elderly lady, in a mob cap, enjoying an excellent meal.

The robing of my Lord Ferguson in the costume prepared by Deborah's nimble fingers, put on over his own clothes, had made him forget care and possible danger in merriment. The white wig and the mob cap could not be taken seriously! The dark-complexioned, clean-shaven face looked extraordinarily different beneath it, and Lady Dacre, as she greeted him, exclaimed triumphantly that the disguise was perfect.

As soon as the dinner was over, the ladies went to the withdrawing-room, where it was Lady Dacre's habit to have a dish of tea served early, and Andrew was sent by Jermyn upstairs with a sealed note he had brought for his mistress. He was an observant youth, but the mistress who had given this order also knew that the difficulty of treading securely on the highly-polished boards of the withdrawing-room was still sufficiently great, and made him exceedingly anxious to deliver his message as speedily as possible and depart. The agony of carrying a tray into the room was one that he could hardly disguise. He noticed an elderly lady sitting under the shadow of the brocade curtains at the window, and that was all with which he concerned himself.

Jermyn carried in everything necessary for the making of the tea, and for a little while the dainty chink of china was the only sound in the room. Lord Ferguson, stiff and uncomfortable in his disguise, watched his hostess, and found pleasure in each graceful movement, and the alert glance of the brave eyes. What would happen, he found himself wondering, if a sudden alarm were given? Where had Jermyn hidden the sword he had been wearing? Could one man hold the top of the great staircase? One man, knowing that the bravest woman in the world had risked all for him? It was very quiet and peaceful there: war and danger, trouble and death seemed very far away.

A door opened jerkily, and Deborah stepped into the room, a woeful, agitated Deborah; her cap awry, her hands twisting each other, and tears running down her plump cheeks.

"Madam—they are here!" she gasped.

"Alack, we are undone!"

Lord Ferguson sprang to his feet, and catching his foot in the long skirt to which he was so unaccustomed, nearly fell to the ground. Lady Dacre held up one small hand, looking angrily at Deborah.

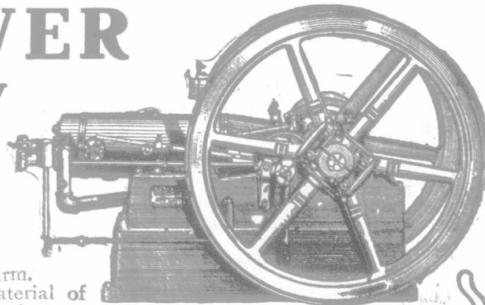
"My Lord, you must please to pardon this ill-mannered woman. What is it, Deborah? Who comes? The Bow Street runners—is it not so? Why these tears? Wipe them away at once, unless you would anger me pass forgiveness. Are we not prepared?"

Brave words! A heavy knocking sounded on the great door in the hall. Deborah fell to trembling again.

"My lord, sit there, I beg you; take the news-letter in your hand. Nod your head as if sleep crept upon you. Speak not one word, whatever you hear or see. Deborah, instantly to Jermyn, and bid that the door be opened straightaway! They must think we have nought to hide. Deborah, Deborah, remember!"

The waiting-woman's trembling hands set her cap straight, and, rubbing her eyes, she passed swiftly down the stairs, but Jermyn was already in the hall on his way to the door, so she crept back, and stood on a small landing, where she could hear and not be seen. Lady Dacre did not even move from

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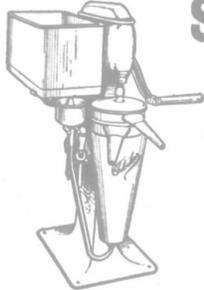
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When that committee met, many farmers were present waiting the decision. The committee carefully examined the different separators, and unanimously decided that the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator is best, excelling all others in fifteen essential points.

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**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,**

Toronto, Can.

WEST CHESTER, PA.

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her chair; she could look steadily into the face of danger; she believed in the right of the cause for which her family had sacrificed so much, and in the power of God. She smiled with steady lips more than once at Lord Ferguson, to whom the moments were very bitter. Ah, if he should bring trouble and punishment on his brave hostess! He longed for his own clothes; he would not be afraid if he might stand, sword in hand, and meet them so. Then he shuddered to think how terrible were the penalties for those who resisted! He felt like an animal caught in a trap. Very distinctly through the house came the sound of voices.

"See, then, man, 'tis clear writ. An order to search this place, aye, from cellar to garret. We shall go, friends wherever there may be room to hide a goodly, personable man, for such is my Lord Ferguson, of whom His Majesty King George has some urgent need. Well, who is this? Come, a fine young man like you can have no liking for the thought of prisons! Well, art ready to act as guide?"

Andrew's youthful and indignant voice answered quickly.

"Bow Street runners! And the secret-room known! Why, there is not another, and we hide no one here. Master Jermyn, is it your will that they go up the stairs? 'Twill disturb her ladyship, and—"

Two or three voices joined in laughter.

"Come! Master Jermyn, as you call him, has nought to say to this. Here be the warrant, with the seal upon it. Up the stairs we go. Her ladyship cannot withstand us."

Lady Dacre listened with a tightening of her lips; the hands moving about the tea-tray were perfectly steady; she looked across, searchingly, at the figure seated in the shadow of the curtains. The steps were ascending the stairs, were almost at the door, when she realized one thing. She had made a mistake! Alas, she had been so proud of the disguise, so delighted with gown, shawl, and the cap, resting on a white wig, that she had completely forgotten that Lord Ferguson wore the shoes with a large buckle with which Jermyn had provided him on his arrival.

Those shoes might betray all. The feet were distinctly visible beneath the dress, and she dared not whisper a warning. She would not turn her proud head to see if the men were actually at the door, but she knew quite well, in her tender, sympathetic heart, how many and disturbing were the feelings rushing through the brain of the fugitive. At this critical moment even a hint whispering greater caution might end disastrously, through his chivalrous desire not to bring evil on a woman, and that woman his mother's friend.

There was only one thing to do: she must trust to nimble wits and to the help of One mightier than the mightiest. The door opened further, rough-shod feet stepped into the room carefully, and Lady Dacre blessed the polished floor. What matter, provided Lord Ferguson escaped, if it took days of rubbing to restore its glory!

She moved slowly, and faced the three men at the door with haughtily-raised eyebrows and a mocking smile.

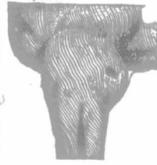
"What, the runners again! Truly my poor house is honored! Since the day that you bribed a poor servant to blab my secrets there is surely nought to fear, now, from me? Truly, I see the warrant; the red seal thereof is great enough even for old eyes! My poor house, then, shall be searched from cellar to garret. I would pray you speed about the task. I have yet to know that e'en such a warrant as you hold there permits the disturbing of myself and Lady Cowper who has dined with me, and, as you see, would fain rest. Methinks, and you disturb her ladyship, her husband as great in the king's favor as Sir Robert Walpole, you may bring a hornet's nest about your ears."

"Lady Cowper!" repeated the foremost of the runners slowly.

"Aye, as I have said. Prithee see that my chairs and tables, the great settee yonder, conceal no Jacobite, and then get you gone; but hark to me! Destroy any of my furnishings, and the matter shall be straightly reported."

One of the men moved cautiously forward, his eyes fixed on the figure seated in the great chair close to the curtains. Lady Dacre saw the gleam

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in his eager eyes, saw too that for the moment he was thinking only of the strangeness of an old lady slumbering unmoved, though such important people as the Bow Street runners were in the room. She watched him as carefully as he watched the so-called Lady Cowper. Then there was a sudden swift movement, a crash, and the tray, with its burden of dainty china, fell to the ground. Lady Dacre burst into angry speech, and the man, who thought himself the cause of all the mischief, rubbed his head slowly, as if he would find words to express his feelings. The china, was as he knew, well worth many pounds, and Sir Robert was hard on those he termed clumsy folk. Then the warrant had been issued with a caution: Lady Dacre was not to be distressed and annoyed unnecessarily.

"Idiot! Think you I shall let this pass? All my china lying on the floor broken. Ah, Jermyn, is that you? Look, look!"

The men in the doorway gazed stupidly from one to the other, and at the sleeping figure, for Lady Cowper awoke with a start, and let the news letter fall from her hand; then she nodded once or twice as if overcome with sleep.

The men muttered and murmured, while Lady Dacre lamented her loss shrilly, volubly, and presently, very sheepishly, they withdrew. An order was called down to a man they had left below not to stir from his post or allow anyone to pass him. Then the search of the house began.

When the tramp of feet sounded from the floor above, Lady Dacre sprang up and walked the room rapidly once or twice. What could she do—what must be the next move? If the runner returned and found Lady Cowper still asleep! They were already suspicious and she knew it would be fatal.

She looked from the open window, on to her garden and the road beyond, noticed the brightness of the spring sunshine, and grew more determined to spare no effort to save the boy from the terrors of prison.

He whispered a few words. "Let me run for it!"

Lady Dacre shook her head, listening intently. The men were moving from room to room above. She set her hand upon one of the casements, and then found that Deborah had stolen to her side.

"My lady, yonder is my Lady Cowper's own coach, she hath but now stepped out at the house of my Lady Winchilsea. Oh, my lady, what if they see her?"

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NORTHERN  
RAILWAY**

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will saw wood as fast as two men can handle it. It also pumps water, shells corn, grinds feed, makes butter, runs cream separator, in fact furnishes power for all farm purposes. Every farmer should have one.

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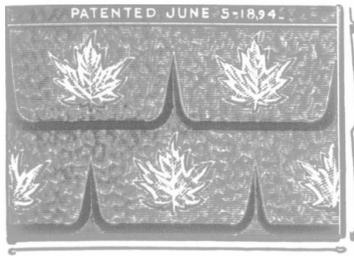
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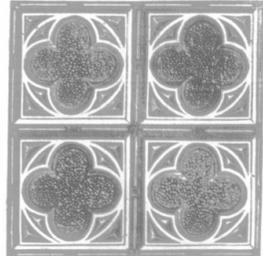


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For a moment the mistress was dismayed, but only for a moment. A basket of choice fruit lay on the table. She told Deborah to take it up and go with it down to the hall, bidding Jermyn to go for her ladyship's coach. This order must be given clearly, but she must find opportunity to whisper to him to tell the coachman my Lady Dacre had a message for his mistress.

Deborah did as she was told, and Jermyn's voice arguing with the man below was soon heard.

Lady Dacre crossed the room, and talking resolutely as if the visitor were truly Lady Cowper, slipped a purse of money into the pocket of the gown, and whispered a few words. "Slip off the skirt and shawl in the coach, let yourself out and make the best way you can over the fields to the river, hide yourself till evening, then Jermyn shall come to you at the river stairs yonder."

"Ah, your ladyship, it grieves me that you must leave me so soon! I pray thee take my arm, for the stairs are steep. Deborah! Where is the woman? Come hither, descend in front of my Lady Cowper so that she rests one hand on your shoulder, the other on my arm."

In this way the shoes were hidden. Slowly, step by step, they descended, and the sound of approaching wheels told Lady Dacre that the coach was at the door.

The runner came forward and eyed them curiously, but Lady Dacre, still talking, took not the slightest notice of his presence, stepped out of the open door, and to the astonishment of the coachman on the box—the footman was attending his real mistress—a stranger was handed in by Jermyn. Lady Dacre smiled as gaily and unconcernedly as if no plot were on foot.

"My good Rogers drive with all speed to my Lady Winchelsea's—oh, stay, I promised Lady Cowper that these should be sent to her early in the day." Jermyn handed up the basket of fruit.

"'Twould be a gold crown into the pocket if you should drive with speed this little distance, for I would not have her ladyship know that I used her own coach to carry my present! Swiftly, friend; the rout yonder hath but just begun—swiftly. Stretch down a hand. There—I thank you!"

The coachman was astonished and bewildered, but Lady Dacre had got her way. In the coach was the person who had passed as Lady Cowper, and the man, with the gold crown in his hand, was driving rapidly, anxious to reach the other end of the Mall before he could be needed. He wondered stupidly why Lady Dacre did not use her own coach.

They swung out of the gates and rolled down the road. Lady Dacre, breathing quickly, re-ascended the stairs, and met the runners rushing down.

"Stop the coach! Stop the coach!" the foremost man cried furiously. "Stop the coach!"

Shouting, bawling furiously, they rushed past Lady Dacre, scowling at the man in the hall, who began to run and cry too, out into the drive. Jermyn, closing the great gates, shot in a bolt, the coach had swung down one of the tree-bordered roads.

The runners, in their fury, shook their fists and muttered threats, it was some time before the bolt gave, and the gate was a high one. They ran for some moments, fruitlessly, here and there, calling for a hackney coach, and though a crowd of people gathered, there seemed no means of following.

Two of the men started to run, and presently, to their amazement, met the self-same coach slowly returning. They shouted to the driver, who thought them mad, wondering indeed if all the

world were not mad. He had left the basket of fruit at Lady Cowper's house, and was now returning, as he imagined, to Lady Winchelsea's with the lady who had been forced upon him by imperious Lady Dacre.

He drew up slowly—what had the runners to do with him? They tore at the handle of the coach door, and when at length it opened they found only a skirt, a shawl, a wig, and a cap! The shoes, that had helped to betray the fugitive as he stepped into the coach, were not there.

Their indignation and fury knew no bounds. They told each other and all the passers-by that a dangerous Jacobite had escaped, helped by Lady Dacre. They had been suspicious from the very beginning—yes indeed and one of them leaning from an upper window watched the lady stepping into the coach, and vowed to his fellows that there was no feeble woman, but a man.

They must catch him, and that at once. So great was the excitement, so garbled the stories told, that half of those engaged in the search were perfectly confident that they were following on the track of a Jacobite dressed up as a woman. Many harmless country people were stopped on the roads that day.

Lord Ferguson, in his own clothes, even mingled among the crowd, and managed to elude his pursuers till night-fall, when he and Jermyn dropped down the river with a boatman who could be trusted, and a ship was found.

Lady Dacre kept her brave air until she heard of his safety, and only then tears fell down her cheeks, and she called herself a lonely old woman.

THE END.

The farmers aren't having all the fun out of the automobile. Listen to this from *Tit-Bits*:

"My brother bought a motor here last week," said an angry man to the salesman who stepped up to greet him, "and you said if anything broke you would supply him with new parts."

"Certainly," said the salesman, "What does he want?"

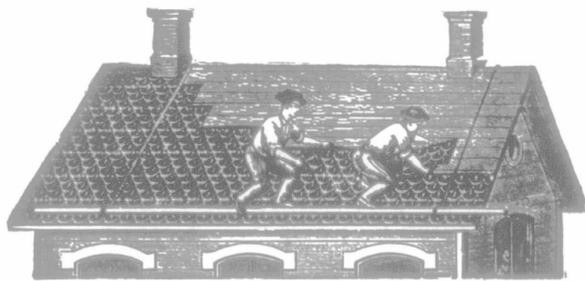
"He wants two deltoid muscles, a couple of knee-caps, one elbow and about half a yard of cuticle," said the man; "and he wants them at once."

An amusing story told in connection with Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., may be recalled appropriately just now. Just before the opening day of the session a year or so ago, the anecdote runs, he had occasion to repair to the House of Commons library to consult some books, but found himself intercepted in a friendly way by a policeman, when the following colloquy resulted:—"Are you working here, mate?" "Yes." "On the roof?" which was undergoing repairs at the time. "No, on the floor."

A Dutchman, addressing his dog, said: "You vos only a dog, but I wish I vos you. Ven you go mit der bed in, you shust durn round drie times und lay down. Ven I go mit der bed in, I haf to lock up de blace und vind de clock und put de cat oud, undress myself und my wife vakes up und scols me, den de baby cries und I hef to walk him up und down, den maype ven I shust go to sleep, it's time to get up again. Ven you ged up, you shust stretch yourself und scratch a couple of dimes, und you vas up. I haf to light der fire, put on der kettle, scrap mit my wife already, und maype got some breakfast. You play round all day und haf plenty of fun. I haf to work all tay und half plenty of drouble. Ven you die you's dead; ven I die I haf to go to ? ? ? ? yet."

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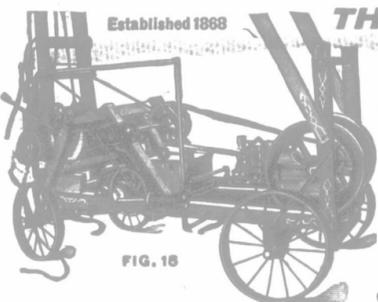
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W. F. STEVENS, Secretary

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My second shipment consisting of  
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Fillies and Spanish Jacks

is now on hand. I can give the best value in horse flesh to be had in America because I pay spot cash when I buy.

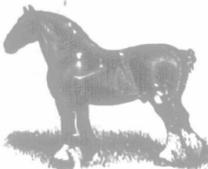
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For further information write to

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Has just arrived at my stables. I want to point out to the breeders of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia that without doubt I have the best consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys that I have ever handled. My Clydesdales consist of stallions aged 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Fillies aged 1, 2 and 3 years. Hackneys are 2, 4 and 5 years old. Many of them were prize-winners this year and last in some of the leading shows in Scotland and England. Parties wishing anything in my line will save money by seeing my stock and getting prices before buying elsewhere.

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## Western Lands

For information regarding western homes, call or write to  
Balfour Broadfoot Land Co., Box 293, Hamilton St., Regina, Sask.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### ESTABLISHING A POUND.

Township 26, range 19, west 2nd mer. has got a herd law but no pound keeper and horses running loose on the prairie without a herd boy get into crops and nobody wants to have anything to do with keeping a pound.

1. What can a person do towards getting damages from horses in crops?  
2. Can a person lease a quarter of a school land section and fence it for a pound?

A. C. C.

Ans.—1. You might impound the stock on your own land and claim damages, notifying the owner if you know who he is and if he fails to pay the damages you could not sell the animals without taking them to the nearest pound. You had better write to the Department of Public Works, Regina, stating the facts and urging the government to appoint a pound keeper and ask them to send you a copy of the herd ordinance and you will require to follow the directions laid down therein.

2. You may use any enclosure as a pound if you are appointed pound keeper.

### WILD VETCHES—FRENCH WEED.

1. Are wild vetches good for hay and pasture?

2. Kindly identify the enclosed weed: is it French Weed? My neighbor had patch of it and cut them and as soon as they get dry he intends to burn them. would that kill them? Do they grow from both seed and root? What would be the proper way to kill them?

Alta. M. K. B.

Ans.—1. Yes, wild vetch is quite highly esteemed as a pasture plant where it grows. It belongs to the class of plants which furnish nitrogen to the soil and albumenoids to the fodder and so tends to balance the latter and gives the animal system food constituents it needs to produce flesh and fat at the least expenditure of food.

2. Bulletin 16 by the Department of Agriculture, Regina, which we advise all farmers to secure says: "Hand-pulling and burning is the best method to adopt when the area infested is small but if that is not possible the land should be cultivated with harrow or other implement to cover what seed may be on the surface, thus causing it to germinate. The harrow should again be used when the young plants are just showing above the ground, the hotter the day on which this is done the better the result. If there is a heavy growth of weeds they should be mowed, gathered and burned rather than plowed down, as it is a well known fact that if the seed pods are on the plant at the time they are turned under they may ripen seed in the ground and produce another crop of weeds. Close attention should be given to any portion of the farm where stink-weed has been noticed, and careful persistent work will be required to eradicate it, but it should not be forgotten that it will pay well to drop all other work and fight this weed when first noticed. If a field under crop is badly infested I would recommend the use of the harrow or disc as soon as the crop is removed and in the spring after the weeds have made a new start plow them under and harrow at once. As soon as there is any growth cultivate again and continue this treatment throughout the season, being very particular to leave no weeds alive when winter sets in. The following spring a crop should not be sown until weeds have been destroyed again by cultivation, and then a crop of barley would probably be best, as it would be removed in time to permit of cultivation before winter. If so much land is badly infested that the whole of it cannot be properly dealt with for eradication, cultivate a portion fall and spring and then sow brome at the rate of about 15 pounds per acre and mow closely throughout the season to prevent any weeds ripening seeds. This will keep the stink-weed in check while you give attention to the other portion of the field. After working on infested fields care should be taken to clean machinery thoroughly before removing it to clean portions of the farm as seeds are very apt to be carried."

Many good farmers tell us they have given up hope of utterly ridding these

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Hamilton, Ontario.

Established 1877

farms of stink-weed and claim that if the land gets proper cultivation the weed will not become overly troublesome but on the contrary when it becomes a nuisance it is an indication that the cultivation is not thorough enough.



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Bobcaygeon, Ont.  
The largest breeders of  
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in Canada offer for sale bulls and females of the choicest breeding and registered both in the United States and Canada. Will deliver at your station. Write for catalogue and for information respecting polled Herefords which are also offered.

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Grand young Bulls, Cows  
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and pure-bred  
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Kennell Ranch, Kennell P.O. Sask.

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Happy Christ-  
whiteface on the Continent.  
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of both sexes

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You can too if you buy from us.

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CALMADY, 13438, bred by the Nottingham  
Corporation Farm Committee, Nottingham,  
England.  
This boar is a straight, deep, lengthy hog, and  
a splendid stock getter, and we only part with  
him now to make room for our new imported  
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long cold winters and fat fuel  
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fruit and flowers and make as  
much from 10 acres in fruit as  
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I own or control 5,000 acres of  
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trict. I will sell you 10, 20 or  
100 acres for \$50 per acre and  
give you time to pay for it.  
Write at once for descriptions  
and full information to  
**A. N. WOLVERTON, Nelson, B.C.**

**ALPINE CLUB OF CANADA.**

In March last the Alpine Club of Canada was organized in Winnipeg, and already a preliminary membership of a hundred and fifty has been enrolled, thus ensuring its success at its very inception. The first tangible step taken by the new club was the organization of a mountain camp, which was held in the Rockies during the week of July 9-16 at Summit Pass, between Emerald Lake and the Yoho Valley, eleven miles north of Field. The undertaking was successful beyond all anticipation, thanks to the effective arrangements made by the officers of the club and the help of the Field outfitters. Those who were fortunate enough to attend enjoyed the treat of their lives.

The campers foregathered from far and near at the Mount Stephen House in Field, from which early on the morning of July 9th a start was made for the chosen rendezvous. A long line of mountain ponies took the Emerald Lake trail through the superb trees on the slope of Burgess avenue followed by the pack of animals carrying the kits of the alpinists.

After luncheon at the Chalet, where a black bear made a call in order to dine off the garbage heap, the company proceeded in single file, led by Rev. J. C. Herdman of Calgary, for the stiff ascent to the camp site nearly two thousand feet higher. The delta of the Emerald glacier had first to be negotiated, involving the crossing of numerous torrents by means of slippery and sometimes submerged tree trunks, and if an occasional slip was made into the ice-cold waters it was only a bit of experience in keeping with the expedition. The streams rose so rapidly that the laggards in the procession had to be ferried over on ponyback, the while they tried to tuck their feet away safely on the top of the saddles.

Then ensued a stiff trail climb of a thousand feet up the cliffs and into a dense tree-growth until the tented city came in view, most beautiful for situation, on the shores of Summit Lake, and in the midst of a fine grove of forest giants. High above on either hand towered Wapta Mountain, a peninsula peak of the Presidential range.

The first camp meal was eaten with a zest that kept "Ping-Pong," our Chinese chef, on the jump, and the first camp-fire, with its song and cheer and story-telling, was but a sample of many delightful ones that followed.

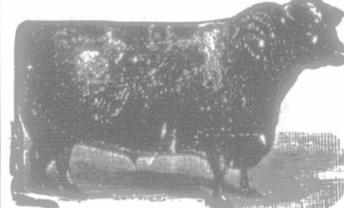
A series of excursions were daily made to other and higher points. The chief feature was the climbing of the Vice-President, its height of 10,000 feet qualifying the successful climbers for active membership in the club. Nearly fifty safely and successfully accomplished the task of negotiating the four peaks that form the great mountain, each party being in charge of a Swiss guide or one of Canadian make. Many a thrilling tale was told around the blazing logs of the precipices overcome, the ice fields crossed, the snow areas passed and the glissading down the slopes on the homeward journey. The ascent of the Vice-President made a stiff day's work of twelve hours duration, involving all kinds of mountain climbing.

Another popular excursion was a two days' trip up to the northern end of the Yoho Valley, via the lower trail and back by the upper one. Ten each comprised these parties, in addition to the guides and helpers, and a caravan of pack ponies. There is surely no more wonderful region in the Canadian mountains than this; no vale where nature's wonders are so numerous, or her handiwork displayed on such a titanic scale. It has well been termed the Yosemite of Canada, and the twenty five mile route takes the thrilled traveller past the foot of the great Takakaw Falls, 1,200 feet high, and by the Wapta River and canyons to the wondrous Wapta glacier that feeds the turbulent stream.

The winding paths through the for-

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Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.  
New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by  
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Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.  
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My great stock bull Trout Creek Hero, several cows and young stock for sale. Loyalty is now at the head of the herd. Write for particulars.  
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9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves  
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All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.  
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I have now for sale one 2 year old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.  
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We offer about thirty extra good yearling rams of our own breeding, among them some ideal flock headers; also a few home-bred yearling ewes. Twenty imported yearling rams and thirty imported ewes the same age. Bred by Buttar, Farmer and other breeders of note in England. All are for sale at moderate prices.  
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Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.  
Herd Catalogue on application. Address:  
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We have now for immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address:  
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Now offer for sale imported Leicester ram, WINCHESTER, used in my flock with great success for three years. Also a grand lot of one, two and three shear rams and ram lambs. Ewes of all ages.  
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Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1905. Several young animals for sale. Also B. P. Rocks. Farm half mile north of station.  
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**Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.**  
The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---8878---and General---2599---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.  
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Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels.

Has been in use for nearly 60 years and has never failed to give relief.

est, the fording of the rushing river, the glimpses of the wild life of the hills and the display of gardens of wild flowers filled each moment with an exaltation of spirit.

No less memorable was the upper trail trip, past the Twin falls and their gloomy canyon, over the moraine of Emerald glacier and along lofty paths, cut from the precipitous mountain slopes, from which points glorious views were had of the entire valley, enclosed at its upper end by a glistening sea of ice, barred at the lower part by the gigantic masses of Cathedral Peak and Mount Stephen, and hemmed in on either side by peaks and ranges equally awe-inspiring.

The ascent of the Emerald glacier provided another day's experience. Once more, a steep bit of climbing was involved, testing the tenderfoot's capacity. The upward way yielded entrancing views of the Yoho Valley and its mighty cataract. Leaving Lookout Point, the ascent of the rocky hillside was started, great care being necessary to avoid starting a rock slide. Higher and higher the leader led us, around hazardous spurs and over noisy torrents of milky water. At length the snow line was reached, soon followed by the ice field, where even greater care had to be exercised. The guide cut steps in the slippery slope, each climber using

the same precarious foothold, avoiding the yawning crevasses that marked the way. Even then the crust that bore us was ominously thin, for the ear could distinctly hear the rushing of waters just below the surface, and but a slight movement would have served to detach the snow-cap and sent its creeping climbers whirling to the depths of the valley below.

The first annual meeting of the club was held on one of the camp evenings, when the following officers were re-elected:—President, Arthur O. Wheeler, Calgary; First Vice-President, Rev. J. C. Herdman, Calgary; Second Vice-President, Prof. A. P. Coleman, Toronto; Secretary, Mrs. H. G. Parker, Winnipeg; Treasurer, Mr. Laird, Winnipeg; Librarian, Miss Jean Parker, Winnipeg.

The objects of the club are distinctly patriotic and praiseworthy, viz.: to accentuate and make more widely known the fact that Canada has one of the most wonderful mountain regions in the world, a vast playground among the hills, and to attract thereto not only Canadians, but all who love the majestic in nature.

The Rockies and Selkirks, moreover belong to and are an asset of the Empire and the club hope to let the Britisher know that he can find within the boundaries of this empire the grandest mountain scenery on the globe.

Scientific work will not be overlooked. To this end the Wapta glacier was also marked as to provide a basis of measurement of its recession and movement in years to come.

The study of the flora and fauna of the mountain will also be encouraged along these and other lines. The Alpine Club of Canada hopes to prove its usefulness and to make good its right to live and flourish.

The camp for 1907 will probably be held in the famous Paradise Valley, near Lake Louise.—FRANK YEIGH, in *Toronto Globe*.

## TRADE NOTES.

THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. OF WINNIPEG have just been advised of the acceptance of their tender for a 100,000 gal. steel water tank on 80 ft. steel tower, amounting to \$9,315.00, for the town of Macleod, Alta., to be used in connection with the new water works system, now being installed at that point.

GOLD STANDARD ICE CREAM POWDER for the manufacture of delicious ice cream in the home is the latest addition to the already extensive line of Gold Standard food products put up by The Codville-Georgeson Co. Limited, of Winnipeg. This unique product is put up in the usual tasty and attractive Gold Standard way and the ease and quickness with which it makes delicious ice cream is said to be simply marvellous by those who have been fortunate enough to test it. The manufacturers are advertising it extensively and expect to place it in the hands of the retail trade in a very few days and readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE can secure this dainty delicacy from their nearest grocer—attention is called to their advertisement on page 1300 of last issue.

## ERE SLEEP COMES DOWN.

Ere sleep comes down to soothe the weary eyes,  
Which all the day with ceaseless care have sought  
The magic gold which from the seeker flies;  
Ere dreams put on the gown and cap of thought,  
And make the waking world a world of lies,—  
Of lies most palpable, uncouth, forlorn,  
That say life's full of aches and tear and sighs,—  
Oh, how with more than dreams the soul is torn,  
Ere sleep comes down to soothe the weary eyes.  
Ere sleep comes down to soothe the weary eyes,  
How questioneth the soul that other soul,—  
The inner sense that neither cheats nor lies,  
But self exposes unto self, a scroll  
Full writ with all life's acts unwise or wise.  
In characters indelible and known,  
So, trembling with the shock of sad surprise,  
The soul doth view its awful self alone,  
Ere sleep comes down to soothe the weary eyes.

When sleep comes down to seal the weary eyes,  
The last dear sleep whose soft embrace is balm,  
And whom sad sorrow teaches us to prize  
For kissing all our passions into calm.  
Ah, then, no more we heed the sad world's cries,  
Or seek to probe th' eternal mystery,  
Or fret our souls at long-withheld replies,  
At glooms through which our visions cannot see,  
When sleep comes down to soothe the weary eyes.  
—PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.

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BRICK**  
WRITE FOR PRICES  
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LIMITED,  
WINNIPEG**

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A man in good, vigorous health is full of electricity. The eye and brain sparkle with it, and his nerves and muscles are strong and elastic as steel. He is successful in business or his occupation, and his wit and general good nature makes him sought after by all. Could electricity be seen he would appear as in the illustration—emanating "something" you instantly feel as you approach him. This "something" is simply his natural electricity. We call such men "magnetic." Are you one? If not, don't you want to become one? During 40 years practice in Electricity I have aided more than a hundred thousand to become so. Men have come to me broken down from overwork, worry, or abuse of nature's laws, having exhausted all medical and drug treatments and apparently past aid, suffering tortures from Nervousness, Exhaustion, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, etc., and even these I have helped to regain their health and strength—made them men like the above. I can do the same for any man who will use my invention, and who is not too far gone for help.

## I Cure you before you pay me One Penny

My treatment is very simple. I use Electricity as given by my famous Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex Body-Battery (latest patent, Mar. 7, 1905). Worn only during time you sleep, it fills your body full of the soothing, strengthening current, and in the morning you awake full of life and vigor, prepared to face the world however you find it. Two months' use generally cures the worst cases. Use the Herculex for that length of time, and if you are well, pay me. If not, return it—price when cured from \$5 up. Liberal discount if you pay cash for it.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my 40 year's success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. It is given free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete. My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year.

Call or send for My Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.

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London, Eng., 15 Hanover St.  
Stockholm, Sweden, 36 Malmaskilnads.  
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Canton, China, 73 Maine St.  
Buenos Aires, South America, 25 Artes.  
Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Comercio No. 20.  
Montevideo, South America, 18 de Julio, 122.  
Sao Paulo, South America, 5 de Nov. No. 62.  
Santiago, Chili, Cassilla, No. 2.  
Lima, Peru, Quidre No. 17.

Bombay, India, 75 Hornby Road.  
Madras, India, 162 Mount Road.  
Cape Town, South Africa, 12 Plein St.  
Johannesburg, South Africa, 77 Eloff St.  
Yokohama, Japan, 51 Yamashita St.  
Tokio, Japan, 15 Guiza St.  
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## ALBERTA LANDS FOR SALE

Easy Terms and Prices  
We Have a Large List

PARKEN & DOBSON, Calgary, Alta.

**DUNDURN**—Bay mare, three years old, hind front foot scarred, star on forehead, no visible brands. (S. W. 6-12w3).

**HANLEY**—Grey mare, three years old, sorrel face, black points, hind feet white, very quiet, weight about 1,100 pounds, branded H on right and left shoulder. J. M. Eby.

**BATTLEFORD**—Bay mare, white stripe on face, hind feet white, right front foot scarred, scar on left shoulder cut. F. W. Adams (S. W. 8-1-1905).

**BATTLEFORD**—Black, bright bay horse, three or four years old, small white spot in face, scarred by horse on right ribs, branded with diamond and quarter circle over it, on right shoulder. F. M. Daywood, NW32-43-17w3.

**CAILMONT**—Bay mare, white stockings on hind feet, lower part of face white, branded on right hip with L upside down. Richard Carl (N. E. 12-15-31w1).

**NEW WARREN**—Bay pony, branded on right shoulder H J combination, on left shoulder lazy H or T with bar below, right front and hind feet white, stripe on face, halter on. W. J. Bedford S. E. 10-13-23w2).

**NORTH BATTLEFORD**—Dark red stag, tips of horns sawed off, no visible brands. H. A. Esplen (S. E. 17-44-15w3).

**MOOSE JAW**—Bay horse, aged, weighs between ten and eleven hundred pounds, is gray about head, no visible brands, one eye blind. D. Copeland (10-17-20w2).

**OSLER**—Small bay mare, three years old, unbranded, old leather halter on. Madlon Barager (S. E. 1-4 14-39-4w3).

### ESTRAY.

**EYEBROW**—From S. 2, T. 21, R. 2, W. 2nd, on July 17, 1906, 1 bay horse, 7 years old, sweet-eyed both shoulders, weight about 1,500 pounds, branded H C right hip. One sorrel mare, weight about 800 pounds, branded M over inverted V over Z on right shoulder. One sorrel horse, weight about 1,100, branded R on right shoulder and R with bar over left hip. One bay horse, weight 1,000 pounds, branded 11 right hip. These horses had each a head stall and shank attached. Anyone having seen or heard of above kindly communicate Eph. C. Smith, (2-21-2w3).

**DENHOLM**—Since first week in June, one red cow, some white on breast and face, both horns turned down, ought to calve about July 12th. Advise A. Little.

### LOST.

**TANTALON**—One bay horse, aged 10 years, branded, cut tail, mane and forelock, bar shoe, height 15.2, accompanied by a bay mare and yearling colt. George Smith.

**TOUCHWOOD HILLS**—Strayed from S. E. 1-4 34-27-16w2nd, a bay mare, white star on forehead, branded P enclosed on right shoulder, was shod on front feet and had halter on when she left. Geo. W. Denholm.

**GRAND COULEE**—Buckskin mare, four years old, branded F5 with quarter circle over it, vented 5 upside down on left shoulder, white gelding, three years old, branded F5 with quarter circle over it, vented 5 upside down on left shoulder; bay mare, three years old, branded F5 with quarter circle over it, vented 5 upside down on left shoulder. H. Watson (24-16-21w2).

**SALTOUN**—Since August 7, dark brown mare, three years old, small white star on forehead, roadster build, no brands; light bay mare, two years old, white face, medium weight and build, no brands. Ockenden and Hunt (20-20-12w2).

**LANG**—Since July 24, bay mare, four years old, hind feet white, branded JHB monogram with T vent under, on left flank; bay mare with one hind foot white, branded JHB monogram with T vent under, on left flank; brown horse, five years old, branded JHB monogram with T vent under; all had leather halters on. E. E. Kately (18-10-18).

**STRASSBURG**—Since June 1, white horse, 11 years old, weight about 1,100 pounds, about 16 hands high, had leather halter on, no visible brands. \$15.00 reward. John Lang (20-27-18w2).

**QU'APPELLE**—\$100 Reward given for the return or information leading to recovery of a heavy bay mare lost two years ago, branded star on left shoulder, 8 years old; also reward will be given for return of bay Clyde filly, 2 years old, two white feet, one white leg, branded star on right hip. C. McMichael.

**CRAVEN**—Large red cow, no horns, milking, rope halter on, branded AE monogram on left shoulder. Leslie H. Hoskins (24-20-21).

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OF

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The farm having been sold, the entire Shorthorn herd will be closed out by auction on

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On the Fair Grounds of the Great Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

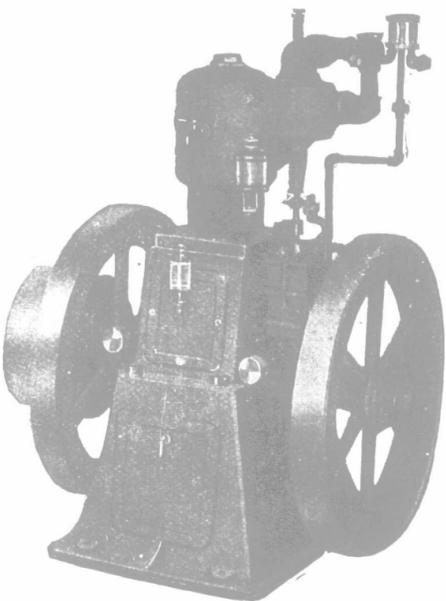
33 females (four with calves at foot), 8 bulls and bull calves, comprising six picked Scotch heifers, bought at W. C. Edwards & Co.'s 1905 sale, imported English and Canadian milking families, chiefly of the Scotch-Bates breeding now so popular in Great Britain. Several high-class show animals are included.

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**MOOSMIN**—Red steer, one year old, muley, branded R on left flank. R. A. McLoughlin (34-13-31).

**SASKATOON**—Black and white pinto, branded 11 on right shoulder, small bay mare branded double lazy 3. W. M. Mason (32-34-6w3).

**HEADLANDS**—Cow, about 3 years old, branded on left side L. S. P., had calf on 11th of May. John Fellows.

**RED JACKET**—Black filly about two years old, right hind fetlock white, white star in forehead. Bay colt about one year old, left hind fetlock white, white star in forehead. A. K. Macdonald (28-14-32w1).

**MANOR**—Red calf, about ten months old, no brands. J. P. Wallace (6-8-1w2).

**TOGO**—White horse, about eight years old, weighs about 1,400 pounds, no brands. C. J. Leakey (S. E. 18-28-30).

**FILE HILLS**—Three brown colts, branded OIC on left quarter. R. T. Grant and Sons.

**MAPLE CREEK**—Buckskin, mare, aged, branded lazy D H monogram on left shoulder and 11 on left hip. D. Jenall.

**SHEML**—Black bull with white on forehead, about one year old, no visible brands; red bull, about two years old, no brands; red bull, between one and two years old, no brands. J. P. Wallace (S. W. 1-4 22-30-9w2).

### THE REGISTRATION OF PERCHERONS.

In response to questions in a U. S. contemporary, re the authenticity of the French Draft stud book and the American Percheron book, the Secretary of the Percheron Society of America writes as follows:

"The Percheron stud book of America was organized in 1878 by J. H. Sanders, Editor of the National Live Stock Journal, now the Breeders' Gazette. He was associated with all the prominent importers and breeders at that time. The Percheron stud book of France was organized in 1883. The Register of Norman horses (now called French Draft stud book) was established in 1881 by a few breeders and importers contending that the name of the draft horse of France should be called Norman instead of Percheron.

"The Percheron stud book of France is owned and controlled and managed by the breeders of the Percheron horse interest in the District of Perche, France. There is a stud book issued in France by the commissioner styled the "Societe des Agriculteurs de France." They record in separate sections the Boulonnais, the Nivernais, Ardennais and Breton. These breeds are scattered over France and are not a very distinct or well defined type. The French draft stud book of America records animals of those holding certificates of registry from any of these different sections of this stud book or of the Percheron stud book of France. They also record animals who have five top crosses either from the Percheron or French Draft records of America, which makes them practically a mixed or grade stud book.

"The Percheron stud book of America admits nothing for registry except animals whose sires and dams have been recorded either in the Percheron stud book of France or the Percheron stud book of America, which makes the breeding of the animals in the Percheron stud book of America, purebred. The only reason any one who holds a French Percheron certificate has for recording an animal in the French Draft stud book is that he can record him for \$3, when the Percheron stud book of America charges \$10. It is false economy for the man who records his Percheron bred horse in the French Draft stud book, and should he ever breed him to any Percheron mares, recorded in the Percheron stud book, he would be compelled to record him in the Percheron stud book of America, which would be a loss of his \$3 that he originally paid; but some breeders practise this false economy.—Geo. W. Stubblefield, Sec'y, Percheron Society of America."

[In Canada the National Live Stock Records Associations at Ottawa have the matter in hand, and registrations may be made with that association which is under government scrutiny. Only authentic pedigrees will be recognized and as the provinces are now becoming very strict in this matter of bogus or misleading pedigrees it will be well to submit such to the Ottawa people before purchasing horses.]

"Can you let me have a two dollar bill, old boy?"

"Have I got a two dollar bill? Oh yes, here's one. Ha, the corner is turned down. What was that for? Now I remember. It was turned down so that I wouldn't forget that I must keep the bill for myself. Sorry I can't oblige you, old man."

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