

AUGUST 17, 1904

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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX WINNIPEG, MAN. AUGUST 24, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 622

The London & Lancashire Life Assurance Co.

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some of the best farms in the Valley.
Send for one (it will be of value to
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Results from common soaps:
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Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

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Full Government Deposit.

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HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

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

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

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Spring Park Nursery, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Write for our catalogue, and when doing so prepare your
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Order your trees now and have them delivered this fall, and
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Windsor Cheese Salt

has given the highest
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of its purity, evenness
of crystal and splendid
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stable is complete
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Louden's Feed &
Litter Carriers.

Our Double-
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Track can be
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switched in any
direction. Hundreds of them in use, and all
giving satisfaction. Manufactured by Louden
Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont., manufac-
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fact, everything for a barn or stable. Write
for catalogue and prices.

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THOMPSON SONS & CO.

Winnipeg, = = Manitoba

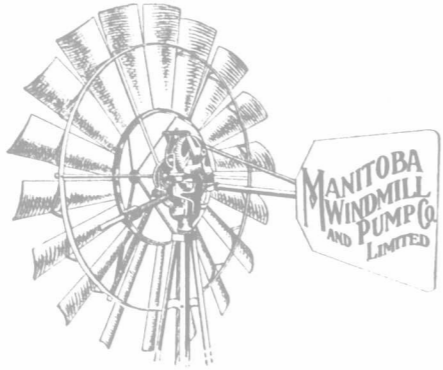
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Do you know that we have had a larger experience than any other persons who are selling windmills in the West to-day. We know all the windmills. We can prove we have

THE BEST



Let us do it by writing us for a Catalogue.
Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co.
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Do you want a Pump?

Keep in the Front.



To do it you must have the best, and the BEST WINDMILLS are the

Woodstock Steel Mills

when fitted with GRAPHITE BEARINGS. They run without oil; no more CLIMBING TOWERS TO OIL BEARINGS.

Grinders, Pumps, Tanks and Saw Benches.

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Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T.

WINDMILLS



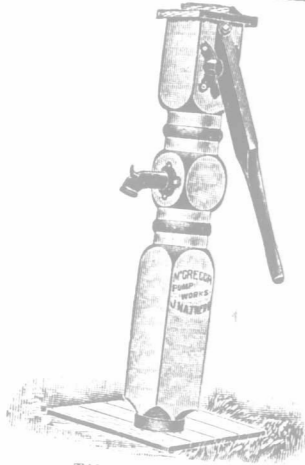
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HAS
POWER—to do its work.
SIMPLICITY—not to get out of order.
DURABILITY—to last for years.
10 years' test on all points.

Beware of **Wild Cat Windmills**

We are patronized by the
Imperial Government,
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ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Limited, Toronto.
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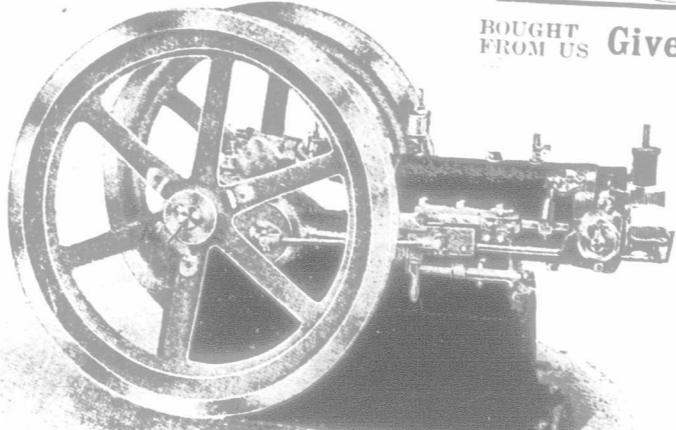
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Macgregor, Man.
Agents wanted.

THEY SELL LIKE HOT CAKES.

Gasoline Engines



BOUGHT FROM US Give Satisfaction.

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IT IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS AND WILL START EASILY IN ANY KIND OF WEATHER.

NORTHWEST MACHINERY & IRON CO., Ltd.
Phone 2933. Louise Bridge, WINNIPEG.

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Woodwork is costly and mural decorations far beyond the average purse.

Pedlar Metal Ceilings

are both economical and artistic.

For churches, halls and other places of public gathering they are indispensable. Easily put up, possess excellent acoustic powers, and are attractive to the most critical eye.

They answer far better than any other form of interior decoration.

They are practically indestructible.

Complete catalogue will be sent on request.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,
OSHAWA, ONTARIO.



I Am After Your Wool.

Highest cash prices. Prompt remittances. Sacks for shipping. These things should get it. Let's hear from you.

W. W. Carruthers
Custom Tanner, Dealer in Hides, Wool, Sheepskins, etc.,
BRANDON, MAN.

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

for the million.

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

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

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WINNIPEG HEDGE & WIRE FENCE CO., Limited.

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Address all letters to W. P. RUNDLE, Secretary pro tem., PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

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The Chicago Great Western Railway will allow a ten-day stop-over at either Chicago or Kansas City on through tickets to the World's Fair without extra charge. For rates and other information apply to

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FREQUENT TRAINS via BEST OF EVERYTHING

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

Colonial Medicine Co.,
20 St. Alexis Street, Montreal, Canada.

For 16 years in this western country the name of
STEELE & CO. Ltd.

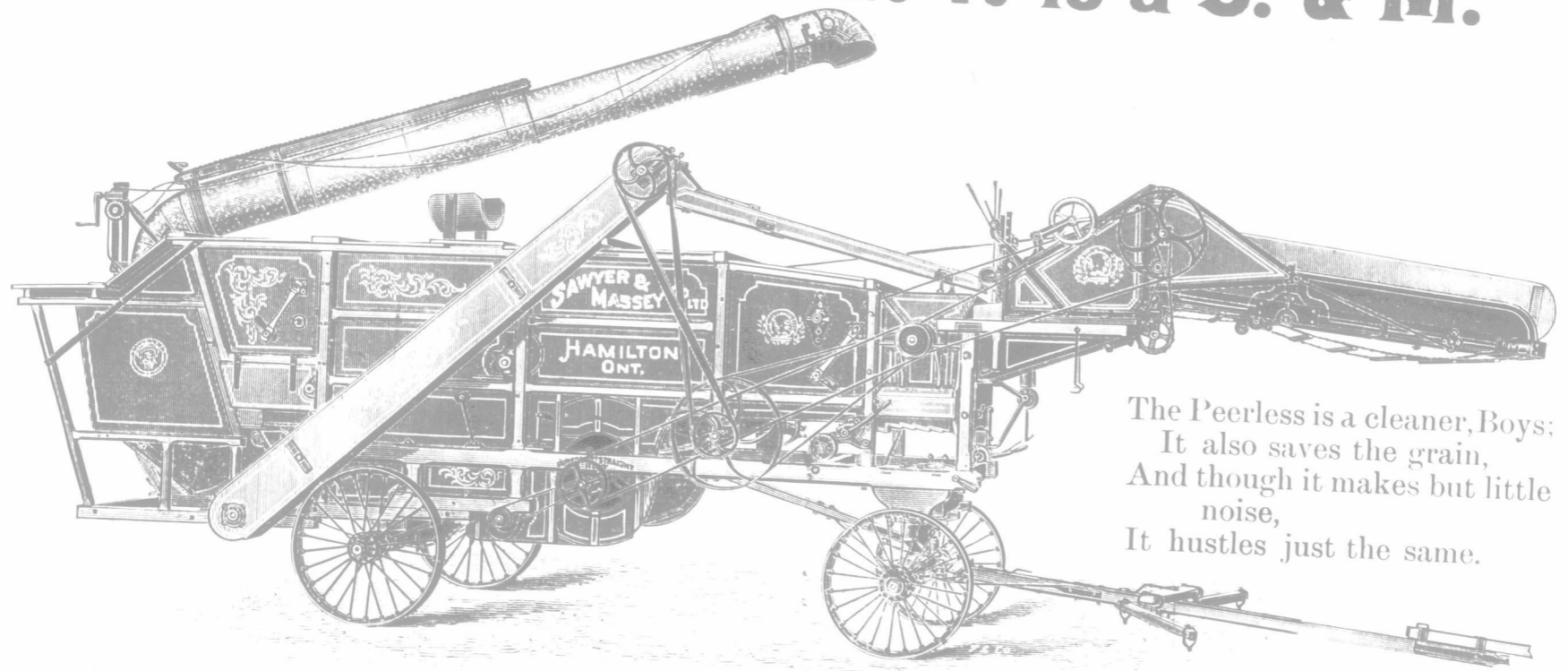
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Whether You Buy or Hire a Threshing Outfit, See to It That It is a S. & M.



The Peerless is a cleaner, Boys:
It also saves the grain,
And though it makes but little
noise,
It hustles just the same.

S. & M. Improved "PEERLESS" with S. & M. Wind Stacker and Woods Bros.' Self-Feeder.

Evolution has made Labor-Saving Machines a matter of necessity to the Farmer and Thresherman. The S. & M. Peerless (improved) with above Feeder and Stacker, and with 17 to 25 H.-P. engine, leaves nothing to be desired. The best is always cheapest.

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Threshing Machines and Threshing Engines, Portable Sawmills and Sawmill Engines, Roadmaking Machinery and Engines for Driving and Drawing Same.

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Paid-up Capital - - - - - \$8,700,000
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Head Office: TORONTO, CANADA.
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One hundred and nine branches throughout Canada and in United States

FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility for farmers' banking. Notes discounted, sales notes collected. Advances made against grain. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail: every attention paid to out-of-town accounts.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

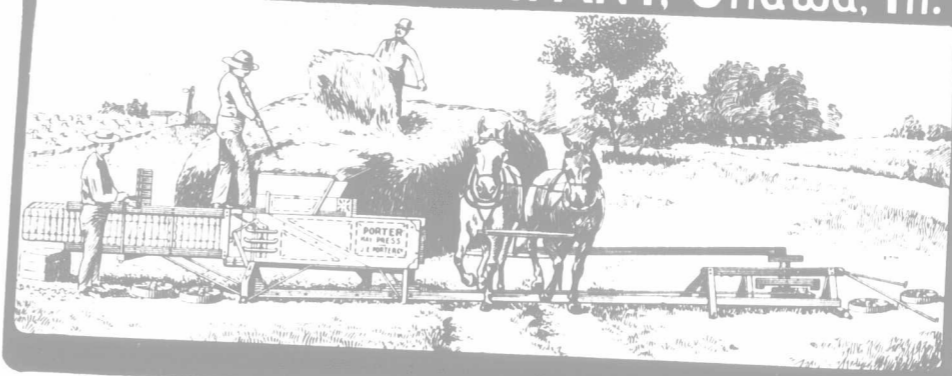
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R. A. Rumsey, Manager. |
| CARMAN, MAN.,
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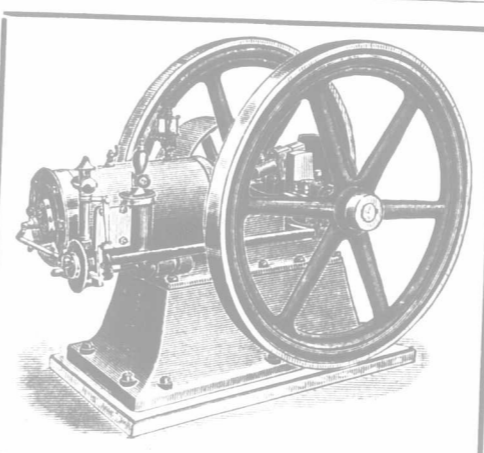
WINNIPEG - Man.: John Aird, Manager.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH
Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates.

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Porter Hay Press, simplest, strongest, best. Send for catalog.
FOR SALE BY W. JOHNSTON & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.



OHIO GASOLINE ENGINES

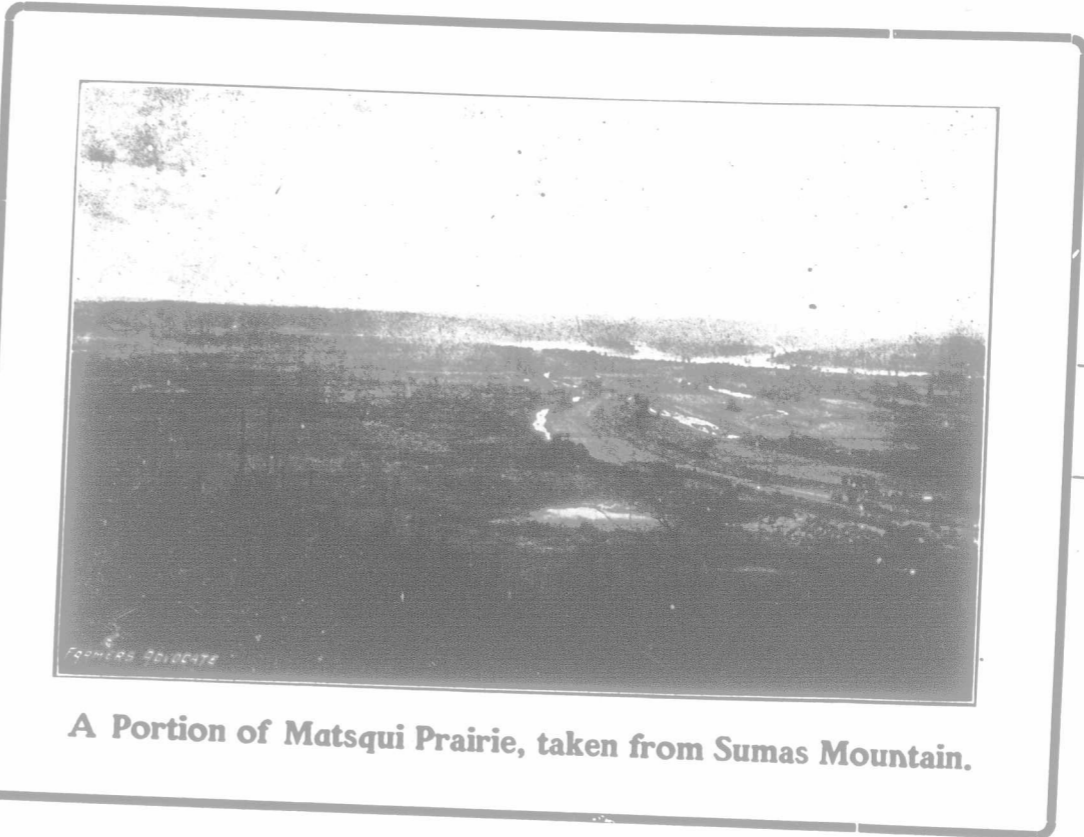
Portable and Stationary
For threshing, sawing wood and chopping feed. It's the best Gasoline Engine on the market to-day for farm use. Write for catalogues and discounts.

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Henry Ave. East, WINNIPEG

THE MANITOBA FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

Incorporated by Special Act, A. D. 1886.
HON. H. J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. J. T. GORDON, Esq., M. P. P., Vice-Pres.
H. H. BECK, Managing Director.
All classes of insurance written. Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

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A Portion of Matsqui Prairie, taken from Sumas Mountain.

3 Steamboats
Daily to New
Westminster.

Canadian Pa-
cific Railway
Station on
the Property.

No photograph can do justice to Matsqui. Come and see the garden spot of the Fraser Valley.

Fruit Land, Hay Land, Cereal Land. Admitted by all who have seen it to be **Unsurpassed Anywhere.**

Clover is a native grass. Blue-joint, red-top and other grasses in abundance. Plentiful supply of pure mountain spring water.

Pastures green all the year.

An ideal dairying and mixed farming country.

Though but lately placed on the market, settlement is proceeding more rapidly than anywhere on the Fraser, and Matsqui will soon have the appearance of a great collection of gardens.

Schools, churches, stores, condensed-

milk factory and creamery already established. Sawmill adjacent to prairie. Cheap lumber.

6,000 acres divided into 40-acre lots is being quickly settled.

Come while you can buy at first hand.

Prices less than land of same quality in Manitoba.

Apply to **ALEX. CRUICKSHANK,**
Matsqui, British Columbia.

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

FARMERS, THRESHERS, ATTENTION!

We can supply you with

A TANK
OR REPAIRS
A STOCK
A HAYES
A MYERS

PUMP

Or a Windmill Outfit at a price that will surprise you. Write at once for Catalogue and Price List. Address

Brandon Pump & Windmill Works.

H. CATER, Proprietor.

	<p>Ship Your Hides, Furs and Senega Root to THE LIGHTCAP HIDE AND FUR CO., LTD. 172-174 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN. Largest exporters of Furs and Senega Root in the West. Dealers in Hides, Pelts, Wool, Tallow, etc. Write for circular.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HIGHEST PRICES. PROMPT RETURNS.</p>
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Advertise in the **Farmer's Advocate.**

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

GOSSIP.

Lady—"How dirty your face is, little boy." Boy—"Yes'm; we ain't had no company for more'n a week."

Visitor—"Do you have any difficulty in getting servants?" Hostess—"None whatever. We've had ten different ones in the last month."

Guest—"Why do you scowl at me so, Freddy?" Freddy—"Cause you have ate up all the cake, and haven't married either of my sisters yet."

He—"So your husband has given up smoking? It requires a pretty strong will to do that." She—"Well, you see, I have a strong will."

Sizing Him Up—"What is a press censor, pop?" "Why, a press censor, my son, is a man who knows more than he thinks other people should."

Great things are being done down east by the pacing horse, Gallagher, by Royal Rysdyk, owned by George Mcmillan, of High River, Alta. On the American tracks at Detroit and Buffalo, he has shown remarkable speed. In the 2.08 pace at Buffalo, he won in the second and third heats, doing the mile in 2.04 and 2.04, being the fastest mile trotted or paced this year on the Grand circuit. The purse for this race was \$5,000. Let 'er go Gallagher.

Fitzgerald Bros., Mt. St. Louis, are offering their stock bull, Diamond Jubilee (imp.), in another column of this paper. He is a bull of wonderful substance, weighing, when in ordinary flesh, from 2,700 to 2,800 lbs. He has also been a wonderfully sure stock-getter; his calves being prizewinners throughout Canada and the United States. They are also offering some 40 of his calves, both male and female, and some two-year-old heifers and cows, sired by British Statesman, and bred to Diamond Jubilee. On account of being overstocked, they have to get rid of from 30 to 40 head before winter to make room, so are offering them at very low prices and terms to suit customers.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 6

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WINNIPEG.

Write for Catalogue A.

WOOD & HAWKINS, Principals.

Learn Shorthand
at Home

by correspondence. Ten weekly lessons will make you perfect.

OBTAIN HIGHER SALARY.

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

Central Correspondence College,
215 Temple Chambers,
Temple Avenue, London, E. C.

SIX MONTHS FREE

If you are interested in mining enterprises of any kind, send us your name and receive FREE for six months our Bulletin and Mining News. It is bright, up-to-date, and contains information obtained direct from all mining centres. A post card will do. **KAYE DE WOLF & CO.,** 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM,
BUSINESS, HOME,
or property of any kind,
no matter where located.
If you desire a quick
sale, send us description
and price.

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

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., AUGUST 24, 1904.

No. 622

Editorial.

Manitobans Will Buy B. C. Fruit.

An interesting and attractive feature of the Winnipeg and Brandon exhibitions, this year was the show of fruit made by the Fruit-growers' Association of British Columbia. The object of this display was not, as most visitors were inclined to believe, to encourage immigration to the Province west of the Rockies, but to bring to the attention of Manitoba people generally the fact that B. C. was capable of supplying the fruit market of the Wheat Province, and that the quality of the goods which she offered were at least equal to those that could be obtained anywhere else. Heretofore, as is well known, a very large percentage of the fruit consumed in Manitoba has been obtained from the Pacific States of the Union. The American railway companies have encouraged their fruit-growers to capture the market of Manitoba, by giving them a freight rate that enabled them to compete with B. C. growers, and a rapid service much superior to that within reach of Western Canadians. Largely for these reasons, therefore, British Columbia fruit has not commanded the Manitoba market as it should, and although the fruit-grower of that Province could rejoice in having comparative control of the market in Alberta, he has been inclined to believe that the prospect for controlling the entire market west of Port Arthur was very slim. In consequence of this belief, the number who peeped into the future to see fruit-growing in British Columbia a most profitable industry was not so great as the possibilities of that country would justify. Of late, however, the signs of the times have been more promising, and those who have given the subject close attention and careful thought are agreed that Manitoba fruit market is for the British Columbia grower. And although the repeated promise of the C. P. R. that a faster service from the coast to Winnipeg would be given for fruit as soon as there was sufficient quantity being shipped to justify it, has not yet been fulfilled as it should be, yet, even that mighty corporation cannot much longer fail to encourage this branch of interprovincial trade. Manitobans are Canadians, and will give preference to grown-in-Canada fruit.

Blackleg.

The report of an outbreak of blackleg, or quarter-ill, or symptomatic anthrax, in Eastern Manitoba naturally arouses curiosity concerning the disease. Like many other ailments of domestic animals, the more familiar one is with its characteristics the better able he will be to combat it. The disease is one affecting young cattle, and is rather common. It is undoubtedly of bacterial origin, and, like smallpox in the human being, is best combated by the use of a vaccine, such as blacklegine, which can be bought at any druggist's. Blackleg appears quite suddenly in a herd, its presence being generally first indicated by the death of a young animal. During the months of June, July and August it is most likely to appear. Its prominent symptoms are crackling swellings of the skin over the body, thighs, neck, shoulders, etc., which at first are small and painful, later becoming cold and insensible, fever, loss of appetite and stoppage of rumination. The swellings give out a crackling sound when the hand is passed over them. If an incision is made into them a dark red, frothy, nasty smelling fluid

flows from the wound. The germ causing the disease gains entrance to the circulatory system through wounds in the skin, and takes from one to five days to develop. It is present in immense numbers in an animal dead of the disease, or in the fluid within the swellings. It retains its vitality and contagious character for months, and is best destroyed by burning all carcasses affected with the disease. When the disease breaks out in a herd, the animals apparently unaffected should be isolated from those suffering, and the services of a competent veterinarian at once secured, who should carefully examine all the stock in the herd and use blackleg vaccine on those not affected. The disease is too dangerous to be neglected, and should it be discovered in other herds than where it at present exists, it is to be hoped the owners will employ all possible despatch in having it stamped out.

Drawing the Sheaves to the Stack or the Machine.

The waste of grain on the prairie farms, especially during harvest and threshing time, is appalling to many an Eastern farmer-visitor, and is no credit to the farmers of this country.

The first waste is by allowing the grain to get too ripe before cutting, and by leaving sheaves lying on the ground for long periods.

A great deal of grain is lost on the ground between the stook and the stack or machine, owing to the fact that the wagon-racks are open and much grain falls between the boards, and if the pitcher and loader are careless, and are not particular about placing the first few stooks on the wagon, the grain will be rattled out on the ground like shot. All wagon-racks should have a tight bottom and sides when used for drawing in grain. A little attention paid at the time of threshing will pay. Many a wagon supplied for threshing out of the stook is open and the grain is wasted.

Then, too, when the drawing starts, it is important to see that each man does his part. In every gang there seems to be a fellow inclined to slink, and he has to be carefully but firmly handled to get a fair share of work out of him. The hanging back of one man disarranges the work, and should be looked out for and promptly stopped. The pitchers should at all times, more especially when throwing the sheaves to build up the lower portion of the load, endeavor to so throw the sheaves that such may easily be placed in position by the loader. It requires no extra effort by the pitcher, and certainly makes things easier for the loader, who should remember when it comes his turn to throw the load off at the stack or machine. Where a farmer is short-handed, the basket rack (the ordinary rack enclosed by rope and 2x4 uprights, or inch boards and uprights) is useful, as it permits part of a load being put on without a man on the load, in cases where only three men are available, or three men and a small boy to do the driving. Work to count must go with a swing and no hindrances or delays. A ten-hour day, when everything is kept moving the whole time, is better than a fourteen-hour period made up of stops and spurts. Drawing-in on the soil we have is often heavy work, so do not overload, and use wide tires on your wagons, and keep the wagon axles well greased, so as to make it easy for your horses. If possible, on warm days, stand them with their heads to meet the breeze.

Some of the Advantages of Good Tillage.

Good tillage gives the best possible returns from the farm, no matter whether the season is normal, dry or wet. If the weather is hot and dry, there is less moisture wasted on well-tilled fields through evaporation, owing to the mulch which good tillage provides; if cold and wet, the general porosity which goes hand in hand with thorough cultivation is of great advantage in removing the surplus water, and, back of that, well-tilled land is almost certain to have a better drainage system provided.

During the present season, in various parts of the Territories, the lack of rain has been felt to some extent. Frequent local showers, which came the second week of July, improved the outlook in numerous localities. Still, more rain would have materially increased the yield of spring-sown grains.

In some districts where ranching has been the chief industry for years, and grain-growing only practiced recently, and on a small scale, the ranchmen are somewhat jubilant, for they think this is the commencement of another series of dry years. In a few districts, it is reported that a portion of the grain is being cut for green feed. However, these districts have little influence on the grain output of the West.

Conditions like those mentioned demonstrate the advantages of good farming. Where the land was properly worked and good seed sown early, the dry spell is not so noticeable; in fact, so far has done little damage. A well-prepared seed-bed not only gives the plants a more rapid start, thereby greatly assisting them in shading the ground, and thus conserving soil moisture, but, in addition, the very make-up of a well-prepared seed-bed fits it as a reservoir from which the growing plants can draw at will. A somewhat porous, friable soil holds most moisture without becoming soggy. Then, also, its friability acts as a mulch, thus preventing excessive evaporation by the heat of the sun.

A little extra work before seeding in most new districts is looked upon by many as labor thrown away. However, when a dry season overtakes us, the advantages of the extra work are, fortunately, noticeable, furnishing, as it does, numerous object lessons, numbers of which we hope will be the means of inducing many others to give more preparation before sowing takes place next spring.

It is by no means advisable to leave the seed-bed preparation until spring. That season is short, consequently grain has to be hurried in, else it will be late in maturing.

The proper time to begin is during harvest, by using such days as are not suitable for the more important duty. By getting an early start, and continuing at it all spare time until frost puts a stop to fall work, there is little doubt but that the following crop will be a heavy one.

The harvest in Manitoba and the Northwest gives promise of employment to even a larger number of hands than in previous years, and the systematic arrangements adopted for their distribution should serve to avoid the difficulty of an oversupply for some districts and a shortage for others. The only question is that of the necessary supply, and we believe the indications are that the excursions from the East will bring quite as many men as in former years, and probably more.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
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Camera Competition.

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

Our offer is:

1st Prize	\$5.00
2nd Prize	4.00
3rd Prize	3.00
4th Prize	2.00

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

RULES GUIDING COMPETITORS.

All photographs must not be less than 4 x 5, mounted, and must be done by amateurs. They must be clear and distinct. They must reach the "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man., not later than October 1st, 1904.

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

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

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

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

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

Horses.

Dietetic Diseases of Horses.

(Continued.)

PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA—BROKEN WIND—HEAVES.—This disease might be classified as one of the respiratory organs, as the lungs are the organs principally involved, but as it is usually caused by errors in feeding, we will discuss it as a dietetic disease. When we know that the same pair of nerves (the pneumogastric) supplies, to a great extent, both the lungs and the stomach, we recognize how a more or less constant irritation to the latter, by overloading with food, or the introduction of food of poor quality, may, through nervous sympathy, produce disease of the former. This disease may be defined as a non-inflammatory disease, characterized by difficult and peculiar breathing; the inspiratory movement is performed with ease, the expiratory with two apparent efforts. The difficulty in breathing is liable to remissions, occasionally being hard to detect; a peculiar, hollow cough, called "the broken-winded cough," is a more or less constant symptom; indigestion and flatulence aggravate the symptoms.

The causes of broken-wind given by various authors are numerous and complicated, but there is little doubt that it is generally due to improper food, more particularly to bad, musty or coarse hay, containing a large quantity of woody fiber, from being too ripe when cut; to the habitual overloading of the stomach with hay of any kind, but especially with a quality that is more or less indigestible. Horses that are very heavy feeders, if allowed large quantities of coarse food are more liable to the disease than those with moderate appetites. Horses with very round chests, not capable of the ordinary degree of expansion, are also more easily affected. In a year following a season in which the weather has been wet during hay harvest, and as a consequence a great percentage of hay has been more or less damaged, as was the case in various parts of Ontario in 1902, broken-wind will be more frequently seen than in ordinary years. The disease is at first purely a nervous affection, dependent upon the condition of the digestive system, the pneumogastric nerve being especially involved, and the organic lesions are the effect of the nervous disorder. There is at first an abnormal condition of the bronchial tubes and air cells, which is quickly followed by structural change. The air cells become inflated; this prevents the free circulation of the blood in the capillaries, hence nutrition to the bronchial muscle and mucous membrane is weakened; degeneration succeeds, the walls of the air cells become stretched, disorganized, perforated or ruptured, two or more being converted into one, hence the air escapes and infiltrates into the lung tissue, causing that condition known as emphysema.

SYMPTOMS.—Inspiration is performed with ease, but the expiratory movement requires two apparent efforts, at the conclusion of which the muscles relax, and the flanks fall with a peculiar force. There is usually a peculiar cough, which seems to be ejaculated with a sort of a grunt, and this is often accompanied by the passage of flatus per anus. The cough, while peculiar, is hard to describe, but is readily recognized by those who have paid particular attention to its characteristics, and its peculiarity will be noticed whether the horse coughs voluntarily or is forced to cough by pressure on the larynx (the throat). In some cases there is an irregular, thick discharge from the nostrils during fits of coughing, but in many cases this symptom is not well marked. By placing the ear against the ribs the respiratory murmur will be noticed to be abnormal, but in order to be able to detect this it is necessary to be familiar with the normal sounds, hence we will not enlarge on this point. The symptoms are much more severe after the animal has been fed, and after the stomach has become comparatively empty the breathing may be tolerably easy until he has been fed again. Severe exercise also aggravates the symptoms. The digestive organs are often weak and easily disordered, but this is not a constant symptom.

TREATMENT.—Preventive treatment is always to be observed. Care should be taken to not give food of poor quality, especially musty or over-ripe hay. Greedy horses should be fed only a limited amount of bulky food, and, if possible, should not be worked or exercised soon after a hearty meal. When the first symptoms of the disease are noticed, before structural change has taken place, it is possible the development of the disease may be arrested, by the removal of the cause. In this case a purgative is indicated, followed by giving food of first-class quality in small quantities. When the walls of the air cells have become ruptured, of course a complete cure cannot be effected, but the symptoms can be palliated by attention to diet. Bulky food must be of first quality, and given in limited quantities. It is good practice to dampen all food consumed with lime water, and some claim to observe benefit from adding a couple of ounces of raw linseed

oil. Care should be taken to not allow the animal to overload the stomach. Small quantities of bulky food and larger rations of grain than is usually given give good results, where the digestive organs are tolerably active. All methods that improve the digestion tend to relieve the symptoms, hence gentian, ginger and nuxvomica, in dram doses of each, are serviceable.

Unscrupulous horse-dealers resort to various methods to relieve the symptoms of broken-wind, for the purposes of sale or trade. They know that the animal breathes tolerably well when the stomach is empty; therefore, when a deal is probable, they keep him short of food and water, and give him a sharp drive to unload the bowels before showing him to the probable victim. Large doses of the various sedative medicines, as opium, arsenic, etc., are also known to have a palliative effect, and are often given. A heavy horse can be treated and dosed in such a manner as to practically remove the evident symptoms of the disease for a few hours, and the unwary purchaser finds out when too late how cleverly he has been "done." At the same time, an affected horse cannot be fixed so that he will not show the characteristic motion of the flanks during expiration, if he is subjected to a smart gallop for quarter of a mile or further, neither can the peculiar character of the cough be removed, hence it is wise for the prospective purchaser to subject the animal to these tests if he has any reason to suspect the honesty of the vendor. "WHIP."

Stock.

The International Live-stock Exposition.

We have received a copy of the preliminary classification of this show, the prizes therein shown being well worth competing for. A new feature is the judging contest by students of agricultural colleges for the Cook trophy, valued at \$1,500. Wm. Martin, Winnipeg, the well-known Galloway breeder, is one of the directors.

The following are the records in which stock (pure-bred) must record or be eligible to record, in order to enter for the breed contests. No other records are recognized:

CATTLE.

Shorthorn.—American Shorthorn Herdbook, Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook, Coates' Herdbook, New Zealand Shorthorn Herdbook, Le Herdbook Francais pour les Animaux de la Race Bovine de Durham.

Aberdeen-Angus.—American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook, Polled Herdbook of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, published in Great Britain.

Hereford.—American Hereford Record, English Herdbook of Hereford Cattle.

Galloway.—American Galloway Herdbook, Galloway Herdbook of Scotland.

Red Polled.—American Red Polled Herdbook, Red Polled Herdbook of Great Britain.

Polled Durham.—American Polled Durham Herdbook.

SHEEP.

Shropshire.—Flockbook of the American Shropshire Registry Association, Shropshire Flockbook of Great Britain.

Southdown.—American Southdown Record, Flockbook of the Southdown Breeders' Association of Great Britain, Canadian Sheep Register.

Oxford.—Flockbook of the American Oxford Down Sheep Association, Oxford Down Flockbook of Great Britain, Canadian Sheep Register.

Hampshire.—Flockbook of the Hampshire Down Breeders' Association of America, Canadian Sheep Register.

Cotswold.—American Cotswold Record, Canadian Sheep Register.

Leicester.—Flockbook of the American Leicester Breeders' Association, Canadian Sheep Register.

Lincoln.—National Lincoln Sheep-breeders' Association, Flockbook of American Lincoln Sheep-breeders' Association, Canadian Sheep Register.

Cheviot.—American Cheviot Sheep Society, American Cheviot Sheep-breeders' Association, National Cheviot Sheep Society, Cheviot Flockbook of Great Britain.

Dorset Horn.—Flockbook of the Dorset Horn Society of America, the Flockbook of the Continental Dorset Club, Dorset Horn Flockbook of Great Britain, Canadian Dorset Horn Register.

Rambouillet.—American Rambouillet Record and duly recognized foreign records.

SWINE.

Berkshire.—American Berkshire Record, British Berkshire Herdbook, Dominion Swine-breeders' Record, National Berkshire Records.

Poland-China.—American Poland-China Record, Central Poland-China Association Record, Ohio Poland-China Record, Standard Poland-China Record, Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association Record, Dominion Swine-breeders' Record.

Chester White.—National Chester White Record, Todd's Improved Chester White Record, American Chester White Record, Dominion Swine-breeders' Record, O. I. C. Swine-breeders' Association of

Cleveland, Ohio; Standard Chester White Record.

Large Yorkshire.—American Yorkshire Club Record, Canadian Yorkshire Swine Record.

Duroc-Jersey.—American Duroc-Jersey Record, National Duroc-Jersey Record.

Tamworth.—The Herdbook of the National Pig-breeders' Association, the Dominion Swine-breeders' Record, and the American Tamworth Swine Association Record.

Thin Hind.—Hampshire Swine Record Association.

DRAFT HORSES.

Percheron.—American Percheron Horse-breeders' and Importers' Association Studbook, Studbook Percheron de France, Percheron Registry Company.

Clydesdale.—American Clydesdale Studbook, Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, Clydesdale Studbook of Canada (appendix excepted).

Shire.—American Shire Horse Studbook, English Shire Horse Studbook.

Belgian.—American Studbook of Belgian Horses; Studbook of Belgian Horses, published in Belgium.

Suffolk Punch.—American Studbook of Suffolk Punch Horses, Suffolk Studbook of Great Britain.

Hackney.—American Hackney Horse Society.

French Coachers.—French Coach Horse Society of America, French Studbook of France.

German Coachers.—German Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America, Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America, Oldenburg Studbook, Ostfriesches Stutbuch.

Shetlands.—American Shetland Pony Club.

[The above list should be of interest to breeders of live stock in Canada, especially those interested in the nationalization of our records. It seems the Canadian Books for Shires, Hackneys and Herefords, and the Polled Angus Records kept by Mr. Wade are not recognized. It is also significant that registration in Coate's (English Shorthorn Book) is not limited to the first twenty volumes.—Ed.]

A Stock-breeder's Experience with Goitre in Cattle.

After writing you last spring, I commenced to feed sulphate of iron in the cows' salt. I mixed about two pounds of iron to ten pounds salt, and fed them all they would lick for a month. Since then I have been giving one pound iron to same quantity of salt. Since I commenced to feed iron four cows have calved. Their calves are all more or less affected, but all are alive and doing well. The cows were all near their calving when I gave them treatment. I cannot yet say that the iron is beneficial, still it is two years since I was able to get four calves to live consecutively. I will continue the iron, and am planning to feed some grain this winter, although grain is so high here that it will cut into the profits badly. From an experiment in a small way last winter, I found

that an addition of eight pounds ear corn did not increase the milk flow over one pound per day. I will have a number of cows freshen between now and winter, and I will let you know how they do.

ALEX. LOCHORE.

[When at the Wisconsin Agricultural College Experiment Station, the writer noted the extreme care used to avoid breeding from goitred sheep, both male and female, it being held that this disease, so disastrous to the lamb crop, was more or less hereditary in its tendencies. The Old Country breeders, who have had experience with this disease for over one hundred years, are not as yet able to shed light on the question, neither are the medical or veterinary professions. The drinking water and the diet have been accused, but no definite information is available as yet. It is, however, reasonable to infer that an exclusive diet of food of a watery nature, and deficient in the constituents (chemical) which go to balance a ration, may have something to do with it. The functions of the glands (thyroid) of the neck affected are not yet fully understood by the physiologists.—Ed.]

The Brandon Fair.

Ideal weather, splendid grounds, many young, energetic, enthusiastic directors imbued with a sublime confidence in their country and district, a unique location for a great farmers' fair, owing to its central situation and proximity to the Manitoba Experimental Farm, a buoyant feeling, owing to the bright crop prospects, together with the fine live-stock exhibit, especially horses (Brandon is nearly horse-mad), made the show the success it was. We should be recreant to our trust if we said perfection had been reached or that improvements could not be made, in which view the management will agree, we are sure, and while we regret we are forced in the interests of the youth of this country and the cause of agriculture to refer to it, we cannot but condemn the laxity which permitted some vile shows to run during the fair. We believe the matter was largely an oversight, as we know for a fact that two of the directors closed up some gambling tables, yet it was an oversight that Brandon cannot afford to have happen again. We do not pose as custodians of the people's morals, but we do emphatically protest against the idea going abroad that the sideshows and filthy dens are part and parcel of a legitimate exhibition, or that they contribute anything to the support of a show or to the entertainment or education of an agricultural class not excelled in any other country. We regret that the lead of Winnipeg in sideshows was followed. In a great city, such as Winnipeg, familiarity, more or less, with the seamy side of life is almost unavoidable, and thus accounting for the more lenient attitude shown. We do not, therefore, look, perhaps, for the straight-laced ideas regarding morals which pervade (and fortunately so) the rural communities, yet we cannot exonerate any fair board which permits the

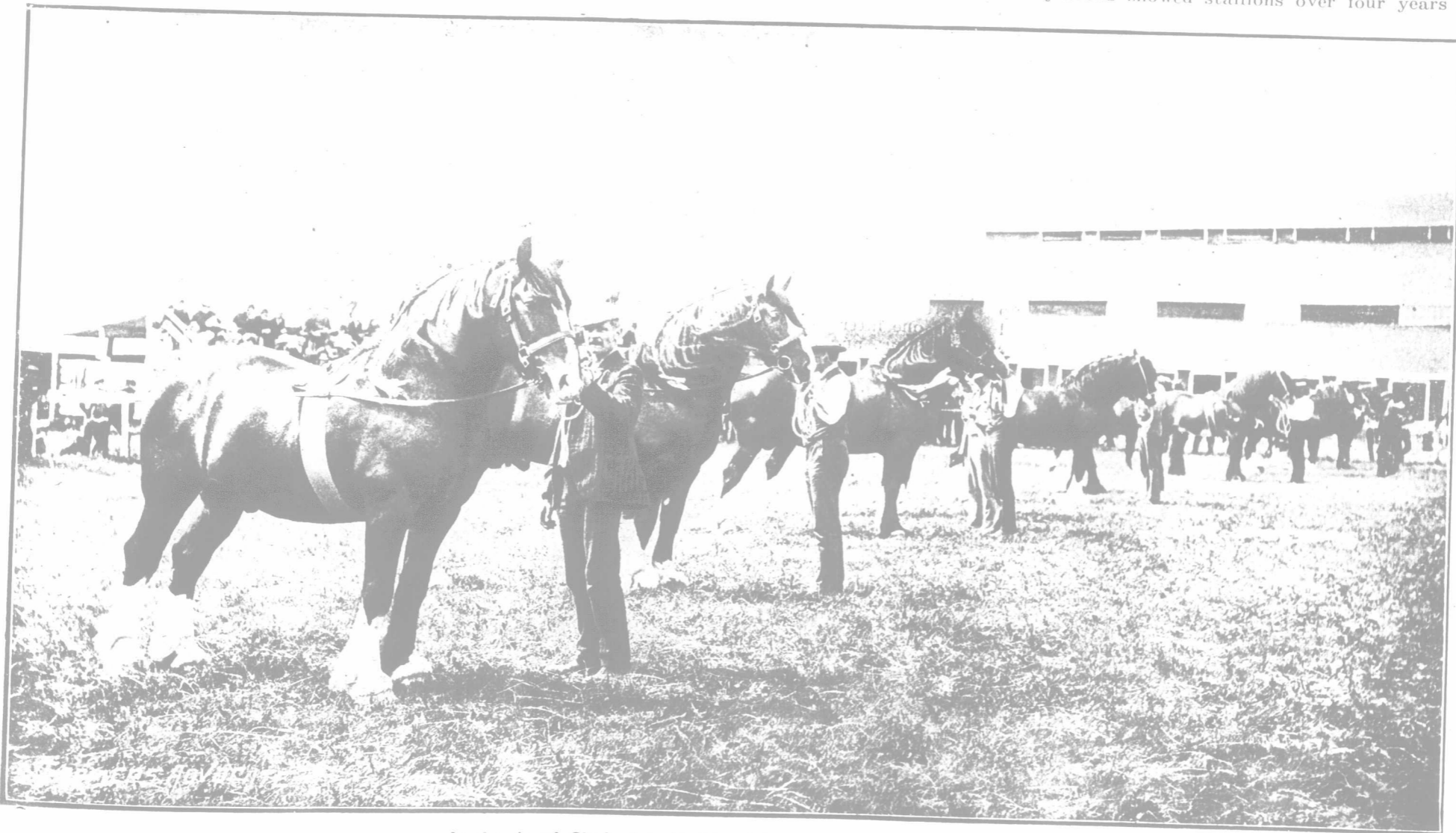
deliberate flaunting of vice, even if it does take toll in bloodmoney in the form of a percentage of the earnings of the wretched creatures who form part of an American invasion not induced by the Immigration Department. These social pariahs must not be encouraged to come, and the fair boards of this country must in future rule as follows, namely, that any sideshow that is unfit for one's wife or daughter to attend shall not be allowed on the fair grounds, and we believe we voice the better sentiment of the people of Western, yes, all Canada, in this matter. The gate receipts were larger than ever before, and the crowd was a revelation to those who are apt sometimes to think that there is only one big show in Western Canada. The dual-judge versus the single-judge system again demonstrated plainly the great superiority of the latter method.

HORSES.

The Wheat City and surrounding country has long been noted for its fine horses. Situated, as it is, in the midst of one of the greatest agricultural districts in the world, the drafter has many enthusiastic admirers, among whom are men that have invested large sums of money in and demonstrated their admiration for high-class horses by importing to the stables of Brandon some of the best animals that America has seen. Indeed, it is quite within the mark to say that to no city of its proportions on this continent has there come within the last few years so many top-notchers of show-ring fame. It is not surprising, therefore, that in some classes the show was of a most interesting character, and the horse-ring the spot that attracted large crowds of spectators.

The judging of the light horses was commenced on the morning of the first day, and finished with despatch on the second, by R. Ness, Howick, Que., who gave that high degree of satisfaction that has characterized his judging at the largest shows of Canada and the United States. To place the drafters, J. M. Gardhouse was brought from Weston, Ont., and was able to maintain his good name as an expert horse judge. J. McQueen, Carievale, Assa., assisted the latter in his arduous duties. The only criticism of importance that may be offered regarding the showing was the absence of a strong pair of lungs in calling the classes from the barns. Occasionally there was a little delay, and, in a few cases, disappointment in this respect, but in general the horse department was very well managed. It would be an advantage also were it possible to give visitors by the ringside an opportunity of knowing the animals within the ring, but, no doubt, these improvements will come very soon, seeing that the show is receiving such enthusiastic patronage from the agricultural public.

CLYDESDALES.—With Brandon as the Clydesdale center of the West, it was to be expected that the Scotchman's favorite equine would be an object of universal interest when called for inspection by the official critic, and it was so. The entry-books showed stallions over four years old



In the Aged Clydesdale Stallion Ring at Brandon Fair, '04.

allow the animal quantities of grain than is here the diges-

All methods to relieve the and nuxvomica, ble.

rt to various of broken-wind, They know well when the men a deal is od and water, ad the bowels victim. Large nes, as opium, e a palliative y horse can be r as to prac- s of the dis- y purchaser he has been fected horse ow the char- g expiration, or quarter of ecular char- e it is wise ect the an- to suspect "WHIP."

Exposition.

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which stock to record, tests. No

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to the number of fourteen, and eleven were forthcoming, making one of the grandest exhibits ever witnessed by Canadian horse enthusiasts. Several of those shown had just arrived from the Winnipeg Show, but there was considerable fresh blood, hence the placing by new judges was looked forward to with interest. Pleasant Prince, the leader of the same class at Winnipeg, again came out in good form, showing style and quality calculated to gain glory. Concord, the champion of 1903, likewise was presented to win, and Woodend Gartley was showing better form than he did at the Dominion Show. A new competitor was found in Baron Strathclair, a square mover of great scale and well-muscled quarters, shown by Crandall Horse Syndicate. Sturdy Royal, the Chicago champion in the three-year-old class two years ago, was introduced by Jno. Michie, Lenore. J. B. Thompson, Hamiota, had Prince Delectable; Galbraith & Son, Coxcorn, a useful type, and Baron's Style, a strong-boned, muscular sort that should sire good drafters. Geo. Michie, Oak Lake, presented Royal Currahan, by no means a low-grade Clyde, and T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont., two very fair specimens in Florizel and Royal Combrian. After a reasonable amount of time had been spent in the usual form of examination upon this ring, remarkable for evenness of quality, the judges settled down on the first five above named, but whether Pleasant Prince or Concord was to be at the head was where they stuck. It soon became evident to the large crowd by the ringside that there was a quiet but firm disagreement. One judge was a Scotsman, and, in the characteristic way, had his mind made up; the other knew his own ability as a horse judge, and didn't need to care for anyone. As time went on, it became apparent that an agreement could not be reached, and the folly of having two judges instead of one was definitely illustrated. Sometimes there would be a hush of expectancy as the spectators thought the ribbons were about to be placed, but time hung heavily, and the spell was a long one before it was decided to call a third party, and soon afterward, Prof. Rutherford, Ames, Iowa, put the big pair through a professional examination, and pronounced Pleasant Prince, from the Macmillan stables, first, to later win the male championship. The others then stood in the order named, the first four premiums after the red had been passed going to importations of Alex. Galbraith & Sons, a remarkable occurrence in such a strong class. The call for three-year-olds also brought six fair specimens, Trooper and Briardale winning the same place as in Winnipeg, with Pilgrim's Pride, owned by W. Postlethwaite, Brandon, third, and Scotland Yet, a toppy fellow, shown by D. Stephenson, Wawanesa, fourth. The postlethwaite entry afterward won the diploma for best stallion bred in Manitoba or the N.-W. T. Only two two-year-olds were forthcoming, the first prize going to Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont., on an upstanding colt, while G. & W. Bennie, Castleberry, had the winner of second. In yearling stallions there was nothing very outstanding as to quality. J. B. Thompson took first and third, and Geo. McIntosh, Oak River, second.

The first ring of female Clydes to be called was three-year-old fillies, and a few very fair ones responded. J. B. Thompson had the proper thing for first, and he got it, J. Bonner, Brandon, coming second, and Wm. Black, Hayfield, third. In two-year-old fillies, Jas. I. Davidson took first on a compact little mare, and J. Wishart, Portage la Prairie, was second on a big, growthy female. Four yearlings were shown, but nothing of outstanding merit was in sight. Davidson was placed first and Black second. In foals there were seven to come forward, a few of which were very fair indeed, and the order of placing was Davidson, Black and G. & W. Bennie.

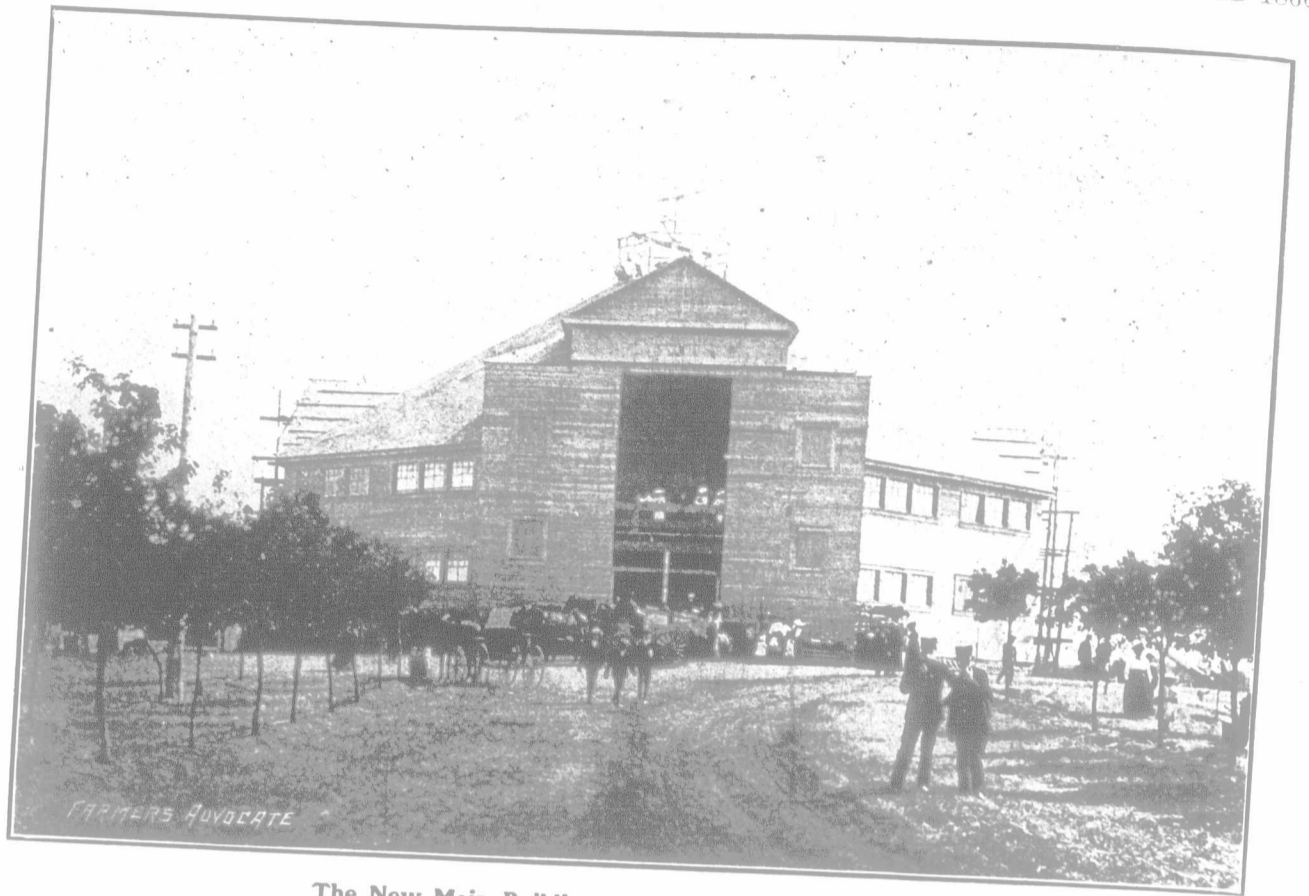
Six brood mares, with foals by side, made up the ring of aged matrons, but they were not all of show-ring fame. Davidson got first on the mare that was fourth at Winnipeg, D. Stephenson, Wawanesa, second, and Alf. Stott, Brandon, third. Davidson also took first for mare and two of her progeny. In mare, any age, open, there was a good string, and the diploma went to J. L. Clark, of Brampton, Ont. For best mare bred in the West, D. Stephenson, Wawanesa, had Lady Banks, a beautiful type that would hustle the most of them.

In stallion and three of his get, Sturdy Royal, Prince Delectable and Royal Currahan each made a strong showing, but the latter had the best of it with three-year-olds of good quality.

SHIRES.—Only three Shires appeared to represent the breed. In the aged stallion class, Galbraith's Rockingham and J. Stott's Cloughton Advance were placed as named, the former winning the breed championship, and, in mares, E. J. Stott had the only entry.

PERCHERONS.—Percherons made a stronger showing than at Winnipeg. Of stallions, there were five entries. Wallace, imported by Galbraith & Sons, and shown by an Alexander syndicate, a good mover of very fair quality was placed first, J. A. S. Macmillan's Buisson, a clean-limbed fellow, second, and Dewey, a thick, deep four-year-old shown by Galbraith & Sons, third.

HEAVY DRAFT.—The show of heavy drafts



The New Main Building on Brandon Fair Grounds.

was not large. In heavy draft teams, three very fair pairs responded to the call, and J. L. Clark, Brampton, Ont., took away the red, D. Stephenson, Wawanesa, coming second, and J. Bonner, Brandon, third. In the filly classes, D. T. Wilson, Assissippi had the winner, a very fair one, and Jno. Clark, Roseland, came second. Geo. Michie, Oak Lake, D. T. Wilson and Geo. McIntosh, Oak River, were placed as named, with exhibits of two-year-old fillies. J. B. Thompson, Hamiota, had the only yearling filly, and D. Stephenson, Wawanesa, and Jos. Dope, Brandon, won in the order named, with a pair of very good foals. In brood mares, the two latter again showed, and the rating was the same.

AGRICULTURAL.—The most interesting ring of the agricultural class was the one for best team in harness, there being three entries, each of which represented a choice pair. Wm. Elder, Brandon, showed a couple of good steppers, compact in conformation, that were good enough for the red, and they got it. D. T. Wilson came next, and Jno. Bonner, Brandon, was third. In three-year-old fillies, D. T. Wilson was first winner, Robertson Bros., Basswood, second, with a fine pair. Robt. Greaves, Kenton, had a well-fitted two-year-old filly that took first in its class, while Wm. Porterfield came second, and D. T. Wilson third. In the other sections of this class there were several very fair types of the agricultural filly or gelding, owners of which and the order of placing will be found in another column.

GENERAL-PURPOSE.—As, unfortunately, does not always happen at shows, the judges of heavy drafts, who also told where the ribbons should go in the general-purpose classes, had a correct idea of what constituted a general-purpose horse, consequently the judging was quite satisfactory. Three pairs lined up for the team prize, E. Manning, Basswood, getting the red with his winners of one year ago. He had a close call, however, for A. G. Husband, Wawanesa, had a pair, one of which would be hard to beat anywhere as a true type of general-purpose horse. This one later won the sweepstakes for best mare or gelding, any age. In teams, D. T. Wilson was third, with a pair somewhat too heavy for their class.

In the other classes, there were some promising youngsters, the places of which will be found in the extended prize list.

An interesting competition was the contest for a silver cup, given by Alex. Galbraith & Sons, for the best colt of any age bred from a horse sold by them in Manitoba or the N.-W. T., the entries, representing a number of first-prize winners in the different classes, and it was not an easy matter to judge. Finally, however, the judges settled down on a colt sired by Baron Lyndoch, and shown by E. W. Hannah, Griswold.

CARRIAGE AND COACH.—A type of horse that might well become more popular in Manitoba is the carriage or coach. At the big Western fair this year this class was not strongly in two contestants. The stallion classes were entirely without an entry. In two-year-old filly or gelding, the first-prize winner came from Shoal Lake. It was a very fair type, and was owned by J. E. Morgan. Jno. McCort, Chater, was second. The two winners in foals both came from Roseland, and were sired by Gold Flax. W. Kidd had the first, and Jno. Clark the winner of the

second prize. Robertson Bros., Basswood, were alone in the brood mare class. Two first-class teams came out in response to the call for carriage drivers over fifteen and three-quarter hands, but neither of them were in their class. J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, B. C., had their far-famed Standard-breds that can probably face any competition in Canada as roadsters, and T. Fenwick, Carroll, had a pair about as near the correct general-purpose type as is usually seen anywhere. However, the judge placed them in the order named, and there was none who would have questioned his judgment. In single drivers, Dr. Leach's bay mare was given the red, and T. Fenwick's entry second. This closed the class, but it is to be hoped that hereafter more good carriage horses may be forthcoming.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Like the aforementioned class, Thoroughbreds were not a particularly outstanding lot. The aged stallion class had the greatest number of entries, and J. A. S. Macmillan's Touchwood, a breezy-looking old fellow, imported from England two years ago, where he was accustomed to getting away with the brightest colors, came first. C. Tudge, Wapella, had Semorrostro, and got the blue, and a racer in track form, Red Eagle, owned by J. W. McLaughlan, High River, came next. L. M. Sage, Red Deer, Alta., was alone in three-year-olds, but in Young Pilgrim, a Kentucky-bred horse, he had the proper goods to take the male sweepstakes of the breed. The two-year-old and yearling sections were alike without competition, Jno. Coventry, Woodstock in the former, and Leroy Bros. in the latter class.

Only four females were shown. In fillies G. B. Anderson, Indian Head, had two foaled in 1901, and Leroy Bros. a choice specimen in Treasure Isle, one year younger. In the open class for mares, Jno. Coventry, Woodstock, showed his now famous racing mare, Victoria, and secured the highest premium, including the female championship of the breed.

STANDARD-BRED.—Less than thirty Standard-bred horses came before the judge for careful scrutiny. The aged stallion class saw the famous old Bryson, the hero of many victories and the sire of scores of good ones. Year after year has he stepped off with the brightest ribbon, until this year he had to go down before his own son, a beautiful, clean mover, with hock and knee action that wins among good ones. Wm. Elder, Brandon, is owner of the lucky number which bears the name of Jim Bryson. Third place fell to Sparkwood, a 2.26½ mover, owned by W. Klienfelder, Weyburn. In the other male classes, as well as the females, J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, B. C., and C. W. Speers, Brandon, were the exhibitors, the Chilliwack stable having the favorite for female sweepstakes in Sea Bird, one of the team that won as carriage pair.

ROADSTERS.—Entries in the various sections of the roadster class were more numerous than among those of any other light horse breed. The ring for single drivers attracted considerable attention. Two stallions in harness were entered for competition, and ruled out, as they were not entitled to the name "driver." Among the balance there were two or three very choice animals, whose natural gait was pacing, and as this was not pleasing to the judge, they were set back for that reason. J. A. S. Macmillan got first on a tidy little horse that was not strictly road in

type. R. Stewart, Moosomin, was placed second, and H. C. Graham, Brandon, third, on a very clean-cut, breedy-looking mare, with a gait that could raise the wind.

In roadster pairs, Alex. Gamley got first on his well-matched and equally well-bred pair that were shown at Winnipeg. J. McFarland, Beresford, had a good second. In mares or geldings of the various ages, there were a few choice ones shown, and some of the youngsters give promise of returning to the show-ring at a later date to claim well-contested honors.

HACKNEYS.—The show of Hackneys was very small, including two stallions and one mare. The tussle in the former was between Stewart & McLean's (Pipestone) Confident Squire and Jno. Wishart's Stuntney Pharaoh, from Portage la Prairie. Both these horses are well bred, but differ somewhat in type. Confident Squire is lower set than his rival, and somewhat shorter coupled. The judge placed them in the order named. Jno. Wishart had the only female, and she was considered worthy of the highest honor for which she was entered.

CATTLE.

The exhibit of cattle of both beef and dairy types was not large, and while a few good herds were present there was not the number of cattle present at the show which has been termed "The Farmers' Fair" that there should be. As far as the cattle exhibit was concerned (and the same remarks apply to the sheep and swine exhibit), there is no improvement over three or four years ago, which may have been due to the lengthy stay that many of the exhibits were forced to make at Winnipeg this year. The prime cause, however, for the lack of exhibits is the meagre prize-list in some sections. The judging in the cattle rings was satisfactory; Wm. Sharman judged the dairy breeds, and Prof. Rutherford, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, State Agricultural College, Iowa, placed the awards in the beef breeds, his rulings being backed up by reasons when asked for, and the judging had considerable value from an educational standpoint, as type was adhered to as closely as possible all through the sections. Not only so, but with backbone far too rare, the judge, in cases of single animals, refused first prizes, in one section not awarding any prize higher than a third, thus preventing an inferior animal masquerading about the country as one of merit and excellence to which it was not entitled. It is a pleasure to note the difference in the work of the real judge, whose work is done modestly, quickly and intelligently, and the so-called expert who bobs up occasionally in this country with a score-card in hand and an ear cocked for the applause of the crowd. It would be a decided advantage if a catalogue of the live-stock exhibits were gotten out, and some means of identifying animals in the ring afforded; the interest is increased when such is followed. If a catalogue is issued, it would be of value either to have morning parades in the judging ring, as was followed at Winnipeg, or else to have the animals in each section with their stalls placed together.

SHORTHORNS were contributed by Barron, of Carberry; Bennie, Castleavery; Chalmers, Hayfield; R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; Geo. Clark and W. H. Mortson, Brandon.

Four-year-old bulls brought out Nobleman, from the Barron herd, and Caswell's General White, the awards going in the order named. These animals also competed before at the Dominion of Canada Exhibition, so that nothing more need be said just now.

Lang had the only entry (Red Rover) in three-year-olds, but the judge considered him clearly entitled to a red ribbon, so awarded it. This bull is a strong-fronted fellow, with full neck vein, a very pliable skin, and although in thin but thriving condition, seems evenly covered right back over rumps, and is well filled in the thighs.

In two-year-olds, Bennie had second on a lengthy roan in ordinary condition, no other prizes being awarded.

The yearling class brought a larger number of entries, Barron, Lang, Andrew Graham and Chalmers all having exhibits. Barron had first and second, the roan Graham entry, shown by Sharman, being third (owned by W. P. Williams, Ft. Saskatchewan); Mortson having fourth place with a red.

In bull calves, Barron had first; Geo. Clark second. For calendar year bull calves, first went Bennie, second and third to Barron.

Nobleman won the diploma ribbon, for best bull any age.

The type set by the judge was the low-set, blocky sort, with good handling (pliable skin, of medium thickness) qualities.

In cows, Barron won first, with the roan, Laura, by Topsman; Bennie's red Marigold, a thick, straight-topped cow, taking the blue; Barron's Louisa getting third; Amelia, a red from Bennie's, being the tail-ender in the quartette of winners. Chalmers' Maribell, a thick, lengthy roan, not in fit, was unplaced.

In three-year-olds, Bennie was in evidence. Two-year-olds, Barron had first and third, with Louisa and Baroness 5th (the former had been in the list of winners two weeks previously); Bennie had second with a serviceable one; Chalmers being fourth.

In yearling heifers, Barron was again in front, with the roan, Laurretta's Gem, a deep heifer, placed first at "the Peg," second with the red, Princess, a low-down heifer; the red roan, Marianne, being forced into fourth position, owing to a little length of leg; Chalmers'

Violet, a red, mossy-coated, strong-headed heifer, being third.

Calves brought Davidson's Golden Pearl, second prize at Winnipeg, and sold, we understand, for \$250 to Van Horne to show at Toronto. She was placed first, and Barron had second.

In heifer calves of calendar year, Bennie's Gipsy Maid, although a little higher on leg, was placed over Barron's Myrtle, being thicker through the heart, smoother over the hooks, and with more of the kid-glove touch.

Barron had first and second in aged herds; Bennie third.

The sweepstakes, a \$40 gang plow, for best Short-horn bred and owned by exhibitor, was taken by Barron's roan cow Laura, by Topsman.

The home-bred herd prizes went to Barron and Bennie, in the order named, Barron winning for home-bred bull, Bennie winning the female sweepstakes for best, any age (winners in previous classes being barred), with a Renick Rose, a low-down, good handling cow. The Northern Manitoba herd also annexed first for two calves, Barron falling heir to the blue ribbon.

HEREFORDS.—The Whitefaces were a smaller and inferior exhibit to Winnipeg, as the Elton cattle and the Wallace herd were absent. In aged bulls Hanna had first; in two-year-olds no first was awarded.

Hanna got second in yearlings; Chapman had the first and sweepstakes with Sampson (by Imp. Albert), a bull of fine quality. In calves Chapman had second, and in calendar year calves a first.

In aged cows Chapman had first and second, with Fairy 5th and Fairy Ring 2nd (imp.); the third prize going to Hanna.

In three-year-olds, only one entry (Hanna's), which was awarded a third.

In two-year-olds, Chapman was first, Hanna second. Yearlings were not of first quality, Hanna getting second and third.

Chapman had first on calves and first for calf of calendar year, Hanna being second. Chapman had the herd prize.

The American Hereford Association's donation alone would about pay the prize-list, which, by reason of the carelessness of the judge, would only call for \$250 in cash outlay. It would be well if the breed associations when contributing to fairs, would insist that an amount equal to twice the breed association's donation be contributed by each fair board, and that all prizes paid be met two-thirds by the fair board and one-third from the donation, and whatever is left over of the donation be banked, to be added to the next year's list. For example, if the breed association contributed \$300, the fair board should put up \$600; and if only \$300 of the total amount is used, \$200 of that amount should be contributed by the fair board; the \$200 remaining of the breed association's donation to be banked, to aid in making a bigger list the next year, and to be under the direction of those members of the Provincial Live-stock Association who handle the particular breed. By this means the fair boards could be made to put up better prizes, otherwise unused donations from breed societies may go to meet losses in other departments.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—The Angus breeders, although not numerous, put up the best all-round show in the beef types of cattle. Martin and McGregor, Rounthwaite, and Stewart, from Lucasville, Ont., came on from Winnipeg, and were passed upon by another judge.

The aged bulls were headed by Prince of Benton, second and third going to Stewart.

In three-year-olds Martin was alone. The class was nothing remarkable, only second and third prizes being awarded.

The yearlings got it even harder from the judge, who (and rightly so) handed out only a third and fourth ribbon.

In calves, Stewart had the blue, Martin third, no red being given.

Calf of calendar year went to Stewart, who had the Carnefac winner in a well-done calf.

The champion bull was Prince of Benton, from the Martin and McGregor herd, showing breed type, masculinity and a wonderful covering of flesh.

In cows, four years, Hazel of Mt. Vernon, Lady Booth of Beachland, Nightingale of Roxey, were one, two, three, the fourth placing going to Stewart.

In three-year-old cows the ratings were as at Winnipeg.

Stewart and Martin had the second and first ratings in two-year-olds, while in yearlings the smooth Nachusea was first (she is half-sister to Vala, the Chicago champion), Altyre Queen and Maiden of Brandon being second and third; the Stewart entry fourth.

In calves, Martin had first and second, and in calf of calendar year, Martin was first and second (the latter a two-weeks-old calf), Stewart getting third.

In herds, Martin had first and third, Stewart getting the blue ribbon. Martin got first in young herds, the second going to Stewart.

No Galloways were shown, which was to be regretted. It is to be hoped that the Manitoba herd will go East and try conclusions at Toronto.

In fat cattle there was little competition, it being limited to Donaldson and Bennie, who were placed as named, while in grade cows a couple of nurse cows were run in, and pulled \$8 and \$6 out of the society's funds.

DAIRY CATTLE.

In Jerseys the competition was tight and not noteworthy, while in Ayrshires the competition resolved itself into a fight between Thompson, of St. James, and Smith, of Fairfield Plains, with honors about even. Wm. Sharman, Brandon, placed the awards. Thompson had first in three-year-old bulls, with Challenger of Prairie Home, later sweepstakes bull, a good handling fellow, fairly deep, with well-placed rudimentaries and plenty of quality; Polar Star, Smith's entry, a deeper barrelled, but not as good a handler, or with rudimentaries as well placed, getting the blue. In two-year-olds, yearlings and calf, Smith had first; in calves of calendar year, Smith first and Thompson second.

In the aged females, four cows came out, two from each herd, Thompson heading with the dark-colored Ada Marius, a nice handler, and with a well-balanced udder; Smith second, with Victoria Regina, a light-colored one, not as well balanced in the udder or as nice in the handling, but with large tortuous milk veins; Angeline was third. In three-year-olds, Smith's white Duchess, a level-topped cow, with udder well placed and well-developed milk veins, but lacking middle, was first; Thompson's Maple Ruby, with a looser touch, and udder not as well furnished, second; Maple's Maid, a small one, third. In two-year-olds, Smith had first, with a heifer in milk, and small milk veins; Thompson's Maple Star second, and a rather beefy one (Scotland's Princess) third. Smith had a walk-over in year-olds; Thompson first in heifer calves, second and third going to Smith, who also had the first calf of calendar year. After the placings, Thompson having sweepstakes bull, first in aged cows, second and third in three-year-olds and second for the two-year-olds; Smith having second in aged bulls, second in aged cows, first in three-year-olds, first in two-year-olds and third on cow (aged), interest was kindled as to where the herd prize would go, Smith getting it, the judge going for the herd showing the more uniformity.

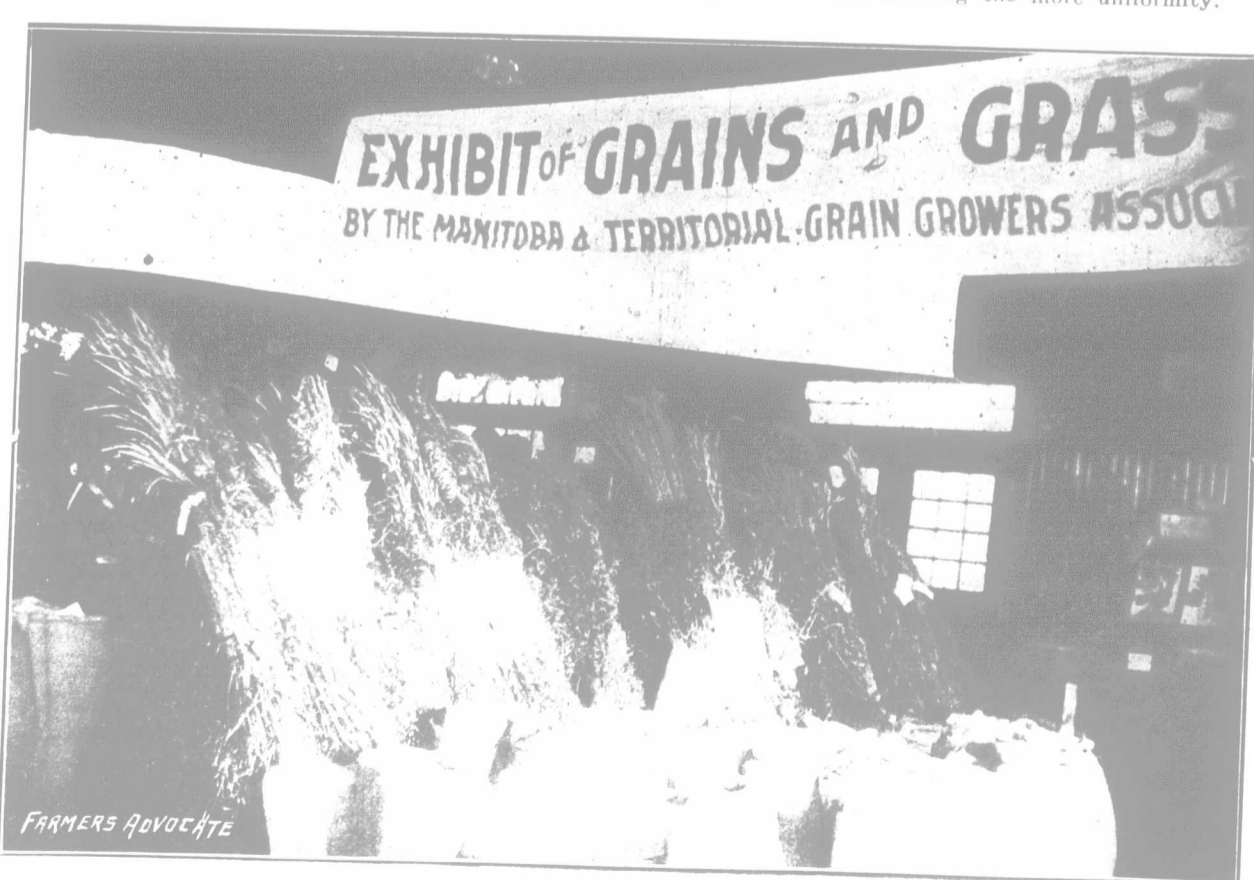


Exhibit of Grains and Grasses at the Dominion of Canada Exhibition by the Manitoba and Territorial Grain-growers' Association.

Farm.

Fort Saskatchewan Fair.

On August 5th, the Fort Saskatchewan Agricultural Society held its annual exhibition. The weather proved ideal, being clear, yet not unduly hot. Nevertheless, only a fair attendance gathered to see the collection of live stock, vegetables, fancywork, etc., and enjoy the sports.

The live-stock exhibits were not equal in numbers to the showing of a year ago. This was largely owing to the pressure of work in the hay fields.

The hall exhibits were good, especially the vegetables; in fact, it would be difficult to find a finer collection at a small fair at that season of the year. Potatoes, cauliflowers and celery might be singled out as being outstandingly good for the time of year. Grain and grasses in the sheaf, grown during the present season, made a splendid showing. The above includes some fine specimens of clover.

A. Alton won first with red Fife wheat (sacked) of last year's growing; also, first with sheaf barley and oats, and the same placing with his collection of wild grasses, thirteen in number, all grown in 1904.

The poultry exhibit was very small; the quality, however, was good.

HORSES.

The equine tribe made a good showing, being much the strongest live-stock feature of the fair. They were judged by Bryce Wright, of De Winton, Alta., and his placings gave good general satisfaction.

The only draft stallion on the grounds was a black Percheron of considerable size and good quality, owned by the Fort Saskatchewan Percheron Association. E. Simmons got the red ticket for draft teams with a fine span of blacks, G. H. Cresswell and C. Villeneuve won the balance of the draft prizes. John Hamly led, with a fine pair of grays in the general-purpose team ring, followed by Robt. Alton's entry. A good, useful-looking pair owned by A. Pollard had to go unplaced. Later, one of them won first as brood mare, and its foal second in its ring, G. H. Cresswell's stylish sucker, which won first and special at Edmonton, leading. A brood mare of good general-purpose conformation, owned by T. J. Carscadden, won the blue ticket in her section. The order in the two-year-old ring was Robt. Alton's entry, a fine bay filly, first, and C. Villeneuve's second.

Carriage and Roadster.—G. H. Cresswell's well-matched pair of grays had things all their own way in the team section. They are a good pair, and could have stood considerable opposition. The winners in the brood mare and foal rings belong to T. J. Carscadden. They are of useful type. J. J. Betts' two-year-old won both the red and blue tickets. They are a growthy pair, of good quality, the winner of second leaning considerably toward general-purpose type. Wm. Simmons showed the only yearling, a typical carriage youngster, the best representative of the class on the grounds. John Hamly's single driver won without opposition.

Four saddle horses over fifteen hands competed. W. L. Wilkins won first money with a showy horse of good saddle conformation. Cresswell's entry, an animal of useful type, having fair speed and evidences of endurance, was placed second. The next ring was for those under fifteen hands. E. Simmons' gray, a sinewy, clean-lined mount, with abundance of life and good general saddle characteristics, found favor with the judge. T. J. Carscadden's bay pony was placed second. He is a beautiful pony of fair size and very smoothly turned.

Four lady riders competed for Wilkin & Co.'s special prize. The contestants were all excellent riders, making it extremely difficult to select a winner. However, after due consideration, Mrs. Langworthy was placed first.

CATTLE.

The showing was light, and confined to Short-horns and grades.

M. D. Geddes, Calgary, Western representative of the "Farmer's Advocate," acted as judge of cattle, sheep and swine.

The Shorthorns were judged first, and bulls two years or over was the first ring called. Three lined up, of entirely different conformation. A low-set, straight-lined two-year-old, with well-sprung ribs and a deep, broad body, owned by John Whitson, Jr., was placed first. This young bull is naturally well-fleshed and smoothly turned, and was an easy first. The and neck; in fact, that portion of him was hard to fault. Shorthorn character and masculinity were there in abundance, but he was in extremely low condition, and a little under size for his age. His general lines were excellent, and his quality good. He is owned by T. J. Carscadden. The unplaced bull was the largest of all and in fair condition, but his upstanding make and drooping head quarters are undesirable, and, consequently, he received no award. T. J. Carscadden had

In Holsteins it was Potter all the way, no other entries being out against him. In grade dairy cattle only a small number competed, Potter getting first with a Holstein grade.

SHEEP.

The majority of the sheep shown this year came either from Ontario or British Columbia. The principal breeds were, generally speaking, very well represented, but, unfortunately, the competition was not keen, since, with few exceptions, there was only one exhibitor in a class.

In Leicesters, Alex. D. Gamley, Brandon, had a choice flock, and secured all the prizes for which he competed. The story of the Cotswold exhibit may be told in the same words, with Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., as the winner.

The principal exhibitor of Oxfords was J. H. Jull, Burford, Ont., but in one or two sections Wm. Smith, Scotland, Ont., got a look in.

In Shropshires, W. L. Trann, Crystal City, captured everything in sight, and in Southdowns J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, B.C., had a flock of outstanding merit, and took the places they deserved; while in fat sheep the honors were divided between Smith and Jull. Wm. Headley, Oak River, Man., was judge.

SWINE.

The exhibit of swine was fully as representative of Western herds as was the Winnipeg collection, as although Andrew Graham's Yorkshires were missed, McGill (Neepawa) was forward with some young pigs. The facilities for judging are as defective here as at Winnipeg. No hurdles or anything to keep animals apart, that they may be shown out of the pen, satisfactory decisions cannot be expected or rendered when the judge has to climb from pen to pen. An expenditure of a few dollars would remedy this state of affairs. The money for prizes is inadequate, also, being less than half that offered at Winnipeg.

YORKSHIRES.—The aged boars brought out two, the six-year-old O. L. Gamester 2nd, and the Potter entry, a younger boar, not as lengthy, but fully as deep. Not being able to view the pigs side by side, it would not be fair to criticise the judge's award. King's boar is more lengthy, and shows more quality, has a level underline, is even in width, and is in breeding condition, showing the effects of age on his shoulders. Thompson & Sons and Mortson had out their Winnipeg exhibit, and our readers can refer to that report. King Bros., Wawanesa, won in aged sows and sows under a year. Mortson got first and second for boar under six months, and also for sow same age. For such a breed as the Large Whites, noted as they are for fecundity, the sow and litter section should be made sow and not less than six pigs. The same for Berkshires and Tamworths would be a good move.

IN BERKSHIRES, Potter won with aged boar, getting also the diploma for it. McGill had the two other firsts for boars, and for sow under six months; Potter getting first for brood sow.

Trann was the whole thing in Tamworths, and had out some pigs that are a credit to himself. The Poland-China was in evidence, but does not seem to be as popular as the other breeds.

THE JUDGING COMPETITION.

The competition at Brandon was successful from the educational standpoint, as the competitors had the benefit of explanations from Prof. Rutherford, as well as the director in charge, Dr. Hopkins.

In dairy cattle, Geo. Barron was first, second being awarded to A. G. Crawford, of Oro, Ont. In beef breeds, J. Chalmers, Jr., Hayfield, Man., was first (a lad of about 14), Geo. Barron being second. In light and heavy horses, Crawford was first, with a slight lead over Barron, whose total was, however, sufficient to give him the sweepstakes, the "Farmer's Advocate" gold medal.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The display of grains, grasses, seeds and roots was well up to that of previous years, and well filled the building set apart for this class of products. As a whole there was a good arrangement, and the effect was pleasing. This was aided largely by the grains and grasses in sheaf, which make a most attractive exhibit. Considered in one way, it was quite a satisfactory and creditable display of agricultural products, and equal to what is usually seen here. But it must be admitted that it occupies a much less unimportant position among the features of the exhibition than one would expect to find in the center of a district where this class of products is the source of such a large proportion of the wealth of the country. While of excellent quality, the grain on exhibition was only an indication of what to expect at a fair in a country such as this. The judges were Messrs. Kenneth Campbell and Swance.

There was some excellent wheat in the section calling for two bushels Red Fife; a very large entry. The first in both two- and ten-bushel lots went to T. S. Rogers, Carberry, who showed a sample of wheat quite as good as any brought out at Winnipeg. In some of the other classes of wheat there was not strong competition, and in peas and barley there was also little for the judges to decide between. Oats were better shown, and were of good quality. First went to C. E. Longstaff, Brandon.

The prizes for grains in the sheaf were keenly competed for, and were well deserved by the winners. These formed a most attractive array, and helped to relieve the bareness of the walls. This is a class of exhibit that is deserving of encouragement, as it directs atten-

tion to the differences that exist in grains while growing, and in that way emphasizes the value of using care and intelligence in the selection of grain while on the stalk. The collections of grasses were also well arranged and attractive, and made an instructive display. There was little competition in small field seeds, although there was two entries each of flax, timothy and brome seed.

The Grain-growers had up a similar exhibit to that at Winnipeg, but it showed the effect of having been shown before, and was not as attractive on that account. However, it still had a good appearance, and the prizes won were well deserved. First premium went to Indian Head, second to Crystal City, and third to Regina.

In field roots there was a fair showing, although not very extensive. There were several good collections of roots worthy of mention, and a few lots of excellent early potatoes. In some of these classes a little more care spent by the exhibitors in selecting their specimens for exhibit would well repay the extra trouble. More attention should be paid to quality and smoothness, and rather less to largeness. We might also suggest a little more care in arranging the exhibits, in order to have all the entries in one class together, and in this way strengthen the educational value of the exhibition.

In the Government building there were some decidedly attractive displays, which showed to the best advantage, as the building is well constructed and amply lighted from above. The Experimental Farm usually comes forward with a good display of varieties of the various crops grown at the farm, and this year was no exception. Grains, grasses, roots and vegetables of this year's growth, tastefully arranged, were a source of much information for those who were out to learn. A couple of sheaves in one corner showed the relative earliness of Preston and Fife wheats, and might in itself be very valuable to one in search of an early variety. Other valuable pointers were to be gleaned from those in charge. The British Columbia fruit display attracted a great deal of attention, and should aid greatly in establishing the reputation of B. C. fruit in this part of the country. Those in attendance were only too willing to oblige everyone with information regarding a supply. The Provincial Department of Agriculture had its weed exhibit in better shape than usual, and had the specimens conspicuously labelled. Mr. Bartlett in charge gave information regarding the habits and means of eradication to those interested. The Forestry Department occupied the other corner, with a tasty display of our forest products.

The horticultural exhibit was in the main building, and was of fair proportions, and on the whole of good quality. Some excellent potatoes and garden roots were shown. In this class also more attention to arrangement would repay the trouble. Flowers were an attractive display, and bespeak well for the excellence of the horticultural taste of the Brandon people.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The dairy classes were well filled, with a creditable lot of the products of the dairy. In the butter classes particularly there was strong competition. The quality throughout, as indicated by the score, was most satisfactory, few exhibits scoring below 93. In this sense great uniformity was noticed, although in color and grain there was great variation. C. C. McDonald placed the awards in this class, and gave satisfaction throughout; the finish of the products was first-class.

In the creamery class there were only three entries, the first prize going to L. A. Gibson, South Qu'Appelle, who also took sweepstakes for creamery butter. The dairy class for pound prints had fourteen entries, nearly all of which were of excellent quality. The sweepstakes in dairy butter went to John Gorrel, of Carberry, who also got the special offered by the De Laval Separator Company.

In the cheese classes there was very little competition, although those shown were splendid cheese and well finished. N. J. Kuneman, of Giroux, captured all the prizes in the factory cheese class.

A Pig Trap.

On a big farm in Kane County, Illinois, there is in almost daily use a very valuable hog trap, a device for saving much worry and hard work in handling these obstinate animals. Driven through gates into smaller and smaller quarters, Mr. Pig finally stands in a stall so narrow he cannot turn around, and a gate slides down behind him. He pokes his nose through an opening between two upright bars of hard wood, rounded to fit his neck, when one of the bars closes upon him tightly and is fastened above, and he can do nothing but stand still while rings are punched through his snout.

With different holes, pins, keys, etc., these bars may be quickly adjusted for a hog of any size, or fastened above when the pig has stuck his head through, and one bar may be slipped out entirely by simply jerking it upward to let a large hog through after ringing him, and the next minute the trap is ready for the next pig.

The same trap or stall is changed to a hog-loader, by dropping into it a slanting floor, up which the animal walks into the wagon.

four very good cows and a like number of excellent heifer calves entered, and with them won all prizes in these sections. The herd prize also was won by his herd. W. P. Williams, a new Short-horn breeder in that district, showed two promising two-year-old heifers, and won with them.

With grade cattle, D. Simmons was the principal winner. A. Lustig won one first. Best beef animal, first and second, T. J. Carscadden.

Mr. J. Whitson had it all his own way with sheep. He showed some pure-bred Cotswold rams and Cotswold grade ewes.

SWINE.

Swift Bros., of Clover Bar, showed a number of excellent Berkshires, and could have stood considerable competition in the various sections where they competed. However, unfortunately, they had no opposition. T. J. Carscadden showed two fine Tamworth sows, and that completed the swine exhibit.

Must Stack There.

Hon. John Cowrie, of the Iowa State Board of Control, has only one opinion of the proper method of handling grain crops, and sends the following letter to superintendents of State-owned farms:

"All small grain and timothy for seed on our state farms must be stacked as soon as possible after harvesting and as soon as in condition for stacking. Under no circumstances will we allow our grain to remain in the shock in the field, waiting for the threshing machine."

"Both grain and straw will be much better in quality by passing through the sweating process in the stack, and threshing should not take place for at least three weeks after stacking. You will see that the stacks are built in a proper manner to shed rain."

"In the first place, the ground where the stacks are to be built must be dry and clean, absolutely free from manure, trash or weeds, to insure the safety of the bottom of the stack. If on a sidehill, a furrow or small ditch must be made on the upper side to turn the surface water away from the stacks in case of heavy rains, as the bottom of the stacks must be protected as well as the body and top."

HOW TO STACK GRAIN.

"Begin the stack as if building a round shock, placing the sheaves in a circle, the butts on the ground, the sheaves set closely together in an upright position. Round stacks are preferable, and they should be as near as possible twenty steps in circumference, or twenty feet in diameter. The outer rows of sheaves will, of course, slope somewhat to allow footing for the first row of sheaves above foundation. The butts of sheaves are usually somewhat angular, and to insure a smooth surface on the stack they should be placed on edge; that is, with the long end of the butt toward the builder, which will thus overlap the short end of the preceding sheaf, insuring an even outside to the stack. Each successive row of outside sheaves after the outside row should be laid with the butts to the hand of the preceding row, and all should be placed closely together, and packed as much as possible. The stack, from beginning to finish, should resemble an inverted saucer, but higher in the center, the great object being to have the head of every sheaf laid as high as it will stand without slipping."

"While a good stack may be built with a pitchfork, the writer much prefers building on his knees, as every sheaf can be laid accurately by hand, and pressed firmly in place when the entire weight of the body is put on every sheaf."

"The pitcher should be taught to toss the sheaves in such manner as to drop them alongside of and at the right hand of the stacker, butts forward, that they may be readily grasped and quickly put in place, and if this is done, the stacker should be able to handle the sheaves as fast as any man can pitch, always taking one sheaf at a time."

LAY HEAD TO INSURE SLOPE.

"In building the head of the stack, the long end of the sheaves should be laid downward, and the short side above. This will give an even slope and assist materially in shedding rain. From first to last the stack must be kept high in the center, as the greatest weight is in the center of the stack, and we often find when threshing that instead of the stack resembling an inverted saucer, it is actually a saucer right side up, affording every facility for rain to be carried to the center of the stack instead of being shed on the outside as from a shingle roof."

"In finishing the stack, fold a couple of good straight sheaves, as in capping a round shock, then lay them crosswise on each other on top of stack, and secure by small stakes about eight feet in length inserted through the sheaves and into center of stack."

"A covering of slough grass or coarse hay (three or four large forkfuls) on top of each stack gives a good protection to the grain, and this should be secured in place by heavy hangers attached to plain wire, not less than sixteen feet long, two pairs of hangers to each stack, placed crosswise on top."

Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, London, Eng., who has just returned home after an absence of a year, says he notes a great change in Canada since he was there seventeen years ago. At that time the Canadians were part of us, now they are one of us. They have grown up; they are a generation farther on. Although the spirit of independence has developed rapidly, he says he found no weakening of attachment to the British flag.

Manitoba Inspection Act.

For the benefit of our readers who are grain-growers, we publish herewith that part of the recently amended Grain Inspection Act which relates to the Manitoba inspection division. As there is a probability of insufficient copies of the act being printed to permit each member of the Grain-growers' Association receiving one, this copy, at least, of the "Farmer's Advocate" should be kept for future reference.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO MANITOBA INSPECTION DIVISION.

70. The provisions contained in this part relate only to the Manitoba inspection division, and they apply to all grain grown in that division, to the exclusion of any provisions in part 1 of this act inconsistent with them, or dealing with like matters.



Home of Wm. Wallace, Otterburne, Man.

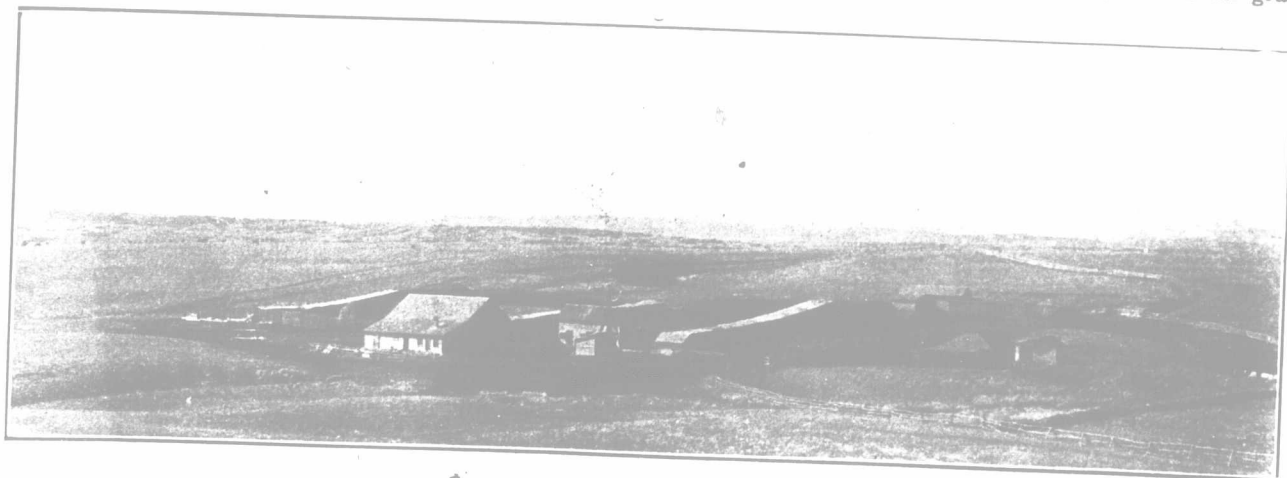
71. Inspecting officers shall be required and instructed, on and after the coming into force of this act, to grade in accordance with this act all grain defined therein, and standard samples shall be made in accordance therewith, for the purpose of grading and surveys.

72. Should the climatic or other conditions result in the production of a considerable proportion of grain, other than oats, not capable of being included in the classification provided for in this act, the Grain Standards Board for the division shall be convened for the selection of commercial grades and samples whenever the chairman of the said board is notified by the chief inspector, or five members of the said board, that such a course is necessary; and inspecting officers shall grade all classes of grain which cannot be graded according to this act, in accordance with the commercial samples so selected by the board.

73. The chief inspector and the inspectors for the division shall, not later than the first day of October in each year, furnish official samples of grain as established by them under this act when requested to do so by any person, such sample to be accompanied by a specific statement that it is a sample of the official grade. The inspectors shall also supply cargo samples when required. For all samples so furnished the inspectors shall make such charge as is approved by the Minister.

74. All grain placed in public elevators or warehouses east of Winnipeg, in the division, shall be subject to inspection, both inwards and outwards.

75. All grain produced in the Northwest Territories and in Manitoba, passing through the Winnipeg district en route to points to the east thereof, shall be inspected at Winnipeg or a point within the district, and on all grain so inspected the inspection shall be final as between the Western farmer or dealer and the Winnipeg dealer. Any grain inspected at Winnipeg or other Western point may be re-inspected at Fort William or other terminal elevators in the division without additional charge; but any grain not inspected west of Fort William shall be inspected at that point, and a certificate shall be issued on payment of the usual fee: Provided that when, owing to extreme pressure of business, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or other transportation company, finds that cars containing grain are being unduly delayed for inspection purposes in Winnipeg, then the company, upon notification to, and with the consent of, the chief inspector (or in his absence, the inspector), may remove a special number of cars to Fort William without inspection at Winnipeg.



Rawlinson Bros. Ranch, Eleven Miles North-west of Calgary.

The snow-capped Rockies in the background.

76. All grain shipped for eastern points from any public elevator within the division shall be shipped only as graded into such elevators by the inspecting officers: Provided, that when grain has deteriorated or changed condition in storage, the inspecting officer shall issue only a certificate in accordance with the facts.

77. If otherwise shipped, a Manitoba certificate for a straight grade shall be refused, and the quantity of each grade composing the mixed cargo (or carload, if shipped by rail) shall be written across the face of the certificate.

78. All grain of the same grade shall be kept together and stored only with grain of a similar grade, and a selection of different qualities of the same grade is prohibited: Provided, however, that should grain of different grades be loaded together in the same compartment of any vessel, at any point within the division, a certificate shall be issued for such mixed cargo, which certificate shall have written across its face a statement of the quantities of each grade entering into the composition of such mixed cargo, but no certificate for a straight grade shall be issued for such mixed cargo.

79. The certificates of inspection given by inspecting officers shall, in all cases, accompany the grain to its destination. No certificate shall be issued east of the Manitoba inspection division for Manitoba grain, whether such grain goes forward in bulk or in cars: Provided, however, that should any person interested in such grain have reason to believe that it has gone out of condition, or has deteriorated in quality since it was originally inspected, any inspector may, at his request, inspect such grain, and in case he finds that it is out of condition, or has become deteriorated in quality, he shall endorse across the face of the original certificate a statement of the facts, with the date and place where the re-inspection was made, and shall attach his signature thereto; but under no circumstances shall such grain be mixed or re-graded.

80. When grain shipped from any elevator is being systematically reduced in quality below the general average quality of the grain of similar grades in the bins of the public elevators, the chief inspector shall instruct inspecting officers that no such grain shall be allowed to pass inspection except on a lower grade. The inspectors shall at all times keep careful watch on grain received into terminal elevators, and if they find any grain being received as above described, shall at once notify the chief inspector, who shall make an investigation forthwith, and take action accordingly.

81. Whenever, in a division or district for which a grain survey board has been appointed, the owner or possessor of any grain inspected therein is not satisfied with the inspecting officer's grading of such grain, he may appeal therefrom to the chief inspector, who shall view a proper sample of the grain respecting which the grading is in dispute, drawn or secured in a manner satisfactory to him, and give his decision thereon, which shall be final, unless the owner or possessor, within twenty-four hours after receiving the notification thereof, makes further appeal to the grain survey board for the division or district, in which case the said board shall give a final decision, to settle the grading of the grain in dispute; but nothing in this section shall prevent the owner or possessor of the said grain appealing directly from the inspecting officer to the said board, whose decision in all cases shall be final and binding on all parties, and the inspecting officer shall issue a certificate accordingly: Provided always that no appeal shall be considered in any case where the identity of the grain in dispute has not been preserved.

If the grading of the inspecting officer is confirmed by the board, the costs of the appeal shall be paid by the owner or possessor of the grain, otherwise by the inspecting officer; but the costs shall not in any case exceed the sum of five dollars.

82. Whenever there is a difference of opinion between any farmer selling wheat and any wheat-buyer as to the grading of such wheat, the farmer, while taking the price offered for his wheat as of lower grade than that to which, in his opinion, it belongs, may insist on a sample being selected and agreed on between buyer and seller, which sample, of at least two quarts in quantity, shall be parcelled and sealed, and sent to the chief inspector; and the chief inspector shall grade

the said wheat without delay, and make a return of his grading to both parties; and if the chief inspector finds the said wheat to be of a higher grade than that on which the price had been already paid, then the said buyer shall pay to the farmer aforesaid the difference between the price already paid and that which should have been paid in the first instance had the grade afterwards fixed by the chief inspector been agreed upon at the time of the sale.

83. The Grain Survey Board for the division shall consist of twelve competent persons, six of whom shall be nominated by the Board of Trade of the City of Winnipeg, and three each by the Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Manitoba and the Commissioner of Agriculture of the Northwest Territories, respectively, and approved by the Minister; and such board shall be governed in the performance of their duties by such general regulations as are made by the Governor-in-Council.

84. The said board may make by-laws, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, for the better carrying on of their business, and for the establishment of a schedule of fees for survey services.

85. The offices of the said board shall be in the City of Winnipeg; but for the purpose of better conducting any particular survey, they, or any number duly appointed in any special case, may hold sittings at any other place in the division.

86. The members of the said board, before acting as such, shall take an oath of office, in such form as is prescribed by the Minister.

87. The inspection fees upon grain inspected within the division shall be treated as advanced charges, to be paid by the carrier or warehouseman in whose possession the grain is at the time of its inspection, and shall be paid through the chief inspector into, and shall form part of, the consolidated revenue fund of Canada, and accounts thereof shall be kept by the chief inspector in such manner and in such detail as is from time to time determined by the Minister.

88. In the case of uncleaned grain inspected in the division, the inspecting officer shall state in his certificate the percentage of dirt necessary to be cleaned out at terminals in order to clean the grain to the grade certified: Provided, that where the grain is found to be excessively dirty, or when by reason of the admixture of other grain it is in the opinion of the inspecting officer impracticable to ascertain the percentage of dirt or such other grain to be removed, the inspecting officer may require the grain to be cleaned before granting a straight grade therefor.

Lightning Protection.

Every year, lightning is the source of some very costly fires, particularly in the country districts, and with the constant danger in the summer of lightning-stroke always about one it is a good policy to carry extra insurance for a few months, or to protect the buildings by the use of lightning rods. In order properly to understand the steps to be taken to insure protection against lightning, it is necessary first to understand something about the danger we wish to guard against. The atmosphere during a time of electrical disturbance is under extreme tension. It is then in the same condition as is water dammed up, which, if it suddenly break loose, becomes an element of destruction. If, however, we can drain that water off gradually, in small streams, it will cause no injury. It is precisely the same with the electrical energy in the atmosphere. If we can draw that off in small volume, we prevent the destruction liable to take place where there are accumulations in dangerous quantities.

There is such a gradual drawing off in the villages, towns and cities, and this explains the infrequency of destruction by lightning in these larger centers as compared with the destruction on the farms. When there are a large number of houses together, the electrical energy is dissipated over a wide area, and not enough of it usually is brought together at one point to cause damage. The numerous trees, etc., in these large centers of population also serve as conductors to carry the fluid to the ground at many points and thus lessen its destructive power.

METAL CONDUCTORS.—There are artificial means of protection as well. Buildings may be protected by rods, but if the rods are not properly put on, they become a source of danger instead of a means of protection. If there are plenty of these conductors, properly constructed and properly put on, they will tend to prevent dangerous accumulations of electricity. The best kind of conductor in the form of rod is made of copper. Copper is much better than iron of the same weight. If we allow 100 as representing the conductivity of copper, iron would stand at 18.

POINTS, OR UPPER TERMINALS.—The more points there are extending upward from the conductor, the better. These should have points five or six feet high, and not more than forty feet apart. It is essential that these points be bright and sharp, as a bright point seems to have more attraction for lightning than a dull one. Aluminum is recommended as a material for points, because that material will not rust; it is always bright, and is a better conductor than iron. It is better to have these points in broom form than as a single point. For example, if

using a copper conductor, one can have a flat block of copper at the upper end of the point extending upwards from the roof, and into this block can solder a number of aluminum points. The extension from the roof would then be exactly like a wire broom; the first part of the upward extension would be in the form of the handle, the copper block at the top would be the holder of the broom, and the two or three dozen small aluminum wires soldered into that block in a bunch would form the broom itself. This broom point will form a much better conductor than a single point. It is well, also, to have all these points connected with one another, so that if the lightning strikes at any point it will be diffused over a number of conductors instead of overcharging one.

GROUNDS, OR LOWER TERMINALS.—One of the most important points of all in providing for this sort of protection is in having a proper ground connection. It is an easy matter for a careless or dishonest agent to put the ground wire just a little below the surface. It is then out of sight, and he thinks out of mind as well. Wire buried just below the surface in dry ground, so far from being a means of protection, is a cause of danger, because the lightning, attracted by the points on the roof, is carried down the conductor, and if it is not then dissipated in damp ground, it is apt to fly off into the building. Protection can be secured by seeing that the ground wire is connected with earth which is always moist. The depth necessary will depend upon the character of the soil and the location of the building. It may not be necessary to go over three feet, or it may be necessary to go ten feet; what is imperative is that the ground wire shall be connected with soil that is never dry. To this end it is best to put the ground wire in during dry weather, because then you will see how far down it is necessary to go.

It is necessary to have something more than a single wire into the ground. One requires to take such measures as will provide for the distribution



A Midnight Lightning Flash.

of the current at the bottom. This can be provided for by flattening out an old copper boiler in sheet form and soldering that to the ground wire; or you may take a number of strands of barb wire and connect these with the ground wire below the surface. But it is absolutely imperative to have this ground wire located in ground which is always moist. It is well to put charcoal about the ground wire, for this not only holds moisture, but attracts it.

INSULATORS.—In a steady flow of the electric fluid, in comparatively small volumes, as in the telegraph and telephone service, the insulator is effectual in confining the current to the wire. The lightning-stroke, however, is compared, not to a small, steady current, but to an avalanche which would make light of an inch or two of glass after breaking through several rods of insulating air. The argument used against insulators for lightning rods, therefore, is they are ineffectual. On this account the weight of authority is in favor of supporting rods by ordinary metal fastenings. These may be in the form of a tape fitting the shape of the rod, holding the rod close to the building, and screwed or nailed to the building on each side of the rod. Some fastenings are in the form of spikes, with an eye through which the rod passes.

To make a first-class lightning rod, take No. 11 galvanized iron wire, and twist about twelve strands together to form a sort of cable. The twisting can be done by first measuring off the wire, then doubling it up and attaching the loop end to the short crank of the grindstone and the other ends to a piece of board. One man can then hold the board while another turns the grindstone and twists the wire. By this means a good, serviceable cable or lightning rod can soon be made. The rods are then put in place on the building, having an upright point about ten feet high at intervals of twenty feet along the ridge of the building. On most farm buildings this may be accomplished by having one cable lead directly from the point above

the roof over each end to the ground, but on long barns, one or more uprights may have to be connected by splicing with the main cable, leading to the ground. The upright points can be supported by light wooden poles, and the end of each upright can be sprangled out as advised above. The rod or cable can be fastened to the roof with staples or fastened to wooden blocks about three inches high, which are nailed to the roof. With so good a conductor it is hardly probable that a current would leave it and strike into a wooden roof or wall. The ground connection, of course, would require to be perfect. The cable might be inserted in a hole bored with a well auger, provided the hole reached down to moist earth. Two men can make and put up such a lightning-protection service on an ordinary barn in about a day and a half, and the cost of wire is a mere trifle, about two cents to the foot.

Dairying.

How Dairy Cows Differ.

The United States Department of Agriculture recently issued a very striking bulletin, bearing the suggestive title, "Profitable and Unprofitable Cows," which is applicable to every country in which dairying is largely carried on, as its contents are of such a general nature that dairy farmers all over the world will find in it much material for thought. The bulletin commences with the following quotation: "Good judges believe that in the entire country one-third of the cows kept for their milk do not pay for their cost of keeping, and nearly a third more fail to yield annual profit." This rather startling statement was made in the Yearbook of the Department about five years ago by one competent to speak upon the question. This is usually due to lack of exact information as to the quantity and quality of milk produced by individual cows, and the approximate cost of production. The work of a number of the experiment stations in studying the cows kept by their farmer constituents has brought out wide variations in the productiveness and profitability of the cows in their herds.

The Connecticut Station has tested the cows of 32 different herds in the State of Connecticut. It reports: Many of the individual cows in the test were not returning the cost of the feed. The average yield of milk ranged from 13.2 to 23.4 pounds per day, while the average yield of butter ranged from 0.7 pounds to 1.33 pounds per day. This means that the herd giving the largest flow of milk was producing 80 per cent. more than the one giving the smallest flow, while the herd producing the most butter was giving 90 per cent. more than the one giving the smallest yield of butter. One of the first things our dairymen need to do is to make a closer study of the individual animals of their herds, and to reject the unprofitable ones.

The Wisconsin Station made a series of tests of the herds of six patrons furnishing milk to the dairy school creamery. The individual cows of four herds were tested through one entire period of lactation. At farm "A" the annual yield of milk ranged from 3,792 to 6,203 pounds, and of butter-fat from 147 to 296 pounds. At farm "B" the milk yield ranged from 5,193 to 7,887 pounds, and the butter-fat from 245 to 312 pounds. At farm "C" the milk yield ranged from 4,411 to 8,132 pounds, and the butter-fat from 222 to 336 pounds. At farm "D" the range of milk was from 4,847 to 6,570 pounds, and the butter-fat from 223 to 300 pounds. At farm "A" there were three cows which did not produce milk enough to pay for their feed. The entire herd of twelve cows gave a profit of only \$75; \$50 of this amount was from three of the cows, while the combined profit from the other nine was only \$25. The twelve cows on farm "C" earned a total profit of \$288, instead of \$75 as on farm "A," but even on this farm there was considerable difference in the cows. The value of the product from the poorest cow was \$37.96, and from the best cow was \$60.72. The best cow gave a profit of about \$31, while the poorest gave a profit of only \$8.

The New Jersey Station has conducted a dairy experiment on practical lines, using a herd of grade cows. With milk at \$1 per hundred, the best cow gave a profit of \$49.72, while the poorest cow gave a profit of only 13 cents. With butter at 20 cents a pound, the best cow paid for her feed and \$46.64 additional, while the poorest gave only \$5.84 in addition to the cost of the feed.

The bulletin then goes on to state that the facts brought out by this study strongly emphasize the correctness of the claim that but little profit is derived from a cow that does not produce 5,000 pounds of milk per year, particularly if the milk is sold at the low price of one cent per pound, and indicates that there is but little profit derived from a cow that does not produce 200 pounds of butter per year. No stronger argument is needed in favor of the necessity and of the selection of dairy cows, than is afforded by the above records.

The average cost of keeping a cow a year has been variously estimated by experiment stations in different localities at from \$30 to \$45. As the New Jersey Station has pointed out, that nearly the same capital and practically the same amount of labor are required, whether the return from the herd is large or small;

und, but on long have to be con- cable, leading to can be supported end of each up- ised above. The the roof with c's about three he roof. With probable that a into a wooden tion, of course, able might be ell auger, pro- ist earth. Two lightning-pro- rn in about a wire is a mere

and from every point of view, a good small herd is much more profitable than a large poor one.

Granting these facts, the question arises what the farmer with a herd of dairy cows is to do? First of all the bulletin advises him to find out not only what his herd collectively, but what each cow, is doing. In other words, he should begin a record of both the quantity and of the quality of the milk produced by each cow, and weed out the unprofitable cows, filling their places with better ones bred on the farm, from sires the sons of heavy testing dams, or by the purchase of tested cows, which is difficult to do, as dairymen do not care to sell good ones.

The Tring Dairy Test.

The sixty-fifth annual show of the Tring Agricultural Society, England, was held in Lord Rothschild's Park on August 4th. A butter test and milking trial of dairy cows is always an important feature of this show, and the single day records of milk and butter production are invariably of a very high order.

In the butter test, cows of any breed not exceeding 900 lbs. live weight competing, the first prize of £20 went to Lady de Rothschild's Witch, a Jersey; her yield of milk 165 days after calving being 38 lbs. 15 ozs.; of butter, 2 lbs. 2 1/2 ozs.; ratio, milk to butter, 17.92; points, 46.75. Second prize, Mr. Smith-Barry's Nimble; 141 days after calving; milk, 30 lbs. 5 ozs.; butter, 2 lbs. 4 1/2 ozs.; ratio, 13.28; points, 46.60. Third prize, Lady Smyth's Louisiana Loo, 130 days in lactation; milk, 29 lbs. 15 ozs.; butter, 2 lbs. 2 1/2 ozs.; ratio, 13.88; points, 43.50.

In the test for cows, any breed or cross exceeding 900 lbs., the first prize of £20 and gold medal went to Dr. Watney's Jersey cow, Blackberry, which yielded, 126 days after calving, 37 lbs. 10 ozs. milk, and 2 lbs. 15 1/2 ozs. butter, a ratio of 12.74. The second prize and silver medal went to Dr. Watney's Red Maple (Jersey), her yield 97 days after calving being, of milk, 55 lbs. 2 ozs.; butter, 2 lbs. 12 ozs.; ratio, 20.04. Third prize went to Dr. Watney's Violette; milk yield, 98 days in lactation, 47 lbs. 8 ozs.; butter, 2 lbs. 11 1/2 ozs.; ratio, 17.57.

In the milking trials for cows not exceeding 900 lbs., the first prize went to Captain Smith-Niel's Doctor, 85 days in milk; yield of milk, 63 lbs. 1 oz. Second prize went to Lord Raleigh's Rachael, 146 days in milk; yield of milk, 40 lbs. 15 ozs.

In the class for cows exceeding 900 lbs., the first prize went to Mr. R. W. Hobbs' Rose 26th, 54 days in milk; yield of milk, 72 lbs. 6 ozs. Second prize, Mr. J. Evens' Burton Cross 2nd; days in milk, 29; milk yield, 71 lbs. 12 ozs.

Cows and Cows.

Good dairy cows are worth more than they sell for, and poor cows less. The best cows are seldom offered for sale, hence the best and surest way to get good, profitable cows is to breed and raise them. We know what good sires bred from high record dams will do in improving the progeny of even common cows, and they will do still better on good cows.

Prof. A. H. Wheaton, a leading dairy expert, has been working out the cow value problem in definite figures. Basing his calculations on the prices of dairy products, Prof. Wheaton arrives at the conclusion that the values of dairy cows, measured by their buttermaking capacity, are as follows:

Cows that make 300 lbs. of butter, or less, have only beef value.	
Cows that make 325 lbs. butter	\$ 30
Cows that make 375 lbs. butter	40
Cows that make 425 lbs. butter	65
Cows that make 475 lbs. butter	110
Cows that make 550 lbs. butter	200
Cows that make 650 lbs. butter	375
Cows that make 900 lbs. butter	2,000

No one can afford to milk a cow that does not produce more than 300 pounds of butter per year. Whether the figures given are absolutely correct or not, there is certainly much in them that should stimulate dairymen to improve the quality of their cows, which can be done by weeding out the unprofitable ones, retaining the heifer calves, the progeny of sires bred from tested cows, and feeding these heifers moderately well, giving ample exercise at all seasons to avoid a tendency to put on fat rather than develop muscle, and a strong constitution.

When travelling in Europe J. Piermont Morgan likes to be approached by the natives in an easy, offhand manner, and his responsiveness amounts to actual affability. The other day a German took a seat opposite him in a railway carriage, and was much interested in the big, black \$1.00 cigar the financier was smoking. "Would you mind giving me one like dat?" he finally said. Although much astonished at the bluntness of the request, Morgan readily complied therewith. The German lighted the cigar, took a few puffs, and, beaming with good nature, said: "I would nod haf droubled you; but I had a match in mine poggid, and I did nod know vat to do mit him."

Poultry.

Poultry Meeting at Winnipeg.

Mr. A. G. Gilbert, manager of the Poultry Department of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, was an interested visitor at the Dominion Exhibition. He was surprised to find such a small exhibit, but when it was explained that breeders did not care to have their birds cooped for two weeks, was again surprised that the exhibit was so good. The right type of birds were on exhibition, and the few ornamental just sufficient to destroy any monotony.

An effort was made to hold three meetings during his visit, but only one could be held.

Mr. Gilbert spoke of the advance in poultry culture in Ontario during the last few years, from a few hens, widely scattered, to its present position, the second largest agricultural production in Ontario.

Speaking of the type of birds for the farmer, he said they should get a strain that would lay well in the winter, when the price of eggs was highest, and that would lay eggs in the spring, from which could be hatched a chick capable of making good growth, and of making flesh and fat when called upon—eggs in winter, flesh in summer. The fowls most suitable for this purpose are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and Orpingtons. There are other birds, but these are specified because they are cheapest and more easily obtained by the farmer.

Eggs for hatching from the two former can be obtained from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per setting. The Orpington is a newer bird, and a little more expensive. Young birds from all of the breeds can be bought soon for: cockerels, \$2.50 upwards; pullets, \$1.50 upwards.

In purchasing either eggs or birds, Mr. Gilbert lays stress upon the purchaser knowing something of the "strain." By "strain" is known the object the bird was bred for. Heavy egg-laying large meat production, beautiful feathers and fine shape, may each be in different birds accidentally, but will be obtained more surely by selection of the breeders for the object desired, and bred for that object. Continuous selection for a time will be wanted, the best layers must be selected, mated is wanted, his best layers must be selected, mated with a male from a heavy egg-laying hen, the progeny from this mating again selected. The increase in egg-production by a little care in this direction will astonish the breeder.

If the number of birds to be hatched is less than one hundred, Mr. Gilbert advises the use of hens, as being the handiest and cheapest, although if equality of age and size, even with this number, is desired, and certainly for a larger number, the incubator and brooder becomes a necessity. To the farmer making poultry-raising a considerable part of his operations, it is as necessary as the seeder and binder is to the wheat farmer.

To raise the chicks, the most critical time is the first six weeks. Keep them growing. A chick stunted during the earlier period of life never makes the same proportionate growth later. Table waste can be used here to great advantage. Meat scrap chopped fine, stale bread, oatmeal porridge mixed with shorts, vegetables of all kinds, etc., etc., return a better profit fed to chicks than in any other direction, but don't use fat, or food in which is an excess of salt. With reasonable care and feed the youngsters should weigh four to four and a half pounds in four months or less.

The profits upon a hen were declared to be in the neighborhood of two hundred per cent., or two dollars per bird. Mr. Gilbert went into a calculation, with eggs and meat at their very lowest price (even for Ontario), and cost of keep, etc., at their highest, and produced a profit per hen of \$1.05. He quoted Mr. Rankin, an Eastern poultry expert, who declared the profit of a hen to be from \$2.00 to \$15.00, according to the knowledge of the owner.

Moulting in midsummer was recommended, while eggs were so cheap, so that they might get over this period and down to egg-laying before the winter set in. To induce this, remove all males from the flock; confine the hens to runs, reduce their food fifty per cent., or just one-half, for two or three weeks. This stops the egg laying. Now start full feeding again, and add about ten to fifteen per cent. of flaxseed. The hens will start to moult almost at once. There is some necessity to watch them carefully just now, as the flaxseed may induce diarrhoea; if it does, stop the flaxseed for a time.

"What is a new-laid egg?" Mr. Gilbert laid it down, fundamentally, that a strictly new-laid egg must be an unfertilized egg. A fertilized egg under favorable conditions starts germinating within eight hours after being laid, and either continues to develop the chick or to go bad—eight hours after being laid. A fresh egg can never be found behind a barn door, or in a nest. Proper nest, regularity in collecting eggs, and the absence of males from the flock, can be the only guarantee of a strictly-fresh egg.

Poultry at Brandon Show.

There was a splendid showing of poultry at the Brandon Exhibition this year. The building set apart for the display of the feathered families was well filled, and the quality in general was good. In fact, the showing compared very favorably with the same exhibit in this department at Dominion of Canada Exhibition, and there were disinterested poultrymen who even thought it a better exhibit.

The utility breeds came out strong. In Barred Plymouth Rocks there were some very good birds, but the competition was not as keen as usual. The Whites were the strongest of the Rock classes, there being considerable competition, particularly in the males, of which there were some outstanding birds.

In the White Wyandottes, the judges declared there was not a cull, and there was a fair entry in the different sections, making a very creditable showing indeed. Silver-laced Wyandottes were scarcely as strong, but there were one or two birds of special merit. Golden Wyandottes were also very good, but the entry was not as large as in some other classes.

The Orpingtons were in bad feather, and, as a rule, were lacking in size. In other respects, however, they were good. Cochins came forward strong, and made a good showing in both Partridge, Buff and Black, there being from twenty-five to thirty entries in the latter.

In the Mediterranean classes, Leghorns made the largest showing, the Whites in particular being of the highest character.

Mr. Sharp Butterfield, Windsor, Ont., scored the birds, and told where the tickets of honor should hang. His ability along this line was highly appreciated by the Brandon Poultry Association, and, in general, had only good words to say of the Poultry Show in the Wheat City.

The Originator of the Orpingtons.

Mr. William Cook, the originator of the Orpington breed, died recently in Kent County, England. Mr. Cook was considered one of the best authorities on poultry of the present day. He travelled for and lectured much in the interests of poultry, and owned poultry-rearing establishments in Africa and America.

Events of the World.

A son and heir to the Russian throne was born on the 12th inst.

It is announced that the British force will evacuate Tibet as soon as terms are arranged.

The American line has cut the steerage rate from Liverpool to Philadelphia to £1 10s. (about \$7.30).

The Labor Ministry in Australia has been defeated upon a trades arbitration bill, and may resign.

For the past half year the Grand Trunk Company will pay in full four per cent. on guaranteed stock.

A revolution is in progress in Paraguay, and the rebels for the time are victors over the Government forces.

The Canadian Pacific will run part of their Atlantic fleet between New Orleans and Europe during the coming winter.

The Russian torpedo boat destroyer, Ryeshitelni, taken at Chefoo, is being conveyed by her Japanese captors to a Chinese port, and will be handed over to Chinese authorities.

Japan has just ordered two large battleships of 23 knots speed from Vickers Sons & Maxim and Sir W. G. Armstrong, in addition to the battleship already building in England.

From 1891 to 1900 the decrease in the population of Ireland has been steady and unbroken. A Blue Book just issued shows a drop from 4,680,376 in 1891 to 4,468,501 in 1900. One million fifty-five thousand and twenty births were registered in the ten years, as compared with 1,150,463 in the previous decade, and the deaths numbered 836,035, against 883,156.

Disaster upon disaster has been the fate of the Russians during the past fortnight. On August 10th the Port Arthur fleet left the protection of the forts and took to open sea, practically unharmed by the Japs until well into open sea, when a fierce engagement ensued, resulting disastrously for the Russians. The Russian Rear-Admiral, Wittoft, was killed on board his flagship, the Czarevitch, and many other officers met a similar fate or were wounded. The Czarevitch is now a voluntary prisoner in Kai Chou, a neutral port. A scarcely less calamitous fate awaited the Vladivostok squadron, which, on August 14th, encountered the Japanese in the Korean Straits, and suffered a sharp repulse, the battleship Rurik being sunk

and two other battleships damaged. Following upon these reverses comes the report that Port Arthur is now in flames. The Japanese are insisting upon the absolute neutrality of the Chinese, particularly in connection with the harboring of Russian ships in neutral Chinese ports.

Field Notes.

Blackleg has appeared among cattle at Selkirk, Man. Extensive forest fires are reported in the Kootenay districts.

Ontario immigration officials at the Union Station, Toronto, directed 3,000 male immigrants to farmers needing help.

Hon. Raymond Prefontaine has gone to the Pacific coast, where he will represent the Government in the selection of the Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

An attempt will be made during the coming winter to keep the regular communication between Fort Churchill and the new post at Fullerton on Hudson's Bay by means of dog teams.

The Superintendent of Printing, Ottawa, has received instructions from the Secretary of State to prepare an atlas showing the boundaries of the Federal constituencies under the redistribution of last session.

It is not improbable that Toronto and Quebec, as Provincial capitals, may each get one of the four captured Boer guns awarded to Canada. The other two will be mounted in front of the Parliament buildings, Ottawa, unless other disposition is made of them.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has been organized. The officers are: Charles M. Hays, President; Frank W. Morse, Vice-president; Wm. Wainwright, Second Vice-president; Henry Phillips, Secretary; Frank Scott, Treasurer; H. W. Walker, General Auditor. Committee—Charles M. Hays, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Frank W. Morse, Wm. Wainwright. Mr. Morse, besides having the office of First Vice-president, will be the General Manager. The commission to superintend the construction of the Winnipeg-Moncton division are F. B. Wade, M.P., Halifax, N.S.; James Duffield, London, Ont., and C. A. Young, Winnipeg, Man. Mr. Lumsden, Toronto, will likely be appointed Chief Engineer.

Major Moodie, who is in charge of the Mounted Police detachment in Hudson's Bay, has been designated colloquially as Governor of that region. Major Moodie does not profess to give expert opinion upon the question of navigation of Hudson's Bay, but believes it is feasible for four months in the year, from June 20th to October 20th. The west coast of Hudson's Bay is low, and on the east side it is high. The coldest weather experienced this year was in March, when the mercury dropped to 53 degrees below zero. Last spring was supposed to be late, but navigation was possible on July 18th. According to the American skipper, the ice generally clears about the 8th or 10th of June. All along the coasts of Hudson's Bay there is an abundance of salmon trout, but there are no cod, herring or mackerel in the waters of the Bay.

A Word to Fair Secretaries and Managers.

Many fairs find it difficult to get judges, and to such we would say, write G. H. Greig, Secretary Live-Stock Associations, Winnipeg. The success of a show depends largely on the decisions given, and while many an exhibitor is a poor loser, yet if a judge is free from any local influence, better satisfaction will be given. The day of the jury system, when two or three debated together, is over, and no sane man will risk bringing his stock before such a jury; he not only runs a chance of being beaten unfairly, but also places himself at the mercy of an unscrupulous competitor. The Secretary of the Live-stock Associations is furnished with a list of reliable men from which to pick at the annual meetings, so avail yourself of his information, and get the terms on which such men serve.

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C. P. R. Irrigation Scheme Approved.

Prof. Mead, Commissioner of Irrigation and Drainage for the U. S. Government, and perhaps the highest authority on irrigation in the Western Hemisphere, visited Calgary a few weeks ago, by C. P. R. invitation. After a trip over the country east of Calgary intended to be irrigated, and after a careful analysis of plans, maps, data, etc., he stated that as a profitable agricultural proposition the scheme surpassed the C. P. R. officials' expectations. In all his experience, which covers nearly a quarter of a century, he stated that he had never studied a proposition more promising to any district and its people. He has had experience in Wyoming, Colorado, and other places, so that his opinion carries weight. He said, "This is the largest irrigation enterprise on the continent. Its full scope contemplates the ultimate irrigation of from one to one and a half million acres. The first division will be that of bringing under the system 300,000 acres; then the balance of the land will be watered until the whole flow of the Bow is absorbed. The water at the disposal of the company is ample, and that item which practical irrigationists most fear—contention over water right titles—has been safely guarded. A regular source of moisture is therefore assured. The quality of the soil is good, and the natural conditions favorable for reservoirs for storage purposes, should such be deemed advisable.

The Cow Test at St. Louis.

Following is the record in the dairy-cow demonstration at the World's Fair, St. Louis, for the ten days, July 29th to August 4th, inclusive:
HOLSTEINS, 15 cows.—Total milk produced per cow per day, average of herd, 55.3 lbs.; fat composite test, average, 3.4 per cent.; total butter-fat produced per cow per day, average of herd, 1.88 lbs.; total solids not fat, per cow per day, 4.51 lbs.; total feed consumed, average per cow per day, 94.9 lbs.
JERSEYS, 25 cows.—Total milk per cow per day, average of herd, 43.9 lbs.; fat test, average, 4.5 per cent.; total butter-fat per cow per day, average, 1.98 lbs.; total solids not fat per cow per day, average, 3.86 lbs.; total feed consumed per cow per day, average 48.0 lbs.
SHORTHORNS, 25 cows.—Total milk per cow per day, average of herd, 36.6 lbs.; fat test, average, 3.5 per cent.; total butter-fat per cow per day, average, 1.31 lbs.; total solids not fat per cow per day, average, 3.13 lbs.; total feed consumed per cow per day, average, 44.0 lbs.
BROWN SWISS.—Total milk per cow, average, 45.8 lbs.; fat test, 3.5 per cent.; total butter-fat average, 1.62 lbs.; total solids not fat, average, 4 lbs.; total feed consumed per cow per day, average, 81.3 lbs.

The Little Scholar's Choice.

"Though I were sleepy as a cat,"
The little scholar said,
"I would not care to take a nap
In any river's bed.
And though I was so starved I scarce
Had strength to stand,
I'd beg all through the valley ere
I sought a table land.
But, Oh! what jolly times I'd have!
I'd play and never stop,
If I could only take a string
And spin a mountain top."
—The Independent

Markets.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal—Butchers' cattle, choice steers, \$4.40; common to fair, \$3 to \$3.50. Lambs, \$3 to \$4; butchers' sheep, 3c. to 3 1/2c. per pound. Hogs—Selects, 5 1/2c; mixed, 5 1/4c.

British Cattle Markets.

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

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. have the following to say in a recent report: The course of the markets during the last seven days shows how wildly uncertain they can be, when nervousness and excitement seize hold of the trade and the public. It turns the American wheat market into a veritable gambling institution, and when the spasm of excitement is over, and the trade finds its legitimate level again, it leaves many sadder and poorer men in its wake, and a good many of them, unfortunately, not much wiser. The advance in the American markets on the week is fully six cents per bushel, and the price of wheat is now higher in Chicago than it is in Liverpool. European markets have advanced slightly in sympathy with American markets, but buyers over there are slow to see the necessity for higher prices than are now current, and prefer to wait more definite and reliable estimates of ultimate yield before entering into extensive transactions. Millers and merchants, therefore, are only working from hand to mouth. Except for some extension of damage to portions of the spring wheat crop in the Dakotas and Minnesota, there is practically no change during the week in the prospects of the world's crops. In Europe cutting is nearly over, except in the northern parts. A long spell of fine weather has been very favorable for the harvest in Western Europe, and has put a fine finish on the wheat crop, so that it is of high quality, and in condition immediately available for the miller, very different from the preceding two years, when wet weather spoiled so much of it, and caused a goodly percentage to be used for cattle feed; this year every bushel will be available for the mill. In Manitoba and over the spring wheat country of North America, the weather has been favorable for ripening.

Manitoba wheat has been considerably influenced by the excitement in the American markets, and on the week there is an advance in the price of cash wheat of 1 1/2c. per bushel, but speculators do not buy cash wheat; they deal in wheat for future delivery. The buyer who buys for immediate delivery, and takes over the wheat and pays the cash for it, with the intention of holding, in expectation of selling later on at an advance, is an investor. The speculator who buys or sells for future delivery does not, as a rule, intend to take delivery or give delivery of the actual wheat, but to close his deal on the option board by a contrary transaction of buying or selling, as the case may be. The influence of speculation on prices is well shown by the course of trading this week on the Winnipeg market. While wheat for immediate delivery or August delivery has only advanced 1 1/2c. per bushel, wheat for October delivery has advanced 5 1/2c., and for May 4c. per bushel. The advance in prices has practically put shippers and exporters off the market, and the advanced prices are mostly speculative and nominal, as only small lots of wheat change hands for immediate delivery.

Reports are to hand of damage by black rust to the south; no damage as yet from this plant disease having appeared north of the international boundary. Recently we heard of the buyers wishing to contract with farmers on a basis of 83c. f.o.b. Winnipeg, for 1 northern, for the new crop. Wheat cutting is general, except for some very late spots.

Oats—Quotations unchanged. Flax—American markets showed advance; no change locally.

Mill Feed—Prices as last week. Hay—Still lower, on account of heavy receipts; baled (new) f.o.b. here \$8, old stock \$7 a ton.

Dairy Produce—Market unchanged. Eggs up 1c. Live Stock.—Cattle—Mullins advises the marketing of range stuff, so as not to crowd shipments this fall. He quotes choice butchers', \$3.50 per cwt.; seconds, \$3 to \$3.35. Toronto and Montreal prices for choice exporters are \$4.75 to \$5.

Hogs—Steady, at \$4.75.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5 to \$6.10; poor to medium, \$4 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4; western steers, \$3.75 to \$4.85. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.15 to \$5.40; good to choice, heavy, \$5.15 to \$5.35. Sheep—Market steady; good to choice wethers, \$3.60 to \$4; fair to choice, mixed, \$2.75 to \$3.60; native lambs, \$4 to \$5.90.

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HOME MAGAZINE

"Go not abroad for happiness. For see! It is a flower that blossoms by thy door. Bring love and justice home; and then no more Thou'lt wonder in what dwelling joy may be."

A Hole in the Roof.

By Edwin L. Sabin.

It was not yet midnight when Mrs. Halder, awakening, conceived that she smelled smoke. She sniffed, and now she was sure. She half sat up in bed, and sniffed some more. Her husband stirred, as if protesting, and she said: "Lew!"

Thus having decided, he burrowed into his pillow, and presently began to breathe with an exasperating, guttural accent. Mrs. Halder continued to sit up and sniff, alone and unsupported. Suddenly there approached the sound of bare, hurrying feet, a fusillade of thumps assailed the bedroom door, and a voice called frantically: "Oh Mishter Halder! Mishter Halder! Th' house is on foire! Th' house is on foire! Wake up! Mishter Halder! Oh, Mishter Halder!"

"Where? Where is it, Maggie?" demanded the mistress. "Oh, it's on the roof! I was just goin' to bid after comin' in, an' whin I put out th' loight whut did I see but sparks fallin' outside th' winder an' whin I shtuck out my hid there th' roof be all ablaze! Mishter Halder! Foire! Foire! A-a-a-a-ah Mishter Halder!"

"Quit that screeching," bade Mr. Halder, sharply. "Bring me up some water, both of you as quick as you can!"

"No, no! I'll put it out if you'll bring water some time to-night!" rebuked Mr. Halder. So she left him standing guard over the threatening cinders—now and then valiantly essaying to smother a flickering flame with bare sole—and hastily descended to obey orders.

She and Maggie (whom she found aimlessly wandering about hunting water when all she had to do was to turn one of several taps) filled a couple of pitchers in the bath-room, and panting up-stairs with them watched Mr. Halder empty them over the scorching floor beneath the hole.

Down again to the bath-room they sped, and up to the attic again they toiled, and the floor being drenched beyond danger, their lord and master discharged the contents of the pitchers at the hole. Any person who ever has engaged to deliver water from a wash-pitcher at a hole slightly elevated, and distant a few paces, knows how erratically said water slops and scatters, and gorges in the pitcher's neck. Consequently on this occasion the fire, scarcely diminished by the effort, continued to burn briskly around the edges of the hole.

"Bring me up a towel, too! Hurry!" commanded Mr. Halder, waxing excited. The roof of the attic sloped quite to the floor, and the hole was not far from the eaves, so that it was about two feet above the boards. When more water and a bath-towel had been brought, Mr. Halder saturated the towel with water, and, thus armed, slapped manfully at the flames which appeared inside; then, extending himself on his back along the eaves, he thrust his hand and arm through and dabbled with the wet towel upon the outside. The aperture was of diameter which permitted him to insert his arm to the shoulder, when he chose.

The water from the vicinity of the hole, where the contents of the pitchers had been ineffectually vented, dripped in sooty drops upon his face and chest. Mrs. Halder and Maggie gazed with mingled hope and horror. "Don't you think it's out?" queried Mrs. Halder. "Oh, Lew! I wish you didn't have to do that!"

"Well, I'm not doing it for fun!" grunted Mr. Halder, rudely. "Howly saints! Th' soight of him!" commented Maggie, under her breath. Mr. Halder, having dabbled in every direction, finally withdrew his arm, and to the onlookers' amazement proceeded to stick his head through.

"Oh, Lew! I wouldn't!" pleaded Mrs. Halder, aghast, watching him butting with his sooty crown and tearing with his sooty fingers at the hole. "You needn't!" snapped Mr. Halder. "I would. I want to see if there's any fire outside."

"Howly saints!" repeated Maggie, softly, fascinated, as all of a sudden Mr. Halder's sooty crown and sooty face disappeared, and the roof shut down upon his sooty, soaked shoulders. Thus to insert his head Mr. Halder, who, as has been explained, was lying on his back, along the eaves, had slightly raised the upper portion of his body and was now supporting it with his two arms, while presumably he was scanning the roof without for more fire.

"Do you see any?" called Mrs. Halder, nervously. Mr. Halder's only response was a convulsive movement of his trunk, preliminary, it seemed, to extracting his head from the hole. He twisted in this direction, and in that, and putting a hand to the juncture of neck and hole fumbled there until a tendency to slew sideways compelled him abruptly to replace the hand for a prop.

"Can't you get it back again?" queried Mrs. Halder, alarmed. Mr. Halder was now struggling violently. "No," he confessed, in muffled tones which sounded far off and vague. "Howly saints!" moaned Maggie, who had become reduced to that single expression. "Can I help you?" screamed Mrs. Halder.

Mr. Halder continued struggling, and did not reply. "Shall I get a knife and cut the hole bigger?" asked Mrs. Halder, wild for the safety of her imprisoned spouse. "No, no!" gurgled Mr. Halder. "Let me alone."

Other words, of character so inflammable that he was reckless to use them, sifted down to the ears of the helpless spectators in the attic. In the course of his contortions Mr. Halder's body was swung with the neck as a pivot and evinced a tendency to point at right angles out into the room. "You'd better go down stairs, Maggie," suggested Mrs. Halder. "The fire's out, and you needn't be afraid to go to sleep. I'll help Mr. Halder."

"Very well, mum," agreed Maggie. "With him swearin' an' kickin' I guess you're roight, mum." And muttering to herself she departed. "Oh, dear! Can't you get back?" implored Mrs. Halder, feeling spooky in thus being obliged to address an apparently headless man, especially a husband. The moon, shining through the attic windows, illuminated the interior in a glamorous, ghostly fashion well calculated to give effective setting to the white water-pitchers, Mrs. Halder's white, flowing costume, and the costume, not so white, and rather damp and clinging, of Mr. Halder.

"Can't you get back?" again entreated Mrs. Halder. "Why don't you yell, then? Shall I yell?" "For heaven's sake—NO!" snarled Mr. Halder, resting a moment on his oars, unwilling as yet to admit defeat. Nevertheless, he was caught hard and fast. Never a stock held more securely. His head, pushing through, had lifted the shingles sufficiently to give it passage—but when he would have withdrawn it those same shingles closed in about his neck ever the more firmly as the more he strove. To employ his hands was difficult and perilous, attendant as it was with the risk of strangling whenever his weight pulled him downward.

A passer-by would have been much astounded to perceive, in the moonbeams, a man's head balanced, as it seemed, on the edge of the Halder roof. Toneville not being a Dyak village, it was not the custom here to expose heads thus, to be cured—even the head of one's enemy. Naturally the passer-by would be moved to investigate, and the chances were that the humor rather than the pathos of the situation would appeal to him most strongly. This thought occurred to Mr. Halder, and spurred him to renewed efforts.

"Aren't you going to help me?" he blurted, oblivious to the fact that he had repulsed her offers of assistance. "I don't want to stay here all night!" "But what shall I do?" appealed Mrs. Halder, agonized. "Why, poke these shingles loose around my neck!" directed Mr. Halder, irritably. "And be mighty careful how you do it."

Mrs. Halder advanced a step—and hesitated. An inspiration seized her. Dared she? Oh, dared she? "Didn't you hear me?" demanded Mr. Halder. "Yes, I heard you," answered his wife, endeavoring to present a steady voice. "Why don't you come, then?" "I will—after you promise me some things, Lew. I want you to promise me that you won't smoke in the parlor."

Mrs. Halder had dared, yet it was in fear and trembling that she bided the consequences. Mr. Halder could scarcely believe his

ears—the lobes of which just touched the shingles. "Come, come!" he said. "Don't let's fool, Libby. This fix may be funny to you, but it's not to me. Somebody's liable to come along, too!" "I'm not fooling; I really mean it," assured Mrs. Halder. "I've often asked you not to smoke in the parlor, and now I want you to promise. You've got lots of other rooms to smoke in."

"All right, all right," agreed Mr. Halder, shortly. "Now help me out of this hole." "That's a promise then, is it?" continued his wife. "Well, I want you to promise another thing: Not to fuss because meals aren't ready ahead of time just because you happen to be home. You make me so nervous, asking 'What's the matter with dinner?' and blaming Maggie, and sitting down by the table, when you know it's too early. Do you promise, dear?"

Mr. Halder writhed and jerked in a tremendous essay at breaking from the grip of the shingles; but it was of no avail. Mrs. Halder grimly watched. "Promise," she reminded. "It isn't much." "Uh, huh," growled Mr. Halder. "You promise?" insisted his wife. "Yes!" he snapped. "Can't you hear? Anything else?"

"And you won't complain when I say I need some money? You make it very mortifying for me sometimes. Perhaps you do it in fun, but I don't like it. I feel embarrassed whenever I come to you for even a dollar—you act so put out about it. Promise me you won't be so any more, dear," stipulated Mrs. Halder. "All right," said Mr. Halder, in tones calmer than heretofore.

"And please let me go to functions, and things, when I like to, and don't scold because I don't happen to be home the moment you come in. I know how you act, and whenever I'm out I'm uncomfortable all the time lest you get home before I do. Promise me that, won't you, dearie?" pleaded Mrs. Halder. "Certainly," answered her husband, extraordinarily docile.

"And now that's all," announced Mrs. Halder, gladly. "There are a few other things, but those are the biggest. You poor darling, you! Hold still! Am I hurting you? Poor boy!" Under her gentle manipulations he gradually, gingerly withdrew into the attic, sooty chin, and sooty nose, and sooty brow, and sooty crown. As soon as she saw his precious head restored to her (as well as to him) again, she pounced upon it, and hugged it deliriously, murmuring: "Oh, Lew! You aren't angry with me, are you? It was such a good chance to talk to you. You always cut me off so short."

Mr. Halder rose to his feet and sneezed. "I was cut short, myself, that time," he granted. "I'm going to the bath-room." But the grunt was not unkindly.— [From August Housekeeper.



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PRIZE POEM.

"Only Three Little Violets."
By Pauline Sanderson.

Only three little violets!
So purple and fresh and sweet,
Dropped by a little flower-girl,
Hurrying down the street.

Only three little violets!
Picked up by a lady gay,
"Only poor little violets!"
She said, and tossed them away.

"Only three little violets!"
Exclaimed that lady gay;
But those little purple violets
Cheered a poor heart that day.

For a poor little weary maiden,
In an attic rude and bare,
With no one to tend or nurse her,
Lay slowly dying there.

Her brother Jim was a newsboy,
In a crowded city near,
And they hadn't a penny between them,
But what he earned for her.

He saw the purple violets
Lying upon the stone;
And he thought how they'd cheer and
brighten
The little sister at home.

And wasn't wee Jennie delighted?
She didn't say in disdain,
"Only poor little violets!"
But kissed them again and again.

"Oh, Jim! oh, ain't they just lovely?
And to think of them growing wild!"
The thought was a dream of rapture
To the poor little London child.

Then only a few hours later
Poor Jennie was taken worse,
And the food was all exhausted,
Not a penny was in the purse.

"Oh, Jennie, what can I give you?
I've nothing to do you good,
For I haven't sold a paper,
And there's neither money nor food."

"Oh, Jim, I know something better
Than either money or food—
A scent of them beautiful violets
Would do me a deal of good.

"Just bring them from off the table,
Where they are standing there,
And put 'em where I can reach 'em,
On this old rickety chair.

"Oh, Jim, I am goin' from you,
To that Land of Love and Light,
Where flowers are always growing,
And everything warm and bright."

Her sufferings soon were ended,
And Jennie was Home at last;
And the three little purple violets
In her loving grasp were clasped.

Only three little violets,
But they had done their part
In the world's dull dreary desert,
In cheering a lonely heart.

PRIZE POEM.

The Emigrant's Dream.

By Rose Palmer, Victoria, B. C.

'Tis only a little blossom,
A flow'ret of faded blue,
But the memories it recalls to me
Are sweet and sorrowful too.
I see again the old farmhouse,
The place where I was born;
How dear to me is that sweet spot,
My home, my dear old home.

I see again my mother dear,
She whom I loved so well,
I hear again her tender voice,
O'er me it casts a spell.
'Tis nine long years since she went to
rest,
But her spirit is with me still.

The day that I was last at home,
I wandered through the field,
With that dear mother whom I loved,
Better than all the world.
She gave me her blessing—this flow'ret
small,
Which I treasure more than gold.

And thus I cherish this little flower,
For its memories sweet and rare,
And oft, O, oft, has its fair sweet face
Recalled me from despair.
For I thought of my mother's grief and
pain,
Which were harder than death to bear.

PRIZE POEM.

The Household Treasure.

By Rose Palmer, Victoria, B. C.
A little child with golden hair,
And eyes of darkest brown,
Upon whose rosy little face
Is seldom seen a frown.

A merry little loving girl,
As free from sin and guile
As one of God's own angels
Who down upon her smile.

The darling of her father's heart,
The apple of his eye,
She comforts him when he is sad,
And checks his weary sigh.

She's mother's little helper,
Whom she never has to scold,
Is this darling little baby girl,
Who is only five years old.

On Some Happenings.

ANOTHER OCCASIONAL PAPER
CONCERNING SOME WOMEN.

It may not be without interest to our readers to note that the invitation of the National Council of Women of Canada to hold the next quinquennial meeting of the International Council in Canada has been accepted, at the late conference in Berlin. This early recognition of the claims of the womanhood of Canada upon the women of those other nationalities cannot be without its significance for us. At Berlin were representatives of the National Councils of the United States, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Great Britain and Ireland, Denmark, New South Wales, Holland, New Zealand, Tasmania, Switzerland, Italy, France, Argentina, Victoria, Austria, South Australia, Norway and Hungary. The names are given in the order of the formation of their National Councils. Wherever they may meet, it can readily be understood that a deep interest must be created by the presence of delegates representing so many nationalities, all earnest women, many engaged in special lines of philanthropic and scientific work, and it seems only fitting that the choice of their next meeting-ground should fall upon a land which has become the home of so many hailing from other shores. The Berlin conference, which it is hoped and believed will bear rich fruit, binding more closely together this "Sisterhood of loving service," lasted over a fortnight, and was Germany's opportunity for a lavish hospitality, which will not readily be forgotten, and be somewhat difficult for Canada to emulate. A Canadian delegate writes:

"Some of the most beautiful of the Berlin residences were thrown open. We were entertained by individual ladies, by societies, by the local committee—in immense gatherings—by Countess Von Buelow, the wife of the Chancellor, where we saw the apartments formerly occupied by Bismarck, and finally by the State, in a grand closing entertainment, on the evening of June 18th. Last to be mentioned, though first in its importance, was our reception by the Empress of Germany. Representatives from the various countries where National Councils exist were selected, and on being presented to Her Majesty, she conversed with each in turn, either in German, French or English, speaking all with equal fluency. A charming woman, tall and graceful, with a lovely face and gracious manner, she won all our hearts. The fact that Lady Aberdeen, the first President of the National Council of Canada, should once more be elected

President of the International Council of Women, may surely be claimed by us as a recognition of the high place amongst the nations accorded to the Dominion of Canada, as well as a well-deserved tribute to herself. The reports of this International Congress will be submitted at the annual meeting of our Canadian National Council, to be held at Winnipeg in September next. It is greatly to be desired that there should be a large attendance of representatives of the Local Councils and Womens' Institutes of the Northwest on this occasion.

ANOTHER HAPPENING.

Women are always accredited with manifesting a peculiar interest in weddings, whether they are friends of the contracting parties or not, but when the bride or bridegroom is a personal acquaintance they freely confess they do like to know all that can be told them. Well, a very large number of women in nearly every section of the Dominion can fairly claim a right to know something of the marriage of Lady Marjorie Gordon, the only daughter of our former Governor-General, and the "Our Lady Marjorie," of the Canadian National Council, to Capt. Sinclair, M.P., a descendant of the ancient Earldom of Caithness, but perhaps the Aberdeenshire settlers of the far West have the biggest claim of all. Those hailing from the estates of Haddo, Tarves, Methlick, Tarland and Schioas, will read with delight the account of the several festivities held in each, in celebration of the event, for their Aberdeenshire papers devote to it eight to ten columns of their pages, whilst the London press, pictorial and otherwise, lays great stress, not only upon the social, but political aspect of the great event, leading politicians of every shade of opinion being present to do honor to the occasion. Special mention of a cablegram of greeting from the women of Canada was given full prominence, but, unfortunately, their wedding gift would arrive too late to find its place amongst the tokens of priceless value which were the bridal offerings upon the eventful day. There is no fear but that Lady Marjorie will have a special value for it, quite irrespective of its intrinsic worth, when it reaches her in a few days' time. Both bridegroom and bride have so identified themselves with Canada, that it was only fitting for its women to select as their token of regard something typical of their country. Those who know Lady Marjorie can, in imagination, hear her thus speak of her chain, which she most certainly will wear from time to time, when her sparkling diamonds, her sapphires and pearls and rubies will be allowed to rest in their cases. "Yes," she will say, "this is gold from the Klondike; is it not a rich color, and is not the workmanship perfect? The stones? Well, this is jasper, from Hull, Quebec; this microcline or Amazon, from Cameron, Ontario; this, perthite, from Burgess, and this, jasper conglomerate, from Bruce Mines, Ontario. Then there is a bit of pyrite, from Templeton, Que.; porcelanite, from Two Islands, N.S.; chert, Thunder Bay; agate, from Partridge Island; solidite, from Dungannon, Ont.; porphyry, from Lake Superior; limonite, from Londonderry, and agate from Cape D'Or, Nova Scotia; but," she will add, "my Canadian wedding present has another claim to my especial appreciation, for my gems are cut from the same stones used in the casket presented as a Canadian Jubilee offering to Her late Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria." None who know by more than mere hearsay the trend of unselfish thought for others which has always influenced the lives of the parents of the bride, will be surprised to learn that in the provision for Lady Marjorie's trousseau, the claims were considered of the several industries whose interests Lady Aberdeen has so faithfully promoted. For instance, the lingerie was supplied by the Irish Industries' Association; dress materials, by the Scottish, the Irish and the Canadian Home Industries' Association; whilst lace of Irish manufacture was largely used for the several trappings.

The future career of Lady Marjorie Sinclair, begun under such happy auspices will assuredly be watched with the deepest interest by the women of a country in which were spent so many of the happy years of her childhood. H. A. B.

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Domestic Economy.

BREADED CHICKEN.

Cut a tender chicken into seven pieces as if for frying. Roll the pieces in fine bread crumbs, then in the yolks of two eggs beaten with a tablespoonful of milk or water and again roll the chicken in bread crumbs. Season bread crumbs with chopped parsley, pepper and salt. Place in a dripping pan, dot with pieces of butter (one tablespoonful in all), add a little water and bake slowly, basting often. When done, take out the chicken and make some gravy in the pan by adding roux (a mixture of flour and butter creamed together). Add milk to make sufficient liquid; boil up, season and serve.—[Cooking Club.

TO COOK LIVER.

Here is an appetizing way to serve liver for dinner, that may be new to some. Cook or fry about three slices of fresh pork to a pound of liver, have fried onions with it, and also a gravy improves it. Cut all the meat up in quite small pieces, put it all together in a deep dish with the onions and gravy poured over. Don't buy the red liver, it is not nearly as good as the yellow, try it, and you will see; and don't cook the liver the least bit too much, as frequently happens; it will be so different when just cooked through.—[Boston Globe.

DO WE EAT TOO MUCH.

The Japs Would Seem to Afford Us a Valuable Object Lesson.

Physiologists say that the Japanese present the most perfect physique of any race in the world. Most of the diseases common to the Occident are unknown among the subjects of the Mikado, and this happy condition they themselves attribute to the fact that they eat sparingly and only of plain, nourishing food. A Japanese visiting in this country is appalled at the quantity of food consumed by his host in one day. Especially is he impressed with the extravagance of our poorer people, writes Robert Webster Jones in the June Housekeeper. In Japan meat once a day is a luxury even among the well-to-do. It has often been said that to enjoy perfect digestion one should always arise from the table just short of the point of repletion. A Japanese saying which may be cited in confirmation is: "I am happy because I am hungry." Certainly when we remember how small an organ comparatively the human stomach is, the danger of overloading it becomes very apparent.

A distinguished diplomat from Japan was recently the guest of honor at a dinner in Washington. After the first two courses of oysters and soup, as the waiters were bringing in the fish, he exclaimed: "What! Can anyone possibly want more to eat?" During the remaining six courses he opened his mouth for the exclusive purpose of conversation. When his abstemiousness was commented upon, he said: "I am satisfied. I feel bright and wide-awake. If I were to eat as much as you do, I should fall asleep, and then I could not make my speech. Most of the men around this table are fat, because they eat too much. It is a misfortune to be so fat. I am stronger and healthier than any fat man."

It is a popular fallacy that three "hearty" meals a day are necessary to one's physical well-being. Doubtless we should all feel better if we ate less. In this, as in many other matters, self-denial and happiness go hand-in-hand.

"Let Me Hold Them."

Will not our pretty little picture appeal to the children of our farms, or to those of us who can remember our own early days, when we too once longed to take into our own hands and to hug to our breasts the soft, downy chicks just emerged from the egg? "Just let me touch them!—just let me hold them for one moment!—oh! please, please do," we have cried over and over again, and we know that the elder girl, who has lent her hat as a temporary nest, and who is pleading so earnestly to be allowed to take her turn at mothering, will not ask in vain. This picture might also rank in the "Farmyard lesson" series.

H. A. B.



A Business Talk.

"How much owest thou unto my Lord?"—S. Luke xvi. : 5.

"The faithful steward of a sacred charge The Great Employer gave unto his care, Receives the promised joy."

To-day I should like to direct your attention to a purely business matter. Perhaps you think that the Quiet Hour has nothing to do with business, but if it does not deal practically with everyday matters, it is worse than useless.

There is a great deal of talk nowadays about the question of giving, and that is a matter which ought to be of interest to everybody, for surely even the very poorest would like to give something. But I am not talking to-day about "giving,"—this is a straight business talk, a discussion of the necessity laid on every honest man, of paying his debts. Our first debt, then, is to God, and this is a debt which many people ignore altogether. They are willing to "give" a certain portion,—too often an "uncertain" portion—of their money to Him; but have we any right to imagine that we can give to God when we are not attempting to pay what He claims as a right—the tribute due from a subject to his rightful King? If we don't pay this debt, we can hardly claim to be honest; nor does God consider us honest, for He says, through the prophet, Malachi: "Will a man rob

that he received. It doesn't seem as though we had any right to make conditions with our Creator and King, but He has certainly the right to make conditions with us, and He has done so over and over again. We can't evade our duty by saying that the paying of tithes was part of the law of Moses, and, therefore, only binding on the Jews, for Abraham and Jacob paid tithes hundreds of years before Moses was born. And they found the paying a good investment too, for Abraham grew very rich, and Jacob steadily prospered, in spite of the fact that Laban deceived him, and, as he says, changed his wages ten times. It is still true that "the blessing of the Lord it maketh rich, and He addeth no sorrow with it." The richest people are not always millionaires, for many a millionaire is terribly poor in everything that makes life happy.

If the Jews owed a tenth to God, surely we owe Him at least as much; and even as a matter of business, quite apart from religious feeling, it doesn't pay to "rob God," for we are helpless in His hands. Farmers especially ought to know that prosperity or failure comes directly from Him, and no one can read the Old Testament without seeing how often a failure of crops was sent as a direct punishment for disobedience. Take the warning given through the prophet, Amos, for instance: "I have withholden the rain from you, when there were yet three months to harvest: and I

judgments were sent in love, to bring the people to their senses, and teach them that disobedience was utter folly, for they could not prosper and be happy without God's blessing. Of course, we do not often see such a direct punishment as is described here, for that would soon do away with all necessity for faith, and sharp-sighted people would obey God only from policy, as they put seed into the ground, knowing that scattering it is the only way of increasing it. But at least one case is recorded of a Canadian farmer, who made a practice of paying his tenth to God, and in 1863 his crops were scarcely touched by the weevil, while the crops of his neighbors were hardly worth cutting.

As I said before, God has a right to make a bargain with us, and He has condescended to do so. Whether He keeps His side of the bargain, let all who are accustomed to pay the tenth testify. I have heard of many tithepayers who prospered, but never yet heard of one who found that a hundred per cent. without God's blessing went as far as ninety per cent. with it. It stands to reason that it "pays," even as regards worldly prosperity, to make God a partner in our business. Try it for a few years, and see if it is not so.

Of course, the rule of paying a tenth may have exceptions under certain circumstances. This, like the Sabbath law, was "made for man," not man for it. God does not need our money, but we are sure to grow narrow and stunted in our souls if we try to grasp everything we can possibly get hold of. But sometimes it may be impossible or even wrong to pay a tenth, for, as S. Paul says: "If any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." In such a case God may be trusted to accept the will for the deed, for S. Paul says again, in connection with the collection for the poor at Jerusalem: "If there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not." But let us be careful how we make the excuse that we can't give anything," remembering that God knows quite well whether we are really telling the truth, and knows, too, whether we would give if we could.

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

This is a business talk, and yet tithe-paying needs some faith, for it doesn't always appear to "pay," at first. But the best and safest investments very seldom bring in a return immediately. For instance, money spent on education does not bring in a quick return, but it is money well laid out, all the same. This is God's promise, and we may safely trust Him to make that promise good: "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in Mine house, and prove Me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it. And I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the field, saith the Lord of Hosts. And all nations shall call you blessed."—Mal. iii. : 10-12.

If the Jews owed a tenth, and were warned that God considered they were robbing Him if they neglected to pay it whenever possible, surely we Christians owe Him at least as much. Is that debt still unpaid?

Every up-to-date business man knows that the plan of trying to succeed in life by ignoring just debts is very poor policy, and sure to fail in the long run. "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's."—S. Mark xii. : 16. HOPE.

A Pretty Custom.

When a Japanese baby is born a tree is planted, which must remain untouched until the marriage day of the child. When the nuptial hour arrives, the tree is cut down, and a skilled cabinetmaker transforms the wood into furniture, which is considered by the young people as the most beautiful of all ornaments of the house.

"Both of my grandparents on my mother's side were nonagenarians," said Mrs. Oldcastle. "Is that so?" replied her hostess. "My folks was all Baptists, but Josiah comes from a Methodist family."



"Let Me Hold Them."

God? Yet ye have robbed Me. But ye say, wherein have we robbed Thee? In tithes and offerings. Ye are cursed with a curse: for ye have robbed Me, even this whole nation." I am not telling you my own ideas on this subject, you see, but simply passing on God's message. Many have objected to Jacob's plan of making a bargain with God, and saying that if God would provide for his needs, then he would pay back a tenth of all

caused it to rain upon one city, and caused it not to rain upon another city; one piece was rained upon, and the piece whereupon it rained not withered." Again he says: "I have smitten you with blasting and mildew: when your gardens and your vineyards and your fig trees and your olive trees increased, the palmerworm devoured them: yet have ye not returned unto Me, saith the Lord." You see, he explains that these

With the Flowers.

Some Curious Plants.

We grow so accustomed to looking at the simply beautiful flowers of our windows and gardens that sometimes we forget even to dream that in some parts of the earth there may be plants strange as well as beautiful, exhibiting eccentricities that fill us with wonder, and, occasionally, traits that might seem almost attributable to reason.

Amid the humid depths of Brazilian forests, reeking with heavy and miasmatic vapors, some of the very strangest of these plants are found, not the least curious being a species of orchid of epiphytic growth, which hangs upon and curls itself along the branches of trees overhanging rivers and lagoons, stretching its butterfly-like blossoms out over the dark water. But it is not in the mere fact of this plant growing upon the branches that its marvel consists. Each plant is provided with a long tube-like appendage which, for the greater part of the time, is coiled up and tucked away conveniently, like the mainspring of a watch. Just as soon, however, as the plant is in need of water, this long tube uncoils itself and reaches downward until it comes to the surface of the water, where it can drink its fill.

Speaking of orchids, have you ever heard of the wonderful collection belonging to Mrs. George B. Wilson, of Philadelphia—a collection which is worth a mint of gold? Not long ago Mrs. Wilson refused \$10,000 for a single specimen, one of the tiniest of specimens too, consisting of but two little leaves about half an inch long, growing in a flowerpot just big enough to hold about a spoonful of moss. The leaves are variegated, half white and half green, and the plant is not striking, but it is the only orchid known in the world whose leaves are so variegated, hence the English collector offered Mrs. Wilson \$10,000 for it—and was refused.

In the White House conservatory at Washington, in a room kept filled continually with thin steam, is a very wonderful flower, with a very singular name, "The Flower of the Holy Ghost." The plant was originally brought from the equatorial forests of South America, where only a single specimen was obtained, and that at the risk of a man's life. With infinite care it was conveyed to the White House, and given so nearly its native environment that it has never realized that it is not in its tropical home, and continues to put forth, from time to time, its pure white, bell-like flowers, each of which contains at its heart the perfect representation of a snow-white dove, poised, with outstretched wings. So perfect is the form that even little children, on peeping into the flowers, immediately exclaim, "Oh, see the pigeon!"

The pitcher plants of our own land, with their curious carnivorous propensities, and their peculiar structure fitted for the capture and digestion of the hapless insects which may fall into their power, are, perhaps, too well known to need comment. Less familiar, possibly, is the fern-like artillery plant, whose spores are discharged in a series of little explosions when the plant is roughly handled, or the sensitive mimosa whose leaves cringe away and fold themselves up at the touch of one's fingers; yet both of these plants may be grown with some success in pots in Canada.

There is space, perhaps, to mention just one more, which may also be grown in Canadian homes. This is the Crucifixion plant. I saw it for the first time last winter, and although at that time I did not think

it pretty, it fascinated me. Its stems and branches were absolutely bare of leaves, but covered with spines, and coiled round and round, with a suggestiveness that made one shiver. Towards spring, however, myriads of tiny pink flowers sprang out along the bare stems, hiding the thorns, and transforming the plant into the semblance of a bridal wreath; and lastly, when the flowers had vanished, the leaves came out, this last change making of the plant a laurel crown, which remained, fresh and green, until, at the approach of winter, the leaves once more fell off, leaving only the bare spiny stems to await the pink blush of spring.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

Matsqui Valley, B. C.

WHICH IS A GARDEN SPOT SEEKING SETTLERS, LITERALLY UNKNOWN UNTIL LATELY.

On my return here from Agassiz and Chilliwack Valleys, I learned that there was a rich tract of land in the Matsqui Valley, quite convenient and easy of access to the best markets in British Columbia, New Westminster and other cities, and comprising a tract of 15,000 acres. It has the Fraser River in the north, with Sumas Mountain and Mount Lehman at east, south and west.

You can reach it by water, distance twenty-nine miles, upon which are three steamboats plying three times daily, also the regular train service of the C. P. R. I made the trip by rail, stopping at Maple Grove Station, in the heart of the Valley, and was met by Alex. Cruickshank, Esq., whose beautiful residence is situated near the station, some twenty-five feet above the level of the prairie, and promises to be one of the most beautiful homes and grounds in B. C. From this beautiful spot, the lover of nature



Home of Alex. Cruickshank, Maple Grove, Matsqui, B. C.

cannot but admire the vast and extensive stretch of green open prairie, dotted here and there with clumps of trees, which relieve the monotony of open prairie life, while away in the distance you have a background of mountains with their many snow-clad peaks. Standing beneath a giant maple tree and looking out over this valley, with its fertile lands and vast herds of cattle walking to their knees in the native grasses which grow so luxuriantly, you cannot but wonder why these lands, so rich and in such close proximity to the cities of the West, were not opened up for settlement long ago. However, those that are coming now look forward to a bright future and fortunate in securing a home in a valley so favored by nature.

The grand maple woods from which I first saw Matsqui Valley is worthy of notice; it comprises some ninety acres,

and it is Mr. Cruickshank's intentions to preserve this beautiful grove, and convert it into a beauty spot, where the lovers of maple trees from Ontario will delight to roam and rest. Measuring some of the trees, I found one maple fourteen feet in circumference, near by a giant fir tree, thirty-eight feet, towering skyward to an immense height, and straight as an arrow, showing conclusively the richness of the soil and climatic conditions of the country.

Leaving the road or highway, I drove some three miles across a natural meadow, where herds of cattle were grazing, and plenty of room for hundreds more, as they were wallowing in the native grass, making a small inroad upon the supply. There is an abundance of native grass, mostly Blue-joint, of which hundreds of acres will not be cut this season, for want of help. Driving through the valley, one cannot but admire the beautiful crops of wheat, oats, clover and timothy.

I was surprised to learn that many of the settlers having from fifty to one hundred and fifty acres of crop and good fences and buildings had only occupied it one or two years.

Dairying, stock-raising, fruit and garden truck, will probably be the lines of farming most profitable, as these lands are in close touch with the cities and convenient transportation. Already there is a condensed-milk factory and a creamery, also a fruit-canning factory is promised in the near future.

While the holdings in general are small, consisting of forty- to eighty-acre farms, Mr. Cruickshank has a farm of 1,600 acres, which he is developing with a view to making it equal to the very best in all Canada for production, and this year has put in eighteen miles of under-drains with grand results. In addition to this he has 2,400 acres, subdivided into forty-acre lots, which he is offering at prices far less than land is bringing in many parts of Manitoba.

The settlers in Matsqui, for good reasons, are contented people with their lot and future outlook, and are anxious to see the remaining vacant lots occupied.

One settler said: "You may possibly find places where the land is as fertile, pure water abundant, climate pleasant and healthy, markets as good," but I have searched in many parts, and never found Matsqui's equal.

W. T. CRANDALL.

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INGLE NOOK CHATS

I have been much struck, in reading the letters which have come to our Nook this summer, with the repeated references to bits of home scenery, to beauty by brook and wayside, which they have contained. I have been glad to see these references, and to know that our Ingle folk do not need to go to foreign lands to find out that there are beautiful and good things in this grand old world. It is a great privilege, certainly, to travel in far distant countries, to feel, upon the crisp mountain steep, the thrill which forced the poet into song as he looked down upon the Vale of Chamounix; to watch, from the deck of the ocean steamer, the lines of phosphorescent foam run off into the darkness over the curling water, and realize the vastness and strength of the great sea; to thread the plashing waterways of Venice, Bride of the Sea, or be hushed into silent awe in the dim aisles of great cathedrals, from whose walls look down the masterpieces struck into being by wizard hands long since cold. Yet, everyone cannot go abroad to see these things, least of all, perhaps, the farmers' wives and daughters, into whose homes the "Farmer's Advocate" comes. So the best these can do is to read the delightful descriptions of these places as written by "Mollie," "Eleanor," and others—and learn to enjoy the humbler, yet still peerlessly beautiful things right at home.

Yes, I firmly believe there is as keen a pleasure to those who have entered the secret of it, in sitting upon the old home hillside at sunset and watching the gold-green change to purple and gray as night draws on with silent footsteps; in lying full length within sound of a "hidden brook in the leafy month of June," with the cool, soft ferns nodding in one's face, and the soft light falling from above through beneficent green branches, among whose leaves one can look up, and up, and up, seeing, as Charles G. D. Roberts has said, in this little vision, something of the "wonderful perspective of the forest"; as vast a joy, if one knows how to get at the nectar of it, in watching the wave after wave of bloom pass over the prairie as the seasons wear on with their ceaseless change; in letting enter one's heart the sapphire and emerald and silvery sheen flitting over the little lake of which, perhaps, none save you and your neighbors have ever heard; in following the mazes of the bush-road where the shadows lie deep and the shy sheep stand watching you, half in trepidation, half in interest at your coming; in leaning from your bedroom window to see the pink and gray steal up from the early morning horizon, or in taking a little walk out all by yourself when the "moving moon goes up the sky" full-orbed, flooding the vast levels with brightness, or tipping branch and chimney and housetop with glints and ripples of silver.

It is so easy to get into the spirit of feeling all these things too; just a little opening of one's eyes, and being thankful, and realizing what a blank and weary world this would be were any of these things lacking, the moonlight, or the glorious coloring of sky and water, or the infinite variety of vegetable life. One can imagine that a condensed food might have been created for man and beast, to be taken by the capsule. We should have had no grain-fields then, nor shocks of rustling corn, nor the trouble of attending to these things. But an eternity of food for the aesthetic nature would have been lost forever. Yes, it is quite possible to

train ourselves to appreciate all the beauty and mystery of it; still more is it our privilege to help the little ones with whom we come in contact to understand. Children are so easily taught to see and feel, you know, if they are taken in hand early enough. If you see a boy who, at fourteen, would rather in his heart of hearts look at a grinning clown on top of a circus wagon than wade knee-deep through wild-rose and meadow-rue beside a trout stream on the 24th of May, depend upon it there has either been something missing about that boy's training, or there is something constitutionally wrong in his make-up.

The impressibility of children was illustrated in a little incident which occurred the other day, and may be worth the telling. "It" was all coming up street together, a nondescript bunch of little dirty-faced ragamuffins, a little wagon, and a little dog attached to the wagon by a tangle of clothesline. Sometimes the urchins were to the fore, sometimes the wagon, and sometimes the dog—just a bit of a black puppy it was, with the baby tone still in its yelp. Presently one of the lads jumped on the back of the wagon, upset the puppy, and ran a wheel over its foot. The little creature immediately turned on its back, howling and wriggling with pain, and the young savages laughed. "Whoop! See 'im wiggle!" shrieked one.

Then a lady passing by stopped. "Poor little doggie, is he hurt?" she said, and there was a world of compassion in her tone as she stroked the little black morsel that found time between yelps to wag his stump of a black tail. Immediately the "tone" of the group altered. One by one the ragamuffins dropped down beside the puppy, and the grumpy faces became serious and sympathetic. "Say, Mike," said one presently, "Take 'im home! Better take 'im home an' give him sumpin' to eat." . . . Happy thought! Panacea for all ills! The next moment a small figure with an armful of black fur was making off down the street, and a stubby black tail was wagging more vociferously than ever. "No," I thought, "not savages—just thoughtless little chaps in need of a bit of guiding." . . . Yes, children are impressible, wonderfully so. Let them see habitually refinement and kindness in others, and the sentiment will grow in them. It is never too early to begin to lead them toward appreciation of that which is beautiful and kind and true.

I'm afraid I haven't kept to my text. When I began at Chamounix I had no idea of landing at a little black puppy on the hot granolithic pavement of a dusty city—but let it go.

DAME DURDEN.

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

Humorous.

The following conversation is said to have taken place in a Boston elevator: Old Lady—"Don't you ever feel sick going up and down in this elevator all day?" Elevator Boy—"Yes'm." "Is it the motion of the going down?" "No'm." "The motion of going up?" "No'm." "The stopping?" "No'm." "What is it, then?" "The questions."

The Visitor—"It's heartrending to hear your baby." He has been crying for the last hour." The New Mother—"O, yes. But it's a stretch, scientific, hygienic, lung-expansive, and non-tissue-destroying cry."

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One Spoonful of "Blue Ribbon goes as far as two of most other kinds, and gives better results.



Because Blue Ribbon TEA, COFFEE, BAKING POWDER, EXTRACTS, SPICES, etc., are so pure and so carefully made that they are bound to give perfect satisfaction.

This extra quality costs us more, of course, but volume of business makes up for that. It costs you no more than for ordinary kinds.

And you choose from the splendid premiums besides—our way of advertising.

Write to-day for free Premium List—you can't afford to be without it.

BLUE RIBBON, Winnipeg.



OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF MILLING EXPERIENCE.

NEEDY

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

NEEDS have ever crept in, but they NEED not go unsatisfied, hence love won't NEED to walk out.

COOKS have special NEEDS. They NEED to KNEAD to supply your and my NEED of the "staff of life," and they NEED Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour to obtain best results.

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

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



THERE IS NOTHING SO PURE, HEALTHFUL AND NUTRITIOUS AS

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

MAPLE LEAF LABEL ON EVERY TIN. PRESERVE YOUR OWN AND YOUR CHILDREN'S HEALTH BY USING IT.

The Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto.

DON'T STOP MILKING

WE PREDICT LONG PRICES FOR CREAM DURING FALL AND WINTER MONTHS. KEEP YOUR COWS MILKING AND SHIP YOUR CREAM TO

CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., WINNIPEG.

Experience of Two Nurses, Who Have Had Splendid Opportunities in Their Practice of Testing the Merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment

Miss C. Stanley-Jones, professional masseuse and nurse, 283 Simcoe Street, Toronto, Ont., writes: "In my occupation as a nurse I have come across many cases in which Dr. Chase's Ointment has been used with extraordinary results. One case I recall was that of a child of sixteen months who was in a bad way with scaly head. It was a really nasty case, causing the child to suffer very much and to be very troublesome. I persuaded the mother to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and in ten days the child was entirely cured."

"Another case was that of a lady who was greatly troubled with eczema on the face. The doctor was dosing her with medicine, which was doing no good. In this case cure was effected in seven days with only one box of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Both of these cures were lasting."

Mrs. H. A. Loynes, nurse, Philipsburg, Que., writes: "I consider Dr. Chase's Ointment a perfect medicine. I have used it myself, and as a nurse have recommended it in a good many cases for itching piles. It always gave perfect satisfaction in every case, and once people used it they would not think of being without it in the house."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.



J. P. McKibbin, President Cartwright Agricultural Society.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS AT HOME CARDS VISITING CARDS

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

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

GOSSIP.

In a letter from Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Illinois, Mr. J. G. Truman, Manager, writes: "Our Messrs. W. E. and H. W. Truman arrived July 30th with a very select lot of stallions, purchased by them in Europe, especially for the World's Fair exhibit we are making at St. Louis, the latter part of this month, after which some of the importation will be shipped to their London, Ontario, branch stables for sale.

\$13.00 TO ST. LOUIS AND RETURN FROM ST. PAUL OR MINNEAPOLIS.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway. Tickets on sale August 15th and 29th, September 12th and 26th. For further information apply to H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., 364 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

Brandon Fair Prize List.

HORSES.

CLYDESDALES.—Aged stallions—1, Pleasant Prince, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; 2, Concord, Frank Hill, Hartney; 3, Woodend Gartley, Napinka C. H. A. Stallion, foaled 1901—1, Trooper, F. Fenwick, Westwood; 2, Briardale, Alex. Galbraith & Sons; 3, Pilgrim's Pride, W. Postlethwaite. Stallion, foaled 1902—1, J. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont.; 2, G. & W. Bennie, Castleleary.

Filly, foaled 1903—1, J. B. Thompson, Hamiota; 2, J. McIntosh, Oak River; 3, J. B. Thompson. Stallion, any age, open—Diploma, J. A. S. Macmillan, Pleasant Prince. Stallion, any age, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—Diploma, W. Postlethwaite. Filly, foaled 1901—1, J. B. Thompson; 2, John Bonner, Forest; 3, W. Black, Hayfield. Filly, foaled 1902—1, J. I. Davidson; 2, John Wishart, Portage. Filly, foaled 1903—1, J. I. Davidson; 2, Wm. Black; 3, G. & W. Bennie, Castleleary. Foal of 1904—1, J. I. Davidson; 2, G. & W. Bennie; 3, D. Stevenson, Wawanesa. Brood mare, with foal by her side—1, J. I. Davidson; 2, D. Stevenson; 3, A. E. Scott. Brandon. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, three years and under, special by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, silver medal and \$10—1, J. I. Davidson. Mare, any age, open—Diploma, J. L. Clark, Norval, Ont. Mare, any age, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—Diploma, D. Stevenson. Best stallion, registered, and three of his get, registered or unregistered, special by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba—Diploma badge, Royal Currahan, Geo. Michie, Oak Lake.

SHIRES.—Stallion, four years or over—1, Rockingham, A. Galbraith & Sons; 2, Cloughton Advance, Jno. Scott, Brandon. Stallion, any age, open—1, Rockingham, A. Galbraith & Sons. Mare, any age, open—Diploma, F. J. Scott, Brandon. Mare, any age, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—Diploma, F. J. Scott, Brandon.

PERCHERONS.—Stallion, four years or over—1, Wallace, D. A. Yeoman, Alexander; 2, Buisson, J. A. S. Macmillan; 3, Dewey, A. Galbraith & Sons. Stallion, foaled 1902—1, G. McIntosh, Oak River. Foal of 1904—John McCort, Chater. Best stallion, registered, and three of his get, registered or unregistered, special by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba—Diploma badge, Wallace, D. A. Yeoman, Alexander.

HEAVY DRAFT.—Team in harness to wagon—1, J. L. Clark, Norval, Ont.; 2, D. Stevenson; 3, John Bonner. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1901—1, D. T. Wilson, Assissippi; 2, Jno. Clark, Roseland. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1902—1, G. Michie; 2, D. T. Wilson; 3, G. McIntosh. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1903—1, J. B. Thompson, Hamiota. Foal of 1904—1, D. Stevenson; 2, Jos. Doupe. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, D. Stevenson; 2, Jos. Doupe. Mare or gelding, any age—Diploma, D. Stevenson.

ROADSTERS.—Mare or gelding, foaled in 1901—1, McGregor & Martin, Roundwaite; 2, J. E. Morgan, Shoal Lake; 3, P. Fenwick, Westwood. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1902—1, A. D. Gamley, Brandon; 2, John Hanbury, Brandon; 3, A. L. O'Neill, Brandon. Filly, gelding or entire, foaled in 1903—John Clark, Roseland. Foal of 1904—1, C. W. Speers; 2, R. McPhail; 3, J. E. Morgan. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, C. W. Speers; 2, A. D. Gamley; 3, R. McPhail. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, three years and under—Diploma, Wilkinson Bros. Mare, any age, open—Diploma, Wilkinson Bros. Mare, any age, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—Diploma, C. W. Speers. Best stallion, registered, and three of his get, registered or unregistered, special by the Horse Breeders' Association—C. W. Speers.

ROADSTERS.—Mare or gelding, foaled in 1901—1, McGregor & Martin, Roundwaite; 2, J. E. Morgan, Shoal Lake; 3, P. Fenwick, Westwood. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1902—1, A. D. Gamley, Brandon; 2, John Hanbury, Brandon; 3, A. L. O'Neill, Brandon. Filly, gelding or entire, foaled in 1903—John Clark, Roseland. Foal of 1904—1, C. W. Speers; 2, R. McPhail; 3, J. E. Morgan. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, C. W. Speers; 2, A. D. Gamley; 3, R. McPhail. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, three years and under—Diploma, A. D. Gamley. Pair roadsters in harness, under 15½ hands—1, A. D. Gamley; 2, McGregor & Martin; 3, Fred Westan, Virden. Single roadster in harness, under 15½ hands—1, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; 2, R. Stewart, Moonson. Saddle mare or gelding—1, M. B. Jackson; 2, John Coventry; 3, E. J. Rowe. Saddle mare or gelding, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—J. Irving, Brandon.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, four years or over—1, Confident Squire, Stewart & McLean, Pipestone; 2, Stuntney Pharaoh, John Wishart, Portage la Prairie. Stallion, any age, open—Diploma, Stewart & McLean. Filly, foaled in 1901—John Wishart. Mare, any age, open—Diploma, John Wishart. Mare, any age, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—Diploma, John Wishart. Saddle pony—1, D. Evans, Brandon. Stallion, any age—1, Alex. Galbraith & Son. Single driver, in harness—1, Geo. Hanley, Brandon; 2, Dr. Hughes, Souris. Saddle pony—1, Alex. Galbraith & Sons; 2, L. W. McInnis.

Farmers' single turnout; for best and best appointed farmers' single turnout, entire outfit and general display to be considered, horse to count 60 and appointments 40 per cent; the entire outfit to be the bona-fide property of, and to be driven by the exhibitor, who must be a bona-fide farmer—1, H. Nichol, Brandon; 2, R. McPhail, Brandon. Mare or gelding, any age—Diploma, A. G. Husband, Wawanesa.

CARRIAGE AND COACH.—Filly, foaled 1902—1, J. E. Morgan, Shoal Lake; 2, John McCort, Chater. Foal of 1904—1, G. W. Kidd, Roseland; 2, John Clark, Roseland. Team in harness, 15½ hands or over—1, J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, B. C.; 2, T. Fenwick, Carrol, Man. Mare or gelding in harness, 15½ hands or over—1, W. Leech, Brandon; 2, T. Fenwick, Brandon. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, Robertson Bros., Basswood.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, four years or over—1, Touchwood, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; 2, Simmerstro, C. Tudge, Wapella; 3, Red Eagle, J. A. McLaughlan, High River, Alta. Stallion, foaled 1901—1, Young Pilgrim, S. M. Sage, Red Deer, Alta. Stallion, foaled in 1902—1, John Coventry, Woodstock. Stallion, foaled in 1903—1, Le Roy Bros., Brandon. Stallion, any age, open—Young Pilgrim, S. M. Sage, Red Deer, Alta. Stallion, any age, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—1, C. Tudge, Wapella. Filly, foaled in 1901—1 and 2, Anderson & Co. Filly, foaled in 1902—Le Roy Bros. Mare, any age—Diploma, John Coventry, Woodstock, Ontario.

STANDARD—BRED.—Stallion, four years or over—1, Jim Bryson, W. Elder, Brandon; 2, Bryson, C. W. Speers, Brandon; 3, Sparkwood, W. Postlethwaite, Brandon. Stallion, foaled in 1901—1, Mollard, Wilson & Matthews, Regina. Stallion, any age, open—Jim Bryson, W. Elder. Stallion, foaled in 1902—1, J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack; 2, Mollard, Wilson & Matthews, Regina. Stallion, foaled in 1903—1, C. W. Speers. Stallion, any age, open—Wm. Elder, Brandon. Stallion, any age, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—C. W. Speers. Filly, foaled in 1901—1 and 2, Mollard, Wilson & Matthews; 3, Wilkinson Bros., Chilliwack. Filly, foaled in 1902—1, Wilkinson Bros.; 2, Mollard, Wilson & Matthews. Filly, foaled in 1903—1, 2 and 3, Mollard, Wilson & Matthews. Foal of 1904—1, C. W. Speers; 2, Wilkinson Bros.; 3, C. W. Speers. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, C. W. Speers; 2, Wilkinson Bros.; 3, C. W. Speers. Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, three years and under—Diploma, Wilkinson Bros. Mare, any age, open—Diploma, Wilkinson Bros. Mare, any age, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T.—Diploma, C. W. Speers. Best stallion, registered, and three of his get, registered or unregistered, special by the Horse Breeders' Association—C. W. Speers.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, three years or over—1, E. W. Hannah, Griswold, Man. Bull, two years—2, E. W. Hannah. Bull, one year—1, J. H. Chapman, Beresford; 2, E. W. Hannah. Bull calf, under one year—2, J. H. Chapman. Bull calf of calendar year—1, J. H. Chapman. Bull, any age—1, Sampson, J. H. Chapman. Cow, four years and over—1, Fairy 5th, 2, Fairy Ring, Chapman; 3, Gem 30, Hannah. Cow, three years—3, Gem 32, E. W. Hannah. Heifer, two years—1, J. H. Chapman; 2, E. W. Hannah. Heifer, one year—2 and 3, E. W. Hannah. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 2, J. H. Chapman. Heifer calf, of calendar year—1, J. H. Chapman; 2, E. W. Hannah. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—J. H. Chapman. Herd, bull and three females, under two years, bred by exhibitor—2, J. H. Chapman; 3, E. W. Hannah.

POLLED ANGUS.—Bull, four years or over—1, Prince of Benton, MacGregor & Martin, Roundwaite; 2, Scots, W. R. Stewart, Lucasville, Ont. Bull, three years—1, Provost 6th of Powrie, MacGregor & Martin. Bull, two years—2, MacGregor & Martin; 3, W. R. Stewart. Bull, one year—3, MacGregor & Martin; 4, W. R. Stewart. Bull calf, under one year—2, W. R. Stewart; 3, MacGregor & Martin. Bull calf, of calendar year—1 and 2, W. R. Stewart. Bull, any age—1, Prince of Benton, MacGregor & Martin. Cow, four years or over—1, Hazel of Mt. Vernon, 2, Lady Brook, 3, Nightingale,

Spavin

Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Ringbone or any kind of blemish—we have what you need to make a certain cure. Guaranteed always—money right back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) for the soft bunches—Pasts for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

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Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days.

Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

CATTLE. Judge, Prof. Rutherford, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, four years and over—1, Nobleman, J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man; 2, General White, J. C. Caswell, Rothern, N.-W. T. Bull, three years—1, Red Rover, R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, Man; Bull, two years—2, G. & W. Bennie, Castleleary, Man. Bull, one year—1 and 2, J. G. Barron; 3, Andrew Graham, Williams, Ft. Saskatchewan; 4, Morton, Brandon. Bull calf, under one year—1, J. G. Barron; 2, Geo. Clark, Hayfield. Bull calf, of calendar year—1, G. & W. Bennie; 2, J. G. Barron. Bull, any age—Nobleman, J. G. Barron. Cow, four years or over—1, Laura, J. G. Barron; 2, Marigold, G. & W. Bennie; 3, Louisa, Barron; 4, Amelia, Bennie. Cow, three years—G. & W. Bennie. Heifer, two years—1, Louisa, J. G. Barron; 2, Baroness, G. & W. Bennie; 3, Baroness 5th, J. G. Barron; 4, Chalmers, Hayfield. Heifer, one year—1, Lauretta's Gem, J. G. Barron; 2, Red Princess, J. G. Barron; 3, Violet, Chalmers; 4, Marianne, Barron. Heifer calf, under one year—1, Golden Pearl, J. I. Davidson, Ontario; 2, Daisy Bell, J. G. Barron. Heifer calf, of calendar year—1, Gipsy Maid, G. & W. Bennie; 2, Myrtle 2nd, J. G. Barron. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1 and 2, J. G. Barron; 3, Bennie. Best Short-horn animal on show, male or female, bred and owned by exhibitor, special by Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., an Imperial two-furrow walking gang plow, value \$40—Laura, J. G. Barron. Shorthorns, bred in Manitoba or N.-W. T., all winners in previous classes barred: Herd, bull and three females, two years and under—1, J. G. Barron; 2, G. & W. Bennie. Bull, any age—1, J. G. Barron. Female, any age—1, Renick Rose, G. & W. Bennie. Two calves, under one year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, G. & W. Bennie; 2, J. G. Barron.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, three years or over—1, E. W. Hannah, Griswold, Man. Bull, two years—2, E. W. Hannah. Bull, one year—1, J. H. Chapman, Beresford; 2, E. W. Hannah. Bull calf, under one year—2, J. H. Chapman. Bull calf of calendar year—1, J. H. Chapman. Bull, any age—1, Sampson, J. H. Chapman. Cow, four years and over—1, Fairy 5th, 2, Fairy Ring, Chapman; 3, Gem 30, Hannah. Cow, three years—3, Gem 32, E. W. Hannah. Heifer, two years—1, J. H. Chapman; 2, E. W. Hannah. Heifer, one year—2 and 3, E. W. Hannah. Heifer calf, under one year—1 and 2, J. H. Chapman. Heifer calf, of calendar year—1, J. H. Chapman; 2, E. W. Hannah. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—J. H. Chapman. Herd, bull and three females, under two years, bred by exhibitor—2, J. H. Chapman; 3, E. W. Hannah.

POLLED ANGUS.—Bull, four years or over—1, Prince of Benton, MacGregor & Martin, Roundwaite; 2, Scots, W. R. Stewart, Lucasville, Ont. Bull, three years—1, Provost 6th of Powrie, MacGregor & Martin. Bull, two years—2, MacGregor & Martin; 3, W. R. Stewart. Bull, one year—3, MacGregor & Martin; 4, W. R. Stewart. Bull calf, under one year—2, W. R. Stewart; 3, MacGregor & Martin. Bull calf, of calendar year—1 and 2, W. R. Stewart. Bull, any age—1, Prince of Benton, MacGregor & Martin. Cow, four years or over—1, Hazel of Mt. Vernon, 2, Lady Brook, 3, Nightingale,

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ingbone or... (Liquid) for the hard... (Evil Cure) cure any... (Evil Cure) cure any...

MacGregor & Martin; 4, Stewart. Cow, three years-1 and 2, MacGregor & Martin; 3, Stewart; 4, MacGregor & Martin. Heifer, two years-1, MacGregor & Martin; 2, W. R. Stewart. Heifer, one year-1, Nachusea, 2, Altyre Queen, 3, Maiden, MacGregor & Martin; 4, Stewart. Heifer calf, under one year-1 and 2, MacGregor & Martin. Heifer calf, of calendar year-1 and 2, MacGregor & Martin; 3, Stewart. Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor-1, MacGregor & Martin; 2, W. R. Stewart; 3, MacGregor & Martin. Herd, bull and three females, under two years, bred by exhibitor, special by A. A. A. B. Association-1, MacGregor & Martin; 2, W. R. Stewart. FAT CATTLE, PURE-BRED OR GRADE.-For butchers' purposes, not breeding.-Cow, three years or over-1, Jos. Donaldson, Brandon; 2, Bennie. Heifer, under three years-1, E. W. Hannah. GRADE CATTLE, BEEF GRADES.-Cow, four years or over-1, J. I. Davidson; 2, J. G. Barron. SHEEP. SHROPSHIRE.-Ram lamb; ram, any age; diploma ribbon, given by the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba; ewe, two shears or over; shearing ewe; ewe lamb-All 1sts and 2nds by W. L. Trann, Crystal City. OXFORD DOWNS.-Ram, two shears or over-1 and 2, J. H. Jull, Burford, Ont. Ram, shearing-1 and 2, W. M. Smith, Scotland. Ram, any age-Diploma ribbon-1 and 2, J. H. Jull, Burford. Ewe, two shears or over; shearing ewe; ewe lamb; pen of sheep, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs-All 1sts and 2nds by J. H. Jull. LEICESTERS.-Ram, two shears or over-1, Alex. D. Gamley. Ram, shearing-1, Alex. D. Gamley. Ram lamb-1 and 2, Alex. D. Gamley. Ram any age-Diploma ribbon, Alex. D. Gamley. Ewe, two shears or over; shearing ewe; ewe lamb; pen of sheep, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs-All 1sts and 2nds by A. D. Gamley. COTSWOLDS.-Ram, two shears or over; ram, shearing; ram lamb; ram any age, diploma ribbon; ewe, two shears or over; shearing ewe; ewe lamb; pen of sheep, ram any age, two ewes any age, and two ewe lambs-All awards to E. F. Park, Burgessville, Ont. SOUTH DOWNS.-All prizes by J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, B. C. FAT SHEEP.-Two wethers, shearings-1, J. H. Jull, Burford, Ont. Two ewes, two shears or over-1, W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont. Two ewes, shearings-1, W. L. Trann, Crystal City; 2, J. H. Jull. Two ewe lambs-1, J. H. Jull, Burford; 2, W. M. Smith. SWINE. Judge, Sharpe Butterfield. BERKSHIRES.-Boar, two years and over-1, Star Pointer, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assu. Boar, over six months and under one year-1, J. A. McGill, Neepawa. Boar, under six months-1, McGill; 2, Potter. Breeding sow, one year and under two-1, Whitewood Queen, Potter. Sow, under six months-1 and 2, McGill. Boar, any age-Star Pointer, Potter. IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.-Boar, two years and over-1, Summer Hill Picador, Potter; 2, O. L. Gamester 2nd, King Bros., Wawanesa. Boar, one year and under two-1, O. L. Pharos 20, S. J. Thompson & Sons, Winnipeg; 2, W. Mortson, Brandon. Boar, over six months and under one year-1, O. L. Pharos 19, Thompson; 2, Diamond Prince, Mortson. Boar, under six months-1 and 2, Prince and Prince 2nd, W. Mortson. Breeding sow, two years or over-1, King Bros.; 2, Potter. Breeding sow, one year and under two-1, Thompson; 2, Potter. Sow over six months and under one year-1, King; 2, Thompson. Sow, under six months-1, Mortson; 2, Thompson. Sow and litter of pigs (not less than four) under four months-1 and 2, Potter. Boar, any age-Potter. Sow, any age-King Bros. POULTRY. Ancona, cock-1, W. Anderson. Hen-1 and 2, W. Anderson. Cockerel-1, 2 and 3, W. Anderson. Pullet-1, W. Anderson. Pen-W. Anderson. Andalusian, cock-Brandon Poultry Yards. Hen-1, Brandon Poultry Yards; 2, A. Guilbert; 3, Brandon Poultry Yards. Cockerel-W. Anderson. Pullet-W. Anderson. Pen-Brandon Poultry Yards. Brahma, light, cock-J. W. Higginbotham, Virden. Hen-1 and 2, Bran-

LETTERS FOR EASTERN STATES LETTERS FOR SOUTHERN STATES LETTERS FOR WESTERN STATES MAILS CLOSE on ELGIN TIME Elgin Watches regulate the world's business, public and private. Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches, in both men's and women's sizes, and in all varieties of cases. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

Cochins, White or Black, pen-1 and 2, J. H. Smith. Dorkings, cock-1, Jas. Muller; 2 and 3, W. M. Smith, Ont. Dorkings, hen-1, Jas. Muller; 2, Allan Seslee, Chater. Dorkings, cockerel-1, Jas. Muller. Dorkings, pullet-1, Jas. Muller. Dorkings, pen-Jas. Muller. Games, B. B., Red, cock-1, S. McCurdy. Games, hen-1, D. Sherriff; 2, S. McCurdy; 3, Brandon Poultry Yards. Games, cockerel-1, Brandon Poultry Yards; 2, S. McCurdy. Games, Pullet-1, Brandon Poultry Yards; 2, S. McCurdy. Games, pen-1, S. McCurdy; 2, Brandon Poultry Yards; 3, Kerr & Strome. Games, Indian, cock-1, Walker Bros.; 2, Milne Bros.; 3, Walker Bros. Game, hen-1 and 2, Walker Bros.; 3, T. J. Chambers. Games, cockerel-1 and 2, Walker Bros. Games, pullet-1, 2 and 3, Walker Bros. Games, pen-1, Walker Bros.; 2, T. J. Chambers, Brandon. Games, Pitt, cock-1, Brandon Poultry Yards; 2, S. McCurdy. Games, hen-1, S. McCurdy; 2, Brandon Poultry Yards. Games, cockerel-1, W. Anderson; 2, S. McCurdy; 3, Brandon Poultry Yards. Games, pullet-1, S. McCurdy; 2, Brandon Poultry Yards. Games, pen-1, Brandon Poultry Yards. Games, A. O. V., cock-1, S. McCurdy; 2, Kerr & Strome. Games, hen-1, 2 and 3, Milne Bros., Brandon. Games, cockerel-1, Kerr & Strome. Games, pullet-1, Kerr & Strome; 2 and 3, Kerr & Strome. Guineas, cock-1, Mrs. Duncan. Guineas, hen-1 and 2, Mrs. Duncan. SPECIAL CUPS.-Challenge cup, donated by Brandon Poultry Association for best pen in American class-Sidney Tibbatts, Binscarth, Man. Challenge cup, donated by Manitoba Poultry Association for best pen in Asiatic class-J. W. Higginbotham, Virden, Man. Challenge cup, donated by Brandon Poultry Association for best pen Mediterranean class-J. C. Longmore, Holland. A silver cup by Charles Whitehead, Esq., for most successful exhibitor in Barred Plymouth Rocks-A. J. Carter, Brandon. Donated by Brandon Poultry Association-Silver medals: Barred Rocks, cock-1 medal, H. W. Hodgkinson, Neepawa. White Rocks, cock-1 medal, Milne Bros., Brandon. White Wyandotte, cock-1 medal, J. C. Longmore, Holland. Silver Wyandotte, cock-1 medal, S. J. Thompson & Sons, St. James. Partridge Cochins, cock-1 medal, A. E. Sheather, Brandon. Buff Cochins, cock-1 medal, E. M. Clark. Orpington, cock-1 medal, Brandon Poultry Yards. Brahma, cock-1 medal, J. W. Higginbotham, Virden. Best Game, cock-1 medal, S. McCurdy, Carberry. White or Brown Leghorn, cock-1 medal, J. C. Longmore, Holland. Leghorn, any other variety-Fred Knight, Brandon. TURKEYS.-Turkey, Bronze, old male-1, Brandon Poultry Yards; 2, Arch. Kennedy; 3, A. Matheson. Turkey, old female-1, Brandon Poultry Yards; 2, A. Matheson. Turkey, young male-1, Mrs. E. J. Rowe; 2, Brandon Poultry Yards; 3, Arch. Kennedy. Turkey, young female-1, Mrs. E. J. Rowe; 2, Brandon Poultry Yards; 3, Arch. Kennedy. GEESE AND DUCKS.-Geese, Toulouse, pair, old-1, Walker Bros.; 2, Mrs. Duncan. Geese, pair, young-1, Walker Bros.; 2, A. Matheson. Geese, Embden, pair, old-1, Walker Bros.; 2, Mrs. Duncan. Geese, pair, young-1 and 2, Walker Bros.; 3, Mrs. Duncan. Geese, China, pair, old-1 and 2, W. M. Smith; 3, Mrs. Duncan. Geese, A. O. V., pair, old-1, W. M. Smith. Ducks, pair, young-1 and 2, C. E. Deeks. Ducks, Rouen, pair, young-1, 2 and 3, C. E. Deeks.

Fruit-a-lives or Fruit Liver Tablets are fruit juices in tablet form. The greatest known cure for Stomach Troubles, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Kidneys. 50 cents a box. All druggists have them.

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A complete and permanent constitutional CURE. BOOK 57F FREE. Write at once for it, to P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Lewis. Pullet-1, 2 and 3, T. G. Lewis. Pen-1, T. G. Lewis. Minorcas-W. Postlewhite, Brandon, took all awards. Plymouth Rocks, Barred, cock-1, H. N. Hodgkinson; 2, T. J. Chambers; 3, A. J. Carter. Hen-1, T. J. Chambers; 2, H. W. Hodgkinson; 3, T. J. Chambers. Cockerel-1 and 2, A. J. Carter; 3, D. McLean. Pullet-1, A. E. Sheather; 2, H. W. Hodgkinson; 3, T. J. Chambers. Pen-1, T. J. Chambers; 2, A. J. Carter; 3, T. J. Chambers. Plymouth Rocks, White, cock-1, Milne Bros.; 2, Brandon Poultry Yards; 3, Bryan Bros. Hen-1, W. M. Smith; 2, Bryan Bros.; 3, Milne Bros. Cockerel-1, Milne Bros.; 2, Bryan Bros.; 3, Milne Bros. Pullet-1, 2 and 3, Milne Bros. Pen-1 and 2, Milne Bros.; 3, Brandon Poultry Yards. Plymouth Rocks, Buff, cock-1, A. Guilbert, Letellier. Pen-T. J. Chambers. Spanish, White, F.B., cock-1, 2 and 3, W. Anderson. Hen-1, 2 and 3, W. Anderson. Wyandotte, S-L, cock-1, S. J. Thompson & Sons; 2, A. J. Carter. Hen-1, S. W. McInnis; 2, A. J. Carter; 3, S. J. Thompson. Cockerel-1, S. J. Thompson & Son; 2 and 3, S. W. McInnis. Pullet-1 and 2, S. J. Thompson & Son; 3, S. W. McInnis. Pen-1, A. J. Carter; 2, S. J. Thompson & Son; 3, S. W. McInnis. Wyandotte, White, cock-1, J. C. Longmore; 2, Bryan Bros.; 3, J. C. Longmore. Hen-1, 2 and 3, J. C. Longmore. Cockerel-1, J. C. Longmore; 2, W. M. Sherriff; 3, Bryan Bros. Pullet-1, J. C. Longmore; 2, W. M. Sherriff; 3, Bryan Bros. Pen-1, J. C. Longmore; 2, Brandon Poultry Yards; 3, W. M. Sherriff. Wyandotte, Golden, cock-1, A. Guilbert; 3, T. J. Chambers. Hen-1 and 2, A. Guilbert; 3, T. J. Chambers. Pen-1, A. Guilbert. Wyandottes, A. O. V., cock-1, A. J. Carter. Fowls, A. O. V., cock-1 and 2, W. M. Smith. Hen-1, Bryan Bros.; 2 and 3, W. M. Smith. Cockerel-1, W. M. Sherriff; 2, Bryan Bros.; 3, W. M. Sherriff. Pullet-1, Brandon Poultry Yards; 2, Bryan Bros.; 3, W. M. Sherriff. Pen-1, Bryan Bros.; 2, Brandon Poultry Yards. SPECIALS.-By W. A. A. A., diploma for best pair geese-Walker Bros., Carnegie. By W. A. A. A., diploma for best pair ducks-C. E. Weeks, Brandon. By W. A. A. A., diploma for best pair turkeys-Brandon Poultry Yards. By W. A. A. A., diploma for best display in Asiatic class-W. Anderson, Brandon. By W. A. A. A., diploma for best display in American class-T. J. Chambers, Brandon. By W. A. A. A., diploma for best display in Mediterranean class-J. C. Longmore, Holland. By W. A. A. A., diploma for best display in Bantams-W. Anderson, Brandon. MANITOBA PARTRIDGE COCHIN CLUB SPECIALS.-Best-shaped male-Red ribbon, A. E. Sheather, Brandon. Best-shaped female-Blue ribbon, A. E. Sheather, Brandon. Best-colored male-White ribbon, W. Anderson, Brandon. Challenge cup for Partridge Cochins-A. E. Sheather, Brandon.

don Poultry Yards; 3, J. W. Higginbotham. Cockerel-1 and 2, J. W. Higginbotham. Pullet-1 and 2, J. W. Higginbotham. Pen-J. W. Higginbotham. Cochins, Partridge, cock-1, A. E. Sheather; 2 and 3, W. Anderson. Hen-1, 2 and 3, W. Anderson. Cockerel-1, 2 and 3, W. Anderson. Cockerel-1, 2 and 3, A. E. Sheather; 3, W. Anderson. Pullet-1, W. Anderson; 2 and 3, A. E. Sheather. Hen-1 and 2, A. E. Sheather; 3, W. Anderson. Cochins, Buff, cock-1 and 2, E. M. Clark. Hen-1, 2 and 3, E. M. Clark. Cockerel-1 and 2, E. M. Clark; 3, D. Phillips. Pullet-1 and 2, D. Phillips; 3, E. M. Clark. Pen-1, J. W. Orr; 2, E. M. Clark. Cochins, black, cock-W. Anderson. Hen-1, 2 and 3, W. Anderson. Cockerel-1 and 3, J. H. Smith, Chater; 2, W. Anderson. Pullet-1 and 3, W. Anderson; 2, J. H. Smith. Cochins, White, cock-W. Anderson. Hen-W. Anderson. Cockerel-1, W. Anderson. Bantam, Black African, cock-1 and 2, Milne Bros. Bantam, hen-1 and 2, Milne Bros.; 3, D. McLean. Bantam, A. O. V., cock-1 and 2, Mrs. Maltby. Houdan, hen-1, 2 and 3, W. Anderson. Cockerel-1 and 2, W. Anderson. Pullet-1 and 2, W. Anderson. Pen-1, W. Anderson. Hamburgs-All awards went to W. Anderson. Langshans-All awards went to D. Sherriff, Brandon. White Leghorns-John C. Longmore took all the prizes, with the exception of two thirds, for cockerel and pullet, respectively, which went to Walker Bros., Carnegie. Leghorns, S-C, Brown, hen-1 and 2, Robt. Hall, Brandon. Cockerel-1 and 2, S. W. McInnis; 3, A. Guilbert. Pullet-1, S. W. McInnis; 2, A. Guilbert; 3, S. W. McInnis. Pen-1, Robt. Hall. Leghorns, R-C, White-All awards went to Walker Bros., Carnegie. Leghorns, R-C, Brown-All awards went to H. W. Ball, Brandon. Leghorns, B-C, White or Brown, pen-Walker Bros. Leghorns, S-C, Buff, cock-1, Fred Knight; 2, T. G. Lewis. Hen-1, T. G. Lewis; 2, Fred Knight; 3, T. G. Lewis. Cockerel-1, F. Knight; 2 and 3, T. G.

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

\$100 Reward



for a case of disease in horses that Tuttle's Elixir will not cure, if we recommend it to do so. It is the only remedy that stops pain at once and cures quickly and permanently distemper, founder, pneumonia, and many other horse ailments.

For Race Horses

It prevents stiffness, colds, cures sprains, locates and cures lameness, and as a body wash keeps the circulation in good condition under hard driving. Tuttle's Hoof and Healing Ointment cures all hoof diseases. Tuttle's White Star is the best healer known. Our 100-page book "Veterinary Experience" free. Tuttle's Elixir Co. 66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elizirs. Tuttle's only is genuine. Avoid all else; they are only temporary relief.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

- WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.
- JOHN LOGAN, M. rebison, Man. Shorthorns.
- A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Honeewood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
- DAVID ALLISON, Stronsa Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.
- F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.
- JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.
- THOS WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.
- L. V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallo-ways.
- C. H. CROCKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
- DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from S'n.
- JAS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.
- W.M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.
- A. B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa. Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.
- J. W. MARTEN, Gotham, Wis., U. S. A., importer and breeder of Red Polled cattle.
- THE "GOULD FARM," Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.
- D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landazzer Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.

WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising. TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

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

FARMERS.—Preserve your eggs. Keep 8 months. Egg formula, 50¢ silver. References. Empire Supply Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

EDMONTON. On and after September 1st, I shall have for sale a large number of thoroughbred cockerels in Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, White Langshans, and Colored Dorkings, all from stock scoring 90 to 95 points, and strong, vigorous birds. This is a good chance for any farmer who wishes to improve his fowl at very small cost. Prices from \$1 to \$5, according to quality. Also hens and pullets in Black Minorcas from \$1 up. One trio Cornish Indian Games, fine stock, \$5. C. de W. MacDonald.

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

AN ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY can be had and plenty of money made by using our Well Machinery! LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

Veterinary.

COLLECTING STALLION FEES.

I have a Clydesdale stallion registered in the Horse Breeders' Lien Act. B bred a mare to my stallion, and agrees to pay for her when he is sure that the mare is in foal. Now, B's mare was in foal, and he did not pay the stallion fees. The colt was living when born, but died that day. What hold has the Horse Breeders' Lien Act to collect the stallion fees in this case? J. L. Shoal Lake.

Ans.—None whatever; send to Dept. of Agriculture, Winnipeg, for a copy of the Act.

COW NOT THRIVING.

I have a cow and she is not doing well; due to calve beginning of September. She stands around, opens her mouth, and pants and grunts; is failing in flesh, and does not chew her cud as she should. Oak River. W. C. S.

Ans.—Keep in stable, and put on a diet of two parts bran and one part crushed oats, made into a mash, and given in quantities of two gallons of the mixture twice or thrice daily. Feed also green stuff in the form of wheat, barley or oats, whichever is the most convenient. Get two ounces of fluid-extract nux vomica, and four ounces each of gentian and ginger. Give two table-spoonfuls of the mixture in a little water, morning and night.

Legal.

HIRED MAN CLAIMING WAGES.

1. Can a hired farm hand leave and claim his wages at the end of three months' notice to his employer, if he has been engaged for twelve months?

2. Can one hired for seven months, claim his wages on one month's notice of his intention to quit?

Macdonald, Man. SUBSCRIBER. Ans.—1. He cannot do so unless he has made provision to that effect in his contract of hiring.

2. The same answer applies to the second question.

DAMAGES FOR VEGETABLES.

There being no herd laws in our district, what proceedings should I take to get damages from the owner of a bunch of cattle which came to my place while I was away one day and destroyed all my garden, including over 300 cabbages, beets, turnips, peas, beans, and also grain which I received from the experimental farm. They also destroyed trees which I received from experimental farm, and which I had been cultivating all summer, and looked fine. Hereward, Assa. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If you had a lawful fence around your garden, you could recover damages by suit in the usual way. A lawful fence is fully described in a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate."

GOSSIP.

THE GALBRAITH CUP.

A loving cup of large proportions, nearly two feet high, of silver, and valued at \$100, was this year won by D. B. Hanna, Griswold, for a foal got by a stallion sold in Manitoba or N-W. T. by Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon. To become the permanent possession, it has to be won twice by the same owner. Last year, Jas. Berry won it with a get of Alck's Pride. The cup is a work of art, having engraved on one side the conditions necessary to ownership and the name of the donor, on the reverse a raised figure of a typical drafter in action. It is well worth competing for, and is a worthy prize.

\$50 TO SAN FRANCISCO AND RETURN FROM ST. PAUL OR MINNEAPOLIS.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway. Tickets on sale daily from August 15th to September 2nd. Good returning until October 15th. Write H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., 364 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn., for further information.

IF IT'S A

DE LAVAL

That's all you need to know about a

CREAM SEPARATOR

Send for Catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

248 McDermot Avenue, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

WALWORTH-RALSTON CO., Vancouver, British Columbia Agents.

Black Leg Vaccine

PASTEUR VACCINE CO.

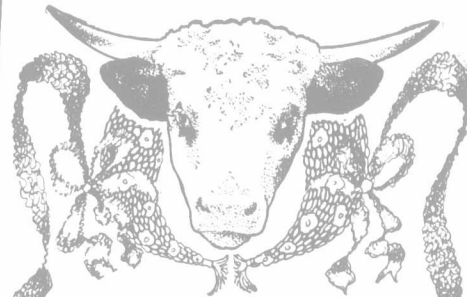
CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Save Expense

and save a fit of sickness by having Beecham's Pills in the house and taking one when you first notice anything going wrong. You will feel well, look well and keep well if you will learn to use

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.



Range Cattle

are particularly hard to guard against the spread and bad effects of diseases that once get started in the herd. Spanish itch, Texas fever, mange, lice, ticks, surfeit, eczema and all skin diseases are effectually prevented and checked by the timely use of

Zenoleum

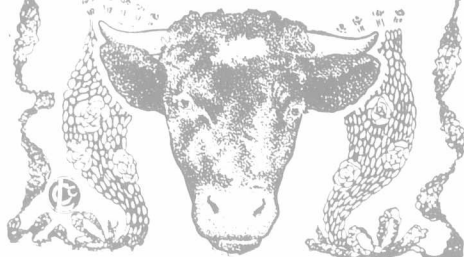
"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip."

Endorsed and used by Government authorities, Agricultural Colleges and leading stock breeders everywhere. The only disinfectant and preventive of disease used at the International Live Stock Expositions held annually in Chicago.

Disinfectant, Antiseptic, Lice Killer.

Used as a spray, wash or dip on all animals. Sample gal., express prepaid, \$1.50. Five gallons, freight prepaid, \$6.25. Write for our free booklets, "Veterinary Adviser" and "Biggie's Troubles."

Zenner Disinfectant Co. 114 Bates St. Detroit, Mich.



IF IT'S A

DE LAVAL

That's all you need to know about a

CREAM SEPARATOR

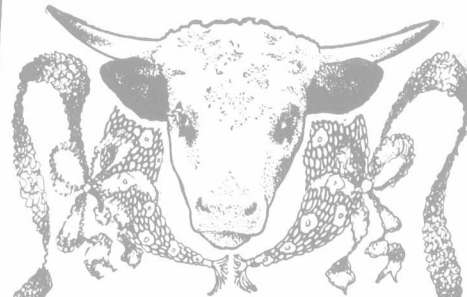
Send for Catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. 248 McDermot Avenue, WINNIPEG, MAN. Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco. WALWORTH-RALSTON CO., Vancouver, British Columbia Agents.

Save Expense and save a fit of sickness by having Beecham's Pills in the house and taking one when you first notice anything going wrong. You will feel well, look well and keep well if you will learn to use

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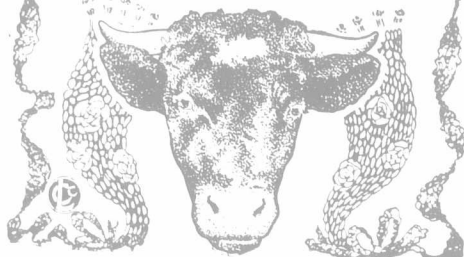
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Zenner Disinfectant Co. 114 Bates St. Detroit, Mich.



Miscellaneous.

JUDGING AGE OF HOGS.

1. How are hogs judged to tell their age? 2. What is a good weight for pigs to weigh to show in the year-old class, also in the six-months class. N. G.

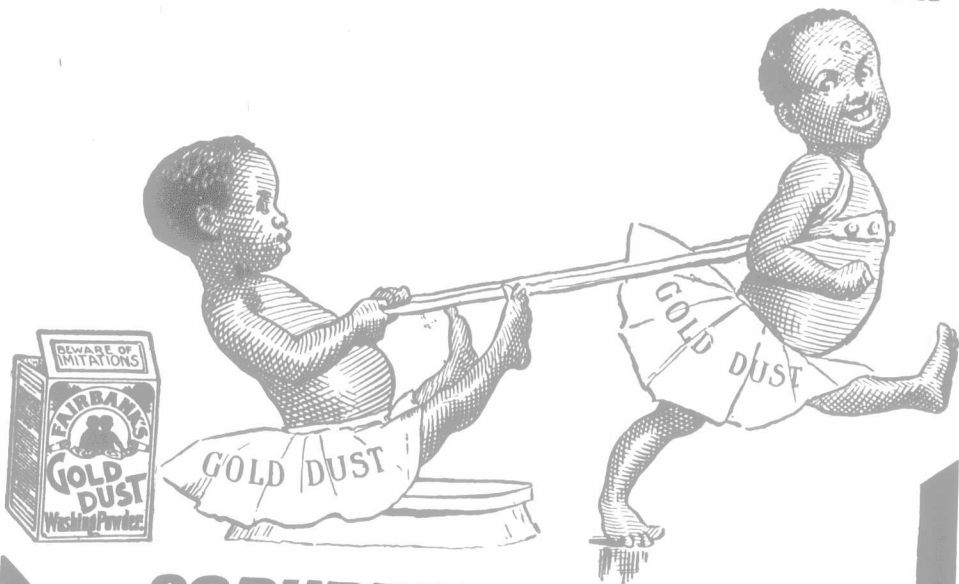
Ans.—1. The judge usually takes it for granted that pigs entered for show are not over the limit of age for the class they are shown in, unless their size and general appearance indicate strongly that they are over age, in which case he may leave them out of the prize list, or may award them prizes and leave it to other exhibitors to protest, giving to the secretary, in writing, the grounds of protest, during the days of the show, when an inquiry may be instituted by the directors. An examination of the teeth by a qualified veterinarian is the only other way we know of; but the average veterinary surgeon probably knows little of dentition in pigs, or has had little experience in their examination, and as the appearance of the teeth is often affected by the feeding or forcing process, it is doubtful whether his judgment would be considered reliable.

2. Weight does not count for much in judging. Having a pig very fat or very heavy for its class is more likely, now that swine are generally judged by the bacon type standard, to throw it out of a prize, than if it is in good medium condition. Two hundred pounds is considered a good weight for a pig of this type at six months old. At one year old, a pig weighing over 400 lbs. may be too fat backed; but in a class for pigs over one and under two years, there is a wide margin, and size for age in months should be considered by the judge, as a pig one year and eleven months would be expected to weigh at least one and a half times as much as one a few days over a year old. As before remarked, it is not so much a question of size or weight as of type and conformation combined with reasonable size.

One of the most useful institutions of this country promises to be The Diabetic Institute, of London, established for scientific research into the origin, cause and treatment of Diabetes and the secondary symptoms: gout, rheumatism, carbuncles, etc. Hardly any disease is so little understood, and at the same time so insidious and dangerous as Diabetes, which, according to the highest modern authorities, is curable after all, when treated in time. If interested, write to The Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C. 4, for free information.

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

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



SCRUBBING FLOORS is play for The Gold Dust Twins.

GOLD DUST

cleans more thoroughly and quickly than soap or any other cleanser. Makes floors bright and hearts light.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST: Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oilcloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal—Makers of FAIRY SOAP. GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

Is Your Horse Lame?

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

Dr. Clark's White Liniment.

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

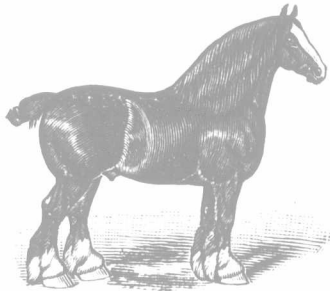
THE MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.

Glydesdales.

CHARMING PRINCE, winner of sweepstakes at Calgary Spring Horse Show, 1903, heads the stud. REGISTERED MARES, many of them from noted prizewinning sires.

R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.



ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

Offer a limited number of strictly

FIRST-CLASS STALLIONS

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

JAMES SMITH, Manager.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

Having sold all my last importation, I expect another consignment of Clydesdales about the first of September, of the same high-class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have two Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them.

WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

TONGUE LOLLER.

Mare allows her tongue to hang out of her mouth when in single harness, but not when one of a pair. J. C.

Ans.—This is a habit, which can be corrected by wearing a bit with a plate of steel rivited to the center, extending upwards one and a half to two inches, which makes it impossible for her to get her tongue on top of the bit. If your harnessmaker has not got such a bit in stock, he will get one for you. Home-made bits are usually rough, crude affairs that irritate, so you had better purchase one. V.

RUPTURE.

Filly about six weeks old has been ruptured about two weeks; rupture is about as large as a silver dollar, and is right at the navel. What treatment should be given? J. I. C.

Ans.—Return the escaped portion of the intestine to the abdominal cavity, where it will likely remain for a few minutes. Then place a wide, soft surcingle around her body, giving extra pressure at the point of rupture. This may be done by placing cotton over the part. After a few days it is likely the hole will have closed sufficiently to prevent the intestine dropping down.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Two-year-old colt became affected with a dry cough in March. He has had good care since, but the cough is getting worse. Pressure on the throat or running makes him cough. H. T. P.

Ans.—These chronic coughs are hard to cure. Rub his throat twice daily with the following liniment, until it blisters, viz., equal parts sweet oil, oil of turpentine and spirits of ammonia. Give him twice daily: one dram solid extract of belladonna, one dram powdered opium, fifteen grains digitalis, and one dram camphor, moistened with treacle, and given as a ball. Dampen his food with lime water. If he shows a tendency to constipation, give half a pint raw linseed oil. V.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cow ceased eating, secretion of milk ceased, temperature became elevated, and she died in ten days. She was under the care of a veterinarian. A post-mortem revealed the third stomach full of dry ingesta, and her liver was diseased. The veterinarian pronounced it tuberculosis. Would this cause death so suddenly? J. R. M.

Ans.—No doubt your veterinarian was right. When the liver is diseased to such an extent as to interfere with its functions the animal will suffer from indigestion. It is often impossible to diagnose the cause of the indigestion. Your veterinarian treated this cow for fardel-bound (impaction of third stomach), a form of indigestion, but as the liver was incurably diseased, he could not effect a cure, and a post-mortem revealed the cause of the trouble. When tuberculosis of any organ reaches a certain stage, it may cause death quickly. V.

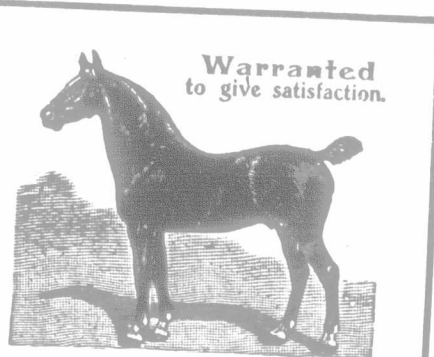
LAME PONY.

1. Pony went lame last fall and winter, but got all right in the spring; but is limping a little again in the right fore foot. He goes sound up hill, but limps going down grade.

2. Driver is a little stiff in front. J. M.

Ans.—1. The pony is doubtless lame in the foot. Take his shoes off; put him in a comfortable box stall; darken to exclude flies; clip the hair off all around the top of hoof for about two inches high, and blister with the following: One and a half drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Rub well in. Tie so that he cannot bite the part. In twenty-four hours rub well again, and in twenty-four hours longer, wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let him loose now, and oil every day until the scale comes off, when you will tie him up again, and blister as at first. After this, blister once every month, until lameness disappears, which may take some months.

2. If this has become chronic, it cannot be cured. If recent origin, same treatment as for No. 1 will effect a cure. V.



Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

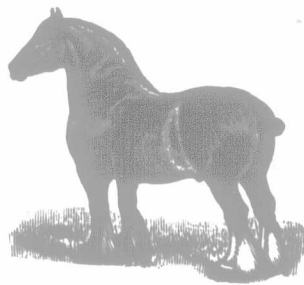
A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FRONTHILL, - ONTARIO.

BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England. om

GARGET,

Lump Jaw, Big Knee, in fact, any inflamed, caked or soft bunch, also strained joints cured with



ABSORBINE

Relieves Rheumatism and Gout in Mankind. \$2.00 per bottle delivered, or at regular dealers. 25 cents for sample bottle. Pamphlets free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal. Agents for Canada.

CLYDESDALES

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

HACKNEYS

Have prizewinning stallions and fillies of the famous Robin Adair strain. Also draft teams and pure-bred Shropshires.

WILL MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

FEVER

(lung, swamp and influenza) positively cured by NORTHWEST HORSE FEVER POWDERS. Price, 60c per package, prepaid.

A. J. BROWN & CO., 291 Market St. Winnipeg, Man.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

Woodmere
CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES
AND BARRED ROCKS.



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

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

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

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

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES.

BING & WILSON, GLENELLA, MAN.

LITTLE BOW Herefords

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

JNO. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta.

Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices

From Now to Sept. 1st.

Sired by imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the coming shows at prices that will make them go.

W. H. HUNTER, The Maples P. O., Near Orangeville, Ont.

Poplar Grove Herefords

Young Bulls and Females for Sale. Western Canada's leading herd.

J. E. MARPLES DELEAU, MAN.

INGLESIDE Herefords

Six Bulls, 8 to 12 Months. They are good ones. A grand lot of yearling heifers, also 2-year heifers and young cows in calf, by the car lot or singly. Prices right, quality and breeding of the best.

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

RED POLLS

The Dual-Purpose Cattle. Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to

Harry V. Glendenning, BRADWARDINS, MAN.

TO SECURE RESULTS Advertise in the Advocate



IMP. PRINCE SUNBEAM, 81961
12 TORONTO AND LONDON, 1903

A Live-stock Market

at Calgary.

Commodious horse stables, cattle sheds and open corrals have been erected adjoining the C. P. R.

Scales to weigh from one to twenty animals; office buildings, hotel accommodation, and every facility for stockmen and buyers to get together.

Responsible men in charge day and night. Feed of all kinds on hand, and supplied to through shipments.

Live stock handled on commission. Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be August, 1904, of horses; August, 1904, of horses.

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

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females. Drug Store. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

FOR SALE

Stock Bull, Diamond Jubilee (imp.) 28861, (6583) A. H. B. 141460, bred by J. Marr, (aim-bred) Scotland, also 5 two-year-old heifers, 11 calves, male and female; 2 one-year-old bulls; 30 year-olds sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee and two-year-olds bred to him. Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis P. O., Elmvalle Station, G. T. R.

Bowness Stock Farm

STOCK BULLS AT HEAD OF HERD:

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

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

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

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

WM. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.

Sittyton Stock Farm.

First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina, Sittyton Hero at Head of Herd, Sittyton Hero 7-30892 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling, a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull and two of his get in 1901; third at Toronto same year and second at the Pan-American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Bank Young Bulls for Sale; also Cows and Heifers in calf by Sittyton Hero.

GEORGE KINNON, GILBERTWOOD, ASSA. A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

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

SHORTHORNS

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

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30399 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 33731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) = 28878 =.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

SPECIAL OFFERING: Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers. Send for Catalogue.

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT, om Manager. Hamilton, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

BRONCHOCELE

My horses have had lumps on both sides of their throats all summer.

D. N. C.

Ans.—This is enlargement of the thyroid glands. It is called bronchocele, or goitre. Rub well every day with compound iodine ointment, which you can procure from any druggist. V.

ULCERATED TOOTH.

Colt has an ulcerated tooth, which has caused a bony lump on face, between nostrils and eye.

R. O.

Ans.—This is a case that requires the services of a veterinarian. The tooth must be extracted, and the operator may consider it wise to remove the diseased growth with a bone-cutting forceps or chisel. The advisability of this will depend upon the location and size of the lump. External applications are of no use. The cause must be removed. V.

WARTS AND RECURRENT DIARRHÆA.

1. Calf has warts the size of a white bean over her body.

2. Calf, five months old, sucking dam and fed clover and a half gallon oat chop daily, with handful of oil cake each feed; has good water to drink; has recurrent attacks of diarrhœa. She is gaining two pounds per day, while her mate, same age, is gaining three pounds.

W. K.

Ans.—1. If the warts have constricted necks, clip them off, and dress the raw surfaces until healed with carbolic acid, one part, sweet oil, twenty parts. If they have broad bases, apply a little of equal parts butter of antimony and tincture of myrrh, once daily, with a feather.

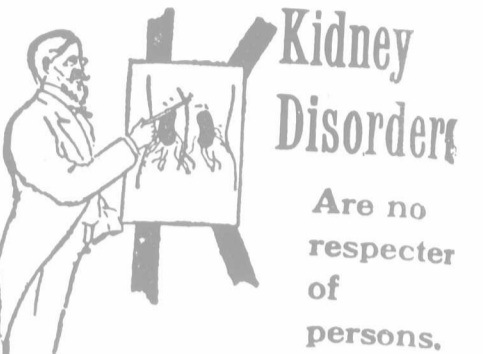
2. There is a congenital weakness of the digestive organs. Feed only one-half the amount of oil cake, and give twenty grains each of gentian, ginger and nuxvomica, in a pint of new milk, as a drench night and morning. This calf will evidently not digest sufficient food to make as much gain as its mate. V.

FATAL PARALYSIS.

Two colts, three and four years old, became stiff, staggered and held heads down. The next morning they could not get up. They had lost the use of their legs. They died next day. One became affected a day before the other. I called a horse doctor, and he said it was paralysis or stroke. I called another man for the second, and he bled and purged it. The first objected to this treatment, and wanted consultation with a veterinarian. The last doctor took the stomachs out and said bots caused death, because part of the lining of the stomach was coated with a whitish membrane, and part was of a reddish color from which the membrane had been eaten by the bots.

Ans.—The colts died from paralysis, which might be caused by drinking impure water, eating poisonous weeds, etc. Sunstroke or lightningstroke might also cause it. If you had sent for a veterinarian at once, and left your so-called "horse doctor" at home, there is a reasonable possibility your colts' lives might have been saved. As for a consultation with a veterinarian, of course, that was out of the question, as no practitioner of any standing will consult with a quack. Your man who held the post-mortem is extremely ignorant in regard to anatomy. The lining membrane of the stomach of the horse is divided into two parts: the line of demarcation is very distinct, one section is of a whitish color and the other red and velvety-looking. Your man thought that the bots had eaten the whitish membrane off.

Bots do not either eat the membrane thus, nor yet, as is generally supposed, eat through the coats of the stomach. They subsist upon the juices of the stomach and food. They attach themselves to the mucous or lining membrane by their tails, and hence their mouths are free. Bots do not kill, or interfere materially with health, except when they exist in large numbers, and letting go in large numbers, and form into a ball and occlude or plug the opening into the intestine. This causes a cessation of peristaltic motion, the horse showing symptoms of obstinate constipation, and if the obstruction be not displaced death will soon occur. In future give the gentry you call "horse doctors" a wide berth, and if you need assistance, send for a veterinarian. V.



Kidney Disorders

Are no respecter of persons. People in every walk of life are troubled. Have you a Backache? If you have it is the first sign that the kidneys are not working properly.

A neglected Backache leads to serious Kidney Trouble.

Check it in time by taking

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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

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

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.



30

First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

9 imported heifers. 21 home-bred heifers. These heifers are Scotch, many of them in calf. Prices moderate.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS.

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Herd won 1st prize, open to all ages, and for herd under 2 years, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imp. "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr; imp. "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a Cruickshank Clipper. Imported and home-bred bulls and heifers for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Ltd., Proprietors. JOS. W. BARNETT, Mgr., Rockland, Ont., Can.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Offering a superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes not by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue

H. CARGILL & SON, om ARGILL, ONTARIO.

Sunnyside Stock Farm JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ontario.

Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale.

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

GOSSIP.

YOUNG CLYDESDALES CHANGE HANDS.

A. & G. Mutch, of Craigie Mains Stock Farm, Lumsden, Assa., have recently disposed to J. A. Turner, Calgary, three young Clydesdales. One is the yearling stallion, Silver King, sire Prince Stanley, dam Silver Belle, a Toronto winner. This promising young Clyde was second in his class at the Dominion Fair at Winnipeg.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

We wish to call the attention of those of our readers who are interested in Red Polls to the advertisement of Wm. Martin, of Gotham, Wis., U. S. A., which appears in another column. Those who were at the Dominion Fair, Winnipeg, would likely notice the fine herd he had on exhibition. Ray 7515, his herd bull at the Fair, although only in good breeding condition, weighed 2,200 lbs. He won first and male championship.

On Saturday, July 30th, at the sheep barn on the fair grounds, Winnipeg, J. A. Elton's herd of Herefords came under the hammer of Auctioneer Conway. There were 27 females sold at an average of \$101.61. Ten of these were cows with calves at foot, the youngsters being sold with their dams. The average price for the 10, including calves, was \$143.50. The other 17 averaged \$76.97. Both the highest- and lowest-priced females were found in the last lot, and the prices varied from \$195 to \$40. There was only one bull sold apart from the youngsters with their dams, and he was a very promising young calf, price \$25.

Table listing sheep sales with columns for Name, Age, Buyer, Price. Includes entries like 'Ideal, 5 years; J. W. Johnston, \$195.00' and 'Daisy Belle, 8 years; E. F. Dobbin, \$115.00'.



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

SCIENTIFIC SUMMER FEEDING

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. DEAR SIR:—About Feb. 4th I received a 50-cent package of "International Stock Food" from your office. I commenced feeding it about Feb. 10th to two Durham calves...

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"—3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT—is a purely medicinal, vegetable preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities...

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

It Contains 183 Large Engravings.

The cover of this book is a beautiful live stock picture printed in six brilliant colors and without any advertising on it. The book is 6 1/2 inches wide by 8 1/2 inches long, and cost our engraving department over \$3000 to produce.

We will mail you this book, absolutely free, postage prepaid, together with a large colored lithograph of DAN PATCH.

Write us at once and answer the following questions: 1. WHERE DID YOU READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT? 2. HOW MANY HEAD OF STOCK HAVE YOU?

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CAN.

Capital paid in, \$2,000,000. Largest Stock Food Factories in the world.



DAN PATCH 1888. DAN PATCH 1864. World's Champion Harness Horse. Eats "International Stock Food" every day.

Manly Strength

HOW TO REGAIN IT WITHOUT COST UNTIL CURED



Manly strength—strength of brain and body, is nature's highest perfected work. With it man is success; without it failure. Nearly all men have been fitted with a constitution fit to build such a structure upon...

Electricity. We know there is no strength, no vitality, in fact, no life, without it. This being the fact, can there be a more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same.

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

I don't ask one cent in advance or on deposit, but on request I furnish you the belt, and if you are well or satisfied in say two months, pay me my price—most cases as low as \$4.00. If not satisfied, return it and the transaction is closed.

DR. C. F. SANDEN 140 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ONT. OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m.

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

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

Live Stock Disinfectant

There is nothing like Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip to keep live stock in thrifty condition. There are dips and disinfectants by the dozen, but they last only a few years and are then heard of no more. Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip has been

**USED FOR TEN YEARS
AS A SURE CURE FOR
MANGE-ITCH-LICE.**

When we can sell Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip to the same farmers year after year, it must do the work. Those who have used it testify to its value, and even Government Experiment Stations use and recommend it. Easy to apply: non-poisonous. Send for free booklet.

Shipped concentrated: sold by dealers in sealed trade-marked cans. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gals., \$12.50, prepaid.

WEST DISINFECTING CO., 14 E. 59th St., NEW YORK

Pandora Range

Strong Grates

"Pandora" grates are composed of three bars, with short bull-dog teeth, which grip, chop up and throw down the gritty clinkers, but squeeze the hard coal upwards.

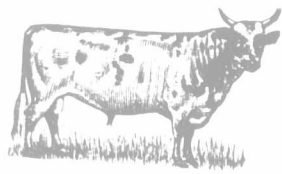
The two outer bars work on the centre one, and all three are held together in one strong iron frame, which can be removed by merely unscrewing one bolt. This is a great point in a range. Most range grates require expensive experts to take out old ones and put in new grates. You can do the trick on a "Pandora" in ten minutes, with a ten cent piece for a screw driver. Isn't that simple, convenient, inexpensive?

The more you know about the "Pandora" the better you'll like it.

SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires

A herd of 85 head, composed of cows and heifers, prizewinners at the leading shows. The cows are imported from the best Scottish herds. Imported Douglassdale, champion at the Pan-American Exhibition, and imported Black Prince, champion at Toronto and Ottawa, 1903, head the herd. Choice stock of both sexes for sale.

Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que.
Farm near Montreal. One mile from electric cars.

TREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

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Baldur.
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I have a valuable pacing mare from the Idol 1st family. She is eleven years old, and I have had her since she was five years old, and have never known her to be in season. She has been tried every week during the season for three years, and examined twice, and always acts ugly on each occasion. What can be done? **P.**

Southern Manitoba.
Ans.—Such cases are not, by any means, rare. Submit your mare to the embrace of a vigorous, active young stallion, taking precaution to have her securely hopped so she cannot kick him. The forced service will not be fruitful; but she will answer to the advances of a stallion three weeks later, if tried in the usual way, and will, if sexually sound, conceive.

GROWTH AS RESULT OF HOCK WOUND

Can you kindly prescribe what is the best thing for a mare, seven years old, with a barb-wire cut on front of hock joint. There is a lump on the front of the hock about as big as my two fists. Would this have to be burnt off with caustic? It seems to be proud flesh. The leg is swelled from hock down to the hoof. The mare got the cut some time last fall, and there never was anything done for the wound until I got her last March. I physicked her with Barbadoes aloes, calomel and ground ginger. After I got the scurf off the wound, I dressed with ointment, consisting of iodine, four drams; iodide of potassium, three drams; alcohol, four drams; vaseline, four ounces. The swelling goes down some through the day, but rises again during the night. I am breeding the mare. **NOVITE.**

Willocks.
Ans.—At this date only a skillful operation by a good surgeon will give results to compensate for the trouble and time expended. These growths are hard to combat, and the application of mild caustics seems to stimulate such to greater activity.

SHOE BOIL.

A wound on the elbow of an old mare, caused by foot when lying down, has caused great trouble. Have had veterinary, who has cut and applied caustic, etc., but it does not heal, although under treatment for two months or more. I now merely apply with syringe a solution of carbolic acid, one to thirty. How can I protect the wound from irritation? I have put a pad on the leg below knee, and this does not prevent it. The mare always lies on this side. Can I try any plan to make her change sides, and what can be done to make wound heal? It is now pink, but when I tie her up for a night or two she prevents her lying down, it gets dry, and appears to be healing; then when I take her out, she has a little exercise, and when she lies down, the sore becomes inflamed and itchy, but with if any discharge, and a little swelling around.

Southern Ontario.
W. W. Ans.—The best plan of healing, and having the mare lie on the other side, is to have the wound dressed with a solution of carbolic acid, one to thirty, and to have the mare lie on the other side. This will prevent her lying down, and she will be able to lie on the other side. The sore will heal, and the mare will be able to lie on the other side.



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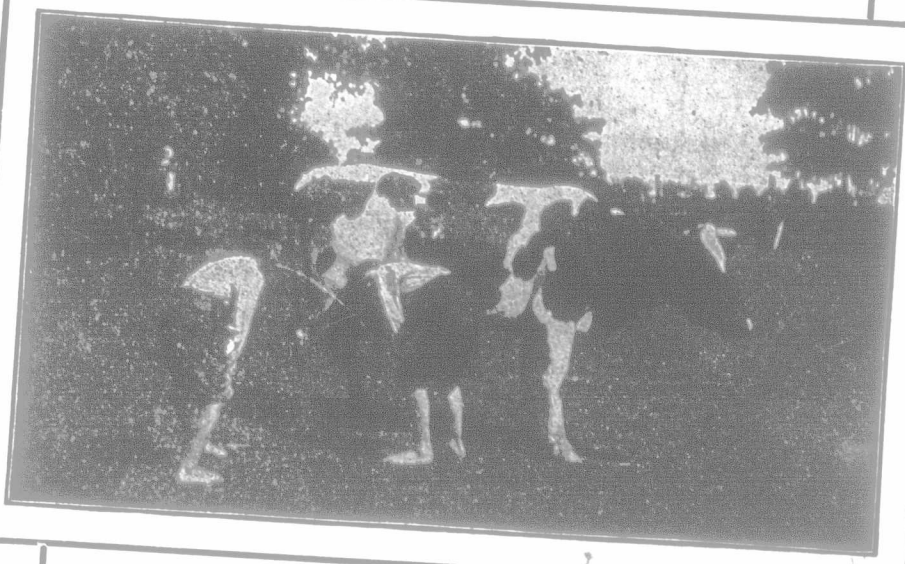
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