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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME

MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XL.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

JULY 26, 1905.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 670

Windsor SALT

is all salt. Every grain is a pure, dry, clean crystal. That is why it never cakes—dissolves instantly—and goes farther than any other.

Insist on having —WINDSOR SALT.

SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

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

T. R. PEARSON

NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

WHY USE Corrugated Roofing

on Your Barns and Sheds? BECAUSE IT IS

FIRE-PROOF, WATER-PROOF, LIGHTNING-PROOF

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

MADE BY

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Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.

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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

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

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

The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1904, 9,697.

Over 9,500 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. m

Drysdale & Co.

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Workmanship guaranteed.

Prices right.

Designs most up-to-date on the market.

Write for free catalogue.

Brandon, - Manitoba

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Write for prices and shipping directions.

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

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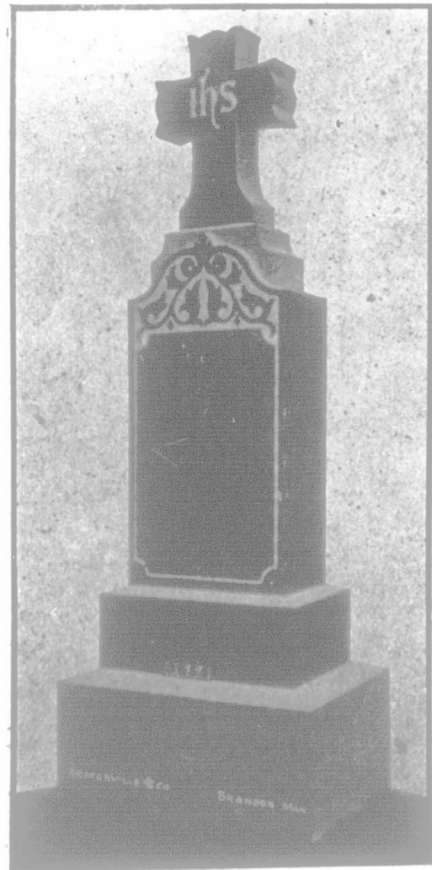
Estate Agent. Kelowna, B. C.

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

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For prices and best work, write
**The Somerville Steam Marble
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The 1905 Port Huron
 Thresher will save more
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LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

Important Notice!

The price of Land in this district will be
Raised on AUGUST 1st

Intending purchasers should make their applications
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RAILROAD is constructed to Strassburg.
 Steamboats on the lake.

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U. S. Cream Separators
 Which hold World's Record for Close Skimming.

A very short use of those cheap "job-lot" machines
 proves it costs so much to keep them "going" during
 their short life that they're not "cheap"—even as a gift—
 (not to mention their poor results) Time has conclusively
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ARE LEAST EXPENSIVE

because the cost to maintain them is so small in com-
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Our handsome Dairy Separator catalogue tells all about the splendid
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Fruit and Agricultural Lands, Residential Properties for sale in
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DONALD MORRISON & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION.
 416 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

Licensed, Bonded.

Reference, Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

BELLE CITY SMALL THRESHERS



**Be Independent
 Save All Your Grain**
 Thresh from shock Cheaper
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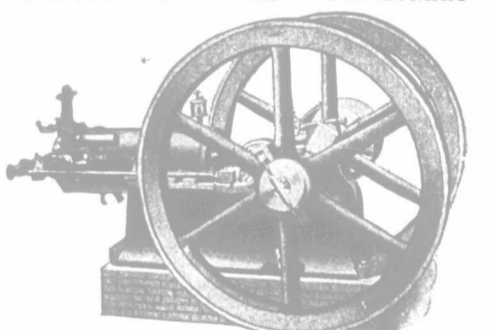
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 for individual or neighborhood work. Compact, dur-
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HANDY FARM WAGONS
 make the work easier for both the man and the m.
 The tires being wide, they do not cut into the
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 with our famous "Electric" steel wheels,
 either straight or stagger spokes. Guaranteed
 to carry 4,000 lbs. Why not get started right by
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Does Threshing Pay?
 IT all depends on how fre-
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 All our supplies are of the
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 Box 703. 120 Lombard St., Winnipeg.

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Several good farms and farm lands,
 improved, partly cleared, now on the
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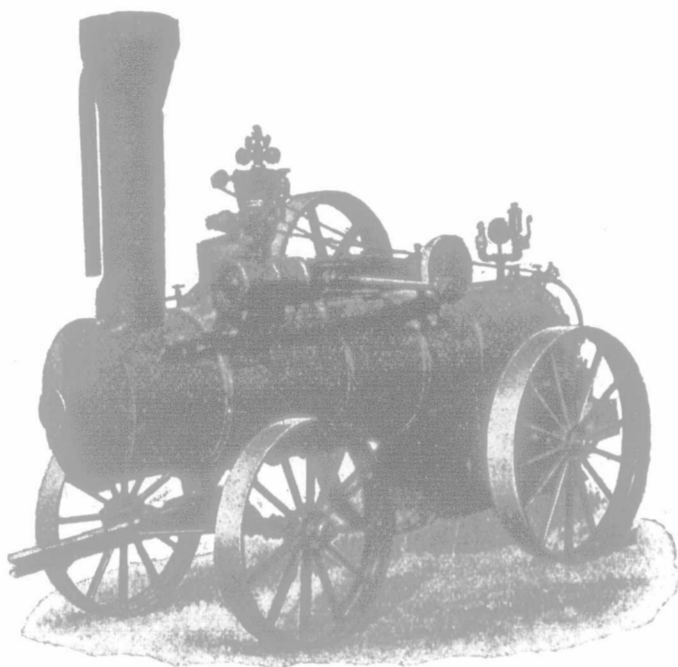
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Prices and every Detail Right.

WE ARE SALES AGENTS FOR

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A Full Line of **BEST AT-
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Compact, dur-
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FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

Licensed Under
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The Northwest Territories

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In Districts where we
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The Central Canada Insurance Co'y.

All Classes of Property
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The only Company in Western Canada making
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HAVE YOU DECIDED TO INVEST IN THE

Finest Farming Country in the World?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

The longer you wait the higher the price of land—for EVERYONE
is beginning to realize the value of the

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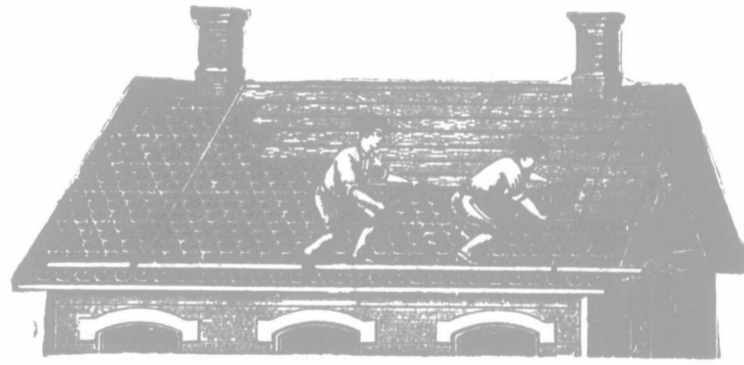
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CANADA.

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Pedlar's Steel Siding and Shingles

At \$2.00 and \$2.55 per 100 Square Feet



Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing or Siding for Residences, Houses, Barns, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Oubs, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than wood shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer and snips are the only tools required. It is semi-hardened high-grade steel. Brick or Stone Siding at \$2.00 per 100 Square Feet. Pedlar's Patent Steel Shingles at \$2.55 per 100 Square Feet. Also Corrugated Iron, Painted or Galvanized, in sheets 96 inches long. Beaded and Embossed Ceilings. V Crimped Roofing. 2,000 designs of Roofing, Siding and Ceilings in all grades. Thousands of buildings through the Dominion covered with our Sheet Metal Goods, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

Send in your order for as many squares (10x10 feet) as you require to cover your new or old building. The very best roofing for this climate. We can supply Eave Trough, all sizes, Corrugated or Plain Round, Conductor Pipes, Shoes, Elbows, Spikes, Tubes.

All goods shipped day after order is received. We are the largest concern of the kind under the British flag. Established 1861. Capital invested \$150,000.00.

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MONTREAL, Que., OTTAWA, TORONTO, CALGARY, Alta., VANCOUVER, B.C.
767 Craig St. 423 Sussex St. 50 Yonge St. 201 7th Ave., E. 615 Pender St.

Write Your Nearest Office.

WE CAN SELL THAT FARM FOR YOU

A small advertisement in our "WANT AND FOR SALE" column will be read by thousands of people throughout Canada and other parts of the world. Full particulars and terms under "Want and For Sale" heading in this issue. Address:

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Winnipeg

Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba.

This company has been in business for fourteen seasons and can fairly claim to have done as profitable a business for those who have insured in it as any other doing business in the same line. An examination of the business done during and since the year 1891, shows that the company have not only paid losses, but have paid larger amounts per acre on an average during all these years than their competitors. The highest amount paid per acre in any one year was \$7.50, the lowest, \$3. On an average of the 14 years the company have paid \$5.50 per acre, and this on an average assessment of 22 cents per acre. Ten years, the company paid the full claims of \$6 per acre. Apart from local agents' commissions, for securing business, the total cost of running the company during the year 1904 was about \$3,000. The report does not set out the method of adjustment of the losses. By pointing out the methods adopted by some companies in this respect, the just and liberal method of this company becomes more apparent. In some companies, the farmer is assessed on a basis of a total loss of \$5 per acre. Should a storm strike his crop and a total loss result, he receives the full amount, providing the company can pay it.

Supposing the loss is only partial, or say one-half or one-fifth of the crop, the farmer is paid a proportion of the loss, as it stands, to the amount insured. Thus for one-fifth or a five-bushel loss on a wheat crop going twenty-five bushels an acre, the farmer is paid one dollar, because one dollar is a fifth of the five he is insured for. For a similar loss, The Provincial Mutual pays TWO DOLLARS, or forty cents a bushel for every bushel destroyed up to fifteen bushels, or six dollars per acre.

There are no percentage limits in the Provincial Mutual, every loss is adjusted at what it is found to be and thus the farmer whose crops are damaged by hail storms gets paid for the loss sustained, which is what he insures for, and not a percentage of it. If farmers would consider the different methods of paying for damages done by hail storms in Manitoba, they would find that the adjustments of the original company, the Provincial Mutual Hail Insurance Company, are still the fairest, and to the loser by storms, the cheapest of any company doing business in the Province. The remark was made the other day that the Provincial Mutual was too honest in their method of doing business. This should be the best kind of a recommend.—[The Deloraine Times.



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

HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS.

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

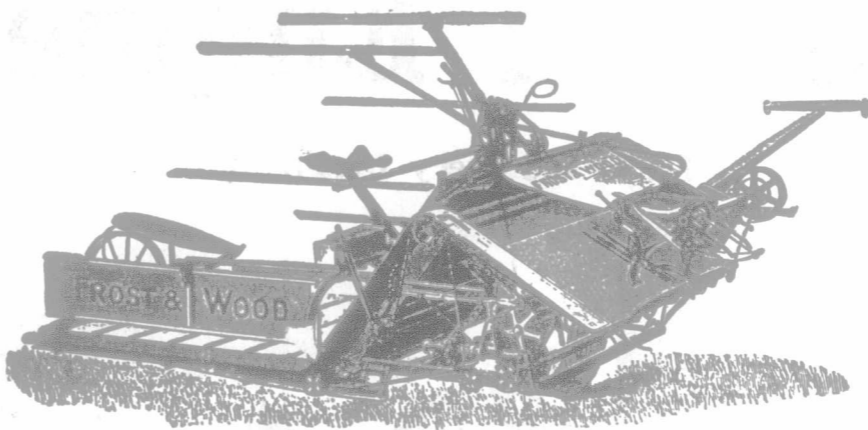
E. B. CURLETTE.

Okanagan Farms, Town property and business openings for sale at many of the towns in the Okanagan Valley. For particulars apply **Pelly & Pelly,** Real Estate Agents, Armstrong, B.C.

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

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When considering the purchase of a New Binder, the intelligent farmer of to-day wants to have before him **Reasons and Facts**. The Reasons we give you in our Catalogue "F" are Facts, which have been demonstrated time and again by our customers.



FROST & WOOD NO. 3 BINDER

There are many good points about the No. 3 which lack of space prevents us from describing. If you send for our catalogue, you will find them all contained therein. Here is one:

The Automatic Force Feed Principle—The Third Roller on the Upper Elevator deflects the straw as it comes up, and causes the Lower Rollers to get a firmer hold on the straw. This principle allows of a greater amount of grain to go to the packers, and sends it there in a better shape for tying.

Write now for our Catalogue "F."

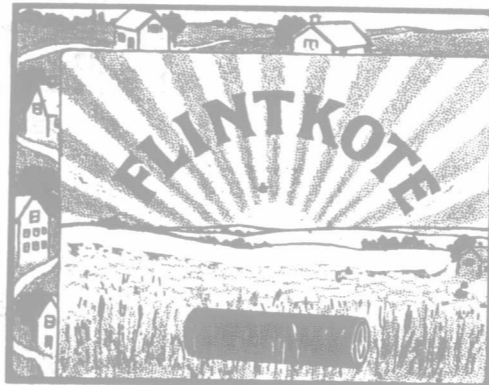


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Smith's Falls, Ont.

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The Roofing for the West.



The Roofing for the West.

LOOK FOR THE BOY ON EVERY ROLL.

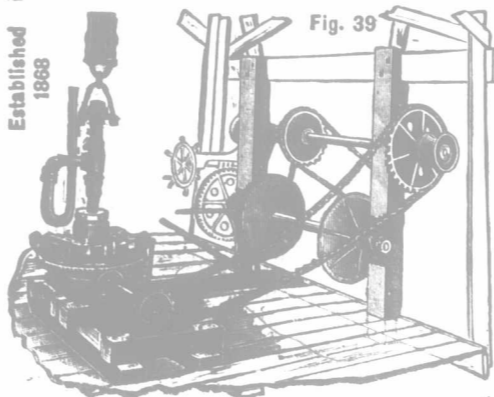
Put this on your roof and use

Ibex Insulating Paper

It's a great fuel-saver, air-tight, moisture and vermin proof, lasts forever.

Write for samples of both, or ask your dealer.

Mackenzie Bros., - Winnipeg



LIGHTNING WELL MACHINERY,

Rotary, Coring or Rock Drilling, Any Diameter, Any Depth, for Water, Oil, Coal or Mineral Prospecting,

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that our Men's Wigs and Toupees are invisible, and you put off covering your baldness for fear of detection. If you will just drop in when in town and talk with one of our experts, he will ease your mind on this point, or write for our booklet on the subject, "Talks with Bald Men." We send it in a plain envelope.

MANITOBA HAIR GOODS CO. Dept. "A" 301 Portage Ave. WINNIPEG.

TO FARMERS

The Burr Steel Self-Locking Safety Lift.

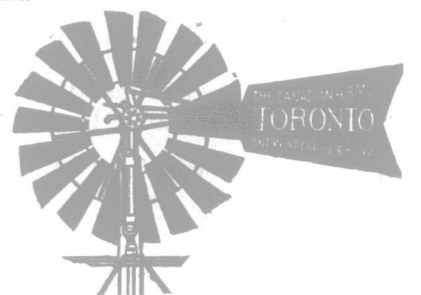
You can do two men's work, and you need not spit on your hands. Write us for prices, also on all kinds of

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MUNRO WIRE WORKS, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. Farmer

Now the seeding is over and the growing grain looking lovely, it makes you feel good—feel like going on with some of the improvements you have figured on. One of these is a power outfit. We have everything in this line you want.



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

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

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

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

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Toupees are in-
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growing grain
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Winnipeg, Can.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL. REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875. NO. 670.

WINNIPEG, MAN. JULY 26, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

The Bucket-shop and the Farmer.

One of the parasites of the civilized community of to-day is the bucket-shop, which may be defined as an office where people may gamble in fractional lots of stocks, grain, or other things which are bought and sold on the exchanges. The bucket-shop uses the terms and outward forms of the exchanges, but differs from the exchanges in that there is no delivery, and no expectation or intention to deliver, or receives securities or commodities said to be sold or purchased. We regret to see that several such institutions are opening up to do business in many of our smaller towns, and incidentally taking a heavy toll, for which nothing is rendered in return, unless it may be "experience." We would warn farmers against these institutions or having any dealings with such, as it is only another method of playing with the fire by which one is bound to get scorched sooner or later.

The farmer having wheat to sell will do well to avoid in his local town any wheat buyers or commission men whom he knows frequent the bucket-shops or try "bucking the tiger." Such frequenters are almost invariably unsatisfactory to do business with, are slow in rendering returns on cars of wheat given them to sell on commission, and in many cases prove defaulters. That such defaulters can be prosecuted is no satisfaction to the man whose wheat they have gambled away, and we would strongly urge our readers who may at any time have wheat to sell, or a commodity to exchange for cash, to fight shy of the bucket-shop and the bucket-shop frequenter; if one has dealings with either he is bound to get fleeced at some time or other. There are plenty of legitimate avenues by which wheat may be sold, or one's money invested, without practically throwing it away on these jackals and wolves of the community.

Do not play with the "private wire;" it is nearly as dangerous as a trolley wire. From it you can get a financial shock that will paralyze you for keeps!

Where is the Treasury Watch-dog?

Quite recently, two bodies of men, interested more or less in agriculture, namely, the Canadian Seed-growers and the Canadian (!) (Ontario) Seed-growers and the Canadian (?) (Ontario) the difference in the views each hold as to the use of funds obtained from the public treasury, or the sacredness of the public chest. At the seed-growers' meeting Prof. Robertson stated that it was not a sound principle to use moneys obtained from the public treasury in a way at all calculated to interfere with private business interests, with which the "Farmer's Advocate" entirely concurs. It is encouraging to note that a man of Prof. Robertson's calibre takes this stand, which is radically opposed to free-seed distribution, so tenaciously held onto by the experimental farm head. Agriculture is not likely to be benefited permanently by illegitimate uses of public moneys, under which category free-seed distribution must be classed.

Unfortunately, the Ontario Horse-breeders were not so happy in their request of the Minister for a pension to Henry Wade of \$2,500 per annum for life, the plea being that the said sum had been promised by the Live-stock Commissioner, and the department would like the Minister to implement the promise said to have been made by his subordinate.

It is certainly unfortunate that the attitude of the Minister has been complaisant enough to

invite such outrageous requests, and is pretty good evidence that his grip of the reins of his department is not so virile as it might be. If the principle obtains that an official of a department may promise a pension, what happy times there will be! If a money settlement is due Mr. Wade on the nationalizing of the records, which we do not believe is the case, the Ontario Department of Agriculture is the party liable, not the Dominion. The record business has not been brought to the conclusion that had been hoped for. At this date (July 12) there is yet wanting the passage of an Act by which the Dominion Department of Agriculture can affix its seal to pedigree certificates, and the session is now well on towards the close.

An Experimental Farm for Alberta.

Since the start of the "Farmer's Advocate" campaign for an experimental farm in Alberta, the necessity for such an institution has become more and more apparent. Our Dominion Parliament, filled with such big schemes as the granting of autonomy, the building of transcontinental railways, and the deepening of existing waterways, has been blind to the pressing need for such work in this Province of the sun-kissed West. In reply to the demand for experimental work they tell us to turn to Indian Head or Brandon, to Agassiz or Nappan. True, we admit that these places are not without their lessons to the Alberta farmer, but it will be noticed that the distribution of these farms has been decided, not by geographical, but by climatic boundaries, and it is because of the great difference between the climate of Alberta and that of the other districts in which are situated Government farms that Alberta lays her claim for consideration. Nappan farm is all right for the Maritime Provinces; Ottawa is suitable for Ontario and Quebec; Indian Head and Brandon are adapted to the respective districts in which they are situated; Agassiz supplies the needs of the lower country (the coast district) of British Columbia; but in this list where does Alberta come in?

There are certainly greater climatic differences between the Indian Head district and Alberta than between Brandon and Indian Head; in fact, the results at Ottawa might as well be taken for a guide to the West as those of the Indian Head or Brandon farms as an aid to the Alberta farmer. Alberta is a land of fall wheat and sugar beets, yet this has only been demonstrated during the past few years. Who knows what a well-managed experimental farm might show forth in the hitherto unknown possibilities of the Province?

The claim has sometimes been made that this is the work of the New Province, and that it lies not within the scope of the Dominion Department of Agriculture; but it is well to remember that the unoccupied lands of Alberta are the property of the Dominion, and it seems only reasonable to suppose that upon the Dominion should devolve the task of demonstrating the agricultural possibilities of these lands. So great has become the need of experimental station work that private enterprise is beginning to move in this direction; but private efforts, though highly commendable, must be influenced by considerations of private profit, and the best service will be rendered by a well-equipped Government institution. Let our Dominion Department of Agriculture wake up! Let it realize the duty that lies before it in the coming development of the new Provinces. Let us have an experimental farm, and that immediately; and Alberta farmers will learn lessons of untold value, and the Dominion reap the harvest from increased development of our great agricultural resources.

Grades Now and Last Fall.

Wheat-growers are constantly asking themselves the question—and looking for light upon the same—why it is that inspection reports this spring show so many cars grading No. 2 and No. 3 northern, while last fall the bulk of the wheat inspected was pronounced below these grades? At a first glance there is a suggestion of sharp practice in the inspector's report; the producer is liable to say that, since the dealers have got possession of the larger proportion of the crop, they have been able to secure better grading, or, that when many of the farmers were shipping direct, the grading was made as low as possible. There are, however, other things which better account for the larger percentage of higher grades this spring than last fall than any possible lax inspection. Last fall the price for wheat was considered high, and as there was considerable damaged wheat in the country, an effort was made to market it when prices were good; besides, there is always a better demand for feed grades in fall and winter than in summer, hence a large number of cars inspected graded below No. 3 northern. Prospects continued good in the wheat market, so much of the better grades were held for the dollar mark. After seeding, the holders very wisely began to sell, a fact which accounts very largely for the better grading this summer than last fall. The warehouse commissioner, whose position makes him the watch-dog of the farmer's interests, scouts the idea that there can be any possibility of the grading not being absolutely just, as the inspectors have before them constantly the standards for grading each year's crop. On the other hand, instances have been credited where the inspector has varied in his grading of a car, but on the whole, considering human frailties, our grading system must be considered fairly satisfactory.

Milling Values of the Different Grades of Wheat.

Our readers will remember Bulletin No. 14, issued in 1904 by the Territorial Department of Agriculture, with reference to the comparative values of the different grades of wheat. Just to hand is Bulletin No. 50, from the Dominion Experimental Farm, giving the results of similar milling and chemical tests, which had been undertaken in response to the request of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, by Experimentalist Chas. E. Saunders, Ph. D., and Chemist Frank E. Shutt, M. A.

The bulletin is a valuable one, and should be carefully studied by the farmers. A table is included, showing the per cent. yield of flour, shorts and bran from the various grades, which shows, to use the words of the bulletin, that "The amounts of straight flour and of total flour decrease as we pass from the higher to the lower grades; while the amounts of low-grade flour and of shorts and bran increase. These changes are fairly regular, though the differences between any two grades become much greater as the lowest grade is approached."

Another table shows the actual yield of flour, shorts and bran from 100 pounds of uncleaned wheat, which bears out the above quotation, and also seems to support the contention of the farmers that the local millers take too heavy a toll. Another quotation is worthy of note: "It is clear, therefore, that we must always expect the market price of the highest grades to be HIGHER and the market price of the lowest grades to be LOWER than the value of the mill products obtained from each would suggest."

Most farmers will agree that the word "must" would be better changed to "may," in the first

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AND N.-W. T.

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line of the quotation; the experimenter has not been a seller of wheat. The table, "Value of mill products obtained from a bushel of wheat," shows that the contention of the Grain-growers, and of Mr. Greenway on the floor of the House of Commons (July 13), that the spread between the prices of grades is not justified by the milling values of those grades, is pretty well founded.

One statement in the bulletin might, we think, be pondered upon, viz., "In terms of uncleaned wheat, the material which the miller purchases." Judging from the bulletin, the grain as it leaves Ft. William is comparatively dirty, for the average sample of 3 northern, as shipped from Ft. William, was subject to a dockage of one per cent. before milling.

The baking tests show that there is little difference in value between the various grades, if value for baking of the flour from these grades is considered.

A very interesting table is that termed, "Value of the mill products obtained from a bushel of wheat," straight flour being priced at \$2.50 per 100 pounds, low-grade flour \$1.10 per cwt., bran and shorts (mixed) 70 cents per cwt. This table serves to indicate the difference between the cost of raw material to the miller and what he gets for his finished product:

VALUE OF THE MILL PRODUCTS OBTAINED FROM A BUSHEL OF WHEAT.

Grade.	Straight Low-grade			Total.
	Flour.	Flour.	Bran.	
No. 1 hard.....	\$0 94	\$0 04	\$0 12	\$1 10
No. 1 northern...	90	04½	12½	1 07
No. 2 northern...	88½	05	12½	1 06
No. 3 northern...	85½	05	13	1 03½
No. 4 extra.....	80½	06½	13½	1 00½
No. 4	75	09½	13½	97
No. 5	65½	09	16	90½
No. 5 frosted.....	65½	10	16	91½

The final sentence of Experimentalist Saunders' bulletin is worthy of preservation:

"It is evident that what may be called the single milling value of the different grades can never fix the prices that will be paid for the wheat. The highest grades will probably always command enhanced prices, while the value of the lowest grades will be determined by their utility

for feeding purposes and not for milling. For some of the intermediate grades IT SEEMS POSSIBLE THAT MILLERS COULD AFFORD TO PAY RELATIVELY HIGHER PRICES THAN THOSE WHICH HAVE LATELY PREVAILED, if greater attention were given to the grinding of such wheat, and special efforts made to find the most advantageous markets for the products."

The chemical portion of the report by Prof. Shutt is mainly of interest to the general reader in the conclusions arrived at, which are as follows:

"In concluding the discussion on this part of the investigation, we may endeavor to briefly answer the questions: How far does the composition of the wheats, as revealed by chemistry, agree with the official grading? Can we predict from such wheat analyses the quantity or quality of flour to be obtained therefrom?"

"We find a great similarity in composition between these wheats, especially among the higher members of the series, as regards all the more important constituents, i. e., those which affect the bread-making quality, and we should presume, therefore, that the grading has been based upon the relative yield of first quality flour (of which color is an important factor) rather than upon the essential differences in what might be termed the relative strengths of wheats."

"As regards quantity of flour, we have shown that in such a series, the weight of the kernel and the weight per bushel, and to a minor degree, the fiber, indicate the relative flour yield. Our results in these determinations are in excellent accord, supporting the supposition that the grading of the wheats has been made primarily from the standpoint of yield of first-quality flour."

"The percentage of protein in the wheat undoubtedly is a measure of strength of the resultant flour, but if we except No. 2 Feed and No. 5 Frosted, we scarcely think it would be justifiable to use differences in protein content, such as we have met with between these wheats (frequently less than 25 per cent.), as a basis for the arrangement of the wheats in their order of merit. And the same holds true for the data regarding gluten and gliadin. It is highly significant, therefore, that the resultant flours were found so uniform in quality for breadmaking."

The bulletin is a valuable contribution to knowledge, and is a piece of effective ammunition for the Grain-growers' Association. Experimentalist Chas. Saunders (son of Director Saunders) is to be congratulated on the lucid way in which he has placed the results of his work before the public.

Fitting and Mannering Horses for the Show-ring.

The following article has been written for the "Farmer's Advocate" by Mr. R. P. Stricker, who is himself a breeder of horses, and known all over the continent as a light-horse judge at the leading exhibitions. A sequel to this article will be one on the Handling of Horses in the Ring.—Editor.

There is no question that a moderately good horse, well fitted, mannered and shown, will, before the average judge, come out ahead of a really first-class animal shown in plain, everyday condition, and lacking the requisite manners. It would, therefore, seem to me of paramount importance that animals intended for "showing" should have both condition and manners.

A colt, say up to three years of age, will probably be shown on the line, and whether of draft, coach, saddle or roadster breeding, he should for at least two or three months before the show be fed liberally and be given a half-hour's exercise every day (Sunday, of course, excepted) in the manner in which he will be shown. If to halter simply, he must be taught to "lead up," or, in other words, not to lag behind his groom, for nothing looks worse than the horse hanging back when he should be right up and a little ahead of his leader, who should walk or run, as he may be required, on a level with the point of the horse's shoulder. In case a bridle is used, care should be taken that the colt is not afraid of the bit, which should not be of too severe a character. If the colt be of a naturally lazy disposition, the probabilities are that he will never make a high-class show horse, as nothing appeals more to any judge than a prompt, sprightly animal, that is always right up, willing and desirous of appearing at his best at all times when on exhibition. Some horses, even if of a sluggish disposition, can be greatly improved by good condition and judicious handling; it does no harm to such animals to have a man or a boy follow them with a whip when at their daily exercise, just to remind them it is necessary to keep where they belong, and that they must put their best foot forward, and show the best that is in them. Too often one hears in the show-ring "This colt has not been handled much."

No colt should go to a show unless he has been handled, and I want to say that many a prize is lost for lack of a half-hour-per-day handling during the fitting period. I cannot too strongly impress this point upon your readers.

With regard to "conditioning," I could not lay down any hard-and-fast rules. Much depends, of course, on the kind of horse. If of the draft breeds, greater bulk of food should be given, if of the roadster or coaching type, less bulk and more dry feed. But whatever kind of horse is to be "fitted," it should not be turned out on pasture to fight flies and get sunburnt; a good roomy box-stall is the best place, with shaded windows so the flies don't bother. Then feed all the horse can reasonably eat three times a day, say of crushed oats and bran, with good clean hay twice a day, supplemented with a little fresh-cut grass or other green stuff once or twice daily; some feed milk, boiled feed, and condition powders. The two former I do not advocate, as there is danger of getting the digestive organs out of shape with both, and consequently a predisposition to colic, partial paralysis, and in some cases even death. No harm can ensue if good condition powders be used judiciously, or, in place of them, a pint of raw linseed oil, with a little sweet spirits of nitre, once every two or three weeks, preceded by a bran mash the night before, thus keeping the digestive and other organs in good order. Good, liberal, regular feeding is what counts, and with ordinary common sense and observation it is not hard to put any animal into good condition, when, as a matter of course, the hair or coat will naturally become soft and glossy. I do not advocate a great deal of currying or brushing until within, say, two or three weeks of the show, then go at him tooth and nail, and always rub the hair towards the tail.

I have indicated above that the colt should be handled for a half hour daily in the way he is to be shown, and should be encouraged in every way and not jerked round or whipped so he does not know what is required of him; a colt will soon learn if given the opportunity and his teacher be reasonably patient with him and not wish him to learn all at one lesson.

The continual handling every day is what is needed, and naturally makes manners. Of course, the horse should be taught to stand still when required, and show his paces properly when asked to do so. This is indispensable to successful showing.

In case of roadsters, a colt over two years old would best be driven a half hour daily, or even longer, but never so long as to tire him out. Mature horses should be worked about twice as long as colts, but never long enough to take off the condition you are seeking to put on. All harness horses should be driven daily, made to stand still, back when asked to, and start promptly. The same general rules in feeding apply as

Horses.

Feet and Floors.

In almost every respect the conditions of our country are suitable for horse-raising, but in one respect they are not. This is in connection with the effects of soil and climate upon the growth of hoof. Our climate is too dry, and our soil becomes so, too, for the production of broad heels and waxy horn. It is not that horses are naturally becoming more and more objects to be pampered, but we subject them to such unnatural treatment by standing them on dry, plank floors, or leave shoes on for too long, or restrict their range so that the feet cannot be worn down, and do many other things that prevents nature taking her course with the feet and general health of the horse. We strongly incline to the opinion that we shall have to adopt floors that will not conduct so much moisture from the feet as do our plank floors, and we should make some attempt to soften the feet by soaking occasionally in dry weather, or by the use of solvent oil or ointment.

If one is observant he will have noticed that, invariably, the feet of Canadian-bred horses tend to become narrow and dry, resulting in a great prevalence of what is commonly called contracted feet, or, properly, navicular arthritis. The natural conditions being against the best development of the horse's foot, it follows that more care should be given to modify its growth. Beginning with the foal the first summer, its soles should be kept level, and the horn not allowed to grow out to great lengths. The breeders of Clydesdales in Scotland have succeeded in developing a remarkably good-footed horse out of a breed which a few years ago was not remarkable for wide, open hoofheads. There the care begins early; the sole of the colt is kept level with the frog, and the latter is made to come in contact with the surface of the ground, as nature intended that it should. Then, in winter, instead of having a hard, dry, plank floor to stand on for five or six months, with a variation to hard, frozen ground or dry snow, such as we have here, they commonly have an earth floor in their stalls, or stalls paved with stone, and in such stalls the feet are prevented from becoming so dry as they do out here. In summer there is considerable rain that is conducive to the softening of the horn and its expansion. Added to this, the Old Countryman devotes considerable time to paring the hoof, so that the toes do not become too long, and that the heels may carry their share of the weight.

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in the case of colts, only more "dry" or concentrated food may be used.

If, after two or three months' working and conditioning, some horses do not "come on" as they should, these should be discarded, or disappointments will result. Look well to individuality and soundness, and be sure not to show any horse unless he has good feet and legs; a man can build on a body, but unless the proper kind of legs and feet are there to commence with, it is little use to try to make a show horse of the animal in hand. Great care should also be taken in having the animal properly and suitably shod; spare no trouble in going to the best blacksmith within reach, study the horse's way of going, and have him shod accordingly.

To sum up, show nothing but good individuals, clear of blemishes; feed liberally, work regularly, and you will have "manners," and something that is a credit to yourself and the show at which you exhibit, whether you get to the front or not.

N. J.

Horse Mangers.

Many styles of horse mangers are in use, many of them are not very desirable when we consider the dangers associated with their use. The rack in front and above the horse's head is convenient to fill from the loft, but hard on the eyes and lungs of the horse, and most inconvenient when a person desires to sprinkle the hay to settle any dust, then there is the chute or box with opening in lower end, and also the ordinary mangers about two feet wide and the same in depth, which are made with tight bottoms, slatted bottoms, and with slanting bottoms with one-inch space opening at lower edge—some of these slanting towards the stall, and some towards the feed aisle. There are none which will give as great all-round satisfaction as the latter, both in saving feed and the horse's health.

Let the bottom be tight, with eight to ten inches of fall towards the feed aisle, and have a one-inch space in the front board at lower edge of manger. The dust and chaff naturally seek the lower part, and gradually work their way back into feed passage along with any oats or chop, which are always spilled more or less. This can be shovelled up, and it makes first-rate feed for cattle, or, better still, to scatter on floor of henhouse, where there will be nothing wasted, as the hens are very fond of clover leaves, dead grasshoppers, crickets, etc..

If the manger is slatted bottom, or slanting towards the stall, refuse passes into stall with litter and on to the manure heap, where it is lost for food purposes. When tight bottom is used, the horse is constantly rumaging through the trash in search of stray grains, filling his lungs with dust and his stomach with indigestible substances, much to the disadvantage of himself and his owner. Besides, the search is often begun before the hay is eaten, and in this way the habit formed of rolling hay out of the manger, where it is tramped upon and wasted.

J. R. H.

Healing Sore Shoulders.

There are several things that might require to be done when a horse gets sore shoulders. There may be a fistulous growth that should be dissected out; there may be a pocket with pus in it that requires opening; there may be a "sit-fast" (a piece of skin remaining on a galled surface) that requires cutting out; or there may be nothing more than an ordinary gall. Before trying to effect a healing of the sore spot by homely methods, it is best to make certain the knife is not required. If a horse with a sore shoulder must be worked, do not place an old stocking stuffed with straw or hair crosswise of the collar to keep the draft off the sore, but cut a piece out of a pad so the pressure will be removed from the gall; then put some clean cotton in the hole in the pad to keep the stuffing of the pad from irritating the sore. At noon and evening bathe the sore well with cold water, and in the evening also, after work, bathe with a saturated solution of alum—that is, water to which all the alum that will dissolve has been added. Dry the wound, and rub on the following application: Carbolic acid one ounce, camphor five ounces, resin one ounce, methylated spirits fifteen ounces.

Cleaning Harness.

Just before harvest, when the horses need a short rest, is one of the best times to give the harness a good cleaning and oiling. The warm sun helps the operation along by drying the leather and causing the oil to strike in. If the harness has not had an annual or semi-annual cleaning give it one this year whether it "needs it or not," as the tramp said when he took his annual bath.

Stock.

Application for Flies.

The fly nuisance at milking time has been provocative of as much unpleasantness as any single circumstance one has to contend with. To reduce this annoyance, the Kansas agricultural authorities recommend the use of the following mixture: Fish oil two quarts, crude carbolic one pint, oil of pennyroyal one ounce, oil of tar ten ounces, kerosene one quart—all well mixed. This mixture may be applied with a brush, cloth or small hand-sprayer, and is said to drive the flies away immediately. These ingredients can be had at any drug store, and cost about one dollar. A gallon of the mixture will make about forty applications, and a single application will keep the flies away for two or three days.

Beefing the Dairy Breeds.

While on the lecture platform the question has been asked me on several occasions, "Do not heavy milkers of the dairy breeds fatten well and make good beef?" My reply has usually been to this effect: "No cow can be a heavy milker unless she is a good feeder and has the power of assimilation highly developed. It stands to reason that when a heavy milker and good feeder is dried off, she will still be able to assimilate her feed, and if it is not used in making milk it goes on her carcass, though not of necessity on her back. We all know by practical experience that, as a rule, a cow of the dairy breed, who is a heavy milker, will fatten

two pure-bred Holsteins, average age 24 months; and two pure-bred Jerseys, average age 18 months. Each of them was believed to be a fair type of the breed they represented. The animals were fed in the stable, and not put out to pasture at any time. Each was fed the same composition of food and fodder, but not the same quantity, which was regulated by appetite and digestion. They were fed hay, sorghum, bran, oil meal and gluten meal.

The greatest gain in weight was made by the Holstein—677 pounds—at a cost of feed of \$48.23; next came the two Herefords, who averaged 644 pounds, at a cost of \$48.93; the average gain of the two Angus was 568 pounds, cost \$45.60; and the two Jerseys averaged 518.5 pounds, at a cost of \$42.13.

Average grain required per pound of gain per steer: Holstein, 8.21 pounds, Hereford 8.76 pounds, Angus 9.18 pounds, Jersey 9.24 pounds. Roughage and hay was in about the same proportion.

Cost per pound of gain in live weight: Holstein, .0712 cents, Hereford .076 cents, Angus .0802 cents, and Jersey .0812. By this it will be seen that the Holsteins made the greatest gain in live weight at the least cost, next the Hereford, then the Angus, and lastly the Jersey. From the standpoint of fattening at the least cost, one of the dairy breeds—the Holstein—proved itself pre-eminent.

But when the test of the block is applied the beef breeds assert their superiority. The percentage of dressed weight in the slaughter test was as follows: Angus 62.6, Hereford 60.8, Holstein 58.9, and that of the Jersey steers is not given.

The average live weight and beef per steer per breed was as follows: Hereford, live weight, 1,329 pounds; beef, 784.5 pounds. Jersey, live weight, 1,141 pounds; beef, 614 pounds. Holstein, live weight, 1,203 pounds; beef, 687.5 pounds. Angus, live weight, 1,233 pounds; beef, 751 pounds.

When the tallow is weighed it is easily seen where the Jersey steers put their fat, as they average 118.50 pounds of tallow, to 83 pounds of the Herefords, 64.5 of the Angus, and only 45 pounds for the Holstein. The carcasses were cut up by an expert of 20 years' standing, from the Chicago market, and the prices were fixed by him on the different cuts. Here is where the dairy breeds as beefing animals fail, as the prices for different cuts are governed "by the demand of the consumer, as expressed through the slaughterers." The gains in weight of the dairy breeds were not distributed on the body in such a way as to command the highest price, hence we find that the rib portion of the dairy breed is valued at retail at 2 cents a pound less than that of the beef breeds, and the loins at from 2 to 3 cents less. The dairy breeds carried only 25.88 per cent. weight in the valuable cuts, while the beef breeds carried 26.82 per cent.

The wholesale price of each breed was fixed as follows: Herefords 5 cents per pound, Angus 4 1/2 cents, Holstein 3.85 cents, and Jersey 3.65 cents.

From what has been stated it will be seen that the quality of the meat, how it is distributed on the body, and the percentage of dressed weight are all factors which have to be counted.

The summary concludes as follows: Dairy type steers show a considerably higher percentage of offal, and a lower dressing percentage.

Dairy type steers carry higher percentage of fat on internal organs, thereby increasing the total weight of cheap parts.

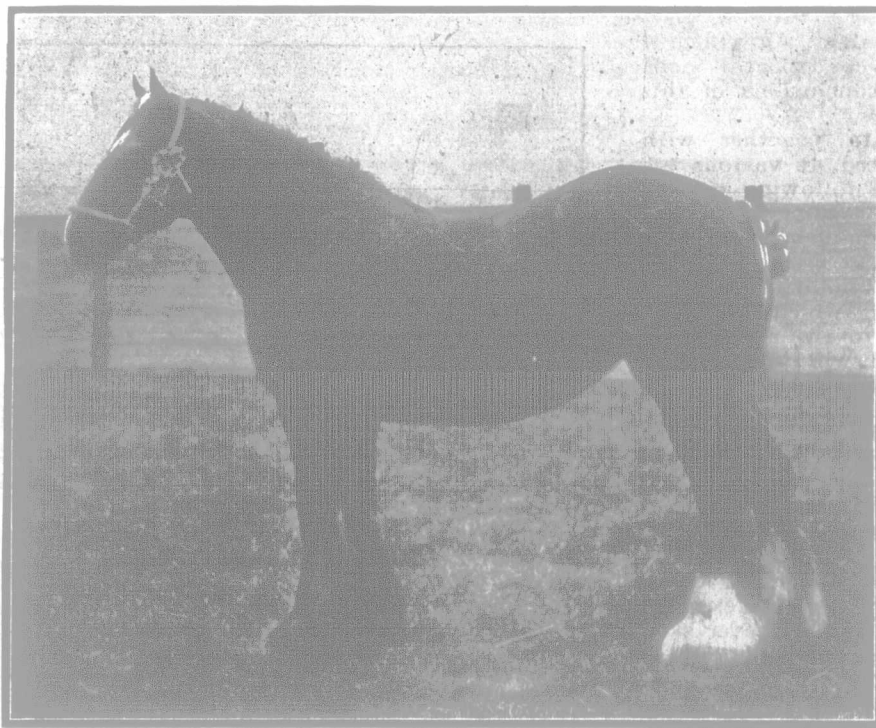
Beef-type steers carry higher percentage of valuable cuts.

Beef-type steers furnish heavier, thicker cuts; they are more evenly and neatly covered with outside fat, show superior marbling in flesh, are of a clearer white color in fat, and a brighter red in the lean meat; but there is little difference in fineness of grain.

The low price paid for dairy steers may be due partially to prejudice, and to the greater expense of carrying and selling the low-grade carcasses; but it is chiefly due to an actual inferiority in the carcasses.

It is neither profitable nor desirable to feed steers of dairy type for beef purposes. They are unsatisfactory to the consumer because they do not furnish thick and well-marbled cuts; they are unsatisfactory to the butcher because they furnish low-grade carcasses which are difficult to dispose of, and they are decidedly unsatisfactory to the feeder because they yield him little or no profit, and both breeder and feeder waste their time in producing such a type of steer for beef purposes.

VALANCEY E. FULLER.



Dunsmore Fuchsia.

Two year-old Shire filly. Winner of female championship of the breed, Royal Show, England, 1905. Owned by Sir P. A. Muntz.

readily when she is dry. We have to stint her in her feed or she will be hog fat at calving time; therefore, such a cow will fatten readily, and, consequently, at a low cost of feed per pound of gain; yet if she is of the dairy breed, she will not be as profitable for the block as one of the beef breed. I am not a dual-purpose fiend. I believe that all the improved breeds have a specific purpose to perform, and that no one of them can most profitably fill all the purposes for which the bovine race is used. Therefore, for beef purposes, let us use one of the breeds especially adapted to that purpose, by years of careful selection, feeding and coupling, and for dairy purposes one of the breeds especially bred for that purpose."

If pressed further to give reasons why a fat cow or steer of the dairy breeds is not as profitable for the block as one of the beef breeds, my answer has been to this effect: "Because the fat is not evenly distributed, nor in the right place to make the carcass sell at the highest price. There is too much fat internally, and, consequently, there is too much offal. Speaking for the Jersey breed, I know the fat is too yellow."

It was fortunate for me that the answer apparently satisfied the audience, for this was about the limit of my knowledge, and had I been pressed for further and more detailed information, I would have been obliged to plead, "I am not a butcher, nor the son of a butcher."

But a bulletin recently issued by the Iowa Experiment Station on this subject, exhausts every phase of the case, namely, the related profits in beef production in animals of the beef and dairy breeds, and their profitableness from the standpoint of the slaughterer or packer.

The experiment extended over one year. The steers consisted of two high-grade Herefords, average age 16 months; two pure-bred Angus, average age 18 months;

Keep the Good Breeding Boar in the Herd.

Many people have the same prejudice against keeping a boar over two years of age that they have against the bull over four years old. As a result many a good sire goes to the shambles, and the loss cannot be figured.

A good boar should be used three or four years, if the best services are desired. The offspring of a two- or three-year-old boar are almost always larger and more thrifty than those of a young boar. In order to conserve his vitality, he should not be turned in with sows, but should be kept in a pen where he can have plenty of exercise, and where sows can be taken to him for service.

One thing that decides many people against a boar is that he may get ill-tempered and dangerous. There is little reason for the above feeling if the tusks have been removed, as such should be from all boars after attaining serviceable age. The presence or removal of sows in heat often causes a boar to show a temporary irritation. Never give a boar a chance to do injury; therefore, the tusks must be removed. Some boars will rip a sow if allowed; so remove the weapons of offence—which are no ornament, neither are they of use to stock under domestication. A stout rope with a noose on one end, a pair of pincers and a hammer, and a strong well-set post and a couple of men can soon remove the tusks, by slipping the noose over the upper jaw of the boar and snubbing him to a post, then open the jaws of the pincers and apply them to the tusks close to the jawbone, tap the pincers firmly one strong blow, and the tusk will be off; then do the same to the other.

Condimental Foods.

Bulletin 184 of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station deals with condimental foods and condition powders. The conclusions of this bulletin are as follows:

A consideration of above data, together with the feeding experiments conducted at various experiment stations, leads to the following general conclusions:

1. A loss of appetite or a run-down condition, induced by overwork or insufficient feed, may often be remedied by the use of a stimulating or tonic food, the ingredients for making which the feeder should always keep at hand. In the majority of cases simply a change of food will bring about the desired effect, but when this is ineffective, a liberal use of common salt in the ration will generally prove beneficial. In the case of horses, the use of linseed meal will be frequently found of marked benefit as a laxative.
2. The brand name of a condimental food is no certain indication that it is effective for the animal specified.
3. The claims of the manufacturers of condimental foods, when not preposterous, are exaggerated and misleading. No one feed, however skillfully compounded, can serve as a remedy for all the ailments of all classes of live stock.
4. Instead of being prepared according to scientific formulas, as claimed, many condimental foods are heterogeneous mixtures, with little regard to the requirements of the animal, and in certain cases the drugs used have a counteracting effect on each other.
5. Even where effective drugs have been used, the amount of the mixture to be given to the animal, according to the instructions of the manufacturer, is generally so small that no possible benefit can be expected from its use.
6. Assuming that the condimental foods are scientifically-prepared mixtures of useful and effective ingredients, and their use as directed would confer upon the animals the benefits claimed, their excessive cost would prohibit their use by the careful and economical feeder. Such ingredients which they contain, and which might be a benefit, any feeder can obtain and mix for himself at from one-tenth to one-twentieth the cost of the prepared foods. He would have the added advantage of knowing just what drugs he was administering to his animals, and could give them such quantities of the needed medicines as veterinary experience has shown to be necessary.

Cattle Fed Loose Must Be Hornless.

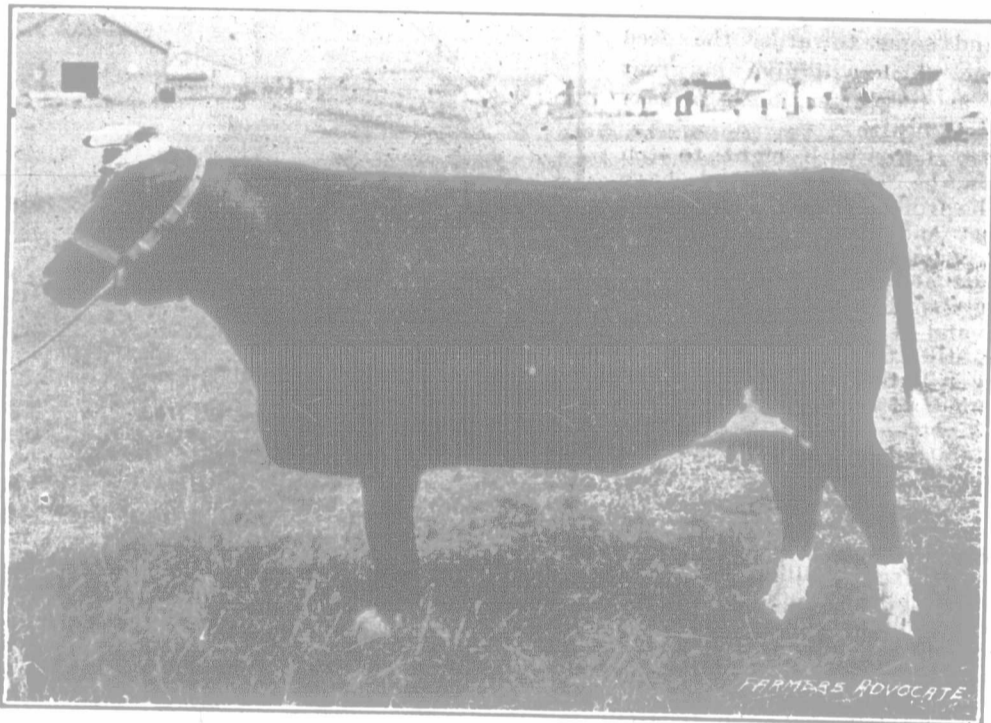
A feeder of fat cattle, of considerable experience in Manitoba, in conversation with one of the editors of this paper, stated that last fall he omitted having his steers dehorned before putting in the feed-yards; previous years he had always had the horns off. This winter's experience decided him that in future no horns will be allowed in the feed-yards.

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

Farm.

To Make Corn Grow.

Here and there over the country are to be seen small fields of corn. It augurs well for the agricultural prospects when this crop is coming into general use. As a late summer and early fall fodder for cows and horses it is hard to equal, and furnishes a tasty variety to the generally dry rations the stock usually get at this time of the year. The work of hoeing has prevailed for many years as an objection to corn-growing, but modern methods of planting and cultivation are eliminating this work to a great extent. When planted in wide rows or in hills, practically all the work of weed-killing can be done with the horse cultivator, and this implement should be kept going in a cornfield as long as it is possible to use it without injury to the plants. Corn is one of those crops that responds readily to cultivation. It requires all the moisture the ordinary soil can hold, consequently has none to share with weeds, and is grateful for moisture preserved by cultivation, which prevents evaporation. It also requires all the warmth that can be generated in the soil, and this is another reason for cultivation, as cultivation not only lets the warm air circulate more freely in the soil, but it prevents evaporation of moisture, which is always associated with a lowering of temperature. Corn-growers would do well, therefore, to bear in mind the requirements of the crop, which can all be satisfied by running the cultivator through the rows about once a week, and this liberal cultivation will be amply repaid in the increased growth and yield of the corn.



Howard's Queen 2nd.

First-prize three-year-old at Calgary. Owned by Jno. Ramsay, Pridlis, Alta.

Stacking Hay.

If the stack is to be built in the open field, select a dry place—one that drains from every direction. This will minimize the loss from the bottom of the stack. In building a stack always aim to keep the middle full and well packed, giving it a slope towards the outside. Keep the stack even on top; that is, avoid any bunchiness or depressions. It is not necessary to pack the outside of the stack; in fact, it is better to keep off the outer edge altogether. When the stack is ready to top out draw in the sides gradually, as too deep a slope will be very apt to take water.

If the stack is timothy or clover hay, it is a very good plan to put a load of wild hay on top to help shed the water, as clover and timothy wet in much more readily than does wild hay. Never leave a stack until you have tied the top down. Common binding twine is the cheapest to use for this. The hangers should not be too far apart; three or four feet is about the right distance.

In prairie districts sods about four or five inches square can be cut out with a spade and used for hangers. Care should be taken not to have the sods too heavy, as they will rot and break the strings.

Two important things after stacking is well done, is the plowing of a good fire-guard, and the erection of a fence that will turn cattle and horses. An excuse for a fire-guard may mean the loss of the stacks during the dry, windy times of fall. Two guards had better be plowed with a breaker, at least a rod apart, each guard to be five well-plowed furrows wide. A little extra care on fence and fire guard may mean the saving of a lot of winter fodder.

On Breaking and Backsetting.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Times have changed during the last 25 years, and it seems as if neighbors are not so ready to help newcomers as they formerly were. It may be that land is taken up more rapidly, and for that reason men have not the experience they feel to be necessary before giving advice. At the same time, a man never hesitated to help a neighbor out in the old days, where now they seem to grudge the help even when paid for it—a bad thing in a new settlement where men are so dependent on each other.

A word now to the new settler on the various operations connected with the work on the land. The first question generally asked is, "How deep ought I to plow?" and the reply is given according to the class of land a man is familiar with. In my experience I have found, for clean prairie with a heavy sod, land should always be broken as light as the inequalities of the ground will admit; that is, so that all the little hollows will be touched by the plow. Use, for preference, a 14-inch plow with roller coulters, setting the coulters to run two inches behind the point of the share and half an inch below the upper surface of the share, just clear of the land-side. Pack the coulters with leather under the coulters until it runs exactly parallel with the land-side of the plow. It may be useful to know that if the plow is not running true—i. e., taking too much or too little land—it is easy to alter the run with the coulters, and I prefer this to moving my clevis too far over to one side, although it makes a plow run against itself, the share pulling one way and the coulters the other. Keep both share and coulters sharp. What one man can do another can always attain to; so

never be satisfied until you can draw a straight, even furrow a mile long; there is more in it than the appearance. Having plowed your prairie land, or bush land, either, for that matter, go over it with the heaviest roller available. A hundred-dollar land-packer is very nice, and will make a great job, but a very good cheap substitute can be made, with an ax and an auger, from the heaviest log in the nearest bush. Rolling makes breaking rot much more quickly and work better the second time. As soon as the sod is well rotted is the best time to backset, and I

always prefer to backset prairie land—simply turn back the old sod with an extra inch or so of soil. I like to work it down ready for the drill in the fall; it gives a more solid seed-bed, and the snow lies on it better. With scrub land a heavier plow is required and a coulters made for the purpose. I like a good long nose, and good rake backwards on the coulters. The same remarks apply to the setting of the plow as for the prairie-breaker. Run the plow to turn a furrow about five inches deep, so as to get below the heavy roots, and keep the share thin and sharp as possible. Quite heavy scrub can be drawn under with a good heavy chain attached to the plow-beam near the standard and forward to the doubletree, a foot or so out from point of beam of plow, about the edge of the furrow, so that the double of the chain will nicely clear the furrow as it turns over.

A steady team will take out very heavy scrub, roots and all. For this work a very heavy chain and strong tackle is required. One man handles the team, and a second man the chain and axe. The chain is passed round the bush as high as possible to ensure a good hold, keeping the hook well back to ensure its tightening quickly when the team begins to draw; otherwise the chain will get too far up the bush and draw off before taking hold. As the team draw and swing gradually round the bush, the man with the axe nicks any holding roots, and off you go to the scrubpile. There is nothing to do with those roots but burn them up as soon as dry enough; no picking them out of the harrows or chopping them out after breaking two or three sets of whiffletrees when plowing. Quite big poplars can be taken out the same way. A man told me a few days ago that he was taking out poplars six

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inches in diameter with two horses. He uses two chains, so that the trees will clear the team in falling. A man with a light ladder ten feet long runs up and attaches the chain, and a man with axe or grub-hoe severs a couple of roots off the side away from the team. He told me they averaged about six minutes to take out a big tree. This class of land, when broken, can be rolled and left to rot awhile before disking, or disked down at once ready for crop, or a fair crop of barley or oats can be grown the first season (if broken early), with no injury to the land, whereas prairie land should never be cropped the season it is broken. One of the greatest eyesores one sees in driving through the country is broken headlands, and not only do they detract greatly from the appearance of the farm, but they are a great nuisance, making the first round with the binder a pain and grief to both horses and driver. This is easily and quickly guarded against by drawing a straight furrow along the headland to throw out by before commencing to break. In my next article I will take up hay making and preserving as the most seasonable subject, and one in which I have found many errors made by myself and others. A. C. H. Man.

Stook vs. Stack Threshing.

This is a question which one hears debated at great length and with considerable feeling by many people, and the more violent the arguments, the more ignorant are the debaters, as a rule. I remember traveling to Winnipeg three or four years ago, when there had come a very heavy snowstorm almost immediately after cutting was finished, and in the smoking-room were several Eastern magnates out of sorts. "Look at that," said one of them, pointing to the snow-covered stooks, "that is what comes to these infernal farmers when they are too lazy to stack their grain; all those acres of grain which we have seen might have been safely stacked if the owners were not so confoundedly idle. I ventured to suggest that there had scarcely been time, with the best inclination in the world to have stacked the grain, but he wouldn't listen to me, and, of course, everyone knows that the farmer is the only man in this country that doesn't know how to farm.

However, let us consider the matter from the view (1) of a small farmer; (2) of a large; and lastly, from the standpoint of the thresherman.

1. I think that it will be generally admitted that it would be far wiser for a small man to stack his grain if he can possibly do so, as he is at a disadvantage in many ways as regards getting a machine just when he wants it, as the small man is usually the last that a threshing outfit goes after, as his job is hardly remunerative. He may have to wait a month or more before he gets threshed out, and it certainly would not be advisable to have his grain stand in stook all that time.

2. The large farmer, who has perhaps three or four hundred acres or more in crop, is in quite another position, and the writer does not see how there can be any question about his stacking. The expense and loss of valuable time in the fall—which is short enough in all conscience—entailed by stacking more than counterbalances the risk of having his grain damaged by rain. After all is said, there is usually very little precipitation after the end of August. If he can be sure of getting a machine within three weeks after he has finished cutting (which he is pretty certain to be able to do), he would surely do better to start plowing or continue the cultivation of his summer-fallows.

3. The thresherman himself would prefer stook threshing, as it is more advantageous to himself. He usually, nowadays, has a stook-threshing gang with him, so that he is in a position to keep steadily at work, and in stook-threshing he can move his machine in the middle of the day and get two straight runs, and is not bothered with a mountain of straw which piles up when there are more than four stacks in one setting, and he gets at least a cent a bushel more for his work.

A good deal can be done by the farmer himself to safeguard his crop while waiting for the machine, if he insists on the men putting up good tight round stooks, containing fourteen or fifteen sheaves, and sees that they are capped properly. Stooks when properly put up and capped will stand a lot of weather.

The writer does not think that the small outfits will ever be popular again; in fact, it seems as if the day of the horse-power had gone for good, for every year more people invest in steam threshers; consequently the season is never very long. Nearly everyone is through before it freezes up. His advice to anyone cropping three hundred up to five hundred acres would be: Stook-thresh every time. You save double handling, save valuable time, and, if you have over 500 acres in crop, get an outfit of your own, and haul straight from the machine to market, given a reasonable distance from the railway.

GATESGARTH.

The Nurse Upheld.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the article written by "Nurse," in your July 12th issue, "An Open Letter to Men Folk." I agree with "Nurse" in what she writes. I, too, have seen scores of cases just exactly the same as she describes. Some men who are generally well thought of in the community are really brutes to their wives, treating them as though they were cattle. Not intentionally, as a rule, but carelessly, thoughtlessly. It is a pity indeed, that such conditions should exist in this fair country of

life, and he is indeed a boy any person would be proud of. He has been out in the stables, and has just found a group of young kittens, and, boylike, he picks up the prettiest of the group, and runs off to show it to "mother." Into the house he rushes, regardless of the fact that his feet are covered with barnyard litter and mud. He leaves great spots on the clean floors wherever he treads, and on his mother's skirts as well. The mother sees the muddy spots on her clean floor and sighs, but she loves her little son and hates to chide him, so instead she tells "Mary" to clean up the mess, and the boy stands by and smiles at her.

(2). Here is another home, as beautifully clean as the first, with a son as fair to look upon. He too rushes to mother with a new pet in his arms, and makes a trail of dirt on the spotless floor. The mother welcomes him as warmly as the first, and admires the pet to his full satisfaction, but then she doesn't tell Mary to clean the result of his careless impetuosity. She points to the ugly marks on the floor: "Johnny, where did those marks come from?" in a very kind and gentle voice, and Johnny, shamefacedly, looks at his shoes. "Now, my son, I am tired," she says, "so you must clean off those marks," and Johnny gets the brush and soap and water, and gets down on his knees to remedy his own thoughtlessness. Finally he has finished, and his mother calls him to her and kisses him, and he gives her a fond hug and rushes off to play again.

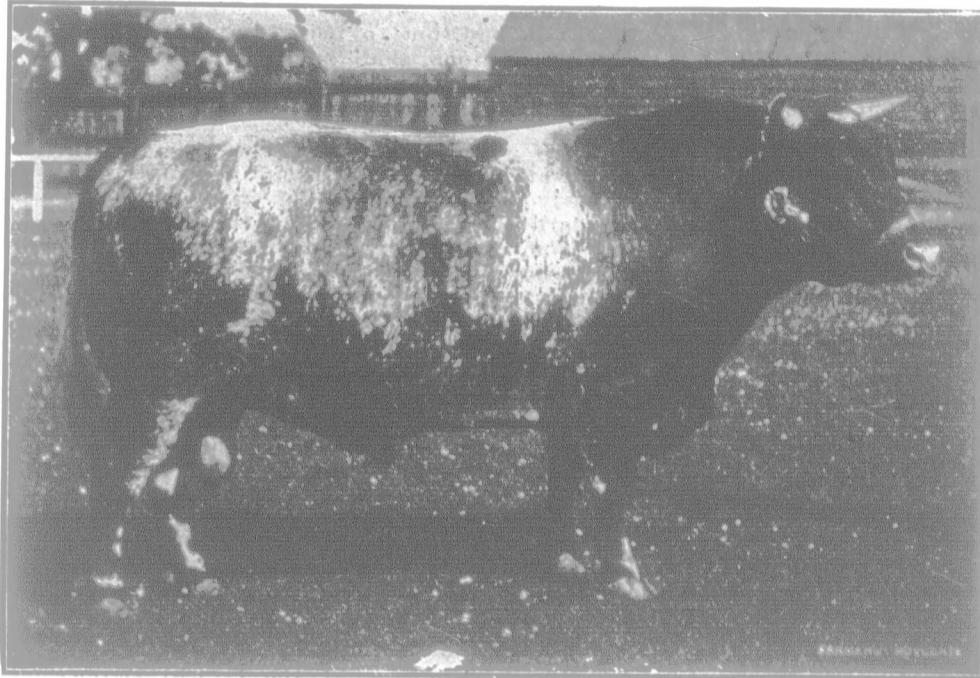
Now, reader, you see what I mean—"The child is father of the man." In the first case the child grows to manhood and becomes a husband, and treats his wife just as he treated mother and sister Mary. He upsets and dirties everything in his home, not thinking of the work it will take to clean and rearrange them, simply because he was allowed to go on in that way while a child until the habit was formed. In the case of number two, when he comes to man's estate and becomes a husband, he knows the work a wife has to do to keep her house tidy and everything in running order, and will not make more work than he can help. Both of these men probably love their wives, but the one knows from experience of her work, the other, through ignorance, makes her life a burden. As Napoleon once said, "Let France have good mothers, and she will have good sons"; so in "Our Canada," let us have wise mothers and we will see good husbands.

Now, just a word to the girls who are thinking of choosing husbands. If you want a tidy husband, don't take a slouch and try to reform him. You may succeed, but the chances are you will be heartbroken before you do. See how he treats his sister, and you will see how he will treat you after the honeymoon is over. While he is courting he will be very nice, of course, and you can't blame him either, but when he has you and has settled down to the stern realities of life, then the habits of youth will show themselves as surely as they exist.

This is a subject on which volumes might be written, taking too much valuable space.

"YOUNG FARMER."

At the last meeting of the board of regents of the Wisconsin University there was created a department of horse-breeding, and Dr. A. S. Alexander was placed in charge of it, with a full professorship.



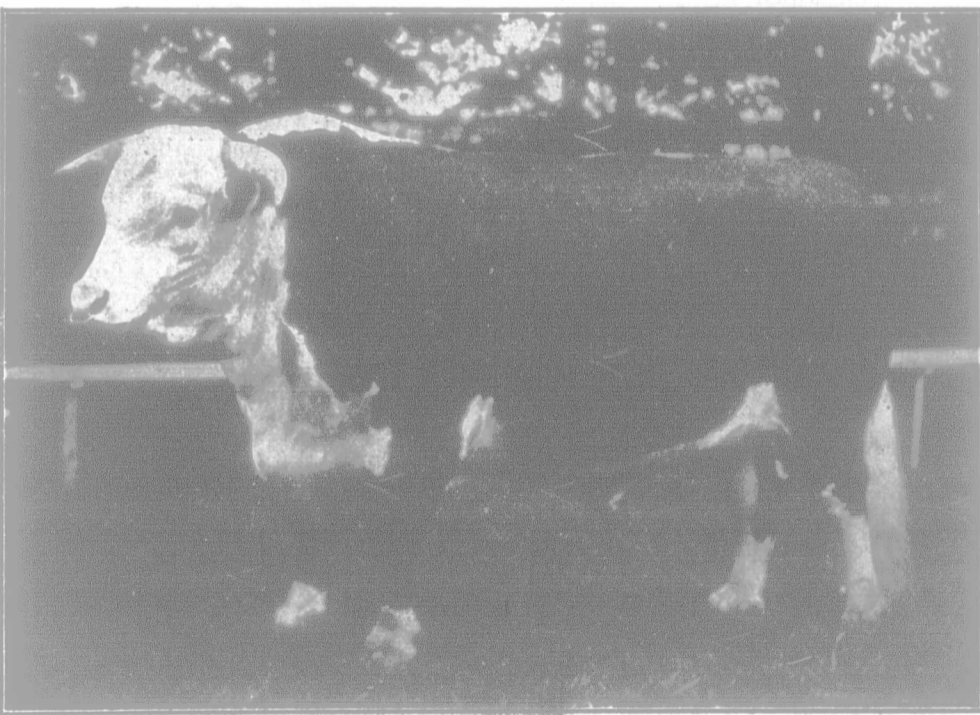
Royal Emblem (82154).

Champion Shorthorn bull, Royal Show, 1905.

ours. But they do exist, and it remains for us to correct them.

One very good reason for these conditions is this: As a rule farmers do not spend enough time on refining and elevating reading. There is so much to occupy their time that they neglect this very important duty, for duty it certainly is, as well as a privilege. Again, they spend too little time in associating with their friends and neighbors. The little rules of courtesy are neglected and forgotten, and gradually but surely their finer sensibilities become blunted. Men, wake up! I say wake up! There is no need for this degraded condition. You who are out among the beauties of nature every day of your lives should be refined and courteous in your manner.

But now comes the greatest and chiefest cause of this degradation. Now, ladies, don't say it is just the "Old Adam" in me trying to shift the blame on



Fire King.

Champion Hereford bull, Royal Show, 1905. Owned by H. M. King Edward VII.

"Eve." The greatest reason is this: The training the mother gives her child, or, perhaps, I should say parents, for the father has a right to stand by the mother and assist her in her efforts. Now, let me draw two pictures of home life in two well-kept homes.

(1). Here is a beautiful home; everything is in perfect order, everything in its proper place, and spotlessly clean and neat. The mother has just finished cleaning up, and just sat down to have a quiet "read," when the door opens and in rushes her little son, a cherub boy of ten summers. His eyes sparkle with

but I must close, or I will be taking too much valuable space.

Clover Brevities.

Start this season and save some red clover seed for next year's sowing. If you have not a plot of red clover yourself, you may know where some of this great gatherer of the best wheat fertilizer is growing, and may be able to save a handful of the seed. Home-grown clover seed will prove as much superior in Manitoba to Eastern or Southern grown clover seed as home-grown timothy seed excels the imported article.

There is a difference of opinion as to when clover should be cut. Just when nicely in blossom and before any of the heads turn brown is a safe time. If left much longer the stems get woody and will not be eaten well. The sooner it can be gotten into the barn the better. This does not mean putting it in absolutely green, but as soon as dry sufficiently to stand mowing, which is much sooner than often supposed. A hay tedder is almost indispensable in curing clover. Cut clover in the afternoon. Run the tedder over it the next morning after the dew is off, and if the weather is favorable it will do to go into the loft in the afternoon.

No more than can be conveniently handled in one day should be cut at one time. It is best to cut in the morning as soon as free from dew. Leave in the swath, or, preferably, shake up with the tedder at intervals till late afternoon or until the hay is well wilted, but not dry enough to lose its leaves, then rake into windrows. If rain threatens put into cock for the night, and open out in the morning to finish curing. It should be cured until it will keep without heating, but not made so dry as to cause the leaves to drop off. In the curing and housing it should be handled as little as possible, as each handling means the loss of a considerable number of leaves, and the leaves are, by very much, the more valuable part of the crop.

Alfalfa hay should, if at all possible, be made without getting wet with rain. After being exposed to rain in the curing it is not worth nearly as much for feed, losing probably half its value. The rain not only causes many more leaves to fall off, but seems to remove much of the palatability, digestibility and food elements of the remaining leaves and stems.—[Gridale, on alfalfa haymaking.

Our readers have long noticed that when a field is sown to clover and timothy one year, say in 1904, they will have in 1905 a stand of about two-thirds clover and one-third timothy; and that if a second crop is taken it will be about two-thirds timothy and about one-third clover.

Clover is, for the most part, at least biennial, unless the development of seed be prevented by pasturing. Hence, the theory upon which we go is that part of the seed is what the department recognizes as hard-shelled, and will not, under ordinary conditions, soak up enough moisture the first year to enable it to germinate. This is the theory held in foreign countries, and we notice that in Germany and Sweden they have what is called a "proerator," with which they treat, not merely clover seeds, but other legumes, such as vetch and banyrus. The object of this is to so treat these seeds that they will grow the first year. The Swedish bulletin says:

"It has been shown experimentally that rice clover seed which was carefully rubbed from the head by hand in such a way that no sand or other cutting substance came in contact with the seed would show a most astonishing percentage of 'hard' seeds, which were viable but would not germinate owing to an inability to absorb enough moisture, the proportion of hard seed being from 80 to 90 per cent. and more. Indeed, if the different kinds of clover seed could be threshed without in any way damaging the skin, they would have but little value for planting. It is the rubbing against the spikes of the threshing machine that gives to clover seed the most of its value for farming purposes."

The Danish Government Experiment Station has published the following results:

"Red clover containing 25 per cent. of hard seed. Germination before treatment (five days), 61 per cent.; after treatment, 93 per cent. White clover seed containing 31 per cent. of hard seeds. Germination before treatment (five days), 27 per cent.; after treatment (five days), 98 per cent."—[From "Students' Review."

The Work of Clover Nodules.

At the Michigan Experiment Station, as a result of two years' work, it has been found that the presence of the nodules will increase the yield, but they do not increase the relative and absolute amount of nitrogen in the plants. Hence the former plant is a better food if the nodules are present than if not.

Wheat Improvement Coming.

Australia has a quiet, unselfish wheat-breeder, who is spending his years and sacrificing many of the conventional pleasures of life in order to give to humanity varieties of wheat that will combine three desirable qualities, namely, (1) rust resistance, (2) strength of flour, high milling qualities, and "bunt" or smut resistance. Mr. W. Farrer is this investigator's name, and for more than twenty years he has worked unaided at his farm at Queanbeyan, Australia. In an interview with a press reporter, he said:

"What I am working for is to produce wheats which, in addition to being suitable for our peculiar conditions, shall have the three main qualities of (1) rust resistance, (2) strength of flour, high milling qualities, (3) 'bunt' resistance."

THE RUST PROBLEM.

"I am trying to make qualities that will be of a fairly high standard of rust resistance, a standard that I think would cause a crop, to be safe from utter destruction in a rusty year. With the majority of varieties that are being turned out now, the loss in a rusty year, instead of being 80 or 90 per cent. as it used to be, would not be more than a quarter of that."

"Of course, I cannot sacrifice everything to rust resistance, as rust does not come every year, and I therefore have not the opportunities of selecting out the rust-labile plants. If I had a succession of rusty seasons I could do much better work with rust. A quality, however, that would give rust resistance in one district would not give it in another. The factors are very numerous, and as they occur so seldom I do not think that it is necessary to do more than I am doing."

HIGH FLOUR STRENGTHS.

After explaining that the typical strong-flour wheats are the Manitobas, Fifes, and red-blue stems, grown to the greatest perfection in the American Northwest, Mr. Farrer says they are suitable for the Australian climate, but he has succeeded, he thinks, in making varieties with the qualities of these wheats suitable for our conditions.

"The way I went to work was this: I found some Indian varieties which possessed the same qualities as the Manitoba wheats—that is, high flour strengths. Those wheats, however, were unsuitable for us, for the reason that their straw was too weak to be dealt with by harvesting machinery; but they were early, while it is the lateness of the Manitoba wheats that makes them unsuitable for us."

"By crossing and re-crossing the Manitoba wheats with Indian wheats, in breeding them, I have made a class of wheats which I call 'Five-Indian' wheats. Representatives of this class now being grown are 'Jonathan' and 'Come-back.' The latter has quite taken in South Australia, and I am now going to propagate for New South Wales. Those varieties may be considered to be strong-flour wheats, practically as strong as the Manitobas. They give varying results, but then, so do the Manitobas."

When Mr. Farrer began his work Australia grew nothing but weak-floured wheats belonging to the purple-straw and Tuscan types, valued for their whiteness and texture, and liable to disease. By crossing the strong-floured "Five-Indians" of his own production with the best of the weak-floured sorts he is trying to make an intermediate class, combining the excellence of both, and which will yield the same kind of flour as a mixture of the two grains. This class he calls "straight-flour" wheats.

"BUNT" EXPERIMENTS.

"Bunt" experiments were commenced in 1901. When first planted, his drills yielded 80 per cent. "bunt." Last year he reduced the percentage to under ten per cent. over the whole of the plots embraced by the experiments, his best result being 3-2 per cent. In every case the seed from which the plant was to be grown was smothered in "bunt" spores. He is working all the time for a perfect resistance to "bunt."

"It does not follow," he points out, "because you can find no bunt in the ears of the plant that it has not taken the infection. It may possibly be that that particular plant has failed to produce seed, and the infection may still be in the plant. The conditions which are favorable to the germination of the seed and the growth of the wheat plant are conditions which are favorable to the development of bunt in it."

"At present growers treat their seed with bluestone and formalin solutions. Taken in a large sense, either treatment is effective; but at the same time, it is very seldom that you will find a crop treated in this way that has not a little bunt in it. Bluestone is inferior to formalin, in that it is more corrosive and kills more seeds, but is superior to formalin inasmuch as it leaves a film of bluestone on the seed, which is a considerable protection against infection."

"When formalin is used no protective film is left on the seed. But effective treatment by either is difficult and very tedious. Professor Wheeler, of Dakota, is getting good results by exposing the seed to currents of formaldehyde gas; but this involves possession of apparatus which it would not always be convenient for the farmer to have, and, anyhow, he might not always have the skill to manipulate it. My aim is to make a wheat so little liable to take the infection as to render any chemical treatment of the seed unnecessary." JOHN R. WALLACE.

Breaking Sour Land.

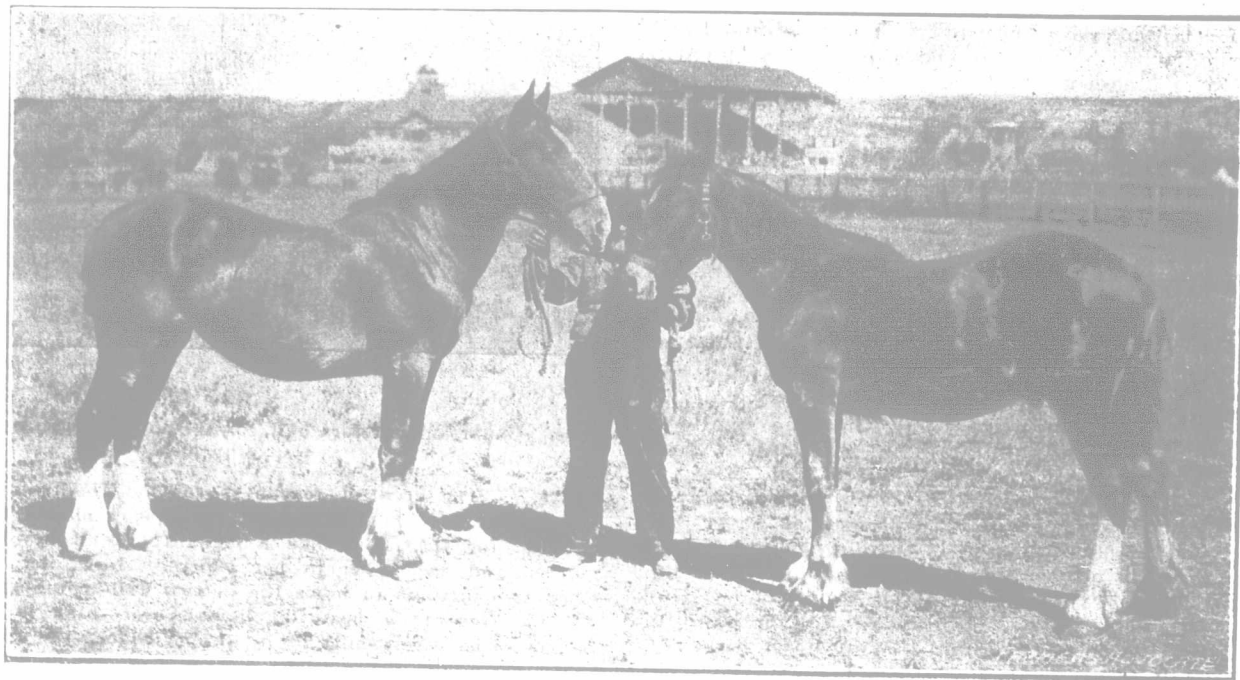
To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

What is the best depth for breaking low, sour land, and would it be advisable to apply manure or lime; also the best time to do so, and what quantity?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Low, sour land should be broken as shallow as possible; the depth will depend very largely on the smoothness of the land. The breaking should be done as early in the season as possible. As soon as the sod is thoroughly rotted it should be backset a little deeper than the breaking was done, so as to provide additional soil for the seed-bed. Success should not be looked for with such land unless some steps are taken towards draining it. The past season has shown very clearly that it is unprofitable to cultivate such land without drainage. When ditches are provided to carry off the water the acids in the soil will soon be leached out. An application of lime will do much to neutralize the sourness, but, as a general rule, lime has been rather too expensive to use upon the land. If it is decided to use some it might be applied before seeding. Put from forty to sixty bushels to the acre. Take the fresh lime and put it in small heaps over the field; cover it with earth, and when slacked spread it about and work it in with the harrows and drill when sowing.

Some experiments in the United States go to show that a coat of straw worked into the soil lessens the sourness. This would have to be done in the fall after the first crop. Long manure might answer the same purpose, but there would be the danger of it producing too rank a growth. This is one of the phases of Western farming that should be experimented with, co-operatively.



Princess Maud and Orpheus 2nd.

Winning progeny at Calgary. Owned by James Jones, Big Spring Ranch, Calgary, Alta.

POOR COPY

through the experimental farm, as there is a lot of low, sour and alkaline land which might be greatly improved if more definite knowledge of the subject were available.

Trees and Lightning.

Prof. J. B. Reynolds, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has for some years been collecting data upon the damage caused by lightning to property, and also upon the protection afforded by trees from lightning flashes. In his annual report upon the subject, he said:

"In my previous reports I have called attention to the evident effect of trees in protecting farm buildings. While there is no absolute proof, either from this year's reports or from previous years, there is in all of them strong presumptive evidence as to the efficiency of this means of protection. The planting of trees, such as spruce, elm or maple, near enough to buildings to protect them, but not so near as to endanger them, is strongly recommended. The trees should be planted at such distance that when full-grown their branches will not touch the buildings."

Dairying.

Strong Flavor in Butter.

A Saskatchewan reader says: "During the past few weeks our butter has had a strong, keen flavor, which a thorough washing will not remove, neither has any other treatment which we know of availed. So far as we know, the milk is of first-rate quality, and is kept in a clean, sweet cellar over a day or two without souring. We are now trying the experiment of giving the cow large doses of salts."

From the description given, we judge the butter has a bitter taste. This is sometimes noticed when the cows have eaten some rank herb, but is more probably caused by an infection of poisonous bacteria. To understand the nature of such an infection and how to avoid it, it is necessary to understand something of the causes which produce changes in milk and butter. Flavor in milk, such as sourness, rancidity, bitterness, etc., are due to the products of certain classes of bacteria, some of them desirable and some not. In general dairy practice, for instance, there are two varieties of bacteria to whose presence and development in milk and cream are due the desirable flavor of butter. One variety causes sourness (the lactic acid bacteria), and the other, that peculiar characteristic flavor of palatable butter. Besides these there may be present many other species, but on account of the development of the variety causing sourness, these may be kept in check, or they may not be present in sufficient quantities to be noticeable. In the case mentioned, a species of bacteria causing a disagreeable flavor has, as it were, taken possession of the dairy, and has dominated the flavor of the butter in place of the desirable species. The object now is to eliminate this species, and restore those causing the natural flavors. This will require a thorough and persistent effort. First, get rid of all the milk and cream on hand, then thoroughly clean and scald all the cans, crocks, pans, and the churn used in making the butter. Do not stop at a superficial cleaning up. Clean out the creases and cracks, and afterwards expose the utensils to the sun for a time. It may also be necessary to give the cellar a thorough cleaning and whitewashing. This should prevent contamination after the milk is set; but it may be possible that the germ gains admission from the dust about the corner of stable where the milking is done. To guard against this, change the place of milking to as clean a stand as it is possible to get, and do everything within reason to prevent dust getting into the milk pail. Strain the milk through a piece of cheese cloth. Under ordinary conditions, milk so treated and set in cans that have sterilized in hot water would turn sour naturally, but as it has stood in the cellar for two days without souring in summer weather, we would take that as an indication of a lack of the organisms which produce sourness. In other words, there is a clean medium, whereas it should be seeded with germs which produce the natural acidity of milk. We would, therefore, suggest that some sour milk be obtained from a neighbor who has had no trouble with his milk souring, and a little be added to the pan of milk or crock of cream to act as a "starter," or to "seed the soil," as it were. Do not keep the cream very long before churning; three days is sufficient in warm weather. It should be ripe in this time; if it is not, add some sour milk the second day to hasten ripening. Butter preservatives would not prevent the bitter taste, and the best preservative is ice. Most other undesirable flavors are caused in the same manner as this one, and should be treated similarly.

Preservatives Disapproved.

Prof. H. H. Dean and R. Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, have issued a bulletin on butter preservatives which may be injurious in their use, and which is not advised unless in cases where the necessity is clearly manifest.

Milk and cream do not come under this list, and it is not necessary to use preservatives in butter intended for home consumption. Preservatives do not improve the butter; they simply preserve for a longer time the flavor developed in the fresh article.

A number of experiments were made, and the following conclusions reached:

1. Powdered borax, in these experiments, has given, as good results as the commercial preservatives, although manufacturers of the latter claim that borax is unsuitable as a preservative, as the following quotation from a letter received from one of the firms will show: "We know, from a number of experiments conducted under our personal supervision, provided well-made butter of a delicate flavor were in question, the ——— treated butter must yield a finer flavor than borax-treated butter. Borax, as a matter of fact, is a most unsuitable preservative for butter, as any practical butter manufacturer must know, as borax is alkaline in its action, and would tend to saponify butter."

We do not find the foregoing results in our experiments, although further work is needed to settle the matter definitely. The borax costs about one-half as much per pound as the commercial preservatives.

2. One-quarter of one per cent. of powdered borax or of the commercial preservatives appears to be sufficient to hold the butter flavor under ordinary conditions, and it is not nearly so liable to give the "preservative taste" to the butter. Butter which is likely to be held over three months, or which may be exposed to high temperatures, may have one-half of one per cent. added.

3. The results indicated better keeping quality in the sweet-cream butter than in those lots made from ripened cream.

4. There was not much difference in the keeping quality of the butter treated with the different preservatives, boracic acid giving the poorest average, and commercial preservative No. 6 rather the highest.

5. All the boxes and prints of butter made during the summer to which the borax, boracic acid or commercial preservatives had been added developed mould very badly, while the samples which were salted were free from mould.

6. Under the severe test of December 6th, none of the preservatives may be considered as having given satisfactory results, although the flavor was very much better in those lots as compared with the lots treated with salt alone.

7. At the present time we are not prepared to recommend the use of milk or cream preservatives.

8. For the home trade, with proper means for pasteurizing the cream, and suitable cold-storage facilities, we do not consider that preservatives, other than salt, are needed to keep butter for a reasonable length of time.

9. For the export trade, which allows one-half of one per cent. boracic acid in butter, it would seem as if this amount might be used to advantage in some cases, but with suitable cold-storage, and especially where pasteurization is followed, less than this amount would preserve the butter and be less liable to injure the consumer.

10. Salicylic acid, sodium fluoride and formalin may not be recommended as butter preservatives. The first one is more or less harmful and gives an objectionable flavor to butter, while the latter two are considered quite harmful to the human system.

Reduction of Freight on Australian Butter

The Victorian Department of Agriculture, acting in conjunction with shippers representing 80 per cent. of the butter output of this State, has just completed a most important contract with the White Star, Aberdeen and London lines of steamers for the carriage of butter from Melbourne to London.

The contract entered into is to have a currency of three years, from October 1 next, provided the conditions will be satisfactorily performed by the shipping companies. The refrigerated butter tonnage of the combined fleets amounts to 35,000 tons, so allowing for a considerable increase in production, there will be ample accommodation for shippers. Victorian butter will, from the date indicated, be carried to London for 3/4d. (three-quarters of a cent) per pound, which is exactly half of what is at present being paid to the mail steamers, viz., 1/2d. (one and one-half cents) per pound. One effect of this contract will be to establish practically another weekly service to London—via South Africa—outside that of the subsidized mail steamers, via Suez.

An Invitation to Buttermakers.

"Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg:

Gentlemen,—Enclosed under separate cover, please find premium list for our North Dakota State Fair.

We are endeavoring to make the work educational as well as competitive. While the premiums are not as large as we would be glad to offer, they are, by no means, indicative of the spirit of enthusiasm which is behind the fair association and its following. Judging from what we hear from the territory, we are quite sure this will be by far the best fair ever held in North Dakota.

We have been fortunate in securing good judges in the dairy as well as in the other departments. We realize, more and more, the importance of the creamery industry in building up the state, and are, therefore, desirous of showing our interest by making as good a dairy display as possible, knowing there is no honor in winning only in sharp competition. Our diplomas will then mean much. We have been successful in securing the services of Mr. Grout, of Hunter, Walton & Co., New York butter dealers, who will act as judge. Mr. R. F. Flint, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, has been asked to follow the scoring as critic and creamery expert.

Each exhibitor will receive a score-card, with the defects in flavor and manufacture carefully pointed out. All exhibitors scoring above 90 will receive a diploma, signed by the officers of the fair, and judges of the class, showing not only their score, but the highest and lowest score in the class competing. Exhibits from the entire Red River Valley are especially invited, as well as those throughout our own state.

We would be glad to have you extend an invitation to the buttermakers through the columns of your valuable paper. Yours very truly,

D. V. MOORE, Secretary.

Keep Milk Receptacles Clean.

Unclean cans or uncleanness in some of the dairy utensils is more the cause of sour milk at the creamery than all other causes combined. You don't need to have ice water to keep the milk sweet over night. If it sours in water at 55 degrees it is because the germs of sour milk have gotten into it. Examine the strainer, the strainer cloth, and see that they are perfectly clean and sweet, and that the odor from the cans into which the milk is to be strained is as pure as the outdoor air. Herein lies the secret of caring for milk which produces high-grade butter.



Crimson Queen and Crimson General.

Territorial champions at Calgary and winners at Edmon'on. Owned by A. F. McGill, Lacombe, Alta.

Poultry.

Canadian Poultry Bulletins.

Three bulletins containing useful information for the poultryman are being issued by the Poultry Division of the Live-stock Branch at Ottawa.

Bulletin No. 7 is a rewritten and revised edition of "Profitable Poultry Farming," (No. 6), and contains chapters on Incubation, Brooding, The Chicken Trade, Selection of Suitable Breeds, Crate-fattening Chickens, Preparing Chickens for Market, Marketing, Some Station Work, The Egg Trade, The Flock, Feeds for Poultry, Trap Nests.

Bulletin No. 8: "Farmer's Poultry House," a pamphlet of 15 pages, treats of the needs, location and essentials of a poultry house for the farm, and gives plans of seven good poultry houses used in Canada. Statistics of the value of poultry in Canada, divided into Provinces, with quantities exported, etc., are included.

Bulletin No. 9, "Diseases and Parasites of Poultry," also a pamphlet of 15 pages, describes the various diseases affecting poultry, with the treatment adopted by successful poultrymen.

Any or all of these bulletins may be had on application to F. C. ELFORD, Chief of Poultry Division, Ottawa, Ont.

Treatment for Gapes.

An enquiry from a lady poultry-keeper discloses the fact that in some parts the pest known as gapes is affecting fowl. The name gapes is given to this complaint because of its symptoms. Fowls affected open their mouths and gasp for breath, hence the name gapes. This peculiar symptom is due to the real cause of the disease, which is a collection in the entrance of the windpipe of a colony of small worms which attach themselves and interfere with the bird's breathing. To cure the trouble these worms must be removed either alive or dead. To kill them in the throat involves some risk to the welfare of the victim. Before trying anything more heroic, it is well to take a feather, strip it off, leaving a tuft on the end, and insert it into the windpipe and twist it around. This will dislodge some of the worms, and if repeated next day may clean them all out. Should some still remain, dip the feather in turpentine and insert as before. Some poultrymen practice fumigating with burning sulphur, holding the bird in the fumes as long as they can stand it; others put them in a small box, with a cheese-cloth top, and dust dry lime into it, but both operations must be carefully done, or the bird will be suffocated.

When an outbreak of gapes occurs in a flock of chickens, the outlook is serious, as the ground soon becomes contaminated, and the season's operations may result in total failure. Treatment requires to be commenced as soon as the trouble is discovered, and houses and runs require repeated disinfection. Water vessels require special attention, as it is from these that fresh birds are most frequently infected. The houses and runs should be watered frequently with some germicidal solution. The bodies of any birds that have died from the disease should be burned, not buried. It is a curious fact that eggs of the gape worm have been found in the bodies of earthworms by scores, and as many of these will be voided on the surface of the soil, contagion is spread broadcast.

Increasing the Size of Eggs.

During the week we received from a Co. Cork correspondent, a query on a subject of importance to poultry-keepers. The terms of the problem are as follows: I would be glad to know if it might be possible to increase the size of eggs by any special feeding or by any means? My fowl are all in splendid condition, some being 2½ years and other 1 year; also pullets of 8 or 9 months; and the kind of fowl consists of pure-bred Faveroles and some of cross-breeds from good birds, i. e., White Leghorns, Golden Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. But none lay large eggs, and some not larger than bantam's. Their food consists in the morning of hot mashed potatoes mixed with barley meal and pollard, and some scraps from table (would cracked corn be a good addition?), the evening meal consisting of oats. They have a splendid field of good grass and a plentiful supply of fresh water daily; also grit. The laying fowl, each day, are in a very large, covered run until they lay, when they are turned out into the field; and while in the run they have a mangel or two to pick, and often cabbage, and plenty of fresh water. There house is always scrupulously clean, being done out daily and lime-washed regularly, and the birds themselves are dusted with sulphur, and are perfectly free from parasites. Having done all in my knowledge for them, I should be glad to know if you could suggest anything to increase the size of the eggs; the quantity is splendid while pullets. Should there be any special management?

Regarding these points, our poultry expert expresses the following views: "I cannot find any fault with your methods of feeding and general management, as described, and there is no alteration which I could suggest that would improve

the size of the eggs. I would not advise the addition of cracked corn to the mash, as it is sufficiently heating and fattening with the potatoes and barley meal for a summer ration. In winter you might feed cracked corn, dry, two evenings per week. Oats are, however, excellent at this season. The breeds you mention ought to lay large eggs, but the size of the eggs depends more upon strain than on breed. A very great improvement can be effected in a few years by carefully selecting large eggs for hatching, and keeping the pullets hatched from these for stock. It is impossible to keep a flock up to a good standard if you set the eggs from all birds indiscriminately, and what I would advise you to do is this: Set up a separate breeding pen, which can be cheaply made of wire netting, and need not be larger than 15 or 20 yards square, and in it put a portable wooden house of small size, say 5x7 x 6 feet, high; then select eight or ten of your best-laying hens—those which lay large eggs and a good many of them—and keep them in the pen for breeding. Such a breeding-pen will furnish all the eggs you are likely to require for hatching, and it will not be necessary to keep any male birds with the outside stock, but care should be taken to procure a cock or cockerel of a first-class laying strain to head the selected breeding pen. Many utility-poultry breeders now make a point of raising cockerels of this kind, and it should not be difficult to secure one. It is advisable that both cock and hens in the breeding pen should be pure breeds.—[Farmers' Gazette.

dealers were disgusted and so were the home growers, and the business came near having a serious setback. All this is now altered.

A Useful Tree to Plant.

The haste to get a good wind-break around the farmstead has led many farmers to give all their attention to the native maple and other rapid growers. For ornamental and useful purposes, especially for avenues and planting along roadsides, the elm deserves consideration. Forster Ross states as follows:

The American elm is undoubtedly one of the best broad-leaf trees for general prairie planting. It is hardy throughout the West, its natural range extending roughly north to about the 54th parallel, and west to about the third principal meridian. On heavy, moist soil the trees attain a large size, trees two feet and upward in diameter and 60 or 70 feet high being common in the river valleys. The elm has naturally an upward habit of growth, generally forming a good straight trunk which divides into two or three stems at considerable height from the ground, and the height attained is greater in a given time than with the maple, though the latter would probably produce more wood, from the fact that it usually divides near the ground into two or three stems, which is not the case with the elm.

The elm should be largely grown in Western plantations, as it is easily propagated and transplanted, is a rapid grower and a long-lived tree. The wood is very tough, makes excellent posts, is valuable for small repairs, and when dried is excellent as firewood, while the growth from the stump after being cut is very rapid. As an avenue tree it cannot be surpassed, though the young seedlings are often eaten back by rabbits.

The most practical method of propagating the elm is from seeds, which are generally grown in very large quantities every two or three years, though a small amount can generally be obtained every spring. The seed, which is small and not very conspicuous, reaches maturity from the end of May to about the second week in June, and should be picked as soon as the kernel is well filled, as any delay is dangerous, the seed being so light that very little wind is needed to blow it off the trees. After picking it may be allowed to dry for a week or so, when the wings can be easily rubbed off, which facilitates sowing. When cleaned the seed very much resembles that of flax, and should be sown shortly after picking, in drills one foot to eighteen inches apart, in a bed very finely prepared and covered as lightly as possible, never deeper than half an inch, and if the season be dry it will be necessary to get seeds to sprout. The young seedling generally appears above ground two or three weeks after sowing, and after they do appear the ground should be cultivated and the stand thinned out if necessary to one inch apart.

Cultivation should cease early in August, as by October the seedlings should average seven to ten inches in height. The following fall is the time for transplanting the seedlings, which should be twenty inches in height.

The soil best suited to the elm is that rich and damp. Dry soils should be avoided. While being a light demander, its associates should be maple, choke cherry, or other shade-bearers, in order to obtain good soil cover. If set out in pure plantation, it may be necessary to underplant in 15 or 20 years with shade endurers, in order to maintain good condition.

Development and Selection.

"Favorable conditions of environment are essential to maximum excellence," was the topic brought out by Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in a paper read last month before the Canadian Seed-growers' convention. To produce good seed the land should be in good tilth and rich; for this reason the stockmen, of all the members of the Association, would succeed in growing the best pedigreed seed.

A common principle underlying the breeding of animals and plants is the necessity of providing favorable conditions for development, in order to facilitate selection among individuals. With cattle, for instance, it is difficult to judge beef-carrying capacity and quality without bringing the animals up into good flesh by comparatively high feeding and care. Until we know the best that an animal or plant can do, it is useless to strive to effect improvement in strains or breeds by variation. Favorable conditions, by accentuating minor differences of individuals, facilitate selection, which, in both animals and plants, is the great means of improvement. Selection and the use of the best are the key to success in breeding.

Those members of the Canadian Parliament who are "actually out of pocket" at the end of a session, want their indemnity increased. As if that were a remedy! The more attractive the job, the keener will be the competition to get it. Besides, the maxim that the more a man makes the less he saves, finds no more convincing illustration than in the case of profligate M. P.'s.

Apiary.

On Beekeeping.

The bees came out last spring in fine condition—clean and vigorous, and with plenty of honey to carry them through the unfavorable weather in May. The winter loss was only two per cent. Some were set out April 8th, and the rest on April 20th, when pollen began to come in. Despite much bad weather the colonies built up quickly, and swarms were coming earlier than any previous season. With good weather during the next six weeks, a heavy honey crop may be looked for.

A correspondent asks how to "pack bees for wintering," and whether a cellar or "above the horses in the stable" would be preferable?

It is difficult to explode the idea of "packing" bees for wintering in this country; yet, experience has proved it worse than useless when wintering in cellars. And where one has a good cellar, fairly dry and properly ventilated, it would be taking a needless risk to attempt wintering in a stable, though that might, no doubt, be done with proper care. If the cellar can be kept somewhat above freezing the hives require no packing whatever. The covers should be removed (the bottoms may also be), and a cloth spread over the tops of the combs; the entrance should be left wide open. That is all that is necessary. The hives should be raised somewhat from the floor, and should not touch any post connected with the floor above.

Man.

J. J. GUNN.

Horticulture and Forestry.

The Kootenay Long on Berries.

Nelson, B. C., has a bumper berry crop this year. During the six weeks of the season it is estimated that the yield will be upwards of 15,000 crates, netting the producer about \$2.00 per crate.

Last year the yield was 4,000 crates, the year before 2,000, at which figure the shipments have been more or less stationary for several years, since the introduction of the berry some six years ago by Captain Seaman, who, by the way, is now running the Kokanee.

The berries are grown partly by white settlers and partly by Chinese, or by Chinese working for white people. They are picked by the Kootenay Indians, whose tepees are now to be seen scattered all along the lake, and who pick the berries for 30 cents the crate. There was some trouble experienced in getting the Indians this year, as last year they committed some infractions of the game and forest laws, and being promptly rounded up, quitted the shores of the lake in disgust. But now they say the lake ranchers are "heap good."

The total product is about equally divided between Chinese and Caucasians, with the former rather in the majority for the present, but as new settlers come in the preponderance is likely to be reversed in short order.

What has helped out in a very great measure is the placing of a fruit refrigerator car upon the run by the Dominion Express Co. A carload lot can be made up in a couple of days easily enough, as a car will only take from 700 to 850 crates, and the berries are sent into Winnipeg, 1,400 miles, without any trouble, and arrive in good condition. Last year, shipping the wrong kind of berry, wrongly packed, short in weight, without the refrigerator car, meant the spoiling of thousands of dollars' worth of berries. Winnipeg

Events of the World.

Canadian.

A fine new station is to be erected at Winnipeg by the C. N. R.

Surveying parties on the Mettagami River report excellent land in that vicinity.

Owing to fear of its waters being depleted of fish, Whitefish Bay, near the Sault, has been closed to the Dominion Fishing Co., and left wholly to smaller fisheries.

British and Foreign.

Major-Gen. Count Shuvaloff, Prefect of Police at Moscow, has been assassinated.

An explosion of fire-damp in one of the Welsh coal mines has caused the loss of 126 lives.

Several deaths occurred in New York as the result of the heat wave that passed over the city recently.

The piercing of the second bore of the Simplon Tunnel, between Switzerland and Italy, has been completed.

All of the men imprisoned in the French submarine Farfadet, which sank off the shore from Tunis, have died of suffocation.

Vice-Admiral Birleff has been appointed head of the Russian Admiralty, in succession to Admiral Avellan, who resigned in June.

The news of the Black Sea mutiny was conveyed to the Russian Army in Manchuria in shells fired over into Russian territory.

An offer of the Norwegian throne has been made to King Edward's son-in-law, Prince Charles of Denmark, whose mother was a daughter of the King of Sweden.

The teachers of Pittsburg, Penn., have sent a committee of one to ask Mr. Carnegie for a grant, to be set apart for supernannated and worn-out schoolmistresses.

M. Muravleff has resigned his position as chief peace plenipotentiary, and has been replaced by M. Witte, who is generally regarded as the most skillful statesmen in Russia.

It is reported that a German-Swedish alliance is afoot. Several conferences between Emperor William and King Oscar have taken place on the Emperor's yacht, Hohenzollern.

By the overflowing of the Government reservoirs along the Upper Mississippi, hundreds of farmers in Northern Minnesota have lost their homes and property. Many people are reported drowned.

Two engagements have taken place on the Island of Sakhalin. In both the Japanese were victorious, and they now hold possession of the whole southern portion of the island. Latest despatches state that the Japanese are now investing Vladivostok.

On July 10th Premier Rouvier submitted to the French Chamber of Deputies the notes exchanged between him and Prince Von Radolin, re the Moroccan affair. He explained that the agreement reached interferes in no way with the arrangements France had previously concluded with England and Spain, and that it chiefly concerns the sovereignty of the Sultan, the independence of Morocco, and the open door without inequality, to all of which France has given assent. On the part of Germany, France's interest in Morocco, due to the proximity of Algiers, and her right to police the frontier with troops, are recognized. In consideration of this agreement, France now is willing to join in the conference, whose programme has been left to the Sultan. Further than this the whole question has been taken out of his hands. The Premier's announcement was received with much satisfaction with both sides of the House. Nevertheless, the settlement is looked upon generally as a marked triumph for the Germans, to whom, it is rumored, important commercial concessions in Morocco will be assured once the "independence" of the kingdom has been assured by the conference. France, formerly, now that her ally, Russia, has been broken, is not desirous of running the risk of a second Franco-German war.

Field Notes.

Mr. William Whyte, Second Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says that thirty thousand men will be required to harvest the hundred million bushel wheat crop of the Northwest.

Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, who will be at the head of the new Sir William Macdonald School of Agriculture, at St. Anne de Bellevue, recently received the distinction of a Companionship in the order of St. Michael and St. George, and can now affix "C. M. G." to his name.

A convention of United States farmers and stockmen will be held at Chicago, Ill., August 15th and 16th, with a view to inducing the Government to adopt a reciprocal policy in relation to other countries, where a market for U. S. animal and other farm products may be developed.

The rapid rise of our public men in the eyes of the Yankees is very well indicated by the following introductory reference to a letter in the Watertown, N. Y., Times: "Mrs. Helen Wells is now making a tour of Canada, speaking at farmers' institutes, under the direction of Hon. G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of the Agricultural Department of Ontario."

A Montreal despatch, of July 10th, reported F. W. Thompson, Vice-President of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., as saying that if present conditions are maintained for the balance of the season, a nominal wheat yield in the Canadian Pacific West would be 70,000,000 bushels, which would be 15,000,000 bushels more than last year. He had also learned that with good weather until harvest the spring wheat crop of Minnesota and North and South Dakota would reach 170,000,000 bushels.

"The Country Calendar" is the name of a new publication issued by the Review of Reviews Book Company, New York, elaborately designed and executed to cater to wealthy town people who are now everywhere getting interested in country life, its pursuits, and, more particularly, its pleasures. The articles are excellent, mainly of a descriptive character, and the illustrations are as beautiful as they are profuse. This paper is issued monthly, at \$3.00 per year. It is bound to be appreciated, and will do good.

The British museum has approved of a suggestion for the preservation of phonograph records of the voices of prominent singers, orators, actors, and the works of instrumentalists. When the idea was first submitted to the trustees the objection was raised that the records would not be of a sufficiently permanent character. This objection has, however, now been removed, and the records for the national collection will be master records of nickel, from which records for service may be moulded as desired. A similar collection is already being formed in Italy. The collection for the British Museum is to be started immediately. All the most prominent public men singers and musicians of the day will be requested to make records. As years go by, the collection will increase in value and size, and it is certain to become one of the most valued of the nation's treasures. The records, however, will not be available for immediate use, but will be reserved for reproduction in the next generation.—[The Scientific American.

Red Poll Breeders' Ranks Thinned.

J. McLain Smith, of Ohio, breeder of Red Polls, journalist and farmer, is dead at his home at Dayton. An educated man himself, the bulk of his estate is willed to assist worthy students through his State University, women as well as men being eligible; also those studying agriculture. July 4th was the date of his demise.

Taxing Vacant Lands.

In your Dominion Exhibition Number, I notice in an able editorial, an article under the head of "Taxing Vacant Lands." In that article you point out the evil of holding vacant land, and suggest "taxation" as the remedy. Manitoba is the only one among the Provinces of Canada and the States of the Union where all improvements of any and every kind are exempt from taxation; in other words, vacant land in Manitoba is to be assessed as high as improved lands, and our municipal councils are not attending to their duties if they don't see that this law is enforced. That is the best piece of legislation Premier Greenway ever gave us. He fixed things that way fifteen years ago. People everywhere should see that this law is enforced. Really vacant lands should be assessed higher than improved lands. Why? Because capital and labor are being employed on the improved farms, but not on the vacant lands; and from this capital and labor being employed, is support coming to the revenues of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the railroads, express companies, stores, factories, and every other industry. If all our land was being held vacant, then every industry would be dead. It is the use of land that gives birth to industry.

Seeing that the revenues to support the Dominion and Provincial Governments are being derived from used lands, I would suggest that our municipal assessment act be amended, allowing councils to assess vacant lands three times as high as improved lands are being assessed. That would be only fair. FAIR PLAY.

To Clover Growers.

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

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

Form with fields for: Size of plot, Date of sowing, With or without nurse crop, Amount of seed used, Inoculated or not, Nature of soil, Name, Address.

Making Money on Wheat.

A steady, monotonous wheat market is a condition under which legitimate milling business thrives best, but it is death to the man with a ticker and his customer, the victim of tickeritis. He wants something doing all the time. The essence of gambling is excitement. Without it, the game waxes dull and its victims grow weary. A long period of even prices wears away the heart of the option trader. He is after sensations with which to stir up the gambling spirit of his victims from whom he derives his diamonds and his automobiles.

A large, fat and prosperous group of these gentry has centered in Minneapolis, and during the last year they have fairly revelled in wealth, all shaken out of the pockets of the speculative populace. They are actually embarrassed to find ways in which to spend their money. Their expensive automobiles block the streets, and the smell of the perfumery with which they besprinkle their persons overpowers the odor from their gasoline tanks. Some of them have need of strong smells with which to counteract the fragrance of a somewhat malodorous past.

At this time of the year, these people are very busy with the growing crop. There is absolutely no condition known to nature that would not afford them opportunity for sensational reports. If the weather is dry, they conjure up visions of drouth and hasten to relate them over the wires to distant parts of the world in order to stir things up. If it is wet, the crop is ruined by too much rain. If it be hot, the wheat is being burned up. If it be cool, the crop is not maturing. The hot, dry winds, red rust, black rust, bugs, frost—a hundred things can be invoked for the purpose. Nature never produced weather conditions which could not be turned to the advantage of the wheat gambler anxious to stir up flagging interest in the option market. If all else should fail, there are wars and rumors of war which will do to tide over a dull day when the weather topic has become a trifle overworked.—[Northwestern Miller.

Things to Remember.

FAIRS.

Wolsley	August 8 and 4
Carlyle	August 4
Gainsborough	August 8
Moosomin	August 8
Indian Head	August 8 and 9
Carnduff	August 9
Ft. Saskatchewan	August 9
Regina	August 9, 10, 11
Wapella	August 10
Alameda	August 10
Grenfell	August 10, 11
Prince Albert	August 14, 15
Fairmead	August 15
Lethbridge	August 15, 16
Raymond	August 17, 18
Moose Jaw	August 30, 31
Red Deer	August 30, 31
Olds	September 19, 20
Strathcona	September 21, 22
Maple Creek	September 26, 27
Medicine Hat	September 28, 29
Saltcoats	September 29
Macleod	October 3, 4
Pincher Creek	October 5
Winnipeg Industrial	July 20 to 28
W. A. A. A., Brandon	July 31 to August 5
Killarney	August 8, 9, 10
Manitou Show	August 11 and 12
North Dakota State Fair, Grand Forks, N.D.	August 29 to September 2
Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Ia.	Aug. 25 to Sept. 1
Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C.	Sept. 27, Oct. 7
Birtle, Man.	September 28

MANITOBA FAIR DATES (DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE CIRCUITS).

Shoal Lake	August 8
Vermilion Fair, Vegreville	Sept. 29
Strathclair	August 9
Oak River	August 10
Hamiota	August 11
Dauphin	August 8
Swan River	August 10

FALL FAIRS.

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

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

Grain Inspection Act in the Commons.

In the discussion on the above Act, Mr. Greenway is reported as saying he did not see much necessity for the standards board. The established standards were fixed and should remain so. It would be a good thing for the trade if all below No. 3 standard were thrown into one grade of milling wheat and sold on sample. There was a great difficulty now as to the spreading of the price of wheat. He pointed out the case of one car of wheat which the shipper thought was No. 2 and which was shipped as No. 2, was graded by two sub-inspectors, one as No. 2 and the other as No. 3, a difference of \$99 on each car to the farmer. The spreading price between No. 2 and No. 3 was 17½ cents to-day. He also moved the following amendment to the Act:

"The Governor-in-council may appoint in connection with the warehouse commissioner's office, an officer who shall be regarded as the agent of the shipper of any grain of his own production who may have chosen to avail himself of his service for the following purposes:

"Advising shippers as to the inspection given and the reasons therefor.

"To return the shipper a portion of the inspection sample when required, and in every way in his power, advise with the shipper as to the best disposition of the car as to cleaning, handling in transit, or the advisability of bringing before the board of survey.

"He shall also have access to the offices of the transportation company, for purpose of taking up unusual delay in the transit of any car, or loss by leak or bad order or accident.

"He shall also be offered access to the office and records of the grain inspector.

"The shipper desiring to use the services of such agent must advise him promptly of the car number, date of shipment, quantity, loads, grade shipped for, name and address in full of the shipper and consignee, together with destination, and shall perform such other duties in this connection as may from time to time be assigned to him by the order-in-council."

[We invite comment on the above from our readers.—Ed.]

Drifting Round to the Summer Fairs.

Thirty miles to the south of Calgary is Okotoks, a thriving burg, dropped down in a little valley as if to hide it from the outside world. Out there they have some of the finest crops and the best stock to be found, and they proved this statement true at their summer fair on the 11th of this month. Okotoks fairs have not been successful heretofore, but the people were in earnest this time, and in spite of rain the show was strong and the attendance large. Horses, heavy draft and agricultural, roadsters and saddlers, what a string of them! Sometimes nine or ten entries, not all perfect, of course, but with a number in each class that gave the judges a deal of work, and showed the visitor that Okotoks had stock good enough to be shown any place. Dr. Standish, of Walkerton, Ontario, placed the awards in light horses, and W. W. Fraser, of Emerson, did the work in beef cattle and heavy horses. These gentlemen have been at all the Alberta fairs, and—well, it's impossible to give satisfaction—or prizes either, for that matter—to everybody, but the work was well done, and there were very few "grousers." They are big men, these Alberta stockmen; they know how to win; but they also know how to lose; they realize that the effort to reach the standard is in itself a reward, and the pleasure of pursuing is the prize the vanquished gain.

"Where did you get the alfalfa?" asked the "Farmer's Advocate" man of Mr. W. R. Smith, as he drove up with some samples of grain and grasses. "Grew it two or three miles out of town," replied Mr. Smith. "It's easy to grow; I sowed it first with timothy, but the timothy crowded it out. This year I put in a spot with bald barley as a nurse-crop, and got a splendid-looking stand. It's only a case of getting the bacteria in the soil. We may have to inoculate the ground, but we can grow alfalfa, are doing it now, and will continue to do it." Then the "Farmer's Advocate" took a snapshot of the sample, just for ocular demonstration of what Okotoks can do.

"Fall wheat is doing fine," said Mr. Fisk, one of the big fall wheat men of the district. "I have 75 acres, and some of it looks like 40 bushels to the acre. Come out some day when we start to cut and get a photo of it." And the "Farmer's Advocate" said he would, and hurried to catch the train.

And thus it goes. Horses and cattle, alfalfa and fall wheat; yes, and strawberries and small fruits, and some day apples; and last, but not least, men and women too, the best on earth, the chivalry of the world! Sunny Alberta! What a wondrous page you will write in the agricultural history of the Dominion, and what a mighty influence you will have in building on the northern half of this continent a nation worthy of our Anglo-Saxon blood!

Markets.

Exports of Agricultural Products.

The statement in detail of the chief exports from Montreal from the opening of navigation on May 1st to the 1st of July, with comparisons for the same period in 1904, are as follows:

	1904. Bushels.	1905. Bushels.
Wheat	3,210,963	2,004,117
Peas	22,937	9,412
Barley	79,796	545,152
Corn	335,827	2,000,000
Oats	240,231	1,067,000
Buckwheat	68,695	90,767
*Cheese	332,083	354,805
*Butter	43,166	55,110
xCattle	28,331	24,709
*Packages. xHead.		

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10½c. to 11½c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 9½c. per pound; sheep, 13c. to 14½c. per pound.

Montreal.

Cattle—Fair to good, 3½c. to 5c.; common, 2½c. to 3½c. lb. Sheep, 3½c. to 4c. lb. Good lambs, scarce, \$2.50 to \$5 each. Hogs—Heavy fats, 6c. to 6½c.; selects, 7c. lb.

Chicago.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$3.65 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.35. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.60 to \$6.10; good to choice, heavy, \$5.90 to \$6.10; rough, heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.75; light, \$5.80 to \$6.17½. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.90 to \$5.25; fair to choice, mixed, \$4 to \$4.85; native lambs, \$5 to \$7.75.

Western Wool Crop.

A C. P. R. press despatch, of July 19th, said that the outlook for the wool crop in the West is splendid. The total will be about 700,000 pounds, of which Alberta will give about 290,000 pounds; Medicine Hat, 60,000 pounds; Walsby, 90,000 pounds, and Maple Creek, 220,000 pounds. The best class of this wool is very fine, almost pure merino, and will clean up to 60 per cent. of scoured wool.

Winnipeg.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say: While the weather improvement is very beneficial for the crop over America and Canada, and gives further assurance of probable large results, the largest part of the crop has some way to go yet before it can be definitely counted in bushels. The winter wheat crop is now made and the bulk of it cut, and with normal weather for completing the harvest it will average a good yield of much higher quality than last year's crop. The spring wheat, however, has still to run the gauntlet of much that might impair the present excellent prospects for it. In a good part of the Dakotas and Minnesota there has been too much rain and cool weather, and owing to the visitation of rust last year, grave apprehension exists as to the possible rust damage this season. With ordinary dry and warm weather from this out, however, there would be very little damage by rust, and the crop prospect would improve immensely, and could result in large yield. Further north, say from the north half of North Dakota and over Manitoba and the great plains of the Canadian West, the spring wheat prospect is excellent, and with favorable weather until the harvest is secured, will result in a great yield of fine wheat. There are, of course, districts where owing to too much wet during May and June the yield will not be heavy, but these districts are small compared to the immense field covered by the total crop. Over the above country the wheat is now heading out, a strong, vigorous crop, capable of carrying a high average yield. Much will depend on the kind of weather we will have during the next six weeks, as to what the harvest will be. In the meantime, supplies of old wheat in America and Canada are becoming almost exhausted, and this tends to keep prices high for immediate delivery. In Europe prices are steady, but there is little or no prospect of any advance in the near future, as exporting countries, other than America, continue to supply Europe lavishly with wheat at moderate prices. The crops in Europe are good in general, and harvest is well begun in the south. Storms in France have recently done some damage, and France is having a much smaller crop than in recent years, but any scarcity in supplies in that country will not likely affect prices much until next spring. Russia also will have smaller crops, and her disturbed political condition may become an important factor in the markets later; in the meantime she continues to export immense quantities of wheat. The visible supply decreased 851,000 bushels last week, against a decrease of 1,114,000 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 577,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were 10,480,000 bushels, against 13,104,000 bushels the previous week, and only 6,968,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 2,437,000 bushels, against a decrease of 105,000 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 5,141,000 bushels last year. Prices are: No. 1 northern, \$1.09; No. 2 northern, \$1.06; No. 3 northern, 83½c.; No. 4 extra, 75c.; No. 4 wheat, 74c.; No. 5 wheat, 64c. All prices are for in store, Fort William or Port Arthur.

MILLFEEDS AND COARSE GRAINS.

Bran, \$14; shorts, \$16 per ton; oil cake, \$27 a ton.

Oats—No. 2 white, 42c.; No. 3, 40c.; feed, 36c. to 37c.

Barley—37c. to 40c. a bushel, all on track, Winnipeg.

Flaxseed—\$1.10, Ft. William basis.

Hay—Fresh baled, \$6 to \$7; farmers' loads, \$7 to \$8.00.

POTATOES AND LIVE STOCK.

Potatoes—Scarce, 75c. a bushel.

Rhubarb—1c. a pound.

Cheese—Ontario, 11c. to 12c.; Manitoba, 11c.

Butter—Creamery, 17c. to 18c., in bulk; bricks, 18c. to 19c. Dairy, away down, 12c. to 13c., and not wanted. Lots coming forward.

Eggs—None too plentiful; demand good. Fresh, delivered here, 15c. to 16c. per dozen, in case.

Cattle—Best butchers', 3c. to 3½c.; medium grades, 2½c. to 3c.

Sheep—choice, 5c.; inferiors, 3½c. to 4c.

Hogs—150 to 250 lbs., 5½c., off cars; 250 to 300 pounds, 5½c. here.

Toronto.

HORSE MARKET.

The Canadian Horse Exchange report the current range of prices as follows:

Single drivers, 15 to 16 hands\$125 to \$200

Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands 150 to 250

Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands 350 to 700

Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, 125 to 175

General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds 140 to 200

Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds 140 to 225

Serviceable second-hand workers 60 to 110

Serviceable second-hand drivers 60 to 100

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Exporters, choice, \$4.60 to \$4.90; good to medium, \$4.30 to \$4.60; picked butchers' cattle, \$4.50 to \$4.70. Stockers and feeders—Quiet; stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.80, and feeders, at \$2.50 to \$4.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep, \$3 to \$4 cwt.; lambs, \$2.50 to \$5.25 each.



Life, Literature and Education.

Macdonald Consolidated School Kingston, N. B.

On a beautiful plateau, almost midway between the Kennebecasis and St. John rivers, stands the Kingston Consolidated School. For nearly three-quarters of a century the locality was known as the shire-town of the county, and here were situated the court-house and jail, and all the offices appertaining to the administration of justice; but when Hampton was made the shire-town, the glory of Kingston departed, and now a more quiet rural neighborhood could not be found within the boundaries of our Province. But though, until recently, shorn of its local importance, the historical associations that cluster around Kingston will ever render the place an object of veneration to every lover of our Provincial history.

Around the locality linger the names and memories of many of the Loyalist founders of our Province. The old parish church still stands, which they built in 1789, and in which they worshipped during the early, weary and toilsome years of settlement; and in the graveyard in the shadow of the old church they sleep in British soil.

Professor Jas. W. Robertson chose Kingston for the New Brunswick Consolidated School because it represented a typical rural center, considered from the standpoint of paucity of population, inefficiency of the district schools, and need of educational and agricultural awakening. From the standpoint of wealth, accessibility and general character of the farms and roads, it is not typical of N. B. rural centers. There are few men of wealth in the districts, the farms are, in general, rough and rocky, although the soil is good, and the roads are hilly. Considered from all standpoints, perhaps there could not be found a center in New Brunswick which would offer more natural obstacles to the success of a consolidated school than Kingston.

Professor Robertson visited Kingston in the summer of 1902, and addressed an enthusiastic meeting of ratepayers. A few days later he promised the school to Kingston if a sufficient number of adjoining districts could be induced to join the consolidation. Seven districts, within a radius of five miles from Kingston as a center, voted to consolidate, and preparations were soon begun for the erection of a building. On the old public square at Kingston, on the very site of the old court-house in which the notorious Henry More Smith was once confined, the building was erected. The contract price was \$14,700. The building is two and one-half stories high. The general appearance is fine. The roof is steep pitched, terminating with ventilating turrets; the walls are covered with clapboards and fancy cut shingles, painted with pleasing colors. There are many large windows. Surrounding the building are beautiful grounds, laid off in lawns, gravel walks, gar-

dens and playgrounds. Trees, shrubs, hedges and flowers are seen here and there about the grounds, arranged in such a way as to give natural artistic views. Entering the building, one treads on hardwood floors. The woodwork is finished in cherry stain and varnished. In the halls are cloak-rooms made of heavy wire, six and a half feet high, permitting dry ventilation of the children's clothing. On the ground, or first floor, besides cloak and store rooms, there are two school-rooms for primary grades, and a "manual training" room. These rooms are all lighted from the rear and the left. The size of each is 33x26. On the second floor are two schoolrooms for intermediate and advanced grades, a "Household Science" room, a laboratory, and library or reading-room. On the third floor is a spacious Assembly Hall. The basement is airy and well lighted, and contains large play-rooms for wet and cold weather, a storeroom and furnaces. All the rooms of the building are spacious, warm, well lighted, with good ventilation, clean and attractive. The school is furnished with all necessary and no unnecessary equipment. The apparatus in the laboratory is of the simplest nature.

One acre of the school-ground is given to garden and orchard purposes. There is a small orchard containing twenty apple and sixteen plum trees. These are in four rows, the apple trees being thirty feet apart each way, and plum trees used as "fillers." The garden contains ten large illustration plots, each 10 feet 5 inches by 20 feet 10 inches, or 1-200 of an acre. The first eight will illustrate a three-year rotation. This year they are planted as follows:

- No. 1, crimson clover; No. 2, timothy; No. 3, potatoes, sprayed; No. 4, potatoes, not sprayed; No. 5, wheat, selected, with clover; No. 7, oats with clover; No. 8, oats without clover; No. 9, cow peas; No. 10—nursery—seeds of shrubs and trees planted.

There are ten plots, each 10 feet by 5 feet, in which are planted the different clovers and principal grasses. There are a dozen or more il-

lustration plots started with different field crops. Each pupil in Grades VIII. and IX. has a plot ten feet by 8 feet, in which are planted beans, corn, potatoes, carrots—one row of each. In grades VI. and VII. each plot is 10 feet by 6 feet, with three rows, viz., peas, turnips, and onions. In Grades III., IV. and V. two pupils have a plot 10 feet by 4 feet, with three rows, viz., beets, cabbages or tomatoes, and lettuce. In the Primary Grades I. and II., three or four pupils work a plot 10 feet by

rows of flowers, and plots containing pumpkins, cucumbers, etc. Each pupil keeps an account, showing value of seeds planted, value of labor at so much an hour, and receipts. On the grounds and lawns about the building there are several flower-beds containing perennials and annuals. This year about two hundred native trees and shrubs were planted. The children brought the trees and helped to set them. All the trees are growing and look well.

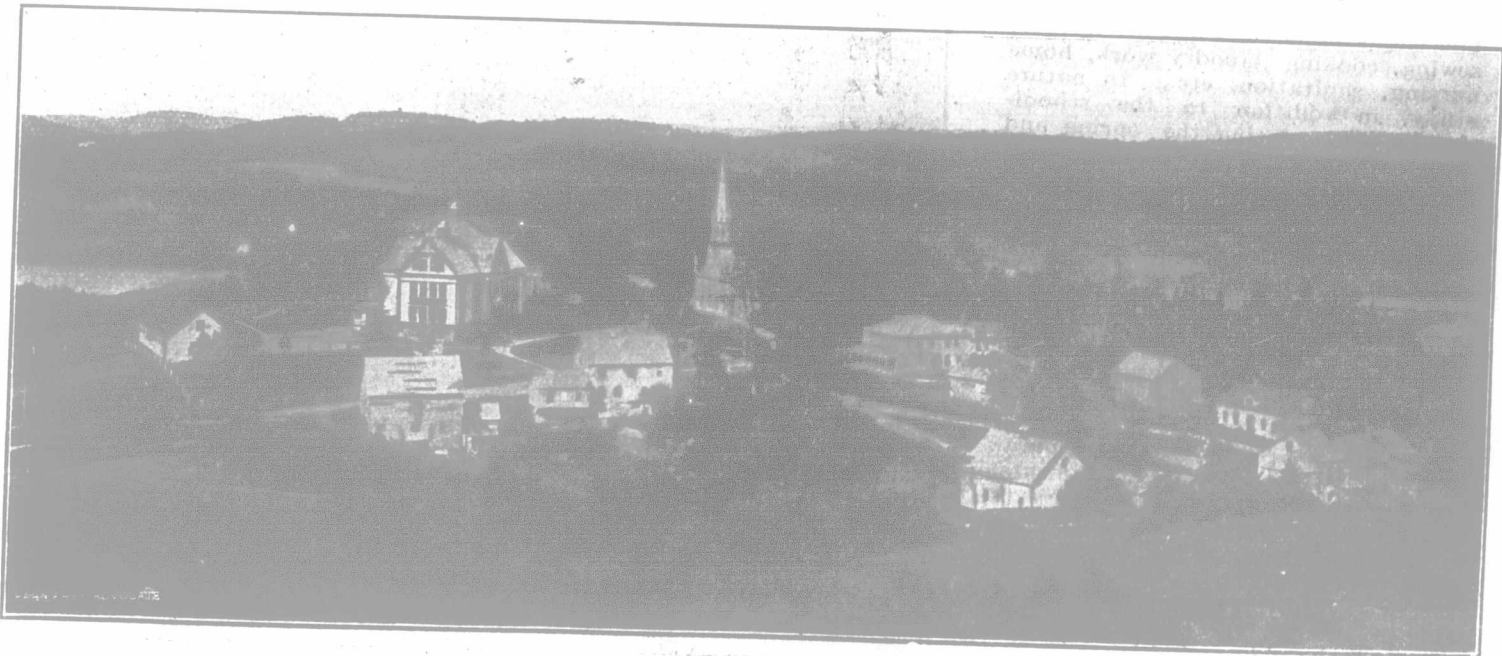
On Monday, August 29th, 1904, the school opened with a large attendance, which gradually increased, until, at the close of the first term, the enrolment was 166, of whom about twenty were from different parts of the Province outside the consolidated districts. The enrolment of pupils in the seven districts previous to consolidation was 125; after consolidation, first term, it was 166, an increase of 41 pupils, or 33 per cent. For the second term the enrolment is 175. The total average daily attendance in the seven small schools was about 55, or 44 per cent. of the enrolment; in the consolidated school for the first term it was 140, or 84 per cent. of enrolment. The actual daily attendance has been trebled, and the percentage of enrolment doubled. For the first two months of the term the daily attendance was nearly 95 per cent. of enrolment. The percentage for the whole term was lower, because a great many of the older boys and girls did not enroll until near the end of the term. For the term about to close the attendance has been excellent. Among those enrolled are twelve over twenty years of age. Many who had been absent from home and school for several years returned in order to take advantage of the school privileges offered. The interest of the pupils in their work, particularly in nature-study and school-garden work, in manual training and in household science, has been excellent. The problem of interest and discipline has been solved. In a school of 175 pupils, during a whole school-year, the Principal has not used a stick once, has not seen one fight, and has not seen any evidence of intentional marking or carving about the



D. W. Hamilton, M. A.

Principal Macdonald Consolidated Public School, Kingston, N. B.

3 feet, and they have in each plot three rows, one of radishes, one of onions, and one row of easily-grown flowers. All the work on the plots is done by the pupils after the ground has been plowed and harrowed and the large stones removed. All the plots have corner stakes, each two inches square; these are painted white. The paths between plots vary from two to four feet in width, according to position. Surrounding all the individual plots are



Kingston, King's Co., N. B., Seat of a Consolidated School.

building. The pupils take as much pride and interest in the building and in everything pertaining to it as could possibly be expected. It cannot be said of this school:

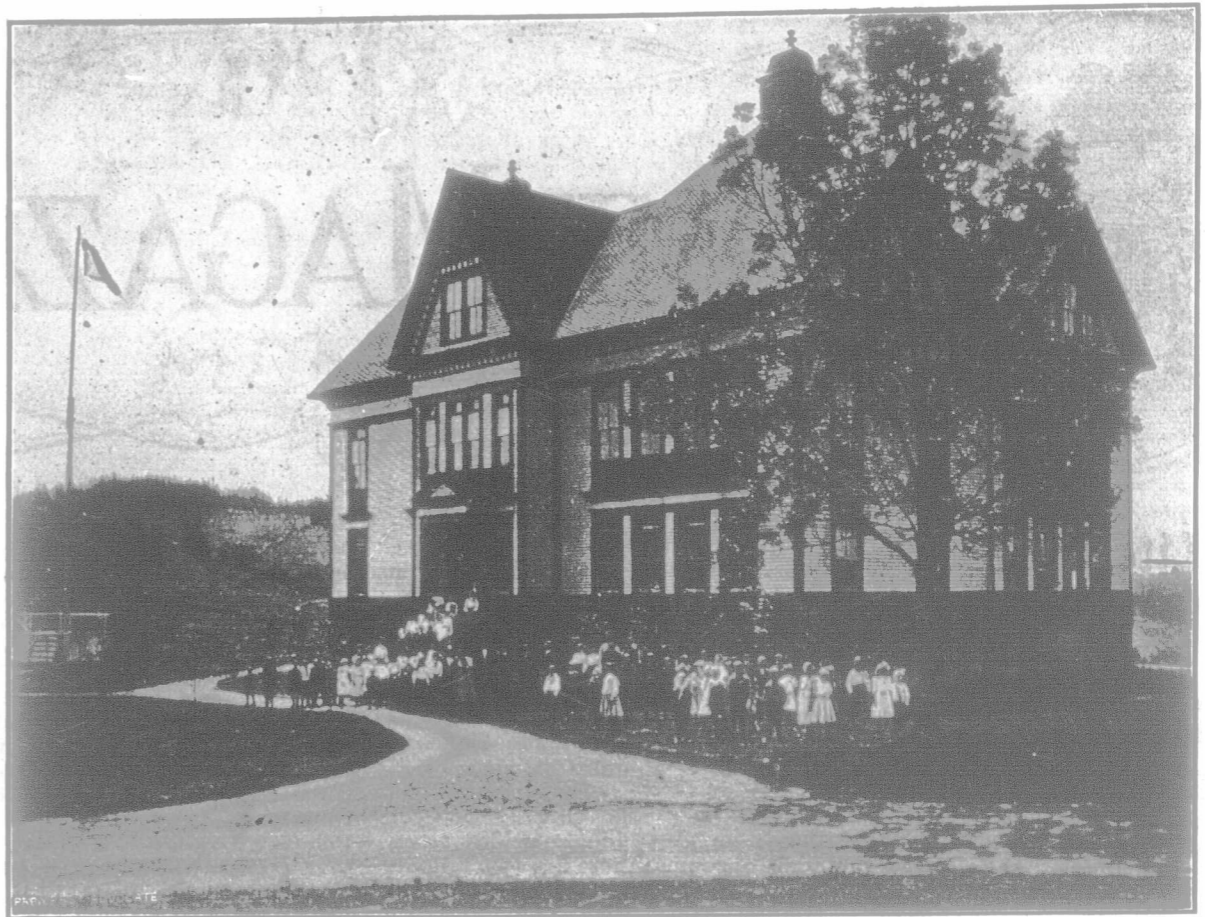
"Within the master's desk is seen,
Deep scarred by raps official,
The warping floor, the battered seats,
The jack-knife's carved initial;
The charcoal frescoes on its wall,
Its door's worn sill, betraying
The feet that creeping slow to school
Went storming out to playing."

Seven vans, which cost about \$135 each, convey the pupils from outlying districts to the school. There has been no serious difficulty as regards transportation. Last winter was the most severe ever experienced in this section of the Province. At several points on the roads the snow was twenty feet deep. It stormed nearly every day during the months of January and February, yet on only one day was school closed. On every other school day the attendance was never less than fifty per cent. of enrolment, except on one day. Individual vans missed occasionally, but chiefly during one week in the spring when the snow melted rapidly and the roads were almost impassable. The children, even on the coldest and most stormy days, were comfortable; only those who walked had wet feet or frozen ears. Transportation has been successful even beyond our most sanguine expectations. This year the cost of transportation has been high, because nearly all the drivers had to buy horses and harness. It is hoped that next year the cost will be less. The routes, cost, etc., are as follows:

	Miles travelled one way.	Children carried.	Cost per day.
Route No. 1...	7	16	\$2.50
Route No. 2...	5	23	2.00
Route No. 3...	7	19	2.50
Route No. 4...	5	17	1.80
Route No. 5...	5	18	2.50
Route No. 6...	7	9	1.90
Route No. 7...	3	23	1.80

At present there are six teachers on the staff—two men and four ladies. The Principal has charge of all the nature-study and school-garden-work, and also teaches other subjects in the upper grades. The manual-training teacher has charge of mathematics and other subjects in the advanced grades. Three of the staff are university graduates. All the subjects of the ordinary course of instruction for N. B. are taught, in addition to the special subjects. All the grades have some form of manual training. The pupils of the primary grades have paper-cutting, paper-folding, modelling from clay, etc. In Grades III., IV. and V. there is cardboard construction and mechanical drawing. In Grade VI., or at about the age of 12, the wood-work begins. In addition to the regular graded course of models, every boy makes stakes and articles required for use in connection with other subjects. The older girls have household science, which includes sewing, cooking, laundry work, home nursing, sanitation, etc. In nature study, in addition to the school-garden work, during the spring and autumn months there is field work, in the study of plants, rocks, birds, insects, etc. Except on wet days, nearly all the work is done out of doors, in actual contact with the material. This outdoor work may be termed unsystematic. During the winter months the indoor laboratory is used, and short elementary courses in physics, chemistry, selection of seeds, mineralogy, etc., are given. Each pupil has a separate set of apparatus, and performs all experiments. Not only do the special subjects referred to never fail to interest the pupils, but they are of great practical, everyday value; and the mental and moral training that they give is equal to or greater than that given by the older subjects.

The advantages of a consolidated school cannot be overestimated. One cannot visit this school, watch the



The Macdonald Consolidated School, Kingston, N. B.

children at work in their different rooms or assembled together in the hall, see the bright, attractive, artistic surroundings, and note the character of the work being done without saying that there can be no comparison made that would do justice to the consolidated school, it is so far superior in every way to the

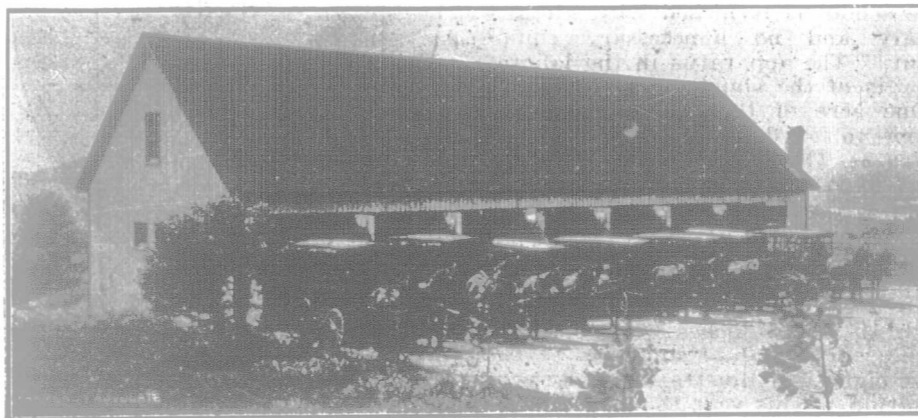
ly the dearest when all things are considered. A little fourth-rate school, with a third-class teacher, means a serious waste of money and an alarming waste of precious child-life. At good centers, where many of the children can walk, and in a section where the van routes are not long and difficult, it may be cheaper

rather go to school than stay at home—certainly a new condition of affairs.

It is expected, and the indications so far are good, that consolidated schools will, to a great extent, help to check the rural exodus.

The Kingston school has had hundreds of visitors during the past year. The Governor of the Province, the ex-Governor, Premier, members of the Provincial Legislature, the leading educationists of N. B., and many delegations of trustees and ratepayers have inspected the school, and all expressed themselves as being delighted with the school and the scheme. The prospects for consolidation in N. B. are very bright. At least two other consolidated schools will open this year, and several others are in different stages of development. I prophesy that in a few years there will be many in this Province, and their work will transform rural practices and rural life.

D. W. H.



Van Shed, Macdonald Consolidated School.

little district school. The only argument of any weight that can possibly be brought against consolidation of schools in N. B. is that in some sections it may cost more to run an up-to-date consolidated school than to run the little schools. The cheapest articles, though, are usual-

financially to consolidate, as has been the experience in the United States.

The popularity of the school among parents, pupils and ratepayers is great. It is the truth, in connection with the school, that the great majority of pupils would much

Self-culture is the acquisition of that which adds to our happiness by enlarging our environments.—Helen Wilmans.

The power to do great things generally arises from the willingness to do small things.—Emerson.

Duty is a prickly shrub, but its flower will be happiness and glory.—M. F. Tupper.



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Rashes cured
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The Claim and Power of Brotherhood.

The man did solemnly protest unto us, saying: Ye shall not see my face, except your brother, be with you.—Gen. xliii. : 3.

"Brother clasps the hand of brother, Stepping fearless through the night."

You see it is a case of cause and effect. The "effect" is the fearlessness, and the "cause" is the active brotherliness. A pilgrim may well walk with confident steps, even through the darkness when he can feel, warm within his own—for the soul has senses as well as the body—the kindly clasp of a real brother's hand.

Our Elder Brother's hand is always clasping ours, and shall we in our turn be slow to "stretch out a loving hand to wrestlers with the troubled sea?" Like Joseph, He solemnly protests unto us that we shall not see His face unless we have at least earnestly tried to bring our brother with us. A self-centered religion is certainly not Christianity, whatever else it may be, for it is utterly foreign to the Spirit of Him who is continually seeking and saving the lost, strengthening the weak, and sanctifying the souls which are burning with a never-satisfied thirst after God and hunger after holiness. The first necessity of brotherhood—without which it is as powerless as a connecting wire that lacks the living force of electricity—is brotherly affection. I think it is Emerson who says:

"Gifts from one who loved me, 'Twas high time they came; When he ceased to love me 'Time they stopped for shame."

I am quoting from memory, and may not have got the words exactly, but the idea is plain that a gift may be sometimes next thing to an insult. Those who complain that other people are ungrateful, might find, if they looked at home, that the favors which are unappreciated are only superficial. "The gift without the giver" is very bare and worthless in man's eyes as well as in God's. But one who does really wish to bring his brother nearer to God, will probably do more harm than good if he fails to use common-sense methods. The sledge-hammer plan of saying to strangers, or even to acquaintances, "Are you saved?" is pretty sure to irritate any self-respecting person. No one has any right to pry impudently into the secret recesses of another soul. Besides, everybody is sent out to be a John the Baptist—a preacher of repentance—although the life of every man is an "epistle" which is constantly being "known and read of all men." We are always drawing others nearer to God or drawing them away from Him, not so much by what we say or do, as by what we are. If we want our influence to be exerted for good it is not enough to make the outside conduct clean; the inside—the thoughts and desires of the soul—must be clean also. Human personality can never be neutral, but it will only be a mighty power for good if God is living in it and working through it. As the Spirit of Jehovah clothed Himself with Gideon (see marginal reading of revised version), so He is willing to clothe Himself with you. The Incarnation is always a present reality—God continually manifests Himself in flesh.

One of the first questions addressed to a man was: "Where is thy brother?" and the reckless answer: "I know not: Am I my brother's keeper?" was a murderer's daring denial of the sacred claim of brotherhood. Its "claim" is as wide as

our race, but who can estimate its "power" when the man who is reaching out to help his brother has laid open his whole personality—body, mind and spirit—to be a channel of power for the Holy Spirit of God? To be full of the Holy Ghost is always to be full of power.

It is a miserable pretence of humility to say—as people sometimes venture to do—"I have no talents." No talents! when each of us will be called to account for the use or neglect of at least one mighty talent, a talent which is infinite in its far-reaching, potential energy, because it places at our disposal the infinite resources of God. I mean the power of intercessory prayer. More swift and sure than any wireless telegraphy, it goes straight to the mark, ignoring with calm indifference any obstacles of time or space, clasping a brother's hand even across the dread barrier we call Death. When the incense of unselfish prayer is blended with the fragrance of our High Priest's continual effectual intercession, it can never fail to bring down richest blessing on both the intercessor and the brothers and sisters interceded for. When we leave this talent unused it is not only our brother who will suffer loss. Anyone who has any practical experience of prayer at all does not need to consult his Bible to discover that his love to God never fails to grow stronger and brighter when he is pleading with Him for a brother's good.

The power of intercession is forcibly set forth in "With God in the World," as follows:

"There is no more delicate service in the whole round of human action than that of intercessory prayer. It is so hidden as to have a special beauty on that account. While men are all unconscious that we are thinking of them, we fold our arms about them and bring them up before God for blessing and guidance." And again: "Intercession rises to sublime heights when it claims the privilege and the power for each child of God to gather up in his arms the whole family to which he belongs, and carry it with its multitudinous needs and its glorious possibilities into the presence of the common Father for blessing and protection. It is grand to feel that the Christian can lift, by the power of prayer, a myriad as easily as one, that he can hold in his grasp the whole Church as firmly as a single parish, and can bring down showers of blessing on an entire race as readily as the few drops needed for his own little plot."

This priceless talent, this glorious opportunity, brings with it a correspondingly solemn responsibility. How often our Lord has declared that sins of omission will bring sure punishment. Dare we leave this sacred power, which God has solemnly entrusted to us, buried and unused? When He returns to reckon with us, will He not require at our hands His own "with usury"?

And one thing more: Surely I have a special claim on your prayers—a claim, I mean, that you will ask God to breathe His own messages into this Quiet Hour, speaking through me words "quick and powerful" that will go straight home to the heart of each reader. I don't want them to be merely "words"—words that may please and interest, and be forgotten as soon as read. If they are never translated into action, but only serve to while away an idle hour on a Sunday afternoon, they will indeed fail of their purpose. I prize this weekly opportunity as a great privilege; but it also is a heavy responsibility, a responsibility that I dare not shoulder

alone—it rests on your shoulders, too.

"I charge thee, Friend, by all below That knit our hearts in one. . . . Entreat for me! for thou hast drawn more near God's gracious heart, and closer to His ear,— Nay! thou dost pray for me, I need not ask."

I heard to-day from the Toronto Fresh-Air Mission that help was still coming in from the "Farmer's Advocate" readers. You have more than doubled your last year's contributions, and, in thanking you again for your generous answer to my appeal, I gladly remind you of our Divine Brother's gracious declaration: "Whoso shall receive one such little child in My Name receiveth ME." HOPE.

Young Wives.

There are few young wives of our farmers who begin their married life with luxury. Generally, the young husband has just started to make the farm pay after a few years of patient working, clearing the land, and building the little home, making things comfortable for the wife who comes to help him.

It is upon this subject of helpmate, that is the keynote of a happy married life, that one desires to speak. When a girl marries, she must not expect the romance of courtship to continue. She is not loved the less for its departure. She now belongs to her husband, and all that interests him and everything he does for her comfort in the home should be appreciated.

During the first year she has much to learn, hitherto they have seen each other at their best, each desiring to appear most pleasing. Now, left to themselves, many little flaws in the character of each will show themselves—but no one is perfect. Do not worry a man with little trifles, things that annoy a woman are not always understood by a man. Meet him cheerfully, he will always appreciate your welcome, and his home made bright and pretty will be more to him than a grander away from you.

Learn all you can during your first year about the careful management of housekeeping. You will take quite a pride in your attempts at any new dish you serve.

You need not be lonely on a farm; there are so many little duties which fill the day. You can always go on making your home pretty. In the spring, there is your garden and chickens—plenty of time to welcome a friendly caller. Whenever one hears of a housewife feeling lonesome and wanting some friend or relations forever with her, one feels she has few resources. Who can be lonely, when there is a book to read or needlework to be done after the morning's work. Keep up your correspondence, it is a pleasure to hear from friends. Try and take a few papers, and exchange with your neighbors.

Get your husband to make things easy for you in and about the house: shelves and cupboards so that your kitchen may look neat and snug. Many a really good fellow has become careless and indifferent when he found his young wife careless of her personal appearance and the house untidy; no system! no management in her work! Make up your mind from the start to help your husband to succeed in all his undertakings, it can be done. Trials will come, but be brave, and always loving. Love is a mighty weapon, use it at all times for good.

When one thinks of the many mothers who have been the mainstay of the home, of the example they show their children, of the endurance under suffering, and the many trials that mothers of large families must pass through, we can only wish to bring into the early married life the spirit of true comradeship without which no such life is complete. B. C.

Recipes.

Pancakes: One quart sweet milk, add bread crumbs to make a thin batter, three well-beaten eggs, a pinch of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of flour.

Breakfast Cake: Two cups corn meal, three cups of good flour, two cups buttermilk, four tablespoonfuls molasses, and two teaspoonfuls soda; bake in a well-greased tin, and eat hot with butter.

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



The Poor Black Chicken.

Out of the barn one morning
Old Whitey came strutting down;
No common inferior hen was she,
But a Dorking of great renown.

And after her came ten chickens;
Running with all their might;
Nine had their mother's complexion fair,
But one was as black as night.

Old Whitey looked over her shoulder
And clucked to each little pet;
But suddenly, angrily, stretched her neck
And flew at a small brunette.

All day she pecked at the chicken
Whenever she saw it near,
And Dinah, the cook, at the kitchen
door,
Heard its pitiful peeps of fear.

"I'm blessed if that stuck-up Dorkin'
Don't hate yer for bein' black!
But one culled pusson can feel for another—
We'll pay your old mudder back."

So, laughing, good-natured, Dinah
Quick lifted the little wight,
And shaking the dredging-box carefully
o'er him,
Lo! presently black was white.

Then away ran the floury chicken,
Looking like all the rest;
And silly old Whitey contentedly clucked
As he nestled beneath her breast.

Dinah nodded and laughed at the mother;
"Yer fooled, honey, sure, but den
When folks every day take appearance fer
truf,
Why shouldn't a foolish old hen?"

Why Charley Lost the Place.

Whistling a merry tune, Charley came down the road, with his hands in his pockets, his cap pushed back on his head, and a general air of good-fellowship with the world.

He was on his way to apply for a position in a stationer's store that he was very anxious to obtain, and in his pockets were the best of references concerning his character for willingness and honesty. He felt sure that there would not be much doubt about his obtaining the place when he presented these credentials.

A few drops of rain fell, as the bright sky was overcast with clouds, and he began to wish that he had brought an umbrella. From a house just a little before him two little children were starting out for school, and the mother stood in the door smiling approval as the boy raised the umbrella and took the little sister under its shelter in a manly fashion.

Charley was a great tease, and, like most boys who indulge in teasing or rough practical jokes, he always took care to select for his victim someone weaker or younger than himself.

"I'll have some fun with those children," he said to himself; and before they had gone very far down the road he crept up behind them, and snatched the umbrella out of the boy's hands.

In vain the little fellow pleaded with him to return it. Charley took a malicious delight in pretending that he was going to break it or throw it over the fence; and, as the rain had stopped, he amused himself in this way for some distance, making the children run after him and plead with him tearfully for their umbrella.

Tired of this sport at last, he relinquished the umbrella as a carriage approached, and, leaving the children to dry their tears, went on towards the store.

Mr. Mercer was not in, so Charley sat down on the steps to wait for him. An old gray cat was basking in the sun, and Charley amused him-

self by pinching the poor animal's tail till she mewed pitifully and struggled to escape.

While he was enjoying this sport Mr. Mercer drove up in his carriage, and passed Charley on his way into the store. The boy released the cat, and, following the gentleman in, respectfully presented his references.

"These do very well," Mr. Mercer said, returning the papers to Charley. "If I had not seen some of your other references, I might have engaged you."

"Other references? What do you mean, sir?" asked Charley in astonishment.

"I drove past you this morning when you were on your way here, and saw you diverting yourself by teasing two little children. A little later a dog passed you, and you cut him with a switch you had in your hand. You shied a stone at a bird, and just now you were delighting yourself in tormenting another defenceless animal. These are the references that have decided me to have nothing to do with you. I don't want a cruel boy about me."

As Charley turned away crestfallen over his disappointment, he determined that wanton cruelty, even though it seemed to him to be only "fun," should not cost him another good place.

The Little Gentleman.

I knew him for a gentleman
By signs that never fail;
His coat was rough and rather worn,
His cheeks were thin and pale—
A lad who had his way to make,
With little time to play;
I knew him for a gentleman
By certain signs to-day.

He met his mother on the street;
Off came his little cap.
My door was shut; he waited there
Until I heard his rap.
He took the bundle from my hand,
And when I dropped my pen
He sprang to pick it up for me,
This gentleman of ten.

He does not push or crowd along;
His voice is gently pitched;
He does not fling his books about
As if he were bewitched.
He stands aside to let you pass;
He always shuts the door;
He runs on errands willingly,
To forge and mill and store.
He thinks of you before himself;
He serves you if he can,
For in whatever company
The manners make the man.
At ten or forty 'tis the same;
The manner tells the tale,
And I discern the gentleman
By signs that never fail.

A Kitchen Slate.

A kitchen slate has proved a very useful article in my home; in fact to me it is worth its weight in gold. There is no clasp of despairing hands over a forgotten loaf of cake. There is no, "Oh, I forgot it," when the children find holes in their stockings and buttons off their clothing; for there it is on the slate—"Stockings to darn," "Buttons to sew on." Such notes can be added while the ironing is under way, or while one is battling with the dishpan. Buy a good slate, take off the frame, and have the slate framed in an attractive oak frame. Upon the back place screw eyes—two for hanging, one for a stout cord for the pencil, and one for another cord to hold the sponge. A slate of this kind is very convenient if one keeps a servant or kitchen maid, for one may leave in writing directions for the day's duties or the menu for the day. Many other duties may be entrusted to the slate, which has a better memory than the housewife. The slate makes a much appreciated gift for a bride—[G. B., Mich.]

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Open the tin and serve. No cooking. No bother. Excellent. Yet the cost per pound is but little more than what your butcher charges for uncooked beef with bones and waste. TRY IT.

It is Canadian Beef, packed in Canada.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

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"You may judge the character of the man by what he thinks laughable." There is nothing amusing about any form of profanity to a man who has kept his instincts true. It is a cheap wit which requires to be reinforced by phrases either meaningless or shocking or both. It is a crippled vocabulary which finds an oath necessary for emphasis or clear expression. Fortunately, this is growing more and more clear, and manly public sentiment is less tolerant daily of a habit which disgraces mankind's sense of reverence and good breeding.

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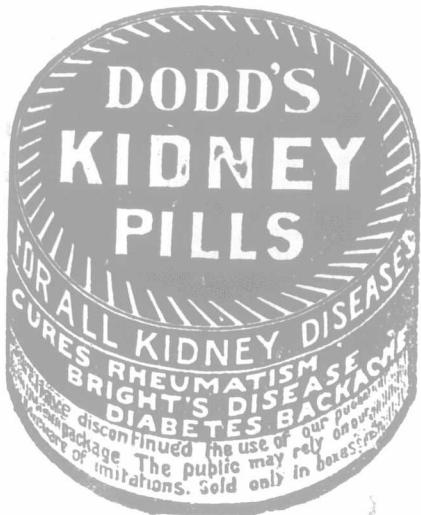
SPECIAL—5 bulls, 15 to 20 months old, any of them fit to head a herd. Rock-bottom prices if taken this month.

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

Native lambs sold at Chicago Stockyards on July 12th up to \$8 and \$8.25, and one lot at \$8.30.

On the edge of a small river in the County of Cavan, in Ireland, there is— or used to be—a stone with the following inscription cut upon it, no doubt intended for the information of strangers: "N. B.—When this stone is out of sight, it is not safe to ford the river."

At a public sale of sheep held on the Royal Show grounds, London, England, last month, by Messrs. Alfred Mansell & Co., auctioneers, on June 29th, thirty-nine yearlings brought an average of £26 15s. 5d., and the ewe lambs, £14 8s. 9d. Mr. R. P. Cooper's yearling ram, No. 1348A, went to Mr. P. L. Mills at 90 guineas; another to Mr. Cavendis at 82 guineas, and a third to Mr. Lumsden at 56 guineas.



A Few Hot-weather Hints and Recipes.

Cucumber Sauce.—Whip stiff $\frac{1}{2}$ cup heavy cream. Season with salt and Cayenne, and add gradually 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ table-spoonfuls vinegar. Pare and grate one large cucumber (remove seeds). Season with a little onion juice, and fold into the mixture.

Fruit Salad.—Place two or three kinds of fruit, fresh or canned, in layers. Sprinkle with sugar, pour the juice if any over, and cover the top thickly with grated coconut. This salad, which is a very good one for using up left-overs, should be prepared the night before using. Some like it with a salad dressing, made with lemon juice instead of vinegar, poured over.

Sticky Fly Paper (From Ottawa Valley Journal).—Mix together equal parts by measure of resin and castor oil. Stir till thoroughly mixed, and while yet a little warm spread thinly and evenly upon any strong paper that is not porous—foolscap, catalogue covers, etc. Spread with a table knife, slightly warmed, and leave a narrow border to handle with.

Pyrethrum powder dusted about through the air and over the walls is also very effectual in killing flies.

rocking-chair and a few nice pictures will complete the whole. I cannot be very definite in anything further, as this is only a dream, you know. I suppose you, dear Dame Durden, could add plenty of other "things," but as a dream we will let it stand as it is.

Just a word about color schemes: I am afraid we, as farmers' wives, do not pay enough attention to these things; our homes might be much improved if we did. If we are not up in the subject, let us study it, and perhaps our kind hostess will occasionally give us some useful hints. Hoping I have not taken up too much space,

"INDEPENDENCE."

A Tribute to Western Women.

Dear Dame Durden,—May I, too, send a short message to your Ingle Nook? I shall be glad if some of the thoughts which have helped me may also be of use to some other of the women-workers of this great Northwest. Notwithstanding the many difficulties of farm life here, I think it has a wonderfully developing effect on the natures of those women who undertake it. Even in the hardest cases one reads about, we can only "wonder and admire" when noting the many-sided ability possessed by some of our sisters, who can turn from such work as milking the cow to writing for the press, and from caring for little children to feeding the horses. Again, the cooking—to mention nothing else—that is done in the simplest of these Canadian homes is quite beyond praise. The ability, too, to do the outdoor work implies excellent health and vigor, and speaks well for the climate of the country. The thought of this work should prove a stimulus, rather than a terror, to the newcomers. Still, "moderation in all things" is a good rule, and all cannot do alike.

As a rule, women who come out here are not those who shrink from difficulty; in fact, they must have overcome many difficulties in order to get here at all. But, at home, there were those who could sympathize, encourage, and possibly admire. Here, one must wade alone through unexpected predicaments, and learn to struggle on without the accustomed pleasures and interests intervening. Necessary duties, too, must be undertaken, often under circumstances entirely uncongenial, and, for a time at least, it seems that the best of one's powers are entirely without scope. We are inclined to wonder if the coming-out at all has been one huge mistake.

No, someone must pioneer, and, naturally, only those can go forward and lead who have already made a way to the front in some line. The forging ahead must be lonely, often disagreeable and wearisome, but only so can a path be made for others to follow. A nature which has been trained to deal with many hearts, to express itself in many ways, may be compelled for a time to expend itself on vegetable and animal life mainly. But, even if these appear unresponsive (and they are not by any means entirely so), the mere fact of studying them and providing for them will greatly strengthen the powers of the worker. Ability will become stronger, instead of weaker, if the opportunity of setting it to work in solitude and without appreciation has been faithfully used.

Manitoba.

[Note.—By the way, is not Octavia going to write again to all the enquirers who have been asking for her, and referring to her?]

A Man Among the Amazons.

Dear Dame Durden,—I suppose I really have no business to address my letters to your page, considering that I am not a lady, but belong to the "worse" portion of humanity, and am not blessed with a better half yet. My only excuse is that, although I am a "mere man," still I follow the same calling as the learned matrons who write for the Ingle Nook, being the head cook, bottle-washer, manager and entire family of a small shack in Alberta. So, being in that predicament, I most religiously study the Ingle Nook letters, and, alas, sometimes make the fatal mistake of trying my hand at some of the recipes, which, after being subjected to my own special treatment, resemble paperweights more than cakes. For this reason I should recommend all fellows starting to batch to keep a pig or two: mine actually seem to thrive, thanks to my experiments.

Dough! that awful stuff! How lovingly it clings to one! How difficult to get a finger clear when a fly happens to settle on your nose! With what almost supernatural care buttons fly off when there is no one around to fasten them on again!

How dirty the floor looks; and how new and clean the scrubbing-brush!

How cold, dreary and miserable the whole place looks when returning home at night!

How grand to have no squalling kids around; no one to worry about you, and when you do happen to feel a little lonely, isn't there the dog to pour one's superfluous affection upon? What would we poor fellows do without a dog?

I would like to wind up with a few hints for beginners:

1. Sew buttons on with fine wire.
2. Don't fill lamp with oil just before making bread; its taste might be a little curious.
3. Never scrub the floor; it always gets just as dirty again.
4. Boil potatoes in their skins; it saves washing them beforehand.
5. Don't view marriage by the one nagging wife you happen to know; remember the others.

Your case is really pitiable, J. W. Truly, you'll have to set out a-hunting for a solution to all your difficulties. But wait until our competition is over; then you'll know whether to fix your binocular apparatus on a blooming maid of sixteen, or on a practiced old house-keeper of forty-seven. Your household hints are excellent—under the circumstances. Tried recipes, are they?

The Patter of Little Feet.

I sit by my table writing;
And far down the village street,
Comes the babble of childish voices
And the patter of little feet.
I know they are hastening homeward,
I know that the school is out;
And I list to the rhythmic patter
Which mingles with joyous shout.

I sit by my desk, and wonder
Where the little feet will be led—
Whether 'mid thorns and briars,
Or in flowery paths instead;
Whether in ways of virtue
And innocence, pure and sweet,
Or whether in sin and folly
Will journey the little feet.

And up to the merciful Father,
A swift-winged prayer I send:
"O, guide the wee feet safely
Till the journey of life shall end.
And, O, when the school is over,
And the lessons are learned, I pray
That the coming home be as joyous
As ever it is to-day.

O, when by the silvery waters
Of the glorious river of life,
When done is the toil and conflict
And over the noise and strife,
Then sweeter far to the Master
Than the heavenly music sweet,
Will sound the rhythmic patter—
The patter of little feet.

—[Selected.]

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

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE.

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Continued.

"Don't you? Not when you consider that by it we seem to be deprived of all opportunity of tracing this sheet back to the quire of paper from which it was taken?"

"No."

"Humph! then you are more of an amateur than I thought you. Don't you see that as Hannah could have had no motive for concealing where the paper came from on which she wrote her dying words, this sheet must have been prepared by someone else?"

"No," said I, "I cannot say I see all that."

"Can't! Well, then, answer me this. Why should Hannah, a girl about to commit suicide, care whether any clue was furnished in her confession, to the actual desk, drawer, or paper from which the sheet was taken on which she writes it?"

"She wouldn't."

"Yet especial pains have been taken to destroy that clue. Then there is another thing. Read the confession itself, Mr. Raymond, and tell me what you gather from it."

"Why," said I, after complying, "that the girl, worn out with constant apprehension, has made up her mind to do away with herself, and that Henry Clavering—"

"Ah, I didn't know that Mr. Clavering's name was mentioned there; excuse me."

"His name is not mentioned, but a description is given so strikingly in accordance—"

Here Mr. Gryce interrupted me. "Does it not seem to you a little surprising, that a girl like Hannah should have stopped to describe a man she knew by name?"

I started; it was unnatural, surely. "You believe Mrs. Belden's story, don't you?"

"Yes."

"Must believe, then, that Hannah, the go-between, was acquainted with Mr. Clavering, and with his name?"

"Undoubtedly."

"Then why didn't she use it? If her intention was as she here professes, to save Eleanore Leavenworth, she would naturally take the most direct method of doing it. But that is not all. Mrs. Belden, according to you, maintains that Hannah told her upon entering the house, that Mary Leavenworth sent her here. But in this document, she declares it to have been the work of Black Mustache."

"I know, but could they not have both been parties to the transaction?"

"Yes," said he; "yet it is always a suspicious circumstance when there is any discrepancy between the written and spoken declaration of a person. But why do we stand here fooling, when a few words from Mrs. Belden will probably settle the whole matter! Fetch her in, Mr. Raymond."

Mr. Gryce received Mrs. Belden with just that show of respectful courtesy likely to impress a woman as dependent as she upon the good opinion of others.

"Ah! and this is the lady in whose house this very disagreeable event has occurred," exclaimed he. "But perhaps we can right matters. This sudden death ought to be easily explainable. You say you have had no poison in the house?"

"No, sir."

"And that the girl never went out?"

"Never, sir."

"And that no one has ever been here to see her?"

"No one, sir."

"So that she could not have procured any such thing if she had wished?"

"No, sir."

"Unless," he added suavely, "she had it with her when she came here?"

"That couldn't have been, sir. She brought no baggage; and I know everything there was in her pocket, for I looked."

"And what did you find there?"

"Some money in bills, more than you would have expected such a girl to have; some loose pennies, and a trinket."

"Well, then, it is proved that the girl didn't die of poison, there being none in the house."

"That is just what I have been telling Mr. Raymond."

"Must have been heart disease," he went on. "You say she was well yesterday?"

"Yes, sir; or seemed so."

"Though not cheerful?"

"I did not say that; she was, sir very."

"What, ma'am, this girl? I don't understand that. I should think her anxiety about those she had left behind her in the city would have been enough to keep her from being very cheerful."

"So you would," returned Mrs. Belden; "but it wasn't so. On the contrary, she never seemed to worry about them at all."

"What!" cried he, "not about Eleanore, who, according to the papers, stands in so cruel a position before the world? But perhaps she didn't know anything about that—Miss Leavenworth's position, I mean?"

"Yes, she did, for I told her. I was so astonished I could not keep it to myself. I went to Hannah and read the article aloud and watched her face to see how she took it."

"And how did she?"

"She looked as if she didn't understand; asked me why I read such things to her, and told me she didn't want to hear any more."

"Humph! and what else?"

"Nothing else. She put her hand over her ears and frowned in such a sullen way I left the room."

"That was when?"

"About three weeks ago."

"She has, however, mentioned the subject since?"

"No, sir; not once."

"She has shown, however, that something was preying on her mind—fear, remorse, or anxiety?"

"No, sir; on the contrary, she has often appeared like one secretly elated."

"But," exclaimed Mr. Gryce, "that was very strange and unnatural; I cannot account for it."

(To be continued.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Legal.

RIGHT TO MAKE ROAD ON A FARM.

Has the Local Improvement District the right to make a road where there are sloughs in which the water is about two feet deep and will not drain? The road now takes a bend on to private property.

Ans.—The Local Improvement District may make a road on the road allowance, if they think proper, no matter how much water to grade or bridge, or they may make application to the Department for purchase of land on private property to make a deviation to avoid the water.

W. J. Rutherford, B. S. A., Professor of Animal Husbandry, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, is officiating as judge at several of the local (Manitoba) fairs.

A. R. Springett, of the New Oxley Ranch, has been appointed manager of the Canadian Land and Ranch Co., succeeding the late D. H. Andrews.—[News, Medicine Hat.]

The University of Illinois will install a new president, Prof. Edmund James James, Ph. D., LL. D., at Urbana, on the 17th, 18th and 19th of October. Some U. S. agricultural colleges and universities change their presidents as often as the agricultural faculties recommend farmers to rotate their crops.

Mr. James Wilson, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture of that country, says the corn acreage this year is 94,011,000 acres, an increase of 2,080,000 acres over 1904. The crop condition at present is 87.3, indicating a yield of 2,463,000,000 bushels.

A BARGAIN. A rare chance for some farmer to save heavy threshing outlay annually. R. M. Graham, Melita, Man., has rented his farm, and offers a gasoline motor that will thresh a cord of wheat daily with ordinary farm help at a bargain to first comer.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba and N.-W.T. Governments.

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

LOST.

MANOR, Assa.—Since May 19, 1905, dark bay mare, two years old, tall, carriage type, little white on hind feet, slight roughness on front of nigh hind leg, as though it had been cut by a wire. John Anderson (32-7-1 w 2).

WHITEWOOD, Assa.—Bay mare, six years old, black stockings, no brand, bad scar on breast; bay mare, six years old, small white spot on forehead, branded BR on left hip, black stockings. James Sanders.

EDENWOLD, Assa.—Since middle of May, 1905, blue roan mare, four years old, branded H on left shoulder, collar marks on left shoulders, black mane and tail, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Ten dollars reward offered for information leading to recovery. John Koch (S. 4 36-19-17 w 2).

REDVERS, Assa.—Since about May 20, 1905, gray horse, ten years old, 1,200 pounds; bay horse, seven years old, 1,100 pounds, stiff on front leg, docked tail; bay mare, eight years old, 1,100 pounds, branded RB, over NG, on left shoulder, in foal. Information leading to recovery will be rewarded by \$5. Frank Butin (N. E. 22-6-32 w 1).

MOOSOMIN, Assa.—Since about December 20, 1904, three bay mares, two branded IUR, monogram, on left shoulder and hip, and ZT on right shoulder, the other branded X inside circle on right shoulder. A reward will be given for information leading to recovery of animals. W. R. Maywood.

COTHAM, Assa.—Since June 6, 1905, two bay mares, branded 7UC on left shoulder, four and eight years respectively, 1,200 and 1,400 pounds respectively, one had halter on. Suitable reward given. P. H. M. Criddle (30-18-4 w 2).

STAR CITY, Sask.—Since April 15, 1905, black mare, four years old, white star on forehead; black horse, five years old, branded with buckhorn design on left shoulder. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for the recovery of the above animals. A. T. Nash.

MINIOTA, Man.—Sorrel horse, anchor brand on left shoulder, white star on face, 1,100 pounds, few white hairs on left hind foot. Finder will be suitably rewarded. H. A. Selwood.

MANVILLE, Sask.—Sorrel horse, branded HL on left shoulder, nine years old, weight 1,100 pounds; dark bay horse, branded EM on right shoulder, nine years old, 1,100 pounds. Ten dollars reward offered for the recovery of this team. J. H. Trentman (18-51-9 w 4).

MOFFAT, Sask.—Since June 21, 1905, gray horse, indistinct brand on left shoulder, swelling on left knee. Douglas Dale (4-15-19 w 2).

SOLHEIMA, Alta.—Since June 18, 1905, bay gelding, small star on forehead, and white nose, branded V2 on left shoulder; roan mare, white face, white legs, branded V2 on left shoulder; sorrel stallion, yearling, white face, branded V2 on left shoulder. Fifteen dollars reward. S. Einarson.

ESTERHAZ, Assa.—Dark gray mare, four years old, also a dark bay mare, four years old, with brand resembling 96 on right shoulder. Ten dollars reward. F. D. Feala (22-19 w 2).

TISDALE, Sask.—Since June 3, 1905, bay mare, about eight years old, branded UP and an indistinct number on left shoulder, hole in left ear, 1,350 pounds; bay horse, about six years old, branded with heart and bar under on left hip, 1,380 pounds; dark brown mare, ten years old, 1,300 pounds, no brand, heavy mane and tail, showing lot of white in left eye, each had leather halter on. Jones and Tistram (16-44-15 w 2).

MOOSOMIN, Assa.—Gray horse, 1,300 pounds, has a barb-wire scratch on right front foot; black horse, about 1,300 pounds, sore on right shoulder; brown horse, and bay horse. These animals have strayed recently, and a suitable reward will be given to the person or persons leading to their reward. Joll and Raney, Bensinger Farm.

SALTOUN, Assa.—Light bay broncho horse, nine years old, weight about 1,200 pounds, branded key mark on left shoulder, no white. Twenty dollars reward will be offered for their recovery. E. O. Schaller (W. 4 23-20-12 w 2).

Black stud horse, white face, about eight years old, branded on left hind shoulder with wineglass design, white on hind foot; roan mare, about eight years old, branded on left front shoulder, design unknown. These horses left my place five weeks ago. Ten dollars to anyone who will return animals to my place. Charles Boisza (N. W. 10-25-7 w 2).

KEELERVILLE, Assa.—Bay mare; bay gelding; dark bay gelding, slightly lame, branded CY on right shoulder. All have halters on. G. W. Chrsteris (20-21-29 w 2).

REGINA, Assa.—Since last fall, bay pony mare branded lazy H B on right shoulder; bay colt, branded heart design on left shoulder. Reward offered for recovery. Alexander H. Brown (26-18-20 w 2).

MARIAHLE, Assa.—Since about Easter, 1905, gray mare, seven years old, branded H H on left hip, had halter on. Anton Ottenbreit.

YELLOW GRASS, Assa.—Black mare, branded S, with quarter circle over, on left shoulder, and V on left jaw. R. Burnside & Co.

ESTRAY.

DALRYMPLE, Assa.—Since about the middle of June, 1905, dark bay mare, indistinctly branded on right shoulder, white stripe on face, white off hind foot, shod on front feet, halter on. J. D. Dalrymple (22-22-16).

HERBERT, Assa.—Some time ago, light bay pony, about 800 pounds, stiff on one knee, branded on right hip and on left shoulder UT, and left hip running 2, with bar under and E under that. James McNeil.

GRENPELL, Assa.—Bay pony horse, aged. A. McFarlane (24-14-8 w 2).

FULDA, Sask.—Broncho bay mare, short, bushy tail, animal is branded G (position not furnished), hind legs white above hoofs. Henry Kalthoff (6-39-23 w 2).

DUHAMEL, Alta.—Bay mare, white spot on face, halter on, branded AB on right flank, three white feet. Mrs. D. Campbell (32-45-20 w 4).

EDELAIN, Assa.—Since May 15, 1905, bay mare, little white spot on forehead, left hind leg sore, about 14 hands high, branded indistinctly under left hip, branded reversed J on left front leg. Adolph Klatt (N. W. 14-24-22 w 2).

CARBON, Alta.—Since last March, gray mare, about five years old, branded two squares joined together on left shoulder. J. K. Hazlett.

HAZELWOOD, Assa.—Small buckskin mare, about seven or eight years old, no visible brand. William Baker (S. E. 20-11-5 w 2).

MANOR, Assa.—Since June 18, 1905, roan mare, about nine years old, branded on right shoulder running JP, monogram. Walker Bros. (2-7-34 w 1st).

CHIN COULEE, Assa.—Some time ago, bay gelding, about 1,300 pounds, branded on left shoulder with two hearts, one above the other with E inside. G. L. Armstrong.

MEDICINE HAT, Assa.—Chestnut mare, branded on right jaw inverted oarlock, with vertical bar on right-hand side of design, has a barb-wire scar on right shoulder. The Gull Lake Ranch Company.

RED DEER.—Since a year ago, brown mare pony, hind feet white, branded running S on right shoulder, and plus sign low on right hip. Fergus Kennedy.

ESTEVAN, Assa.—Since June 1, 1904, red heifer, one year old. S. Hoggar (12-1-9 w 2).

CROSSFIELD, Alta.—Light roan gelding, white blaze on face, white legs, about six years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder that might be intended for Y or cowfoot design. I. G. Gunsolly (E. 4 24-28-28 w 4).

HAZELWOOD, Assa.—Gray mare, branded Q on left side of neck; bay mare, white strip down face, not branded; bay mare, white spot on nose, white left hind foot, not branded; roan mare, branded HL, monogram; sorrel colt, two years old, gelding, not branded, and buckskin colt, one year old, dark mane and tail, not branded. O. M. Raluf (6-11-6 w 2).

(Continued on page 1170.)

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

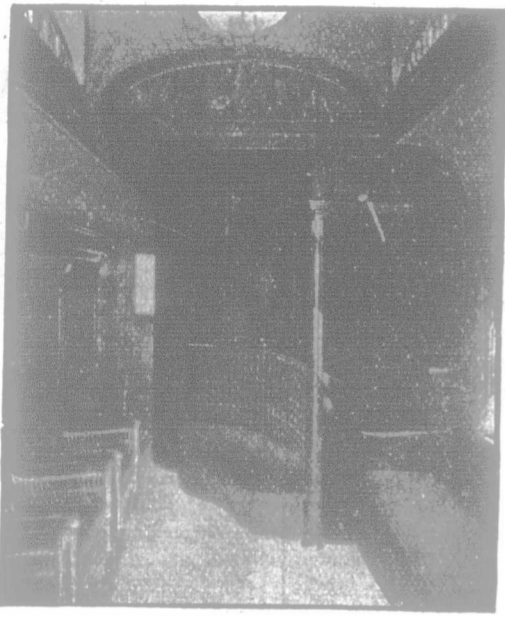


CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

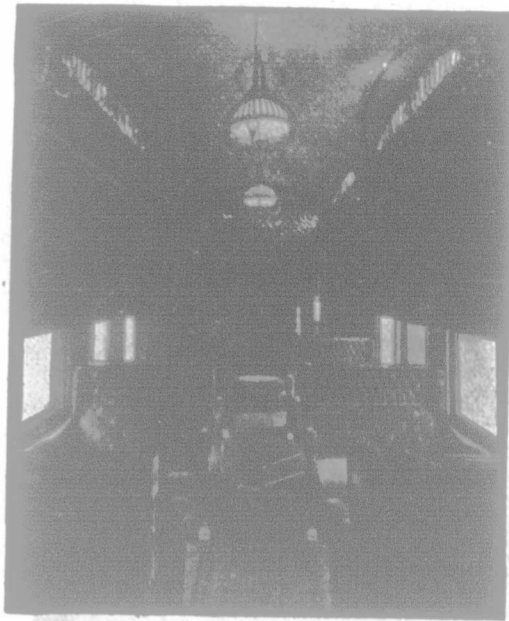


TRAVEL IN LUXURY. WHY NOT?

The equipment used with our fast STEAMSHIP EXPRESS is elegant, new, and represents the best work turned out by railroad-equipment builders.



LUXURY IN THE SLEEPER.



OBSERVATION SMOKING PARLOR. The place for a cigar and a quiet chat.

If you are going to EASTERN CANADA, to the EASTERN STATES, or to PORT ARTHUR, DULUTH, ISLE ROYALE, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS,

Write for full information regarding our cheap Tourist Rates now in effect.

Our Dining-Car Service is unexcelled.

Table with 2 columns: Destination, Price. Includes Winnipeg, Fort William, Port Arthur.

Fuller information from any Canadian Northern Agent, or

GEO. H. SHAW, Traffic Manager, Winnipeg.

Table with 2 columns: Destination, Price. Includes Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg.

Advertisement for Sharples Separator Co. featuring '24 YEARS WEAR NO REPAIRS' and '43 YEARS WEAR 75¢ REPAIRS'.

Contents of this Issue.

Table listing contents of the issue including Poultry, Apiary, Horticulture, Field Notes, Questions and Answers, Stock, Farm, and Dairying.

POULTRY. Canadian Poultry Bulletins...1160. Treatment for Gapes...1160. Increasing the Size of Eggs...1160.

THE CALGARY COLONIZATION CO., the owners of a large tract of land throughout Alberta, are letting contracts for a string of elevators running from north to south of the country.

FALL WHEAT AND BEETS. We rise to remark that in the Lethbridge District and South there are four thousand acres of sugar beets growing.

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

Los^t, Strayed or Stolen—Cont.

PENHOLD, Alta.—Bay mare, saddle broke, eight years old, weight about 850 pounds, branded on right hip with what is probably an S or two quarter circles. Roy E. Fleming.

NEUDORF, Assa.—Chestnut mare, two years old, right front foot white, both hind feet white, white mane and halter; dark bay mare, about eight years old, front and hind feet shod, both hind feet white, halter on. F. W. Mohr (30-20-7 w 2).

OLDS, Alta.—Bay pony mare, branded S on right shoulder, IR on right hip, and 3 on left shoulder; bay pony mare, branded 2R between left shoulder and ribs, and JH, combination, on left shoulder; branded 2R, same as above mare. Thomas Byron (23-34-4 w 5), Eagle Hill.

FORGET, Assa.—Since June 19, 1905, red mare with white spot on forehead, branded, but design and position not stated, weight 1,000 pounds. Nap Massé (20-7-7 w 2).

HALBRITE, Assa.—Bay gelding, white spot on forehead, white spot on nose, six years old, has brand on left shoulder resembling HT, combination; black gelding, white strip on forehead, white spot on nose, about six years old, weight about 1,200 pounds, has brand resembling HT, combination. Will Scramlin.

STRASSBURG, Assa.—Since June 17, 1905, some stray cattle, branded VV—on right ribs. Christoph Keller (34-25-22 w 2).

WOLSELEY, Assa.—For some time, bay mare, white face, halter and rope around neck, branded with F heart, combination. M. Schuster (W. 34-17-10 w 2).

Since about May 27, 1905, two bay mares, six and seven years old, and 900 and 950 pounds respectively, small star on face, wearing halters, one has spavin on hind leg and enlarged joint on left front leg, no brands; since June 28, 1905, coal black mare, heavy with foal, branded H C on left hip. James Wyatt (12-5-1).

BASSANO, Alta.—Sorrel colt, three years old, about 142 or 3, white blaze, hind fetlocks white, unbranded. H. West.

Ronn horse, 1,400 pounds, branded R H, hind feet white, left front foot little white, small star on forehead. Alex. Manastersky (22-23-9 w 2).

MONTMARTRE, Assa.—Since the beginning of spring last, bay mare, about ten years old, about 900 pounds, little white on forehead, no brand, in foal; bay mare, five years old, about 800 pounds, little white spot on forehead, branded B R on left hip, also indistinctly branded on left shoulder. Coupal Bros., (12-15-12 w 2).

CRAIK, Assa.—Since July 1, 1905, light gray pony gelding, black ears, black foretop, branded lazy B, over 74, on left hip. Fred L. Taylor (15-25-21 w 2).

CUPAR, Assa.—Sorrel pony mare, seven or eight years old, white star on forehead, hind feet white, raptured on left side, mane and foretop ratched. Burton Hudgins.

TOPFIELD, Alta.—Since May 25, 1905, bright bay horse, stripe on forehead to nose, about six years old, about 1,300 pounds, hind feet white and stockings, one front foot white, and the other partially white, branded P, lazy E, monogram, on right shoulder; dark bay horse, no marks, about six years old, about 1,300 pounds, branded P, lazy E, monogram, on right hip. John C. Phillips (24-51-19 w 1).

HIRSCH, Assa.—Chestnut mare, mark on left shoulder, O inside circle, leather halter and rope around neck. Myer Levi (S. E. 16-3-5 w 2).

VOSSEN, Sask.—Since June 25, 1905, bay mare, white spot on forehead, halter on, branded U P, over 59; bay horse, white spot on forehead, halter on, branded heart, with bar under; black mare, white stripe from eyes to nose, halter on. George Elliot (14-39-18 w 2).

MEDLEY, Assa.—Bay gelding, six weeks of age, with white half moon on forehead. H. W. Ireland, secretary, The Drawing Board, Ltd., Ltd. (23-13-8 w 2).

MEDLEY, Assa.—Bay gelding, silver mane and tail, branded W C on left shoulder, with rope around neck. Scott Chupase Ltd.

HIGH RIVER, Assa.—Since June 1, 1905, dark bay horse, about 1,200 pounds, branded F on left hip, and 2 on right. Bank Bros. (2-3-2 w 2).

A SNAP IN LAND.

3 Sections first-class Wheat Land at ELBOW OF SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN

Price for a short time only, on easy terms:

\$6.50 per acre for all in block.

\$6.75 per acre for one section or more.

\$7.00 per acre for smaller quantities.

All our other lands at the Elbow have been raised to \$8.00 per acre and these three sections are equal in quality and cannot be surpassed as an

INVESTMENT OR HOME

W. N. REID & CO.,

Brandon, Man., P. O. Box 38.

Regina, N.-W.T., South St., P. O. Box 371.

CALGARY, Alta.—In the vicinity of Rosebud, near Lone Butte, bay gelding, two years old, white stripe down face, white feet, no brands visible. Copley Bros.

SPRING BANK, Alta.—Sorrel mare, branded E under the saddle on left side, and H on right cheek; blue roan pony mare, no visible brand. Keys Cullen.

MOOSE JAW, Assa.—Horse with left hind foot white. R. Rusk.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Sask.—Dark red bull, about one year old, some white on brisket, belly and top of hips, no brand visible. E. W. McCrea (N. W. 12-44-19 w 2).

MACLEOD, Alta.—Sorrel pony stallion, two years old, unbranded. George E. M. Scott (S. W. 9-28 w 4).

MERIDIAN, Assa.—Small yearling bull, grizzly in color. Wm. J. Norris (22-1-1 w 2).

HARROWBY, Man.—White and red bull, white spot on forehead, has horns. T. Scheie (S. E. 30-19-30 w 1).

BEAVER DALE, Assa.—Yearling bull, light red, muley, white on tail, no brand visible; red and white (animal not stated), two years old, star on forehead, branded slanting double rowlock or running H on left hip; three-year-old bull, dark red, star on forehead, white patches on both flanks, white under belly and tip of tail. Ernest C. Golding.

NEAPOLIS, Alta.—Gray broncho stallion, branded reversed E on left shoulder. Harry Clark.

CHADLE, Alta.—Black pony stallion, white star on forehead, branded 52 on left shoulder, indescrutable brand on left thigh (resembles hay fork, with bar through), ears marked. J. Belver (2-24-26 w 4).

LAMERTON, Alta.—Since June 6, 1905, red bull, two years old, white on body, no brand visible. August Steidel (S. E. 16-42-22 w 4).

LOST.

CARDSTON, Alta.—One light bay mare, four years old, branded on right shoulder V over I H, and right thigh W, lazy S, one white hind foot, star on forehead; one red muley heifer, branded on right ribs KP, bar under. Last seen east of Cardston, seven miles. Five dollars reward for them. Walter Crackett.

IMPOUNDED.

RAYMOND, Alta.—Brown work horse, about 1,100 pounds, white stripe down face, branded C P on right thigh, three white feet, hobbles and halter on; bay work horse, about 1,100 pounds, branded W L on left shoulder, ranch mane, hobbles on. J. B. Wasden, poundkeeper, Raymond Pound.

BELLE PLAINS, Assa.—Bay gelding, seven years old, branded R U on left shoulder, white star on forehead, about 1,200 pounds, white on hind legs, apparently has had some skin disease, also distemper. Thomas Rusk, Jr. (S. W. 28-16-23 w 2).

FAIRMEDE, Assa.—Roan yearling steer, piece out of top of right ear, also under slit. George Hiscock (S. E. 20-12-1 w 2).

LIMSDEN, Assa.—Red and white steer, one year old, muley, no brand visible. W. R. Jamieson (N. E. 32-19-21 w 2).

DALESBORO, Assa.—Black pony gelding, aged, about 700 pounds, indistinct brand resembling quarter circle O on right shoulder, and indistinct brand resembling O S inside square on right hip; bay mare, about five years old, about 950 pounds, halter on, right cheek, branded circle with four small circles around it, outside on right hip, black on mane and tail, halter on, slightly broken on right and left legs. George T. Anderson (N. E. 14-18 w 2).

WITTIWOOD, Assa.—Dark gray or blue

stallion, two years old, white star on forehead, little white on hind fetlocks; light bay mare, two years old, white blaze on forehead, two white stripes on side, three white legs. Arthur Biggins (S. E. 2-15-3 w 2).

YORKTON, Assa.—Red cow, about four years old, medium size, has horns. R. H. Lock, poundkeeper, Town Pound.

MEOTA, Sask.—Red ox, deborned, branded inverted flying 4, indistinct, on top of left ribs, also blotched brand on left hip. Patrick Burke (S. W. 22-46-17 w 3).

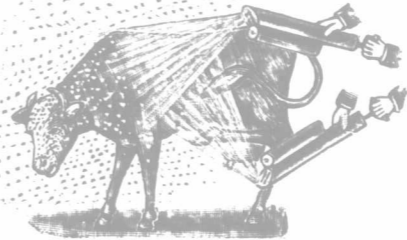
MEOTA, Sask.—Roan pony gelding, about 6 years old, about 900 pounds, reversed B, N, monogram, wire marks on front legs. Wm. Schaefer (N. E. 22-47-18 w 3).

BROADVIEW, Assa.—Red bull, one year old, white on belly and tip of tail; bay gelding, white stripe down face, branded HE, monogram, on left shoulder, white feet. Glasgow Winter (N. W. 10-16-5 w 2).

GLEN EWEN, Assa.—Black stallion colt, about two years old, white star on forehead, left hind foot white, no brand; black mare, about six or eight years old, branded lazy P, 6 O on left hip, left hind foot white. S. S. Smith, poundkeeper.

(Continued on next page.)

EVERY FARMER OR DAIRYMAN Should read this.

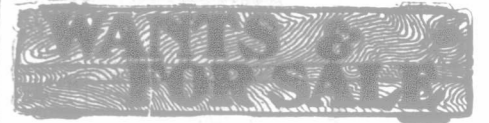


M. Farmer: Protect your horses and cattle from those abominable flies. The cost is not much, but it will save you hundreds of dollars. I have used FLY-KILLER OIL for 4 years, and would not be without it if it cost me three times the price. Mr. Milkman, if you are supplying infants and typhoid fever patients with milk, you must protect your cows from flies, where cows are much worried milk is poison. I will send to any address one PATENT SPRAY, to spray up or down, and enough FLY-KILLER OIL for 50 cows, the best disinfectant. Price, \$1.25. To kill lice on hen roosts. To kill lice on horses. To kill lice on cattle. To kill ticks on sheep. Non-injurious. Sold in one-gallon cans. Sprays \$1.00.

JOHN J. WHITE, Brandon, Man.

Learn Telegraphy and R. R. Accounting

\$50 to \$100 per month salary assured our graduates under bond. You don't pay us until you have a position. Largest system of telegraph schools in America. Endorsed by all railway officials. Operators always in demand. Ladies also admitted. Write for catalogue. HORSE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, Cincinnati, O.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; La Crosse, Wis.; Texarkana, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.



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.

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

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

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

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

FUR SALE—503 acres rich black loam in the celebrated Pincher Creek district, Southern Alberta. Price, \$12 per acre. Four miles from C. P. R. apply E. Blaquier, box 683, Brandon, Man.

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

ONLINE Threshing Outfit—Capacity 75 bushels wheat per hour. Practically new. Purchaser as thresh with ordinary help and save big cut'ay. If you're rented farms, a bargain awaits first applicant. G. M. Graham, Melita, Man.

IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent, in lumber and dimensions, fences, nests and cord-wood for sale in carload lots. For particulars, write Theo. Snence, Rainy River, Ont., or J. R. Post, Greenridge, Man.

MARRIED couple want employment in Northern Alberta or Battleford district. Experienced in mixed farming. Good references. A. Arnold, care of A. Pedlar, Toddmorren P. O., Ont.

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

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

THRESHING OUTFITS FOR SALE

A number of rebuilt portable and traction engines; also separators, all in first-class running order. We have practically all sizes, and can supply complete outfits, or separate machines, as desired. Low prices and terms to suit.

The John Abell Engine & Machine Works Co. P. O. Box 481, (Limited) Winnipeg, Man.

The King Edward Collie Kennels

7 Concord Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Have some very choice Collie puppies and brood bitches for sale, various ages, from the best stock in Canada.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

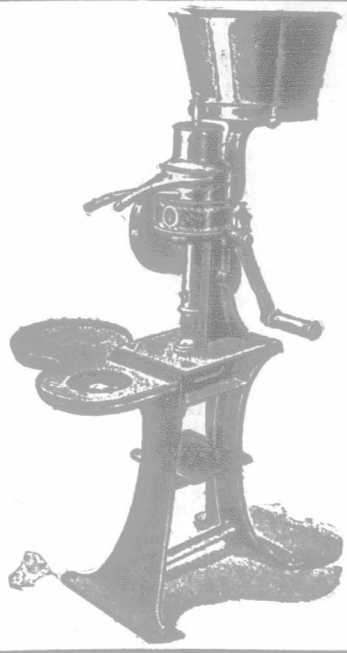
In STALLIONS during next three weeks. We are offering some grand horses for less than half-price, in order to close them out before our new importations arrive. We have several first-class

Clydesdales, Suffolks and Percherons

One beautiful FRENCH COACHER of choice breeding, and two THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS. You can secure any of these at a great bargain by applying at once to JAMES SMITH, manager for

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS



THE KIND THE CREAMERYMEN USE

The annual convention of the National Buttermakers' Association was held at St. Louis in connection with the Agricultural Department of the Exposition the last week in October, 1904.

As a representative showing of the use of separators by good buttermakers, 473 butter entries out of a total of 493 were DE LAVAL made, and every single entry scoring higher than 95 was made by users of DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.

This only bears out the oft-repeated claim that DE LAVAL SEPARATORS in use exceed by more than ten times all other makes combined, and that the "Alpha Disc" and "Split Wing" patents embodied in the DE LAVAL machines form a skimming device which delivers the most perfect cream for buttermaking purposes.

The De Laval Separator Co., 248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

What is Your Ailment?

If you are suffering, no matter what the ailment or affliction, send your name and address and state your trouble to THE ORACLE, Box 742, Winnipeg, Man., and you will get relief—if a remedy will cure you we will send you a FREE SAMPLE of one of the "7 Monks Remedies"

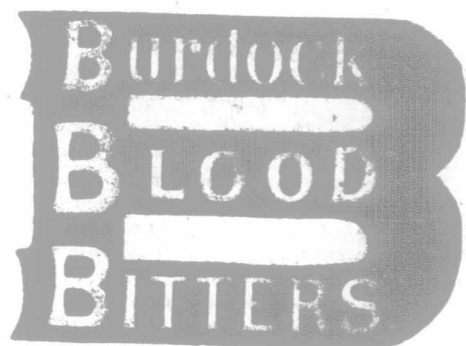
If advice will help you, you will get that also FREE.
7 MONKS CO., Winnipeg, Man.
P. O. Box 742.

GOSSIP.

Man's greatest compliment to woman is to seek her companionship, give her his confidence and ask her advice. That is the true compliment of the 20th century, the sort woman seeks. But the old-time flattery has decayed.

The Belgians have long been accustomed to horse meat as food, but of late importations of the animals, mainly from England, have shown so many that were emaciated, weak and obviously unfit for food that the superior council of agriculture has recommended that such importations shall cease, or that broken-down horses, unfit for work, shall be classified as cattle, in which case the high duty will keep them out. The measure has not yet been adopted, however, owing to the difficulty in finding a substitute for horse meat, which is, in many cases, the only kind which the poorer classes are able to afford.

The Brampton Jersey Herd again makes a start for the fairs. On Saturday, July 15th. Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., leave with two carloads of Jerseys for Manitoba's greatest fair to be held at Winnipeg, July 20-28. The cattle will be in usual good form. The noted champion bull, Blue Blood, is expected to head the herd. He is in better trim than ever before, and will put up a strong show against all comers. In the younger classes, the bulls measure up well to what the firm has previously exhibited. They are all fine, lusty fellows, bred right. The females are, if anything superior to those exhibited at Winnipeg last year—not an inferior animal in the bunch. Messrs. Bull & Son inform us they are selling cheap to deduce stock, and it certainly is a rare opportunity to select something A1. There is in the herd a daughter of Eminent 2nd, whose cut recently appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate," as he was sold for \$10,000 at public auction in Cooper's last sale. The heifer is due in August, and should be heard from in the showing. Minette of Brampton, winner of the sweepstakes last year in Toronto, will be out again this fall with a year's improvement. Brampton's Nameless King will be in better shape also.



Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties.

Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions.

Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

WINDMILLS



Grain Grinders,
Gas & Gasoline Engines
Tanks,
Bee Supplies,
Etc.

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

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Cont.

MARIAHILF, Assa.—Brown broncho mare, nine years old, 1,100 pounds, branded left shoulder W, with bar under, left hind foot white; gray mare, broncho, four years old, 800 pounds, front feet and left hind foot white, branded J D C on right hip; gray broncho mare, seven years old, 800 pounds, branded J D C on right hip; sorrel mare, light broncho, with star, seven years old, 700 pounds, foal two weeks; brown gelding, broncho, seven years old, 900 pounds, branded V on left hip. Johan Hornung (S. W. 5-20-6 w 2).

BROADVIEW, Assa.—Red yearling steer; red and white yearling heifer; pinto or roan pony, four years old, unbroken, branded R N on left hip, wild. Jos. R. Bird (N. W. 20-15-5 w 2).

CARON, Assa.—Bay horse colt, three years old; brown mare, ten years old, about 1,200 or 1,300 pounds, white face, part of ears cropped, indistinct brand on right shoulder, hind fetlocks white, has been in prairie fire, burnt more or less all over. R. R. Campbell, poundkeeper.

WAPPELLA, Assa.—Two bay mares, roadsters, branded VR, monogram, on left hip, also on left shoulder, and Z T on right shoulder, one has white stripe down face, and left hind foot white. S. Shaw (S. W. 28-14-1 w 2).

HYDE, Assa.—Dark gray gelding, blocky, wild, about 1,000 pounds, small star on forehead, branded fishhook on right thigh; sorrel mare pony, white face, hind feet white, brand resembling lazy running H or X on right thigh; chestnut pony mare, star on forehead, hind feet white, branded JKH, combination, on left shoulder; chestnut mare pony, stripe down face, brand resembling running E right (no other position given); bay gelding, rangy, very wild, about 1,100 pounds, no marks or brands visible; white pony mare, aged, blind in right eye, branded number sign right thigh. Norman McLeod (S. E. 21-19-7 w 2).

BALGONIE, Assa.—Since July 1, 1905, sorrel roan mare, white face, feet, mane and tail, no brand visible. Wm. Matchett (S. W. 8-18-17 w 2).

MACOUN, Assa.—Two mares, branded D, with bar over, and bar under, on left hind leg, also branded D, inverted T, monogram, and T, quarter circle, monogram, on left arm. Alex. Sinclair, poundkeeper (22-4-10 w 2).

BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Black horse, about 1,100 pounds, white spot on forehead, had halter and hobbles on, indistinct brand on left shoulder, resembling inverted U P; dark gray horse, about 1,100 pounds, halter scar on jaw, left hind hock white, has halter on, and was hobbled. F. W. Adams (S. W. 8-45-16 w 3).

GREENFELL, Assa.—Brown mare, aged, collar marks low on left shoulder and high on right shoulder, black legs, hind feet white, no brands, small patch white hair, from back band or saddle, on right ribs. G. D. Fitz-Gerald (N. W. 16-18-7 w 2).

EYEBROW HILL, Assa.—Roan steer, branded N on left hip, and reversed L C, quarter circle under, on right rib; red cow, branded reversed L C, quarter circle under, on right rib, and U, lazy TL, monogram, bar over, on left shoulder; four red and white steers, branded reversed L C, quarter circle under, on left ribs; two black steers, branded reversed L C, lazy F under, on left rib; three roan steers, branded reversed L C, lazy F, under, on left rib; red steer, branded reversed L C, lazy F under, on left rib; red steer, no brand visible; black calf, no brand visible. J. W. Hudson (S. E. 12-20-2 w 3).

BROADVIEW, Assa.—Red and white cow, about five years old, branded 2 inverted Y, bar over, on right hip. Karl Exner (S. W. 10-14-5 w 2).

DUNDURN, Assa.—Bay horse, four years old, blocky, star on forehead, hind feet white, indistinct brand resembling F on left shoulder. T. W. Richardson (S. W. 10-32-4 w 3).

BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Bay pony gelding, indistinct brand on left jaw resembling anchor brand, black mane and tail. G. Truscott (N. W. 2-43-18 w 3).

CRAIK, Assa.—Stallion, rising three years, steel gray color, white stripe on face, brand not legible on left thigh. James Wilson (N. W. 14-24-28 w 2).

CRAIK, Assa.—Gray mare, about twelve years old, about 1,100 pounds, very poor condition, branded TF, monogram, over 3, on right shoulder, heart, indistinct, on left hip. B. F. Browning (S. E. 10-24-29 w 2).

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.

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

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.

A. D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.

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

C. O'BRIEN, Dominion City. Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.

D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landaser Farm, Shorthorns and Parcherons.

E. L. WATT, breeders of pure blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Cloverdale Farm, 3 miles northeast of Birds' Hill, Springfield Township, Man.

E. T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

G. ORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale.

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks. Winners.

HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorns, etc.

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

J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga. Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One scallion two years. Good ones.

JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.

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

J. H. REID, Moomin, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords. Young bulls for sale.

J. CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.

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

L. E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets. O. I. C. swine and F. B. Rocks.

PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM.—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

R. A. COX, breeder and importer.—Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. F. Rocks. Beresford, Man. Stock for sale.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P. O., Ont., and telegraph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.

RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deerhound, B. Rocks, B. E. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

REGINA STOCK FARM.—Ayrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.

ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.

R. P. STANLEY, Moomin, Assa.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.

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

SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man. (C. N. E.), 1 1/2 miles from town.

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

THIRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.

THEOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.

THEOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

W. M. LAUGHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. F. Rocks.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of purebred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.

W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (Nr. Winnipeg). Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1004B.

STENOGRAPHY BOOK

etc., thoroughly taught. Complete courses. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.

IF YOU WANT A MACHINE FOR Well DRILLING OR PROSPECTING

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

IN THREE LANGUAGES

Directions for the use of Stevens' Ointment accompany every box in English, French and German. It is used and valued all over the world. Write for a box to-day, you will never regret it.



Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone,

and all enlargements in horses and cattle. 75c. small, \$1.50 large box, at Chemists, or direct from

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

JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, Eng.

Farm over 2,000 acres of land just in the centre of the Shires, and breed the very best and soundest of the

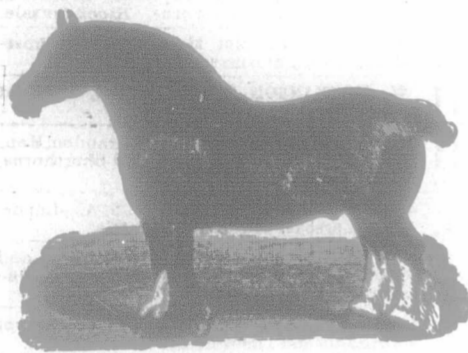
SHIRE HORSE

which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have to show them and obtain their stallions and mares direct from the men that breed them.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station-Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry



America's Leading Horse Importers



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

4 years and over—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 12th.

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

2 years and under 3—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 11th.

1 year and under 2—1st with only one entry.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

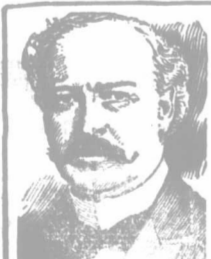
AUCTION SALE OF CLYDESDALES

The undersigned will sell by public auction at ANNABLE'S STABLE, Moose Jaw, N.-W. T., on

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1905,

33 Imported, Canadian-bred and Home-bred Clydesdale (33) stallions, mares and foals, and fillies. We will also sell at our sale Three Shorthorn Bulls. Sale to begin at 2 p.m. sharp. Terms—20% cash, balance 3 months' time on approved joint or lien notes, bearing interest at the rate of 8% per annum; 5% discount where all cash is paid. Please write for catalogues.

PAUL & MACFARLANE Spradburn Stock Farm Box 138, MOOSE JAW, N.-W.T.



Varicocele—Hydrocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days.

No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure or Money Refunded. VARICOCELE Under my treatment this disease is permanently cured. Pain ceases, stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins, soreness vanishes, every indication of Varicocele is cured to stay cured.

HYDROCELE My treatment for Hydrocele and its complications are obtainable only at my hands. I cure Hydrocele and its complications without pain, without knife, without detention from business, cured to stay cured under bank guarantee.

H. J. TILSON, M. D., 255 TILSON BUILDING, 84 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO. I cure to stay cured, Blood Poison, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic diseases, Nervous debility, Stricture, and all kind diseases of men. Remember, others treat these diseases, I cure them and give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund you your money. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable. Write me for more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. Home Treatment is Successful.

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive by plain envelope a genuine and honest opinion of your condition. Write me on a separate sheet of paper and mail it to me in plain envelope. H. J. TILSON, M. D., 255 TILSON BUILDING, 84 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

SELLING HOMESTEAD

If a wife leaves her husband, can he sell their homestead without wife's signature? C. E. D. T.

Ans.—Yes.

POWER OF A LIEN NOTE

1. Can implements, upon which there is a lien note, be seized for rent when left on a farm of lessee, who has moved away?

2. Would chattels so left behind have to be seized and sold in the usual way, or could lessor simply take possession of them? L. S. B.

Ans.—1. No, the person holding the lien note can retake the goods.

2. The lessee would have to sell.

POULTRY TRESPASSING

A builds his house and stables close to line fence and his poultry come on to my land just through the fence scratching up the wheat just sown and doing quite an amount of damage. I have asked him to keep them off, but he refuses to do so. How can I prevent them from destroying my crop, as I had lots of trouble last fall with them taking the grain out of the stooks? Would I be justified in shooting them, and leaving them lie on the land where shot, or what is the law on this subject? Assa.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You have no authority for shooting the chickens. Your only remedy is to bring an action for damages, unless you are in an incorporated town or village, where there are by-laws governing fowls running at large.

Miscellaneous.

MAKING SCHOOL-GROUND A CEMETERY

What do you think of two school trustees that buried a dead horse in the school grounds last week, a hundred feet from the school? READER.

Ans.—Notify the Department of Education, Winnipeg, also the inspector for your section. Do not re-elect such men to office.

IN QUEST OF A LOST ANIMAL

In one of your December issues I saw an advertisement of a steer, branded V on left ribs. A party had him at Battleford. I wrote same, but have never had a reply. Could you give me any information as to how I could learn more in regard to this animal? H. C. P. Assa.

Ans.—Write the Department of Agriculture at Regina, and also R. G. Matthews, Macleod, Alta., stating the case to each party.

The old chestnut gelding, Westmont, that has a pacing record of 2.01 1/2, with running mate, made in 1884, is still living at the age of 30 years, and seems hale and hearty. Westmont was sired by Almont 33, dam Annie, dam of Egmont, 2.22 1/2, Lamertine, 2.27 1/2, Westmont, 2.13 1/2, by Cottrill Morgan, son of Black Hawk 5. He is owned by Chas. Patten, of Palatine, Ill., where he is passing his declining years in perfect comfort.

IS THE V. S. TO COME TO THIS?

Modern inventions had no charm for Miss Boggs. "The old way is good enough for me," she said, on all occasions when her attention was called to the march of science in any direction.

When the young physician who had succeeded to Doctor Lane's practice bought an automobile, Miss Boggs expressed her opinion in no measured terms.

"If he wants to ride around injuring folks so's to increase his business, and there's no law of the land can stop him, well and good," said Miss Boggs to her niece, "but when my end comes don't you dare have him to me, no matter if I've lost consciousness."

"What doctor shall I send for?" asked the niece, who was accustomed to live in the shadow of constant references to this event, although as yet Miss Boggs had never been ill.

"The one from Porterville or the one from Cranston or that old one over to Marshby, any of 'em will do," said Miss Boggs, grimly. "But mind you get me a horse doctor, no matter if I'm too far gone to know it. No automobile doctor for me."—[The Youth's Companion.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM.



A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best ELIXIR ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Bog Spavin

Lameness resembles bog spavin, but the blemish is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horses Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind.

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

\$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 Elixirs. Tuttle's only is genuine. Avoid all others, they are only temporary relief.

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

An Inflamed Tendon NEEDS COOLING ABSORBINE

Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more successfully than Firing. No blister; no hair gone; and you can use the horse. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 2-B Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for manking \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strained Torn Ligaments. Cures Varicose Veins. Allays pain quickly. Genuine manufactured only by W. F. Young, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE: The Clydesdale Stallion FITZPATRICK 3951.

Four years old bay; face, one fore and both hind feet white. He is a sure foal-getter, beautifully put up, showy, of good disposition and broken to harness. Communicate with

WM. MARTIN, or J. W. IRWIN, 811 Union Bank, Box 15, WINNIPEG, MAN. EMERSON, MAN.

D. FRASER & SONS

Breeders and Importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshires, Berkshires, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited

Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$15.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.

Jas. Wilson, well known to "Farmer's Advocate" readers as a breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, was a prominent exhibitor at Edmonton this year. His winnings, as shown below, give an idea of the strength of his exhibit: Aged bulls, highly commended; yearling bull, first; all aged sweepstake, first; grand championship, all breeds, first; aged cow, first; three-year-old cow, first; two-year-old heifers, second and third; heifer calves, second and third; bull and two of his progeny, first; herd, bull and three females, first. As this was at a show in which competition was keen, it shows that the Ingham man is keeping abreast of the times in holding up the reputation of Northern Alberta as a Shorthorn country.

kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Symptoms of Nerve Disorders

Which Foretell the Approach of Nervous Prostration, Paralysis and Locomotor Ataxia.

Twitching of the nerves and muscles, sensitiveness to light, sound and motion, jerking of the limbs, sleeplessness, headache and indigestion—such are some of the symptoms of exhausted nerves.

Because there is no acute pain, people do not always realize the seriousness of nervous diseases. They do not think of the helplessness of body and mind, which is the result of neglecting such ailments.

Because of its extraordinary control over diseases of the nerves, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has come to be considered the one great treatment for disorders of this nature.

Not only does it revitalize the wasted nerve cells, but actually forms firm flesh and tissue, builds up the system and sends new vigor and vitality to every organ of the body.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at 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 for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns.

THE TINLING POULTRY CO.

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

"Why is his face wrinkled?"
"From care."
"And why is his coat wrinkled?"
"From carelessness."

MANITOULIN CAN DO HER PART

Showing the Good Work Dodd's Kidney Pills Are Doing.

Mrs. Thomas Rumley One of the Many Who Found Health in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

SILVER WATER, Manitoulin Island, July 24.—(Special).—Every part of Canada seems to be testifying to the good work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing, and there is no reason why Manitoulin Island should not do her part. Many a man and woman here blesses them for aches relieved and health restored. Take, for instance, the case of Mrs. Thomas Rumley. She says:

"I doctored for years and did not seem to get any better. It seemed to be my kidneys that was the trouble, so I thought I would try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they helped me very much."
"I cannot say how many I have taken for my house is never without them, and whenever I don't feel right I take a few. My husband also takes them once in a while. I find them a splendid medicine to have handy."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest family medicine of the age. They can be taken by young or old with perfect safety. They cure all kidney ailments, and nine-tenths of the sickness of the present day springs from bad kidneys.

CROSSING.

WHEN WHEAT IS SHIPPED.

Chief Justice Dubuc adjudicated the case below, deciding in favor of the farmer plaintiff, who was also the shipper:

In the case of Perry vs. the Manitoba Milling Company, Neepawa, the plaintiff brought action for the price of a carload of wheat sold by him to the defendants. The contract, dated September 26th, 1904, set out the terms: Grade, one northern; price, 93¢; per bushel; for 2 northern, 90¢; 3 northern, 85¢. Fort William weight; Government inspection; shipment, first half October.

The wheat was loaded on board a car at Burney, on the Canadian Northern Railway, on October 13. The shipping bill prepared by the plaintiff was dated the same day, but it was signed by the train conductor on Oct. 17, and the car was attached to the train on the same day. The bill was mailed to the plaintiff, who received it on Oct. 19, and on the same day he handed it to Davidson, defendants' manager. The carload was inspected in Winnipeg and sent to Port Arthur, and the wheat was weighed there. Defendants refused to accept the wheat on the ground that the terms of the contract had not been complied with, because they had not received the shipping bill in the first half of October, and because the wheat had been weighed at Port Arthur instead of at Fort William, as required by the contract.

As to the first point, K. P. Stoddard, a grain merchant, who had been engaged in this business for several years in Winnipeg, stated that according to his understanding a contract to ship wheat during the first half of October is complied with by loading the wheat on a car on or before the fifteenth of that month. V. Slater, who had also been in the grain business for six or seven years, said that his impression was that if the wheat was loaded on the car during the first half of the month of October, he would consider it a sufficient compliance with the contract.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, held that putting the wheat on board within the period mentioned in the contract and not the delivery of the bill of lading, should be held a shipment in compliance with the terms of the contract. It might be different, of course, if an unreasonable delay would occur before the consignee would be informed of the loading on the car, and if he was thereby seriously prejudiced. But there was no such delay in the present case. The wheat was loaded Oct. 13. On Oct. 14 the plaintiff went to the defendants' office and told them that the car was loaded. Slater, an employee of defendants, said that on that date, Oct. 14, he saw the plaintiff, who told him of it, and that he, Slater, on that same day, communicated the fact to McBain, secretary and bookkeeper of the defendants. Davidson himself admits that the plaintiff called him by telephone on Oct. 15, and told him he expected that a train would take his car that evening. All that showed that the plaintiff acted throughout with due diligence. He could not control the railway company, and have the shipping bill signed by them and the car attached to a train sooner than it was done. It must therefore be held that the plaintiff had complied with his contract on that point.

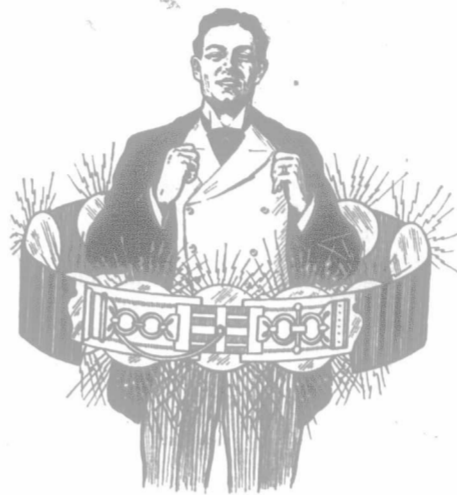
Weighing of Wheat.

As to the wheat being weighed at Port Arthur, instead of at Fort William, as stated in the contract, it was a technical point based on a mistake made by mere inadvertence. Fort William and Port Arthur are two terminals of railways for shipping grain from this Province during the season of navigation. The Canadian Pacific Railway take all their cars loaded with grain to Fort William, and the Canadian Northern Railway take theirs to Port Arthur. There is, however, a connection at Port Arthur; as Port Arthur is further east, a car going by the C. N. R. passes Fort William and goes directly to Port Arthur. If it is desired to take it to Fort William, it has to be sent back. Davidson said that the defendants buy their wheat at five different stations of the C. N. R., and that their grain was generally shipped to Port Arthur. As to the weighing, it is done, as stated, by C. N. Bell, Secretary of the Winnipeg

(Continued on next page.)

STRENGTH---FREE TO MEN.

How to Regain It Without Cost Until Cured.



Strength of body—strength of mind! Who would not possess it if they could? It is nature's greatest gift—our most valuable possession. Without this strength life is a failure, with it everything is possible. Almost every man was made strong, but few have been taught how to preserve this strength. Many, through ignorance have wasted it recklessly or used it up excessively, leaving the body exhausted, the nerves shaky, the eyes dull, and the mind slow to act. There are thousands of these weak, puny, broken-down men, dragging on from day to day, who might be as strong and vigorous as ever they were if they

would only turn to the right source. Electricity cures these weaknesses. It gives you back the very element you have lost. It puts new life into the being and renews the vigor of youth. For 40 years I have been curing men, and so certain am I now of what my method will do that I will give to any man who needs it my world-famed DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FREE UNTIL CURED. You pay nothing down, you deposit nothing, you risk nothing; but upon request I will furnish you with the Belt to use, and if it cures, you pay me my price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If you are not cured or satisfied, return the Belt to me and that ends it.

As I am the originator of this method of treatment and have made it a great success, there are many imitations of my Belt; but my great knowledge, based on 40 years' experience, is mine alone. My advice is given free with the Belt.

This offer is made especially to men who lack strength and vitality, who have drains, losses, impotency, varicocele, etc., but I also give my Belt on the same terms to sufferers from Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles.

Call or write for a Belt to-day; or, if you want to, look into the matter further. I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

DR. C. T. SANDEN

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

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

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

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

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

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERY, C.P.R., FAIRVIEW SIDING, C.N.R.

PATLY STOCK FARM

KILDONAN, MANITOBA.

Having sold my farm, must sell at once all my prize stock, consisting of

CLYDESDALES, THOROUGHBREDS and HACKNEYS, SHORTHORNS, GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, etc.

Among the Clydesdales is the imported 3-year-old stallion Cadet, one of the best ever imported; six young brood mares are prizewinners and two champions, the pick of Colonel Holloway's great stud, two of them in foal to last year's Winnipeg champion, Baron William (Imp.).

Thoroughbred stallion Experience, brood mare Nora Howard and two fillies out of her. A 4-year-old in training, by Davidson, and a 2-year-old, by Hard Lines.

HACKNEYS—4 choice young mares with foals at side, matched pairs and single drivers.

SHORTHORNS—16, headed by August Archer, brother to the great Ceremonious Archer, champion of America; 6 yearling heifers and two bulls.

End of St. Ry., ST. JOHN'S, WINNIPEG. J. A. MITCHELL.

Senega Root

Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while

prices are high. We predict low value in near future.

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited

Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc. Northern Furs and Senega.

Highest Prices, Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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



MILBURN'S
HEART AND NERVE
PILLS

Have Restored Thousands of Canadian Women to Health and Strength.

There is no need for so many women to suffer pain and weakness, nervousness, sleeplessness, anemia, faint and dizzy spells and the numerous troubles which render the life of woman a round of sickness and suffering.

Young girls budding into womanhood, who suffer with pains and headaches, and whose face is pale and the blood watery, will find Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills help them greatly during this period.

Women at the change of life, who are nervous, subject to hot flashes, feeling of pins and needles, palpitation of the heart, etc., are tired over the trying time of their life by the use of this wonderful remedy.

It has a wonderful effect on a woman's system, makes pains and aches vanish, brings color to the pale cheek and sparkle to the eye.

They build up the system, renew lost vitality, improve the appetite, make rich, red blood and dispel that weak, tired, listless, no-ambition feeling.

See per box, or 3 for \$1.25 ALL DEALERS.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS
At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Robt. Shaw, Bramford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 304.

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS
YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.
WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES.
BING & WILSON, GLENELLA, MAN.

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

RED POLLED BULL?

The best for beef and butter. We have some good ones for sale, and the price is right.

H. V. CLENDENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM
HERD OF **ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.**

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prizewinner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

P. TALBOT & SONS, Lacombe, Alta.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The got of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28378—and General—30389—Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Three Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. m Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

Sittyton Stock Farm

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Members of this herd won the two grand championships at Regina Fat-stock Show, 1905; also diploma herd prizewinner.

FOR SALE—Twenty young cows and heifers in calf to Sittyton Herd 7th, my best show and stock bull.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Asa.

Gossip.

(Continued from page 1173.)

Grain Exchange, by weigh masters employed by the Dominion Government, under the same authority and direction of Chief Inspector D. Horn. So there could not be anything gained by having the wheat weighed at one of those two places instead of at the other.

His lordship held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover. It could not be held that the contract had not been complied with by the plaintiff, because a mistaken impression was inserted in the contract against the avowed intention of the parties, particularly when the words were placed there by the defendant's own manager. Judgment should be entered for the plaintiff for the amount of his claim.

Assuming that people who do not see things as you see them are deserving of abuse and criticism will close instead of open avenues of success.

"Is your son industrious?"
"It depends," answered Farmer Corn-tassel. "He's liable to take his time doin' chores, but if you ever get him on second base with a good hitter up he's liable to be about the busiest thing on earth."

DR. OSLER AT MUKDEN.

Kuropatkin in retreat, a most dejected man, He sat in contemplation on an empty vodka can, And as the little yellow men their cordon closer drew, He muttered low in Muscovite, "If Osler only knew!"

"That little fellow Nogi, though he's past three score and ten, Is prancing like a three-year-old around my Russian men, Is tying Tie Ling in a knot that breaks my line in two— If Osler only knew of this, if Osler only knew!"

"Then there's that old Oyama, who my stubborn center stormed, He certainly is past the age he should be chloroformed; Yet there he stands performing tricks that younger men should do— If Osler only knew of this, if Osler only knew!"

"Kuroki's getting on in life and surely should retire; Then, what's he doing on my left directing of the fire, And doing other boyish things an old man shouldn't do?— If Osler only knew of this, if Osler only knew!"

"That old man Nogi's worth about three hundred thousand boys, But, oh, my military pride it certainly annoys To be defeated by this superannuated crew, Who'd be retired and fossilized, if Osler only knew!"

Having lived down its unpopularity, the sheep is riding on a wave of prosperity. Everybody courts him. Even the haughty cattleman is not ashamed to be called a "Cotswold Canvasback," to quote that facetious Colorado sage, Frank Benton. Sheep and wealth are regarded as synonymous terms in the West, which is the habitat of the ovine species. In the East, where usually the sheep has trouble in identifying himself, farmers are falling over one another in a determined effort to make his acquaintance.

Evidently the country is getting into sheep again. From Virginia to Wisconsin comes an urgent demand for breeding ewes. Any old thing will do, provided it boasts a mouthful of teeth, essential to nutrition. Age is no handicap. Every ewe looks like the producer of a lamb, perhaps twins, and a fleece within a year and at no considerable expense.

A year ago the Live-stock World predicted that breeding ewes would soon be good property. The prognostication has been verified, and it may be added that before they are worth less than at present, they will sell still higher.—[Live-stock World.

BERKSHIRES



Lump Jaw
Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use **Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**. No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Forest Home Farm.

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS.

Bulls—four reds and one roan, first-class stuff by Manitoba Chief =20044= and Golden Standard =34885=, and out of thick, heavy cows, imp. and Scotch-topped. Females, all ages, for sale. Forest Home is headquarters for Yorkshires. Our Winnipeg winnings in the last ten years have been greater than that of any other three herds combined. Boars for sale, ready for service. Orders for spring pigs taken. Prices of cattle and pigs out to suit times.
Roland, C. N. R., Carman, C. P. R., Fomeroy P. O.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop. THORNDALE STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORN herd numbers 160, headed by C h a l l e n g e =30462= and Royal Sailor =37071=, sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.
T. W. ROBSON, Manitow, Man.

Grandview Herd. Scotch Shorthorns Herd headed by Crim-son Chief =24037= and Trout Creek Favorite Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.
JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta, Farm 3 miles south of town.

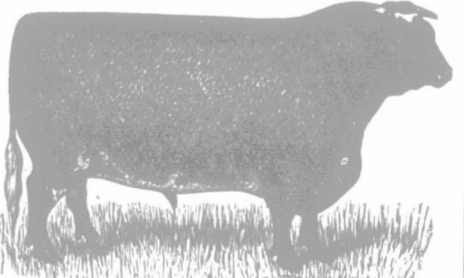
Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief" =29532= and "Orange Chief" =28906= at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.
J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe, Alta.

MAPLE SHADE

One Cruickshank Lavender bull, ready for service. A number of shearing Shropshire show rams.
CLIPPER HERD 24-2785

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

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



Arthur Johnston GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers the following:
5 imp. bulls, all registered in E. H. B.
7 high-class home-bred bulls, all by imp. sires, and from imp. or pure Scotch cows.
7 imp. cows and heifers.
7 very fine heifers of our own breeding, by imp. sires, and mostly from imp. dams. om

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

SHORTHORNS

Still have a few good young bulls to offer. Also an exceptionally good lot of heifers, among which there are show animals. Prices easy.
CATALOGUE.

H. OARGILL & SON, OARGILL, ONT. JOHN OLANOY, Manager, om

Spring Grove Stock Farm

SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.

First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, **Roy Morning**, and **White Hall Ragsden**. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Subban, 1st Toronto, 1906. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Breeders of choice **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.**

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

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854.

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

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also a few choice cows carrying calves or with calves at foot. For prices, apply to om

FITZGERALD BROS., Mt. St. Louis P. O., Clevevale Stn., Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

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

T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

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

R. R. NESS, Burnside Farm, Howick, Que.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale ten Bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars, address, om

B. H. BULL & SON, Phone 68. om Brampton, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

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

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Manitoba

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.

Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTROPE, Mount Farm, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

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



Ask for Portland Exposition Booklet. Ask for Yellowstone Park Folder.

\$4.5

Portland Exposition VIA Yellowstone Park

Choice of Routes returning. Stopovers. Limit three months.

Detroit Lakes

Finest Summer Resort in Northwest.

EASTERN CANADA TOURS

Via Duluth and the Great Lakes.

LOW OCEAN RATES

Pullman Sleeping-Car Accommodation Reserved in Advance.

Ticket Office, 341 Main Street H. SWINFORD, R. OREELMAN. General Agent. Ticket Agent. Phone 1446, Winnipeg.

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Canada Life Building.

WINNIPEG, CANADA. Solicitor for Farmer's Advocate.

R. FERGUSON, W. W. RICHARDSON

Special to Farmers

HALF-TONE ENGRAVING

Have a nice half-tone engraving made of some of your pet stock. Write for samples and information. Mail orders is our specialty.

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

EDMONTON

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

Green & McLean, Edmonton, Alta.

TOWN OF NANTON

Southern Alberta, in the Line of C. P. R. Daily service. Fifty-seven miles south of Calgary. If you want to buy Beautiful Town Site Lots, Choice Farming Lands, and get in on the ground floor in the very best section, write to us promptly, as the opportunities to get some of those choice lands are daily growing less. It will pay you to come and select for yourself. We will give you a square and honest deal, and place you on the road to success. McPHAIL & McINTYRE.

CIDER MAKING

Can be made profitable if the right kind of machinery is used. WE MAKE THE RIGHT KIND.

Send for catalogue. BOOMER & BOSCHERT Press Co., 368 West Water St., Syracuse, 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. O. Box of Commerce Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



THERE IS NO PROFIT IN BEEF

At 6 cents a pound if it costs 6 cents a pound BIG PROFIT IN HOGS to make it. It may seem that there is a At 5 cents a pound but it all depends on the value of the feed used.

If Feeders Want to Win They Must SAVE FEED TIME HEALTH

MAKES TOP-MARKET HOGS I have just sent to market 22 of as nice hogs as I ever raised and they brought top-of-the-market price at home. They are sleek and fat, but have always been hungry. I lay it all to your excellent Prussian Stock Food. I have used it regularly and have not had a sign of cholera or one of my pigs get sick. I mean to have it on hand constantly, for it is the best remedy I ever tried.—J. H. HARRISON, Perry, Ill.

Cured Cholera—Shortens Fattening Period One-fourth This is our third year feeding Prussian Stock food and we consider it so valuable that we at once realize our insufficiency to say anything commensurate to the merits of Prussian Stock Food. It cured our hogs of cholera after everything else had failed (including two other brands of stock food and one sure-cure cholera specific.) We have never lost a single hog with cholera or swine fever when feeding Prussian Stock Food; we have cured cholera-sick hogs with the food and fed it as a preventive with astounding success. Aside from the above facts we consider it indispensable in fattening hogs, cattle and horses; it purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, and invigorates life. I truthfully say from our experience PRUSSIAN STOCK FOOD SHORTENS THE FATTENING PERIOD AT LEAST ONE-FOURTH.—J. W. WILLIAMS & SONS, Breeders of Short Horn Cattle and Poland-China Hogs, Briant, Ind.

The best way to save feed is to have all of it digested that possibly can be; this will save both cost and time in feeding. The best way to save the health of live stock is to keep their systems regular and open. The best peptic and digestant as well as the best health preserver is

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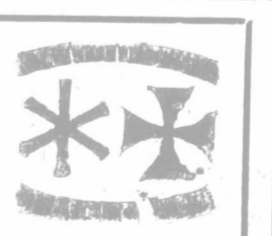
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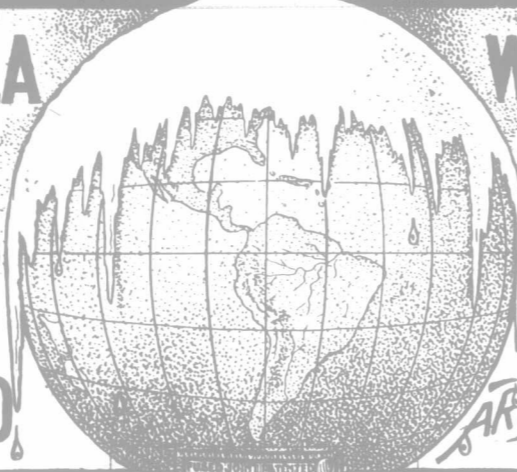
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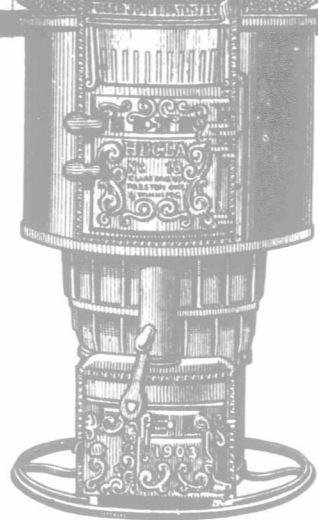
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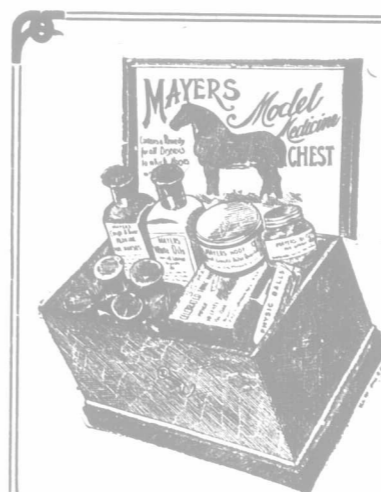
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