

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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AUGUST 8, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 724



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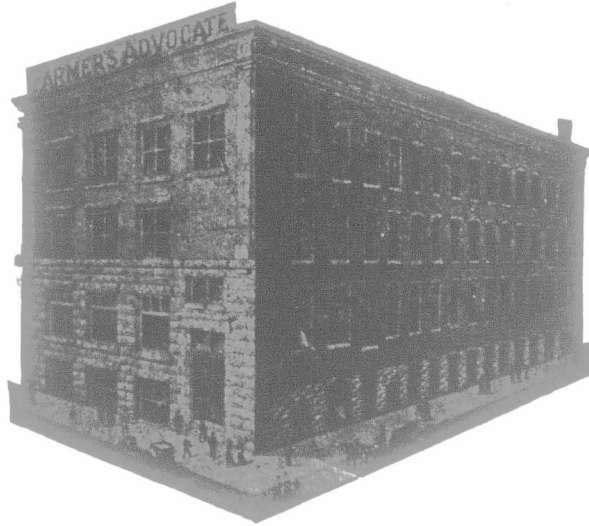
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SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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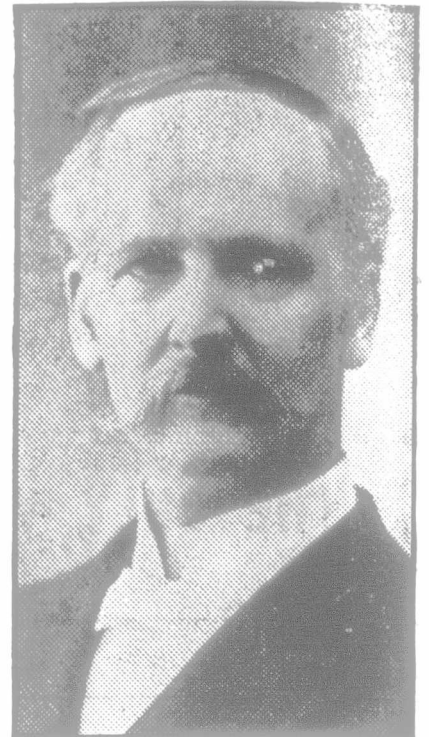
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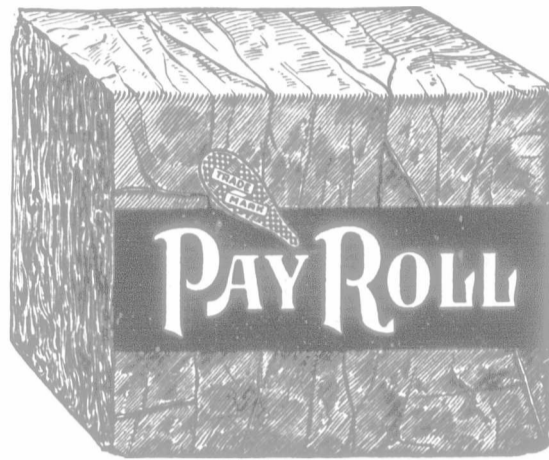
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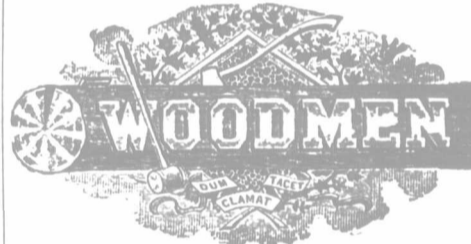
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20	34	62	104	136	184	219
21	35	64	105	138	186	222
22	35	65	107	140	191	228
23	36	66	110	144	194	231
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25	37	68	113	148	201	240
26	38	70	114	150	204	243
27	39	71	117	154	206	249
28	39	72	119	156	208	252
29	40	73	120	158	211	255
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32	42	77	126	166	226	270
33	43	78	130	170	229	273
34	43	79	131	172	231	276
35	44	81	134	176	239	285
36	45	84	139	182	243	294
37	47	86	143	188	254	303
38	49	89	146	192	259	309
39	50	91	151	198	266	318
40	52	96	158	208	281	336
41	56	102	164	222	299	357
42	59	108	178	234	316	378
43	62	114	189	248	335	399
44	65	120	198	260	352	420
45	69	126	209	274	370	441
46	75	138	229	309		
47	81	150	248	326		
48	88	162	268	352		
49	95	174	288	378		
50	105	192	312	410		
51	115	210				
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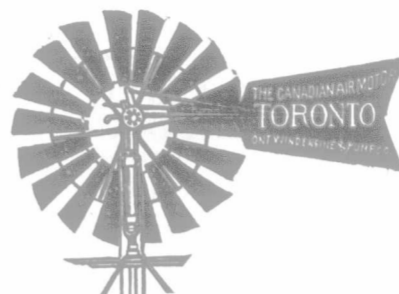
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

August 8, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 724.

EDITORIAL

The farmer with lots of coarse feed and a bunch of steers or hogs to feed off the coming winter or some fresh cows to milk, is not worrying much over a rust scare.

Some farmers believe that the practice of drawing manure straight from the stable to the land helps one to get a weedy farm.

The occasional patches of fodder corn that dot the rural landscape serve to show where the chaps live that will feed their live stock well the coming winter.

Now is the time when the village implement man gets the 'bark rubbed off his knuckles as he puts new binders together for the coming harvest; he does not forget to use the oil can, however.

It is becoming a more difficult proposition every year for fair managers to secure attractions that will attract and that are clean, especially in the big places, where places of amusement are going all the year round.

Farmers flocked like bees around the Grain Growers' Company's tent to listen to Ed. Partidge. It is an encouraging sign when one farmer will listen to another's suggestions or advice, such as it should be, and is the sign of the times and a broader spirit.

"Whether is it better to buy from a neighbor privately or at auction, a proved horse or mare for cash or short date note, or an unknown, untried one from the dealer at double the price on long time and big interest?" This question is not yet settled in some farmers' minds.

The raucous throat notes of the thirteen hundred series of C. P. R. Moguls may not be as beautiful to the poet as the nightingale, but such are fully appreciated by farmers with cars of wheat to go to the lakes, and also we should think be sweet music to the shareholders in the great corporation.

Van Horne says we "should abolish our stupid immigration restrictions"; of course the C. P. R. ex-president is only looking at the question from the standpoint of the railroad builder, not from that of the nation-builder. He practises a different doctrine when importing Clydesdales or Shorthorns though.

The farmers between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie must be great beef eaters or Englishmen if their partiality for mustard is to be judged by the yellow color of their fields. A man from St. George's country differs with the last suggestion, he says they must be from the land of cakes judged by their tolerance of thistles. Now really which is it?

Moonlight scene in front of the colonade.—A well known stockman is seen gazing up at the Industrial's buffalo which has recently been dipped, although in very strong solution, and was heard to soliloquize as follows: "After totting up our wins this year shouldn't wonder but what Sir William might feel like giving Sunbeam such a dip, it ought certainly to kill the mange." We do not vouch for the accuracy of this story.

A farmer, who is also a business man suggests that in considering the purchase of a farm, and when deciding between an improved farm ad-

acent to markets, and virgin prairie some distance therefrom, it is well to take into consideration the cost of breaking and backsetting, fencing, building, also the extra cost on every pound of inward and outward freight (the latter may be expressed in cents per bushel on the price of wheat) before deciding that the wild land is the cheaper, and therefore to be preferred. This strikes one as a commonsense idea and the proper way to look at the matter!

Steps in the satisfactory marketing of the farmers' wheat are seen on scrutiny to constitute a process of evolution; the first improvement was the coming of the fanning mill and scales to the farm, which helped to stop some of the thinly-disguised robbery of the early nineties, then came the loading platform and commission men, by which farmers were enabled to escape the clutches of the many of local elevator chaps, later on, came the dividend-paying farmers' elevators, what will be the next step? We may not all be agreed as to what form it will take, but the improvement and evolution is bound to go on.

The Country Moves Far Faster Than the P. O. Department.

One cannot travel over the big extent of country in Western Canada, noting the rapid settlement of the country without being impressed with the fact that this great paying department of the public service is not quite as wide awake as it might be.

We know the department labors under a heavy disability in its distance from that part of Canada where tremendous development is taking place, but it needs an intelligence section or officer who shall be quicker to see the needs, in fact foresee, and make recommendations so that the congestion noticed at some general delivery wickets at the larger centers in the western country is avoided. As it is we do not believe that the department, is at some points, adequately manned to meet the great inrush of new settlers, in fact at such points as Edmonton, Regina and Calgary, from personal inspection it is seen to be the case. In such centers, especially where land offices are located, the department should make provision by means of extra help, so that the wickets may be kept open from eight A.M. to nine P.M. The trouble is that too many of the big departments in their zeal for their work forget to some extent that the creation of such departments was for the public convenience and not to give employment to a few officials. It must be very gratifying to the Postmaster-General to be able to point to a paying department and a surplus, but the public convenience is the first thing to be studied, even if the department only manages to pay its way. The supplying of post offices to the newly settled districts is also very slowly attended to, as is the changing from stage to railway mail routes. The excuse offered by the department for the latter is that the contracts with stage drivers are made, so that rapid changes cannot be made, if so it is time, different contracts were made terminable in a reasonable time, say in two or three months. Any wide-awake official ought to know that when a railroad is being built through a stretch of country, that the letting of a long (3 years or more) contract at that time for staging the mails shows the officials or the department to be lacking in ordinary business foresight. The people tributary to many branch lines in the West have had to put up with a long wait for a decent mail service, when the railroad has been giving a passenger service for months; there is need for more elasticity in the P. O. Department, and if it is short handed let it take steps to remedy that lack. In these days, settlements such as those between the main lines of the C. P. R. and C. N. R. should not have to drive twenty, thirty or more miles

for mail, which even then can only be had weekly. The country as a whole does not benefit by any penny-wise policy which helps maintain the deadly isolation of the newly settled districts, a post office should be located in townships as soon as the Interior Department reports the lands as entered for homesteads.

The Crop Estimates.

One thing strikes the observer of Western conditions and that is that there is not as much concern among the wholesalers, bankers, loan companies and kindred ilk with regard to the wheat crop as we were accustomed to witness in other years. There seems to be a settled feeling that a good crop is a foregone conclusion. It is no longer feared that there is a possibility of a general failure over the wheat belt, and that while some localities may suffer, the general average will be satisfactory. The concern for the crop is mostly confined to the dealers, the farmers having learned that no amount of worry can add one ounce to the yield. Press representatives and the dealers' agents have been sending in reports of promise of unparalleled yields, so that the general public is more or less at ease. The tone of the reports seems to be prompted by a desire to "boost" the country and as far as that goes no one can complain, but the actual truth about the crops is what every one desires and what is most beneficial in influencing prices to the point where they actually shall rule. We have no object in endeavoring to effect the bull side of the market, however much good that it might do the majority of our readers, but we are anxious that glowing reports should not result in bearing prices at the expense of the producer, hence we have kept an observant eye upon the country and have received reports from the most trustworthy sources as to general conditions, and we are loath to state that these estimates of the yield for 1906 have been very much exaggerated. Summer fallows and breaking where they have not made too rank a growth promise a fair crop, while stubble land will yield light. The hundred million bushel estimate we contend has little promise of realization and many of our informants in the country are of the opinion that it will not equal last year's total of eighty five million bushels.

A Damaging Admission of Packingtown Conditions.

While the world is denouncing American meat-packers for disregard of cleanliness and sanitation, the packers and their apologists asseverate that the companies have been making efforts to improve their methods, and that cleanliness has always been their motto. No doubt they have tried to improve. No doubt, when it did not promise to reduce profits too seriously, they did take pains to ensure the wholesomeness of their products. The conditions found in the packing plants of Chicago may be no worse, either, except in extent, than those that might be discovered in the abattoirs and factories of some other countries. It must be remembered, also, that civilization's standard of decency and sanitation is yearly rising. What is intolerable to-day, would have been treated with complaisance fifty years since, before bacteriology had aroused public fear of disease. It is admitted that a slaughterhouse is a difficult place to keep clean, and a brutalizing place in which to work. No doubt there is the greatest difficulty in getting any but a low class of men to perform certain phases of the operations. All these facts may be advanced in partial extenuation of those responsible for the disgusting conditions until recently prevailing in Chicago. But these same facts merely emphasize the need of revolution in the business. The greater the temptation for the packers to drop into ruts of carelessness and filth, the more imperative the need for a spur to force them out of it. Strict

compulsory inspection is the spur, and public feeling is the force behind it. In some quarters President Roosevelt has been accused of a rash act which has had the effect of thoughtlessly crippling the live stock industry of the United States, but well he knew that less heroic measures would have failed to bring the offenders to their knees. In the end, the American farmer will lose nothing by the packing-house exposure, with the exhaustive inspection now legally provided. Instead, everyone will gain.

In this connection we read with some interest, lately, a couple of editorials in the leading stockmen's journal in the United States. This paper, with some others, has been distinctly unsympathetic towards President Roosevelt for his action in the matter of the packing-house exposure. It pointed out some time ago that a blow was being struck over the packers' heads at the American live stock industry. It is not to be denied that the farmers of the Republic will for a time be rather hard hit, but we do not believe American husbandmen are the kind who would wish to see the public consume unwholesome food. An agricultural or stock paper may quite properly champion the interest of the class it represents, so long as this does not conflict with the general good, but our contemporary's views in this instance seem not untainted with a callous commercialism. The tenor of one of the articles referred to above was a palliation of the packers' crime, a minimizing of the unsatisfactory conditions revealed in the Neill-Reynolds report, and regret at the President's precipitate and, inferentially, unnecessary action.

The next article consists of a well-presented case for the establishment on the premises of the Union Stock-yards and Transit Co., Chicago, of a superlative veterinary school for the training of inspectors who will now be required in considerable numbers in the stock-yards and packing plants. It is stated that the best veterinary school now in existence is at Calcutta, India, and a demand is made that the American institution must be even better. The reason for establishing the school at the stock-yards is that here the students will be surrounded with the very diseases which they will subsequently have to detect. "Comparatively few veterinarians in country practice," says the *Breeders' Gazette* "have ever seen such a varied assortment of diseases as may be seen any Thursday ('canner' day) in the Chicago yards. When a man's hogs begin to die off, he gets them to market as quickly as he can. The great yards are used as dumping-grounds. It is known in the country that some kind of price can be obtained for any kind of diseased animals," and so forth. The article goes on to say that diseased stock will be disposed of in the country "when the knowledge is forced upon shippers that diseased animals consigned will be condemned and tanked, and that all the shipper will get out of them will be the privilege of paying the freight and commission charges." The above damning admissions that diseased animals have been regularly shipped to Chicago and disposed of for some kind of price, undoubtedly for food, is about as severe a condemnation as any that has yet been levelled against the American packers. And yet this journal would have had the President refrain from arousing public opinion, the one influence that promised to be completely effective in stopping this sort of thing.—*Farmer's Advocate*, London, Ont.

HORSE

When a horse refuses to eat it is time to give him a rest.

* * *

This season has been a record breaker in the importation of Clydesdales to Canada.

* * *

It needs no more demonstrating after Prouse's sale, that Winnipeg is the last town in the west where a man can hold a sale of stock.

* * *

The exhibiting of Clydesdales has this year been entirely to breeders and farmers, the public not making a show this summer.

* * *

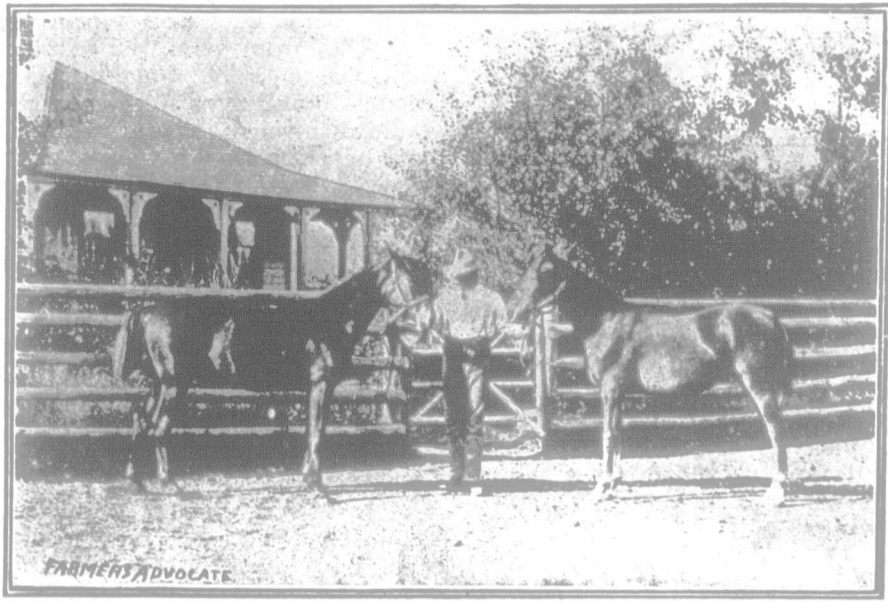
The live stock commissioner is a horse-doctor who might do worse things than secure a license to examine into the methods of packing horses that are admitted into our stud-book.

Breeds of Light Horses.

THE HACKNEY.

The Hackney, the typical carriage horse of the present day, is, like the Thoroughbred, an English production. His origin must of necessity, to some extent, remain in doubt. Some claim that he originated by crossing the "Royal Mares" with the original "Norfolk Trotter," while others claim that he is the produce of the Thoroughbred, out of mares of this breed or class. The latter is probably nearer the facts. It is not probable that such sires as the Darley Arabian or God-

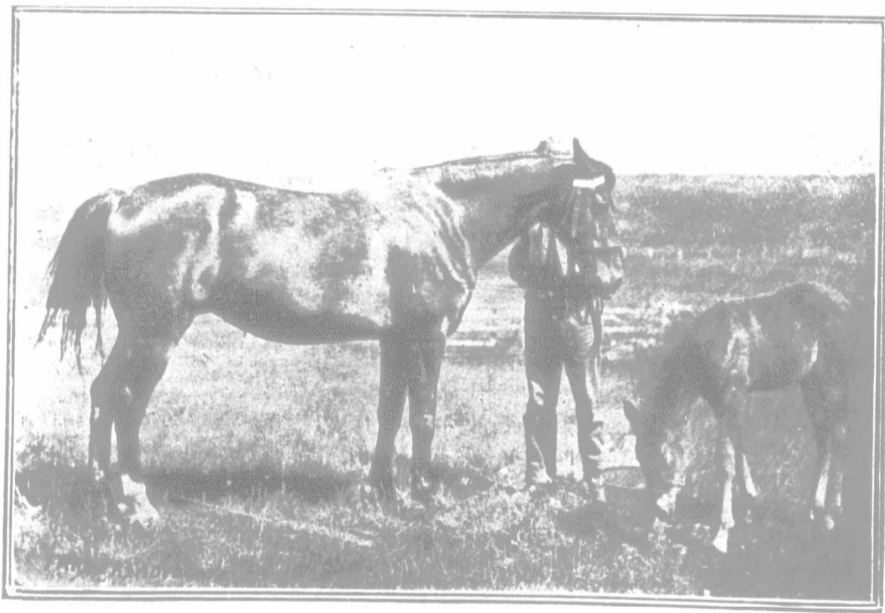
breeders of the past, although denied the benefit of a studbook, were not regardless of the value of pedigree. Referring to the antiquity of the Hackney as a recognized breed, it may be stated that sufficient proof exists in the writings of recognized authorities. John Lawrence, who wrote in the 18th century, makes frequent allusions to a breed that was, in its principal characteristics, identical with the modern Hackney. In the "Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses," a work published by him, we find that, "in former days," the horses for the saddle were nags, ambler, pacers, stirrers, trotting horses, hobbies,



YEARLING HACKNEY FILLIES.

olphin were, in the zenith of their fame, bred only to galloping mares. There is, in fact, abundant proof to the contrary; neither can it be contended or substantiated by evidence that other light mares, besides gallopers, were not highly prized by horse-breeders of the 18th century. Mr. Henry F. Euren, the energetic secretary of the Hackney Horse Society, and an enthusiast upon all questions of pedigree, has satisfied himself by a reference to the files of the *Norwich Mercury*, of the breeding of the original old Shales, a horse which is regarded by modern Hackney breeders as the foundation-stone of the studbook. Shales, according to an advertisement in the *Norwich Mercury*, in April, 1772,

great horses, or horses for the buff saddle, hunting horses, coursers, race-horses; while "for present use amongst us," are road horses, riding horses, saddle horses, nags, Chapman's horses, hacks, hackneys, ladies' horses, or pads, hunters, running horses, racers, race-horses, chargers, troop horses, post hacks or post horses, trotters, cantering hacks, horses which carry double, cobs, Galloways, ponies and mountain-merlins. The same author, in his "History of the Riding Horse," again refers to the Hackney as a recognized breed over one hundred years ago and connects him with the roadster. That the Hackney in those days was largely used for saddle purposes, and that he had considerable speed at the trotting



HACKNEY MARE AND FOAL.

and March, 1773, was the sire of Scot's Shales, who was at stud at a fee of one guinea and a shilling to the groom, and is stated to be "by a son of Blaze; Blaze by Childers, out of a well-bred hunter mare." Blaze was foaled in 1733, and was by Flying Childers, dam by Gray Grantham, by Brownlow Turk, out of a mare by the Duke of Rutland's Black Barb. Of the many sons of old Shales, two at least, viz., Driver and Scot's Shales, in turn became pillars of the studbook, and to the former of these very many of the best Hackneys of the present day trace. For instance, Mr. Philip Triffit's great sire, Fireaway, was by Hairsine's Achilles, by Scot's Fireaway, by Ramsdale's Fireaway, by Burgess' Fireaway, by West's Fireaway, by Jenkinson's Fireaway, a son of Driver, out of Mr. T. Jenkinson's mare, by Joseph Andrews, by Roundhead. Other instances might be cited to prove that Hackney

gait, is proved by existing records. It is recorded that Driver, a son of old Shales, trotted 17 miles in an hour, and that a son of his, with 15 stone up, trotted 15 miles in the same time. Pretender, at five years old, with 16 stone in the saddle trotted sixteen miles in an hour; whilst Reed's Fireaway won second prize given by the Agricultural Society to the best trotter in 1801, and after winning the prize trotted a mile in 2 minutes 40 seconds. Phenomena, a mare by Othello, out of a Norfolk trotting mare, is credited with 17 miles in an hour. In 1800, when 12 years old she trotted 17 miles in 50 minutes on the Huntingdon Road, and her performance being questioned, she repeated the trial, and trotted the same distance in 49 minutes and 53 seconds. Subsequently she was trotted against time, to meet the public, for a stake of £100, and she trotted the distance in 49 minutes and 45 seconds, and was paid for it

when they discovered that in a trail she had trotted four miles in less than 11 minutes. It is also recorded that when 23 years old she trotted 9 miles in 28½ minutes. A grandson of Phenomena appears in the Hackney Society's Studbook, under the name of Jacob's Phenomenon 578. The Hackney, by careful breeding, has been improved in size, quality and height of action, though not in speed, and is no longer used as a saddler, but is the heavy-harness horse "par excellence" of the present day.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The typical Hackney is a blocky horse, of good quality, very stylish and attractive, whether standing or in motion. He should be from 15 to 16 hands high, and weigh, say, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs. His head rather small and bony, with fine ears, broad forehead, prominent but mild eyes; lips firm, and mouth rather small; neck of medium length, muscular, not too thick at throat, and well carried; withers rather high, but not so fine and sharp as the Thoroughbred; back rather short and straight, and loins broad and strong; croup long and slightly drooping, ribs long and well sprung, deep through the girth, and breast muscles wide and prominent; shoulder oblique and long; forearm long and strong; knee large and straight; cannon broad, flat and clean; pasterns rather long and oblique; feet rather large, round, and of good quality, and he must stand straight; hunch and gaskin strong and well muscled; hock large, clean and angular; hind cannon and pastern same as fore; hind feet rather long and narrower than fore, and he stands with toes turned slightly outwards. In color he may be bay, brown, chestnut, black, roan, gray, with reasonable modifications, considerable white markings not objectionable, but in all harness horses an off color is undesirable. The action of the Hackney is the chief characteristic, but the present-day, high-class Hackney must have quality as well as action. The day has past when everything else can be sacrificed for action. A Hackney with the desirable action but lack of quality, is probably more thought of than one with quality and absence of action; and while, to a certain extent, we will sacrifice quality for action, we look for and demand both to a well-marked extent. He must both walk and trot well. His shoulder, elbow, knee and pastern action in the fore limbs, and his hip, stifle, hock and pastern action in the hind limbs, must be free, easy, and extensive (we might say intensive), knee and hock action must be high, pasterns must be well flexed, showing the soles of the feet plainly; shoulder thrown well forward, giving considerable extension to the tread, with style, grace and speed, the fore feet brought high up towards the elbow; he must neither paddle nor roll with fore feet, nor allow them to tarry in the air, but fetch them up and forward in a straight line with grace, promptness and style; hind feet must be lifted promptly and high, with good hock flexion, not with sprawling action, nor yet going close enough with the feet to interfere, but being brought forward in a straight line with a long stride and planted firmly and lightly. He must show this stylish, high and attractive action (we may say flash action) whether jogging or going fast, and the faster he can go the better, so long as he maintains the quality of action.

WHIP.

STOCK

Bang Method Successful in New York State.

In the fall of 1900, by tests with tuberculin, more than half the animals in the dairy herd of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva were found to be tuberculous—a discovery at once surprising and disheartening. Many of the affected animals were in excellent physical condition, so far as all outward appearances were concerned. They were animals of excellent breeding, and they were needed to carry on experimental work; so it was decided not to slaughter them outright, but to adopt the Bang method and to attempt the restoration of a sound herd, using the pasteurized milk from the reacting animals as needed in the dairy, and benefiting by their good breeding in raising calves from them.

This method involved the separation of the herd into sound and tuberculous sections by the tuberculin test, isolation of the reacting animals,

disinfection of the stables, keeping the two sections in separate quarters under the care of different attendants, removal of calves from reacting animals soon after birth, feeding them on milk from the healthy animals, or on milk from the other herd, pasteurized to destroy the tuberculosis germs, and regular testing of the sound herd to detect and remove any new cases that might occur.

Many obstacles were encountered that interfered with the rapid renewal of the herd. Burning of the barns destroyed some stock, lack of room led to lessening the number of cows, contagious abortion preventing the raising of any calves one year, and some of the cows produced only bull calves. Notwithstanding these mishaps, four years from the application of the method saw the healthy herd again thirty in number. In this time 25 animals had been replaced, eleven calves coming from the thirteen healthy cows, and fourteen calves from the seventeen diseased animals.

This work was carried out in the face of as many natural difficulties as can ordinarily be expected in an average dairy. It is accordingly believed that, with good care, the rebuilding of a similar herd can be regularly accomplished in from three to five years.

The experiment proves the Bang method a success in New York State, as elsewhere, and points out to the owner of a herd a feasible method of utilizing the good breeding of valuable animals that become tuberculous.

More Sheep Should be Kept on Western Farms.

The magnificent display of sheep of all the principal breeds at the leading exhibitions in Canada, amply demonstrates that we have a country admirably adapted to the production of this class of stock in the highest degree of perfection, and that we have practical shepherds, not a few who are well qualified by training and experience to bring them out in the pink of condition and in robust health and vigor. The splendid record made by our flockmasters in winning honors at the great international exhibitions in which they have competed, at Chicago and elsewhere, with Canadian-bred-and-fitted sheep in their own hands, and those of others to whom they had sold, furnished abundant evidence of the high-class character of our sheep, the undoubted skill of our shepherds, and the suitability of our climate, our soil, and our stock foods, for the growth and development of sheep and the production of mutton and wool of the best quality.

In view of these facts, it is unaccountable that so few sheep, comparatively, are found on Canadian farms, that by a very large proportion of our farmers they are entirely neglected, and that the aggregate number of sheep in the Dominion has been steadily decreasing for the last fifteen years. We are confident this fact is not due to any general disability affecting the industry. We believe it is absolutely safe to say that in no other country are sheep liable to so few diseases or disadvantages of any kind. The climate is as near an ideal one for the successful raising of this class of stock as can be found anywhere in the world. All the principal mutton breeds do well with us. There is no class of farm stock the raising and care of which requires so little labor or expense as this inoffensive and unpretentious money-maker. Sheep will live in summer largely upon pickings in the lanes and by-places of the farm, and in the fall prove most useful and make good gains on the stubble, and will eat many of the weeds that infest the pastures, thus helping to clean the farm and keep it clean. No stock is so little affected by protracted drouths; they prefer a short nibble, and thrive better in a dry season than in a wet one when feed is overflush. The fleece of wool—a volunteer crop, which never fails—which no other farm stock yields, and which is perennial during the life of the animal, amply pays for its winter keep, even when liberally fed, and anywhere from fifty to a hundred per cent. of an annual increase from the ewes may be reasonably expected, and with a little care and good management, may be realized. We doubt if any other investment in farming will pay as liberal dividends as those semi-annually declared by a well-bred and well-cared-for flock of sheep. There is generally a good steady demand for mutton sheep or lambs in the great markets at all seasons of the year, at good paying prices, considering the cost of production, while the demand for breeding stock for improving and replenishing the flocks on the

farms and on the range territories of Canada and the United States is such as to make it decidedly profitable to cater to that trade, and Canadian farmers are peculiarly well situated for taking advantage of the increasing trade in this line which is bound to come our way. Many United States flockmasters look to Canada for rams for the improvement of their flocks, knowing from experience that sheep bred, and raised in our climatic conditions possess the requisite stamina and quality to improve the stock they are brought into contact with, and they will continue to come here for fresh blood. The Americans are fast becoming a mutton-eating people, and it is hard to understand why the same cannot be said of our own people, for there is certainly no more wholesome meat that can be placed upon our tables. Lamb is rapidly growing in favor as an article of diet, and brings highly-remunerative prices, considering the cost of production, and gives quick returns to the producer; and we may look for a steady increase in this trade, in sympathy with the prevailing preference for young meat in all lines.

While it is true that the quality of our best breeding flocks has been well maintained, thanks to the skill and pluck of the breeders of pure-bred flocks, who have nobly held on through times of depression without adventitious aid from outside sources, while kindred industries have been boomed by Government agencies and aided by special favors at the public expense, yet it is also true, as we have intimated, that sheep are neglected by a very large proportion of our farmers, we believe to their own direct loss. There are few farms in the Dominion on which a small flock could not profitably be maintained. The expense of starting a flock on a small scale is very moderate and may soon be repaid by the sale of surplus stock, while, by retaining the best of the young females, and purchasing at intervals of two years a new ram, which may often be sold at the end of his term of service for nearly if not quite the original cost, a flock can, in a very few years, be built up and maintained, to the profit and satisfaction of the owner. We know many farmers who find their little flock of good grade sheep the most profitable asset on their farms; and, from our extended experience and observation, we feel safe in counselling the keeping of more sheep by the farmers of Canada, believing, as we do, that this is a field in which our people can continue to excel. The best season in all the year to buy sheep for a foundation stock or to replenish, is in the early autumn, when the lambs have been weaned, and the ewes are generally in good condition. If deferred to a later period, breeders will, as a rule, have sold what they intended to dispose of, and have reduced their flock to the number they intend to keep through the winter, and will then only sell for tempting prices, if they consent to sell at all. Those who buy early generally get the best selections.

FARM

How to get Wheat into the King Row.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

To get into the "king row" with wheat, there are four points that should be closely adhered to. First, when working your summer fallow make a note of the low places in the field where water is likely to lodge in the spring. Then sometime before winter sets in make furrows with the plow, following the natural water courses, that will carry off most of the water in the spring. If the operation is gone over again after seeding, there will not be so many late green patches on the field, which is one cause of much wheat going low grade. Second, the seed while placed second in this category is first in importance. But I scarcely need mention this as the point is generally conceded. Third, is harvesting the crop. That embraces two operations—first, the proper stage to cut the wheat; second, the proper mode of shocking. While it is important that the crop should be cut at the proper stage of ripeness, slovenly shocking is responsible for much of the low grade wheat that reaches the market. If some care has been taken to drain off the surplus water, and pains taken with the seed your crop should ripen fairly even. But if some of the wheat is dead ripe and other portions quite green I'm afraid it would be about

as easy a task for the "camel to go through the eye of the needle," as for stuff like that to get into the "king row."

However, you must use your best judgement as to proper time to commence cutting. If the unripe portions were kept separate and stacked by itself it would be a great improvement, and well worth the extra trouble. Owing to the scarcity of skilled labor the shocking which is a most important operation has frequently to be left to green hands and unfortunately is too often done in a slovenly manner.

One of the essential things is to have the grain properly shocked. If poorly shocked the rain may cause a great deal of damage. A good shock, when settled, will turn rain well, and the water will not penetrate so deeply into the shock. In case of a big rain the shock should not be torn apart to dry, for the sheaves cannot be made into a solid shock again on account of the shapeless mould of the sheaves from being in the other shock. Should they get another good soaking before the shock is settled, they would be worse off than if left alone in the first place. For the average harvester the round shock without capping is about the best thing they can turn out of their hands. It is useless to try anything else. For the new beginner who desires a better system a good shock can be made of twelve sheaves. For speed in shocking, system should be practiced in gathering up the sheaves, the average bundle carrier delivers four sheaves together. Three rows of sheaves make a shock. The man should begin at the second row of sheaves by picking up two sheaves and at the same time remove with his foot the other two sheaves if they are in his way. He should next place the two sheaves he has in his arms on the ground in the position he wants the shock to stand. He should then raise them about four inches from the ground and suddenly drive them into the position where they are to remain. He should next pick up two more sheaves and place them in a row with the first two, then, place two more on the other side of the first two set up, that will make three pairs of sheaves in a row. Next break joints by placing two sheaves carefully on each side of the shock. Then place two cap sheaves with the grain part towards the direction that strong winds are likely to come from. No counting will be required to determine the number of sheaves, for when the shock is completed it will contain the required number. Fourth, if I were considering the question of cost alone I think I would pronounce in favor of stook threshing, but I am not, therefore I advise stacking. While the portion of the crop that is threshed from the shock in medium seasons may be all right the first and last threshing mostly goes low grade, the first from being too raw and the last from being bleached.

Moosomin, Sask. A. W. McCLURE.

The Proper Stooking of Wheat Sheaves.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Received your circular dated July 19, in reference to the stooking of wheat, its relation to the low grading or many grades of the same wheat. While bad stooking is never commendable, if the weather is fairly fine, and stacking is commenced as soon as the crop is properly fit, not much difference will be made. When the crop is expected to stand two or three weeks in the shock, it would be better to have the stooking neatly and firmly done. If the stooks are compactly built, and the proper shape, they will run off most of the heavy rain as it comes and before the wet has gone through the chaff probably the sun or wind is drying it off. On the contrary, if loose, haggard or uneven, they hold the wet longer, more material is exposed to the weather, and consequently a larger percentage is discolored and damaged. That stook threshing is responsible for a goodly amount of poor samples I feel sure, so much so that I always stack, and as fast as men and teams can be made available to pile it up. A letter is already on file at your office as to my opinion of stack or stook threshing. (See next issue—Ed.)

To return to the stooking, I might say, we generally use the round stook of twelve or fourteen sheaves, as the wind has less chance of upsetting the sheaves. A better shock for drying might be the long shock of five pairs and two or three pair double on the center. As to capping, I never use them, except on a few places cut somewhat green as a means of keeping off the hot sun until the kernel is a little better ripened. I have used them to keep barley from discoloration as a few heavy dews will damage barley

but has not much effect on wheat. Just now as I am writing, perhaps a few points on good and bad shocking will not be amiss. The principal reason that stooks fail to stand is a want of solidness. It may be the sheaves are too closely tied, or it may be the stooker is not using pressure enough and keeping the right plumbness at the start, and the proper slant in the finish. Stookers who are afraid to bend their backs will never make solid stooks. Pulling sheaves by a handful of straw and throwing them at a mark will never make good stooks. It requires a little more time to stook solid but it pays to do it right and if it does rain or stand for a time, not much damage will result, and there is no going over it a second time. I have seen stooks that would carry a man when once properly set and would have stood until the next summer. How to stook firm: Gather the sheaves well under your arms (the first three pair any way) keep the elbow well clutched to the sheaf as you stoop to set them, give them a good chuck and don't be afraid you overdo it. Do the same with the next two pair and you have a good center. See that it is plumb or as near as possible. If sheaves are convenient enough, you can now take one at a time and work around it, gradually getting on a little slant, but have the same amount on all sides from the center, and the same degree out of plumb. If they seem a little too plumb, and the wind likely to over-balance, give them a little more push to center. Stook close, plumb enough to stand on their own butts, and just lean enough so they won't over-balance and don't forget to give lots of "chuck" when setting them down.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

British Columbia loses no opportunity to place the advantages of her soil and climate before the people of the level plains. Her exhibit this year of apples, peaches, plums, cherries, berries, currants, etc., was one of the most pleasing features of the exhibition. The Manitoba Government also had a display of samples of crops and woods while the Winnipeg horticulturists gave an elaborate illustration of the different plants that flourish in gardens and hothouses.

An Unfortunate Error.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I beg to draw the attention of Western farmers, who are receiving publications from the Department of Agriculture, to the following fact:

In Bulletin No. 16, issued in 1905, called Hints for the Grain Grower, by Mr. T. N. Willing, Chief Inspector of Weeds, this gentleman gives the following hint for the prevention of smut.

Dissolve one to two pounds bluestone in hot water and add water to the extent of 50 or 60 gallons.

Now, experienced farmers would know that this solution would have no effect, as it is too weak. These men would of course pay no attention to the hint. But this Bulletin No. 16 was largely distributed on the Seed Special train this spring, consequently it got into the hands of many inexperienced who kept it for reference.

My next neighbor received a copy and according to the directions bluestoned his wheat with this weak solution. I argued, but my argument carried no weight against the hints of Mr. Willing. As a result in the wheat which is just heading out, smut can be perceived.

The most curious thing is, that in Bulletin No. 2 issued this year, this same Mr. Willing advocates the use of a solution of one pound bluestone to six gallons water for six bushels of wheat. This solution is more like the real thing and about 5 or 6 times as strong as the solution Mr. Willing advocated last year in Bulletin No. 16.

Now Mr. Editor, to my mind this is a very serious question. It would be interesting to know just how many farmers followed Mr. Willing's hint and consequently stand a chance of a dose of smut.

I dislike to doubt Mr. Willing's abilities, but nobody will blame me for feeling just a bit uneasy whenever Mr. Willing will have any advice to offer.

Still I think that those responsible for distributing these bulletins at large, should be more careful about what these bulletins contain, this being one way of preventing misleading advice (to say the least of it,) reaching the farmers.

SASKATCHEWAN FARMER.

[We notice that in the copy of the bulletin we received the error in printing is corrected to read one pound to five or six gallons of water and we understand that on the Seed Train attention was called to the strength of the solution to use so that anyone who attended need not have been in ignorance. Mr. Willing is a thorough man and what he says has been learned in the field of experience. It is unfortunate that those in charge of printing Mr. Willing's bulletins were not as careful as he was in preparing the material for it.—Ed.]

Agricultural Legislation :: at Ottawa. 1906

During the Parliament just closed, several acts were altered by important amendments, which affect the agricultural industry of Canada, and which must attract the attention of the wholesale merchants and consumer, and give them confidence in the quality of our goods, thereby continuing to increase, broaden and strengthen our export trade in agricultural products.

One important feature of the session was an Act, changing the fiscal year from the first of July to the first of April. This change gives the Government a more convenient date to close up the accounts of the fiscal year, thus overcoming the great annoyance of closing and opening the public and other accounts during the summer months, when great public works are being executed. Provision is also made which gives power to extend the time for finally closing the accounts of any appropriation for a period of not more than three months from the end of the fiscal year. Parliament can now assemble during the late fall or early winter, attend to the usual routine work and other legislation, and prorogue before the hot summer months come. In view of this Act, all the estimates noted were for nine months only, from July 1st, 1906, to April 1st, 1907.

The following is a synopsis of the legislation more or less directly affecting agriculturists:

AMENDMENT TO THE FRUIT MARKS ACT.

The amendment to the Fruit Marks Act was practically framed at a fruit convention, held in Ottawa last March, convened by the Minister of Agriculture, for the purpose of bringing the fruit men of the Dominion together, and giving them an opportunity to discuss the various questions connected therewith. At this convention were assembled representative fruit men from all over Canada, and after a thorough discussion of the different phases of the fruit industry which lasted four days, several resolutions were passed and it was entirely on these resolutions that the amendments to the Fruit Marks Act were founded.

MARKING OF FRUIT PACKAGES.—This section of the Act was amended, by the addition of a higher and better grade, called "Fancy," and by also making it compulsory for the packers to place on the fruit packages, according to the quality, one of the following marks: "Fancy," "No. 1," "No. 2," or "No. 3."

The amended section, which is now in force, reads thus:

"4. Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs fruit in a closed package, intended for sale, shall cause the package to be marked in a plain and indelible manner, in letters not less than half an inch in length, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed,—

"(a) With the initials of his christian names, his full surname, and his address; or, in the case of a firm or corporation, with the firm or corporate name and address;

"(b) With the name of the variety or varieties; and

"(c) With a designation of the grade of fruit, which shall include one of the following four marks, viz.: 'Fancy,' 'No. 1,' 'No. 2,' 'No. 3,' but such mark may be accompanied by any other designation of grade or brand, provided that such designation or brand is not inconsistent with, or marked more conspicuously than, the one of the said four marks which is used on the said package."

The old section permitted the use of the brands XXX, XX, or X, instead of No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, respectively.

The amendment, while leaving it optional whether the X's are used or not, makes it absolutely necessary that one of the marks, "Fancy," "No. 1," "No. 2," or "No. 3," be placed on the package of fruit. It had been found that these X marks were very easily changed. For instance a package might be marked XX or No. 2, and a purchaser easily change it to XXX or No. 1, by the addition of another X, and even X (No. 3) might be changed to XXX (No. 1) without the knowledge of the original packer, and greatly to his prejudice. The amendment does away with this facility, and makes it compulsory to use marks which are readily understood to mean higher grade or better quality. No doubt it will soon lead to the exclusive use of the terms "Fancy," "No. 1," "No. 2," or "No. 3."

This Act does not apply to wild berries, although there are certain restrictions specified by section 9, which will not permit of falsely packing or marking of any fruit. This section reads as follows:

9. Whenever any fruit in any package is found to be so packed that the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of the package, any inspector charged with the enforcement of this Act may mark the words "falsely packed" in a plain and indelible manner on the package.

2. Whenever any fruit packed in a closed package is found to be falsely marked, the said inspector may efface such false marks and mark the words "falsely marked" in a plain and indelible manner on the package.

3. The inspector shall give notice, by letter or telegram, to the packer whose name is marked on the package, within twenty-four hours after he marks the words "falsely packed" or "falsely marked" on the package.

Cultivated strawberries now come under the Act, and are liable to inspection. The strawberries all through the box have to be of the same quality as those on the surface, but they do not require to have the name of the packer on the box.

DEFINITION OF GRADES OF FRUIT.—Addition of the new grade "Fancy" necessitated a definition of that grade. The definition of grade No. 1 remains practically the same, there being no change, except a slight one in the wording, which makes it better in form. A definition of grade No. 2 was added. The whole section having reference to the definition of grades now reads:

"6. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package upon which is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of—

"(a) 'Fancy' quality, unless such fruit consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of uniform and of at least normal size and of good color for the variety, of normal shape, free from worm holes, bruises, scab and other defects, and properly packed.

"(b) 'No. 1' quality, unless such fruit consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of not less than medium size and of good color for the variety, of normal shape, and not less than ninety per cent. free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed.

"(c) 'No. 2' quality, unless such fruit consist of specimens of not less than nearly medium size for the variety, and not less than eighty per cent. free from worm holes and such other defects as cause material waste, and properly packed."

REGULATING THE SIZE OF MILK CANS.

An amendment to the Weights and Measures Act, provides for a Dominion standard gallon, which shall be of a capacity of eight gallons, half standard of a capacity of four gallons, and a quarter standard two gallons. All milk cans, or other vessels, are subject to verification under the general provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, and must have the capacity and the name of the maker cast, engraved or stamped thereon. All milk cans or vessels, holding one gallon or over, now in use for the purpose of buying or selling milk, must be presented for verification to the inspector or assistant inspector within three months after this Act has come into force, and all such cans or vessels, which are found to contain other than one gallon, or a multiple thereof, shall be stamped with its capacity to the nearest quart.

Provisions are also made whereby the Department of Inland Revenue, which has control of this Act, may make, from time to time, such regulations as are deemed advisable for the construction and means of inspection of these cans or vessels.

The above provision does not in any way apply to milk sold or bought by weight, but only to that sold or bought by measure.

AMENDMENTS TO THE GRAIN INSPECTION ACT.

On the recommendations made by delegates representing various Grain Growers' and Millers' Associations, which were heard before the Agricultural and Colonization Committee of the House of Commons, the Government decided to appoint a commission to investigate the transportation and other interests connected with the wheat-growing industry of Canada. It is expected that this commission will be able to go fully into this matter and report to the Government, thus enabling the Government to recommend further amendments to the Grain Inspection Act at the next session of Parliament. Meantime, however, for the handling of the grain this season, certain amendments were absolutely necessary. One of these amendments provides for an individual certificate for each car inspected, to be promptly filled out and signed by the weighmaster or assistant, and forwarded to the chief inspector. These certificates must show the number of the car inspected, the initials of the car (meaning the cars of the different railways), the place where weighed, the date of weighing, and the contents. These certificates are then forwarded by the chief inspector to the owners of each car.

Another amendment provides for the insertion of a new variety, the Alberta Red Winter wheat. When the present Act was passed there was scarcely any Red Winter wheat grown in the West; consequently, the Act was founded on the description and characteristics of winter wheat grown in Ontario, and did not at all apply to or resemble the wheat grown in Alberta. Now that Alberta has become such an extensive producer of red winter wheat, it was thought advisable, and only fair, that they should have some recognition. There are three grades provided for, and the definition of each grade is as follows:

"No. 1 Alberta Red Winter wheat shall be hard, pure, red winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 62 pound to the bushel.

"No. 2 Alberta Red Winter wheat shall be hard red winter wheat, sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

"No. 3 Alberta Red Winter wheat shall include hard red winter wheat, not clean enough nor sound enough to be graded No. 2, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel."

Provisions were also made for the paragraph defining "Extra Manitoba Hard Wheat" to be struck out, and also for striking out the word "plump," in the definition of No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat. This eliminating of the word "plump" from the latter is no reflection on the grade of wheat grown in Manitoba; in fact, quite the contrary. It has been found that as the country is longer cultivated there is a large quantity of old land on which wheat is grown, and, consequently, the plumpness of the wheat is rather lessened. The wheat now grown is just as good for milling purposes, and weighs just as much per bushel and produces just as much, if not more, flour to the bushel than wheat which was plump.

MANITOBA GRAIN ACT.

This Act, like the Grain Inspection Act, is likely to have further amendments made to it on receipt of the report of the Grain Commission. In the meantime, an amendment has been made, providing for an equal distribution of cars for the handling of the crop. Under the present law, it is the duty of the station agent to keep a book for the registry of applications for cars during the times of congestion, when all requiring cars cannot be equipped. A practice has grown up of asking for more cars than are really wanted, and by putting the names of applicants down repeatedly on the books. In order to overcome this difficulty, and insure that there may be a more equal distribution of cars, the following amendment was passed:

"59. If there is failure at any shipping point to fill all car orders as aforesaid, the following provisions shall apply to the application for and the distribution of cars:

"(a) Beginning at the top of the list in the order book and proceeding downwards to the last name entered on the list, each applicant shall receive one car as quickly as cars can be supplied.

"(b) When an applicant has loaded or cancelled a car allotted to him, he may, if he requires another car, become eligible therefor by placing his name, together with the section, township and range in which he resides, or other sufficient designation of his residence, at the bottom of the list; and when the second car has been allotted to him and he has loaded or cancelled it, he may again write his name, together with such designation of his residence, at the bottom of the list; and so on, until his requirements have been filled.

"(c) No applicant shall have more than one unfilled order on the order book at any one time."

AMENDMENT TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

This amendment provides an extension of the privilege of free importation of all machinery, and also for structural iron and steel connected therewith, for use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of beet-root sugar, until the thirty-first day of December, 1906.

GENERAL.

TELEPHONE AND EXPRESS COMPANIES UNDER RAILWAY COMMISSION.—An amendment to the Railway Act places telephone and express companies under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission, and provides for connection between independent telephone companies and trunk lines.

RESPECTING IMMIGRATION.—An amendment to the Immigration Act gives greater powers to exclude from Canada immigrants that are physically or mentally unsound. Paupers or criminals or persons likely to become a charge on the public are to be excluded. Immigrants, of the pauper or criminal classes, may be returned within two years to the country whence they came, expense of transportation being borne by the railway and steamship companies.

ANTI-USURY ACT.—A popular measure in the House was one to prevent usurers from charging borrowers higher interest than 12 per cent. on principal amounting to less than \$500, and 6 per cent from the date of any action to recover.

PATENT MEDICINES.—During the session of Parliament a committee was appointed, composed of members of Parliament of both sides of the House, to investigate and report as to the best means of preventing useless patent medicines being placed on the markets. Considerable evidence was taken, which will be published very shortly, and which will give the Government information to enable them to amend the law governing patent medicines, if deemed advisable to do so.

ADULTERATION OF MAPLE PRODUCTS.—A motion was also made and passed regarding the adulteration of maple syrup and sugar. Inferior and fraudulently marked syrup is being extensively sold through Canada, without any apparent regard of the Adulteration Act. This is being investigated by the Inland Revenue Department at the present time, upon the results of which investigation will depend subsequent action.

LORD'S DAY BILL.

This Bill was not intended to be applied specially to the farmer or the agricultural community. There are, however, some clauses pertaining to the agricultural industry, which it is thought advisable to refer to.

By this Act it is not lawful for any person on Sunday, except as provided therein, or in any provincial act or law now or hereafter in force, to sell or offer

for sale, or purchase any goods, chattels or other personal property, or any real estate, or to carry on or to transact any business of his ordinary calling, or in connection with such selling or for gain, to do or to employ any other person to do on that day any work, business or labor.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, any person may on Sunday do any work of necessity or mercy; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the ordinary meaning of the expression "work of necessity or mercy," the following are some of the works of necessity or mercy included, which may be conducted on Sunday:

Any necessary or customary work in connection with divine service.

Work for the relief of sickness and suffering, including the sale of drugs, medicines and surgical appliances by retail.

The conveying of travellers and work incidental thereto.

Loading and unloading merchandise at intermediate points on or from passenger boats or passenger trains.

The caring for milk, cheese and live animals, and the unloading of and caring for perishable produce and live animals arriving at any point on Sunday.

The hiring of horses and carriages, or small boats, for the personal use of the hirer or his family for any purpose not prohibited by the Act.

The conveying of His Majesty's mails, and work incidental thereto.

The deliverance of milk for domestic use, and the work of domestic servants and of watchmen.

All operations connected with the making of maple sugar and maple syrup in the maple grove.

A fuller text of the provisions of the Act will be found on page 1266.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is the list of appropriations to be expended on agriculture, and for the agricultural community at large, during the nine months from the first of July, 1906, to the first April, 1907:

Development of live stock, dairying and fruit industries, improvement of seeds, and the promotion of the sale of food and other agricultural produce.....	\$150,000
Experimental Farms (experiments and management)	82,500
Printing and distribution of farm reports..	5,250
Experimental Farms (establishment and maintenance of additional branch farms)	20,000
Health of Animals	325,000
Salaries and contingencies of organized districts and public health in other districts..	100,000
Tracadie Lazaretto	4,500
Public Works Health Act	4,500
Winnipeg and St. Boniface Hospitals	3,000
Fumigation Stations, for the fumigation of trees and shrubs being imported into Canada	3,000
Exhibitions, foreign	75,000
Renewing and improving Canadian exhibit at Imperial Institute, and maintenance thereof	6,000
Grant for Dominion Exhibition at Halifax..	50,000
Grant to Charlottetown Exhibition, for 1906	10,000
Quintennial Census, Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta	125,000
Archives	20,000
Patent Record	12,750
Census and Statistics	22,650
Statistical Yearbook	4,500
Grant to Canadian Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis	2,000

DAIRY

Dairy Records in Alberta.

The agricultural department at Edmonton have under the guidance of C. Marker, the Dairy Superintendent, interested farmers in forming district dairy records associations. This laudable work should do much to weed out unprofitable cows, wasteful methods of feeding and show the weak spots in taking care of the milking cows. The following are the By Laws prepared for the individual associations.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

1. The organization shall be known as the District Dairy Record Association.
2. The officers shall be a president, a vice-president and a secretary and treasurer. Two other members shall be appointed to act with the officers as a committee of management.
3. The officers shall be elected to hold office for one year or until their successors have been elected.
4. The annual meeting shall be held at the call of the president.
5. Meetings of the committee of management

shall be held at the call of the secretary and treasurer. Three members shall form a quorum.

BY LAWS.

1. Any person will be admitted to membership who will agree to keep a record of the individual cows in his herd for a whole milking period, to the extent of weighing the morning's and evening's milk from each, on at least three days every month, and also to take a sample for testing.

2. The composite sample of the milk will be preserved and tested once a month with the Babcock milk tester.

3. The members of the association will provide themselves with weighing scales, sample bottles and dipper, and a box for carrying the samples to the tester.

4. The members will also assume the duty of having the samples delivered to the place where the testing is to be done, on such days of each month as the person in charge of the testing may direct.

5. For the season of 1906 the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Alberta, through the Dairy Commissioner, will agree to provide blank forms for recording the weights of milk, do the testing of the samples once a month, compile the figures and prepare a report of the results at the end of the year, all free of charge.

POULTRY

How to Get More for our Dressed Poultry.

While in conversation with a high-class poultry dealer last fall, he made the statement that a farmer came into his shop a few days before and said he had three hundred Barred Rock cockerels to sell, weighing about six pounds each. When the produce dealer learned that they were not fat, but were simply running the farm, he said he would not take them at any price, but if they were fed for several weeks in crates, as the Poultry Division recommended, he would pay at least one dollar each for them.

This is but one case that shows why birds should be fattened before they are marketed. The above produce dealer handled tons of chicks last fall, but they were all fat. He did not want the unfatted chicks because he could not sell them, his customers would rather pay a big price and get a good article than buy an inferior article at a cheap price. There is no trouble to get a good-paying price for fat chicks, and the price would be even better if the poor stuff did not come into the market.

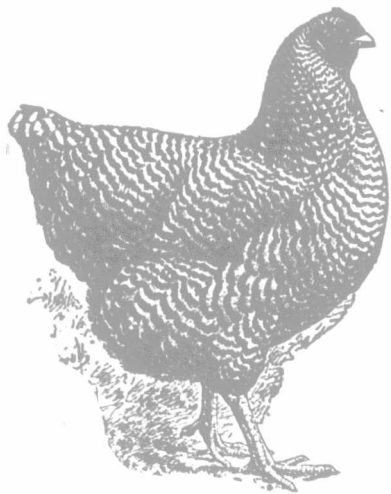


FIG. 1.—A GOOD TYPE OF BREEDING STOCK TO PRODUCE MARKET POULTRY.

Many farmers are finding out that it pays to feed their cockerels before selling. The above farmer, who wanted to sell his 300 chickens in a thin condition, was selling them just at the worst possible time. They had been reared on free range, and had become large, raw-boned specimens, having very little of anything on their bones but skin and muscle. They were, however, in a good condition to put on flesh rapidly, if properly fed. Supposing he had sold his birds at a good price for such quality, say 8c. a pound, each bird would be worth 48c. We will also suppose that for the three weeks' feed the average gain was 1 pound, which would be below the average with such frames, and that extra pound cost 5c., this additional feed would put the cost of one bird at 53c., but in his case this extra 5c. made the selling price \$1.00, or on 300 birds a total gain of \$300.

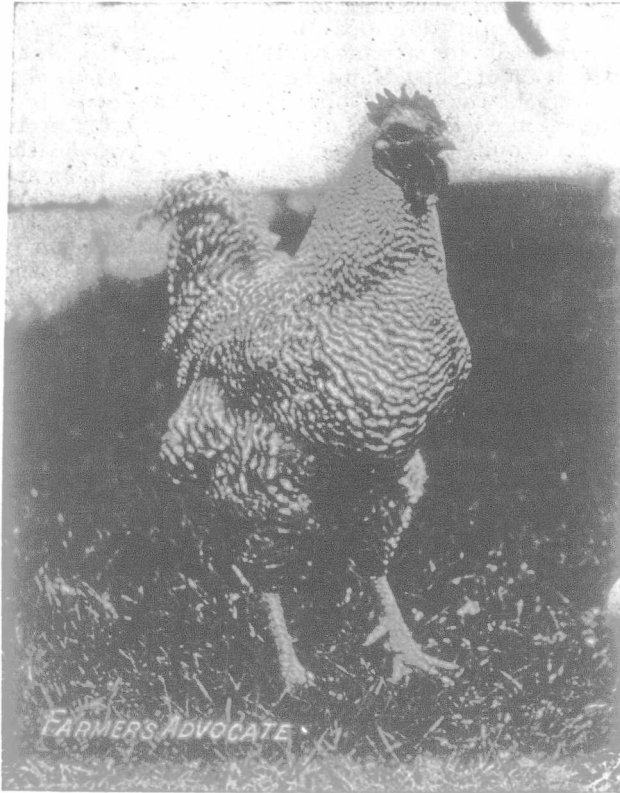


FIG. 2.—A GOOD FEEDING TYPE.

This is not an extreme case. Let me take two similar cases that can be vouched for, one in Ontario and one in Quebec. In one case a farmer put up 340 chickens, and fed them \$30.10 worth of feed. These chickens would have brought on the market before feeding \$87.85, but when fat they sold for \$223.95, or a gain over the cost of feed of \$105.85. In the other instance, 474 chicks, that at the prevailing market price would sell for \$114.94, were put into crates and fed feed amounting to \$31.60, and when fat they sold for \$247.10, or, in other words, the extra \$31.60 put in feed made a revenue of \$100.56. It might be well to add that these cases were not where scrub or inferior chicks were fed; they were not only pure Rocks and Orpingtons, but they were of a good blocky type, and, above all, they had a splendid constitution. They were from healthy vigorous parent stock—stock that had plenty of fresh air and exercise, good wholesome feed, but not overfat.

Figure 1 is a very fair representation of the type of breeding stock that should produce good feeders. Note the strong, short legs, the shape of the body, and the erect head, the full eye, and the short, strong back that denotes strength and constitution. If we have not constitution in our breeding stock, we might as well go out of the business. Great care should be exercised in the selection of the breeding stock. If we want something better, we must breed for it. The man who breeds from inferior stock is not only suffering himself, but he is doing every other person engaged in poultry an injury. The sooner we can have a superior, uniform product, the more there is in it for us.

Figure 2 shows a good type of cockerel, the kind that will go into the crate and make a profit. Figure 3 is a very good sample of too many birds that are put into the markets. It is just as important that a chicken should have good legs under him as it is that a horse should. The legs should be short, straight, strong, and well set apart. No chicken with bow legs ever amounted to much. Don't buy one, and never raise one. Note the difference in shape, substance and breast development of the two birds. A good feeding bird has a bright eye and a strong beak. A narrow head, a weak eye, and a long, thin beak, invariably denotes a weak constitution. No. 3 will never be a good feeder; he will be the first to take sick, and will never make a salable dressed carcass. Such chicks would be better killed when first detected, or, what is infinitely better, destroyed two or three generations back, by not breeding from the stock that produce them.

Farmers can very well fatten their own chicks; they have the feed at first cost, and a little time will construct a crate or two. Chicks can be fed in crates with less trouble than when running at large. Some farmers can also kill and dress them for the market, but there seems to be many who cannot; they have neither the time nor the inclination, and, owing to lack of practice, they have not the ability to prepare their chicks as they should be for the market. The preparation for market is developing into a business by itself

and farmers are willing to sell alive for a much lower price, so long as they are relieved of the killing and dressing. This would probably be the better way for farmers to do, if the prices paid for the live birds were in keeping with the quality; but when bought alive by shippers, the same price is often paid for anything with feathers on, and that is not any too encouraging for the man that has good stuff; but then, it averages up with the poor culls his neighbor has, and thus it goes. A much better way would be for farmers in a locality to co-operate, and let one man do the killing and preparing for market. Let each farmer do his own fattening, but they could be probably gathered by one man; at any rate, the killing and the shipping could be done by him. This would mean a higher price directly for the producer, and indirectly a higher price because of the uniformity of the product. All produce would be graded according to size and quality. The two essentials of success in marketing poultry products are quality and uniformity, and such a system would aid materially in the production of a uniform article. No matter how careful a dozen farmers are, their individual products will lack more or less uniformity; but if these twelve men had all their chicks put up by one man it would be uniform. Produce dealers would rather do business with one man for a neighborhood than with ten or twenty individual farmers in that neighborhood. It means less trouble and less expense, and this means more for the producer and no middleman's commission. It brings the producer and the consumer closer together. Such a co-operation would not confine its efforts to dressed poultry; there is a much wider scope, even in fresh eggs in the winter season, and, in fact, it is hard to say just where its benefits would end. The trouble with us, as farmers, is there is too much competition and too little co-operation.

F. C. ELFORD.
Macdonald Agricultural College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

A Good Thing Appreciated.

Praise and adulation are generally fulsome yet we all like to know our efforts are appreciated hence when we see an opinion like the following expressed in all good faith we show our pleasure to our best friends. "As the FARMER'S ADVOCATE comes to our office, week after week, we are continually filled with new esteem for the admirable manner in which it is edited. It is thoroughly good in every way, from cover to cover. No Alberta farmer or rancher should be without it. It is nothing less than a national institution and one of which Canada may be proud. We may add that this tribute to its worth is entirely spontaneous, unsolicited and unsuggested. We simply felt that we could not be silent on the subject any longer." This is from the Lethbridge News, a semi-weekly paper that stands high in the esteem of Southern Alberta residents.

The Ogilvie Flour Milling Company has issued a statement that red rust is prevalent on this year's wheat in Manitoba.

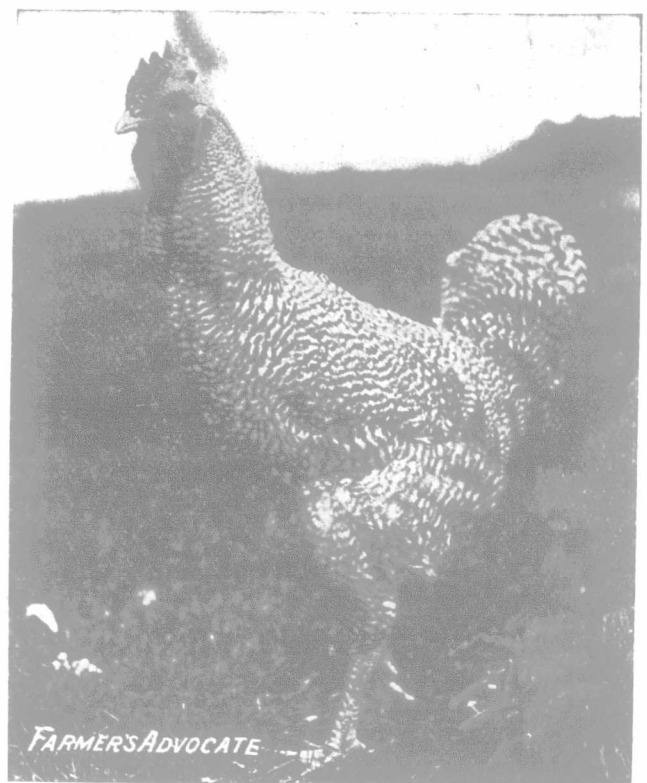


FIG. 3.—A POOR FEEDING TYPE.

Hopper Feeding.

Hopper feeding is not an entirely new method of feeding poultry. The system as practised today is not unlike, in some respects at least, the methods in vogue years ago. At present there have not been enough experiments conducted to prove that the method is superior to other methods commonly practised by poultrymen.

The great advantage of hopper-feeding lies in reducing the amount of labor. If it is practicable to feed birds once in two weeks or once a week, and have them do as well as by feeding three times daily, the sooner this method is adopted the better.

Hopper-feeding consists in feeding the grains, both whole and ground, from hoppers or troughs in fairly large quantities, or at least sufficient to feed the flock for some days. The hopper is constructed in such a manner that only a small portion of the supply is available constantly. There can be no doubt but that the method would be better adapted to the growing chickens than to fowls, as the older birds might become excessively fat.

If the plan can be worked satisfactorily it will give better results, or at least as good results on the farm as in the yards of the poultryman. The objections to the method are the lack of exercise of the birds so fed, and the waste of food. One would think, also, that the birds would become more or less sickened by the almost constant sight of the feed. We have, during the past season, been trying the plan to a limited extent, more particularly with growing stock. We have also a few ex-students who are feeding their chickens by this method. As yet we have not purchased or constructed a hopper which prevents all waste of food and at the same time allows all kinds of grain to feed freely without clogging. The rain sometimes wets the food at the bottom of the hopper, but this is not a very serious defect. The method also gives rats a splendid chance to get full meals at will. These defects in the construction of hoppers I have no doubt will soon be met, and even at the present are not very serious, as the fowls usually must be watered twice daily, and by running a stick through the ground grains, they feed freely for a time. Wheat and corn feed well out of almost any box when one or more sides are slanting. In time we hope to be able to give a plan of a hopper that will feed dry ground grains satisfactorily.

As to results up to date, I cannot see but that little chicks, especially hen-hatched chicks, do just as well with food constantly before them as by feeding three or more times daily. This applies only to the natural hatching season, or, say, April, May and June birds. Chicks hatched in winter, or raised indoors, have not done well with us when the feed was left constantly in front of them.

We also find that the chicks eat the dry ground grains freely; in fact you can almost see any hour during the day some chicks eating the dry, ground grains from the hopper, while others will be eating whole wheat, cracked corn or beef scrap. They appear to eat of these foods for a time, then possibly go for a drink, after which they run over the range hunting bits of grass or insects, or sit down in the shade. The method certainly does away with the crowding of chicks at meal time, and the little fellows have plenty of opportunity to get all they want to eat, and usually at almost any time. When the chicks are varied in size, and are in flocks of over 100, the advantages are many.

To the farmer who is busy harvesting, the method is well worth a trial for both old and young stock, as there is not much fear of the birds being neglected as far as feed is concerned. I am not sure that the method would be a success during the winter months, when the birds are not likely to take sufficient exercise.

The farmers whom I know that have tried this method of feeding appear to be well satisfied. I would say in conclusion, that the method is worth a trial where there is plenty of range for the birds, but it is best to go slow at first, and do not jump at conclusions.

O. A. C., Guelph. W. R. GRAHAM,
Poultry Manager.

Pyrene is this year's Cawdor Cup mare at the Highland.

* * *

The Ontario farmer's daughter is one of the greatest needs on the Western prairie; the Eastern farmer may keep his boys, the girls are needed to balance up the tremendous influx of males from all quarters of the globe.

FIELD NOTES**Canadian Wheat Products in Favor.**

John B. Jackson, Canadian Commercial Agent in Leeds and Hull, Eng., in his regular report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, quotes six of the leading provision firms in his district as saying that they have no buyers at present for canned goods of any description, domestic, colonial or foreign. The public are, for the time being, prejudiced against tin cans, and all that in them is. They anticipated, however, that in a few months, after press comment has subsided and public opinion cooled down, the market would revert to its old position, and the public buy their old fancies, giving preference to the products from those countries having good Government inspection.

The same gentleman, interrogated as to their opinion of Canadian canned meats, said they considered them equally as good as, if not a little better than the average American brand. Canadian packing houses have a great opportunity to make special efforts to place their goods on the British market, on account of their being put up under the British flag.

Mr. Jackson relates that some two weeks before date of writing a side of Argentine chilled beef was used by the work-house people of Hull, and, being diseased, was charged with causing five deaths. This naturally intensified the feeling against canned and chilled meats in that district, and the press loudly demanded that none but English beef be purchased, unless the cattle or carcasses, respectively were imported from a country giving a guarantee of Government inspection.

In Leeds a new company, called the Canadian Direct Meat Supply Co., has been formed, financed entirely by English capital. It was organized on account of the great demand for Canadian as against American goods. Two branch shops in the industrial part of the city exhibit in the window a guarantee that no meat will be sold therein except Canadian. The company has already gained great popularity, and expects to establish branch shops in surrounding cities and towns.

B. C.'s Provincial Fair.

The premium list of the R. A. & I. Society which holds its annual show at Queen's Park New Westminster, October 2-6, is out and copies can be had from Manager Keary on a postcard request. Big money is hung up in the live stock and fruit sections. The great features of this show are the district exhibits for which, prizes of \$500, \$400, \$300 and \$250 are offered, the first prize winner also secures the challenge shield presented by Sir Thos. Dewar, the next ranking competitors getting gold, silver and bronze medals respectively. To other agricultural societies who may have been unsuccessful in winning a prize, an amount of \$200 to those east of North Bend or from Vancouver Island, and of \$150 for those west of North Bend on the mainland will be given towards the expenses of collecting and making the exhibit. New Westminster puts up probably the best exhibit of fruit in Canada.

Some Remarks on Breeding Colors in Cattle.

The color question in cattle has troubled many a beginner, who has been warned against white and then later has been told about the hard handling qualities of the dark reds. The remarks submitted of an old country contemporary on the subject will aid in settling some doubts:

"Breeding for color in several of our different breeds of cattle that have been taken in hand within the last twenty years or so has been a great hindrance to the progress of such breeds in their general improvement. About the time mentioned there was a great craze in color amongst breeders of Jersey cattle, and animals showing even a very, very small amount of white intermixed with their silver grey coats were discarded altogether, doubtless very much to the hindrance of the development of milking properties, for at that time of day most of the cows of that Channel Island breed showing white were invariably amongst the best milkers that could be found, and the more white there was visible the more milk usually followed.

"American buyers were then quite as much prejudiced against white markings as were the owners of the leading herds in England, and for some countries Australia is an instance, the same antipathy to white spots or markings still exists. In England the fancy has in a great measure died out, though there are still many breeders who prefer what is called a whole colored herd, and as regards the uniform appearance, no one can doubt but the herd consisting entirely of unbroken fawns in color is much the most attractive and appeals to one's admiration much more strongly than the herd that is variegated by having a good proportion of its members showing a considerable amount of white markings.

"The Kerry and Dexter breed, too, suffered very considerably in their march on the way to improvement when the color lines were first laid down in the rules of their herd-book. Prior to that date many magnificent Dexters and some Kerries were seen

with quite an amount of white about them, and with these, as with the Jersey breed, these specimens in many instances gave by far the greatest show of milk, so that the discarding these barred for a time the dual purpose progress of these breeds. With time, however, a sufficiency of heavy milkers has been found of the orthodox red or black colors to maintain and increase the dairy properties of the herd as well as their symmetry and general appearance of breeding.

"In both the breeds mentioned, there hinges a certain evidence of purity of breeding in the animals that are without white. Many years ago, in the Island of Jersey, alien breeds were not as stringently forbidden to breeders as is the case in the present day, and it is quite likely, indeed, more than this, that a good deal of the white that was visible was due to other blood being infused. Cattle from Guernsey were at one time admitted, also other breeds, and the markings introduced by these cattle remain almost indelible. It takes many generations to efface the points of another breed that have once gained a footing in a herd. The offending color, type of head, and other points will occasionally crop up after many long years of the greatest care.

"There are few points in cattle so susceptible to alteration by the infusion of other blood as the coat, and this is often completely changed both in color and character without what may literally be termed any infusion of alien blood. Black is a color that frequently crops up where it ought not to do. Many a Shorthorn breeder in the past has found his young stock showing dark muzzles, though perfectly purely bred and from parents for generations with the orthodox flesh-colored nose, the objectionable dark color having come, perhaps, from the sire having been allowed to serve a black cow for crossing purposes, (?) or from the fact of one or two black animals having come in contact with the dam whilst in season. No breeder can be too careful about such matters.

"Whilst upon the subject of color what splendid colored calves some white Shorthorn bulls are siring. When mated with a dark red the result is almost invariably a roan of the richest possible hue, and the coat is generally of that silky, mossy texture that delights the eye as much as its mellow touch pleases the hand. The dark red color is very pleasing and attractive when a whole herd is in view without the presence of any other colors, as may be seen where a well-bred herd of Red Polls, Sussex, or North Devon are concerned, or even the Lincoln Red Shorthorns, but with the Coates Shorthorns, or, as we like better to call it the Durham Shorthorn, a good rich roan is very hard to beat for general attractiveness; and when pastured with reds or red and white the mixture adds quite a charm by its variety."

Selecting a Ram for a Grade Flock.

If some of our readers and the breeders of grade sheep only appreciated the great improvement that may be made upon a flock by the use of good rams, we are certain that the experiment would prove so profitable as to induce them to maintain that procedure. The selection of a ram for a general flock where the type is not well marked should be one with a considerable amount of character about it, so that it may stamp its own features on the offspring. It is for this reason that a strong masculine character is so often looked for. A ram with effeminate features is not, as a rule, an impressive sire; although it may get lambs which will mature quickly. For a general flock, where there is no intention of raising it into the first flight among show animals, the longest priced sheep are usually beyond what it is desirable to pay; there is a special market for them among exhibition men; but the step down in price from the best is often longer in proportion than the falling off in quality might appear to indicate; and it is here that the man with a modest but improving flock may find his opportunity to do himself a good turn. Provided it is without any serious blemish, and has the better features, such as a good heart girth, good back and loin, a well-set-up dock, and a full leg, and a good neck and brisket, of a good standard, and appears likely to suit the character of the ewes to which it will be put, it is worth giving a trifle more than one had decided upon rather than lose him.

The Carberry Fair.

One of the best fairs held annually in the West is that of Carberry. Unlike more pretentious societies it has a one-day show and gets more into that day than probably any other agricultural society. The strong feature of this particular show is its exhibit of horses, all classes being well filled and competition keen. W. I. Smale the secretary was on the jump from start to finish, and if work of the secretary and manager counts for anything the Carberry summer show could not help but be the huge success it was. Prof. Rutherford judged the heavy horses, Messrs. Trotter and Hopkins the light classes, Prof. G. E. Day the cattle, sheep and swine. On the big plains are several noted live stock breeders, both of Clydesdales and Shorthorns, added zest was given by the entrance of the Woodmere herd of Stephen Benson from Neepawa into the tourney to break a lance with the local men. In Clydesdales the Hawthorn Bank stables of John Graham contributed several entries and won a number of prizes, Storm King the black horse seen at Winnipeg and Brandon shows, a horse that has improved considerably being first, the roan Masquerader bought by Wm. Bailey from John

Graham being second. Graham had the sweepstakes on Storm King. The agricultural class was very strong and the contest for the best groomed teams brought out some splendid pairs, well yoked and driven. Evidently the farmers of the Carberry district are thriving and do not hide their light under a bushel. In the lighter class of horses, Dr. Henderson's Barrow Moss Meteor, showed what the Hackney could do in the way of high stepping and was an easy winner. In the Standard bred Dr. Gift won out. The exhibit of roadster teams and singles was very good, although the judges called severely on account of blemishes or unsoundness to get down to a short list.

Cattle were a good lot, especially the Shorthorns, as these were shown at Winnipeg where special mention has been made, we refer to the Gossip columns for the ratings. R. I. M. Power swept the boards in Jerseys, Jas. Cathrae with Dobbies, the Austin firm of Hunt and Johnston having charge of the interest of the Whitefaces. Some very fair Yorkshires were shown by Abe Dennstedt and Hunt and Johnston, Berkshires being exhibited by Gregory Barrett. Poultry was practically a McCurdy exhibit.

The inside exhibit was judged by Prof. Carson, M.A.C., the dairy and culinary entries being first class. There was a large entry in Grains and Seeds, a man from Beautiful Plains annexing the red ribbon, T. S. Rogers being the runner-up. Vegetables were very fine for so early in the season, that veteran gardener John Smale getting into the money frequently as did Jas. Eastman. The stock parade was good and people went home dusty, hot, tired but happy.

Should Stooks be Capped?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In answer to yours of recent date re the advisability of capping stooks and stook threshing, I will give you the opinions of some of the best farmers in this vicinity. In the beginning of harvest, and as long as the straw is any ways heavy or green cap the stooks. If this is done in a thorough manner there is no need of having bleached or sprouted grain. I say thoroughly done. There is a great difference in the manner of capping grain stooks. A good many men will throw a stook together and throw a bundle or two on top and call it done. I want my grain to be well stoked, not laid together lightly, but put up as though one wanted it to stand where it is put. Set the bundles down solidly, get the butts of the bundles solid on the ground and press the heads of the bundles well together, eight or possibly ten bundles in a stook, then break over the heads of a bundle, press the butts well into the top of the stook, giving a good start to the stook, then put another one in the same way on the opposite side of the stook, covering the center well, and they will keep the stook in good shape in any ordinary weather. But it is of no use to cap stooks after the grain gets dry and the straw light. The first hard wind that comes will surely blow them off and then they are worse off than they would have been if they had been set up by the side of the stook in the first place. The trouble is, or one of them at least, is that most of us who have large fields get careless about these matters, and throw the stooks together most any way, neglect to cap them, and then wait anywhere from one to six weeks for a threshing machine and the consequences are we have bleached and sprouted grain, our fall's plowing is sadly delayed and there is a loss of time and money all along the line. Last summer I and three or four of my neighbors joined forces and stook threshed. I will not do so again, and my neighbors say ditto. My advice is to stack the grain I think we will gain in time and quality of grain.

Sask.

E. P. MILLS.

Denatured Alcohol not Subject to Excise.

The agitation pending the consideration of the bill recently passed by the American Congress, freeing from internal revenue tax denatured alcohol (i.e., ordinary alcohol which has by some process been rendered undrinkable), suggested the question to leading Canadian newspapers and periodicals, why should not Canada adopt a similar measure, and thus reap the advantages claimed for tax-free alcohol as a fuel, source of light, and generally useful commodity in manufacture and arts? One of the advantages claimed for tax-free alcohol on the strength of the findings of American Congressional and British Parliamentary Committees, was that alcohol manufactured from corn, potatoes and waste products of various kinds, and denatured by the addition of a small proportion of the more expensive but bitter and pungent wood alcohol, could be produced cheaply enough to reduce by one-half the present cost of lighting with kerosene. In Germany, denatured alcohol (made chiefly, we believe, from potatoes) is used extensively to run alcohol engines, as well as for many other purposes. It is also employed to a considerable extent in Great Britain. There seemed good reason to anticipate substantial benefits to the United States from removing the excise tax, which hitherto has made the price several times what the mere cost of production would be, and the natural conclusion was that Canada would gain by a similar move.

After our leading newspaper had delivered themselves on the subject, in a somewhat cursory, but came out with an opinion stating that we were

better off than we thought we were, there having been in force in Canada for the last ten years a provision whereby the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, manufacture two grades of denatured alcohol, by mixing with ordinary grain alcohol two different percentages of wood alcohol, the cost in each case being such as to bear only a small profit to the Department. To ascertain the facts of the matter, we wrote to the Department of Inland Revenue, and received from the Deputy-Minister, W. J. Gerald, the letter appended to this article. It appears that the American legislation was to some extent adapted from ours, and our manufacturers have been for years enjoying the boon of comparatively cheap alcohol, though not nearly so cheap as is, rightly or wrongly, anticipated in the United States, where manufacture and denaturation are now to be permitted to private enterprise; nor have we heard of alcohol being used to any extent in this country for lighting. On the whole, it is possible we might, with advantage, go further than we have done in freeing from restrictions the manufacture of and trade in denatured alcohol for fuel and lighting purposes. The matter will be considered, no doubt, at the next session of Parliament. Meanwhile, the Secretary of the Association of Manufacturers in the United States warns the people not to expect a millennium after January 1st, 1907 (the date when the removal of the tax goes into effect), but promises that after two or three years of experimental work, alcohol will be applied successfully to many uses, and the anticipated benefits will be realized. American distillers claim the denatured spirit can be distilled for 20 cents a gallon. If so, the present prices charged in Canada should be capable of great reduction.

Following is the Department's reply to our letter: "Prior to 1889, the manufacture of methylated spirits (denatured alcohol) was carried on in licensed establishments, and under the supervision of officers of this Department. It was believed, however, that the interests of the revenue required that the Department should take over the production of this article, in order that the denaturizing might be thorough.

"The Department supplies two grades, one consisting of 25 per cent. of wood alcohol and 75 per cent. of grain alcohol, and which is sold to the trade at \$1.10 per gallon; the other grade consists of about equal proportions of wood and grain alcohol, and is supplied to the trade at \$1.50 per gallon.

"The first-mentioned grade, containing a much larger percentage of grain alcohol, is supplied only to manufacturers who use it in the production of a certain line of articles approved by this Department, and its use is under a bond that it shall be employed only for the purpose specified and on the premises described in the application.

"The manufacture of denatured alcohol is a very simple one, as it consists solely of the admixture of spirit produced from grain, potatoes, etc., with alcohol resulting from the destructive distillation of wood, and the object of such admixture is to render the spirit unfit for potable purposes, and to enable the trade to procure a solvent at a price much less than that of duty-paid alcohol. The alcohol used in the production of methylated spirit (denatured alcohol) is used free of excise duty.

"Respecting its manufacture by private enterprise, and the lowering of the price thereof, I do not see how the price charged the trade can be as low as when supplied by this Department, which does not require any profit in connection with its production and sale, and, if the raw material used, viz., alcohol and wood naphtha, can be procured at a lower price, there is nothing to prevent present charges being very materially reduced.

"With regard to the introduction of legislation permitting the manufacture of denatured alcohol in the United States, I think it well to call your attention to the fact that the manufacture of this article has been permitted in Canada for a great many years, and that the United States is now permitting to be done that which has been allowed in this country for many years.

"As to the claims on behalf of the economy of alcohol for fuel and lighting purposes, I regret to state that I have no reliable data to enable me to form an opinion thereon.

"I am enclosing you herewith a copy of a circular issued by this Department respecting the conditions under which methylated spirit is supplied to the trade."

REGULATIONS RE METHYLATED SPIRITS.

The Departmental regulations are as follows: Methylated spirits of the undermentioned grades will, from the date hereof, be supplied by this Department under the provisions mentioned below:

Grade No. 1, containing not more than 25 per cent. of wood naphtha, will be supplied only to varnish manufacturers, and other parties engaged in the mechanical arts, holding permits from the Department, and having entered into substantial bonds (A 0) in the sum of two thousand dollars, that the methylated spirits so received by them shall be used solely for the purposes named in their application for a permit, and solely in the premises described in the permit. Applications for permit, which will be issued from this Department, should be made on the printed forms (B 14) supplied for that purpose, to the Collector of Inland Revenue of the Division in which the business of applicant is carried on, and by him forwarded to the Department for approval. When returned approved, the bond is to be executed for the sum of two thousand dollars and transmitted to the Department,

whence the permit will be issued and forwarded through your office, in order that you may keep a record of the names of those to whom issued. Price as follows: When consigned to points east of Toronto and west of Quebec, both inclusive, \$1.10 per imperial gallon; when consigned to points beyond Toronto and Quebec, \$1.08 per imperial gallon.

Grade No. 2, containing not more than 50 per cent. of wood naphtha, will be supplied for burning or other purposes without the issue of a permit, and without entering into bonds. Price, \$1.50 per imperial gallon.

All methylated spirits will be shipped in iron drums, containing about 80 gallons, except where barrels are specially ordered, and shipped at risk of consignee. No claim for loss by leakage will be allowed when methylated spirits are shipped in barrels.

All orders must be for a quantity not less than one barrel, and methylated spirits must be paid for on delivery.

The freight charges on all methylated spirits shipped by the Department are to be borne by the person to whom consigned.

The charge made for packages—bbls. \$3.00, drums \$10.00—will be refunded upon their return, in good order, freight prepaid, to the Departmental Warehouse, Ottawa.

A Manitoban on the Grain Shipping Commission.

The *Neepawa Press* under the heading "A Good Appointment" says:

"W. L. McNair, reeve of Lansdowne, has been appointed by the Ottawa government to represent Manitoba on the grain shipping commission which is to make a thorough investigation of the system and practice in vogue in the handling of wheat from the time it leaves the farmer's hands until it reaches the British millers. After performing their mission which will occupy three or four months of this fall and winter, the commission will report to the government and probably suggest ways of improving conditions. Mr. McNair should be a useful man on that commission. He is a man of more than average intelligence, is a successful practical farmer, who has shipped his own grain, after having experience in the grain buying and shipping business for different milling and elevator companies."

Alberta Crop Bulletin.

Crop bulletin No. 2 dealing with the acreage and condition of the principal grain crops in Alberta is recently to hand from that westerly province. The few words of introduction by Deputy Minister Harcourt are worthy of note as showing the progressive ideas animating the department of agriculture and the hearty co-operation on the part of the farmers acting as crop correspondents:

"In presenting a summary of the crop reports received from nearly 400 crop correspondents, I wish to make the following observations. Owing to the crop reporting service being in its infancy, the whole of the country is not yet as thoroughly covered as desired, but I expect that by next spring the Department will have a crop correspondent for each township in which crops are raised. It will then be possible to obtain the actual area under cultivation, and more accurate and comprehensive reports can be published. At present this interesting work is new to the majority of those who have taken it up, but it is worthy of note that, practically without exception the reports were filled in accurately and intelligently the 'general remarks' of so many farmers being particularly helpful in compiling this report. It is not to be expected that the estimates contained herein will be received in an equally favorable manner in all quarters, but they are as accurate as it is possible to obtain them at this early date, being compiled from reports made by the local crop correspondents and based upon the actual yields as given in previous crop returns.

"It is interesting to note that no damage to crops from hail storms has yet been reported. Vigorous growth has been promoted by the very favorable weather conditions which have prevailed throughout the entire crop area since seeding time and it may be probable that the larger average yields than those herein given will be the rule at threshing time. The copious rainfall during May and June has assured for the stockmen abundant crops of both tame and prairie hay and has so forwarded all crops that they are on the whole more advanced than at this date last year despite the fact that at seeding time and immediately following, the ground was very dry.

"Considerable damage has this year been done to crops by cut-worms, their ravages being undoubtedly augmented by the lack of rain in the fall of 1905 and in the early part of the spring.

"In nearly all cases where winter wheat was sown late the crop was either partially or wholly winter killed, and although a much larger area has been sown it is probable that the total yield will not surpass that of last year. It is particularly noticeable that the grain sown in July and August is in all instances looking well and will probably yield heavily. This year's partial failure of the winter wheat crop should be a lesson to those farmers who claim that they sow winter wheat late and obtain a good crop, and should impress upon those sowing this crop the necessity of early seeding if they wish to obtain heavy yields.

There is a steadily increasing demand for Alberta winter wheat which is growing in favor with millers on both sides of the Atlantic.

A TABLE OF VALUABLE RECORDS.

Year	Crop area in acres	Total yield in bushels	Average yield per acre
1906	97,760	2,203,867	22.54
1905	75,353	1,617,505	21.46
1904	47,411	1,786,075	16.58
1903	59,951	1,118,180	18.65
1902	45,064	850,122	18.86
1901	34,890	857,714	24.58
1900	30,361	583,806	19.22
1899	35,090	833,123	23.74
1898	31,348	792,417	25.27
Spring Wheat.			
1906	43,661	634,793	14.53
1905	32,174	689,019	21.41
1904	8,296	152,125	18.33
1903	3,440	82,418	23.95
Fall Wheat.			
1906	322,923	12,785,257	39.59
1905	242,801	9,514,180	39.18
1904	180,698	5,609,496	31.04
1903	162,314	5,187,511	31.95
1902	118,997	3,776,976	31.74
1901	104,533	4,253,284	40.68
1900	77,616	2,625,591	33.82
1899	51,929	2,189,441	42.16
1898	38,964	1,734,197	44.50
Oats.			
1906	75,678	2,141,802	28.30
1905	64,890	1,773,914	27.36
1904	61,549	1,608,241	26.12
1903	42,219	1,077,274	25.51
1902	22,201	473,108	21.31
1901	13,483	442,381	32.81
1900	9,256	231,971	25.37
1899	6,655	178,395	26.80
1898	8,742	279,826	32.00
Barley.			

The above bulletin may be obtained for the asking by sending an application to the Deputy Minister, Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

The government of British South Africa has decreed that all cattle from over seas are to be tested with tuberculin before landing.

A breeder of Leicesters states that since the flock book has been started, thus limiting the selection of breeding stock within the breed, that it has decreased in size of bone, staple of wool and covering on the belly.

The apple crop is reported an average one in Ontario; fortunately the West has now two sources to draw from, viz.—British Columbia and Ontario. As a result of the competition the Western farmer stands to get better value for his money.

Looker-On commenting on the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto and the proposition to English breeders to show Shires there, compares the money offered in the prize list and refers to the smallness of the amounts compared with British shows.

Pig-Ringing Superseded.

The following method is followed in Queen's County according to F. & S. The pig is held towards the operator, who with a pair of pliers, seizes the cartilage (gristle) and draws it out as far as possible. A sharp knife is taken and the piece cut off. Bleeding lasts for a short time only.

BRANDON FAIR

The fair held annually at the one-time Wheat City seems not to have fallen off in some respect as the farmers' show. Brandon is located geographically that many farmers can get there by their own horses and wagons, or by comparatively short railroad trips, consequently a day's outing can be had conveniently and cheaply. The fair grounds are well located and have the great advantage of good natural drainage. The flower beds and the Zoo all tend to help out and enliven the general effect. It is a pity the same good taste is not shown in locating, arranging and culling the Midway, which contained several shows that are neither ornamental, educational, elevating, or amusing; and if a section of the directorate of this fair still think that the minds of farmers are so filthy, as to want collections of painted Jezebels we are satisfied that they are badly astray. Last year this paper spared not in condemnation of lewd side shows at the various fairs, Winnipeg and Killarney as well as Brandon.

As a consequence, the latter hit back by means in their power, namely withdrawal of advertising; the FARMER'S ADVOCATE regrets to have to point out these moral obliquities of some fairs or some fair directors. We do not for one minute think that all the directors are so tainted, but a majority must be or such things would not be allowed to go on. There were some shows there just as vile as the previous years, while the gambling booths were fewer in number than last year, at the same time, on the second day of the show. Winnipeg cleaned up this year, and Brandon needs to, or the patronage of decent people will fall off or be withdrawn, which would be unfortunate, as this fair has a place to fill in the agricultural community of Manitoba, which none other is fitted to do so well. The fair board have given considerable attention to the stockmen, especially the horse-men, by erecting some commodious and handsome barns, two large ones for horses and a smaller one, containing forty-eight single stalls for the cattle. The fire brigade had a convenient station erected also. A new feature, for which the association deserves credit was the information, regarding the names and ownership of the live stock, obtainable by means of cards tacked up at each stall. The horses are the great attraction to the farmers, as, although the exhibit of cattle, particularly the Shorthorns was larger than last year, little interest seems to be shown, judging by the ring side attendance. The same may be noted as regards the sheep and swine, which may be due primarily to the out of the way locations at present given those exhibits; if the positions of the live stock barns and the Midway were reversed, how much better it would be! The exhibits of the machinery firms were good, and the attractiveness and value of the fair is annually much enhanced by the splendid exhibits made by the Forestry branch of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture of British Columbia and the Brandon Experimental Farm. Some of the nursery men made striking exhibits of evergreens and fruit trees. The Ladies Hospital Aid Society gave a splendid lunch service under canvas, which in the heat rendered things far more comfortable. Sir Wm. Van Horne was a guest at lunch of the Association on the second day of the fair, and had an exhibit of cattle there. A regrettable incident was the ebullition of temper shown by some of the grooms on the awarding of the prizes in one of the classes. Judges are brought from a distance, at considerable expense, and deserve the protection of any association. Under the rules it would have been permissible and advisable, and would have had a salutary effect had the fair board disqualified those making the unsportsmanlike exhibition, and moved the animals coming next up to the positions in the classes with the accompanying ribbons and monies, voluntarily refused in a fit of pique. Exhibition boards have a right to demand that all possible courtesy be shown their judges, especially when there is no question, but what the adjudicators have made their awards according to their honest beliefs. There are several fads in breeding and the judging of live stock, both horses and cattle, regarding which we believe the public generally will do well to rid of. The judges were in horses, light section, Dr. Quinn, Brampton, Ont.; heavy draft and farmers' sections, John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.; cattle, Shorthorns, Prof. W. J. Rutherford, M. A. C.; Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus, Wm. Sharman; sheep, John McQueen, Carievale; swine, Jas. Yule, East Selkirk; poultry, Sharpe Butterfield; dairy products, Prof. W. J. Carson, M. A. C.

HORSES.

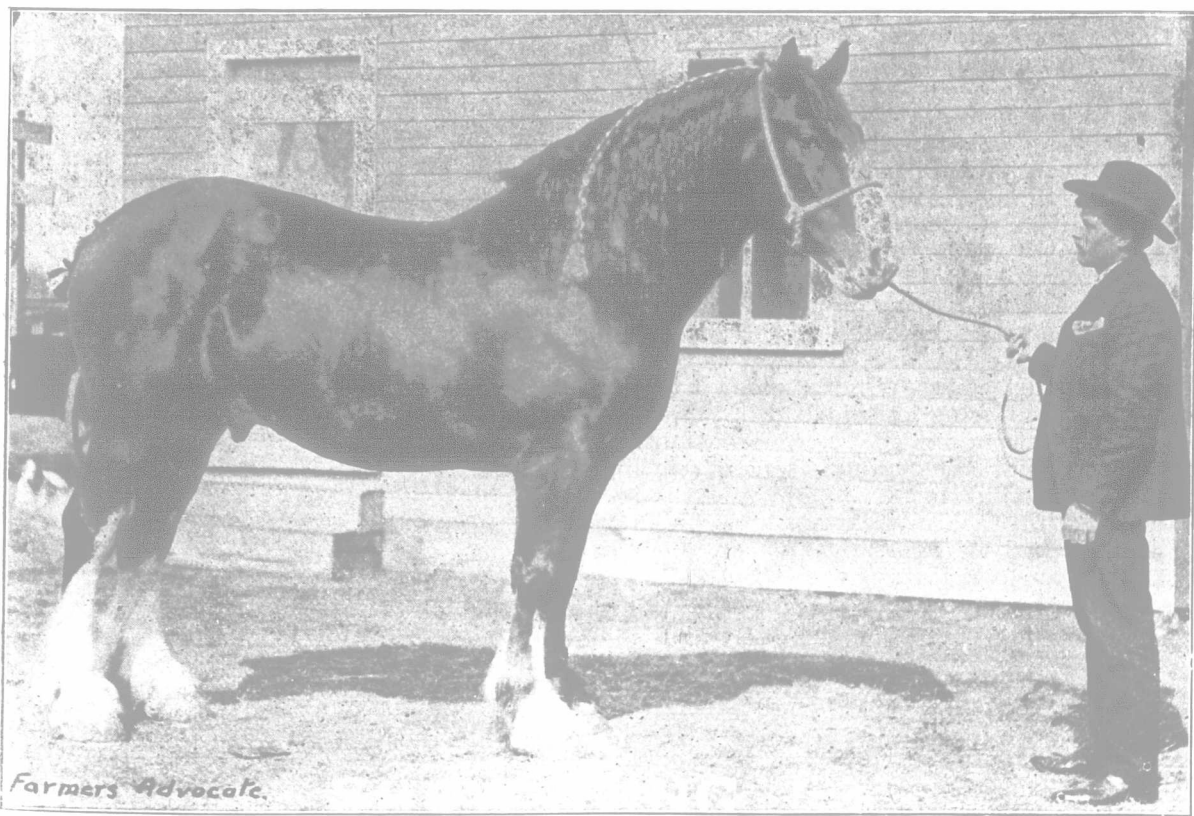
Brandon Fair again reflected the high excellence of the horse stock in the surrounding country. Nor was the display confined to one or two breeds. Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, agricultural horses, Hackneys, Thoroughbreds, Standard Breds, drivers and ponies were forward in such numbers as to make the equine exhibition one of the most cosmopolitan features of the fair. The farmer's display of agricultural teams was never equalled at any other exhibition, the showing being done in pairs and fours.

In most of the breeding classes the horses that won at Winnipeg were forward here, but the addition of local stock somewhat altered the placings.

CLYDESDALES.

The contest in the aged class of stallions was a struggle between Cairnhill, Show King and Perpetual Motion. The judge Mr. John Guardhouse of Highfield, Ont., went about his work conscientiously and deliberately and when he placed the first three in the order named he was satisfied that he had made no mistake. The followers of each of the stables represented, however, all thought differently and some very pronounced opinions were passed upon the judgment. It has for some years been an unpleasant task for the judge of heavy horses to adjudicate in Brandon, on account of the demonstrativeness of many of the horse-men, and the sooner this spirit is restrained the more pleasant it will be for all concerned.

Cairnhill is a hard horse to beat in every point, until one comes to his ankles and pasterns and there he is not greatly at fault and this year showed well. His hocks might also be faulted, but none of us have seen a perfect horse. He has size, a very desirable characteristic of a draft sire, and few horse can beat his vim and style in going. He had Show King beaten there, but the Napinka horse displays a more flashy set of legs, has equally as good a body and better contour in his quarters. He is also a little smaller and some think he is set too far back on his pasterns. At the ground Bryce's horse had them both beaten, his legs being well placed and his bone good, but the judge faulted him for his muscling, a mighty important characteristic by the way, claiming he should have heavier quarters and a stronger body. They are three good horses and little things counted. John Graham's Storm King took fourth place and a big dratty clean boned,



SHOW KING
Second Prize Stallion in the aged Clydesdale section at Brandon, 1906

good acting horse, Cardonald, owned by Henry Bros. of Oak River stood fifth. Bright Idea from Wawanesa and Sturdy Royal from Oak Lake were outside the cash circle.

The three-year-olds were a fair class, though none of them showed finish. They were headed by Baljowon, a son of Mercurio, winner of the Glasgow premium as a three-year-old and a get of Hiawatha. He is owned by John Graham and Carberry and has only recently come from the field, hence the greater credit for winning his class. A get of the renowned Baronson and a Prince Robert mare, Baron Marshall, owned by Tully Elder, Brandon, stood second. This colt has the breeding and looks as though he would develop into a very superior horse. Holbein, John Graham's second prize colt at Winnipeg stood third and Macmillan's Colquhoun and Beattie's Topper by Montrave Dauntless was fourth.

The two-year-olds were quite a large class, eight being out and all but one were Canadian bred, the exception being Graham's Baron Graham. This is a colt that shows big possibilities and we expected the judge would have esteemed him higher. Clendenning Bros.' Llewelyn, the second prize yearling here last year, took first. He is a nice rounded, trim horse not very big and not perfect in his hocks but quite an attractive colt. Next him was, Braehed Royal, by Sturdy Royal, shown in very low flesh, but when he takes on a little of this he will look more "shucks." He is of the proper type, growthy and well built below. His half brother Royal Charlie is less fleshy but quite drafty. They are both owned by Dr. McInnis, Brandon.

The yearlings were led off by Ormonde, by Golden Sovereign, the St. Louis winner, and out of Omega, a very dressy youngster with lots of style and quality. He is owned by Gus Wright, Napinka. After him came two of Cairnhill's colts, Cairnhill McGregor owned by John Irving, Brandon, and Willow Creek Lad, owned by F. Woodcock, Chater.

Cairnhill easily won the championship. Llewelyn the trophy for the best stallion bred in Manitoba, and Sturdy Royal got the award for stallion and three of his get.

There was not a class for yeld mares, so the champion at Winnipeg had to show in the three-year-old class. Here she retained her position with Lady Rotha second, Lady Victoria third and a mare owned by Arch. McPhail fourth.

The two-year-olds were three in number and not very striking in quality. The yearlings were a much nicer lot, headed by Gus Wright's filly and followed by Baskier Bros.' (Napinka) two Woodend Gartly youngsters. The group sections are improving each year as brood mares become more numerous.

SHIRES AND PERCHERONS.

There was only a small showing of Shires, as the prize list will show, J. B. Hogate and John Stott being the winning owners. In the aged Percheron class C. R. Rogers of Wawanesa had the trump, Hogate second and Stanley of Moosomin third. The rest of the money was Hogate's without competition.

HACKNEYS.

The same four horses that got placed at Winnipeg were out again at Brandon, the first two being placed the same with another of Hogate's third and Christie's fourth. Thos. Jasper of Harding showed his horse for stallion and get, and was awarded the prize.

Great interest was taken in the showing of agricultural and general purpose teams. In the first section there were no less than twenty six horses in the ring which gave the judge one of the hardest tasks of the show. For the work horse sections we would like to suggest that some provision be made to have a veterinarian assist the judge, giving his whole attention in the ring to the detection of unsoundness as these are often difficult to find when horses are in harness. This year horses got high up in the list, that gave every evidence of spavin and curb.

Thoroughbreds, Standard Breds and drivers were more numerous than in other years and altogether tended to make the horse exhibit the strong feature of the show.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS

The Shorthorns generally hold their place in numbers, albeit run hard by the English and Belled Angus in quality. The yearlings, Jno. G. Barron (Carberry), English Lady (Carberry) were there and in the yearling sections practically no changes were

ratings from those handed out by Capt. Robson at the Industrial. In the female sections there is another story to tell, for while the gallant captain as noted a week ago "started out to select the smooth, level fleshed, low-set, level backed type and discriminated against the cattle not coming up to that standard, especially those showing patchiness, dearth of flesh, lack of constitution, or unevenness in covering;" the professor went him one better, and put into force the more stringent penalties of the block regarding blubber or patchiness. That a mere professor should deign to have such opinions, or give evidence of the courage of his convictions in such a way caused a shock akin to the Frisco disturbance to be felt amongst the Shorthorn coterie; in fact it was felt to be bordering on sacrilege, if not high treason, to put the King's heifer down to second place in the two-year-olds section. The age classifications altered the competitions slightly from Winnipeg, here a class for four years old bulls was provided, and ages were made to date from August 1st. We think the retention of a four-year-old section is not in

left outside the money here, her bunchiness of the tail, rolling on the back ribs and softness over the fore rib being specially frowned upon by Judge Rutherford, who seems inclined to care little for the reputation of a beast unless its performance and qualities appeal to his—judgment, a stand that a great deal of fault cannot be found with, as long as it does not get people to thinking that thin illy-fitted stuff can win. His contention that the fault of patchiness in the finished heifer is a far worse fault in the immature breeding female is sound, but has not been as strongly insisted upon in our showings as in the big fat stock shows to the south. Senior heifer calves went to English, Barron being second, junior calves the same, Jno. Graham getting third place. English had the C. P. R. specials for Western bred bull with his homebred Poplar Park King and for the Rankin bred cow Daisy Belle 3rd. The list at Brandon would be much improved by taking the money used for the four-year-old sections and spreading it out over the others, in addition to making senior and junior sections for yearling bulls and bull calves, similarly for heif-



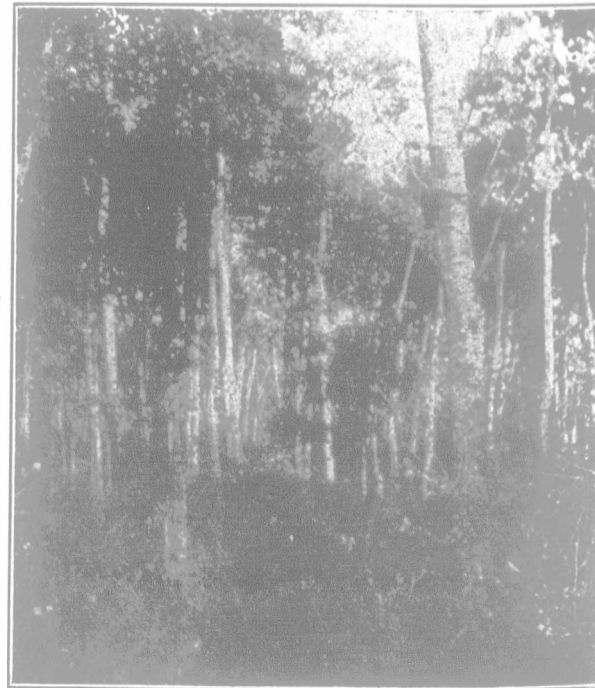
PERPETUAL MOTION (5473), A NOTED SON OF HIAWATHA.
First Prize at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1906.

accord with the tendency now-a-days, neither is it in the interest of the association to make the age date different to that ruling at other fairs, competition would be stimulated and interest increased by retaining July 1st as the date from which ages must date. In the aged class a pretty good bull, Emancipator, came out second to Prince Sunbeam. The other male sections were practically a repetition of the Industrial, only that some of the other competitors, Benson (Neepawa), Adamson (Gladstone) and Ferguson (Souris) had gone home. In the females as already remarked changes were made. The four old cows being rated Marchioness 14, Louisa Cicely, Lady Jane and Laura, the second and fourth being from the Fairview herd owned by John G. Barron, Carberry. In three-year-olds first and fourth went to the Hawthorn Bank herd owned by John Graham, Carberry, for Rosey May and Lady Lilian both daughters of the old white sappy veteran the Watt-bred Mildred bull Captain Jack, Lady Allace (English) got up to second, imported Spicy Wimple going to third owing to one hip being knocked down. In two-year-olds there were doings, the difference in the age date had put the winning senior yearling, Scottish Princess, at the Industrial into the section along with the red Sylph (imp.), Bellona and English Lady. The judge placed them in the order given considering the white heifer as the smoothest in the bunch, faulting Sylph for a bareness on the plate and bunching at the tail, she is, however, thicker fleshed over the back thinning out over the crops. In yearlings, Fairy Princess, John Graham's entry, was first on account of her smoothness and no suspicion of being overdone, Spicy's Primrose second, Ruby Marquis, third, and Myrtle fourth, she being at a disadvantage here on account of youth, there being no junior yearling section. Clara Ythan third in the senior yearlings at Winnipeg was

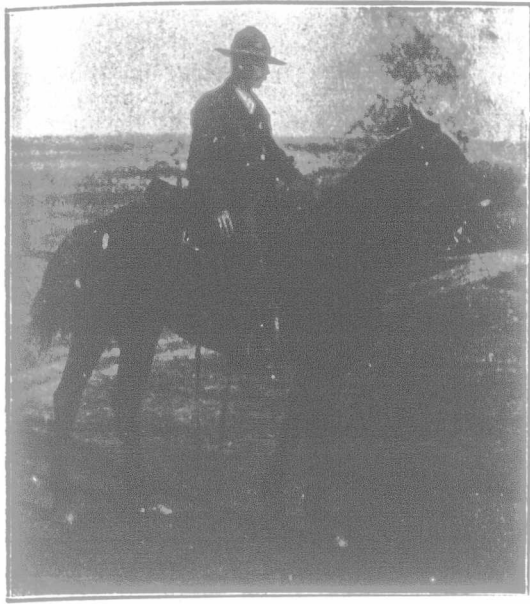
ers, in so doing there would be no necessity, whatever for making the age date August 1st, it should be made July 1st and uniform with other shows.

HEREFORDS

In this class few changes are to be recorded, except when one of the herdsmen, who while the judge was looking the other way, stole a march on him, and placed the front feet of Rosebud on an elevation, thus hiding her deficiencies, slackness over the fore rib and being low in front, by means



TIMBER INJURED BY A FIRE THREE YEARS AGO.
Good fuel could be had from it now.



FOREST RANGER JNO. RUTHERFORD, CARYLE, SASK. OF THE GOOSE MOUNTAIN TIMBER RESERVE.

of which generalship she got the award over Chorus Girl who is smoother over the hooks, and wider through the heart, in fact a better heifer; both were bred by Chapman of Beresford, Rosebud being shown by Bing of Glenella. Jimmy Bray's hopes of being able to down, and thus reverse the Winnipeg decision, Curly Lad, owned by Shields and bred by Chapman, with his South Western were dashed by the judge, who gave him the second blue ribbon in two weeks, Bray dies game, however, even if he bites his nether lip, and with old Happy Christmas at the bat expects to strike out hard in 1907. It looks to us as if the Industrial and Brandon people would be doing the right thing in pulling some more money from the dairy classes to aid the Whitefaces; some of the dairy animals were presented to the judges at both shows in a dirty condition. The Aberdeen-Angus class was a walkover for the Terra Nova herd of Martin and McGregor. For detailed awards see next week's Gossip. H. V. Clendenning made a good showing with Red Polls getting ribbons of a color to match his favorites which were brought out in good fit.

The competition in sheep was very limited, Jasper being out with his Leicesters and having a hot rival in McKay, Macdonald, Man., with some Maple Lodge (A. W. Smith) bred stuff. McKay won first on shearling ram, first on aged ewe, second on shearling ewe, second in ewe lamb. He has the foundation and can be depended upon to make the going for the other fellows faster at next year's shows. Trann won in Shropshires.

In swine there was considerable competition. Oliver King, Wawanesa, jumping in strong and winning a goodly share of the pelf, his Oak Lodge Cinderella sow being a splendid deep lengthy matron; to still further strengthen his position he has, we understand, secured the champion boar at Brandon '05 and '06 and Winnipeg '05, Summer Hill Oak 17th, 10966, shown by Mortson, to head his herd. Other exhibitors were English, H. V. Clendenning of Harding, Mortson and Potter, the latter being alone in the bacon classes. Trann had it to himself with the Tamworths.

POULTRY.

Brandon is noted for being a poultry center and the splendid exhibit of birds, this early in the year was evidence of that fact.

In the various poultry classes there are three hundred and sixty-seven sections, besides many specials given by various clubs. Among the leading exhibitors were the following: A. J. Carter, Brandon, who won a large share of prizes and silver cups for Plymouth Rocks. T Chambers was second in this class. P. Kahler, of Rapid City, is a large exhibitor of White Rocks and ducks; G. Tackaberry and J. C. Johnson in Silver Wyandottes. In Brahmas, J. W. Higginbotham and J. H. Hillman are the chief prize winners. In Cochins A. E. Shether and C. E. Weeks took prizes in several varieties. A. J. Rowe and W. Duncan were to the fore with turkeys, geese and games. Hoyt and Dean, of Wisconsin, had one hundred varieties on exhibition, and were among the principal prize winners.

Among the other prominent prize winners were W. Anderson, W. H. Garside, H. B. Ball, J. B. Oliver, Thomas Green, W. S. McEachern, F. Smith, W. Chalmers and F. E. Milne, all of Brandon; W. H. Taylor, Fleming; A. Guilbert,

Letellier, S. McCurdy, Carberry; G. H. Grundy, Virden, and Hugh Bros., Douglas. For variety the exhibit could not be excelled and in the majority of classes the quality leaves nothing to be desired. It is a revelation to find that so many varieties are being raised here.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The building specially set apart for dairy products was well filled which were judged by W. J. Carson, Professor of Dairying at the Manitoba Agricultural College. The awards went as follows:—Three boxes of butter, special by the Bank of British North America and the Bank of Montreal—1, Mrs. W. Webster; 2, Mrs. J. Ardiel; 3, G. L. Allison. Crock butter, special by Brown & Mitchell and Dominion bank—1, Mrs. W. Webster; 2, Mrs. J. Ardiel; 3, G. L. Allison. Basket of prints or rolls—1, E. M. Gorrell; 2, John Gorrell; 3, G. M. Marsden. Butter for table use—1, J. Gorrell; 2, E. M. Gorrell; 3, G. L. Allison. Granular butter—Mrs. J. Evans. Firkin butter—1, G. M. Marsden; 2, Mrs. T. Goggin; 3, G. L. Allison. Section 7, 1 J. Gorrell; 2, E. M. Gorrell. Section 8, G. M. Marsden. Section 9, T. C. Gerrard.

The cheese winners were—Section 1, Benj. Dutton; section 2, Benj. Dutton; section 3, Mrs. E. Alcock; 2, Mrs. T. Dougall and 3, Mrs. M. Webster.

GRAIN AND GRASSES.

The grain exhibit here is generally good, as far as is possible with a summer show, the general effect is heightened by the exhibit of grains and grasses from the Experimental Farm.

Two bushels Red Fife special, fanning mill by Brandon Machine works; medal by Canadian Bank of Commerce—1, W. S. Hunter; 2, W. Guild; 3, A. C. McPhail. Ten bushels Red Fife, C.P.R. special—1, W. S. Hunter; 2, A. C. McPhail; 3, Longstaff Bros. Two bushels Red Fife, special by Alexander Milling Co.—1, W. S. Hunter; 2, Wm. Guild; 3, A. C. McPhail. Section 4 and 5—Glendenning Bros. Two bushels of wheat other than Red Fife—J. Abey. Six-rowed barley—1, Mrs. E. Alcock; 2, Mrs. H. Nichol; 3, W. Chalmers. Two-rowed barley—1, D. Stevenson; 2, W. Jeffrey. White oats—Special by Western Canada Flour mills—1, Longstaff; 2, Nichol; 3, McPhail. Banner oats—1, Longstaff Bros.; 2, John Clark; 3, Mrs. H. Nichol. Black oats—John Ralston. Peas—John Ralston. Corn—1, John Ralston; 2, W. F. Brooks; 3, S. Knowlton. Collection of grain, special by Marson, Campbell Co.—1, Longstaff; 2, John Ralston; 3, Mrs. H. Nichols. Best exhibit of grasses—1, Longstaff Bros.; 2, John Empey; 3, W. F. Brooks. Special by Northern Bank for five bushels Red Fife and five bushels oats—W. S. Hunter.

* * *

Judging by the report of the Highland show to hand, our Shorthorn breeding brethren are not as scared to give a prize to a big bull as some of our Canadian judges. They seem to figure over there that a smooth big one is better than a smooth little one, which would seem to be common sense after all.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the Hereford Herd Book Society of Great Britain it was suggested that if enough Hereford men could not be got to act as judges, that a Shorthorn man be secured to act along with a Hereford man; and also that a judge should only act as such at one big show during the year.

The two new horse barns add immensely of the comfort of the stock and the convenience of the men.

* * *

Bob McKenecher knows his business, he had the Arcola bunch "wearing their wedding clothes"

* * *

Conundrum: Should there be any distinction between Clydesdales and draft horses?

* * *

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing both in the judge as well as in the ring side talent.

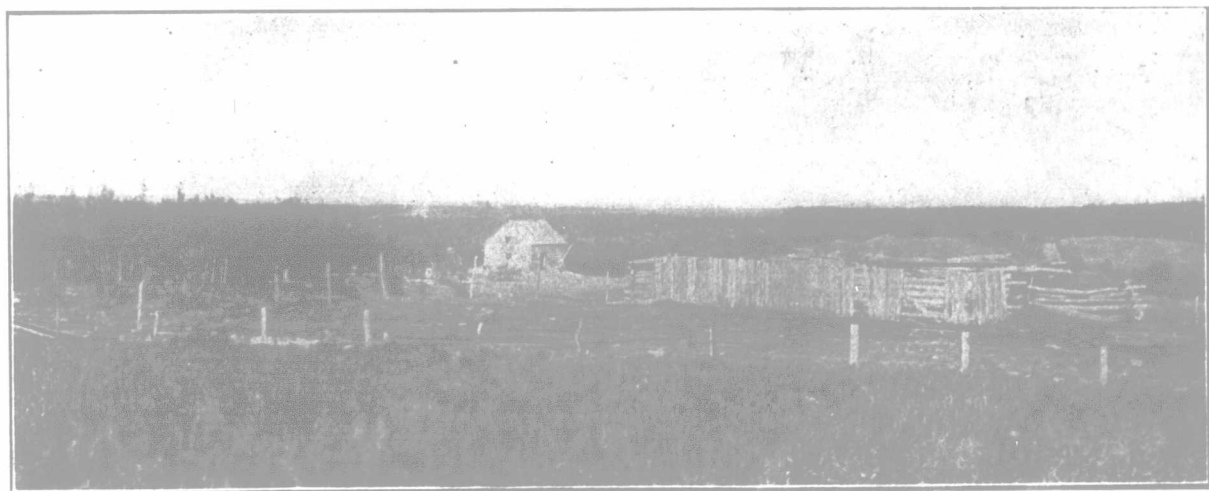
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Threshers and Their Rates.

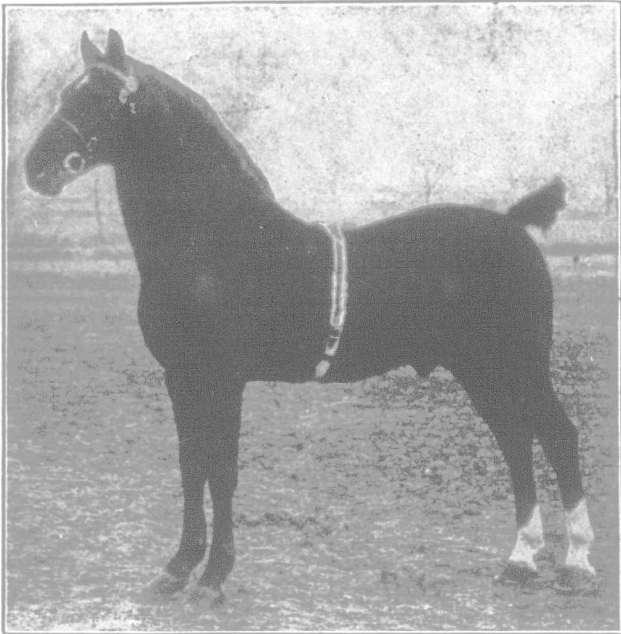
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of the 4th of April, page 488 an article appears on threshing prices and wages, a matter in which all farmers are particularly interested. Assuming that other neighborhoods are the same as our own my remarks will not be aimed at any individual but intended to cover the situation in general. As a means of offsetting the extra advance of day wages to our annual threshing hands the owners of machines have seen fit to keep increasing the bushel rate to farmers. Three years in succession the rate has been increased and last crop came near seeing a "threshers combination" but owing to a stubborn resistance and dissatisfaction some alterations were made and the trouble terminated for that crop at least. We may be "up against it" again in 1906 and it might be well in the meantime to talk the matter over and let the thresher and his patrons have an understanding before the season is practically upon us. We are quite willing to admit that labor has increased the expense of threshing and that was given as the reason of the first rise three years ago. The next rise was attributed to slow threshing on account of rust and last year the cause of rise was because the business was not profitable enough and that was the only means available of making it more lucrative. That money can be made at threshing few admit but the loss is not always traceable to the rate a bushel. Capable men and proper management are only found in odd cases and in this we are very lacking. The "tact" required to have a machine nearly always fit and ready for a day's work is possessed by few and when we think of the number of men who have been worse than idle all winter I sometimes think it would be a splendid employment if a course of engineering and machinery could be made practical to such as have the time, and a certificate or license necessary before a position could be contracted for as manager of either ends of a threshing outfit. We know that some farmers could easily make matters easier for threshers to work cheaper if they would endeavor to work their land so as to have a decent crop to work at and have plans well matured to give their thresher every chance as to saving time and making speed. The next question is would they do it cheaper or would they pocket all the extra? Some outfit owners are to blame for not having taken precaution enough to have their machinery in first class order to start the season or that the testing is left until the season is fairly commenced. Even new machinery is not reliable until put to the test in the field. If threshers feel it necessary to combine it would be well for them to allow their patrons to express their views on rates or wages as coercion is sure to meet with a strong opposition and a lot of trouble.

GEO. ARMSTRONG.



NATURE'S EFFORTS AT FORESTRY REPRODUCTION STOPPED BY THE SUTTLER. Turtle Mountain Timber Reserve.



HACKNEY MARE BELANIE PRINCESS ROYAL BY BONFIRE.

Notes.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science will meet in Winnipeg in 1909.

Mr Harry Corby of Belleville, has fitted up a public library at his own expense and will present it to the city.

Earl Gray has paid a visit of some length to Newfoundland where he received a most hearty reception from the people of the island.

Two hundred Yorkshire miners have left England to work in the coal mines of Nova Scotia.

Venerable Archdeacon Harding of Qu'Appelle diocese has declined the offer of a rectorship in Toronto on the ground that the west needs men and his work is here.

Hon. Sidney Fisher of the Dominion Agricultural Department has had an analysis made of the various canned meats offered for sale in Canada. The result of the investigation seems more satisfactory than was expected, though there is yet room for improvement. The Chief Analyst, Thomas McFarlane says:—"In general it may be said that the results are favorable to the manufacturers both in the west and in the east; but certain preparations, the manufacture of which involves comminution or grinding, are very largely fraudulent in character, in that they are not what they purport to be. These preparations include the various potted tongues, chicken, beef and ham, and devilled chicken, turkey, ham and tongue."

The Winnipeg pacing mare, The Broncho 2024, owned by Max Rochon, and purchased by him for \$10,000 broke the world's record in the free-for-all at Cleveland, O. on August 3. She stepped three heats in 2.03, 2.03 1/2, 2.02 1/2 an average of 2.03. The former record was held by Star Pointer with an average of 2.03 1/2.

Things to Remember.

Managers of shows whose dates do not appear in our list will confer a favor on our readers by sending in the date or calling our attention to errors.

Regina Aug. 9, 10-11
Man. Horticultural Show, Winnipeg... 29, 30, 31
Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, N. S., Sept. 22 to Oct. 5
Washington State Fair, N. Yakima, Wash., Sept. 17-22

BRITISH COLUMBIA FAIR CIRCUITS.

Richmond, Eburne Sept. 26-27
Chilliwack, Chilliwack Sept. 20-21
Surrey, Cloverdale Sept. 25
Langley, Langley Sept. 25
The Islands, Ganges Harbor Sept. 26
Salmon Arm, Salmon Arm Sept. 26
North Vancouver, North Vancouver Sept. 3
Central Park, Central Park Sept. 20-22
British Columbia, Agr. Ass'n, Victoria, Sept. 25-29
Kent, Agassiz Sept. 3
Armstrong & Spalumcheen, Armstrong, Oct. 10-21
Vernon, Vernon Sept. 19-21
Okanagan Mission, Kelowna Sept. 12-13
Kamloops, Kamloops Sept. 26-27
Nelson, Nelson, B. C. Sept. 10-21
Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, Oct. 2-7

ALBERTA FAIR CIRCUITS.

Fort Saskatchewan August 14
Lethbridge 16-17
Leduc 21
Cardston September 18
Magrath 20
Raymond 21
Oids 25

Didsbury " 26
Vermillion Valley and Beaver Lake (Vegreville) " 27-28
Medicine Hat October 2-3
Macleod " 4-5
Red Deer " 9-10
Ponoka " 11-12
Innisfail " 12

SASKATCHEWAN FAIR CIRCUITS.

Wapella August 9
Rosthern " 9-10
Sintaluta " 10
Ft. Qu'Appelle " 14
Oxbow " 14
Fairmede August 15
Grenfell " 16
Prince Albert " 14-15
Gainsboro " 9
Carlyle " 10
Kinistino September 21
Quill Lake " 27
Duck Lake " 28
Broadview " 25
Maple Creek " 27
Estevan " 28
Saskatoon October 2-3
Lloydminster " 12
Battleford " 9
North Battleford " 10

MANITOBA FAIR CIRCUITS.

Oak River " 9
Boissevain 13-14
Hamiota " 14
Dauphin " 16
Swan River " 17
Manitou " 9-10
Horticultural Show, Brandon " 23-24
Western Horticultural Society's Exhibition, Winnipeg Aug. 29-31
Woodlands September 28
Kildonan " 26-27
St. Francois Xavier October 3
Stonewall " 2
St. Jean " 4
Beausejour " 3
Plumas " 5
Gilbert Plains " 3
Macgregor " 5
Russell " 10
Meadow Lea " 10
Headingly " 23
Harding " 25

scale being for these three weeks 20,300,000 bus. against 27,072,000 bus. last year. Thus smaller crops in Europe with smaller supplies going forward from other countries and no decrease in requirements must in time create larger demand and advance in prices. Prices in America are declining through the operation of the speculative markets and Europe does not hasten to buy so long as prices are declining, but a point is nearing where American farmers will be slow sellers and on the first indication of renewed demand prices will advance. American farmers are now too well off to have to sell at the low prices of ten and twelve years ago, and after the first rush of the new crop is over will be firm holders unless prices advance. Besides this the spring wheat crop is not saved yet, it is just beginning to be cut in the earliest districts but harvest will not be general before the middle of August and should a wet harvest set in, which could easily happen, the American markets would advance rapidly. We stated in our last week's review that reports were coming to hand indicating that in many districts the spring wheat crop was much lighter than previously estimated. These reports have become more definite during the past week and it begins to be evident that some discount must be allowed on previous larger estimates of the total yield. Mantioba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been quiet and dull and prices show a decline of 2c. to 2 1/2c. on the week, closing to-day at 1 Nor. 77 1/2c, 2 Nor. 74 1/2c, 3 Nor. 71 1/2c. for immediate delivery. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

MILLFEED, per ton—			
Bran	15 00	@	15 50
Shorts	16 00	@	16 50
OATS—No. 1 white	34 1/2		
No. 2 white	33 1/2		
BARLEY—Malting barley	43		
No. 3	40		
No. 4	36		
FLAX	1 05		
HAY, per ton (cars on track)			
Winnipeg	7 00	@	8 00
Loose loads	8 00	@	9 00
CREAMERY BUTTER—			
Boxes, at factory	18 1/2		
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Straight lots at country point	13 7/8	@	14 1/2
CHEESE—			
Finest Manitoba	11	@	11 1/2
EGGS—			
Fresh, gathered at country points	17		
Prices of creamery butter and dairy butter, cheese and eggs are jobbers' prices to producers.			
DRESSED HOGS—			
Price to retail butchers	10		
LIVE STOCK—			
Steers, grass fed, export	3 1/2	@	3 3/4
Heifers, grass fed	2 1/2	@	3 1/4
Cows, grass fed	2	@	3
Bulls	1 3/4	@	3
Sheep	6		
Calves	4 1/2	@	4 3/4
Hogs, best bacon	7 1/2		
HIDES—			
Green hides, green salted in good condition	9 1/2	@	10 1/2
SENECA ROOT, good, clean and dry, per lb.	40		
GREEN VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes, new, Winnipeg, per lb.	2		
Tomatoes, per case	1 25		
Native Man. cabbage per lb.	2		
FLOUR—			
Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Five Roses	2 40		
Patents	2 15		
Medora	1 55		
Ogilvie's Royal Household	2 40		
Glenora Patents	2 15		
Manitoba Strong Bakers	1 55		

MARKETS

Thompsons, Sons & Co. say another week of favorable weather has been experienced over the American spring wheat country, and the crop is that much nearer the safe in-gathering. The rust scare which seemed last week almost no the point of developing into something serious has died down, and we think it may be taken for granted now, that while there is a good deal of red rust in some districts, there is no black rust, and damage from rust is unimportant. The passing away of the apprehension of rust damage, the favorable weather for the spring wheat crop, and the large movement of the new winter wheat in the south, have combined to produce a bearish condition in the American speculative markets, against which prices could not stand up. Consequently there has been a gradual decline during the week with occasional sharp but shortlived upturns, ending, however, in a total decline of 2c. to 3c. on the week. Our Winnipeg market has been rather steadier than the U. S. markets and the decline in price here is 2c. to 2 1/2c. Looking back over prices since July 1 we find there has been a decline in that time of from 4c. to 6c per bus. There is no difficulty in finding reasons for the decline. While during that time there have been a good deal of the usual uncertainties about the weather and its effects on the crops, there have been no serious weather extremes and in the end the spring wheat crop is nearing maturity under generally favorable conditions and the weather in the winter wheat country has been favorable for threshing and hauling to market. This latter has resulted in very free movement and the great bulk of wheat marketed has more quickly than usual found its way to the larger centers of accumulation and is inclined to stick there for the present, as prices are not yet low enough to tempt a large export demand. It must not be concluded, however, that this condition of things will remain long, and that because there is in view an abundant supply of wheat in the U. S. and Canada that the demand will continue dull and prices decline much further. European requirements will be as large as ever and crops in Europe this year are being forecasted at 200,000,000 bus. less than last year. At the present time it looks as if Argentine and Australia would not have much more to ship until their new crops are ready in January. India also is hanging on tightly to her last crop, and the world's shipments for three weeks now have been on a small



ENGLISH HACKNEY STALLION HIS MAJESTY.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

THE BUGBEAR DANGER OF AMERICAN INTERCOURSE.

The puerile fabrications lately circulated by sections of the American press, to the effect that grave concern was being felt in this country over the tapping of the Canadian West by the Hill lines, hardly disturb the most lurid imagination. The Canadian Federation does not rest on so fragile a basis that a commercial highway will dismember it. We already have many lines connecting various portions of the Dominion with the commercial arteries of the Republic, and no disintegrating influence is noticeable as a result. The settlement of Northern Ontario, too, is filling up the gap which formerly constituted our chief geographical weakness, and the increasing prosperity which we are experiencing, and which additional railroad competition will help to augment, will do more to bind the Canadian Provinces together with ties of contentment and harmony than any slight diversion of trade to a latitudinal course can possibly counteract. In exclusiveness, narrowness and unneighborliness, rather than in open-handedness and expansion, does national danger lie.

The part that we Canadians will play in the destiny of this continent, whether as a portion of the Empire, as an independent nation or as parcel of an ultimate North American commonwealth, as Goldwin Smith would have it, will depend in a large degree upon our magnanimity and progressiveness. Enemies are those who would throttle our development and brake the wheels of progress. Not thrift and industry, nor honor and moral virtue, could avail to preserve the Canadian people and place us to the front, unless with these qualities were combined a desire to make the most of the country's material resources, and this ambition can tolerate no bickering fear over the setting of a few million dollars' worth of trade north and south. Give us the railway connection, and let our United States friends do the worrying. Among the greatest bulwarks of a nation are a vital religion, a broad education, moral virtue of inhabitants, and a wide-open door for enterprise, knowledge and light. If this is true to-day, much more will it be in the coming era, when national differences will be settled by international arbitration. Then, not military nor naval strength, not money nor self-sufficiency, but such qualities as liberality of mind, progressiveness, justice and liberty will prevail, dominant in the adjustment of difficulties, where now they are influential.

POSSESSION.

It is characteristic of human nature to desire to have things of one's very own, and just as characteristic to think, having gained possession, that one's very own is the very best. When Shakespeare makes one of his characters say "a poor thing but mine own" we feel inclined to disagree with him, since the very fact of its being mine own precludes the possibility of its being a "poor thing" in my eyes. "Possession is nine points of the law and a good deal of the gospel, too." There is no quicker way of turning a radical or a socialist into a conservative member of society than to give him a piece of land. The man who takes an interest in his home and its surroundings is the one who owns his place—not the tenant. The book bought by the reader gets better usage and more careful reading than the volume that is borrowed.

Possession breeds love. What father and mother ever considered the child ugly or stupid. It was their own and therefore seemed good in their eyes. The love covered a multitude of de-

fects, and the love grew out of possession. The people who are interested in childhood and child education are those who have children. The land owners and home owners are the citizens most interested in the development and prosperity of any country, and in the majority of cases are the most patriotic. They have an interest in the business. Too great a desire for possession will lead to selfishness, but no desire to have anything for one's own ends in indifference, which is just another name for selfishness.

DO THE WOMEN WANT CHINESE MEN SERVANTS?

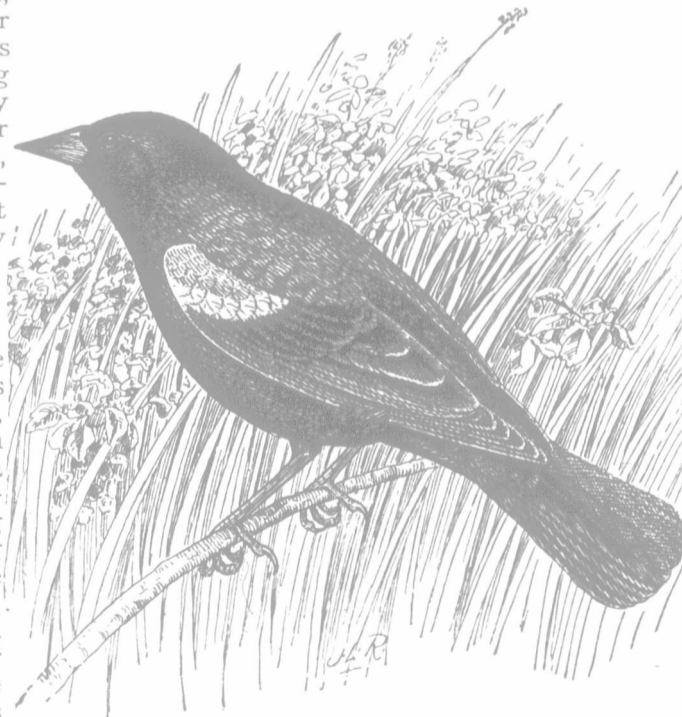
Recent utterances of some of Canada's public men, notably Sir Wm Van Horne and Hon. Walter Scott point towards a coming movement to relax the laws relating to alien and especially Asiatic immigration. At present Chinese coming into Canada have to pay a head tax of \$500 each. The transportation of Mongolians must have been profitable to the C. P. R. as they brought them over in boatloads. The question is however, do the women of Canada wish to have Chinese men servants, as that will be their main avenue of employment if admitted? The Chinese are largely employed in domestic service in British Columbia and high wages are paid them, although we have heard it said that the wise person will avoid the kitchen during the culinary operations, or their appetites will disappear. Let the women readers of the Home Journal give their views on this very important question.

BIRDS THAT SUMMER IN CANADA.

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.

(*Agelaius Phœniceus*—Blackbird family).

The blackbirds make the maples ring
With social cheer and jubilee;
The red-wing flutes his "O-ka-lee!"
—Emerson.



THE RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.

Passing near ponds or marshes at almost any time during the summer, you may hear the call, described by Emerson as "O-ka-lee" (with the accent and a rising inflection on the last syllable), rising above the low bushes, and if you watch closely enough, you may catch sight of the little

patrol who has uttered it. The red-wing is not the soldier-bird, but there is certainly something martial about his uniform, and something businesslike about his manner and his cry, as though he would warn you from the wild-rose bush, where his nest is hidden, and dare you to cross over the line.

If you see the male red-wing once, you are sure to know him again. His plumage is black as black can be, but the scarlet dash on the shoulder is edged with gold, like the gold braid on a soldier's epaulettes. The male, however, has taken all the fine clothing to himself. He does not seem to be concerned at all that his spouse goes out in a very rusty black gown, dingily speckled with dull whitish and yellowish flecks, with, perhaps, a few touches of red and a tip or two of white on the wings.

The red-wing builds his nest near ponds, sometimes in low branches, hanging quite over the water, or among the reeds and grass of marshes. The nest is seldom more than four or five feet above the ground, although, occasionally, it has been found much higher. From three to five eggs, white or greenish-blue in color, and curiously streaked and mottled with black or purple, are deposited.

The whole blackbird race, with the exception of the meadow-larks, bobolinks and orioles, which are "cousins" of the duskier members of the family, have somehow received a bad name. Red-wing, however, scarcely seems to deserve the opprobrium perhaps better merited by some others of the connection. His long, conical bill shows that he is particularly adapted for insect-rating (that of the seed-eater is invariably short and stout), and, as a matter of fact, although he will, at times, eat both seeds and fruit—and small blame to him if he wishes for a change in his bill-of-fare—seven-eighths of his food is made up of injurious insects and harmful weed seeds. Can we not recommend him to your mercy?



BROWN THRASHER.

(*Harporhynchus rufus*—Thrasher and Mockingbird family).

The brown thrasher is a very lusty fellow, as his name would suggest. He does not hide away in the depths of the forest to sing his song, but pours it out from the most conspicuous spot he can find—a very fine song it is too, as would be expected from his cousinship with the catbirds and mockingbirds. As a rule, he spends his time in low trees or in the lowest branches of trees near the edge of woods, or along fences or roadsides; but often he can be seen hopping or running along the ground, thrashing his long tail to and fro very energetically as he searches for the worms and insects which, with fruit, when in season, make up his bill-of-fare.

The brown thrasher is about an inch longer than the robin. He is of a red brown color above, the wings being darker and marked by two whitish bands. The under part of his body is white, speckled and streaked, except on the throat, with dark brown. The bill is long, and the

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Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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

ALBERTA. ESTRAYS.

BURNT LAKE—Since June, 1905, heifer, red with white spots on hind leg, branded U over inverted U 9 C on left side. Andreas Agnew. CROSSFIELD—Since spring, 1905, horse, gelding, brown with white stripe down face, branded J E monogram on left shoulder. Horse, gelding, brown, branded J E monogram on left shoulder. Both horses had shoes on when they first appeared on ranch. R. L. Boyle. CLARESHOLM—Steer, three years old, branded C 5 quarter circle over on left hip and flank. August Foss. CLARESHOLM—Since May 26, one white pig about 6 months old. Berthel Nelson (2-13-27w 4). CLARESHOLM—Since May 8, one gray horse about 8 years old, weight about 1,200 pounds, branded triangle T over H O on left shoulder. A. E. Mathews. CLARESHOLM—Heifer calf, red and white, about two weeks old unbranded. E. A. Grant (6-23-12 w 4). HIGH RIVER—Red heifer, 2 years old, branded inverted 7 shepherd's crook quarter diamond under (blotched) on right ribs; calf at foot. Richard Brodick. DAYSLAND—Since the latter part of March, 1906, brown mare three years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, no visible brand. E. B. Carbee (S. E. 1-4 18-44-16 w 4). RIVIERE-QUI-BARRE—White and red calf, white face, about two months old. G. H. Wilson. MEDICINE HAT—Horse branded E O monogram on left jaw, W three bars under on left shoulder and quarter circle over reversed C on right shoulder. Andrew Gordon. MEDICINE HAT—Horse branded bar over reversed inverted F over E. Andrew Gordon. CAMROSE—Since June 20, 1906, buckskin mare about 3 years old, branded 2 on right shoulder Jno. Hough. PONOKA—One buckskin mare. One roan horse branded lazy B on right thigh. Black mare branded lazy B on right hip. One bay mare, black coat with white foot. R. R. Christie. LETHBRIDGE—Since September, 1905, white Indian pony, mare (with colt) branded lazy B bar over on left hip. L. B. Cyr. ROUND HILL—Running with bunch of horses belonging to Ross and McKenzie, since June 1, 1906, one bay mare, white stripe in face, right hind foot white to fetlock, branded S inverted A on left shoulder, A B monogram on right thigh. One bay cayuse, mare, about 750 lbs., no visible brand. PARTRIDGE HILLS—Since July 9, 1906, bay mare white spot on forehead, small white stripe on nose, in poor condition, branded O over inverted windglass Y on right shoulder. J. H. Lawrence. WETASKIWIN—Bay mare, two years old, weight 1,000 pounds, star in face, left hind foot white, recently received cut on foot, needs daily attention. A. S. Young. DRIED MEAT LAKE—Since last April, buckskin pony, branded lazy B over 70 on right thigh. T. B. Scott. NEW NORWAY—Since July 9, 1906, team of ponies with harness on except bridles also neck yoke. One sorrel branded B S P on left side and the other a bay branded L V on left side. Kneet Froeland. DUHAMEL—Spotted yearling steer, branded K bar under on right hip. D. E. Wisden. RED DEER—Since last May and previously running on the prairie for about six months, sorrel pony, white face and saddle marks, branded W.P. monogram on right shoulder and lazy B on right thigh, Ranch at Tolheim, H. Reinhold. MEDICINE HAT—Running for over a year with the bunch of cattle belonging to Jno. Ross, cow, branded running T on right hip and 9 arbitrary sign on left ribs, calf at foot. Horse, branded broad arrow under on right shoulder. Jno. Ross. STETTLER—Cow, red with star on forehead, about six years old, no visible brand. W. E. Jones. EARLING—One bay mare, one year old, unbranded. One sorrel mare branded reversed script E joined to lazy S on left shoulder. Wm. Donn. NEAPOLIS—Buckskin cayuse mare, branded and vented L. B. branded V quarter circle over on right jaw and half circle on right shoulder. Woodbury Marshall. WETASKIWIN—Since January, 1905, steer, black and white mostly black, about 4 years old, no visible brand. J. E. Elgaasen. HARMATTAN—Mare, bay, blaze on face, left feet white, about four years old, branded reversed L O on left shoulder. J. Morgan. LITTLE PLUME—Since summer, 1904, bay mare, white stripe on face and white hind feet weight about 1,050 pounds, branded J T E monogram on left shoulder. Angus A. Dickson. WARWICK—Strayed from 18-54-14 w. 4, one black mare, white spot on forehead, left hind leg white six inches above hoof, white spot on forehead, branded reversed inverted 3 on left shoulder W on left hip. One black mare, white spot on forehead, had halter on, branded same as above. Jandzek Kzyk.

ENTIRE ESTRAYS.

INNISFAIL—Since July 4, 1906, buckskin stallion, about 4 years old, no visible brand. Owner can claim same at Robertson's farm, Innisfail. W. Brogan, Kneet Hill Valley. DUHAMEL—Spotted spring calf, bull, with tin weaner in nose D. E. Wisden. EARLING—One grey stallion, one year old, unbranded. Wm. Dorin. CALGARY—One bay stallion, two or three years old, branded reversed N. H. on left shoulder. E. Clemens. RED WILLOW—Dark bay horse, 7 years old, and sorrel horse, 5 years old, both branded on right shoulder, bar and cross. Reward for information leading to recovery of same. A. Scott (10-39-9 w 4). (Bernad's) WINNIPEG, MAN.—Two bay horses, (no white) light bay, X on left hip near tail, riding saddle marks on left side; dark bay, H. on left shoulder and small piece of horn on pastern left front foot. Ten dollars reward. 501 Cathedral avenue 28-3.

IMPOUNDED.

RAYMOND—Bay horse, four years old, white stripe on face, branded lazy W L monogram on right shoulder. Black mare, two years old, branded lazy D half circle over on right shoulder. Light bay horse, white spot in face and on nose, white spot on side, branded H quarter circle over and under on left side, illegible brand on left jaw, weight about 1,200 pounds. Sorrel mare, about 4 or 5 years old, white spot in face, both hind legs white, no visible brand. Gray mare, branded Z T on right shoulder. Bay mare, branded Y quarter circle over on left jaw. Bay mare, lame on right front foot, branded J. N. monogram on left shoulder, weight about 1,200 pounds. Bay mare, 2 years old, black spot on top of left hip, no visible brand. Chestnut stallion, 2 years old, no visible brand. Iron gray mare, branded Y quarter circle over on left jaw. Light brown pinto mare, white face, branded C. M. on right side. Light brown horse, about three years old, left hind foot white, spot on face, no visible brand. Brown horse, white stripe in face, no visible brand, about one year old. J. B. Wasden. RAYMOND—Bay mare, branded Y quarter circle over on left jaw. J. B. Wasden. LETHBRIDGE—In city pound, since July 14, red cow, hornless, branded Z S bar under on right ribs and S X quarter circle under S on left shoulder, has a small red, unbranded calf at foot. Steer, red, one year old, branded F reversed L quarter circle under on left ribs. Cow, red, dehorned, branded 59 on left ribs and small 2 on left shoulder. Since July 16, heifer, two years old, black, branded reversed G wind glass Y on left ribs. PINCHER CREEK—In the town pound since July 16, one steer, red, brockle faced, branded E. T. on right hip. One steer, roan, branded 5 P bar on left ribs. One steer, red, three years old, branded bar reversed L T on left ribs.

SASKATCHEWAN. ESTRAYS.

BROADVIEW—Bay mare, with stripe on face, two or three years old, some white hairs on side, no visible brand. Bay gelding, two or three years old, no visible brand. J. G. Lyons. WHITEWOOD—Pinto pony, white face, three white feet, bell and halter on, weight about 650 pounds, no brand visible. Alex Jeannoty (6-15-3 w 2). ARAT—Brown yearling filly, white on face and hind feet. John Ast. (36-18-18). PRAIRIE ROSE—One black cow with white hairs, horns natural curve; one white cow, horns natural curve; red brindled with white spots, horns turn down. R. Biederdorf (S. E. 22-32-20 w 2). ESTEVAN—Bay mare, large star on forehead, left hind foot white, shod on front feet, aged, weight about 1,500 pounds. Black mare, aged, small star on forehead, halter on, no brands. Samuel Memory (30-2-10 w 2). HERBERT—Brown gelding, left hind foot white, star on forehead, branded N L monogram, with reversed P on right shoulder, weight about 900 pounds. Bay, mare, star, hind feet white, dark spot on right hip, branded A left jaw. Brown mare, large star on forehead, right hind and both front feet white, branded 7 left shoulder. Fred Turnbull. NEILBY—Light bay horse, narrow white stripe on face, four white feet, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Wm. Carscadden. ELLISBORO—Buckskin pony mare, aged, rope round neck, white face, lame on hind leg, branded cross on shoulder, and P or AP on neck. Thompson Bros. (31-18-10 w 2). OXBOW—Since December 15, 1905, dark red roan steer with a little white on belly, about 2 years old. Since May 15, 1906, roan yearling heifer. Benjamin Planski (N. W. 16-2-2w 2). TAYLORBORO—Dark bay gelding, halter on, branded on left hip, white stripe on face, small white stripe on nose, hind feet white up to hock, sore shoulders, weight about 1,400. The brand appears to be a curly U with M bw, eo Otto Voight (S. E. 16-27-23 w 3). ROBERT—Gray gelding, rope round neck, wire cut on off front leg, branded left shoulder U with lazy L. Bay gelding, branded indistinctly on right cheek, halter on. Luke Battersby 18-24-9 w 2). CUPAR—Red bay yearling or small two year old colt, white star on face and white near hind foot, no visible brand. E. Blackbeard (29-25 16 w 2). ESTERHAZY—Bay mare, 4 years old, star on forehead, left hind foot white, branded with design resembling a script L with bar over for right shoulder. John Harris (12-19-1 w 2). FRANCIS—Since middle of May, 1906, sorrel broncho horse about five years old, four white feet, branded P monogram on left shoulder, and 5 on side of face. F. J. Fessant (24-13-16 w 2). DISLEY—Colt, branded 4 on left shoulder and hip ZH or HZ. W. T. Ash. LUMSDEN—One head of swine. Frank Lawe (14-22-21 w 2). WHITEWOOD—About a month ago, two year old red and white muley steer, branded TP on left hip August Abrahamson (2-10-4 w 2).

EARL GRAY—Bay mare, aged, 15 hands high, little white hind legs. Chas. H. Carlton (36-26-19 w 2). FITZ-MAURICE—Sorrel mare, white face, branded W on right hind quarter, foal at foot. J. Sexsmith. PRAIRIE ROSE—Since June 23, 1906, bay horse, branded round top JF combination, Z with bar under, T 4, 9 or 6. Donald Yates (18-32-20 w 2). REDVERS—Bay stallion, 4 years old, branded T double B combination. Isreal Peters (S. E. 10-6-32 w 1). ENTIRE ESTRAYS. ROBERT—Blue Roan stallion, 4 years old, halter on, branded 11 with bar below on right side. Luke Battersby (18-24-9 w 2).

LOST.

FILE HILLS—Grey mare, 8 years old, branded HP left hip, sweeney right shoulder. Heavy grey horse, 3 years old, white stripe down face, no brand. Grey horse colt, 1 year old, halter on, no brand. Dark bay mare, 3 years old, no brand. Black mare colt, 2 years old, halter on, no brand. Light bay mare colt, 1 year old, halter on, no brand. The last three raised from blood horse. Fifty dollars reward. H. E. Tory (3-25-12 w 2). FORGET—Gray roan horse, white feet, face white, weight 1,100, branded 7L: bay brown horse, four years, branded X5 with bar below, weight 1,000. Joseph Constant. SOUTH OU APPELLE—Since April 6, 1906, bay brown gelding, 4 years old, narrow stripe of white face, hind feet white, T above 5 monogram on right cheek, weight 1,150; sorrel gelding, 4 years old, small star on forehead, T above 5 monogram on right cheek, weight 1,200; sorrel gelding, 4 years old, white face, light colored mane and tail probably has white feet, T hook combination brand on right cheek, weight 1,200. They all had six heavy ringed leather halters on, last seen near South Ou Appelle. The said horses have other brands but cannot describe them. \$30.00 reward. Rourus Bros (22-20-14 w 2). BROADVIEW—Chestnut mare, branded L 2 on left shoulder and capital E with lazy 3 on left hip. Mr. Bishop, two miles west of Broadview. FULDA—Mr. Bishop, one year old, branded on left shoulder, has a white face, little white on hind leg. Joseph Bieringer (20-39-23 w 2). MOOSE JAW—Matched team of drivers, lost about May 15, 1906: bay horse, branded inverted L over left flank, white face, hind feet white, weight about 1,000; bay horse, branded U inverted U combination or U with inverted U underneath the first character on right shoulder. Suitable reward given for return of horses to Moose or information that will lead to their recovery. Gilroy & Brooks. WOLFSHEIM—Dark brown Canadian horse; dark brown Canadian mare, both had white star on forehead and halter on, the mare had strap around neck. Chas. Kauth (16-28-18 w 2). FULDA—White mare six years old, branded inverted L and T combination on left shoulder; light cream yearling mare, black mane and tail; black yearling mare, \$15.00 reward offered for information as to their whereabouts. Joseph Kirby (4-40-24 w 2). CUPAR—About the end of June, 1906, bay pony mare, 4 years old, no brands. James Sinton.

IMPOUNDED.

LEMBERG—Red calf. Jas. A. Argue, Pound-keeper. PHEASANT FORKS—Six yearling heifers and 7 yearling steers—one black, two white, five red and five red and white, all branded P.M. Heinrich Schmidt (N. W. 30-22-7 w 2). ESTEVAN—Two black heifer, hind feet white, white stripe on back. William Walkom 16-3-7 w 2). BELLE PLAIN—Gray mare, aged, ringbone on right hind foot, weight 1,200, no visible brand. Thos. Rusk Jr. (S. W. 23-16-23 w 2). SASKATOON—Three ponies, 900 to 1,000, mouse colored, sorrel and bay, the latter has white colored pony had halter on, the sorrel is branded with combination desigh horizontal bars on each side of quarter circle joined. W. A. McInroy (S. E. 26-36-6 w 2). CATEVILLE—Bay mare, white face, two white feet, lump on left jaw, weight about 1,200. Bay horse, white stripe on face, weight about 900, one hind leg white, branded W.F. with E below on left hip. Bay horse, weight about 900, branded on left hip CY. Chas. Zelickson (2-3-5 w 2). GRAYSON—Seven calves, ages ranging from 2-12 months to 4 months, three red with a little white on breast, four brindles, all infected with ringworm. Andrew Finnie (N. E. 10-22-5 w 2). SHERWOOD, REGINA—Bay pony, about eight years, very poor condition, small white strip on nose and another on forehead, barb wire cut on left front leg, lame on left hind leg, branded P5 with quarter circle on right hip and S on right shoulder. T. Gardner (S. E. 28-16-20 w 2). MOOSE JAW—Black mare about seven years old, two white feet, 25 with bar below on left hip, tall and rangy. John J. Weber (S. W. 22-17-16 w 2). ROULEAU—Bay mare colt, about a year old, rope halter hanging to neck, no visible brand. R. Howe (S. E. 7-13-22 w 2). SALT COATS—Dark red, two year old bull, with turned in horns, no brands. Bay mare, ten years old, white star on forehead, forelock clipped, sprain on right hind leg, collar marks on both shoulders, no brands. John Cadden, poundkeeper. EDENWOLD—Black sow, 6 or 7 months old. Geo. Sauer (N. W. 30-19-17 w 2). HOODOO—Light bay mare, 8 or 9 years old, star on forehead, two white feet, no brand. Dark bay mare, 8 or 9 years old, star on forehead, two white feet, no brand. Wm. McPherson (N. W. 14-41-25 w 2). YORKTON—Brown mare, white face, three white feet, scars on front legs. Gray mare, about 1,000 pounds, cropped ears, scars on legs and body. Bay yearling filly. Roan yearling colt. P. H. Lock, poundkeeper. CRAVEN—Light bay colt, four legs white, silvery tail, white stripe on face, entire, about 2 years old, no visible brand. Dark brown or black mare, one hind foot white, no visible brand. Leslie H. Hoskin (S. W. 24-20-21 w 2). LANG—Black muley steer, 3 years old, hole in right ear. Black muley cow, 3 years old, hole

in right ear. Black heifer, one year old, hole in right ear. M. Kearns. LIPTON—Three heifers about 1 year old: one bull about 1 year old; one cow about 4 years old: roan heifer with bell; red and white heifer with white stripe on back and bell on; red and white heifer; red and white bull; red and white cow. John Wilson (N. E. 34-23-14 w 2). HERBERT—Steer, white spots on belly, JF with bar over on left ribs. Thos. Richardson (N. E. 7-17-9 w 3). BRUNO—Bay mare, about six years, roached mane, marks of wire cuts on both front legs and right hind leg, weight about 800. John H. Young (12-38-26 w 2). WATSON—Bull, cherry brown, no horns, blind in right eye, lame in left fore foot, no brand. Jacob Auchstatter (N. E. 30-35-18 w 2). WEYBURN—Bay gelding, 7 years old, mane roached, leather halter on, small white spot on forehead, hind feet white, sore on right shoulder, branded on left shoulder F with quarter circle below, and on left hind leg quarter circle over T inverted and a small brand beneath resembling a box with quarter circle beneath, 1,100 pounds. M. A. Stacey (S. E. 30-10-13 w 2). EYEBROW HILL—Two gray horses, about 12 years old, no brands. Black mare, white star on forehead, 14 years old, one hind leg white, branded on left shoulder cross or V with inverted V monogram. E. W. Nunnich (17-20-1 w 3). LANG—Small dark bay pony, white on feet, brand resembling lazy H on near shoulder and H on off shoulder. Sorrel mare, about 14 1-2 hands, near hind fetlock white, no visible brand. Black muley steer, two years old. Cow, three years old. Heifer, one year old. Black heifer, marked with round hole in right ear. M. Kearns. GRENFELL—Pinto broncho gelding, lower part of face white, three white legs, branded tumbling HB or HH monogram, a little indistinct on shoulders, weight 1,000 or 1,100, between 4 or 5 years old. J. R. Mitchell (S. W. 14-17-7 w 2). GRAYTOWN—Black sow, little weight on head, weight about 130 pounds. Frank W. Fisher (10-12-7 w 2). LIPTON—Bay pony gelding, aged, weight about 900 pounds, white spot on forehead, no visible brand. John Wilson (N. E. 34-23-14 w 2). GIRVIN—Bay pony mare, 14 hands, 1,100 pounds, about 10 years old, branded IC on right shoulder. Gideon Dance (S. E. 25-25-29 w 2). MCLEAN—Bay mare, white stripe on face, branded F above heart combination. Robert Evans (13-18-16 w 2). MCTAGGART—Dark brown or black Percheron horse, about 8 years, white star on forehead, 1,200 pounds or thereabouts, little stripe of white on inside of right hind foot, shoulder been collar galled. Alex. Hodge (S. W. 17-9-5 w 2). CAILMONT—Yearling bull, red, some white on forehead and between front legs. Richard Cail (N. E. 12-15-21 w 1). ROCANVILLE—Brown mare, aged, sores on hind legs. Samuel Reed (N. W. 20-16-20 w 1). ALVENA—Bay mare, six years old, white feet, branded IP on right hip. Ny. Zaleszczuka (10-42-1 w 3). ALVENA—Two year old red ox, copper ball on end of both horns. Two year old white and hindle cow, has only three teats. Andrew Hrzak (N. E. 18-41-1 w 3). ESTEVAN—Black mare, weight 1,000 or 1,100, wire cut on fore leg, slightly lame, too wild to catch, branded on thigh O lazy V with T below. Young sorrel horse, star on forehead, branded apparently D on R J, too wild to catch, leather halters on, weight about 1,200, white hind foot, about 16 hands. W. Brooks (N. W. 2-3-8 w 2). SINTALUTA—Brown mare, 4 or 5 years old, branded M with quarter circle over on left hip. Brown horse colt, two years old, small white spot on forehead, cut with barb wire on one shoulder. Geo. Pollock (4-17-12 w 2). TYVAN—Sorrel mare, white star on forehead, three white feet, weight about 1,000, branded on left hip I or lazy H with a cross or reversed E T monogram. J. R. Moore (S. E. 30-12-13 w 2). EARL GREY—Black team, aged about 14 years, both have small star on forehead, weight about 2,600 pounds, mare has bone spavin on left hind foot, horse has white ring around left hind foot, no brand, in good condition, has halters on. Gray pony mare, branded double fish hook lazy S and cross below, has old saddle and halter on G. Norbraten (S. W. 28-23-19 w 2). REGINA—Dark bay mare, foal running at side, small star on forehead, two hind feet white, branded 5 bar below W and indistinct brand on left shoulder. Black mare, small star on forehead, white hair on jaw, no brand. Robt. Moore (16-19 w 2). OXBOW—Aged gelding, white spot on forehead, white right hind foot, branded on left shoulder and hind with an inverted rowlock, has had sore shoulders. Wm. Thos. Sprudl (10-4-2 w 2). MIALE—Chestnut mare, three years old; dark bay with stripe down face, white hind legs, weight about 1,200 pounds, no brand. Bay gelding, aged 12 or 13 years, small white spot on forehead, lame in front foot, branded EH on right hip, white cross on back. M. E. Olmstead (S. E. 10-10-3 w 3). SWIFT CURRENT—Sixteen bay mares about 6 or 7 years old, 10 bay colts about 5 months old, 7 bay geldings, 1 and 16 years old; 4 roan mares about 2 years old, 2 buckskin mares, 5 and 6 years old, 1 bay gelding, 2 and 2 years old, 6 of the above are branded with lazy H combination of left shoulder, right hind foot, right hind and C combination on left shoulder. Albert Romanowski (S. W. 16-14 w 3). CARON—Bay horse, white face, one hind foot white, white spot on forehead, has brands resembling V on right shoulder, and 17 on right shoulder. Yearling sorrel gelding, white face, no visible brand, white cross on forehead, feet white, branded on right shoulder. Gary mare, white face, white spot on left jaw. Black mare, white spot on forehead, G bar below on left shoulder, and tumbling I inverted V combination on right shoulder, 3 with inverted V on left shoulder. Sorrel horse, three white feet, branded resembling YC on left shoulder, 1 on right shoulder, white stripe on face, hind feet white, branded resembling 3 vertical bar with a cross combination. Dark bay mare, white face, white spot on forehead, resembling W on right side of face, and resembling W on right side of face. Campbell (S. E. 22-17-28 w 2).

IDELLA AND THE WHITE PLAGUE.

By JOSEPH C. LINCOLN, in McClure's "Sakes alive!" exclaimed Mrs. Sparrow, dropping the letter in her lap and holding up both hands. "Well, I never did!" Mr. Sparrow, reclining in the rocking chair with the burst-cane seat, his stocking feet resting on the wooden chair without a back, started, opened

a woman! Out with it! What's she done?" "She's gone and—" Mrs. Sparrow paused, to give the announcement due weight; she's gone—and—got—married." Mr. Sparrow's stocking feet struck the floor with a slap as their owner sprang up. "Married?" he repeated in a shriek.

it! Work and slave and worry yourself into the graveyard bringing up children, and soon's they git big enough to earn somethin', off they go and marry another man." "But, pa," broke in Editha, aged eight, "Idella couldn't marry you, 'cause you've got marmar." "Be still, you sassbox you! Makin' fun of your sick father, and your



A WOODLAND PATH OUT OF EDMONTON, ALTA.

Photo by Tait, Edmonton.

his eyes, and gazed at his wife. Lycurgus Sparrow and Editha Sparrow and Edwin and Ulysses and Marguerite and Marcellus Sparrow, scattered here and there about the room, on the floor and the broken-down couch, raised their eyes from school books and rag dolls, and looked at their mother. Even little Shadrach, the smallest Sparrow in the flock, seemed interested. "I never did in this world!" repeated Mrs. Sparrow, with unction. "Never did what?" snapped her husband. "Land of Love! Hain't yo got any thought for my nerves? Her I be a-settin' and sufferin', tryin' to fergit I've got any stomach or lungs, and you turn loose and holler like a loon. I'm all of a palsy. You never did what?" "I never heard tell of such a thing in my born days, and you'll say so, too, Washy, when I tell you. What do you s'pose Idella's been and gone and done?" "Hain't lost her job, has she?" asked Mr. Sparrow, anxiously sitting upright in the rocker, but holding on to the arms in order not to "bear down" too hard on the broken seat. "No, not exactly lost it. But she's gone and—Oh, you'll never guess!" "Well, I ain't got to guess, have I? Tain't a conundrum. I never see such

His wife shut her lips and nodded solemnly. "Married!" groaned Mr. Sparrow, and fell heavily back into the rocker. The remnant of cane ripped across and he sank floorward, doubled up like a jack-knife. Then, apparently unconscious of his uncomfortable position, he stared out between his knees, and again muttered "Married!" in a dismal whisper. "Yes, sir," said Mrs. Sparrow, "she's married without sayin' a word to us. If that isn't just like Idella—independence all over. Here, Lycurgus! why don't you and Edwin help your father out of that chair? Want him to break his back?" The two boys sprang to the assistance of their entrapped parent, and each, seizing an arm, pulled and tugged until they separated him from the framework of the rocker. The thanks they received were not effusive. "Leggo o' me!" shouted Mr. Sparrow, shoving them to one side. "Tryin' to haul me in ha'f, ain't ye? Look here, Betsy! Who'd that girl marry? Has he got any money?" "She don't say, Washy. She jest name's William Burke, and she met him last winter at a dance of the Carpenter's Union. She—" "A carpenter! A carpenter! And now she's got him to look after. That's

ma upholdin' you in it. What's goin' to become of us without the money that that girl's been sendin'? What's goin' to become of me—me, all but gone with consumption (cough), and most crazy with narvous dyspepsy? Oh—" Betsy Sparrow hastened to interrupt and ward off the attack of "nerves" that she knew from experience was at hand. "It's all right, Washy," she cried. "That part's all right; better'n ever, most likely. Seems her husband has got a job buildin' the big hotel at East Wellmouth, and him and her are comin' down here to board with us. Idella says they'll pay good board, and she'll help me with the house and washin' and things. We'll have more money 'stead of less, don't you see?" "Humph!" grunted her husband, pushing a child or two out of the way and sitting down on the lounge; "that sounds lovely—on paper. Well go ahead and read us the letter." Betsy read it. It was a long letter, full of good humor and cheery optimism. But then, Idella had always been hopeful and happy, even when, by virtue of rank as the eldest of Washington and Betsy Sparrow's troupe or children, she had given up school at fourteen to stay at home and mend and cook and sweep and tend baby while mother

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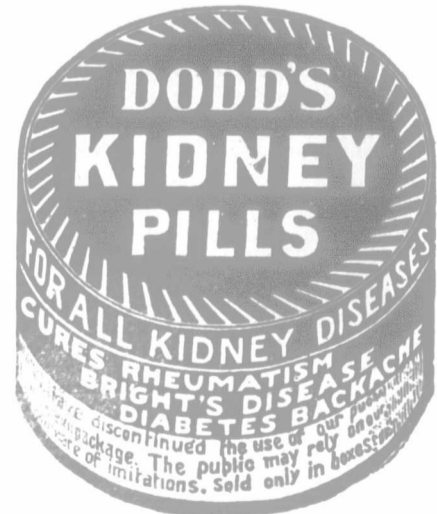
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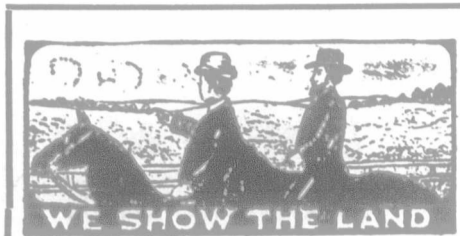
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went out washing. To be obliged to live in Wellmouthport the year round is, of itself, enough to sour the most saintly disposition; but to live in Washington Sparrow's rattletrap shanty in the woods, with little money and scant food, and with the added discomfort of Mr. Sparrow's society thrown in—that Idella had done this for years, and hadn't lost faith in the world, is the best possible key to her character. To give up these duties and take service as maid-of-all-work with Dr. Saunders and his family, first at their summer home at East Wellmouth, and then at the city mansion in Brookline, was, in comparison, like sitting down to rest. Idella's disposition and willingness to work were inherited from her mother. Washington Sparrow was an invalid, and knew it. In fact, he knew it better than anyone else. When he and Betsy were first married he went fishing occasionally and did odd jobs around town. Then his wife made the mistake of going out washing to add to the family income, and "Washy" began to develop symptoms. He developed in succession those of rheumatism, pleurisy phthisis, and lumbago. At last his diseases narrowed down to two—ner-





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vous dyspepsia and slow consumption. These were satisfyingly chronic and debilitating. All day long he slept or smoked or sat by the fire, and his only function not impaired was appetite. The town physicians had long given him up. Dr. Bailey scoffingly prescribed a club, and old Dr. Penrose suggested Paris green. The children told their teachers that papa was too sick to work, and Betsy informed her washing clientele that Mr. Sparrow was "dreadful poorly." She believed it, too, poor, self-sacrificing soul, and scrubbed and delved from morning till night to keep things going.

Mrs. Sparrow read the long letter through, stopping occasionally to comment.

"Jest listen to this," she cried, exultingly. "I guess my comin' home will make things easier for you, ma. We'll have you playin' lady in the rockin' chair yit." Ain't that jest like Idella? She allers used to say that. She don't fergit her poor old mother."

"Huh!" grunted Mr. Sparrow, with sarcasm; "how 'bout her poor old father? Ain't no bouquets for him, is there? No, I'll bet there hain't." "Oh, she ain't forgot you, nuther, Washy. Here's what she says: 'Tell pa that my livin' in a doctor's family has learned me a lot about diseases. I b'lieve I can cure him.'"

"Yes, she'll cure me a whole lot. No, sir! I've got my niver-git-over, and I know it (cough). Well, the sooner the quicker. I'll be at rest pretty soon, and everybody'll be glad. Don't rag out in mournin' for me. Don't put no hot-house wreaths on my grave. I know how you all feel, and all I ask is to git through. I'm resigned. Git off my feet, you everlastin' young ones! Think I'm a sofy?"

The attack of nerves developed. Mr. Sparrow felt that he and his troubles were in danger of being overshadowed by the news of his daughter's marriage, and that it was time to come to the front. He stormed and stamped and coughed and groaned and whimpered. The children fled, the younger ones to bed, and the others to prepare them for it. After a while the invalid fell asleep on the lounge. Mrs. Sparrow sat by the table mending and darning. She took up the letter and read it through again. Idella was coming back. Perhaps there was balm in Gilead after all.

And two days later Idella came. The depot wagon reeled and bumped through the sandy ruts and up to the little one-hinged front gate. It was a Saturday, and the children were all home. The allowance of washing for that day being "taken in," Mrs. Sparrow was at home also. They were all at the door to welcome the arrival, all but the afflicted Washington. He stayed by the cook-stove in solitary dignity.

Idella jumped from the wheel and ran in at the gate. "My sakes, ma," she cried, grabbing Mrs. Sparrow about the neck and kissing her; "if it don't seem good to see you. And Lycurgus (smack), and Editha (smack), and Ed. and Lys and Nap and Margie (a smack for each), and there's the baby! My! how you have grown!"

The children blushed and grinned and stared admiringly at Idella's jacket. A real store-coat, and new, not cut down and turned and made over half a dozen times. And the gay hat with the red ribbons was new likewise.

"If it ain't fine to see you all again," cried Idella. "Seems if the cars never would get here. Oh, and Bill must see you, too! Bill, come here, will you?"

Mr. Burke was big and square-shouldered and sturdy. He came obediently at his wife's first call. It was easy to see who was "boss" in that family. Mrs. Sparrow wondered and envied.

They went into the house, Bill bearing the trunk, as if it was no heavier than a carpet-bag. Mr. Sparrow, by the stove, did not deign to turn.

"And there's pa!" exclaimed Idella, running over and embracing him.

"Why, pa! how well you look!"

"Well!" repeated the invalid indignantly, "maybe I look well, but I tell you—"

"This is my husband," interrupted Idella, briskly. "Bill, shake hands with pa."

Mr. Burke extended a hand of pro-

portionate size to the rest of him, and mashed his father-in-law's flabby fingers within it. He growled that he was pleased to be "acquaintanced" to Mr. Sparrow.

"How's the cough, pa?" asked Idella.

Her father gave a tombstone sample of the cough before replying. Then he observed, resignedly, that it wasn't no better, and he cal'lated it never would be.

"Oh, yes it will," affirmed his daughter. "Dr. Saunders has learned me a whole lot of things. You'll see. Bill, open that trunk, will you, please; I want the folks to have the presents we brought 'em."

The word "presents" caused even the invalid to brace up and take an interest in life. There was something for every one; nothing expensive, of course, but all wonderful in that family. "And now, ma," said Idella, "jest let me change my duds, and I'll pitch in and help git the dinner. I hope we're goin' to have herrin's. I ain't had a herrin' sense I left Wellmouth."

That was the beginning. Before the next week had passed, it was evident that there was a new manager in the Sparrow household, and the name of that manager was Idella. She took charge of affairs at once, and began to make improvements. The children all went to school regularly, the eldest included. On Tuesday Mr. Burke began his labors at the new hotel, leaving early in the morning, and returning at six o'clock. In a fortnight Idella announced that her mother was to go out washing no more. She might "take in" the laundry work if she wished, but then it would be done at home, and she, herself, could help. Mrs. Sparrow protested, but Idella calmly went ahead, saw all the regular customers and arranged with them. In a month Betsy actually realized that she had time, daylight time, to "set in the rockin'-chair" and do the mending. Idella cooked, and scrubbed, and dressed the children. She and her husband paid board, so there was more money on hand than ever before. It was wonderful, but it was true.

At first the invalid viewed all these changes with suspicion, but when he found that the food was better, that he wasn't asked to do anything, and that, more important than all, his ailments were appreciated and understood, he became reconciled, and told his wife that he could pass off in peace now, because he knew that she and the children would be provided for.

But one evening, early in November, his dreams were shattered. They were seated in the kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow, Bill and Idella. Lycurgus and Editha were doing sums in the front room. The rest of the children were in bed.

"Pa," said Idella, suddenly, "I don't suppose you feel well enough to go to work?"

Her father, seated with his feet on the hearth of the cook stove, took his pipe from his mouth, and turned an agitated face towards his daughter. He started to speak, and then, recollecting, coughed long, and with dreadful hollowness.

"I asked", continued Idella, "cause Bill says they need more hands to cut down trees and lug lumber over to the hotel, and he could git a job for you any time you wanted it."

"Cut down trees!" shouted the sufferer. "And lug lumber! What you talkin' 'bout? How long do you cal'late I'd last doin' that? I'm slippin' into the grave fast enough as 'tis, jest sittin' here hackin' and all tore to pieces with dyspepsy. Do you want to kill me all at once?"

His spasm of coughing this time was heartrending to witness.

"No," said Idella, "I told Bill you wa'n't fit to work. But pa, I thing somethin' ought to be done to cure you, and so I'm goin' to try."

"Cure! Humph! I'm past curin', darter. Don't you worry 'bout me. No, all's left for me is to linger around and die slow. I'll be glad when it's over, and so'll everybody else."

"Doctors gave you up! What doctors? These one-hoss ones down here? I've been livin' for a year with a red doctor, and he didn't give folks up 'cause they have consumption. No, sir! he cured 'em, and I've got his receipt."

"It ain't no use—" began Washy, but Idella went calmly on.

"Your case is kind of mixed up, pa, I'm free to say," she continued, "count of your consumption bein' complicated with nervous dyspepsy. The cures for the two is so different. But I've made up my mind to start in on your lungs, and kind of work 'round to your stomach, as you might say. Bill, where's the receipt for consumption?"

Mr. Burke, a grim smile hovering about his lips, took a folded paper from his pocket and handed it to his wife.

"Consumption," said Idella, looking at the paper, "ain't cured by medicine no more. Not by the real doctors it ain't. Fresh air night and day is what's necessary, and you don't git it here by the stove. You ought to live outdoors. Yes, and sleep there, too."

"Sleep outdoor? What kind of talk is that? Be you crazy or—"

Idella held up a hand. "Don't screech so, pa," she said. "You'll wake the children. Bill, where's that magazine?"

Her husband produced a dog's-eared copy of a periodical, and Idella turned its pages. "Here," she said, "Here's a piece about curin' the White Plague; that means consumption. Let me read you a little of it."

Mr. Sparrow declared that he did not want to hear no such foolishness, but his daughter laboriously spelt out extracts from the article, which specified the dangers of dark rooms, and confined atmospheres, and described Adirondack sanatoriums and open-air sleeping-rooms.

"See, pa," she said, holding the magazine before her parent's eyes. "See that picture. That's a tent where two consumption folks lived and slept for over two years. 'Twas thirty below zero there some times, too, but it cured 'em. And see this one. 'Twas forty five below where that shanty was; but—"

"Take it away," shouted the invalid. "If you expect me to believe such lies as them you're—"

"They ain't lies. Dr. Saunders had lots of patients with consumption, and he cured 'em the same way. And I'm goin' to cure you, or die myself a-tryin'. Our woodshed out back here is jest the place for you. It's full of cracks and the windows are broken, so there'll be plenty of air stirrin'. Bill took the lounge out there a little while ago; didn't you, Bill?"

"I thought I missed that lounge!" exclaimed Mrs. Sparrow, who had been listening, open-mouthed.

"Yes, its there. There's plenty of bedclothes, so you'll sleep warm. You can wear your own clothes and Bill's old overcoat, and set in the sun day-times. We'll fetch your meals. You mustn't come in the house at all. If you live that way all winter, why—"

"All winter!" The alarmed Washington leaped to his feet. "The gal's gone loony! She wants to kill me so I'll be out of the way. I don't stir one step. You hear me? Not one step."

"Some of Dr. Saunders' patients talked that way first along," observed Idella, "but they had to do what he ordered. Bill, take pa out to the shed. I'll carry the lamp."

Mr. Burke rose, squared his mighty shoulders, and advanced towards his father-in-law. He looked as if he rather enjoyed the situation.

"Betsy," shrieked Mr. Sparrow, dodging into a corner, "be you in this? Do you want to see me murdered?"

Mrs. Sparrow was troubled. She had implicit confidence in her daughter, but she sympathized with her husband infirmities.

"Idella," she protested, "seems to me I wouldn't; remember them nervous attacks he's subject to."

"Nerves," declared Idella, "come from the stomach. I'll tend to them later. We must cure his lungs first. Bill, fetch him along."

Mr. Burke's hand settled firmly on the back of the invalid's neck. "Trot along, dad," he commanded. Mr. Sparrow fought and hung back. The other hand descended and seized him by the waist-band. He moved toward the door, "walking Spanish," like a aged man in the schoolyard.

Idella opened the door. "Nobody outside," she remarked with emphasis, "lest my father die of consump-

tion without trying to cure him. Come on, pa."

"Remember, Washy, it's all for your good," faltered Betsy, wringing her hands. The procession moved across the yard and into the rickety woodshed. Idella placed the lamp in a sheltered corner on the floor.

"Bill'll stay till you get to bed, pa," she said, "Good night."

The woodshed door shut. The agitated sufferer looked at the bare wall, the heap of cordwood sawed and split by Lycurgus, and the lounge.

"Git undressed," commanded Mr. Burke. "Hurry up."

"I'll freeze to death," protested Washy.

"No you won't, not yet. Anyway, freezin's a quick death, so they say, and I've heard you hankerin' to die quick ever sense I got here. Git to bed; see?"

Mr. Sparrow threw off his outer garments, and shiveringly encamped on the lounge. Mr. Burke took up the lamp and looked at him.

"Good-night," observed the carpenter. Then he added, "There's one thing more I ought to say. Tomorrow I'll be away to work, but you're not to come into the house. You'll stay outside, same as Idella tells you. If you come in or try any funny business, why—" he meditatively opened and closed a fist like a ham—"Well, you don't die of consumption anyhow."

He withdrew. Mr. Sparrow was alone. The fresh-air cure had begun.

Next day the invalid, wrapped in Mr. Burke's trailing ulster, spent a lively series of hours chasing the patch of sunshine as it moved round the exterior of his dwelling. His meals were brought to him by Idella. Betsy had evidently received orders not to interfere. Through the window he could see the fire in the cook stove, and the luxurious rocker that had been his throne. He begged and pleaded to come in, had spasms of coughing and attacks of nerves, but his daughter was adamant. "It's all for your good pa," was her one reply. Washington was strongly tempted to enter by force, but the thought of his son-in-law's fist, and the gentle hint with which it had been displayed, prevented his yielding to the temptation. He slept in the shed that night.

The following afternoon he had an idea. After dinner, eaten on the back steps, he watched his chance, and hurried off through the woods, on a mile walk to the billiard-room in the village. There he found a roaring fire and a comfortable chair; also some free lunch, which served for supper. When he reached the shed at ten o'clock that evening, he figured that he had found a way to outwit his guardians.

But Mr. Burke made a pilgrimage to the village next morning on his way to work, and when Washington opened the billiard-room door that afternoon he was received with a roar from the proprietor.

"Git out of here!" shouted the latter. "Git right out and don't show your nose in here again. You've got consumption, and it's catchin'. Git!"

The discomfited Mr. Sparrow "got," and tried the store. There he met the same reception. After loafing about the wharf till twilight, he returned home to a picnic meal and the lounge.

He stood it for a week and then announced that he felt enough better to risk a day inside. But Idella didn't see it in that light.

"I'm glad your lungs feel better, pa," she said. "I cal'lated they would. But, of course, you must stay outside this winter, anyhow. Now, I guess it's time to start in on the dyspepsia line." She produced the sheet of paper that had been the beginning of her father's troubles. "For dyspepsy, pa," she said, "and partic'lar for nervous dyspepsy, which is the wust kind, you have to diet and take exercise. We'll begin on the dietin'. In severe cases, patient should take nothin' but milk. Well, we've got plenty of milk; that's lucky."

Washy sprang from the wash-bench where he had been sunning himself. "Do you have the face to tell me," he snarled, "that I can't have nothin' to eat but milk? Why that's—"

That's doctor's orders, pa. I'm git by doctor's orders; and see what they've done for you already."

"I can't live on milk! I hain't a baby. I hate the stuff! I don't believe no doctor ever—"

"Well, we'll call Dr. Bailey and see what he says. I'll bet he'll back me up up."

Mr. Sparrow didn't take the bet. He knew Dr. Bailey, and the latter's opinion of the case.

"Aw, Idella, please—" he pleaded. "For your own good, pa," said Idella. "I'll fetch you the hot milk."

She did, a quart of it. He drank it because there was nothing else. For a week he lived on milk and fresh air. He tried every neighbor, and they were few, within two miles, but they had been posted, and refused to feed him. Also they told him it was all for his good. He could not smoke because his daughter said tobacco was the worst thing possible for both his ailments. As for the prescribed exercise, he got running about to keep warm.

"Aw, Idella," he pleaded, one Sunday morning, when the sky was overcast, and the cold wind gave promise of a north-east snow storm. "Aw, Idella, won't you let me have something hearty? Only a hunk of bread, say? I've drowned my insides with milk till I feel like a churn. I can't keep on drinkin' the stuff; it goes agin me even to smell it. The bare sight of a cow makes me seasick."

But it was no use. "All for his good" his daughter said. These words had become to him almost as unpalatable as the milk.

The north-easter developed. By night the woodshed shook and rattled like a hencoop. The snow streaked in through the cracks and sifted over his nose whenever he brought it above the blankets for air. Also he was tremendously hungry.

At midnight he arose, desperate, and shook himself into all the garments on hand, including the ulster. Then he opened the shed door and went out. The thought of Bill and the fist pursued him like a Nemesis, but he didn't care. He was going to be warmed and fed, even if pounded to death afterwards.

He crept about the house, trying every door and window. He had tried them on previous nocturnal excursions, but he had always found them locked. This time he was more thorough, and at last—oh joy! he found a nail loose behind a cellar window. He worked it back and forth, while the snow drifted over his back. Finally the nail gave way and fell inside with a jingle. He waited, breathless, but there was no sound from within. Then he squeezed himself through the window.

He tiptoed up the creaking cellar stairs, and into the warm kitchen. The storm was making a terrific racket around the house, and that was a Providence for him. He held his hands over the stove for a moment, and then tiptoed to the pantry.

To be continued.

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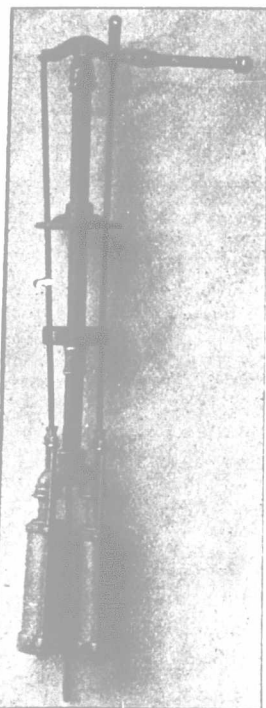
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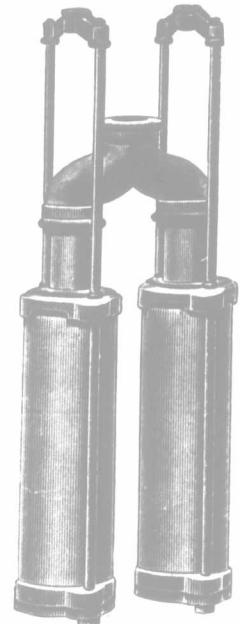
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Notice is hereby given that on and after the first day of July, 1906, the joint office of the Recorders of Brands for the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan will be situated at Medicine Hat, Alberta. All communications in connection with brands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

Money sent in payment of fees should be remitted by postal note, money order or express order, made payable to the Recorder of Brands, Medicine Hat. If cheques are sent they must be certified by the bank on which they are drawn and the necessary exchange must be included.

RECORDING OF BRANDS IN BOTH PROVINCES

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

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

June 21st, 1906.



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CHILDREN'S CORNER

TAKES CREAM TO THE CREAMERY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on a farm three miles south of Olds. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some time. We think it is a nice paper. I like to read the letters in the Children's Corner. We have thirteen cows and ten calves. We have four horses and a pony. I take the cream to the creamery with him, and his name is Blaze. We have three dozen chickens. I have a hundred little chickens, and one hen setting. I came here in March. I hope to see my name in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE soon.

(Age 9 yrs.) ARDEN DEADRICK.

ALWAYS WELCOME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Please may I come again for I would like to tell the children about our picnic that we had on the 20th of July? It was a great picnic as eight schools were combined in it. We had marching, singing, reciting, football, and baseball matches, and all kinds of races, and jumps. Then we had the band playing. Our school got second prize for marching, first prize for reciting and a lot of other prizes. Every school carried a flag with the school's name on it. Our flag was green with pink letters, we all had badges of the same colors. It was all so nice and we went home as happy as little birds.

KRISTJANA JOHNSON.

A LITTLE YANKEE WITH A CANADIAN SISTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters in the Children's Corner and thought I would write one also. I live on a farm two and a half miles from the town of Olds. I came from the State of Washington to live in Alberta two years ago. We are all Yankees excepting my little sister, Alta. She is a Canadian. I have three brothers and three sisters. My brothers' names are Perry, Ray and Earl; and my sisters' names are Edith, Montie and Alta. I have a cat named Tiger and a white rabbit named Snowball.

My brothers have two dogs, their names are Curley and Sport. My Papa has four horses, their names are Bob, Billy, Sandy and Vic. I can ride Billy and Bob. We have sixty-two head of cattle, and milk twenty-eight cows. We have five pigs. My cousin Arthur has two colts, their names are Bird and Fanny.

I go to school in Olds and am in the second room, my letter is getting quite long. So I will close for this time. Sometime I will write and tell you about the large forests and nice beeches in Washington.

From your little friend,
(Age 8 yrs.) HAZEL DEWEY JONES

ALECK HAS A TAME CROW.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have read the letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some time; but haven't written before. We live on a farm about eight miles from Bowman. We have a tame crow which we got from the nest while it was young; we call it Jim.

I have six brothers and five sisters. We have three horses, fifteen head of cattle, fourteen pigs and about three hundred chickens.

One of our horses cut his foreleg under the fet-lock very badly. My father is a carpenter he is working in Melfort.

ALECK CLAGGETT.

A BEGINNER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to Children's Corner and I hope to see my name in print. I like to go to school. My birthday is in December 28. We only have two horses and eight cows. My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and likes it very well.

IVY WILKINSON.

A BOY GARDENER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written to the Children's Corner before and I thought I would write. I have a little sister that is nine months old, she creeps across the floor as fast as one can walk and her name is Irene. We have three shoats, and one sow with ten pigs I feed them rape and swill. I have a garden of my own that is forty feet by one hundred feet. I work it myself. We always take vegetables at the agricultural fair and last year we took thirteen first and second prizes.

(Age 12 yrs.) NELSON CLAGGETT.

[Some day the corner would like to hear what things our correspondent grows in his garden and how he cultivates the land. We hope to hear of many more boys and girls doing a bit of gardening.—Ed.]

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

RECIPES.

Tomato Soup.—Boil three large tomatoes thoroughly; add butter the size of a walnut, pepper and salt to taste. Finally add one scant teaspoon of soda and while the mixture is foaming add one quart of sweet milk and two rolled crackers.

Salmon Timbale.—One pint canned salmon, one cup soft bread crumbs, two tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice, two eggs, scant half cup milk, one teaspoon salt, quarter teaspoon mustard, pinch of cayenne pepper. Break salmon into pieces and remove all bones, add bread crumbs and lemon juice, pour milk over all, beat eggs, add salt, pepper and mustard. Steam in a greased mould filled two-thirds for forty-five minutes.

Potato Surprise.—Wash, wipe and bake good-sized potatoes. When done cut off the tops and with a spoon scoop out the potato into a bowl. Mash fine and season with one tablespoon of butter, a little milk, salt and pepper. Beat until light, add the beaten whites of two eggs and stir. Fill the shells with this mixture, heaping it on the top. Brush over with the beaten yolks of the eggs. Brown in the oven and serve hot.

Beef Loaf.—One and a half pounds lean beef, and a slice of pork chopped very fine; two slices stale bread crumbled; three soda biscuits rolled; butter size of an egg; one good-sized onion, two eggs beaten; pepper, salt and sage to taste. Shape into a loaf and bake two and a half hours. Serve cold.

Marmalade Pasties.—Roll out a piece of good pie crust spread half with marmalade or any rich jam, double over the other part; mark off with a knife into squares and bake. When cold cut the squares and serve.

WEIGHING A HAIR.

"To number the hairs of your head is not a very difficult task," said the refiner of the U. S. Assay Office to a friend recently. "A very close approximation can be made by weighing the entire amount of hair on a man's head and then weighing a single hair. The weight of the former divided by that of the latter will, of course, give the desired number. If you will pluck out a hair from your beard I can show you." A long straggling one was accordingly detached, the refiner putting it on a scale which was enclosed in a glass case and graduated with extreme accuracy. With little weights of aluminum he piled up one arm until an equilibrium was reached. The hair weighed three kilogrammes. "If you reduce this to figures," said the speaker, "it would require 8,000 hairs to weigh an ounce, and suppose you have six ounces, you have 48,000 hairs."

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Trade Notes

THE Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. of this City have just been awarded the contract for the installation of a Steel WATER TOWER OF STAND PIPE, holding 500,000 gallons, for the town of Medicine Hat, the cost of which will be \$12,000.00.

THERE HAS recently been organized in the province of Alberta a fire insurance company known as the Alberta Canadian. The capital of the company is half a million dollars and the head office is at the capital city, Edmonton. The directors are all western men known throughout the country of honesty, ability and business integrity. The president is Hedley C. Taylor, a well known business man of Edmonton. Joseph H. Garipey of the firm of Garipey and Lessard is vice-president, Jos. Cornell, managing director and Edgar A. Brown, an enterprising young man who has had a wide experience in the fire insurance business is secretary.

The following is the board of directors:—H. C. Taylor, J. H. Garipey, Jos. Cornell, Alex. Taylor.

The company is the first to secure a charter from the new provincial government and we bespeak for it the warm support of our friends in the West.

GOSSIP.

INADVERTENTLY OMITTED.

The exhibit of Red Polls, well known as a dual-purpose breed, by W. H. Clendenning, Harding, Man., was unintentionally omitted in the stock section of the Industrial. The proprietor of this herd of rubies states that he has no trouble in disposing of all of the bulls bred in the herd.

An amusing story is being told among the friends of General Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. A., retired, who was until recently the commanding officer of the Pacific division. General Sumner, who was in Oakland for a stay, left the city after the earthquake and went to San Rafael. There he was informed by one of the guiding spirits of the village that he must aid in patrolling and guarding against fires and unruly refugees. Something in General Sumner's bearing evidently impressed the man, for, after a moment's thought, he said: "I think I'll make you a second lieutenant."

"Thank you," answered General Sumner, "I don't think any rank ever conferred upon me ever pleased me more unless it was when I was made a major general in the regular army."

Prize Winners at the Industrial.

SHEEP. COTSWOLDS.

Ram, two shears and over—1, Prince, R.C. McLaren, Swan Lake; 2, Lord Ernest, R. B. Preston, Pilot Mound. Ram, shearing—1, Preston, Pilot Mound. Ram, lamb—1, 2 and 3—Lorne, Duke of Lorne, Earl of Lorne, McLaren. Ram, any age—Prince. Ewe, aged—1 and 2, Miss Maud and Rosebank Lady, McLaren; 3, Preston. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Marjorie and Louise, McLaren. Ewe, any age—1, McLaren. Pen, ram, any age, two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs—1, McLaren. Pen, three lambs—McLaren.

LEICESTERS.

Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2, Tho. Jasper, Harding. Ram, shearing—1 and 2, Jasper; 3, A. B. Potter. Ram, lamb—1, 2 and 4, Jasper; 3, Potter. Ram, any age—1, Jasper. Ewe, aged—1 and 2, Jasper; 3 and 4, Potter. Ewe, shearing—1, 2 and 3, Jasper. Ewe lamb—1, 3 and 4, Jasper; 2, Potter. Ewe, any age—1, Jasper, Harding. Pen, ram, any age, two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs—1, Jasper, 2, Potter. Pen, with three lambs—1, Jasper.

SHROPSHIRE.

Ram, two shears and over—1, Kelsoe's Rose, 204301, W. L. Trann, Crystal City; 2, Royal Stamp, 204318, Thos. Sanderson, Holland. Ram, shearing—1, Thos. Lytle, Beaconsfield. Ram, lamb—1, 2 and 3, Trann; 4, Lytle. Ram, any age—Kelsoe's Rose. Ewe, aged—1 and 2, Greenway's 146, Trann; 3 and 4, Lytle. Ewe, shearing—1, Trann; 2 and 3, Preston. Ewe lamb—1, Trann; 2, Lytle; 3, Sanderson; 4, Lytle. Ewe, any age—1, Trann. Pen, ram, any age, two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs—1, Lytle; 2, Sanderson. Pen, three lambs—1, Lytle; 2, Sanderson.

A.O.V., LINCOLNS.

Ram, lamb—1, 2 and 3, W. T. Lytle. Ram, any age—1, Lytle, Beaconsfield. Ewe, aged—1, 2 and 3, Lytle. Ewe, shearing—1, 2 and 3, Lytle. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Lytle. Ewe, any age—1, Lytle. Pen, ram, any age, two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs—1, Lytle. Three lambs—1, Lytle.

GRADE SHEEP.

Ewes, aged pair—1, W. T. Lytle; 2, Jasper; 3, Lytle. Ewes, shearing pair—1, Lytle; 2, Jasper. Ewe lambs, pair—1 and 2, Jasper. Pen, pure bred ram, any age and four females, any age—1, Lytle; 2, Jasper.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.

Boar, two years or over—1, Willow Lodge John, 13629, Mrs. W. Brown, Deloraine; 2, Emperor, James M. Ewens, Minnedosa. Boar, one year and under two—1, President, Ewens; 2, Buster, Hubbard & Simpson, Poplar Point; 3, Utopia Chief, K. J. Pritchard, Roland. Boar, over six months, under one year—1, Pritchard. Boar, calendar year—1, Mrs. Brown; 2, Excel, R. C. Henders, Culross; 3, Mrs. Brown. Breeding sow, two years or over—1, Perfect Sally, Mrs. Brown; 2, Pritchard; 3, Lakeside Jubilee, Ewens; 4, Brown. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1, Sylph, Ewens; 2, Mollie Bay, Brown; 3, Ewens. Sow, over six months under one year—1 and 2, Ewens; 3, Henders; 4, Ewens. Sow of calendar year—1 and 2, Mrs. Brown; 3, Pritchard; 4, Henders. Sow and litter—1, 2 and 3, Ewens. Champion boar—Willow Lodge John, Brown. Champion sow—1, Sylph. Herd, boar and three females—1, Mrs. Brown; 2, Ewens. Herd, boar and three females, any age—1, Mrs. Brown; 2, Ewens; 3, Pritchard.

YORKSHIRES.

Boar, two years and over—S. H. Dalmeny Turk 2nd (imp.) 12455, Waiser James & Sons, Rosses; 2, Chief of Fairview, R. H. Inch, Middlechurch; 3, Forest Home Sentinel, W. Hardy, Roland; 4, Burt Kenaston, Headingly. Boar, one year and under two—1, Cherry Grove Leader 17968, J. J. Stewart, Gladstone; 2, Wyanoke Ameer 17224, James & Sons; 3, English; 4, Woodmere Premium 18473, Clendenning Bros., Harding. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, Hardy; 2, Potter; 3, Kenaston. Boar of calendar year—1, James & Sons; 2 and 3, English; 4, Stewart. Breeding sow, two years and over—1, Sunnydale Dale 12th, 11182, W. James & Sons; 2, Kenaston; 3, Hardy; 4, R. H. Inch. Breeding sow, one year and under two—1, English; 2, Empress, Hardy; 3, Stewart; 4, Potter. Sow, over six months and under one year—1, Potter; 2, 3 and 4, Hardy. Sow, calendar year—1 and 2, English; 3, Inch; 4, Hardy. Sow and litter—1, James & Sons; 2, Kenaston; 3, Hardy. Herd, boar and three females—1, James; 2, Hardy; 3, Potter. Herd, boar and three females—1, Hardy; 2, Potter; 3, Hardy. Champion boar—Cherry Grove Leader, 17968. Champion sow—Sunnydale 12, James.

TAMWORTHS.

Boar, two years and over—1, Trann; 2, Hubbard & Simpson. Boar, one year and under two years—1, Trann; 2 and 3, Long Joe and Union Jack, A. W. Caswell, Neepawa. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, Caswell. Boar of calendar year—1, Trann; 2 and 3, A. W. Caswell, Neepawa. Breeding sow, two years or over—1, 2 and 3—Trann; 4, Preston. Breeding sow, one year and under two year—1, Charity, Trann; 2, Caswell. Sow over six months and under one year—1, Trann; 2, Caswell; 3, Caswell; 4, Caswell.

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00 FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA

HEDLEY C. TAYLOR, President JOSEPH H. GARIPEY, Vice-President EDGAR A. BROWN, Secretary

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts



Make Him Keep His Word

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

EMPIRE QUEEN RANGE

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

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

Our plaster mill at Gypsumville has been burned. We are now building in Winnipeg the most modern Hard Wall Plaster Mill on the continent. We will have everything running this fall and will be in a position to supply

HARD WALL PLASTER, WOOD FIBRE PLASTER, PLASTER OF PARIS, etc.

at prices that defy competition. Meantime we can supply all our customers with imported plaster at the lowest possible figures. Write us for particulars on this.

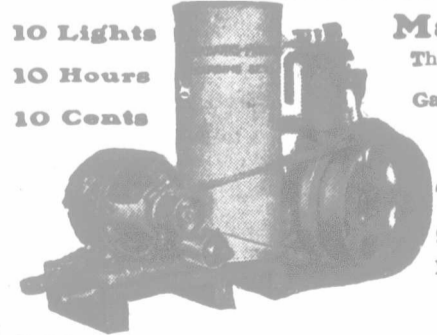
THE MANITOBA GYPSUM CO. LTD., 806 UNION BANK, WINNIPEG



J. HOWE BENT CHILLIWACK, B. C.,

the Veteran Real Estate Broker of the Lower Fraser River Valley, points with pride to the scores of happy families he has located in this charming valley and still offers his services to home seekers.

10 Lights 10 Hours 10 Cents



Make Your Own Light

The FAIRBANKS-MORSE Electric Light Outfit gives plenty of good light at a moderate cost. Gas, Gasoline or Kerosene Engines for all purposes from 2 h. p. up.

Cut out complete advertisement and send to

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, 92-94 Arthur St., Winnipeg, Man. LTD.

Please send me Illustrated Catalogue No. _____

_____ Gasoline Engine _____

I may want _____ h. p. to run _____

Name _____ Town _____ Province _____

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FARMS—For rich farming and fruit growing. Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich. 14-3ft

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

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

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

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

HALE SECTION two miles from station, hundred acres crop, seventeen dollars, good terms. Apply, Maybery, Moose Jaw. 8-8

500 MEN wanted to order their clothes by mail from H. E. Coldham, Plastic Form Clothing Parlor, Regina, Sask. 8-8

BEEES FOR SALE—Italian. Orders booked. Langstrof or Jones hives. A. Maynard, Dauphin, Man. 7-8

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

FARM WANTED—Half or quarter section. Write full description, price, etc. W. McMeans, Beulah, Man. 15-8

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

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

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

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

WANTED—A position as engineer on threshing outfit. Apply Scowcroft, Tisdale P. O. Sask. 8-8

YORKSHIRES—I will have at the Killarney Fair a choice collection of Yorks. To see them will be a treat. Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. 15-8

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

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

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

WANTED—Position as Traction Engineer, have had sixteen years experience, have first-class papers, can do all kinds of repairing and capable of taking charge of full outfit. Address C. G. Bonnor, Fort a la Corne, Sask. 8-8

WANTED by Scotchman and wife, one child 9 years old, engagement with bachelor farmer from middle of August, 4 years Canadian experience, Address full particulars and wages offered. James Goldie, Broadview, Sask. 8-8

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

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

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

POULTRY & EGGS

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.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$8 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

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

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

Breeders' Directory

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

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

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

OLD ENGLISH BOOTAILED SHEEP DOGS.—The old-time Drover's Dog of England, unequalled for herding cattle. Puppies from prize winners and working parents. Prices moderate. Bowen, 544 Atkins Street, Winnipeg. 15-8

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

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

BASKIER BROS.—Napinka, Man. Clydesdales for sale

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., Herd Shorthorn Breeder. Grand View Stock Farm.

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

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

Sow of calendar year—1, Trann; 2, Trann; 3, Caswell; 4, Caswell.
Sow and litter—1, Trann; 2, Caswell, Neepawa.
Herd, boar and three females, any age—1, Trann; 2, Caswell.
Herd, boar and three females—1, Trann; 2, Caswell.
Champion boar—Sir Malcolm Patrick.
Champion sow—Sara Bernhardt.
CHESTER WHITES.—Trann.

BACON HOGS.
Best pen pure bred hogs—1, Potter; 2, Trann; 3, Hardy.
Best pen of 3 grade or crossbred hogs—1, Potter.
Best pen of 4 or more bacon hogs—1, Potter; 2, Trann.

FIELD GRAINS.
Twenty-five bushels red fife wheat—1, T. V. Gibson, Belmont, Man.; 2, Wm. Laughland, Hartney, Man.; 3, W. A. Rowe, Neepawa, Man.; 4, Geo. Landreth, Laurier, Man.
Five bushels red fife wheat—1, Wm. Laughland; 2, W. A. Rowe; 3, Geo. Landreth; 4, Wm. Mowbray, Wolseley, Sask.
Five bushels hard red winter—1, Arthur Perry, Cardston.
Ten bushels oats, white—1, D. Littley, Portage la Prairie; 2, A. McPhail, Brandon.
Collective exhibit of grain and grass seeds—Five bushels white oats—1, Hugh W. Gibson, Wolseley.

FIELD SEEDS.
One bushel brome grass—1, Clendenning Bros. Harding, Man.
One bushel native rye grass—1, Jas. Herrott & Sons, Souris; 2, Clendenning Bros.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.
Heifer, 2 years—1, Sylph, (imp) r. and w. Van Horne; 2, Bellona 61161, Graham; 3, English Lady 20th, r., 64103, Van Horne; 4, Belle Stamford, r., Benson; 5, Lovely 58th, r., 59855, Van Horne.
Senior yearling—1, 2 and 3, Scottish Princess, w. Vol. 22, Sity Primrose, r., Vol. 22, Clara Y'ha, r., Vol. 22, Van Horne; 4, Fairy Princess, 67556, Graham.
Junior yearling—1 and 2, White Heather, w. and Ruby Marquis, r., Van Horne; 3, Myrtle 3rd, r., 89937, Barron; 4, Crimson Gladiosa, r., 68276, Ayrast.

Senior heifer calf—1, P. P. Queen, r., 73688, English; 2, Lady Sunshine, 69955, Barron; 3, Vivian, r., Adamson; 4, Dawn, r., 74783, Ferguson.

Junior heifer calf (Jan. 1, 1906)—Daisy, r., 73686, English.

Senior champion and grand female—Marchioness 14.

Junior champion and female—Scottish Princess.

Herd, bull and four females, any age—1 and 3, Van Horne; 2, Barron; 4, English.
Young herd, bull and three females, under 2 years—Van Horne; Barron.

Three calves under one year—Barron, Van Horne; English.

Bull and two of his get—Prince Sunbeam; General, English; 1, S. Watt, Benson.

Herd of three animals, any age or sex—1 and 3, Spicy Marquis; 2, Topman's Duke.

Cow and two of her progeny—Crimson Rose.
Herd, bull and three Western bred females—Van Horne; Barron; English; Jno. Graham.

HOLSTEINS.

Bull, 3 years or over—1, Tempest Roy de Kol, 3034, Herriott & Sons, Souris; 2, Daisy Teake's Queen's Chief, Munroe Milk Co., city; 3, Prairie Chief, M. Maw, city.

Bull, 2 years—1, Meadow King de Kol, A. S. Johannes, Pembina Road; 2, Silver Mist, 3693, Potter.

Bull, 1 year—1 and 2, Sarcastic Affie Lad, 4337, Potter.

Bull calf—Sally de Kol's Chief, Munroe; 2, Herriott.

Bull calf of calendar year—1, Peter de Kol, Herriott; 2, Potter; 3, Munroe.

Bull, any age—1, Tempest Roy de Kol.

Cow, 3 years and over—1 and 2, Modest Maiden 3rd, Josephine Teake de Kol, Munroe; 3, Miss Martha Lake, 4769, Potter.

Heifer, 2 years—1, Potter; 2 and 3, Munroe.

Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2, Gemina Teake 2nd, Modesty 3rd, Munroe; 3, Mollie de Kol, Herriott.

Heifer calf—1, Tempest 4th, 2, Potter; 3, Maw.

Heifer calf of calendar year—1 and 2, Herriott; 3, Munroe.

Herd, bull and four females—1, Munroe; 2, Herriott; 3, Potter.

Herd, bull and three females—1, Herriott; 2, Potter; 3, Munroe, city.

Herd, three animals, any age or sex—1 and 2, Herriott 3, Munroe.

Two calves under 1 year—1, Herriott; 2, Munroe; 3, Potter.

JERSEYS.

Bull, 3 years old or over—1, W. V. Edwards, Souris; 2, D. Smith, Gladstone.

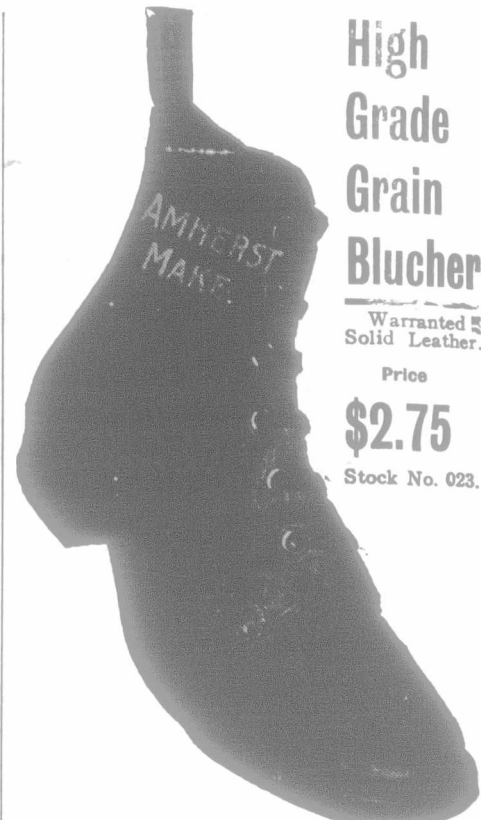
Bull, 2 years—1, D. Wright & Sons, Emerson; Bull calf—1, Edwards; 2, Wright.

Bull, any age—1, Wright.

(Continued on page 1276.)

THE INDIAN POETESS.

The nam of Pauline Johnson is known from end to end of Canada—from the prairies to the St. Lawrence—from old Quebec to young Vancouver, and now she has come to conquer London. Of Indian blood, her father was chief of the Mohawks, and her poetry and her personality are alike characteristic of the new world over seas. The entertainment that she is prepared to give, in company with Mr. Walter McRaye, with whom she has toured for the last four or five years, is typically Canadian from start to finish. Mr. McRaye has made a study of the quiet humor and simple pathos of the old French-Canadians, and Miss Johnson recites her own work—beautiful poems, breathing the spirit of romance in a dying race. Tekahionwake, sig-



High Grade Grain Blucher
Warranted Solid Leather.
Price
\$2.75
Stock No. 023.

Save Your Repairing Bill. Buy the Best. If Amherst make is not sold in your town write
E. J. BLAQUIER, Box 683, Brandon, Man.
If sent by parcel post 25c. extra.

nifying "Double Life," is the Redskin name of this poetess of the plains, and she looks her best in a strange and effective Indian costume of buckskin and red blanket, with silver brooches, a bear's claw necklace, and a long, silky scalp lock hanging at her waist—a "property" scalp lock, but the gift of an old warrior of the Blood tribe of Indians in the West.

Of course Tekahionwake wears moccasins when she appears in her Indian dress. More than once they have proved a source of great interest and curiosity on this side of the Atlantic, where we rarely see them. The other day a lady gravely asked, when she was examining the Redskin costume, why Miss Johnson's two tobacco bags were decorated with such elaborate beadwork. On another occasion, when a friend's lady's maid was helping her to dress, Miss Johnson thought it better to explain at once that her soft leather boot coverings were not to be worn on the hands, like gloves, or hanging from the belt, like tobacco pouches. "Oh, no, ma'am, I quite understand!" said the lady's maid; "I've often heard that Canadian ladies wear toboggans on their feet."

THE WILD FLOWER SHOW.

The annual June wild flower show held at Brandon, Man., was an unqualified success; 107 bouquets of wild flowers, 18 wreaths, 11 crosses and 8 other designs in flowers were in competition. The taste displayed in the various compositions showed a marked improvement to past years. Some of the bouquets were simply perfect, and all were made up with thoughtful taste.

In wreaths, crosses and other designs there are some improvements desirable. If laths were used for foundations instead of paper the flowers would stand up better and damp moss or cotton wool worked under would keep them from wilting and would render them more portable. Many of them were carried wrapped up in paper which crushed and mangled the flowers.

One of the finest features of the wild flowers was the large bouquet of Cypripedium Spectabile Roserum, shown by Vera Brisbin. This is the prima donna orchid of Canada. Some of the stems were 2 1/2 feet, carrying two and three slippers.

The exhaustive collection of botanically named native flowers by Stella Robertson was very good and numbering 20 species and varieties, some of them very rare and by botanists not thought to be found in this locality.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE
Farmer's Advocate.

Health the Prize Most Sought For

AND TO THOUSANDS OF WEAK, SICKLY PEOPLE HEALTH IS RESTORED BY

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

You want to be strong and healthy. Everybody does. Women as well as men.

There was a time when women prided themselves on looking pale and delicate. That day has past.

To-day robust health is the ideal. A well-rounded form, firm flesh and muscles, strength and elasticity of movement and a healthful glow to the complexion—these are what all are striving for, and many are attaining their object by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

When the food which is taken into the body fails to supply the required amount of rich, life-sustaining blood external assistance must be sought until the system is fully restored.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food supplies the very material which goes directly to the formation of blood, pure, health-giving blood.

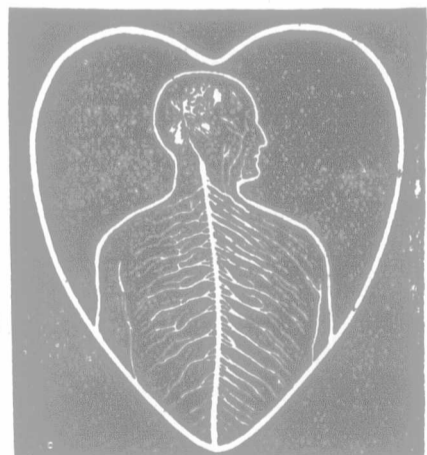
Weakness, irregularities, headaches, dizzy spells, feelings of fatigue, discouragement and despondency soon disappear before the splendid restorative influence of this great medicine, and for this reason Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has become so popular; 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

BLUE PRINT DRAWING INKS T SQUARES

and all draughtsmen's sundries. Positively the lowest prices in Western Canada. The trade supplied.

Warner's Limited BRANDON & SASKATOON, Importers

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Brain Fag, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

CONTENTS FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1906—(Continued)

Table listing various agricultural and domestic topics with page numbers, including Stallion Dull, Stifle Injured, Stocked Legs, etc.

MINNESOTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FAIR, JULY 19 and 20, 1906.

Stallion, 3 years or over, 1st, Hugh Gourlay 2nd, E. H. E. Bowen; brood mare 1st, Don Kippen, 2nd, H. J. Batho; sucking foal 1st, Don Kippen, 2nd, Walter Card; filly or gelding, 3 years old, 1st, John Graham, 2nd, Thos. Ross; filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1st, Thos. Ross, 2nd, Edmund Hodgson; hilly or gelding, 1 year old 1st, Hugh Gourlay, 2nd, H. J. Batho; team over 1500 lbs. each, 1st, H. Gourlay.

AGRICULTURAL. Brood mare under 1500 lbs., 1st, A. E. Hole 2nd, Walter Card; sucking foal, 1st, Hugh Gourlay, 2nd, A. E. Hole; filly or colt, 3 years old, 1st, A. E. Hole, 2nd, E. H. Sharpe; team in harness, under 1500 lbs. each, 1st, Walter Card, 2nd, Hugh Gourlay.

GENERAL PURPOSES. Brood Mare, 1st, Elias Jones, 2nd, Dan Buchanan; sucking foal, 1st, Mrs. D. Cannon, 2nd, Speer Bros.; hilly or gelding, 3 years old, 1st, W. H. Young, 2nd, Arch. Cameron; filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1st, M. H. Cameron, 2nd, And. Montgomery; filly or colt, 1 year old 1st, John Graham, 2nd, Elias Jones; team in harness, 1st, Isaac Wigmore, 2nd, Ed. Mauley.

ROADSTERS. Stallion, 3 years or over, 1st, C. R. W. S. Smith, brood mare with foal, 1st, Walter Card, 2nd, N. Campbell; foal, 1st, Walter Card, 2nd, K. Elliot; filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1st, Walter Card, 2nd, And. Montgomery; filly or colt, 1 year old, 1st, Mrs. D. Cannon; team 1500 hands or under, 1st, Joseph Brown, 2nd, J. L. Wilson.

MISCELLANEOUS. Single driver to wagon, 1st, J. L. Wilson, 2nd, Chas. Ianison; saddle horse, 1st, N. Campbell, 2nd, F. MacGregor Davies; Saddle pony, 1st, hands or under, 1st, F. MacGregor Davies, 2nd, Geo. Frazer; sweepstakes, best mare or gelding, 1st, Hugh Gourlay; foal by "Horbling Field Officer," 1st, A. E. Hole, 2nd, H. Giles; foal of 1906 from any horse in district, 1st, Don. Kippen; best stallion heavy (reg'd), 1st, Hugh Gourlay; best stallion light (reg'd), 1st, Speer Bros.; brood pony mare with foal, 1st, Sam'l Gallagher, 2nd, Speer Bros.

SHORTHORNS. Bull, 3 years or over, 1st, A. E. Hole, 2nd, Hugh Jamieson; bull, 2 years old, 1st, Neil Cameron; bull, 1 year old, 1st, Jas. M. Ewens, 2nd, Art Woodcock; bull calf, between 6 mos. and 1 year, 1st, Jas. M. Ewens, 2nd, Jas. M. Ewens; heifer calf, between 6 mos. and 1 year, 1st, A. E. Hole; heifer calf under 6 mos., 1st, A. E. Hole; bull calf under 6 mos., 1st, A. E. Hole, 2nd, T. D. Taylor; cow, 3 years or over, 1st, A. E. Hole, 2nd, A. E. Hole; heifer, 1 year old, 1st, A. E. Hole, 2nd, H. M. Dyer; herd of four Herefords, 1st, Neil Cameron; herd of Gurnseys, 1st, Thos. Londry.

SHEEP. Ram, long wool, 1st, Arch. Cameron; pair ewes, long wool, 1st, Arch. Cameron; ram, fine wool, 1st, Jas. M. Ewens; pair ewes, fine wool, 1st, Arch. Cameron; pair year old sheep, long wool, 1st, Arch. Cameron; pair year old sheep, long wool, 1st, Jas. M. Ewens; pair ewe lambs, fine wool, 1st, Jas. M. Ewens; pen, ram, two ewes and two lambs, 1st, Jas. M. Ewens, 2nd, Arch. Cameron.

PIGS. Boar, 1 year or over, 1st, Jas. M. Ewens, 2nd, Elias Jones; sow, 1 year or over, 1st, Jas. M. Ewens, 2nd, Jas. M. Ewens; boar under 1 year, 1st, Jas. M. Ewens, 2nd, Jas. M. Ewens; sow under 1 year, 1st, Jas. M. Ewens; sow and litter of five under 3 mos., 1st, Jas. M. Ewens, 2nd, D. E. Cassidy; three bacon hogs between 160 and 230 lbs., 1st, Jas. M. Ewens, 2nd, Chas. Ianison.

CHESTER WHITE. Boar, 1st, Chas. Ianison; sow, 1st, Chas. Ianison; sow, 1st, Chas. Ianison; sow and litter, 1st, Chas. Ianison.

POULTRY. Pair of geese, 1st, Mrs. John Allen; pair of turkeys, 1st, I. D. Taylor, 2nd, Elias Jones; pair of ducks, 1st, Elias Jones; pair of night or brown Asiatic fowl, 1st, John Jamieson, 2nd, pair of Plymouth Rock fowls, 1st, Mrs. H. Cameron, 2nd, W. Rihlard; coop of fowls, six hens and one cock, 1st, M. H. Cameron, 2nd, Basil Ewens; pair of fowls any other kind named, 1st, F. K. Elliot, 2nd, E. A. W. Gill; pair of bantams, any variety, 1st, Joseph Brown.

GRAIN AND SEEDS. Five bus. red nie wheat, 1st, W. H. Ditch, 2nd, E. H. Sharpe; coll. of grain, 1 bus. wheat, oats and barley, 1st, Hugh McPherson, 2nd, F. W. Jury; two bus. white nie wheat, 1st, Ed. Masley; two bus. barley, variety to be named, 1st, Hugh McPherson, 2nd, Robertson Bros.; white oats, 1st, L. Lockhead, 2nd, Ed. Masley; ten bus. milting oats, 1st, F. W. Jury, 2nd, Alex. Koss.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES. Peck potatoes, 1st, Mrs. Art Harper, 2nd, Mrs. D. Cannon; six long topped beet, 1st, F. K. Kose, 2nd, Mrs. Art Harper; six turnip beet, 1st, Mrs. Art Harper, 2nd, F. K. Kose; six table carrots, 1st, Mrs. D. Sewell, 2nd, F. K. Kose; three heads of cabbage, 1st, Mrs. Art Harper, 2nd, F. K. Kose; three heads of red cabbage, 1st, F. B. Bullock, 2nd, Mrs. Art Harper; three heads cauliflower, 1st, Mrs. Art Harper, 2nd, Robertson Bros.; white onions, 1st, Mrs. Art Harper, 2nd, Mrs. D. Cannon; six onions, yellow, grown from seed, 1st, Mrs. Art Harper, 2nd, Mrs. D. Cannon; six onions, yellow, grown from seed, 1st, Jas. K. Gugin, 2nd, F. K. Kose; peck potato onions, 1st, F. W. Jury, 2nd, Mrs. D. Cannon; six tomatoes, 1st, Mrs. B. Sewell, 2nd, Mrs. Art Harper; six head celery, 1st, Mrs. Art Harper, 2nd, Mrs. D. Cannon; two vegetable marrow, 1st, G. W. Fisher; six ears green corn, 1st, L. Lamb, 2nd, Mrs. D. Cannon; best collection of garden vegetable, 1st, Mrs. Art Harper, 2nd, Jos. Wyllie.

HOME MANUFACTURES. Two loaves home made bread, 1st, D. B. Ross, 2nd, And. Craig; two loaves Graham nor bread, 1st, D. B. Ross, 2nd, Mrs. B. Sewell; twelve buns home-made plain, 1st, D. B. Ross, 2nd, Geo. Creasor; soap home-made, 3 lbs., 1st, John Granam, 2nd, Mrs. Jno. Allan; assortment native fruit preserves, 1st, D. B. Ross, 2nd, F. W. Jury; collection of other fruits, 1st, D. B. Ross, 2nd, Mrs. K. J. Spratt; assortment pickles, home-made, 1st, Alex. Cameron, 2nd, D. B. Koss; bottle tomato catsup, 1st, F. K. Kose, 2nd, Mrs. R. J. Spratt; two loaves "Ogilvies" flour bread, 1st, E. A. W. Gill, 2nd, D. B. Koss.

DAIRY PRODUCE. Tub or crock butter not less than 10 lbs., 1st, D. B. Koss, 2nd, John Graham; farm dairy butter not less than 10 lbs., 1st, D. B. Koss, 2nd, John Graham; cheese home-made not less than 10 lbs., 1st, D. B. Koss, 2nd, Alex. Cameron.

HORTICULTURE. Bouquet of wild grasses, 1st, Alex. Cameron, 2nd, Mrs. R. J. Spratt; collection of flowers, 1st, Mrs. B. Sewell; collection of cut flowers, 1st, L. Woodcock; collection cut wild flowers, 1st, John Graham, 2nd, L. Woodcock.

LADIES' WORK. Patchwork quilt, 1st, Miss M. Scott, 2nd, Mrs. W. D. Dodge; pair hand knitted woolen mitts, 1st, Mrs. Chas. L. Leavens, 2nd, Mrs. W. D. Dodge; pair hand knitted woolen socks, 1st, John Granam, 2nd, Mrs. Chas. L. Leavens; pair hand knitted woolen stockings, 1st, Mrs. Chas. L. Leavens, 2nd, John Graham; any art in wool work, 1st, Robert Porter, 2nd, Mrs. W. D. Dodge; darning specimen on stocking, 1st, Mrs. Chas. L. Leavens, 2nd, G. B. Bullock; any knitted or crocheted quilt, cotton, 1st, M. S. Pattison, Miss M. Scott; crocheted lace, 1st, Mrs. Chas. L. Leavens, 2nd, Mrs. W. W. Black; any art in cotton crocheted, 1st, Mrs. Chas. L. Leavens, 2nd, Mrs. W. D. Dodge; knitted lace, 1st, Mrs. Chas. L. Leavens, 2nd, Mrs. W. W. Black; any point lace art, 1st, Mrs. Chas. L. Leavens; any battenburg lace art, 1st, Mrs. W. D. Dodge, 2nd, Mrs. Chas. L. Leavens; any art in Battenburg or Dutch lace, 1st, Mrs. Chas. L. Leavens, 2nd, Mrs. W. D. Dodge; any netted work, 1st, Mrs. W. W. Black, 2nd, Mrs. W. D. Dodge; laundried dress, 1st, John Graham, 2nd, Mrs. W. D. Dodge; silk embroidery, 1st, Mrs. W. D. Dodge, 2nd, Mrs. W. W. Black; mount-mellic, 1st, Mrs. W. Drummond; Mrs. J. S. Armitage; outline, 1st, Mrs. C. L. Leaven, 2nd, Mrs. W. W. Black; eyelet, 1st, Mrs. J. W. Black, 2nd, Mrs. W. Drummond; embroidered tea cloth, 1st, Miss J. B. Wallace, 2nd, Mrs. W. Drummond; sofa pillow, 1st, Mrs. C. L. Leaven, 2nd, Mrs. D. Cannon; button holes, 1st, Mrs. J. W. Black, 2nd, F. W. Jury; drawn work any art, 1st, Mrs. W. D. Dodge, 2nd, Mrs. C. L. Leaven; trimmed white apron, 1st, Mrs. W. Drummond, 2nd, John Graham; pillow sham, any style, 1st, Mrs. W. D. Dodge, 2nd, Mrs. W. Drummond; fancy handkerchief, 1st, M. S. Pattison, 2nd, Mrs. C. L. Leaven; collection fancy table work, 1st, Mrs. W. D. Dodge, 2nd, Mrs. C. L. Leaven; tea cosy, 1st, Mrs. W. D. Dodge, 2nd, Mrs. D. Cannon; set dollies, 1st, Mrs. C. L. Leaven, 2nd, Mrs. W. Black; pin cushion, 1st, Mrs. C. L. Leaven, 2nd, Mrs. W. Drummond; sideboard cover, 1st, Mrs. W. Drummond, 2nd, Mrs. D. Dodge; child's dress, 1st, H. J. Batho, 2nd, Miss M. Scott; center piece, 1st, Mrs. A. T. Patterson, 2nd, Mrs. J. B. Armitage; tray cloth, 1st, Mrs. C. L. Leaven, 2nd, Mrs. W. Drummond; toilet set, 1st, Miss J. B. Wallace, 2nd, Mrs. W. Drummond; any art in cross stitch, 1st, Mrs. W. Drummond, 2nd, M. S. Pattison; Hardanger embroidery, 1st, Mrs. W. Drummond, 2nd, Mrs. W. Drummond; Raffia work, 1st, Mrs. W. W. Black; fancy stock collar, 1st, Mrs. W. Drummond, 2nd, Mrs. W. W. Black; teneerite wheels any art, Mrs. C. L. Leaven; hand made woolen shawls, 1st, Mrs. B. Sewell, 2nd, Mrs. W. Drummond; embroidered shirt waist, 1st, Mrs. A. T. Patterson, 2nd, Mrs. W. Drummond; baby's jacket, 1st, Mrs. W. Drummond, 2nd, M. S. Pattison; lamp shade, 1st, J. Graham;

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GOLD MEDAL London, Eng. 1905

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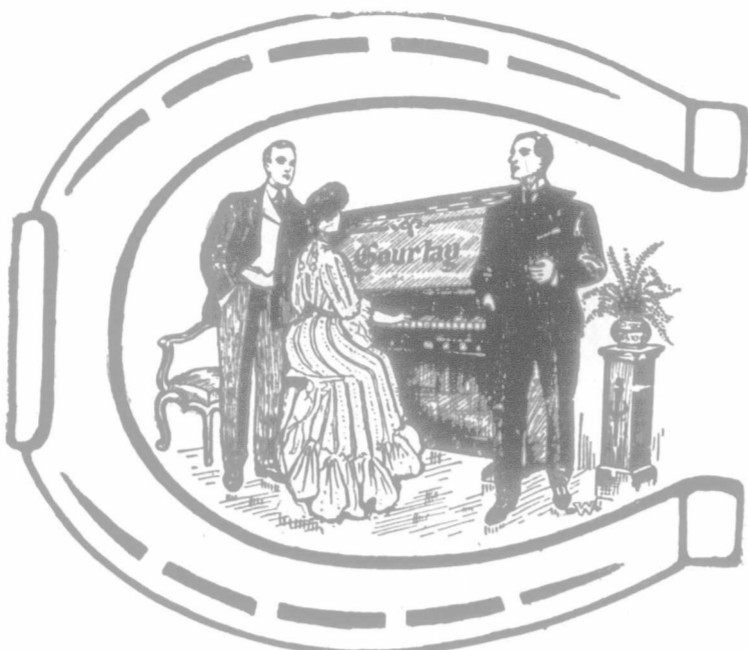
Tuttle's Elixir advertisement featuring an image of a horse and rider, with text describing its benefits for lameness, splint, curb, thrush, colic, founder, etc.

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SEPARATOR FACTS

43 YEARS WEAR 75¢ REPAIRS

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Facts can't hurt you nor Tubular Cream Separators. Facts prove Tubulars outwear all other makes five to ten times over. On August 2d, 1904, we started a No. 9 hand driven Dairy Tubular, rated capacity 900 lbs. per hour, on the hardest test a separator was ever put to—an endurance test to last until the wearing parts give way. This Tubular has now run 50 hours a week for 43 weeks—and is still running. Every week of this test is equal to a year's service in a ten cow dairy. No other separator made could stand such a test.

24 Years' Work—No Repairs	
Hours run.....	1,200
Pounds separated.....	1,080,000
Turns of crank.....	8,155,760
Turns of bowl.....	1,152,000,000
Oil used.....	8 quarts
Time oiling.....	About 4 min.
Time adjusting.....	None
Repairs.....	None

43 Years' Work—75¢ Repairs	
Hours run.....	2,150
Pounds separated.....	1,935,000
Turns of crank.....	5,652,470
Turns of bowl.....	1,864,000,000
Oil used.....	5 1/2 quarts
Time oiling.....	About 7 min.
Time adjusting.....	10 min.
Repairs.....	75 cents

After 24 weeks, the balls in the frictionless bearing supporting the bowl showed wear. This was natural, for each had rolled over 32,000 miles. Renewing balls cost only 75 cents and ten minutes adjusting, yet made this Tubular as good as new. All Tubulars are equally durable. Catalogue P-186 tells about them. Write for it today.

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dressed doll, 1st, John Graham; fancy belt, Mrs. W. Drummond, 2nd, Mrs. W. W. Black; kitchen apron, 1st, Mrs. W. Drummond, 2nd, Mrs. W. D. Dodge.

FINE ARTS.

Oil painting amateur, 1st, Miss J. B. Wallace, 2nd, Mrs. R. Kerr; water color painting, 1st, Mrs. F. Pearson, 2nd, Mrs. F. Pearson; pencil, 1st, M. S. Pattison, 2nd, Miss J. B. Wallace; painting on satin, 1st, Mrs. F. Pearson, 2nd, Mrs. D. Cannon; painting on velvet, Mrs. J. W. Black, 2nd, M. S. Pattison; painting on bolting cloth, 1st, Mrs. F. Pearson, 2nd, Mrs. D. Cannon; collection of photographs amateur, 1st, F. MacGregor Davies, 2nd, M. H. Cameron.

DOGS.

Pointer, dog or bitch, 1st, F. MacGregor Davies; spaniel, dog or bitch, 1st, F. MacGregor Davies, 2nd, A. E. Hole; collie, 1st, Mrs. W. Drummond, 2nd, T. F. Gray; fox terrier, 1st, F. MacGregor Davies, 2nd, F. R. Elliot; best dog or bitch any breed, 1st, Mrs. W. Drummond.

SCHOOLS.

Geography map of the Dominion, 1st, D. B. Ross, 2nd, Elias Jones; geography: map of Manitoba, 1st, D. B. Ross, 2nd, Elias Jones; specimen of writing ten lines, 1st, Elias Jones, 2nd, D. B. Ross.

SPORTS.

Football tournament, open, won by Rook-hurst football club; football tournament, three to play, won by Minto Football Club; baseball tournament, won by Moore Park; football tournament, schools, won by Westhope; tug-of-war, won by Minto Municipality; gentlemen's road race, 1st, A. Collard, 2nd, C. Boyd; local running race, 1st, M. Campbell, 2nd, George Frazer; pony race, 1st, John Henry, 2nd, Hamilton; team race, 1st, J. Dyer, 2nd, J. Allan; harnessing competition, 1st, Huntinghawk, 2nd, J. Allan; foot race, men one-half mile, 1st, Burns, 2nd, Short; foot race, 100 yards, 1st, Shuttleworth, 2nd, Boyd; high jump, 1st, Climie, 2nd, Cameron; vaulting, 1st, McPhail and Cameron; long jump, 1st, Climie, 2nd, Harper; throwing the hammer, 1st, Cook, 2nd, Murray; boy's race under 15 years, 1st, Shaver, 2nd, Dunbar; boy's race under 15 years, 100 yards, 1st, Black, 2nd, Dunbar; girl's race under 15 years, 100 yards, 1st, Abel, 2nd, McQuarrie; boy's race under 12 years, 100 yards, 1st, Hilliard, 2nd, Vonmale.

THE NEW LORD'S DAY ACT.

After many delays and much surgical work upon the Sabbath Observance Bill, it has finally passed both Houses and received the royal assent. As it is a Dominion measure the full terms of the bill as passed are given here:

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires—

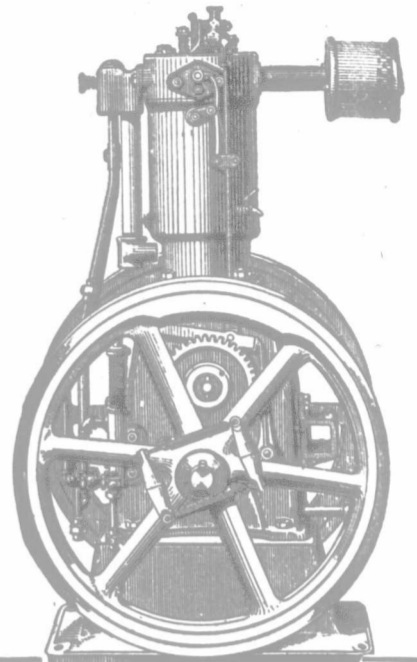
- (a) "The Lord's Day" means the period of time which begins at 12 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and ends at 12 o'clock on the following afternoon;
- (b) "Person" has the meaning which it has in the Criminal Code, 1892;
- (c) "Vessel" includes any kind of vessel or boat used for conveying passengers of freight by water;
- (d) "Railway" includes steam railway, electric railway, street railway and tramway;
- (e) "Performance" includes any game, match, sport, contest, exhibition or entertainment;
- (f) "Employer" includes every person to whose orders or directions any other person is by his employment bound to conform.
- (g) "Provincial Act" means any public act of any province, whether passed before or since Confederation;

2. It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's Day, except as provided herein or in any provincial act now or hereinafter in force regarding matters coming within the classes of subjects enumerated in section 92 of the British North America Act, 1867, to sell or offer for sale or purchase any goods chattels or other personal property, or any real estate, or to carry on or transact any business of his ordinary calling, or in connection with such calling, or for gain to do, or employ any other person to do, on that day any work, business or labor.

CERTAIN WORKS PERMITTED.

3. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any person may on the Lord's Day do any work of necessity or mercy, and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the ordinary meaning of the expression "work of necessity or mercy," it is hereby declared that it shall be deemed to include the following classes of work:

- (a) Any necessary or customary work in connection with divine worship;
- (b) Work for the relief of sickness and suffering, including the sale of drugs medicines and surgical appliances by retail;
- (c) Receiving, transmitting or delivering telegraph or telephone messages;
- (d) Starting or maintaining fires, making repairs to furnaces and repairs in cases of emergency, and doing any other work, when such fires, repairs or



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When a man invests in a farm power, he owes it to himself to get the best that can be bought for the money. The modern business farm can no longer be successfully operated without a power of some kind. The best, most economical, and safest farm power is a gasoline engine. The best engine is the

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Why? Well, because it's so simple, easily kept in order and operated definitely. It develops the full rated horse power and sustains it against the heaviest load. It is safer, cheaper and more efficient than steam power. It is adaptable to any and every use requiring a power. Among its many uses may be named:

- Grinding and Cutting Feed;
- Pumping; Sowing Wood;
- Separating Cream; Churning;
- Etc.

I. H. C. engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

- Vertical, 2, 3, 5 Horse Power.
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If not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

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work are essential to any industry or industrial process of such a continuous nature that it cannot be stopped without serious injury to such industry or its product or to the plant or property used in such process;

(e) Starting or maintaining fires, and ventilating, pumping out, and inspecting mines, when any such work is essential to the protection of property life or health;

(f) Any work without the doing of which on the Lord's Day, electric current, light, heat, cold air, water or gas cannot be continuously supplied for lawful purposes;

(g) The conveying of travellers, and work incidental thereto;

(h) The continuance to their destination of trains and vessels in transit when the Lord's Day begins;

(i) Loading and unloading merchandise at intermediate points, on or from passenger boats or passenger trains;

(j) Keeping railway tracks clear of snow or ice, making repairs in cases of emergency, or doing any other work of a like incidental character without the doing of which on the Lord's Day the traffic on any transportation line cannot be safely carried on;

(k) Work before 6 o'clock in the forenoon and after 8 o'clock in the afternoon of yard crews in handling cars in railway yards.

(l) Loading, unloading and operating any ocean going vessel, which otherwise would be unduly delayed after her scheduled date of sailing, or any vessel which otherwise would be in imminent danger of being stopped by the closing

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

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Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Dizziness, Blisters and Pimples.

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Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c. a bottle or 5 for \$1.00. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



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of navigation; or loading or unloading before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 8 o'clock in the afternoon any grain, coal or ore carrying vessel after the 15th of September;

(m) The caring for milk, cheese and live animals, and the caring for perishable products arriving at any point during the Lord's Day;

(n) The operation of any ferry or boat, authorized by competent authority to carry passengers on the Lord's Day;

(o) The hiring of horses and carriages or small boats for the personal use of the hirer or his family for any purpose not prohibited by this act;

(p) Any unavoidable work after 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the Lord's Day, in the preparation of the regular Monday morning edition of a daily newspaper;

(q) The conveying of His Majesty's mails and work incidental thereto;

(r) The delivery of milk for domestic use, and the work of domestic servants and of watchmen;

(s) The operation by any Canadian electric street railway company, whose line is interprovincial or international of its cars, for passenger traffic on the Lord's Day on any line or branch now regularly so operated.

(t) Work done by any person in the public service of His Majesty, while acting therein under any regulation or di-

rection of any department of the government;

(u) Any unavoidable work by fishermen after 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the Lord's Day in the taking of fish;

(v) All operations connected with the making of maple sugar and maple syrup in the maple grove;

(w) Any work which the board of railway commissioners for Canada, having regard to the object of this act, deem necessary to permit in connection with the freight traffic of any railway. The costs of all persons of applications to the board under this paragraph shall be borne by the applicant, and, if more than one, equally. Notice of application, in which the reasons to be relied on shall be fully set out, shall be given to the department of railways and canals. In all other respects the procedure under the Railway act, 1903, shall, so far as applicable apply.

4. Except in cases of emergency, it shall not be lawful for any person to permit any employee engaged in any work described in paragraph (c) of section 3 of this act or in the work of any industrial process or in connection with transportation, to do on the Lord's Day the usual work of his ordinary calling, unless such employee is given during the next six days of such week 24 consecutive hours without labor.

2. This section shall not apply to any employee engaged in the work of any industrial process in which the regular day's labor of such employee is not of more than eight hour's duration.

GAMES AND PERFORMANCES.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person, on the Lord's Day, to engage in any public game or contest for gain, or for any prize or reward, or to be present thereat, or to provide, engage in, or be present at any performance or public meeting at which any fee is charged, directly or indirectly, either for admission to such performance or meeting, or to any place within which the same is provided, or for any service or privilege thereat.

2. When any performance at which an admission fee or any other fee is so charged is provided in any building or place to which persons are conveyed for hire by the proprietors or managers of such performance or by anyone acting as their agent, or under their control, the charge for such conveyance shall be deemed an indirect payment of such fee within the meaning of this action.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's Day to run, conduct, or convey by any mode of conveyance any excursion on which passengers are conveyed for hire, and having for its principal or only object the carriage on that day of such passengers for amusement or pleasure, and passengers so conveyed shall not be deemed to be travellers within the meaning of this act.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person to advertise in any manner whatsoever any performance or other thing prohibited by this act.

2. It shall not be lawful for any person to advertise in Canada in any manner whatsoever any performance or other thing which if given or done in Canada would be a violation of this act.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's Day to shoot with or use any gun, rifle or other similar engine, either for gain or in such a manner or in such places as to disturb other persons in attendance at public worship or in the observance of that day.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person to bring into Canada for sale or distribution, or to sell or distribute within Canada, on the Lord's Day any foreign newspaper or publication classified as a newspaper.

PENALTIES.

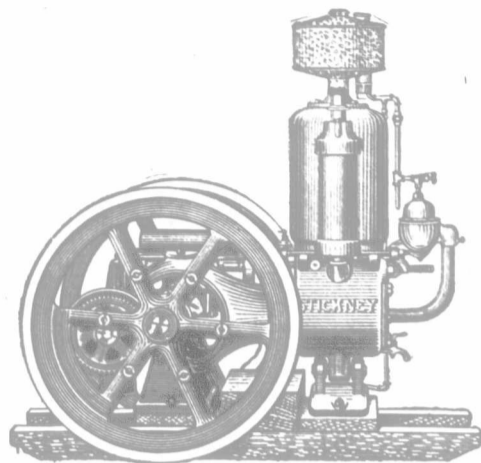
10. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall for each offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine, not less than one dollar and not exceeding forty dollars, together with the cost of prosecution.

11. Every employer who authorizes or directs anything to be done in violation of any provision of this act, shall for each offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and not less than twenty dollars, in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law for the same offence.

12. Every corporation which authorizes, directs or permits its employees to carry on any part of the business of such

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Single Brand 1	- - -	\$2.76	\$1.00
Single Brand 2	- - -	2.00	.75
Single Brand 4	- - -	1.85	.65
Combination S.B. 4	- - -	1.75	.65
Single Brand 9 up	- - -	1.70	.45
Combination Brand S.B. 9 up	- - -	1.50	.45

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corporation in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be liable on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, for the first offence to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and not less than fifty dollars in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law for the same offence.

13. Nothing herein shall prevent the operation on the Lord's Day for passenger traffic of any railway subject to the legislative authority of any province unless such railway is prohibited by provincial authority from so operating.

DE LAVAL

Cows—three or more and a De Laval Separator

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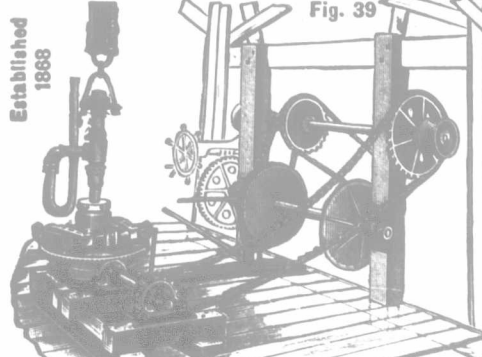
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Burns either wood or coal with real economy, because the draft system is always under your control—easy to handle as to set a clock ahead or back. Big copper-lined reservoir, utilizing heat other ranges waste, gives an always ample supply of hot-water, —more economy and more convenience. You really ought to see this range, —it's so handy in every detail.



Established 1868

Fig. 39

LIGHTNING WELL MACHINERY,

Rotary, Coring or Rock Drilling.

Any Diameter, Any Depth, for Water, Oil, Coal or Mineral Prospecting.

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ation is not otherwise prohibited.

14. Nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or in any way affect the provisions of any act relating in any way to the observance of the Lord's Day in force in any province of Canada when this act is passed; and where any person violates any of the provisions of the act, and such offence is also a violation of any other act, the offender may be proceeded against either under the provisions of this act or under the provisions of any other act applicable to the offence charged.

15. No action or prosecution for a violation of this act shall be commenced after the expiration of thirty days from the time of the commission of the alleged offence.

16. This act shall come into force on the first day of March one thousand one hundred and seven.

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE INDUSTRIAL HORSES,

CLYDESDALES.

Stallion, 4 years old or over—1, W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask.; Perpetual Motion; 2, Swan Lake Clydesdale Horse association, Summit Prince; 3, John Graham, Carberry, Storm King; 4, W. E. Bailey, Carberry, Masquerader.

Stallion, 3 years—1, and 2, Graham Holbein, and Balgown; 3, F. J. McLean, Roland, Erskine Kier.

Stallion, 2 years—1, Van Horne, Lord Hadwall; 2, Graham, Baron Graham; 3, A. and J. Morrison, Homewood, Majestic Prince.

Stallion, yearling—1, George Mollard, Regina, King Edward Baron; 2, J. B. Thompson, Kory More; 3, Thompson, Logie O'Buchan.

Brood mare with foal by side—1, Bryce, Elia Henderson; 2, Thompson, Princess Royal; 3, Alfred R. Love, Winnipeg, Cherry Ripe.

Yearling or gelding, any age—1, Bryce, Rosadora; 2, Nesbitt, Roland, Baroness.

Brood mare and two of her progeny 3 years and under—1, Thompson.

Three years old filly—1, Bryce, Lady Rotha; 2, Bryce, Lady Victoria; 3, John Wishart, Portage la Prairie, Murie; 4, Barron, Purves, Kate of the Street.

Two year old filly—Bryce, Sally of Greenfoot; 2, Lawrence & O'Neil, Grace Darling; 4, Bailey, Humaine Princess.

Yearling filly—1, J. Morrison, Queen of Homewood; 2, Van Horne, Flossie of Selkirk; 3, Morrison, Princess of Homeland.

Foal—1, Bryce, Lady Montrave Ronald; 2, Thompson; 3, Love.

Stallion and three of his get—1, Thompson.

Best Clydesdale stallion, any age—1, Lord Hedwall; reserve, Perpetual Motion.

Best Clydesdale mare or filly—Rosadora.

SHIRES.

Stallion, 4 years and over—1, John Stott, Oak Lake.

Stallion, 3 years—1, Jno. H. Stout, Westbourne Victor; 2, Hogate, Brandon, Falstaff; 3, Hogate, Nately Triumph.

Stallion, 2 years—1, J. H. Stout, Pedro; 2, J. H. Stout, Saxon.

Three year old filly—1, J. B. Hogate, Violet.

Champion stallion—Stott.

Champion mare—Hogate.

PERCHERONS.

Stallion, 4 years and over—1, Hogate, Maxim; 2, Stott, Reliance; 3, Hogate, Reluisant.

Stallion, 3 years—1, Stott, Clamont; 2, Hogate, Tureon; 3, Stott, Porte Ano.

Stallion, 2 years—Stout, Ivanhoe.

Brood mare and foal—Stout, Ebony Rose.

HACHNEYS.

Stallion, 4 years and over—1, Hogate, Thornton Royalty; 2, Hogate, Salford Roseus; 3, W. L. Christie, High River, Glenlyon.

Females—All to Wishart, Portage la Prairie THOROUGHBREDS.

Stallion, 4 years and over—1, J. J. Millidge Boissevain, Wild Monarch; 2, C. F. Bunnell, Central Trust; 3, W. Sporie, Louisa Bridge, John Carr.

Stallion, 3 years—1, Frank Morris, Rosewood Valerian; 2, Millidge, Boissevain, County Trust.

Brood mare—1, Sporie, Cassandra; 2, Millidge, Queen's County.

Brood mare and two of her progeny—Same owners and same mares.

Two year old filly—Millidge, Boissevain, Queen.

Yearling filly—Millidge, Donna M.

STANDARD BREDS.

Stallion, 2 years—1, A. McNichol, Portage la Prairie, East Pacific; 2, A. R. Fanning, Newdale, Stewart Hopper.

Stallion, yearling—1, Fanning, Joe Roulston; 2, George Moffat, Souris, Ben Bryson.

Brood mare with foal by side—1, Moffat, Flo; 2, W. Halpenny, Winnipeg, Saskatchewan.

Three year old filly or gelding—1, Moffat, Rita.

Two year old filly or gelding—1, Moffat, Billy Bryson.

Yearling filly or gelding—1, W. G. Dunbar, Austin.

Foal—1 and 2, A. Waite, Neepawa.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

Bull 3 years and over—1, Prince Sunbeam, (imp.) 5, ro. 45216, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk; 2, Nonpareil Prince, 3, r. 47868, Jno. G. Barron, Carberry; 3, Activity, (imp.) 3, r. 59947, Jno. Graham, Carberry; 4, Silver King, 3, ro. 46963, W. H. English, Harding; 5, Master of Arts 7, ro. 31924, G. L. Ferguson, Souris; 6, Jas. Stamford Watt, 6, ro. 34687, Stephen Benson, Neepawa.

Bull, 2 years—1, Meteor ro. 55098, Barron; 2, Trout Creek Guard, r. 52796, Van Horne; 3, Right of Way, ro. 58410, Ferguson; 4, Ambassador, ro. 52965, Adamson Bros., Gladstone.

Senior yearling—1, Western Beau, Vol. 22, Van Horne; 2, Minister of the Interior, ro. 61391, Wm. Chalmers, Brandon; 3, Jim Crack, r. 62364, Ferguson.

Junior yearling, calved on or after Jan. 1—1, Spicy McQuat, w. 61397, W. Frank, Winnipeg; 2, Missie's Marquis, ro. Van Horne; 3, Crimson Admiral, r. 58733, English; 4, Lord Kitchener, r. 58810, Aycarst, Mount Royal.

Junior bull calf (Jan. 1, 1906)—1, Meteor's Conqueror, ro. Barron; 2, Marquis of Selkirk, ro. Van Horne; 3, P. P. King, ro. English.

Senior bull calf—1, Nonpareil's Marquis ro. Van Horne; 2, Tomman's Duke 7th, ro. 60258, Barron; 3, Sunbeam's Prince, r. Van Horne.

Bull calf of calendar year—1, Meteor's Conqueror, ro. Barron; 2, Marquis of Selkirk, ro. Van Horne; 3, P. P. King, ro. 62832, English.

Senior champion bull, 2 years and over—Prince Sunbeam.

Junior champion bull—1, Spicy McQuat.

Grand champion bull—Prince Sunbeam.

Cow, 4 years and over—1, Marchioness 14th, 5, r. 38638, Van Horne; 2, Louisa Cicely, 4, r. Barron; 3, Lady Jane, 5, r. 50060, English; 4, Crimson Rose, 7, r. Van Horne; 5, Laura, 10, ro. Barron.

Cow 3 years—1, Rosy May, 61169, Graham; 2, Spicy Wimple, (imp.) Vol. 21, ro. Van Horne; 3, Lady Allace 3rd, 60705, ro. English; 4, Dolly Marquis, 55578, 5, ro. Van Horne.

POULTRY.

PARK BRAHMAS.

Cock 2, R. B. Preston, Pilot Mound. Hen—1 Preston, Pilot Mound; 3, Hoyt & Deane, White-water, Wis. Cockerel—3, Preston. Pullets—1, Anderson, Brandon; 2, Preston. Pen—1 and 2, Preston.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Cock—1, J. W. Hymersham, Violett; 2, Thos. McKay, Louise Burke; 3, Higginbotham. Hen—1, Higginbotham; 2, Hoyt & Deane, White-

STEVENS

FIREARMS

A steady hand, a true eye and a Stevens Double-Barreled Shotgun will bring it down if it is within shooting distance.

Stevens insures a maximum of strength, hard shooting, and that too with a minimum of recoil.

Hammer or hammerless; specially prepared, high pressure, steel barrels, choked for nitro or smokeless powder, and adapted for any standard make of shell.

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418 Pine St., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

water, Wis.; 3, Anderson, Sturgeon Creek. Pullet—1, Markay, 2, Higginbotham; 3, Hoyt & Deane.

BUFF COCHINS.

Cock—1, Hoyt & Deane; 2 and 3, A. J. Butland. Hen—1, Hoyt & Deane; 2 and 3, R. B. Preston. Pullets—1, Anderson. Pen—1, Preston; 2, A. J. Butland.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

1, Anderson; 3, Preston. Hen—1, Anderson. Pen—Anderson.

WHITE COCHINS.

Hen—1, Anderson.

BLACK COCHINS.

Cock—2, D. Hopkins; 3, Anderson; Hen—1, Hopkins; 2, Anderson.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

Cock—1, Hoyt & Deane; 2, Geo. Wood; 3, G. E. Calderbank. Hen—1 and 3, Wood; 2, Calderbank. Colored Dorkings, Silver Grey Dorkings and White Dorkings, all to Hoyt & Deane.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Cock—1 and 3, J. Wilding; 2 and 4, C. Midwinter. Hen—1, Midwinter; 2, A. Guilbert; 3, Wilding; 4, Maw & Sons. Cockerel—1, Maw & Sons; 2, W. Cuncliffe; 3, Wilding. Pullet—1, Maw & Sons; 2, 3 and 4, Wilding. Pen—Midwinter; 2, Wilding; 3, Guilbert.

HOUDEN.

Cock—1 and 2, Hoyt & Deane. Hen—1 and 2, and 3, Hoyt & Deane. Pen—2, Hoyt & Deane. French A. O. V., 1 and 2, Hoyt & Deane (cock). Hen—1 and 2, Hoyt & Deane. Cockerel—2 and 3, Hoyt & Deane. Pullet—2 and 3, Hoyt & Deane.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, BARRELS.

Cock—1, Geo. Wood; 2, A. J. Carter; 3, Wood 4, Grundy. Hen—1, Hoyt & Deane; 2, Grundy; 3, Rutnerford; 4, Wood. Cockerel—1, Wood; 2, Carter; 3, Wood. Pullet—1 and 2, Wood; 3, Carter; 4, J. H. Mulvey. Pen—1, Rutherford; 2, R. D. Laing; 3, Hoyt & Deane. The Hodgkinson entries arrived too late for show.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Cock—1, Hoyt & Deane. Hen—1, Hoyt & Deane. Cockerel—1 and 2, Hoyt & Deane. Pullet—1 and 3, Hoyt & Deane.

White Plymouth Rocks too late for entry competition.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Cock—1, F. W. Goodeve; 2, Goodeve; 3, O. Anderson. Hen—2 and 3, Goodeve. Cockerel—1, W. Anderson; 2, O. Anderson; 3, Cunliffe. Pullet—1, O. Anderson; 2, W. Anderson; 3, Cunliffe. Pen—1, Goodeve; 2, O. Anderson.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

Cock—1, E. Brown; 2, Hoyt & Deane; 3, A. F. W. Severin. Hen—1 and 3, Brown; 2, Hoyt & Deane. Cockerel—1, Severin; 2, Brown; 3, Hoyt & Deane. Pullet—1, Severin; 2, Brown; 3, Hoyt & Deane. Pen—1, Brown; 2, Severin.

GOLD LACED WYANDOTTES.

Cock—1 and 3, S. Ling; 2, Hoyt & Deane. Hen—1 and 3, Ling; 2, Hoyt & Deane. Cockerel—1, Ling; 3, Anderson. Pullet—1, Ling; 3, Anderson. Pen—1, Guilbert, 2, Ling.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

Cock—1, H. E. Rose; 2, Anderson. Hen—1, and 3, Rose; 2, Anderson. Cockerel—2, Anderson. Pullet—2, Anderson.

BLACK WYANDOTTES.

Hen—1, Hoyt & Deane.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

Cock—1 and 2, Hoyt & Deane. Hen—1, Hoyt & Deane.

BLACK JAVA.

Cock—1, R. B. Preston. Hen—1, Hoyt & Deane. Cockerel—2, Preston. Pullet—2, Preston. Pen—1, Hoyt & Deane.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—All to McKay.

BLACK RED GAMES—James Barbour.

BROWN RED GAMES—Hoyt & Deane.

BLACK SUMATRAS—Hoyt & Deane.

BUCKWING GAMES—Hoyt & Deane.

INDIAN GAME.

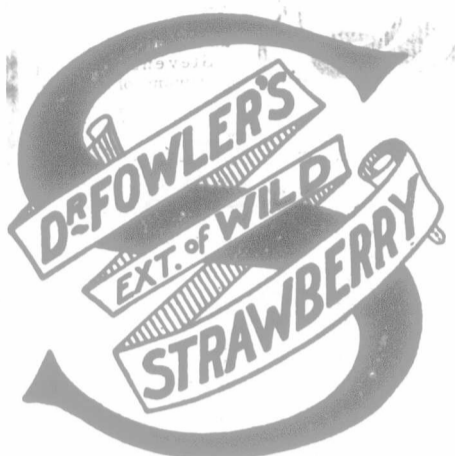
Cock—1, S. Ling; 2, Hoyt & Deane; 3, G. H. Mulvey. Hen—1, R. Coffey; 2 and 3, Hoyt & Deane; 4, Ling. Pullet—2, Ling. Pen—1, Hoyt & Deane; 2, Ling.

GAME A. O. V.—Hoyt & Deane.

BLACK MINORCAS.

Cock—1, R. Coffey; 2, Hoyt & Deane; 3, D. Van Voris. Hen—1, 2 and 4, Coffey; 3, Van Voris. Cockerel—1, Hoyt & Deane; 2, Van Voris. Pullet—1, Hoyt & Deane; 2 and 3, Van Voris. Pen—1, R. D. Laing; 2, Hoyt & Deane.

... FOR ... Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Stomach Cramps and all Summer Complaints take



Don't experiment with new and untried remedies, but procure that which has stood the test of time. Dr. Fowler's has stood the test for 60 years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. It is rapid, reliable and effective in its action and does not leave the bowels constipated. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

Mrs. BRONSON LUSK, Aylmer, Que., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Diarrhoea for several years past and I find it is the only medicine which brings relief in so short a time."

ANDALUSIANS. Cock-1, Hoyt & Deane. Hen-1, Hoyt & Deane; 2, Anderson; 3, Cunliffe. Cockerel-2, Hoyt & Deane. Pullet-2, Guilbert; 3, Cunliffe. Pen-1, Guilbert.

WHITE SINGLE COMB LEGHORN. Cock-1, Wood; 2, Laing. Hen-1 and 2, Wood; 3, Laing. Cockerel-1, and 2, Laing; 3, Calderbank. Pullet-1, Laing; 2, Laing.

WHITE ROSE COMB LEGHORN. Cock-1 and 2, Wood. Hen-1, Wood. Cockerel-1 and 2, Wood. Pullet-1, Wood.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN. Cock-1, Sanderson; 2 and 3, Williams. Hen-1, Williams; 2, Hoyt & Deane; 3, Sanderson. Cockerel-1, Hoyt & Deane; 2, W. K. Black, Neepawa; 3, Anderson; 4, Williams. Pullet-2, Guilbert; 3, Williams. Pen-1, Williams.

RED COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Cock-1, Hoyt & Deane; 2, Midwinter; 3, Williams. Hen-1, Midwinter; 2, Williams; 3, Hoyt & Deane; Cockerel-2, Hoyt & Deane; 3, Williams. Pullet-2, Williams; 3, Hoyt & Deane. Pen-1, Williams.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Cock-1 and 2, Calderbank; 3, Nixon; 4, Balsillie. Hen-1, Calderbank; 2, Guilbert; 3, Leake; 4, Nixon. Cockerel-1, Balsillie; 2, Hoyt & Deane; 3, Wilding. Pullet-1, J. Balsillie; 3, Hoyt & Deane; 4, Guilbert. Pen-1, Calderbank; 2, Leake; 3, Nixon.

BLACK LEGHORNS. Hen-1 and 2, Hoyt & Deane; 3, Guilbert. Cockerel-1 and 2, Hoyt & Deane. Pullet-2 and 3, Hoyt & Deane.

ANCONA. Hen-1, W. Anderson. Pullet-2, W. Anderson.

TURKEYS. Bronze, two years and over-Hen-1 and 2, R. D. Laing, Stonewall. Yearling-Cock-1 and 3, Maw & Sons; 2, Jas. Herriot & Sons. Hen-1 and 2, R. Cockerel-1, Maw & Sons; 3, Herriot.

GEESE. Bremen or Embden-Ganders-1, Herriot; 2, Midwinter. Goose-1, Midwinter; 2, Herriot.

TOULOUSE. Gander-1, Preston; 2, Maw; 3, Hoyt & Deane. Goose-1 and 2, Preston; 3, Hoyt & Deane, male and female, 1 and 2, Maw. Chinese Geese-Midwinter.

FUCKS-KOEN. Male-1 and 2, Maw; 3, B. Carver; female 1 and 2, Maw; 3, Hoyt & Deane. Ducklings-Hoyt & Deane.

AYLESBURY. Male-1, Maw.

PEKIN. Male-1, Maw; 2, Midwinter. Female-1, Midwinter; 2 and 3, Maw. Ducklings-Male-2 and 3, Maw; 1, Hoyt & Deane. Female-2, Maw.

CAYUGA. Male-1, Hoyt & Deane; 2, Maw. Female 1, Hoyt & Deane.

PHEASANTS. Cock-1, A. Guilbert.

EGGS. Light eggs, light color, one dozen-1, Laing; 2, Calderbank. Dark color-1, Hoyt; 2, Maw; 3, Wood. Dark eggs, one dozen-1, Carver; 2, Maw.

MY PALACE ON THE HILL. MRS. MAURICE H. TALLANT.

I had received a great many shocks since my arrival in Canada but one of the greatest, I think, was when I first set eyes on my husband after three years' separation. When we had parted at Liverpool, he had been a good looking, well dressed young man; when he met me on the tiny station platform, I scarcely recognized him. He wore a pair of patched overalls, not particularly clean, no coat (It was a hot June day) and had quite a flourishing beard upon his sun-browned face. His eyes alone were unchanged, blue, twinkling, full of love, as he came to me with outstretched arms. "Mollie darling, don't you know me?" I knew that kind, strong voice anyway, and the next moment, was hugged to his heart.

"Oh! Jim," I cried laughing hysterically, "I scarcely knew you with that horrid beard." "Beard, sweetheart!" he echoed surprisedly, passing his hand over his chin, "Why, that is only a week's growth. I have been so busy preparing for you that I had not time to shave. Never mind, I'll have it off this evening."

My numerous boxes were soon hoisted on the wagon, and we then started on our six-mile drive "home". How long and eagerly I had been looking forward to this moment! My shock at the first glimpse of my husband's "get up" had worn off, and I think I was one of the happiest women in the West as I sat by Jim's side in the wagon and looked around me. The prairie scenery looked very strange to my English eyes, and, though I fear I compared it unfavorably with what I had been used to all my life, I was obliged to admire the vast expanse of undulating land, and the picturesque hills amongst which I caught glimpses of silver lakes. I think what struck me strangest of all was the absence of large trees. I mentioned this to my husband and he assured me cheerily that I should soon get used to that. "Everything will seem strange at first, dearie, but before you have been here many months this country will have you captive and you will think it is the one spot on earth. He was right, as I admitted afterwards, but at the time I thought it impossible.

By the time we reached home I was very tired, hot and hungry, and I think this accounted in a great measure for the terrible depression and disappointment I experienced when I entered my home. How desolate and dirty it looked! I can see it now in my mind's eye and shudder as I think of the log walls, the dirty flooring, the rusty stove, and the general untidy, uncared for appearance of the whole place. My husband left me for a few minutes whilst he saw to his team and when he came back, I was sitting on a box crying bitterly. Of course it was very cowardly and childish of me to give in so quickly, and indeed, I feel quite ashamed of myself even now when I look back on those early days. But I think my women readers will sympathize with me anyway, as did my kind husband when he returned.

"You are tired and hungry! I was afraid you would be upset about the first sight of the poor, little place. Never mind, wife, we will have a better place up in a few weeks."

"He did not remind me that he had explained it all by letter long ago, and that if I had waited another month or two the new house would have been up to receive me. I would not wait, however, and so I really deserved my disappointment and my husband was not to blame at all. He comforted me in the best way he could, then wisely left me alone to have my cry out while he lit the fire. In a very short time he came back to my side with a cup of tea and a plate of biscuits.

"Drink this, darling," he urged tenderly, "I have beaten up an egg in it. You are just worn out with fatigue and excitement."

I obeyed, and it was certainly marvellous how much better and brighter I felt afterwards.

"That's good", Jim said as I handed him the empty cup. "Now, dearie, you go into the bedroom and have a wash and brush up, while I get the supper."

Rex Flintkote ROOFING. DAIRY BARN MAJOR-DAVIS. GRAND ISLE, VERMONT. COVERED WITH REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING. "LOOK FOR THE BOY" TRADE MARK. "Thoroughly Adapted for any Farm Building." The practical farmer here quoted states from experience this truth about Rex Flintkote Roofing. Your roofing problems now were his a little while ago. He experimented just as you're experimenting-wasting money on roofs that invite fire, that expose products to the weather, that damage the buildings themselves and that require frequent replacing. He is at last satisfied because he found Rex Flintkote Roofing. The test was severe-a dairy where heat, cold, dampness and dust must be kept out. Rex Flintkote Roofing did it. It won't warp, it clings close and fast, and has qualities that insulate against all weather extremes. It resists fire, being made of long-fibre wool, chemically treated, and an ordinary workman can lay it. But what are claims when THERE'S A PROOF: "I am thoroughly satisfied with Rex Flintkote Roofing. I have sent you a picture of the barn from which you can see that it was a very difficult matter to put a roofing on a building of this shape and have it look well. Rex Flintkote Roofing wears well and makes an attractive roof in appearance when laid. I think that Rex Flintkote Roofing is thoroughly adapted for any farm building. Yours truly, (Signed) E. J. Parker, Grand Isle, Vt." For those desiring decorative effects we offer a new red paint adapted to Rex Flintkote Roofing. Write us for sample of roofing to test with red-hot coal, also free book on roofing points. For 4c. postage, we will send another free booklet, "Making Poultry Pay."

More Money for Your Grain! If You Use My Chatham Fanning Mill Pay Me as It Saves For You. You can get a Chatham Fanning Mill and pay for it as it saves for you. I sell on liberal long time terms to all responsible parties. You can get first price for your grain if you clean it with a CHATHAM FANNING MILL. It will weigh more to the bushel. A CHATHAM FANNING MILL takes Cocks and Oats out of Wheat, or any one kind of grain from another. It takes all chaff, weed seed and withered kernels out of seed-grain. You don't get "mixed crops" nor "sow weeds" if you clean your seed with a CHATHAM FANNING MILL. It will save you money and become a source of profit, for you can sell seed grain to others instead of buying it yourself. A CHATHAM FANNING MILL will clean Barley, Wheat, Oats, Timothy, Clover, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Grass Seed. Alsike, Blue Grass, Red Top, Buckwheat, and everything of this kind. My FREE Book "How to Make Dollars Out of Wind" tells all about the CHATHAM FANNING MILL and how it puts money in your pocket. It tells about my factory and how I have been making CHATHAM FANNING MILLS for many years. The book tells all about these mills-how I make them and why they are best. It tells why I sell on time and how I can afford to do it. But send for the book today and read the interesting story for yourself. Your name and address on a post card mailed at once gets it by return mail postpaid. I have responsible agents nearly everywhere in Canada. If I have no agent near you, I will tell you how you can get a mill direct from the factory, or from one of our warehouses at Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Montreal or Halifax; shipped freight prepaid to your Railroad Station. Is that fair? Send for my book at once. Read the dollar making facts with which it is filled from cover to cover. Write me today. Address all mail to MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Ltd. Dept. 6B, Chatham, Ontario.

The bedroom was divided off from the other part by a curtain, and I laughed hysterically as I caught sight of my wobegone face in the bit of glass fixed up on the wall. However, after bathing my face, brushing my hair, and changing my dusty travelling suit for a cool summer frock, I felt quite myself again. I could bear Jim's cheery whistle as he bustled about, and when presently, the appetising odor of fried bacon crept through the curtain,

I felt quite happy and almost contented with my new home. On emerging, I was pleased to see that Jim had also taken the opportunity for a shave and brush up, and looked so like the dear man I knew when I married him that I was obliged to smile approval. His eyes lighted up at the sight of me-"How sweet and fresh you look! Oh, my darling wife how thankful I am to have you with me again! I cannot think now, how I have managed to live

America's Leading Horse Importers

AT THE GREAT CENTRAL SHOW HELD IN PARIS, JUNE 13-17, 1906

our Percheron Stallions won as follows:

- 4 year olds—First, FAISAN
- 3 year olds—First, VALORY
- 2 year olds—First, GUERIDON



AT THE PERCHERON SHOW HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SOCIETE HIPPIQUE PERCHERONNE DE FRANCE

our Horses won as follows:

- 4 year olds—First, BIBI
- 3 year olds—First, DIMITRI
- 2 year olds—First, GUERIDON

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

Opened Business in Brandon

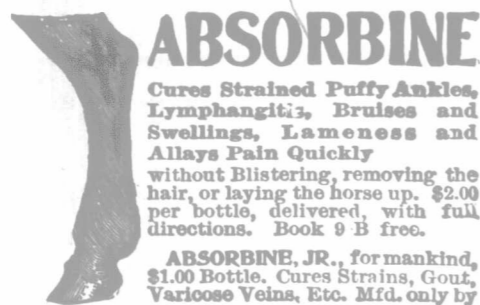
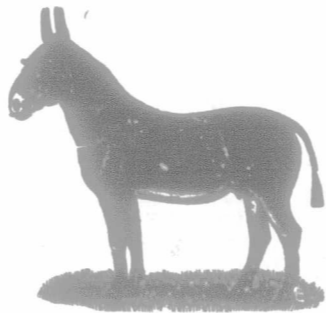
My business connections in the prairie provinces have become so numerous that the time has arrived for me to establish a barn convenient to my customers and where the horse buying public can get a look at the stock I have to offer.

My second shipment consisting of
Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney Stallions and Fillies and Spanish Jacks

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

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Eastern Branch Weston Ont. Temporary address Brandon Hotel



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Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, with full directions. Book 9 B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Etc. Mfd. only by

W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.

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150,000 acres.
Prices right. Terms easy. We can suit any person.

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THE NORTH WEST REAL ESTATE CO.
Calgary - Alta.

Advertise in the Advocate.

so long without you." "You see, Mollie," explained my husband as we lingered over our pleasant supper "I was obliged to get my seeding done and the garden planted before starting the house. I have all the lumber here handy and two of my neighbors have promised to help me in the evenings. They are very good natured boys and have been great company this last winter, so I want you to be very nice to them."

I promised laughingly, and the next evening they came over to start the new house. We soon became great friends and in less than six weeks the house was up, so well did they all work. It comprised a dining room, kitchen and two bedrooms, and a spacious verandah ran round the south and west walls. I was delighted with it and the days that followed were some of the pleasantest I can remember. How busy I was putting up the curtains and pictures and arranging the books and pretty ornaments I had brought out with me! I filled the house with fragrant prairie flowers and then rested from my labors, a veritable Queen in her Palace on the Hill. The summer sped happily away, I had learned to bake, churn and wash, and had also become quite an expert biscuit maker. The threshing time however, tried me. It was a puzzle, not a pleasant one either, to know how to provide and cook for so many men if only for a day or two. I came through the ordeal with flying colors, however, and the overflowing granary was sufficient reward in itself.

The brilliant fall passed slowly away, unfolding to my delighted eyes fresh beauties every day. The dazzling skies, the brilliant foliage and the gorgeous sunsets, were such as I had never seen before, and filled me with longing for an artist's brush or a poet's pen. Winter crept slowly but surely upon us, but Christmas was with us before we had realized its presence. I enjoyed the first fall of snow, the fresh white mantle enhanced the beauty of the scenery; but, as the winter advanced with its blizzards and the temperature fell to thirty and forty degrees below zero, how I grew to hate its everlasting purity. I grew irritable and discontented. I could settle to nothing; works, books and music lost their charm. I longed with a daily increasing longing for England—the brisk walk, once a day, the afternoon calling, the sweeping the stairings devoted to balls, the teas or concerts. I yearned for the voice

chatter of my sisters and the soothing sympathy of my mother. In fact I grew to hate my home; my Palace on the Hill became a prison. It was a long cruel winter. Jim suggested writing home and asking my mother to come out in the spring. This I did, and then I just lived from one mail day to another even more than I had done before. If the day happened to be too dirty for my husband to go I fretted over the delay until I made myself really ill, and as the time passed and I expected my mother's reply every mail, my anxiety became uncontrollable. It was the beginning of March, when one mail day, I awoke early and aroused my husband.

"It looks all right to-day," I said, "So you will be able to go for the mail."

I got an early dinner and then Jim went down to the stables to hitch up. The sun was no longer shining, and a big bank of grey clouds was rising in the east; the wind seemed also to be freshening. I made no remark, however, neither did Jim, though his face was grave as he kissed me good bye. As the afternoon wore on, growing dark earlier than usual, I almost wished I had not let Jim go, but I wanted my mother's reply so badly, and I comforted myself that both Jim and his team knew the trail well. By half past five I knew we were in for a blizzard, the wind roared round the little house as if it would hurl it from its perch on the hill, and the snow drove in sheets.

I had hung out the stable lantern, and waited sick and faint for what the night might bring. As the tempest increased I prayed that Jim might have seen it coming and stayed at one of the farms along the homeward trail. However, I knew that he would be as anxious about me as I was about him, and would, if any way possible, press on home to save me from further anxiety. As the evening wore on and I sat alone in the house waiting, the tempest still raging outside, I pictured my husband lying frozen to death in the snow.

Agonies of love and remorse took possession of me until I thought my brain must give way. I did not attempt to go to bed but sat through the night in my chair, alternately pacing the floor. Toward morning I must have fallen into a sound sleep of exhaustion, and when I awoke in the gray dawn, I was almost numb with cold. For a few moments I sat quite still until recollection came back to my bewildered senses, and then I had to press my hands to my mouth to prevent myself from screaming. Perhaps it was as well that I had to busy myself in making up the fire, for the thermometer in the room was down to twenty and I was terribly cold. Presently I went into the kitchen and opened the outer door. The storm had ceased and the sun was rising, but the snow had drifted up against the doorstep in a bank. I looked at the deep snow in dismay. How was I to get through it to reach the boys' shack some half mile away? It must be done somehow, even if it killed me, for they must go in search of Jim before another hour had passed. I was just meditating the wearing of my husband's high rubber boots, when a sound on the clear morning air made me raise my head with a thrill of hope. The sound continued drawing nearer every moment. It was the musical tingle of sleigh bells. Thank God! he was coming home to me,—and then as suddenly an icy hand clutched my heart as the thought flashed through my brain that it might be his dead body some one was bringing home. I stood motionless, scarcely breathing, then, mingling with the tinkling bells I heard my husband's well known voice speaking to the horses.

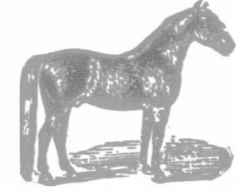
"Thank God! Thank God!" I cried, and I had just time to smile into his dear face, and feel his arms about me when I fainted. I awoke in my bed, warm and comfortable, a delightful feeling of comfort and happiness about me. Jim's anxious eyes met mine and I nestled happily in his arms.

"Tell me all about it!" I murmured.

It seems he saw the storm coming and had wisely stopped at a farm house, not more than three miles from home, as I had prayed he might do. There he had stayed all night, the fury of the storm and the blackness of the night forbidding him to venture forth. As

Horse Owners! Use

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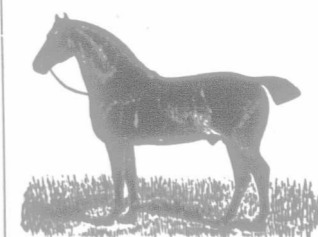


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The largest breeders of
HEREFORDS


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

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS
The Leading Herd of
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Grand young Bulls, Cows
Heifers
and pure-bred
SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE
J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

Herefords and Farm



FOR SALE at a BARGAIN
over 60 head of Herefords.
Farm contains 480 acres,
well watered, good build-
ings, one mile from Lacombe.
Oswald Palmer, Lacombe



HEREFORDS
1 Bull (Highland La.) and 10
females must be sold at once.
Write for prices—
S. B. GREGG
Kennell Ranch, Kennell P.O. Sask

If you want good Herefords see the herd headed by Happy Christmas (imp.) 21442, the best bred Whiteface on the Continent. **SHETLANDS** also For Sale.
JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie.

YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for Spring pigs from such sows as **DALMENY TURK** and (imp.)—12445—(bred by the Earl of Rosebery, Scotland) **RICHARD CALMADY** (imp.)—13438—(bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee Nottingham, England) and **WEYANOKA AMBER**—17524—(bred by Andrew Graham).
Our advice to purchasers is to buy pigs when they are young. They are cheaper then and the Express charges are light.

WALTER JAMES & SONS,
Rosser, Man.



Capital Authorized - \$2,000,000
Capital Subscribed - \$1,175,000

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4 TIMES YEARLY 4

Send your money by Personal Check, Post Office or Express Order or Registered Postage, but do it now. Write to the head office or the nearest branch for information. Branches at Alameda, Brandon, Binscarth, Calgary, Dundurn, Edmonton, Fleming, Fort William, Glenboro, Hanley, Langham, Melita, Manor, Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Saltcoats, Somerset, Vancouver, Victoria, and other points.

THE NORTHERN BANK
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG
Sir Daniel H. McMillan Capt. Wm. Robinson
Gov. of Man., President Vice. Pres

soon as the dawn had crept over the skies he had hitched up the team and started for home.

"Thank God, to find you alive and well, I cannot tell what I feared to find," he concluded brokenly, and as he held me tightly to his heart I felt a tear-splash down upon my face.

He had brought me my much desired letter, and a month later my dear mother was with us. A few weeks afterwards, another welcome stranger came to My Palace on the Hill,—a wee baby boy, Jim's and my little son, and my cup of happiness seemed full to the brim.

As I look back on those early days in this new land I count them the happiest in my life. In our luxurious English home, where we have decided to pass the winter of our days, we sit and read the enthusiastic letters of our first-born son. He is out there with his young bride experiencing the same joys and sorrows that we did, and I smile and sigh, and envy them the shelter of My Palace on the Hill.

THE ALBERTA CENTRAL STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION.

The Central Stock Growers' Association was organized at Erskine, July 7th, with the following officers:

President, Geo. F. Root, Erskine.
1st Vice President, James Dew, Buffalo Lake.

2nd. Vice President, A. L. Powne, Ewing.

Secretary and Treasurer, G. T. Kidd, Erskine.

Executive Committee, H. A. Lathrop, Buffalo Lake district; Joseph Harbison, Stettler Island Lake district; J. B. Foxall, Ewing district; Mr. Milligan, Pine Lake district; J. George, Cutbank Lake district; E. Barnett, Erskine district; John McKee, Crooked Lake district; R. J. Wilson, Stettler, Gough Lake district; Robt. Shaw, Gleishen, Hand Hill district.

The constitution adopted is in harmony with that of the Western Stock Growers' Association and the aim of the organization is to promote the interests of the producers of live stock in every legitimate and honorable way and to deal with all questions pertaining to the industry as they may arise.

The association begins its career with some fifty representative cattlemen as charter members.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it is the opinion of this meeting that the present regulations respecting the inspection of brands on stock being shipped out of the country is being enforced in a very slack and unsatisfactory manner.

Be it resolved, that this association respectfully suggest to the Minister of Agriculture that the appointment of all brand inspectors should have the approval of this association for all shipping points within its districts.

That the inspectors have the power to compel owners to clip stock on which brand is illegible.

That this resolution be embodied in a petition and forwarded to said Minister of Agriculture.

Resolved that the government be asked to instruct the R.N.W.M. Police to more rigidly enforce the existing fire laws.

Resolved that the following petition be circulated at as early date as possible:

We the undersigned stock growers of Central Alberta, north of the north line of township 33 and east of the Red Deer River, realizing the fact that the present regulation regarding mange and the remedy therefor applies to stock that has not mange and is not brought into contact with stock that has, do petition that only persons thoroughly versed in such diseases be appointed mange inspectors and that only those cattle which are proven to be infected shall be subjected to the dip, as called for by present regulations; and that all such cattle be placed in close quarantine until cured.

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

We have been informed that the *Canadian Horticulturist* to which we refer in our July 5 issue is not simply the organ of the Ontario Fruit Growers Association but also of similar associations in the Maritime provinces, Quebec and British Columbia having been purchased from the Ontario Fruit Growers Association some time ago.

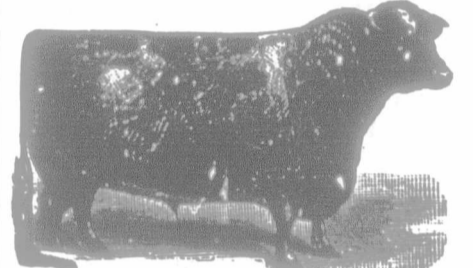
Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.
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12 High-class Yearling Bulls



All sired by imported bulls and most of them from imported dams. Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.
J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ont.

Rushford Ranch Shorthorns

My great stock bull Trout Creek Hero, several cows and young stock for sale. Loyalty is now at the head of the herd. Write for particulars.
R. K. BENNETT,
Box 95. Calgary, Alta.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves
4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves.
All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

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I have now for sale one 2 year old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSEY,
Priddis, Alta.

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Winnipeg
GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto
Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible prices on arrival or afterwards, as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought and sold. Twenty years experience in grain commission business.
LICENSED AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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We offer about thirty extra good yearling rams of our own breeding, among them some ideal flock headers; also a few home-bred yearling ewes. Twenty imported yearling rams and thirty imported ewes the same age; Bred by Buttar, Farmer and other breeders of note in England. All are for sale at moderate prices.

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Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone

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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.

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BREEDERS OF
High-Class Scotch Shorthorns

Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd Catalogue on application. Address:
JAMES SMITH, Supt., ROCKLAND, ONT
W. C. EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Prop. om

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We have now for immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages in order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address,
B. H. BULL & SON,
Phone 68. om Brampton, Ont

Maple Lodge Stock Farm
1854

Now offer for sale imported Leicester ram, WINCHESTER, used in my flock with great success for three years. Also a grand lot of one, two and three shear rams and ram lambs. Ewes of all ages.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association.

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GLENFERN FARM JERSEY CATTLE, Herd headed by Willard F. a grandson of Flying Fox and Denton's Merry Bales. Also Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Toulouse geese and Collie dogs. Correspondence and inspection invited.

W. F. CAMERON, Strathoona, Alta.

STAR FARM
Shorthorns

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1905. Several young animals for sale. Also B. P. Rocks. Farm half mile north of station.
W. CASWELL BASKATON SASK.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---22378---and General---22399---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.
Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Hamiota, Man.

MINNEWASKA AYRSHIRES

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

F. R. Blakeney & Co.
S. Qu'Appelle, Sask.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

OX WITH LUMP JAW.

I bought four work oxen. One of these had a lump on his right jaw. I asked the owner of it if it was lump jaw. He said no, it came from a kick. This lump is large, hard and attached firmly to the jaw bone. It has broken out in several places and the surface is ulcerated. After working him a little while the ox got very thin and became unfit for any thing like steady work. I put him in the pasture and he is picking up. Is this lump jaw? If so, need I pay in full the note I gave for the oxen? Have I any redress, I would never have bought him had I known it was lump jaw. Can I make the former owner take them back?

Sask. R. H. E.
 Ans.—This is in all probability "lumpy jaw" and as there was evidence of it when the oxen were bought we think there is little or no prospect of redress. The treatment for this disease is to feed a grown animal iodide of potash in two dram doses twice daily either in powdered form in the feed or dissolved in a little water and given as a drench. This treatment should be kept up until the animal shows the effects of the drug by loss of appetite, weeping at the eyes, scurfy skin, etc., then discontinue for a while and repeat again. In addition if the lump has not broken apply iodine solution or if

broken equal parts of turpentine and sulphuric acid with a wooden paddle.

COW GOING DRY.

I have a cow that calved about the fourth of April last; she milked well along, giving from nine to ten quarts of milk twice a day until July 16 when she almost went dry, giving only about one quart. She seems to feed well and I can see nothing apparently wrong with her. Can you give me any cause for this and can you tell me anything I can do for her that will help her? Is the milk fit for use providing she comes back to the natural flow?

Man. F. H. M.

Ans.—There are several causes that might operate to reduce the flow and without careful examination it would be difficult to speak authoritatively. Some cows are naturally "short milkers" but give a good flow when they are at it but they would fall off more gradually than this cow has done. It seems most probable that there has been some constitutional derangement, possibly the effects of the heat, or something in the food. If she has not given evidence of ill-health she will likely return to her flow but in the meantime keep a sharp look out that she is not being sucked by herself or other stock. If the pasture is good and she eats well there is little that can be done but as the grass gets dry and short about this time of year she would probably respond to a bran slop each evening or twice a day.

Miscellaneous.

PAYING FOR TEAM.

I bought a team of mares from a dealer last spring which were verbally guaranteed to be sound and not more than nine years of age. I find out they are much older. One is in a bad way with the heaves and the other gives evidence of having a spavin. I paid one hundred and fifty dollars cash and gave a note for a like amount payable next December. Can he collect it?

Sask. A. D.
 Ans.—While it is usually customary to take a horse at his face value and incur all risks when buying him it looks as though you might get redress since the team was guaranteed to be sound and of a certain age. Usually a dealer does not offer such assurances and should not be expected to. The buyer has the evidence of age at his command and also of any unsoundnesses and should not require to take statements of a dealer.

A HIRED HELP PROBLEM.

1. A. hired B. for so much a month for the summer, if B. is not satisfied with his situation can he claim his wages at the month end?

2. If A. is not satisfied with B. can he give him the wages due him and turn him away or is he obliged to give him a certain notice?

Man. H. M.

**Burdock
BLOOD
BITTERS**

CURES

Dyspepsia, Bolls,
Pimples,
Headaches,
Constipation,
Loss of Appetite,
Salt Rheum,
Erysipelas,
Scrofula,
and all troubles
arising from the
Stomach, Liver,
Bowels or Blood.

**Burdock
BLOOD
BITTERS**

Mrs. A. Lethaugh,
of Ballyduff, Ont.,
writes: "I believe I
would have been in
my grave long ago
had it not been for
Burdock Blood Bitters.
I was run down to
such an extent that
I could scarcely
move about the
house. I was subject
to severe headaches,
backaches and dizziness;
my appetite
was gone and I was
unable to do my
housework. After
using two bottles of
B. B. B. I found my
health fully restored.
I warmly recommend
it to all tired and
worn out women."

**Burdock
BLOOD
BITTERS**

Ans.—1. Yes, but he could not expect to receive the proportionate wage for which he was hired since he had not put in the most busy time.

2. Yes, and should pay him wages proportionate to the term engagement.

BRANDS—ADMINISTERING ESTATE.

1. Inform me where to write to find out about the brands on stock in this country.

2. Who is the administrator in this district for minors, or rather the estate of same?

Alta. L. R.

Ans.—1. There is an advertisement running in this journal calling attention to the fact that the office for the recording of brands for Alberta and Saskatchewan is located at Medicine Hat.

2. Write the Provincial Secretary, Edmonton, Alberta.

KILLING LYNX.

Is there a bounty for killing a lynx in Alberta?

W. J. J.

Ans.—We are not aware of any such bounty. Write the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

POTATO YIELD IN B. C.

Some time back if I remember right, when reading your interesting and valuable paper, I saw it stated that at a certain place in B. C. (I think it was near Chilliwack) potatoes were grown to the enormous quantity of 1,520 bushels to the acre, if that is right would you be good enough to corroborate me, as that statement is just ridiculed in England?

Warwickshire, Eng. E. H. S.

Ans.—We cannot recall the above mentioned statement but there are well authenticated reports of thirty tons to the acre of potatoes in our Western province. They measure their crops in tons out there and it is not improbable that 1,500 bushels was reported upon good authority.

TRADE NOTE.

HAIL LOSS PROMPTLY PAID.

Crandall, July 18, 1906,
To The Central Canadian Insurance Co.
Brandon, Man.

Gentlemen,—I hereby take this means of thanking you for the satisfactory manner in which you dealt with me in your hail insurance. I was insured on the 30th day of June 1906, and hailed on July 2, 1906, having suffered a loss before my policy was received. Therefore, gentlemen, I can highly recommend your system of Hail Insurance to any one wanting to take the advantage of Hail Insurance.

Yours truly,

PATRICK MORISON.

P. S. If you wish you have my full consent to publish this testimonial. (Claim paid in full July 13.)

60 DAY'S FREE TRIAL of a World-Famed Remedy

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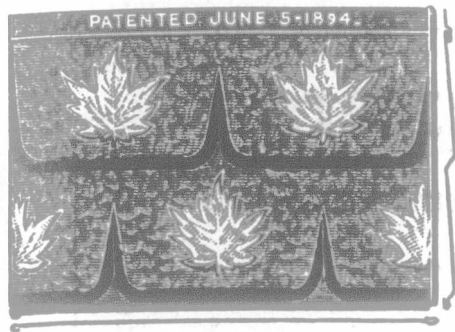
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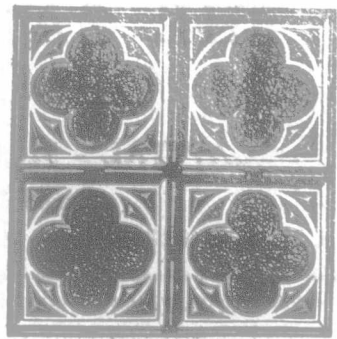


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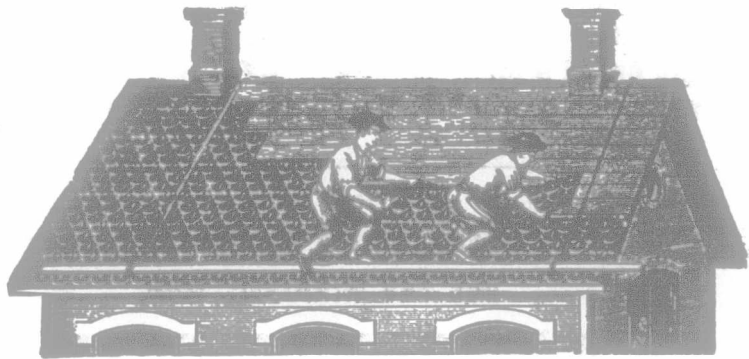
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ENGLISH WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

New York, June 16.—A dispatch from London to the *New York Sun*, describing the woman suffrage affairs at Northampton, yesterday, says the woman suffrage agitators carried out their threat to show their aversion to Herbert Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer on his delivering a political speech on Northampton. The demonstration, however, ended in the discomfiture of the agitators after a furious tussle, but the police had eventually to protect Mr. Asquith from the violence of a street mob. The chancellor had hardly begun his speech when three well known woman suffragists, Misses Kenney and Billington and Mrs. Rawood, arose among the crowded seats allotted to women, screaming denunciations at the speaker, as the chief ministerial opponent of their claims and making the usual demand for votes.

The hall was instantly in an uproar. The bulk of the audience shouted, "Turn them out!" Stewards rushed to remove the women, but they shrieked above the din and waved flags inscribed "votes for woman." These were snatched by women around the demonstrators and after a desperate struggle were torn to pieces. Meanwhile the stewards reached the dis-

turburs, but they no sooner laid hands on Miss Billington than she drew a short whip from beneath her cloak and lashed wildly at the men's heads and shoulders. Three of them, however, seized her and fighting like a tiger she was bundled down the steps, screaming. Her companions remained shouting. More men hastened to oust them, and with the help of other women, who are not suffragists, they were hoisted upon the shoulders of the men and bundled out struggling and shrieking. As soon as they were gone a party of socialists in the body of the hall started an uproar on behalf of the ejected women. It took longer to deal with them and the uproar and struggle lasted for half an hour. Mr. Asquith then began to speak again, but he had hardly started when Mrs. Parkhurst, another suffragist, came to the front of the women's gallery and started making demands. The audience was less tolerant of her than of her predecessors, and her utterances were drowned in shouts of "Throw her out." The stewards ultimately carried her out, like the others.

Mr. Asquith then delivered his speech, but meanwhile one of the suffragists had stirred up a crowd of socialists in the street to back her in attacking Mr. Asquith as he left the hall. The news of the disturbance had spread and soon the market square had filled with a mob of roughs eager for a shindy.

Extra police were hastily brought in from the suburbs. Their arrival and an opportune rain storm thinned the crowd. A number of them, however, got into the hall, causing fear of a serious riot. By the time Mr. Asquith had finished, the police were strong enough to hold the mob, but Miss Billington and her supporters desperately, but vainly, tried to assault the minister, as he passed through a double line of policemen to his automobile, in which he whizzed away amid a roar of cheers and groans.

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